

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 3.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

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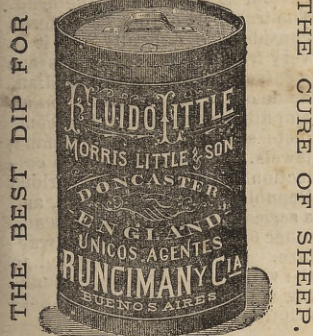
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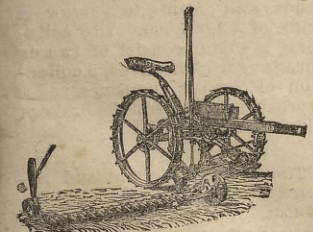
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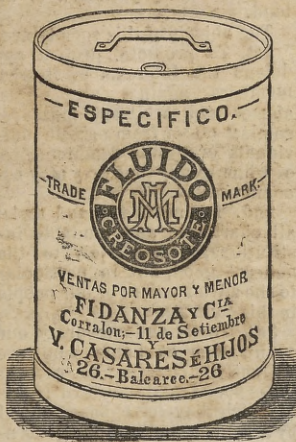
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uance of their patronage, which, we beg
to assure them, will not be misplaced,
as our constant endeavor will be to
please them to the best of our abilities.

We beg to call the attention of the
readers of this paper to this section of
the column, in which we shall publish
lists of the new works received.

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74-FLORIDA-74

MRS. SUTOR

MILLINER

293-SAN MARTIN-293

MRS. SUTOR begs to inform her
friends and former patrons that
she has arrived from London and Paris
with a beautiful assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS, DRESSES,
MANTLES AND FANCY GOODS

293-SAN MARTIN-293
n16f16

CHOLERA.

BUENOS AIRES.

A few cases in Martin Garcia.
On Wednesday 13 cases, in the
lazareto 3 deaths and 3 others in
the city.

ROSARIO.

For some days this week there
was no fresh cases and only 2 or 3
cases outside the city.
1 or 2 cases daily.

SAN JUAN.

Great efforts made to resist the
cholera. A sanitary house of ob-
servation has been erected here.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

There is no doubt that we have
cholera in this city. 100 cases
and 40 deaths from the disease
were reported on the 24th. There
is great alarm in this city. 140
deaths on the same day in the
lazarettos of Acouagua. In An-
des and Quillota 340 cases in 48
hours and 156 deaths.

The epidemic is approaching
Valparaiso.
Vessels from infected ports are
no longer completely excluded.
Only a quarantine of some days
is established.

Cholera is produced by eating
fruit. Fruit in the Andes was
given to cattle and many of them
died.

TUCUMAN.

From 10 to 15 persons are daily
attacked.

CORRIENTES.

Several cases of cholera here,
but the numbers are now fewer.

RIO CUARTO.

1 or two cases.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Cholera is decreasing, only 2
cases in one day.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, Dec. 30.

The wife of Pat Carr, Esq., the
Carraroe, Loughrea, has given
birth to three sons at the resi-
dence of her mother, Mrs. Mahon,
Eyecourt. The mother and chil-
dren are doing well.

The elected guardians of New
Ross were discharged by order of
the Poor Law Commissioners for
daring to give exceptional treat-
ment to tenants who had re-
course to the workhouse.

The guardians dissolved held
a broad meeting in defiance of the
Local Government. It was resol-
ved that no rates should be paid
to the Vice-Guardians who suc-
ceeded them, and they directed
the treasurer to pay no cheques to
their order.

The jury in the Colin Campbell
divorce case gave a verdict of
acquittal all round after the hor-
ribly scandalous stories that had
been sworn to in court during 18
days. Sir Charles Russell's de-
fence of Lady Colin Campbell was
a masterpiece of eloquence. It
occupied 4 hours. Judge Butt in
charging the jury was notably
favourable to Lady Colin. Lord
Colin Campbell on hearing the
charge of the judge was the very
picture of despair.

Lord Colin having failed to
prove the charges against his wife
and against the co-respondents
the costs will fall on him. The
costs of the trial amount to about
\$175,000. It is supposed the
Duke of Argyll will have to bear
almost the whole of this expense,
and, as he is a poor man, it will
almost ruin him.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

According to telegrams re-
ceived by Tajés, Santos embark-
ed at Barcelona for this place on
the 20th. It is supposed, how-
ever, that he will not come as
far as this but will land at Rio
Janeiro. He has been trav-
elling about with what the pa-
pers call a 'precioso joven,'
whom he introduced as his law-
ful wife.

A Genoa newspaper says that
Santos gave \$20,000 to the Hos-
pital. He has embarked at Bar-
celona in the 'Matteo Bruzzo.'
The Government telegraphed to
the consul that Santos will not
be prevented from landing but
that it will not guarantee his
safety. Should he land he will
meet with a warm reception.

Next week there will be many
changes amongst gefes politicos,
it being asserted that all those
appointed by Santos will be re-
moved and furthermore that all
the Santistas holding government
offices will be dismissed. All these
precautions are taken owing to
Santos's expected arrival.

A meeting is to be held for
naming a president for the Colo-
rado party. It is supposed that
Tajés will be proclaimed as such,
or Gen. Enrique Castro should
the former not accept.

The commander of the 'Regi-
na Margherita' says that he was
present at Santos's reception at
the Oriental Consul's in Genoa,
and heard him say: 'In two
months' time I shall return to
Montevideo to take the position
which belongs to me. I have
left a substitute there.'

General Enrique Castro is very
ill.

The Government has resolved
not to allow Santos to land. A
conspiracy has been discovered
to blow up the property of the
tyrant. A German was arrested
and several packages of dynam-
ite were found in his posses-
sion. He had intended them for
Santos.

General Galeano is dead.

The Cabinet Council has re-
solved to banish Santos. Only
two representatives in the Cham-
ber were in favor of allowing
him to land.

It is rumored that the late Col.
Galeano was poisoned. A post-
mortem examination will be
held.

The Oriental fleet has received
orders to make preparations in
order to prevent Santos coming
ashore from the 'Mateo Bruzzo.'

The epidemic has broken out
in one of the regiments and
many soldiers have caught the
contagion.

The sudden spread of cholera
in the barracks of the 3rd of
the line has given rise to much
alarm, nearly 100 cases reported
and over 20 deaths. The very
doctor of the regiment caught
the contagion. It appears that
the water drunk by the soldiers
is contaminated, and subsequent
analysis has shown that the
liquid is full of comma bacilli.
Boiled water will be henceforward
distributed to the men.

The ignorant people, who are
a constant prey to fanaticism and
superstition, have spread the ru-
mor that agents of Santos have
poisoned the water in the bar-
racks. These absurd rumors
show the condition of the lower
orders. Happily the epidemic in
the city is declining, and doctors
can walk the streets without
risking their lives.

Santos's followers have formed
another conspiracy, and many
arrests are expected.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 25.

Rumors of war are continually
repeated, the North German, Na-
tional Gazette of Cologne, Times,

Standard and Daily News affirm
that France is making great pre-
parations for sending reinforce-
ments and arms to the German
frontier.

The Government will present
to Parliament a bill for local gov-
ernment in Ireland.

The Marchioness of Queens-
berry has obtained a decree of
divorce from her husband.

Late telegrams received from
Africa announce that the Aby-
sinians, still victorious, have suc-
ceeded in taking Oharrar, a for-
tified post.

The Scotch Protestants com-
plain of the policy of the Gov-
ernment in matters relating to
the Holy See.

The Daily News thinks that
war is imminent on the conti-
nent. It adds that the German
Government will immediately ask
France for explanations as to the
late massing of her army on the
frontier.

There is a semi-panic on the
exchange on account of the po-
litical situation.

The war preparations in Aus-
tria continue and there is a panic
on the Vienna exchange.

The Queen's speech has been
prepared and is approved of by
her majesty.

Crowds of people cheered Mr.
Gladstone on his way to London.

Italian troops will be sent
forthwith to Massowah.

Sir Jos. Whitworth, R.S., died
on Saturday.

American ships caught fishing
in Canadian waters against the
treaty existing. The Standard
bullies the Americans and says:
We protest against the idea that
England and Canada can be in-
timidated by threats to yield one
iota of their rights.

The Standard states that the
'modus vivendi' between Prus-
sia and the Vatican stipulates
for the return of all religious
orders, except Jesuits, to that
country.

Paris, Jan. 23.

The Journal des Debats de-
nounces General Boulanger as a
revolutionist and says that his
presence in the Ministry is dan-
gerous. The Radical newspa-
pers on the other hand exalt him
as a patriot.

Prince Hohenlohe-Schillings-
furst, Governor of Alsace-Lor-
raine, has received orders from
Berlin to treat the candidates
who are opposed to the annexa-
tion with all the rigor of the
law.

The Cabinet crisis has termi-
nated with the withdrawal of the
Finance Minister's bill. The Min-
ister has accepted the amend-
ments of the Chamber, including
the issue of treasury bills for
a period of six years to cover de-
ficits.

Cardinal Cavelot, Archbishop
of Lyons, is dead.

The news about war is denied
here. Bonds closed at 3 per
cent.

Rome, Jan. 21.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope's
Secretary of State, has presented
his resignation, and it is said he
will be appointed Papal Nuncio
in Lisbon.

Mgr. Rampella de Tindaro has
been appointed to succeed Car-
dinal Jacobini as Papal Secretary
of State.

The news from Abyssinia has
caused great sensation all over
the Peninsula. In the Deputies
the Government was interpellated,
General Robilant, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, replying that the
Government were confident that
the Italian garrison was quite
strong enough to resist any attack
whatsoever.

Vienna, Jan. 21.

Notices have been posted up in
all public places inviting those
who are qualified to serve as su-
perintendents of military trans-
port to offer their services for

that purpose. This has caused
a great panic on the exchange.

The French newspapers have
adopted a more friendly tone,
evidently by order of the Govern-
ment.

There is no doubt about France
constructing military encamp-
ments on the frontiers of Ger-
many.

A landsturm reserve of one
million of men is on the tapis.
The creation of three new regi-
ments has caused a sensation,
whereby military service be-
comes obligatory on every man
in the country, excepting the
blind, deaf, dumb, and lame peo-
ple.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

The North German Gazette in
referring to the report that
France proposes the construc-
tion of wooden barracks on the
frontiers, says it is impossible to
deny that France is concentra-
ting more troops than the forti-
fied cities and posts will be able
to contain.

The Zeitung affirms that a de-
cree will very shortly be issued
prohibiting the exportation of
horses.

The Free Conservatives have
issued a circular informing the
people that the triumph of the
opposition means war.

The Socialist party have also
published a manifesto preach-
ing universal revolution, etc.
The police are tracking the au-
thors.

3000 electors of the Berlin dis-
trict have resolved to support
Herr Vichowen in opposition to
Marshal Moltke. Herr Richter
applauds the opposition candi-
date.

The Emperor, it is thought,
will issue a manifesto applauding
Bismarck's policy.

The Gazette de Alemania con-
firms the pacific intelligence and
says that the reports of war
spread by the Daily News were
false.

All the French press accuse
the English of inventing lies
about the probability of war for
mercantile purposes.

Constantinople.

The Sultan has agreed to treat
with the Bulgarian delegation,
which will arrive here shortly.

Shanghai, Jan. 28.

The British steamer 'Nepaul'
of London had a collision with a
Chinese transport and sank her,
with 100 soldiers and several
mandarins who were on board.

Cairo.

The capture of Kassala by the
Abyssinians is confirmed, and
it is said that they are march-
ing on the Italian port of Masso-
wah.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.

