

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 7.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

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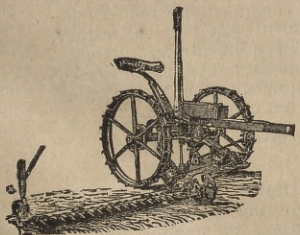
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SUBSCRIPTIONS  
IN AID OF THE POOR IN  
IRELAND.

Carmen de Areco,  
Feb. 33rd, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern  
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

We received a letter from Fa-  
ther Victor informing us of a  
meeting which was held on the  
second Sunday of this month in  
Salto, in aid of the poor of Ire-  
land. Owing to the inclemency  
of the weather the attendance  
was small, but the subscriptions  
were large, as when all is col-  
lected it will amount to upwards  
of 1000 national. Such acts of  
charity deserve to be written in  
letters of gold. And, as Cardinal  
Manning said, 'By charity the  
poor give the rich a great chance  
of reaching Heaven, which they  
would never have otherwise.'

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,  
James Lawless,  
Secretary to the Irish  
Committee.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Arrecifes,

Feb. 21st, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern  
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

At the close of the proceed-  
ings of the Arrecifes Irish Union  
on Sunday, a list on behalf of the  
Parliamentary Fund was opened,  
when the following cheerfully  
contributed the sum opposite  
each name:

	\$ m/n
Christopher Ryan	20.00
Father Flannery	40
T. J. Kearney	10
W. McCormack	5
Thomas McCabe	5
Patrick Keane	2
Patrick Giblin	2
M. Sheehy	2
Alex. Ballesty	1
Patrick Keoghagan	2
John Gardiner	5
Joseph Bannon	2
John Murray	5
M. Gardiner	2
E. S. Cronin	2
W. Ganley	2
Thomas Gouk	2
James Nally	1
Thomas Jordan	1
Patrick Murray	2
Christopher Murray	2
J. O'Shea	1
M. Dalton	0.50
Laurence Flanagan	10
E. Casey, junr.	5
Total	133.50

The list remains open until  
after Easter, when any one in  
sympathy with the movement  
will have an opportunity of con-

tributing. Subscriptions will be  
received by W. Ganley (treas.),  
T. J. Kearney (pres. of A. U.),  
T. McCabe, W. McCormack, M.  
Ballesty, and  
Yours obediently,  
E. Casey, junr.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Jan. 20.

Parliament was opened on the  
28th January. The following are  
a few of the most important para-  
graphs in the Queen's Speech:—  
Our relations with all the  
neighbouring Powers continue to  
be most friendly. The question  
of the Balkans is not yet settled,  
but I have no fear it will bring  
about a European war. I deplore  
the events that caused the resig-  
nation of Prince Alexander, but I  
am of opinion that we should not  
interfere in the election of his  
successor.

Great crimes in Ireland have  
been happily more unfrequent  
during the past few months than  
during the corresponding months  
of last year. But the relations  
between landlord and tenant are  
very unsettled in certain dis-  
tricts, owing to the organized re-  
sistance to legal obligations. The  
efforts of my Government to pre-  
vent so great an evil have been  
seriously hampered. Bills on  
legal procedure will be placed  
before you which are necessary  
to secure the fulfilment of the  
law. A bill will also be intro-  
duced for the better local Gov-  
ernment of England and Ireland,  
and, if circumstances permit, it  
will be followed by another bill  
for the settlement of troubles in  
Ireland. Also a bill for the less  
expensive course of Parlia-  
mentary procedure.

Sir Michael Morris, Bart.,  
Chief Justice of Ireland in suc-  
cession to the Right Hon. George  
May, has retired. Sir Michael is  
the first Roman Catholic who  
has occupied the position. He  
was called to the Bar in 1849,  
and is a native of Galway. He  
was Solicitor-General in 1863,  
and was appointed Attorney-  
General in 1867, and had the  
conduct of the Fenian prosecu-  
tions that year. He became a  
Judge of the Common Pleas Di-  
vision in the same year, and suc-  
ceeded the late Chief Justice  
Monahan as head of the Court.  
Sir Michael has always been a  
Conservative in politics.

Mr. Labouchere, in the course  
of an address at Spalding, said  
that he thought whatever mem-  
bers of Parliament could do  
would be right and proper if  
they could prevent the passing  
of another coercion bill. He  
hoped that the Government  
would have to suspend not only  
the Irish members but also 50  
English members, among whom  
he should glory to be one.

Lord Ashbourne's Act is gra-  
dually coming into operation.  
Irish landlords are seeing the  
advantage of selling their estates  
on reasonable terms, and the  
tenants are availing themselves  
of the facilities afforded by Lord  
Ashbourne's Act to purchase  
their holdings. The Marquis of  
Bath and the Marquis of London-  
derry have just intimated that  
they are offering land for sale,  
and steps are being taken to  
place the tenants in the position  
of owners. This system of trans-  
fer will, if extensively carried  
out, soon put an end to the  
agrarian troubles in Ireland. The  
establishment of a peasant pro-  
prietary would be a permanent  
and happy solution of the Irish  
land question.