The fishery department has
been informed that a large num-
ber of American vessels have ob-
tained Canadian register tickets
enabling them to enter Canadian
waters to fish, which is a viola-
tion of the regulations on the
matter. Several vessels have
been captured, and the Govern-
ment cruisers have received or-
ders to keep a strict watch on the
intruders.

Chili, Jan. 21.

The prefect of La Paz has pro-
hibited the admission of passen-
gers and cargo from Arica, this
measure is a great drawback to
commerce.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 32.

The police and several va-
grants provoked some Russian
sailors, and a fight ensued in
which several persons were se-
verely wounded.

Cholera has broken out in Rio
Grande.

Exchange on London 22 3-16d.

In a description of a rhinoceros
it is stated that he is a powerful
beast, with a mouth ranging
from an open valise to a candi-
date's smile.

THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



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THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,
Jan. 22nd, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Though rather late in the day with my information concerning the late tragedy in Tucuman, some of the particulars of which I see you have already obtained, still I think there is occasion for a few further remarks on the subject, though it be but to remove erroneous impressions, which it seems to me some are only too anxious to create and to deepen on all such occasions.

The crime that resulted in the death of poor Mr. Day and his companions has been variously attributed through differently toned channels to «gringophobia», fanaticism, hatred of the Masons, etc., and thus not a little sympathy has been enlisted for «nativophobia, liberalism», Freemasonry and many other causes, which it is doubtful whether the infatuated Tucuman mob ever heard of. I claim that this is as dishonest as it is ungenerous, and unworthy of any cause that claims to be respectable.

Having seen a copy of the official report of the affair which was submitted to the Governor of Tucuman, I am in a position to say that no mention was made of the Masons during the affair, nor of the «Gringos», excepting in connection with the more significant epithet «Envenenadores»—and this supplied the key to the whole tragedy. The people of Tucuman, the same as all over the country, and for the matter of that in Europe, where the same idea possessed itself of multitudes during the prevalence of the cholera, conceived the notion that the doctors were poisoning them—not with the view of possessing themselves of the country and handing it over to the foreigners, for it was well known that scores and hundreds of foreigners as well as Argentines were falling victims to the plague, but in order to stop the spread of the disease, on the same principle as that upon which blocks of houses in the vicinity of a fire, are sometimes thrown down so as to prevent the conflagration from spreading through the whole city. Again, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Day, the first victim and the president of the Board of Health, against whom the fury of the mob was principally levelled, was not a foreigner but an Anglo-Porteno who gloried in being an Argentine, and lost no opportunity of making the fact of his being one known. The real occasion of the uprising appears to have been a somewhat indiscreet zeal for the suppression of the use of fruit and vegetables, upon which many of the poorer people exclusively subsisted.

It may be that, as it usually does, «the little brief authority» of the Board of Health was offensively paraded before the people, and when the exasperated mob was encountered by Mr. Day and the gentlemen who accompanied him on his ill-fated expedition. All this, however, will doubtless come out in the trial of

the criminals, who are now in the hands of the authorities. Great sympathy is, of course, felt for Mr. Day's deeply bereaved family, and the families and friends of the other victims, but sympathy ought never to be allowed to run away with people's judgment, or to cast insidious hints against others who may be the first to deplore and to exorcise crime of all sorts.

I regret having to tell you of a serious and costly catastrophe suffered by the Central Argentine Railway at Rosario last week.

The extensive and heavy wooden frame-work for the new wharves belonging to the line, that was put down opposite the goods sheds at the Central Station all collapsed and ducked under the water the other day, occasioning a loss to the Company of not less than 20,000 m/n. It appears that the usual, and more necessary precaution of beginning the work by the laying of a solid foundation had been neglected, and that too much faith had been reposed in the fact that the monstrous wooden props had been driven many feet into the sand. Happily the frame-work held together and was thus saved from being completely lost and washed away, but it will be an immense and most expensive work to raise it so as to make the foundation which ought to have been the first thing to be done. It seems strange to an outsider, that the Railway Company, with all its staff of engineers, its almost limitless resources, etc., should have overlooked what appears to be so necessary a thing, and yet the sunken wharf is there to show that such indeed has been the case.

I think I may safely say that the cholera is declining rapidly in every part of the country. The doctors many of whom had all their experience to buy, are learning to deal with the disease, and many successful cures are reported from places where at first every case was fatal. The people also are having more faith in the remedies given them, and this contributes not a little to the success of the same. On the whole, I can see nothing strange, considering all the circumstances, in the «poisoning theories» adopted by the poor illiterate «gauchos». Things have occurred here and there that have only been too well-calculated to engender and keep alive such suspicions.

As I suppose you know by this time, General Racedo has resigned the Governorship of Entre-Rios, and accepted the portfolio of War and Marine in the National Cabinet.

Sr. Don Manuel Crespo was sworn in as Governor at Parana on the 15th inst., and he has appointed Drs. Ramon Calderon and Torcuato Gilbert to be his ministers in the departments of government and finance. These appointments have given very general satisfaction, though I cannot say as much for the new Governor's inaugural «acto de eleccion», by virtue of which he liberated all the prisoners for minor offenses throughout the province.

Dr. Basavilbaso and Mr. Thos. Cullen, two prominent members of the Catholic Association at Santa-Fé, are collecting subscriptions for the establishment of Catholic schools, which are felt to be a necessity of the period there as well as in other parts of the country. We are continually seeing the evils of an education (?) not based upon religious principle, and being brought face to face with the fact that «The fear of the Lord» is the requisite foundation for all education worthy of the name. It is to be regretted, therefore, that Messrs. Basavilbaso and Cullen have so few imitators in other parts of the country.

A Regatta Club has been formed in Rosario under the presidency of Sr. Aryon, the wealthy proprietor of the Saladillo baths, who has likewise devoted \$1000 m/n towards the preliminary expenses. I hope, in time, to see their club competing with your boating men in Buenos Aires, and thus promoting the spirit of union and cordiality that ought to exist between two cities so closely connected.

The weather everywhere continues fearfully warm, and I have heard of several deaths and numerous cases of sunstroke among the labourers at the colonies in Santa-Fé.

The Santa-Fé Building Bank will be opened this week and the most brilliant results are anticipated from its labours. Sr. Dn. Alejandro Gomez is the promoter of the institution, and I am informed that he has already disposed of 50,000 Nasts' worth of shares. If conducted on equitable principles, this ought to prove a most successful undertaking.

Business continues very dull, though building is beginning to go ahead again, and things are gradually falling into their old way. I regret to add that this is true even of the crime and uncleanness that prevailed previous to the appearance of the cholera in our midst.

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

LETTER
FROM FATHER FORAN.

Rome,
Dec. 18th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I dare say that my friends in the River Plate would be glad to hear that I have got safe so far. I have had a fine and pleasant voyage. After some delays at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Dakar on the coast of Africa, and Marseilles, I arrived in Naples just one month after my departure from Buenos Aires. I spent five days in Naples, visited the ruins of Pompeii, and was much interested in that old city, which has lain buried for 1800 years under the ashes cast up from the crater of Vesuvius. The columns of the old pagan temples and palaces, the paving of the streets and the earthenware wine jars are as fresh as those of modern Rome. The moulds taken of the human remains found buried in the ashes all appear as if they had been taken by surprise. Some are lying on their backs, some on their sides, others face upwards. One figure looks as if the person had been running and was suddenly enveloped and thrown by the ashes, for it leans on its knees and elbows, the head, hands and legs being in an erect position. Pompeii and Herculaneum are on opposite sides of Vesuvius, the former was buried in mud and ashes and the latter in liquid frelava.

I ascended Vesuvius, first by coach on a long zig-zag road through vineyards and lava. The steep ascent of 1500 feet was by a species of wire-pulling. It was blowing hard, and I feared our wheelbarrow affair, which seemed to go on rails, would capsize and allow its freight to roll down hill. It did not—we got up, and crawled a few hundred feet more in loose ashes, which became more troublesome the higher we went until I began to fear we might be suffocated by the sulphurous fumes issuing from the crater, and be swallowed up alive in some of the holes among which we had to walk. The ground was very hot, and bubbles issued from innumerable holes around us, and became so thick that it was often necessary to wait till it cleared off before you let down your foot. A companion of mine wished to descend the crater. I sat down to wait, but the ground heaved so badly that I went down lower and sat in a small hollow surrounded by smoke and hot cinders. My friend did not go down but was half suffocated in the attempt. We slid down the cone by the aid of the same machinery and the self-wheelbarrow. In our descent the view of Naples, its bay and the surrounding country was very delightful. However, the top of Vesuvius is a queer place, and it will be some time before I visit it again on a windy day. The eruption of 1872 threw up lava which cover an area of two miles square of an average depth of 20 feet; and in the beginning of this year some yards were added to the top by another eruption. At present only a thick white steam and some occasional puffs of black smoke issue from it.

I have been in Rome since the 24th November. I have had an audience with His Holiness Leo XIII, a long interview with Cardinal Simeoni, who seemed much interested in the Falkland Islands, and also with Monsignor Jacobini. I have had to write an account of the state of the Islands and of my doings there during my sojourn of eleven years.

There are churches in Rome everywhere you turn. They are not much to look at from outside, but the interior is richness and beauty itself. St. Peter's is the largest church in the world, yet, at first sight, it does not look so very large owing to the accurate proportion of the building and of everything in it. It grows upon you. It is hard to imagine that it is 600 feet long, or that the dome is more than 400 feet high. I went to the top of the dome, looked down on those walking on the floor; they looked no larger than hens. I went higher on a ladder of more than twenty steps, perfectly perpendicular, through a narrow tube and forced my body sideways through a narrow doorway into the ball on which the cross rests. Fourteen persons can fit into this ball though it looks small from the plaza outside.

The monuments of the greatness of ancient Rome are numerous.

The Coliseum, their great theatre, would afford accommodation to 87,000 spectators. It was here so many thousands of Christians were led out to be devoured by lions, or burnt, for the amusement of the Pagan Romans. Near the Church of St. Paul's, outside the walls is the valley where the Apostles were beheaded; thousands of martyrs suffered there, and three churches were built in the valley. It was so unhealthy that all who attempted to live there died of fever, and it was the plague spot of Rome.

A few years ago some Trappist Fathers took charge of the churches, planted eucalyptus trees in the valley, and the place is now quite healthy. They make a valuable liqueur from the tree, cigars of the leaves, which they say are good for weak chests, and very fine furniture of the wood. I found the *Southern Cross* in the first house I entered in Rome, and its readers commented severely on the pursuits of certain Ecclesiastics of the Archdiocese as described in their correspondence.

The voyage in the «Bearn» was everything that could be desired. If I were going back to the Southern regions I would come overland to Marseilles to take passage in a boat of the French «Societe Generale». The treatment far exceeds anything I have seen on board a ship.

I am sorry to say my friend the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle is dead. I am in good health, and shall start for France on the 20th January.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
James Foran.

PROPOSED
IRISH ASSOCIATION IN
ARRECIFES.

Arrecifes,
Jan. 20th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Endorsing the spirit and feelings of our friends and countrymen in San Pedro as regards the association established there, we have resolved, at a preliminary meeting, on forming a similar association in this partido, feeling sure that these societies will be productive of great benefit to our countrymen in the K. Plate. Unity of action is a want we have long felt. Our ignorance of the language and of the laws of this country tends to make it more difficult for us than people of other nationalities to adopt the manners and habits of the natives. Then our preference for pastoral pursuits as a way of living, and our solitary life spent in a rancho, make us, so to say, unknown to our neighbors, and I may add to ourselves. Hence, though we possess both fortune and ability (the Irish own the fourth of the land and stock in this partido) we are neither re-

garded nor respected as we deserve. Rather we are regarded with comparative contempt, especially in camp towns and by those all-important limbs of the law called «autoridades». This grievance, as well as many others, will be redressed by our society. Hence I expect every Irishman in the partido will endeavor to be present at the inaugural meeting that will take place on the 30th prox. at the house of Mr. Eugene Cronin in this town. Our respected parish priest, Father Flannery, a well-wisher of every Irish movement, has generously promised to attend.

The objects of this society are:
1st. To promote, protect and defend the interests of its own members against all unjust abuses and arbitrary measures coming either from private individuals or public functionaries, of whom at any time they may become victims.

2nd. To encourage and assist all charitable and laudable institutions, with a view to the general good, but in particular to the advancement of our people in this country.

3rd. To aid and encourage our countrymen at home who are gallantly struggling to recover those social and political rights of which they have been robbed by a selfish and unjust government.

The principles put forth herein will be the basis or groundwork of this society. On the day of inauguration the chairman will read a code of rules drawn up by a sincere unionist, subject to the approval or disapproval of the entire body. The great object is to put the society within reach of every poor man, and through it to encourage and promote a spirit of organization among our poorer countrymen. This will undoubtedly be productive of great good both to themselves and to their descendants.

Wishing success to the Irish Union of Arrecifes, and hoping to see a large meeting of my countrymen on the 30th,

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Unionist.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

The Dean has just received the following from the Messrs Ford, of New York, whose efforts in the cause of Irish nationality are well-known all the world over. We feel sure its perusal will cause in the hearts of our countrymen the same feelings of satisfaction we experienced on reading it. It needs no comment or recommendation from us. It speaks for itself; we shall be happy to receive names of any person anxious to subscribe and will forward them to New York, but cannot accept any money as we do not feel authorized to do so. An agent will shortly be named by Messrs Ford.

Ford's National Library,
17 Barclay Street,
New York,
Nov. 17th, 1886.

Rev. Sir,
Looking upon you as a friend, we desire to ask your co-operation in what we are confident will commend itself to the sympathy and best judgment of every true Irishman.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the woeful lack of information regarding the history of Ireland and the achievements of Irishmen in the cause of Liberty—a sad result of which is seen in children of Irish parents with absolutely no knowledge of the land of their forefathers except the horrible idea instilled by stage caricature and English misrepresentation.

We do not intend to recite the causes here. Our desire is to see the evil remedied by placing the best works on Ireland within the reach of every one—which we feel can be done with your aid and the assistance of good men like you.

Believing that no better service can be done than by spreading the knowledge that Ireland has a history, and the Irish race an inheritance of glorious effort to be proud of,—firmly convinced that no one can be thoroughly informed upon those things, and not be

enlisted in the Irish cause, our purpose is to establish a National Library about whose character or price there can be no complaint.

We propose to issue one good book on Irish history, poetry or romance, every month the price of subscription to be \$3 (three dollars) a year—so that at the end of 12 months every subscriber will have 12 of the choicest books in print for an inconsiderable sum.

We would ask you to bring this to the attention of those likely to take an interest in it—not merely from the cheapness of the thing but from the patriotic good likely to result. It is to these men we look.

In clubs of three (3) the library will cost but \$2.75 a year each; in clubs of (5) or more the yearly price will be \$2.50 each.

Already assured that you will do what you can to give «Ford's National Library» a helping hand, and awaiting your reply, we are,

Very truly, yours,
A. E. & R. E. Ford.

MGR. MATERA'S GIFTS.

We find the following interesting information in a recent number of the *Liverpool Catholic Times*:—

«Mgr. Luigi Matera, Delegate Apostolic in the Republics of South America, has sent to the Borgia Museum at the Propaganda a series of objects brought from the Argentine Republic. These gifts consist of a phial or ampulla of silver, found in the territory of La Cruz—an ancient mission of the Jesuits; a chalice formed of wood, with gilding and figures of angels sculptured, found near Incarnacion; a sepulchral lapidary inscription, written in Guarané, the language of the savages, which is still spoken by the lower order of people in Paraguay; and a vase of clay, made by the Indians, which it was the custom to place near the dead. The transport of this vase offered considerable difficulty, as it is very fragile. Other articles are a cassock belonging to an Indian, made of the skin of the nutria, an amphibious animal, and a complete set of an Indian woman's jewels. There is, besides, a collection of coins from the various Republics of South America, and a series of bows and arrows and other objects used in Indian warfare. Mgr. Matera has added to the value of these gifts by sending with them an excellent description of each object.»

FOREIGN NOTES.

The first series of Leo XIII's poems have been translated in German verse by the Bavarian poet, Behringer.

The betrothal of Lætitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon, to her cousin Prince Roland Bonaparte, is officially announced. The Prince is now about 30 years of age. The Princess Lætitia is only 20.

The late Canon Danaher has left bequests of £1000 each to the Glasgow Refuge for Poor Catholic Children, Smyllun Orphanage, Lanarth, the Propaganda College, and the parish of Hamilton.

The King of the Sandwich Islands still wants to borrow a trifle of \$2,000,000. The collateral is said to consist of two or three sugar plantations, a collection of extinct volcanoes and a leprosy hospital, and the brokers «like not the security.»

The collected letters and addresses of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, have been published with his Grace's sanction. They comprise pronouncements on the great topics of the hour—Home-Rule, the Land, and the Education questions.

Reports from a Fenian Convention, held recently, says that a new head-centre has been appointed instead of O'Donovan Rossa, who has so long wielded

the thunderbolts. The new chief of the faithful radicals is Dr. Hamilton Williams, of Greenpoint, New York, who is described as a Protestant Irishman. Rossa had resigned the office, because, as he says, «Americans are down on any man holding office longer than three terms.» Rossa says further:

«If Dr. Hamilton Williams is my successor in the Brotherhood work, I am as glad of it as any Irishman in America, because with Dr. Hamilton Williams I can work for Ireland's freedom. I believe there is work for Ireland in that gentleman.»

The plans for the great Roman Catholic University which is to be located at Washington are rapidly maturing, and work upon the buildings will be commenced next spring. In addition to Miss Caldwell's contribution of \$300,000 subscriptions to the amount of \$500,000 have been received. A commission of three Bishops have come to Europe to ask the blessing of the Pope upon the proposed enterprise. They will also make a tour of the leading universities and confer with the leaders of Catholic thought as to the selection of a faculty for the new university. This institution will, it is expected, fill a large part in the future educational work of the Catholic Church in the United States, and its development and progress is watched with more than ordinary interest.

Miss May Yore, of Oakland, Cal., whom Michael Davitt is to marry, is about 26 years of age, rather of the brunette type, lithe and willowy in form, not pretty, but intellectually beautiful. She is highly educated, is a fine musician and an excellent conversationalist. Miss Yore was a pupil in the convent school at Oakland when Mr. Davitt first met her. Her father is living, but when she was very young she was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. James Canning, and ever since then has been regarded by Mr. and Mrs. Canning as their own daughter. Miss Yore is now the principal soprano singer in the choir of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, in Oakland. The assertion that she is an heiress in her own right is a mistake. The young lady is portionless.

Sir Garnet Wolseley recently reviewed the British army, and reports that both officers and men are shamefully deficient in military tactics and drill. He has issued a circular in which he states that the officers know nothing of military training, and are utterly incompetent for the positions they occupy. The Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-chief, goes further and says, that «they are not worth their salt,» and has addressed them in a circular which scandalizes the whole army and alarms the country. It is but a short time since the rottenness of the British Navy was exposed, and now the weakness of the Army, coming from such high authority as the Commander-in-chief, falls like a thunderbolt on the ear of the loyal Briton. Knowing his weakness it is no wonder his enemies bully and despise him.

Some interesting educational statistics have just been published by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The number of primary public schools in France at the present moment is 66,323, an increase of 327 as compared with last year, and private schools 13,042, or an increase of 142. The number of scholars in the public primary schools is 4,503,530, and private schools 1,977,857. In 1871 the number of people in France unable to read or write was 35 to 40 per cent. In 1885 the number of couples who were able to sign their certificates of marriage was 38.6 per cent for men and 78.2 for women. The average number of army recruits now able to read and write is 89.4 per cent. These and other figures supplied by official returns, show that education among the masses is making great progress in France.

Dumb people are fond of each other, although they may not be on speaking terms.

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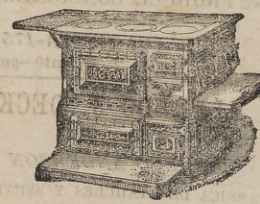
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

A young man has lately come to this country from North America, induced by the information he read in an English paper that the poorest laborer in Buenos Aires could earn 300 paper dollars per month. He only earned 50 gold dollars in his own town, and he thought that 300 paper dollars were worth considerably more than 50 gold ones, so he came here and discovered his mistake on landing. He reminds us of his countryman of whom Mark Twain speaks, who on reaching Rio Janeiro was charged 100,000 milreis for a dinner. In a fit of righteous indignation he replied: 'My passage

is paid, and I have got 70 dollars to defray further expenses to New York. Take half that sum in settlement of your enormous bill, but I'll wade up to my knees in blood before you deprive me of the other half.' By-the-bye, we may remark that it is time to cease talking of the old paper dollar. It is now more than two years since it was superseded by the national peso, and yet we hear men say at this day: 'I sold my wool at 110 paper dollars per arroba,' the dollars and arrobes being merely imaginary quantities. Any new-comer to this country can learn the weights and measures and understand the currency in about one month. Surely the oldest inhabitant may easily do the same.

We are going to have a new Soudan difficulty. The Abyssinians believing that their right to that interesting region is as good as the right of the English, Italians and other Ghouls, and infidel dogs who do not believe in the prophet but who have no objection to do a little in the way of rapine and plunder, have suddenly attacked and captured the important town of Kasala, and it is said that they are marching on Massowah, which has been captured by the Italians. If that be so, King Humbert may have a nut to crack for which he did not bargain, when he turned his covetous eyes on Africa. The inhabitants of the dark continent seem to have a Monroe doctrine of their own.

Lacroze's tramcars, and others in this city, are overcrowded on Sundays and holidays. The side-steps as well as the seats are all occupied, and ladies and children have sometimes to wait for hours before they can procure a seat. With the closed cars the ladies had a monopoly, for until they entered the vehicle they were not aware that it was full, and of course no man was so ungallant as not to resign his seat on their behalf once inside. Now they command a view of the situation from the footpath, and the position of a dozen or two hanging on to the posts is anything but inviting. Lacroze and the other companies should be obliged to supply a sufficient number of cars for the accommodation of passengers, and the police should interfere to prevent persons from standing on the platforms or hanging from the side posts.

There are at present 10 ocean cables between Europe and the New World, representing an outlay of 14 millions sterling. Until last year these cables averaged a gross annual traffic of 14 million words, and an income of a little over one million sterling, or not quite two shillings (50 cents) a word; so that after paying working expenses the dividends of all the companies hardly averaged 5 per cent per annum. In May 1886 the Commercial Cable company reduced their rate to one shilling a word, and the associated companies to sixpence. The effect has been an increase of 110 per cent, the actual traffic exceeding 80,000 words daily or 30 millions per annum, but this does not improve the net earnings: it is, however, hoped that the traffic will continue to increase and perhaps reach 50 million words next year.

There is no sufficient reason why a telegram of 10 words from London to New Orleans at present costs 5s. and to Buenos Aires 100s.; the charge to the River Plate ought not to exceed 20s. at the outside. Perhaps we should have had a lower rate long ago if the public of Buenos Aires and Montevideo took any interest in the matter.