Berlin, Jan. 20.

The *North German Gazette* to-  
day announces that the Boers  
who have formed settlements at  
Groottfontain, in the district of  
Ottowij, south-west Africa, have

at their own request and in pur-  
suance of the Emperor's permis-  
sion been placed under the pro-  
tection of the German Empire.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

They talk here of a war be-  
tween Brazil and the Argentine  
Republic, and it is said that the  
Brazilian Government has sent  
20,000 men with artillery to the  
frontier. Carnival here was very  
dull. In spite of the police or-  
ders, buckets of water and  
'bombas' were thrown at the  
passengers in some streets. The  
contract for supplying the city  
with electric light made by  
Santos will be rescinded. It has  
already cost the State \$100,000.

The concession for the tram-  
way to Colonia has lapsed. The  
Government is anxious to re-  
scind the contract for the port,  
and it is said that it is disposed  
to pay a compensation of a mil-  
lion dollars rather than consent  
to such a scandalous business  
being carried out.

On the 22nd there was only one  
case of cholera in the city. Four  
occurred outside. Sanitary ob-  
servation will cease this week.

The sanitary cordons have been  
withdrawn.

Joaquin Santos will go to Rio  
to join the ex President.

Col. Juan José Gomensoro has  
been appointed chief of the mili-  
tary school.

It is almost certain that quar-  
antine on Argentine vessels will  
be suppressed at the beginning of  
next week.

A duel with pistols took place  
on the 17th between Frederick  
Canfield and Miguel Grané, be-  
tween whom there had been an  
altercation three days previously  
in Dr Serra's house. The duel-  
ists exchanged three shots at 20  
paces, but neither of them was  
hit. Then Grané, who was the  
offender, advanced towards Can-  
field and offered an apology,  
whereupon they embraced each  
other and swore eternal friend-  
ship.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 21.

Merchants and shippers who  
do business with Germany do  
nothing whatever but await with  
feverish anxiety the result of the  
elections.

Five European governments  
have asked English firms to ten-  
der for several millions of cart-  
ridges.

The Vienna correspondent of  
the *Standard* states that the  
German Government will before  
long request France to remain  
neutral in the event of a war in  
the east.

The papers applaud the Speak-  
er for closing the noisy debate  
on the Queen's speech.

In Tonga, one of the Friendly  
Islands, six natives were hanged  
for having taken part in the as-  
sault on missionary Baker and  
his family.

The Government has ordered  
all of the forts on the Shannon  
to be fortified. It appears that  
the Government has been in-  
formed that the inhabitants of  
counties Clare and Limerick are  
well armed.

Coal miners have held a great  
meeting in Glasgow and decided  
to continue the strike until grant  
of increased wages. The secre-  
tary of the meeting made a very  
violent speech against the police,  
and stated that dynamite from  
foreign parts would help the  
miners to raise a revolution  
never before witnessed in the  
country.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, who  
is at present in Naples, has of-  
fered to attend to the wounded  
soldiers returning from the Red  
Sea.

Paris, Feb. 17.  
Telegrams from Metz and  
Strasbourg state that the German  
Government is adopting very se-  
vere coercive measures in Al-  
sace and Lorraine.

There was a meeting to protest  
against the increased tax on  
grain. M. Rouvier was hissed  
and hooted, Messrs. Gruget and  
Pelletan denounced the tax and  
the Protectionists were hissed.

The *Gaulois* declares that Ger-  
many will demand the neutrali-  
ty of France in the east.

All the French troops are re-  
called from Madagascar. Four  
companies will remain at Diego  
Suarez.

Telegrams from Berlin an-  
nounce that the opposition lead-  
ers, Richter and Windthorst, and  
all the opposition deputies of  
Alsace and Lorraine have been  
re-elected.

Berlin, Feb. 21.

The police forcibly dispersed  
a Liberal meeting just as Herr  
Richter was about to speak.  
The thousands who were pre-  
sent then marched through the  
streets cheering for Richter.  
Many arrests.

The *North German Gazette*,  
Bismarck's organ, says that in  
case it is necessary to again dis-  
solve the Reichstag the Emperor  
will personally appeal to the peo-  
ple.

Bismarck's organ threatens an-  
other dissolution of the Reichstag  
if the majority is not in favor of  
the Government.

The French are still actively  
engaged building barracks round  
Verdun and Belfort.

Business in Metz is now lim-  
ited to the carriage of supplies,  
provisions are being stored in  
every house.

The results of elections of 143  
deputies are not yet known. The  
latest bulletin give as elected 156  
deputies in favour of the Govern-  
ment, 98 against it. These in-  
clude 72 Conservatives, 84 Na-  
tional Liberals, 10 German  
Liberals, 56 Catholics, 6 Socialists,  
and 26 for Alsace and Lorraine.  
There were 45 ties.

Vienna, Feb. 21.

The council of war met again  
on Saturday. The reserve offi-  
cers have been forbidden to leave  
the country.

French officers are buying  
horses in Spain.

A letter from St. Petersburg  
states that Russia is only wait-  
ing for the rupture between  
France and Germany to pursue  
her own ends in the Balkans.  
Furthermore, that although Rus-  
sia will make no agreement with  
France, Germany will not be al-  
lowed by Russia to emerge vic-  
torious from the struggle. This  
may explain the indifference  
with which the Bulgarian ques-  
tion is being treated at Constan-  
tinople.

Pesth, Feb. 21.

The Lower Hungarian Chamber  
unanimously voted 3,111,000  
for the Landsturm. Count  
Apponini (Opposition) said that  
Hungary should prepare for all  
contingencies. He said that al-  
though Hungarians wished for  
peace, they would make every  
sacrifice for their interests and  
their country. Tisza, Prime Mi-  
nister, said he accepted the vote  
as an expression of that patriot-  
ism and political tact without  
which no free people could exist.  
He said Government would try  
every means to preserve peace  
and its own prestige, and would  
assume a defensive position in  
case of war. The monarchical  
interest of Austria was peace and  
a decided protection of Hungarian  
interests.

Several Socialists workmen's  
societies have begun to send  
funds to help the German candi-  
dates of their party. The Prime  
Minister has prohibited this, as

Hungary is too closely bound  
with Germany for such opposition  
to the latter's Government to be  
allowed.

Rome, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Robilant, Saracco, Brin  
and Magliani have agreed to join  
the new Cabinet.

In consequence of the obser-  
vations of the principal Catholic  
party leaders in Germany, the  
Pope has modified his attitude  
in favor of the Septennate and  
now invites the members of the  
Centre to abstain from voting al-  
together.

The Pope has summoned sev-  
eral French Bishops to a confer-  
ence on the attitude which the  
Church ought to adopt towards  
the French Government in case  
of new measures being taken  
against the Catholic clergy.

The King has given \$30,000  
for the relief of the families of  
the soldiers killed and wounded  
at Massowah.

The *Opinione*, in an officially  
inspired article, assures France  
of the constant and disinterested  
friendship of Italy.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.

It is whispered that relations  
with Austria have so far improved  
that a Russian occupation of Bul-  
garia will not be considered a  
'casus belli.'

It is rumoured in official circles  
that war between France and  
Germany is inevitable. In the  
event of war between those  
powers, Russia would have entire  
freedom of action. Russia would  
not support France as an ally,  
but a firm and threatening atti-  
tude on the part of the Russian  
Government might prevent Ger-  
many from sending all her forces  
across the Rhine frontier.

Telegrams from Geneva an-  
nounce that the Swiss police have  
seized a printing-office, with a  
large quantity of material and  
number of pamphlets.

Constantinople, Feb. 21.

The German Ambassador at the  
Sublime Porte has, according to  
rumour, informed the Bulgarian  
deputation that if the pending  
negotiations fall through a Rus-  
sian occupation of Bulgaria would  
immediately follow.

The Turkish authorities are  
much alarmed at the progress of  
Catholic missionaries in Bulgar-  
ia.

Strasbourg.

The Rev. Dr. Stumpin, chaplain  
of Roman Catholic Bishop of  
Strasbourg, has written a letter to  
the clergy of the diocese, con-  
demning Cardinal Jacobini's sup-  
port of the seven-years' Bill. He  
says the Cardinal has gone  
against both the ideas and in-  
structions of the Pope.

Odessa, Feb. 21.

A vast conspiracy for a Polish  
insurrection in case of an Aus-  
trian-Russian or German-Russian  
war has been discovered. Many  
dignitaries and Imperial officials  
are implicated. Many arrests  
made.

Milan, Feb. 23.

Strong earth-tremblings have  
been felt in different parts of  
Italy and in the south of France.  
Considerable damage was done  
in some places and it is said that  
a few persons were killed.

Washington, Feb. 10.

The United States Senate has  
approved of the formation of a  
North American Company for the  
construction of the Nicaraguan  
Canal.

Calcutta, Feb. 21.

The Queen has asked Lord Duf-  
ferin to warmly thank her Indian  
subjects for their devoted mani-  
festation of loyalty on her Jubi-  
lee.

Very many people left the city  
during the days of Carnival. Some  
went to the neighboring towns,  
some to Mar del Plata, and some  
to their estancias.



# THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



**SNELL & CO.,**  
203, Rivadavia 203

## THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,  
February 21st.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Once more we have come through our annual season of madness, and entered upon the most solemn part of the year, a season which, on more than one occasion has been made memorable in Argentina by severe dealings on the part of a long-suffering and tenderly merciful, though grievously provoked Providence. And again there is mourning in almost every family for some dear and near one cut down by death. We all remember the Lent and Holy Week of 1871, and the terrible mortality caused by the yellow fever; it was the same in 1858, when that dreadful malady visited us for the first time, and the same again the first time that the cholera attacked Buenos Aires and spread with such deadly effect through the whole Province, and yet there were not wanting hundreds and thousands when Carnival came, to run riot into excesses of all kinds, as if courting the pestilence to stay with us a little longer; as if making light of the just retribution of heaven exacted from a frivolous and thoughtless people; as if daring death to do his worst and provoking him to put forth his strength against us. It remains now to be seen what the consequences of similar courses may be this year. The authorities in every Province, as far as I am aware, have contented themselves with publishing edicts couched in such namby pamby terms that they have no more weight with those who find pleasure in Carnival and its madness than a feeble remonstrance. In Santa Fé, at all events, and in Rosario, this has been the case, and together with the Municipal order prohibiting balls and 'comparsas' of all kinds, there have appeared notices of grand balls at the fashionable clubs, of 'comparsas de jóvenes distinguidos,' of public balls at different places, and of other things tending to show that the evil spirit of Carnival still lives and will not be suppressed through any experiences however bitter, nor through any efforts short of absolute force on the part of the authorities.

I very much fear that the excesses committed during Carnival in this and the other Provinces may help the cholera to linger with us during the whole summer, and we will only have too much reason to be thankful if they do not provoke a fresh violent outbreak of the epidemic. At Rosario there continue to be from four to six cases daily, and the Municipality has ordered the preparation of a Municipal lazaretto for the accommodation of any who may be taken sick.

At the little towns outside of Rosario, such as Villa Casilda, Roldan, Cañada de Gomez, etc., Carnival raged as furiously as if there were no such thing as fear, and as if nothing had occurred to make people approach the holy season of Lent with more than their usual gravity and solemnity. I do not love professionally long

faces, nor would I quarrel with any man for washing his face and anointing his head whilst fasting, but there is a wide difference between sham solemnity and a respect for the proprieties and decencies of life.

The Rosario British Hospital people have listened to reason at last, and at a meeting holden the other evening, an entirely new Committee, formed of Messrs Boardman, Keenan, Pritchard, Ferguson, Graham, Wand E. Tietzen, Kropft and Schlieper, was elected to draw up a set of rules for the proper government of the institution. On the same occasion, subscriptions amounting to two thousand Nationals per annum were booked. It is estimated that the cost of the institution will not be less than \$5000 m/n per annum, but now that the thing has been placed on a popular footing I have no doubt but the full amount will easily be raised without going out of Rosario.

It is stated that the institution is quite unsectarian, by which I presume it is meant that persons of all religions may be admitted, and allowed to receive the ministrations of their faith when the same are available.

This again brings forward our need of an English-speaking priest, and when I see the number of English-speaking Catholics who attend the parish church here and all the others that are never seen at church, I wonder that this necessity has not been commended itself to them long ago.

What is called the British and American Relief Fund has developed into a permanent society, and the following gentlemen have been elected to form its committee of management:

Messrs. R. Kidd, E. Jewell, W. Robinson, H. S. Ferguson, Boardman, and Pritchard. Messrs. Studdert and Fisher being elected as substitutes.

The committee starts with a balance of \$4310 m/n, and if more liberally managed than it has heretofore been it may yet prove a blessing to many. Up to the present, however, its record tells of little or nothing worthy of special mention excepting the profound secrecy with which its operations have been conducted, and the mystery enshrouding all its proceedings. Perhaps it did not want its left hand to know what its right hand was doing.

The stormy state of things in Europe appears already to be having a salutary effect upon our produce market. Trade in cattle, which had been all but paralysed for weeks, is again reviving, and I hear of one large sale near Rosario at \$11.50 per head. The wheat trade, likewise, is very brisk, and prices range from \$5 to \$6.50 per 100 kilos.

Sr Bazan of Lules, in the province of Tucuman, has been making some very successful experiment on his estate, planting coffee brought from Bolivia. The quality of the grain I believe is that called 'juncas,' which is reckoned as good as the average Mocha, and if Sr. Bazan succeeds in producing it in quantities large enough for exportation he will make a very good thing of it indeed. He is of the opinion, however, that it will take two or three years to make the venture a success, and on this plea he has applied to the Government for a subvention.

On the whole, I think Tucuman would find it cheaper to continue importing its coffee from Rio and Bolivia.