In view of the new cable which is to be laid immediately by Messrs. Henley, we may expect a reduction of 50 per cent in the rate between Buenos Aires and Europe, that is a tariff of 5s. per word. The new cable, a duplicate one, is to cost £870,000, between England and North America, and the branch line to the West Indies will probably bring up the total outlay to one million sterling.

—'M. G. M.' in the Standard.

We see by a copy of the *Electrical World* of New York that has just arrived, that Buenos Aires is not the only city in the world in which a telephonic war is being waged. But recently the city of Buffalo raised the standard of revolt against the monopolists, and now we find that all the merchants of Rochester have gone out on strike against the exorbitant exactions of the company, who have the exclusive management of telephonic communication in that city. A despatch from Rochester of November 19th says: 'At noon to-day 740 subscribers out of 900 carried their threat of discontinuing the use of telephones into execution. A huge foghorn was sounded, and the deep intonation was the signal for steam whistles all over the city.'

The Hueyo banquet was a brilliant affair. There were seated round the festive board members of the House of Deputies, many Senators, the vice-chairman of the Provincial Senate, the National Attorney-General and many of our merchant princes.

It is rumored, but we hope without foundation, that Dr. Wilde will again be appointed Minister of Justice and Worship. May justice and wisdom preserve the country from such a misfortune. Wilde in his present position is a white elephant, as we lately remarked, but in his former occupation he was, and would be again, a spotted tiger or a fetid pole-cat.

We deeply regret to see some of our political friends warmly advocate the sale of our railways. We prefer the idea of renting them for a fixed term, not longer than 20 years.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Whitworth, so well known for his improvements in fire-arms. He was competitor of Sir William Armstrong in the manufacture of ordnance for the national service. He was created a baronet in October, 1869, in which year he instituted the 'Whitworth Scholarships,' consisting of thirty scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering sciences. Sir Joseph Whitworth was the author of 'Miscellaneous papers on practical subjects; Guns and steel,' 1873. The honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1878.

The moral principles of public men in some South American States are so vile that one feels ashamed of them, not only for the sake of republicanism but for the sake of humanity. The very men who fawned on Santos a few weeks ago and obeyed his vilest behest, now decree his expulsion or exclusion from the country without any trial! Is there no Cataline to purchase the country where such venal creatures are produced? Only the other day Santos was declared 'gran ciudadano y benemérito de la patria' to-day he is proscribed as if he carried the cholera and all the plagues of Egypt on his back.

Our readers will be glad to learn that cholera is now doing little injury, though traces of the fell invader still remain in the country. He appears to have moved his headquarters to Chile, where he is already reaping a bountiful harvest. The cities of Santiago and Valparaiso are very clean in the centres, but there are numerous ranchos in the suburbs, particularly of the former city, whose inhabitants live mainly on fruit during the summer and have but very primitive ideas of hygienic laws.

PUSH ON!

It is often remarked that the position which our countrymen hold in this province is a very anomalous one. They are firmly planted in the soil, and yet

they are regarded by the native element as a foreign colony whose object is to accumulate money here, but whose thoughts and aspirations for happiness are turned elsewhere. It is not necessary to say how erroneous such impressions are. Of the Irish people who have immigrated here, not 2 per cent ever intend to return to their own country. Other nationalities act otherwise. A very large proportion of the Italian immigrants return to Italy, and the French, Spaniards, Germans and English all go back to their respective countries when they have accumulated an adequate fortune. It is only thus we can explain the fact the Italians do not bear to the entire population as large a proportion as the continued flow of immigration would lead us to expect, because we must deduct the number of those who annually return to Europe, which amounts to a very considerable figure. The Irish, on the contrary, all remain and cast in their lot for better or for worse with the Argentine Republic, and it is therefore we see that though the immigrants from Ireland are very few yet the Irish population goes on increasing by its own natural power of production. It may in truth be said, then, that we are more identified with the permanent interests of the country than the people of any other foreign nation residing in the province of Buenos Aires. It is natural to suppose then that we should take a deep interest in the political and social improvement of the land of our adoption. An Irishman fresh from the old country may regard with contempt and loathing the dark ways and mean tricks of some South American politicians, but the Irishman's son feels that being born here he is bound to labor to the best of his ability to improve the defective state of things he sees around him. Possibly too, he has the ambition to excel and aspires to a lofty position in the government of this country. The question is how long are we Irishmen to be ostracised from public life? How long are we to be pariahs in the Argentine Republic? As long as politics and place were entirely in the possession of 'caudillos'; as long as the dagger and the revolver were thrown into the scale of justice; there was some excuse for our apathy. But things are fast changing in the light of civilisation and the force of public opinion. It must be manifest to anybody who has studied the current events of this province for the past few months that we are entering on a new phase of political life. The last election for governor was not, it is true, the 'beau ideal' of justice and regularity, and yet it was a vast improvement on former times, when all elections were one-handed affairs in which the Government was everything and the people nothing. Governor Paz has broken the chain of corruption, and he is about to enter into office with an unstained reputation and unfettered hands. It is with pleasure we also announce to our readers that he is well and kindly disposed towards the Irish community, and is grateful to them for the effective assistance they lent him at the recent election. Nearly all the Irish estancieros and men of business who took any part in the contest are Pacistas. It is therefore natural to expect that Sr. Paz will deal fairly towards them. Should we not take advantage of the occasion to strengthen our position in the Argentine Republic? We have enormous interests in the richest partidos of the province, and we have considerable influence if we will only exert it. Should we not therefore associate so as to better our condition, and lend a hand to our poor countrymen in case they need it? There are public offices in each partido; why should not these offices be filled by Irish-Porteños? There are hundreds of respectable positions in the civil and military services, both in Buenos Aires and La Plata: why should not talented young men of our race aspire to these positions? «Ce n'est que le premier pas que

conte.» It is only the first step that is difficult. We are too backward, too diffident of our own abilities. Let us only commence and mutually assist one another, and we shall soon occupy that place which becomes us as one of the most important foreign communities in the River Plate.

THE RAILWAYS.

The National Government has sold the Andine line from Mercedes to San Juan to an English Company, and it is said that the Governor-Elect intends to follow suit, and as soon as he comes into office to sell or let for a term of years the Provincial net-work of railway. The *Standard* suggests that the Southern Railway Company should jump at the offer and get the Western railway into its possession, and our colleagues gloats with feelings of delight and exultation over the reflection of the magnificent 'pichincha' which would thus by a lucky chance be awarded its 'distinguished countrymen.' If we were disposed to regard the interests of private speculators rather than those of the public we might also exult at the brilliant prospect in view. But the question is what is best for this country. The directors of the Western line, taking the average, are acknowledged by all to be an incompetent body of men. They have generally no experience, nor have they any ambition but to receive their salaries and escape public notice as much as possible. Nevertheless, the tariffs on the line are comparatively low and accidents seldom or never occur. On the contrary, there was no line of railway in the country which could show a more disastrous catalogue of accidents than the Southern line until within the last year or two, and their tariffs are still very high. To do Mr. Abbott justice he has secured the goodwill of the public by his excellent management since he assumed the very high position of manager; but what guarantee have we that he and other practical men who are now engaged on the line will hold office for any lengthened term? There is nothing more capricious in the world than the London Joint Stock Companies. Avarice is their only guide—their ruling passion, and the day they can add one farthing by doing so to their dividends they throw men and principles overboard as if they were pieces of old iron. We hope, therefore, if the Provincial Government really means to make over the Western line to the Southern Railway Company, or any other private persons, that they will take such precautions and make such provisions as will secure the public against imposition. Mr. Fells has proved to us that there is nothing more covetous than monopoly, and if in his case it returned to plague the inventors we may not escape so easily in a railway question. We can lay down another line of telephones, but it would be impossible to build a second line of Provincial railways, and the Government should therefore take care that the company which may purchase or hire its lines shall be limited to a certain fixed tariff, and be bound by all necessary restrictions to prevent them from committing abuses.

MISSIONS IN SALADILLO.

Saladillo,
Jan. 19, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I wish to call attention to a matter of grave importance to the English-speaking community of this large though neglected partido, namely, the want of an Irish Chaplain who would administer the consolations of our holy religion from time to time amongst us. It is a matter of fact that, with one or two exceptions, we have not had a visit from any English-speaking clergyman since the late lamented and esteemed Mgr. Curley retired. Father McNerney visited this town on the occasion of the Archbishop giving confirmation, but I am sorry to

say his arrival had not got sufficient publicity, and (honor to whom honor is due) the same rev. gentleman gave a mission from the 7th to the 13th of December in a corner of this partido, the 5th cuartel of which is larger than the whole partido of Lobos.

I may remark that this partido and Lobos were formerly attended to by the same Irish chaplain, and why we are left out now in the cold is a mystery to me, unless we be either perfect Christians or lost to grace and repentance. My only object in writing this is to bring the matter under the notice of our good priests, who I am certain will not neglect us, so that we may in this time of epidemic receive the Sacraments, and thus be enabled to perform our duty towards God and our neighbor. I also hope that the Very Rev. Dean will lend us his powerful influence, so as to satisfy this cry from the wilderness.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
First Attempt.

[ED. NOTE.—What seems so strange to our correspondent is easily explained. Father McNerney has only recently got charge of the Saladillo district, and as he has also the partidos of Navarro, Suipacha and Lobos to attend to, he cannot be in all places at the same time. Saladillo being very remote cannot expect more than an occasional visit. We are sure that Father McNerney would be glad to see his friends in Saladillo every week, but it is impossible without neglecting other districts which contain a much larger English-speaking population. There are other districts in a worse condition than Saladillo in this respect. The truth is, the race of Irish chaplains is fast dying out, and unless the supply be replenished, their presence will ere many years be missed and regretted, not only in Saladillo but in every partido in this province.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

Carmen de Areco,
Jan. 24, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
This is a copy of a letter sent to the principal estancieros in every partido:

Mr. —
DEAR SIR,
We have the honor to bring to your notice that in sight of great misfortunes and necessities which are now actually afflicting the poor in Ireland we have deemed it a duty to contribute to alleviate their necessities. With this object there was a meeting held yesterday at Mr. Kenny's house, at which was named the following committee:

President, Thomas Maguire; vice do, Lawrence Wheeler; treasurer, Martin Gillin; secretary, James Lawless; members: Antonio Kenny, Thomas Kelly, Patrick Farrell, J. Mullen and Patrick O'Brien.

The money collected will be transmitted to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The quickest and promptest way of sending it will be decided at our next meeting, which will be held on the first Sunday of the coming month.

It was resolved at the meeting held to invite the various neighbors of the other partidos to correspond with us in this object of charity, naming you as collector. We invite and ask you to call a meeting in your partido in aid of the above object, and to appoint collectors to assist you.

As a means to stimulate the movement and augment the donations we deem it advisable to recommend that a copy of the list of donations received in meeting be given to each collector appointed.

The money collected you can remit to Mr. Edward Kenny, Carmen de Areco.

We write to you and the fol-

lowing gentlemen in accordance with resolutions passed, asking them to assist you in convening the meeting and forwarding this object.