Another horrid murder is reported from Cordoba, where a drunken tram-driver named José Maldonado treacherously stabbed the head Inspector of the line, Don Carlos Martinez, because he was taken to task for neglecting his duty. Martinez was stabbed in the face and on the left side near the heart, and at this writing the doctors declare there is hardly any chance of his recovering. The tragedy occurred at the General Paz station, and I regret to say that the assassin succeeded in making his escape.

Governor Galvez (of Santa Fé) has been requested by the new Governor of Entre Rios to supply him with a collection of laws and regulations relating to colonies

and colonisation, and I hear that a goodly package of the same has been forwarded to Parana. It is evident that the Entre Rios Government proposes making an effort to colonise the rich and fertile lands of that Province, and I have no doubt but its effort will be crowned with success. The lands of Entre Rios have always been acknowledged to be the best in the Republic and there is no reason why it should not be the richest and most productive of our Provinces. Hitherto, bad Governments and insecurity for life and property have given the Province a bad name, but everything is changing there now, and railways and telegraphs, together with a Government many degrees better than those of olden times, are all resulting in the removal of the criminal classes to 'pastures new.'

The last consignments of material for the Central Entreriano Railway have arrived, and the passenger cars are being put together. I hope soon to be able to tell you of the opening of this important line to public service.

The other great public works commenced under Governor Racedo's administration are progressing rapidly, and a decided improvement is noticeable in the prospects of Entre Rios over those which opened before us only a few weeks ago.

Hoping to have some more good news for you next week,

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,  
Pacificus.

## NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

Ferrari, Brandzen,  
Feb. 20th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The reception you so kindly accorded to my former communication encourages me to send you a few more notes from here; and let me remark in passing, that though the *Cross* is admittedly the best newspaper for the campman, both as to its leading articles, foreign and general Argentine news, yet I think your camp friends in the different partidos could help you to make it more interesting still, if they would only send you some of the news which can always be picked up as to the state of the camp, price of stock, etc., in their neighborhood.

Though things are not specially lively here just now, yet we have not much cause to complain. There are parts of the partido, it is true, where rain is badly wanted, but in others the lagunas are all full.

We have had billions of 'tucurras' (a smaller class of langostas) lately, but many millions of them have been devoured by 'gaviotas.' I never saw such flocks of these birds as we have this year. All the cañadas are covered with them, and their screaming when disturbed is worse than the noise of a foundry of the mill of Lackan.

Mr. Albert Lloyd of Sauce Corto was in here a few days ago. He reports favorably of the condition of the camps out there, but says that in Juarez and Guaminí rain is badly wanted. I believe Mr. L. intends selling the property of the family over here and having all moved out to Sauce. By the way, here I may mention that Mr. Peter Wallace of Altamirano has purchased a house in Buenos Aires for \$7500, and intends sending his family to town. The purchase is said to be a good one, as the house is said to be in a very favorable position. I have not heard whether Mr. W. intends selling or renting his estancia.

There have been some sales of novillos at 16 m/n, and one Irish estanciero sold a troop at 18 m/n, which is considered a good price, still the buyers must be making a good thing out of it, as I see in the last *Cross* that one man sold novillos from his estancia in town at 25 m/n. It might be worth the estancieros' while to form a cooperative society, and send their animals to town on their own account; they would thus get the full

value of their goods. I know some who send capones in on this principle, and always get the current market prices.

Some time ago our partido was visited by a pair of frauds—quack doctors. One of these, a 'Tata Dios,' went about curing people (moryah). His remedies were the blood of a clucking hen and the blood of two female cats and one he-cat, or else of three female cats if the 'gentleman cat' could not be found. The invalid had to drink this precious mixture, and the cats should be buried just as the sun was setting. The other one cured with brick dust, well water in which a pebble had been boiled, and spittle. Their charges were as might be agreed on, but the lowest charge was 20 m/n per visit. 'Tata Dios' got dropped on and was sent to La Plata, and the other on hearing this cleared out and left six patients on Merlo's camp, who are anxiously looking forward to his return. Now, ridiculous as this may appear, there were not wanting people who in other matters are considered clever transactors of business, who allowed themselves to be thus swindled; but the rascals took advantage of the cholera scare and made the most of it, for if a person only had a toothache, anti-choleric were brought into requisition. The people have got accustomed to the fright by this time, and fear cholera no longer, though precautions such as boiling the water for drinking and avoiding unripe fruit are still taken. I have not seen this pair of precious scoundrels myself, but I hear they are Italians. A little lynx law would do them all the good in the world. Either that, or they should have gone to Cordoba and got diplomas, as I hear other quacks less qualified to practise than they have done. They would not then get run in.

The partido is on the whole very free from crime, even of the lower grade, though some time ago robberies, even of clothes left out to bleach at night, were not infrequent. The 'matrones,' however, seem to have become a little more decent.