Hoping you will be pleased to take an active part in forwarding the success of this sacred object, which is so pleasing to you, and requesting you to acknowledge the receipt of this, we have the pleasure to sign ourselves,

Yours respectfully,
Thomas Maguire,
President.
James Lawless,
Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	\$ m/n
Saturnino Allende	100
Antonio Kenny	100
Patricio Farrell	50
Patrick Dogherty	40
Patrick O'Brien	26
Thomas McGuire	20
James Lawless, Lawrence Wheeler, Robt. Murphy, Martin Gillen, John Mullen, Edward Moran—10 each	100
John Egan, Nicolas Murphy, Hugh Cunningham, Wm. Murphy, Bernard Fagan, Jas. Lynch, Peter Carnig, James Brady, Andrew Geoghegan, John Brady, Patrick Halligan, A Friend, Peter Beggs, Patrick Martin—\$5 each	25
Thomas Kelly, Patrick Dowling, Patrick Allen, Patrick McGuire, Joseph Dunne Jr., Ignacio Canal, Peter Kenny, John Kenny, Richard Howlin, John O'Connell—\$4 each	16
Thomas Devereux	3
John Carrigy, John Ward, John Killane, John Ryle, John Moran, John Murphy, Mrs. John Murphy, Richard Ganley—\$2 each	10
Daniel New, Thomas Devereux, Luis Kenny, Francis Keating, Patrick Killane, Michael Early, Thomas Fleming, Pedro Lafrachet—\$1 each	10
Pedro Dumety	0.50
Total	\$553.50

LETTER FROM SUIPACHA.

Suipacha,
Jan. 25, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Your correspondent «P. C.» reminds me of that member of Parliament who, on rising before a full house to make his maiden speech, thus commenced: «Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit still here and keep silent without rising to say a few words.» In order to attain the coveted joy of stillness and silence, «P. C.» has «risen and said a few words,» and here is the gist and substance of his wisdom:

«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 and degrading, he is worthy of the highest esteem and respect from his fellow-men.»

I always thought that a degrading office is one that can not be held with integrity and honor, and that the person who holds such an office can not be worthy of esteem or respect. «P. C.» evidently confounds the words «degrading» and «humble»—words that are very different in meaning. The office of a poor mechanic or a changador may be humble, but by no means degrading. Is it any wonder after that, Mr. Editor, that «P. C.» has some doubts about the meaning of one of the commonest phrases in the English language? for he tells us: «It is not easy to conjecture what idea was suggested to the mind of Burns when he made use of the expression 'A man's a man for a' that.'» I never heard of any man who did not know and thoroughly understand the full import of that expression until I heard or read of «P. C.» Why did not this overpowering genius, the man that hurls anathema like a literary Sultan at other

people's craniums, quote another familiar phrase from the same author?

«Ah, had some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us.
It might from many a danger free us
And foolish notion.»

But to come to the point, «P. C.» would try to impress on your readers that a certain position is a very desirable one because a half-a-dozen men who once held such a position rose to opulence and a high social state. Very acute and conclusive logic is that of «P. C.» the owner of the infallible cranium. Did «P. C.» ever hear of a man named Saul, who was in search of his father's asses when he was raised to the throne of Israel? Did he ever hear of Louis Philippe, who was once in charge of a drove of pigs, but who afterwards became King of France? Did he ever hear of Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, and did he hear of hundreds of others who held humble but not degrading offices, and who nevertheless rose to high place and dignity? Will he, therefore, argue that such humble offices are in themselves the most desirable? Some of those who are millionaires to-day in Buenos Aires worked in the saladeros and wore potro-boots. It is a high honor to them that they have enriched themselves by honest labor, but even «P. C.» would not recommend their humble beginning as the best position for any friend of his. Far be it from me to depreciate the position in which I earn my living, but all will acknowledge that it is not as respected as it ought to be in Buenos Aires, and it is therefore I said in a former letter that the applicant for a situation in the city is so often sent contemptuously away, with the remark that: «If all fails he can turn schoolmaster.» Yes, it is too true, that for any other position a man requires certain qualifications, but a sailor on landing in Buenos Aires, or even a tramp who can read and write, is often accepted as camp schoolmaster. By this I do not mean to say that there are not many able and intelligent and well-conducted men who are to-day teaching in the camp, but the fact remains that the position is most easily attainable.

I must once more repeat what I said in my former letter, that wealthy Irishmen living in Bs. Aires do not as a rule give any encouragement to their young countrymen. I mentioned one exception, and I know no other, nor does «P. C.» mention any. To say that there are not enough sober and intelligent Irishmen to occupy the highest places in the Republic, is a calumny which you have justly reproved.

In conclusion, I only wish I could join in the convivial West British sentiment of your correspondent, who assures us that «the prejudice between Irish and English will ere long become extinct, and that fellow-feeling will reign paramount through the sister isles.» This sort of clap-net would do very well at the Carlton Club, or at a meeting of the old fogies of the Primrose League, but it will not be swallowed by the independent Irishmen of the Argentine Republic. As there seems to be a prejudice against the use of the adjective «poor» before schoolmaster, though I, for my part, do not know a single rich one, I shall omit it, and sign myself simply

Yours truly,
A Schoolmaster.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Wool-buyers are again going about the camp and offering fair prices. Mr. Michael Eustace, of San Pedro was offered \$88 % for his wool, but refused to sell.

We are glad to hear that cholera has entirely ceased in the partido of San Pedro. Sheep and cattle there are in excellent condition.

A comet was fairly visible this week nearly due West. Telegrams announce that the same stroller was also visible in Melbourne. The head of the comet was not visible here, at least with the naked eye.

A duel took place on Wednesday near the Chacarita between Dr. José Gonzalez del Solar and Don Enrique Carbo, the former of whom was killed in the combat. They fought with pistols, and Solar received a bullet wound in the side of which he died almost immediately. It appears both these unfortunate men (the survivor is not a whit less unfortunate than his victim) had long been declared enemies, and on Tuesday evening they met at the Café del Aguila, when an altercation arose and a duel was arranged with the result we have stated. How long shall such barbarous scents be tolerated in a civilized country? Solar's seconds were Alejandro Ocampo and Esteban Gondulfo, and Carbo's were Felipe Otaño and Pedro Goenaga. We may imagine the horror of Solar's youthful wife when the husband whom she had seen full of life and vigor a few hours before brought back a corpse. Mrs. Solar is daughter of Señor Hernandez, the author of «Martin Fierro.»

There was a most disgraceful row at the Plaza Euskara on Sunday during the afternoon ball match. The two Brau boys and Melchor were arrayed against Manco de Villabuena, Portal and Arrizala. The game was ably contested until both parties reached 50 marks. Melchor then feigned illness, urged thereto by some of his backers, who had staked large sums and were afraid of losing. The referees decided that the game should go on. Melchor and his partners were defeated by 4 marks in a game of 60. After the ball-playing the row commenced and the police had some difficulty in restoring order. The losers assailed Manco for his very clever playing, and his friends defended him vigorously. There were showers of fist cuffs and «bastonazas,» and so great was the scandal that the directors of the Laurak-Bat Society resolved to close the place if such scenes should be repeated. Melchor has been struck off the list of players, and other measures have been taken to prevent the repetition of such scandalous scenes.

Yesterday there were only 14 cases of cholera in the city and 3 deaths from the epidemic. In Montevideo also the epidemic is diminishing. In the city there were only 6 cases yesterday.

There are 14 foreign vessels loading wheat and linseed in the port of Colastine, Santa Fe.

The steamer «Victorica» which foundered alongside the Catalinas wharf is considered a total loss.

It is stated that one provincial valuer in a western partido has been guilty of defalcation to a considerable amount and that another has committed suicide.

The cost of the new Argentine war vessel Patagonia is £101,600.

The «Rio Gualeguay» steamer was in danger of sinking on Sunday as she was trying to enter the Boca. A good part of the cargo had been thrown overboard when the Custom-house steamer came to her relief and towed her into port.

The beautiful station of the Provincial railway at La Plata was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The building was nearly finished, and the workmen worked on Sundays and holidays in order to get the offices ready for occupation as quickly as possible. On Sunday the carpenters and plumbers were at work on the pipes and flooring of the upper storey. The plumbers left a pan with fire in it in one of the rooms, into which a strong breeze was blowing, and doubtless a spark was blown from this on to the combustible material lying about. Little could be done to save the building, there being only two fire-engines in the city, one belonging to the railway, but they were not of sufficient power to do any good. A service of buckets was also organized but this was equally ineffective, and the fire aided by the strong wind was not extinguished until everything combustible had been destroyed. At 4.30 p.m. Lt.-col. Calaza and his brigade arrived from Buenos Aires,

but there was then scarcely anything for them to do. The damages are estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. No personal injuries have to be recorded. Up to the end of 1885 there had been spent on the station \$468,990. It fronted the plaza of the legislature, and formed a rectangular paalelogram of 60 by 110 metres. It was covered by a glass roof.

La Nacion is responsible for the following interesting items:

It costs \$200 to transfer a corpse to Martin Garcia to be cremated. Add to this the expense of constant fuel for the furnace. The floating vessel «General Villegas» is five or six cuadras from the island. The Government pays \$100 for the use of every little steamer which it may hire. It costs 40 or 50 cents to take each immigrant to Martin Garcia. The immigration office spends \$150 per month in carriage fares. Third class passengers have to pay a minimum of 3 francs for every day they are kept in quarantine, the limit not being fixed. In one occasion there were 14,000 bundles of immigrants' luggage thrown in a heap together. The nominal list of employees at Martin Garcia is double the real number.

Our colleague adds that, following the advice of Dr. L. de Castillo the floating pontoon in which so many corpses have been burned at such enormous expense will be burned itself, and the fire in the crematory furnaces extinguished. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Sr. Boenf, the Director of the La Plata Observatory says that the comet was noticed the first time on Thursday, but it was not seen from the Observatory because, being very near the horizon, the view of it was intercepted by the trees. A part of the tail, 30 degrees in length, was seen on Friday night. It terminates at the star Alpha in the constellation of Centauro, with a direction towards the nebulae of Magallanes.

Our colleague the *Herald* received the following curious telegram from Olavarria last week:

«Olavarria, Jan. 20.
«The scientific commission of fools who left here on the 18th to inspect the colony of San Miguel, instead of preventing cholera have brought it into this place, which up till then was clean. Reports are: 1 dead this morning, and 2 or 3 down this afternoon.»

On Thursday Dr. German Burmeister gave a banquet to his intimate friends at the Hotel San Martin in Calle Cangallo. Baron Rotenhan, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire, Baron Salzburg, the Austrian Minister, Baron Alencar, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire of Brazil, Dr. Charles Berg, and Dr. George John Ryan, etc., were present.

Col. Oloscoaga has returned from the Neuquen territory having failed to establish a colony in that remote region.

The banquet to Mr. B. Hueyo ex-president of the Provincial Bank, given by a number of his personal and political friends, was the event of Saturday. Some distinguished orators who have enthused many a time and oft the councils of the Nation took the word, and kept it until a late hour. Dr. Del Valle, Dean Dillon, Dr. E. Costa, and Messrs. Dillon, Lainez Vignale, and Hueyo all spoke. The following gentlemen were present General Lucio V. Mansilla, Belisario Roldan, Julio Fontoura, Baltasar Moreno, Baldo-mero Gayan, Julio Portalis, Eduardo Casey, Ricardo Eastman, Mateo Victorica, Samuel Alberu, B. Martinez, Ig. Reyboud, Cipriano Pons, Eduardo Legarreta, Enrique Romero, M. Ocampo Samanes, Antonio Curboni, Meliton Panoel, Carranza Acosta.—*The Standard*.

Dr. Canard caused Commissaries Vega and Damiani to be arrested and they were not released till the following day, when Damiani at once presented his resignation. A son of Colonel Campos was grossly insulted and then struck by a policeman because he spilled some water from a bucket which was being passed from

hand to hand; this led to a general fight, and Colonel Campos and Dr. Canard himself were roughly handled by the police, and the affair was becoming serious when the happy thought occurred to someone to turn the hose on to the struggling mass, whose combative ardour was at once cooled.