The maize crops in this vicinity and the chacras of La Plata, where I have been a few days ago, promise well, and an average yield of 50 fanegas per square is expected.

I believe there is a big ball on to-night, and as I write I can see some of the boys steering for the 'cañada.' I hope they will amuse themselves, and that the belles of Brandzen will not be too disdainful.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
W. N. D.

## NOTES FROM THE WEST.

Suipacha,  
February 21, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

During the past week we have been favored with some beautiful showers of rain, which, while refreshing the arid camps about here, caused a cessation in the heavy work of drawing water for sheep and cattle, which had been going on for some time before the 'Clerk' condescended to open the flood-gates. The 'cardos' are beginning to sprout up, and should the present favorable weather continue, we may expect, by St. Patrick's Day, to see the country here rivaling the 'old sod' for verdancy.

In my last communication I mentioned the probability of my having to soil some paper with the description of an eviction scene. It is with great pleasure I now inform you that I will not have to perform so unpalatable a task. The principal has been brought to see the errors of his ways and has come to an amicable arrangement with his 'socio.' For this I am very grateful, as it is anything but pleasing to me, acting as your correspondent, to have to chronicle the backsliding of one's own countryman. Besides, one unfortunately reads more than enough about such scenes in every Irish paper that reaches this country without hav-

ing to read of the same harsh measures being carried out in our midst. While giving credit to the principal for acting the rightful part, even at the eleventh hour, I cannot but pay the tribute of my praise to his humbler 'puestero' for the plucky battle he made for his rights, and which eventuated in his coming out a winner.

No further light has been thrown on the robberies occurring in the vicinity of Rivas Station, F. C. del P., which I reported in my last. In referring to this subject I may mention that the active 'comisario' of Suipacha, accompanied by some policemen, made a raid on a 'rancho' adjacent to the aforementioned station a few nights ago. He found the 'rancho' crammed full of 'paisanos,' who were assembled ostensibly for the purpose of holding a raffle. The 'comisario,' Sr. Rodriguez, appeared to think their gathering was for a more unlawful purpose, and five or six of the sporting fraternity were ordered to march to Suipacha. Some asserted that they had not got horses wherewith to make the journey, but that excuse did not wash for 'el Señor Comisario' told them in a cheerful tone of voice that they could foot it. Evidently it was a case of 'Stand not on the order of your going—but go.' After a rigorous examination before the J.P. and the Commissary, they were released after some days' detention in durance vile.

It is a healthy sign of the times and tells well for our new Governor to see the police so much on the alert, and I trust their efforts will bear some fruit by 'nabbing' some of the guilty parties concerned in the late robberies, to which I have already referred. In these trying times honest people are getting it hard enough to live without having to contribute to the maintenance of idle gentry who are too lazy to work, but who still have a relish and a hankering after the good things of this world, especially when said good things are represented by their neighbor's property.

I understand that our esteemed countryman Mr. Edward Kenny is about to establish a large camp store in the town of Suipacha. The large premises belonging to him there are being fitted out regardless of expense, and will soon be open for business. This will confer a great benefit on the Irish community, and the public in general. There is plenty of room for such an establishment, as there are at present only two or three stores in the town for supplying a large rural population. At any rate, a little opposition will be healthy, and, at the same time, very beneficial to customers visiting the town.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
Dragran.

## NOTES FROM IELRAND.

Dublin, Jan. 18.

The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, author of the 'Life of Leo XIII,' has addressed to Cesare Cantu, the celebrated historian of Milan, a letter in which he makes a vigorous exposition of the present state of the Irish question.

A marriage is announced to take place between Mr. N. R. O'Connor, her Majesty's diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, and Miss Hope, the daughter of Mr. and Lady Victoria Hope-Scott, and niece of the Duke of Norfolk.

A statue of the late Lord O'Hagan, subscribed for by English and Irish public men, was unveiled in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin.

It is evident that the landlords see that Government tyranny, carried to what extent it may be, will not break the determination of the tenants. At the very time, therefore, that Messrs Dillon and O'Brien are being prosecuted for inciting Lord Dillon's serfs not to pay rent that nobleman has surrendered at discretion. Lord Dillon at first would not hear of a reduction, and the answer to the Ballaghaderin demonstration was a shower of writs. Mr. William O'Brien went down to hold a demonstration, and he was met by the agent, who offered to sub-

mit the matter to arbitration. Mr. O'Brien immediately appointed an English gentleman, Mr. Conybeare, M.P., who came to this country to study matters. He, with Father O'Hara, acted for the tenants, and after ten minutes consideration Lord Dillon's surrender was signed, sealed, and delivered. The tenant's demand was for 25 per cent. They received 20 per cent., all the evicted tenants were reinstated, and Lord Dillon paid all his own costs. This is the first great victory for the Plan of Campaign, and Saxe Weimar's proclamation is yet extant!

It is stated on authority that Mr. Dillon, M.P., is to be proceeded against by *scire facias* with a view to estreating his recognizances entered into in the Queen's Bench for his good behaviour.

Mr. M'Naghten, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed one of the Lords of Appeal. This creates a vacancy for North Antrim.

Mr. John Morley, presiding at St. James's Hall, London, over an aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan Liberal and Radical Association, to establish the London Liberal and Radical Union, said that attempts were being made to bring divisions in the Liberal party to an end, but whatever came of these, the Liberal party from Scotland to Cornwall had made up its mind to stand by its leader, and would not, for any party exigencies whatever, snap asunder the golden thread of amity and goodwill that binds the unfortunate people of Ireland to the strong, generous and just people of England.

The final examination, before the police magistrate, of Mr. Dillon and the five other Nationalist leaders for conspiracy, took place in Dublin. Mr. Sullivan addressed the bench on behalf of Mr. Crilly and Mr. Redmond, and handed in a copy of Mr. Parnell's Land Bill. He submitted that the prosecutions were instituted purely for political objects, and that if the defendants had infringed the law the prosecutors had also done so. Mr. Hart replied for the Crown. The magistrate said he had no option but to commit the defendants for trial. The defendants then entered into recognizances of £500 each.

James E. Kenny, M.P., addressing a meeting at Kilrush, co. Clare, said that 'the Vandeleurs had been murderers ever since 1846.' He spoke advisedly. Colonel Vandeleur was a rich landlord in the famine years and mercilessly evicted every tenant who was unable to pay the heavy rents charged on his estate. He went even further, forbidding his tenants upon pain of eviction to give shelter to anybody evicted from his or any other estate. Sometimes he paid the passage of poor tenants to America, but many of his victims died on the roadside; he would not allow the solvent tenants to indulge in the luxury of charity to the poor. Mr. Kenny's characterization of such barbarity as murder is none too strong for the occasion.

The appeal of the Prince of Wales to the provinces to subscribe liberally to the fund for the erection and maintenance of an Imperial Institute has been but coldly received. The different towns prefer to celebrate the Jubilee in their own way, and are not slow to say that if London wants an Imperial Institute London should pay for it. There are those who question whether London does want it, or, rather, an Institution already in existence might not be made to meet the requirements of the Colonies.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Rev. P. McEvoy, Vice-Rector of the 'Colegio de Nobles Irlandeses,' Salamanca, has just been promoted to a chair in the time-honored university of that city, and will soon formally take his seat there as professor of English.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York, has, according to latest advices, fallen completely under the spell of Mr. Henry George. In a journal which he has just



started, Mr George advise Father McGlynn not to proceed to Rome as 'the Propaganda and the Bourbons, opposing freedom, are committed in advance against him and the great principle at stake,' and the rev. gentleman; has, it is stated, adopted the suggestion of Mr George. We regret that he has not the counsel of friends who can form a much better estimate than Mr George of what is best for his interests. Mr George may be a very honest and upright man, but he lacks prudence and his judgment is not by any means sober.

The Rev. George Angus of St. Andrews's, Fifehire, has come forward as the apologist of jury-packing in Ireland. Father Angus writes to the *Times* to say that in his opinion the Crown is perfectly justified in challenging Catholic jurors, 'at least in certain localities,' and that in many cases Catholics should be very thankful to be ordered to stand aside. This is a singular position for a Catholic priest to adopt, especially when the powerful protest of the Bishop of Achonry is taken into account. We should be inclined to think it was a scandal if Father Angus's letter carried any weight. As 'it is the rev. gentleman is to be pitied. He has endeavored to fix a mark of degradation on himself and his co-religionists. He will not be accepted by the public as a representative of the feelings of his fellow Catholics, and on him alone will remain the stigma.

In China for over 200 years past, the Church, despite the persecutions of Pagan and the blunders of Christian governments, has been reaping abundant harvests of souls. In the Chinese Empire there are over one million Catholics. In the peninsula of Indo-China alone there are 648,286 Catholics out of a total population of 53,014,488. These are governed in spirituals by 13 Vicars Apostolic. They have 1954 churches and chapels, served by 292 European missionaries and 438 native priests, assisted by 1110 catechists. There are 16 seminaries with 1042 students, 870 schools and orphanages with 18,661 pupils, and there are also hospitals and industrial schools.

Poor Tennyson! In his old age he can think of nothing better than to renounce solemnly the very mild form of radicalism which animated 'Locksley Hall,' and so he has written a sequel entitled 'Locksley Hall sixty years after.' The cable has brought us some extracts which show that the work is as feeble in execution as it is contemptible in spirit:

Equal born? Oh, yes, if yonder hill be level with the flat.  
Charm us, orator, till the lion looks no larger than the cat.

is a specimen couplet. After all the Britons are wise, since they must have a House of Lords, in reducing no commoner to it until he is mentally qualified to be the peer of the most imbecile of natural born rulers.