The Argentine Minister in Italy has been instructed to engage another director and two professors for the deaf and dumb asylum in this city.

The steamer «Strabo» will sail on February 1st. She will call at Southampton and land mails.

Several policemen armed with Remingtons were present while the fire was being put out. Dr. Canard, the Minister of Government, ordered the commissaries to disarm the men, but they refused. It is even asserted that the police commenced drinking caña in the midst of the confusion, and that they hurt some of the people with their swords.

The death is announced of Dr. Carranza Viamonte, which took place at his residence in Calle Victoria on Friday evening.

The *Observer* of Rosario observes the singular fact that cholera had been very fatal among the English community in Santa Fe and particularly among the railway employees.

The steam tender «Victorica» when nearing the Catalinas wharf on the 21st with 119 immigrants from the steamer «Centaurio» struck on a rock owing to the low state of the river and knocked a hole in her side close to the engines, she immediately commenced to fill and the scene on board when the immigrants came to know what had happened baffles description. The women commenced to faint, the men to shout and look after their luggage, none of them knowing what to do except Adjutant José de la Serna, who managed to climb on to the wharf and run to the telephone and communicate the news to the Prefect of Marine who immediately sent an officer and 25 sailors to their assistance. The whole of the immigrants and baggage were transhipped to lighters discharging at the wharf without any accident. The «Victorica» foundered shortly after.

The whole of the line from Buenos Aires to San Juan is now in the hands of a private company. The distances are: to Mercedes 98 kilometres; Mercedes to Villa Mercedes 579 kilometres, and from Villa Mercedes to San Juan 513 kilometres. Total 1190 kilometres, being 137 kilometres less than by way of Rosario.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 27.

Goschen, the Jew, the anti-Home-ruler and bitter enemy of Ireland, has been defeated in Liverpool by a Gladstonian, Mr. Huncaw, by a majority of 7 votes. 64,000 voters polled. The Conservatives look upon the defeat of Goschen as a great disaster. He will probably have to resign the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Gladstone says that Mr. Chamberlain's speech is of great political importance, and that it ought to be taken as a starting-point for a new understanding by the Liberal party.

Berlin, Jan. 26.

Yesterday's debate in the Landtag is considered adverse to the Government.

Bismarck's declaration that the Emperor had absolute power to fix the duration of the army law, has produced strong comments in the opposition press and will certainly influence the electors to uphold the rights of the Reichstag.

The State Council has approved of the prohibition of the exportation of horses.

It is said that the Pope refused his benediction to Dr. Windhurst on his birthday.

New York.

40,000 men engaged in loading the river vessels have gone on strike. They are supported by the Knights of Labor.

Ottawa.

The news that the motion of Senator Edwards to make reprisals on Canada has caused a feeling of trepidation in the Dominion.

BANCO NACIONAL

93-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago in legro & 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 adelantados en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

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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

86 pm

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T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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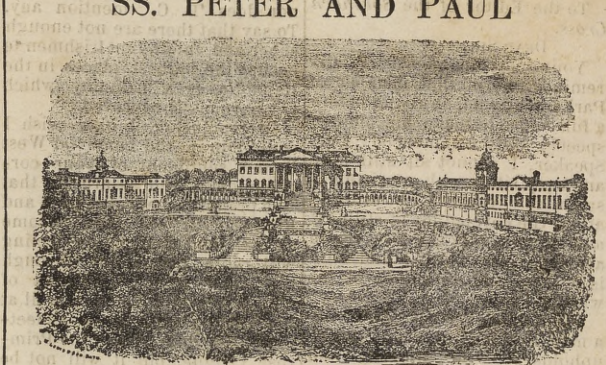
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LIVER, STOMACH, K

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 30.

His Grace the most Rev. Dr. Carr, the new Archbishop of Melbourne, is expected to leave Ireland for his new see early in January, visiting the eternal city on the way.

An English Protestant writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggesting the erection of a statue of O'Connell in the House of Commons:

"Since Irishmen have hastened the downfall of the most iniquitous land laws in England by at least ten or more years, we ought to show our gratitude and hearty sympathy toward them for their noble resistance to oppression and injustice. O'Connell devoted his time—worth £20,000 a year as a barrister—the finest intellect, and the largest portion of his property, in resisting the most bitter and powerful enemies with the most unflinching courage and ready retort and humor. May his memory never fade.

A London correspondent writes:

"I have the best reason to believe that the plan of campaign now being carried out in Ireland was originally drawn up by Mr. Parnell in conjunction with one or two of his friends. Its execution, however, has been entrusted to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and the Irish leader deems it expedient that he should keep in the meantime in the background. It should, however, be clearly understood not only that the plan has Mr. Parnell's sanction but that it is in the main his own work. The hon. gentleman is at present in London."

The sale of the late Dr. Madden's library and collection of Irish historical relics took place a few days ago, and created some excitement and much discussion. For two days crowds of the learned and curious attended the auction and strenuously endeavored to become possessed of some one of the many souvenirs of the nationalists of the past—of the men of '98 and of the special hero of 1803. Dr. Kenny, M.P., is now the happy owner of the cast of Emmet's face, taken four hours after his death on the scaffold near St. Catherine's Church. The same hon. member also obtained a fine cast of the face of the brave Wolf Tone taken by Petrie, and of which two copies were made, one for the infamous Major Sirr and one for the patriot's parents. Mr. Harrington, M.P., secretary of the National League, made large purchases of old official documents as well as a lot of "begging letters" addressed in the past by many a local "lion" to various viceroys.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has had a busy time of it recently. Ever since he was interviewed by the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (Mr. Stead) the London papers have never wearied attacking him because he had pronounced in favor of the principle involved in the plan of campaign. How the plan has worked and been availed of by the distressed tenants may be estimated from the fact that it has already come into operation on no less than some fifty estates, and that arrangements are in progress for developing it on twenty-six additional properties. The two largest estates upon which it is now in full swing in Connaught are those of the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Dillon. The former alone represents 49,000 acres, the valuation of which is close on £20,000; and Lord Dillon owns in Mayo 83,749 acres, which are valued £19,321. It is calculated that close on £20,000 has been lodged in the hands of the selected trustees of the tenants as the amount of their respective rents, minus the reductions to which they feel they are entitled.

The Irish Land Commissioners have laid their report before the Lord Lieutenant for the year between the 21st of August 1885 and 22nd of August 1886. The result of the abatements has been that the rents dealt with in Ulster are brought down by the Commissioners to £9462, the tenement valuation being £10,181; in Leinster to £15,108, the valuation being £16,004; in Connaught to £6724, the valuation having

been £7112; and in Munster to £13,433, the valuation having been £16,801. Thus in Munster the rents stand fixed slightly over the tenement valuation, and in the other three provinces slightly beneath it. The second part of the report relates to the operation of the Land Purchase Act. By the 21st of August of this year 3021 loans to the amount of £1,483,516 were applied for and 2326 loans to the amount of £1,065,444 have been provisionally sanctioned and 1204 actually perfected to the amount of £494,990. The loans which were granted were principally in Ulster, 932 cases being in that province, 56 in Leinster, 159 in Munster, and 57 in Connaught. The average rate of the purchase was 18.3 times the amount of the net rent in Ulster, 17.8 times in Leinster, 18.2 times in Munster and 18.8 times in Connaught. The average, then, of ordinary buying of land in the south (in Munster) as well as in Ulster, is 18 years' purchase, and at about that figure during the year 1204 conveyances to purchasing tenants have been passed.

Strange that the first act of Sir Redvers Buller in his capacity as Under-Secretary of State for Ireland was to announce the appointment of Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., for West Belfast, first lieutenant of the Irish chief, and the orator of the Parliamentary Party, to the honorable and important office of High Sheriff of the Irish metropolis. This act has been quite a *crux* to Tories and Loyalists, but the Nationalist corporators of Dublin left the gallant Major-General no alternative. The new official is in no way connected with Dublin, except as a casual "lodger," but his name appears on the Burgess-roll as joint occupier of the premises of the National League in O'Connell-street. Forward though all steps taken lately have been, the national organization is not yet quite satisfied, and notwithstanding, it now can boast that with one or two exceptions every Mayor in Ireland, almost all the aldermen of the different corporations, nearly everyone of the elected poor-law guardians, and all the commissioners of the non-urban townships, are enrolled members of the League, another pledge has just been formulated possessing strong family resemblances to the pledge by which the members of the Irish Parliamentary party are bound to sit, act and co-operate together under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. The object of the new pledge is to prevent, if they should be so tempted, the new Irish mayors and sheriffs from accepting any honor from the English Government. It is understood that this promise specially refers to the approaching jubilee of the Queen, when it is likely baronets and knights will become as numerous as leaves are said to be in Vallambrosa.

Mr. Stead brings his history of the Woodford evictions to a close with the most remarkable article of the series. Marshaled with masterly force, its final array of damning facts, adorned with passages of great picturesque power and suggestiveness and laden with profound and striking reflections, it makes one of the most formidable indictments of Irish landlordism that has ever been penned. The end of all his observation is the same at which another English witness in Ireland, General Buller, has arrived, that the National League today is the salvation of the people—the sole hope of Ireland, Mr. Stead calls it.

"Compared with the enormous services which it and the Land League have rendered to the Irish people, the atrocities of the agrarian movement are but as dust in the balance. It has taught Irishmen to combine, it has taught them to trust their leaders, and to rely upon themselves, and it has implanted a new hope in the Irish breast. We have suppressed it once, and it sprang up all the stronger for our action. If we suppress it again it will reappear in another shape. England has played the tempter's part in sowing dissension where she ought to have fostered union. It is an odious task, and one that

I hope is nearing its end. But the end will not be reached until the lesson of union, of discipline, and of obedience has been thoroughly learned by the Irish people."

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The use of improper food in hot weather especially is a fruitful source of disease. Too much meat and too few fruits and farinaceous foods are eaten. And, too, there is small doubt but that we can eat too much, whatever the nature of the food. Meat three times a day is not only unnecessary but absolutely harmful; especially in hot weather. That it is not essential to the production of strength is proved by the herculean work of the Russian soldiers who built such wonderful roads, meanwhile carrying a weight of armor that would crush the average farm hand, and who lived on coarse bread and sour wine. But they were temperate in both eating and drinking, and regular and constant in exercise. The Smyrna porter eats only fruit and olives. Meat rarely or never enters into his bill of fare; yet he walks off with his load of 800 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by the biggest eaters, and the fastest and longest winded horse is not the sleekest. Moderation in diet and regular hours and persistent exercise are the requisites for sound mental and physical health. This is a matter that is easily regulated by the housemother, at least so far as herself and her children are concerned; and the subject of diet and exercise is one she cannot afford to ignore, as it is the primary factor in the maintenance and establishment of vigorous health.

VENTILATION.

Directly the sun begins to decline let every maiden and housewife, man and woman and child, with an eye for the picturesque, and a feeling for health and beauty, throw up the Venetian or Parisian blinds. Open your rooms to the glories of the evening; throw up and pull down the sashes; open wide all your doors. Let cool breezes enter into corridor and cellar and garret and room; let the "caller" air circulate through every inch of the hour after hour, while you are getting your evening meal, while you say your prayers, while you think of others after the toils of the day. If it be your priceless lot to dwell apart from city life, and have outside your cottage or villa or mansion, flowers, those lovely gifts of Dame Nature, let scents of rose and thyme come in at every gap in the hedge, at every rift of the wall, at every cranny of the house—scents of rosemary and lavender and bergamot, and lily and elderberry. Welcome the delicate perfume on its cooling, refreshing, healthy mission. It is Hygea's gift—a superlative boon for the dog days. — *Chambers' Journal*.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

THE SECRET WHICH A FLEMISH PHYSICIAN HAS DISCOVERED.

The secret of long life has once again been discovered, this time in Flanders; and, if we read aright the meaning of the announcement now made, there is nothing to prevent any one from becoming a centenarian, provided he will do as he is told by the erudite Dr. Barggreave, who professes physic at Ghent University. Not only does the Flemish professor proclaim long life to be a thing attainable under certain circumstances, but he offers it at a rate so cheap that to any one ambitious of outliving his welcome in the world it would be the veriest folly not to accept the gift. The medicine is not protected by patent, though the fortunate proprietor might, by selling what most men wish to buy, have grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice. It is no elixir of life, no Cagliostro's drops, no fountain of perpetual youth, such as that which Ponce

de Leon sought in Florida, and Sir John Mandeville drank of on the shores of Malabar, albeit he died of arthritic gout the miraculous draught notwithstanding. Dr. Barggreave's medicine is nothing more recondite than common salt. Eat salt in sufficient quantity, and, so far as years are concerned, there is nothing to prevent any one from becoming a Sir Moses Montefiore or an Old Parr, or even from reaching the age of Thomas Damme who is said to have died at 154, or of Peter Torton who declared, though he did not produce a parish register, that he was close on 184 before he made up his mind to go over to the great majority. Salt, the Ghentish doctor affirms, is the great panacea for every ill that flesh is heir to. Good health, it is his opinion, is not a matter of chance or constitution; the laws which regulate human life are very simple, all that we have to do is to take care that they shall develop themselves without obstruction. Salt will enable them to do this. If the blood is too rich, salt will purify it. If the blood is too poor, salt will thicken it. Culprits who have been punished by being compelled to eat unsalted bread have almost invariably died. The want of salt caused the outbreak of a terrible epidemic in Saxony, and Russian peasants when threatened by the plague have saved themselves by putting salt in their milk. Consumption can be mastered by it. Cholera will flee before it. Old age is comparatively powerless in the face of two-thirds of an ounce of sodium chloride per day. Therefore he invites all to swallow this frugal physic, and if not tired of the world at three-score-and-ten, go on living until centenarians are as common as fools, and insurance companies are threatened with insolvency by annuitants who continue on the funds to an age for which the actuaries of the past have made no provision.—*The London Standard*.

BOYS AND MEN.

You are boys now, but you will soon be men. Then you will have your own way to make in the world. Do you mean to be idle and fretful, and deceive people and give them a bad opinion of you? Or do you intend to go to work and act bravely and nobly and do your duty, and leave a name behind you when you die which the world will love and respect? Take care—now is the time. Did you ever notice a large tree that grew crooked and was an eye-sore on that account? Perhaps it stood on the lawn right in front of the porch, and your father would have liked to straighten it. It was impossible to do so. A hundred horses could not have dragged it erect. And yet think of the time when the large tree was a small sapling; a child might have straightened it then, and it would have grown properly and every one would have admired it. By this I mean that boys ought to grow straight, not crooked. You are young now, as the tree was once: begin in time, and you will be as straight as an arrow when you are a man. If you wait it will be too late. The way to make men erect and noble is to take them when they are boys and show them that there is nothing in this world so noble as doing their duty. Once more, I say, remember that though you are boys now you will be men soon. You may do good or evil. If you are false and worthless, you and everybody else will have a hard time of it. You may be soldiers, judges, statesmen and presidents. What you say or do may decide the fate of millions of other people. These will look to you; and, more than all, God will watch you and hold you to a strict account. If you are brave and true and unselfish heaven will bless you, and every one who knows you will love and respect you. If you are mean and cowardly and think of nothing but your own pleasure, God and man will be displeased with you. Which will it be? The best of all things is to be pure and do your duty.

TYROLESE MAIDENS.

Early on summer mornings, when only the highest peaks are flashing with the rosy light of dawn, the Tyrolese village girls, pushing before them little carts, laden with vegetables and freshly-laid eggs, come down from their mountain height to the market in the city. Having disposed of their tempting stock, and made whatever purchases are necessary for their humble life, they form into little companies and set out again for their aerial homes. And how, think you, do they while away the two or three weary hours of their difficult ascent up the rugged Alpine slopes? Not with idle gossip or feminine small talk; not in discussing the gorgeous feathers or shimmering silks exposed in the shop windows of the city. Ah! no; foreign to the heart of the Tyrolese maiden are the thoughts of such frivolity. Strange as it may seem to the worldly-minded, it is nevertheless an interesting fact that the hours of their return are devoted to reciting in unison the Rosary of our Blessed Lady; and only that bright Angel who guards the heavenly exchequer may say how many fragrant garlands of never-fading flowers have thus been woven by those pure and simple village girls, and laid a grateful offering at the feet of the immaculate Queen of Virgins.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Fried liver—Wash well, slice, and lay in cold water to draw out the blood, wipe dry, salt, pepper, coat each piece with beaten eggs and roll in cracker crumbs. Fry out slices of very fat salt pork in a frying pan in which is a sliced onion. Strain the fat, return to the pan with a great spoonful of lard and fry the liver, a few pieces at a time and not too fast. Drain off the grease before dish-

ing. Cauliflowersauce—This is made by boiling a small head of cauliflower in two waters, changing when half done, of the last water reserve half a teacupful. In another saucepan cook a minced onion and a head of celery, heat the sup of water, add to it a teacupful of milk, drain and chop fine the cauliflower, add it to the onion and celery with three teacupfuls of butter covered with flour, to the liquid, and cook in a few minutes. For the maitre d'hotel sauce add a teacupful of minced parsley which has been boiled, cayenne pepper, salt, a slice or two of lemon, and beat into it a whipped egg.

Vegetable soup—Three pounds coarse beef, minced, three quarts cold water, two carrots, two turnips, one onion minced, three stalks of celery, can of tomatoes, quarter of a cabbage, one root of salsify, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, pepper and salt, a teacupful of sugar. Put beef and water together and bring slowly to a boil. Simmer gently for four hours. Pepper and salt and set away meat and liquor together until next day. Take off the fat and strain out the meat. Pare and cut turnips, carrots, celery and salsify into dice of uniform size. Shred the cabbage, mince the onion. Put all into a pot, cover with boiling salted water, drop in a bit of soda no larger than a Lima bean, and cook gently twenty minutes. Drain well and turn the vegetables into the soup stock. Rub the tomatoes through a colander and add them with the parsley. Cook half an hour, keeping the contents of the pot at a slow, steady boil all the time, put in the sugar and pour into the tureen.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Persons who can take a man down—Reporters.

Carpenters generally talk plane.

Sound conclusion—A dying echo.

If there is one thing that quicker than another will drive a man to drink, it is thirst.

Mark Twain says it is a blessed thing to live in a land of plenty when you have plenty of land.

Aphrenologist say that fullness under the eyes denotes language. So does blackness of the eye itself.

A Missouri girl eloped twice with the same men. She said she had got sorter used to him.

A hotel is known by the company it keeps.

Hotel proprietor—"We don't allow any games of chance here."

Gambler—"This isn't a game of chance. My friend here has no chance."

"Remove the tax from shoes," shouts—a labour candidate. "Wouldn't it be better to substitute pegs for tacks?"

A guest at the marriage of a deaf-and-dumb couple wittily and gallantly wished them unspeakable bliss.

A watch and clock company having failed, one of the creditors remarked that "they would have an awful time winding up their business."

A western professor shot a student the other day. He had come to the conclusion that it was about the only way to get anything into his head.

After all there is a vast amount of common sense in the remark of a deserter when he said, "I'd rather be a coward all my life than a corpse fifteen minutes."

A volume in a line.—At a temperance celebration in Newmarket, a little lad appeared in the procession, bearing a flag on which was inscribed the following: All's right when Daddy's sober.

A little fellow going to church for the first time where the pews were very high, was asked on coming out what he did in the church, when he replied: I went into a cupboard and took a seat on the shelf.

Reynolds the dramatist, observing to Morton the thinness of the house at one of the plays, added that he supposed it was owing to the war. "No," replied Morton, "I should judge it was owing to the piece."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, afflicting the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there constipation? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing there will be a very bad cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabo 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.O.R.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	January 27.	123.50
Cedulas—		
Series A	98.00	
Series E	84.50	
Series F	79.00	
Series G	83.00	
Series J	91.50	
National Bank Shares	239 1/2	
Banco Constructor	245	

The wool market in spite of the good news from Europe is very unsettled. There is a fear of gold falling, and that and other considerations are influencing the buyers. There is not much animation, though wool is being steadily sold. Prices in this market are about the same as last week. Arrivals in both markets are very heavy. Prices for superior wool 4.30-4.40 per 10 kilos, very good wool 3.80-4, and medium fair wool 3.40-3.70. Mr. Hollway's wool from Viñas, consigned to Mr. Casey, has been put into deposit, the prices offered not being considered satisfactory. The price offered, however, is very good, 3.50 per 10 kls. or 97 % per arrobe. The lamb's wool of the same gentleman was sold by Mr. Casey at 3.90. or 108 % per arrobe.

The following satisfactory telegram has been received from London, January 26:—The first colonial wool auctions for the year commenced yesterday. There were 250,000 bales from Australia and the Cape. Prices are from 5 to 10 per cent higher than those obtained in the auctions of December. Prices are therefore all about the same as the average prices of last September and they show a strong reaction against the fall of previous sales.

The prices of wool in the Plaza Constitution, on Monday, were: \$4.40, 4.15, 4.35, 4.25, 3.90, 3.75, 4.10, 3.40, 3.60; and in the Once: 3.30, 3.50, 3.70 and 4.00.

The Tornquist negotiation and the National Bank's \$10,000,000 bond is now finally signed, sealed and delivered. The syndicate which Tornquist and Co. represent are the Disconto Gesellschaft Bank of Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg. Great reserve is exercised about the particulars, but we understand that 85 0/0 is the quotation, which is certainly a fair rate for a 5 0/0 loan.

According to the balance-sheet of the Banco Constructor, the society owns in Buenos Aires 10 houses, 136 in construction, and 41,250 square yards of land valued at \$673,704 m/n. In the Boca 1 house, 28 wooden houses, and 97,753 square yards of land valued at \$642,745.54. In Barracas al Sud 1 brick house, 1 wooden house, and 33,547 square yards of land valued at \$65,094.63. In La Plata 59 brick houses, 32 in construction, 26 wooden houses, 11 American houses, 9 chacras, 1 quinta in Tolosa and 226,044 square metres of land valued at \$1,153,298, making a total of \$2,534,842.20 m/n. The net gains during the year have been \$1,371,774.27 m/n.

The Government of Santa-Fé has given a guarantee to the «Credito Territorial y Agrícola» established in that province, to enable it to issue hypothecary Cedulas abroad. The Government guarantees 6 per cent on the Cedulas Series A for \$5,000,000 or \$994,000.

Intelligence from Santa-Fé is to the effect that a wheat purchaser has given orders to buy half a million of fanegas for French markets; this is over three millions of bushels. The value of this little lot, taking the current price of \$5.50 the fanegas, or 88 cents the bushel, is 2,750,000 dollars. Intelligence of this nature is to be taken cum grano. The buyer's limits may be nearer 100 than 500,000 fanegas.—Observer.

\$30,074 is to be spent by the Municipality for the laying of the pipes to supply the inhabitants of the Boca with water.

Various samples of good paper have been received from Messrs. Maupas, Escalada, Estrada and Co's factory in Zarate. The paper is reported to be equal to that imported. The paper on which the *Tribuna Nacional* is printed proceeds from that factory.

The ironclad «Admiral Brown» leaves for Europe during March under the command of Rear-Admiral Cordero. She will attend the naval exhibition in the port of Havre, on the 1st of May, after which she will go to England to be cleaned and change her artillery.

The news of the sale of the Andine Railway to Don Juar Clarke is confirmed. The price is 13 millions, 2 on the signing of contract, and the balance at 1 million per month.

Mr. Ollendorf has been appointed manager and Mr. Eloy Palacios director of the Santa-Fé Provincial Bank.

Advices from the Esperanza Colony, dated the 13th, report the reaping, almost finished and the grain in magnificent condition, yielding 325 fanegas per 15 arrobes and worth \$5.30 per 15 arrobes. Flour is quoted at \$6.50. The tramway works in the town have commenced. 1,200 Swiss families are shortly expected from Europe.

The National Board of Education has purchased a quarter of a square of land a few squares from the Plaza Victoria for the sum of \$400,000 m/n.

The Rosario Observer says:—The great house of Bates, Stokes and Co. is in the field as purchasers of grain in the province of Santa-Fé. Their agent, Mr. W. S. Martin, is now in Rosario, and we give him a hearty welcome, and hope that his operations this year will leave his house a tidy margin. Mr. Martin tells us that Argentine wheat is steadily gaining ground in the estimation of millers and bakers in England.

It is reported that Sr. Paz on commencing office will sell or let all the Provincial railways.

La Segunda Argentina Insurance Company has just declared a dividend of 23 0/0 for the year.

Mr. Edward Lennon of Capilla sold his wool in this market at 106 % per arrobe.

The «Dilsberg» is loading at Terasona's, San Nicolás, 28,000 sheep; the «Tiviotdale» at same place, 35,000; the «Wexford» at Campana, 17,000; and the «Zenobia», also at Campana, 24,000.

Don Rufino Basabilbaso has purchased of Don Thomas Kearney 15,000 sheep at \$1.35 each and 1500 mestizo cows at 9.50 and 400 mares 3.70.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold on Sunday a square of land in Calles Europa, Comercio, Alberti and Saavedra, divided into 26 lots. The prices obtained were \$6 and 5.40 m/n per square vara for the corner lots and \$4.85 and 4.30 for the others.

The schooner «Carlos Casares» loaded with wool from Magdalena ran into the Santiago wharf in the port of La Plata and foundered.

On Friday, a consignment in one lot came to the station from Viñas, Mr. Holway's estancia. 34 wagons, 100,000 kilos, 1306 lienzo. Mr. E. Casey is the consignee.

Don Arturo Puleston, acting for Don Augustin Puleston, has sold 1 1/2 leagues of camp in San Geronimo (Santa-Fé) for \$13,860 gold.

Messrs. Rodriguez and Gowland, of Rauch, have sold their wool, about 3000 arrobas, at \$4.60 m/n per arrobas.

The *Tribuna Nacional* has received the following important telegrams:

«Tourcoing, Jan. 20. Therise in combed Buenos Aires continues all over north of France. In this market and Roubaix prices of combed wool are very firm.

«Antwerp, Jan. 20. The auction prices of River Plate wools continue to advance. The actual demand for the article is most brisk. As will be seen from the above our most enterprising colleague has now a special service with Antwerp. Such push and activity will surely tell their own tale.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Jan. 21.	
National Bonds (1881)	100 1/2
Do. (1884)	87 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires (1882)	91 1/2
Treasury Bills, 90/0	94

Hard Dollars, 6 0/0 77 1/2
British Consols 100 1/2
Silver bars at 47d. per oz.
Bank rate of discount 5 0/0.
Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.35.

«Antwerp, Jan. 26. The River Plate wool auctions closed to-day. The closing prices were the same as last sales and a rise of 10 0/0 on private sales made before the auction. About 7000 bales were sold. The buyers were numerous. Wools from the Rivers of 30 0/0 are quoted at fcs. 1.50 to 1.55 per kilo.

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 13 y 14.
Apartes generales 12 11 10 y 9.
Segunda apartes, 7 8 6 5 4 y 3.
Flaco 7.
Terneros 2 3 y 4.
Cueros de novillos 6 6.50 y 7.
Cueros de vaca 5 y 4.50.
Mantanza de vacas 760.
Id terneros 132.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
LaCurmalan shares of \$1000 each	20 0/0 Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	Nominal
New Bolsa do	160 do
Gas Primitivo do	140 do
Gas Argentino	200 0/0
Roads and Bridges (1884)	96 0/0
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits	200 0/0
National Bank Shares	240.00
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	\$29
Banco Constructor de la Plata	\$242
Banco del Comercio	1120
Treasury Bills	100 1/2
National Bonds (1881)	66
Do (1884)	70
Do (1863)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	68
Foreign Debt, gold	92
Riachuelo Port Works	94
Southern Railway Works	Nominal

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Superior 4.00 m/n

Good 3.40

Regular 3.00

Hides

Good camp 7.00

Midding 1.60

Cow hides 3.80 m/n

Horse hides 1.60

Horse Hair 5.40

Nonatos 3.40

Calfskins 3.60

Sheepskins

Matadero per kilo 3.20 mls.

Pelados per doz 1.80 mls.

Corderitos reg 0.25

Wheat.

Coast 6.20 m/n

Salado 3.80

Candeal 4.90

Linseed 0.50

Maize.

White, shelled, 10 kilos 2.35 m/n

Yellow, in grain 2.15

CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Superior 4.70 m/n

Good 3.80

Regular 3.65

Borraja 2.40

Bellies 2.40

Hides.

Good camp 4.60

Sheepskins sap 3.70 mls.

Matadero 0.50

Cord ritos 6.20

Hair 1.80

Cow hides 4.40

Cow hides 4.40

Maize, white shelled,

Maize, white shelled,

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th January, at the estancia San José, Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Andrew McGaul, Puyredon, to Jane Johnstone eldest daughter of the late Joseph Johnstone.

On the 25th January, by special license, by the Very Rev. Monsenor Dillon, Mr. Hugh Kelly to Miss Mary Toney, Arrecifes.

On January 13th, at his residence in the partido de Lobos, after a long illness which he bore with Christian resignation, Charles Kenniff, aged 71 years, a native of Mostow, parish of Bohor, co. Westmeath, Ireland, and for many years a resident of this country, and the large cortege that followed his remains to the cemetery bore ample testimony of the esteem and respect in which he was held, as the cold and heavy loam closed over his remains the priest intoned the prayers for the dead, and with mournful hearts and sad parting regrets, friends and relatives laid the deceased to rest in the hope that his soul may be now participating in the joys and glory of the heavenly kingdom. R.I.P.

DEATHS.

On the 21st January, at the British Hospital, Cecil A. Betts, formerly a solicitor in London. R.I.P.

On January 15th, at Campo de Juan Arco, partido de Juarez, Peter Moran, eldest son of the late Thomas Moran, Tuyu, after a short illness, aged 32 years, much and deservedly respected and regretted. R.I.P.

On January 13th, at his residence in the partido de Lobos, after a long illness which he bore with Christian resignation, Charles Kenniff, aged 71 years, a native of Mostow, parish of Bohor, co. Westmeath, Ireland, and for many years a resident of this country, and the large cortege that followed his remains to the cemetery bore ample testimony of the esteem and respect in which he was held, as the cold and heavy loam closed over his remains the priest intoned the prayers for the dead, and with mournful hearts and sad parting regrets, friends and relatives laid the deceased to rest in the hope that his soul may be now participating in the joys and glory of the heavenly kingdom. R.I.P.

TO RENT—1 1/2 leagues of wired in camp near Venado Tuerto, with house, galpon, etc., in full working order

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

CATTLE AL CORTE to the south in good condition

SHEEP AL CORTE south of Olavarria

NOVILLOS FOR INVERNADA in the south

HALF-BRED HEREFORD BULLS in Santa Fé

BRIDGER & FARRAN 175 RECONQUISTA

j3f3

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

j1f1f2

FOR SALE

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

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

Matteo Grace.

d26f26

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.

M5f15

CAMP TO LET

In the Guardia del Monte, 841 hectars (about 500 squares). Apply to

John HUGHES

41 Piedad, Bs. Aires

or to

Dr. DILLON

Guardia del Monte

j12j29

TO RENT

ESTANCIA LA ESMERALDA

2200 Hectares of Splendid camp at the source of the Sauce Grande, three sides river frontage, 7 leagues from Tornquist Station, F.C.S., containing a very comfortable house suitable for summer residence, 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

j3f3

Adolfo

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

ENERO

30—A las 10 de mañana dara principio el remate en Carmen de Areco de todas las haciendas, utiles y ensenos del establecimiento El Huncalito, 7000 animales laneros, 283 novillos, 165 animales vacunos. El establecimiento queda a 4 leguas de la estacion Rawson, F.C. al Pacifico, estancia conocida por de Vivanco 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

9—Campo de 40,000 hectareas, seccion IX, letra B num 2, en la estacion Arroyo Corto y Pigué. Base 3000 ps m/n las 2500 hectareas, en mi cesa Alsina 78 a las 12.

78-ALSINA-78

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 engagements.

se 8—pm

REMATE

POR SANCHEZ Y MORENO

En la antigua casa Baltar y Quesada

51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

MUY IMPORTANTE

VENTA DE

HACIENDAS MESTIZAS

Y

ARREDAMIENTO

DE

553 CUADRAS

DE

CAMPO FLOR

DIVIDIDO

EN TRES POTREROS

Con buenas poblaciones, galpones, alfalfares, etc., etc.

Cruzados por dos magnificos arroyos, a 35 cuadas de la Estacion

MARCOS PAZ

Establecimiento conocido por

LA CARLOTA

200 novillos de invernada de 3 años, 70 vaquillonas mestizas con su correspondiente dotacion 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 dotacion de padres, 1000 ovejas mestizas Rambouillet, caballos de tiro y de silla, utiles del establecimiento, muebles, etc.

La venta tendra lugar en el mismo establecimiento el

MIERCOLES 2 FEBRERO

(dia de fiesta)

a las 10 de la mañana

VENDEREMOS al contado y por orden terminante de su dueño las haciendas y utiles del establecimiento LA CARLOTA en Marcos Paz, cuyo detalle es el siguiente:

HACIENDA VACUNA—70 vaquillonas mestizas origen de primer orden con su dotacion de toros

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

70 VACAS mestizas y criollas

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

18 BUEYES ARADORES

LANARÉS—1000 ovejas mestizas Rambouillet, con la dotacion de padres correspondientes

GABALLOS de tiro y de silla

2 BURROS

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

AMAS—Un lote de lana, 1 id cueros

La cosecha de 8 cuadas de maiz

EL ARRENDAMIENTO SE HARÁ EN REMATE POR EL

TERMINO DE 5 AÑOS

El area de campo es 553 cuadas divididas en 3 potreros, cruzados por arroyos permanentes, alambrados con postes de hándubay reforzados con cinco y seis alambrados

Buenas poblaciones, galpones, alfalfares, jardin, huerta, etc., etc.

NOTA—Los interesados pueden ver el campo toda vez que quieren

El tren sale de la estacion Once de Setiembre a las 5 y 50 a.m. y regresa a la misma estacion a las 4 y 50 p.m.

Habrà carruages para la concurrencia en la estacion Marcos Paz