In Austria, Count Taaffe has been Prime Minister in the Cisleithan Monarchy since 1870. Count Taaffe is an Irish peer, whose family have been settled in Austria since the deposition of the Stuarts. He is by far the most influential personage in the Empire, for the Emperor has the strongest affection for him, treats him *en camarade*, and takes his advice in all things. He is a short, stoutish man, with a rather Italian head, long, straight black hair, a skipping sort of walk, twinkling eyes, and a Rabelaisian mouth, broadened by continual smiles.

It is expected that after Easter Prince Roland Boroparte will lead the Princess Letitia to the nuptial altar. But the announcement that the honeymoon is likely to be spent in Chiselhurst can hardly be true.

An odd and good resolve—to carry the right hand always ungloved, lest one should meet a friend, and be off one's cordiality, so to speak; or a foe, and be off one's defense.

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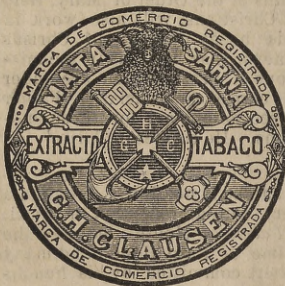
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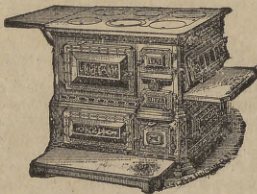
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Nun of Kenmare (Sister Mary Francis Clare), Advice to Irish Girls in America .....	1.30

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## "Southern Cross,"

No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA  
(Corner of Tucuman.)

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

The Committee of the Jockey Club has passed a resolution to exclude Mr Casey's horses from the races at the Palermo Hippodrome in 1887 and 1888.

We do not know the motive of this strange decision on the part of the Jockey Club. Probably it is that the presence of Mr Casey or his horses among them, may serve too forcibly to remind them how much they owe to him. Mr Casey was a staunch supporter of the Club when it had as yet but a very precarious existence, and all along he has been one of the most enterprising competitors at the different races, and by the splendid animals he has brought into the field has attracted crowds to the course who otherwise might have held aloof. Last season Mr Casey protested against the decision of the Committee in refusing to inflict adequate punishment on a jockey who had reined in one of his horses when he was on the point of winning, and public opinion endorsed his view of the matter. The Jockey Club will not deserve much credit, or profit by its shabby behavior in this matter.

As announced in a late issue, the inaugural meeting of the Arrecifes Irish Union took place on Sunday and proved a decided success. The code of rules drafted by 'Unionist,' whose modesty will not admit of his name appearing in print, and to whom the Association is also indebted for much valuable assistance, was discussed at considerable length and adopted with very few alterations.

Our esteemed friend Mr. T. J. Kearney was unanimously chosen President, Mr W. McCormack, Vice-president; Mr W. Ganley, Treasurer; and Mr Edward Casey, Jr., Secretary. Close on 60 members were enrolled.

We are promised a full report of the proceedings, which we shall have much pleasure in giving insertion to in our next.

We are requested by the Committee to express the thanks of the meeting to Father Flannery and Messrs. R. Kehoe and Corry of San Pedro, who made a long journey in order to be present, and who contributed to the success of the meeting by their counsel and encouragement. The Union of Irishmen in San Pedro and Arrecifes augurs well for our countrymen in the River Plate. They have taken the matter up with an energy that does them high honor, and we heartily congratulate them. We hope the Irishmen of Salto, Carmen de Areco, Mercedes, etc., will go and do likewise.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of the hatred which exists in Ireland against England, says:

'There is not a more ghastly parody of what just government ought to be than our government of Ireland, and what is the result? Ireland has brought forth hatred, and two-thirds of the Irish race detest us with a vehemence which we shall be able to gauge the first time we are involved in foreign war. And rightly.'

The English are at last coming to their senses regarding Ireland. But it is too late. The evil they have sown will bear terrible fruit in the near future, and their harvest will be a bloody one. The present imbecile government had nothing to suggest

for the pacification of Ireland but coercion, and that has failed. Regarding this the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

'In that hopeless confession of impotence, in that desperate appeal for the knout and the gag, with which to scourge Ireland into submission and stifle her into silence, we may see the writing on the wall which foretells our coming doom.'

We find the following paragraph referring to Don Bosco, founder of the Salesian Order, in a recent number of the *Dublin Nation*—

'The famous Italian missionary Don Bosco, writes to the *Catholic Review* of Brooklyn, New York, in regard to a work for which he has already done much, and for which he is planning still greater things—the conversion of the natives of Patagonia, South America. His missionaries, called the Salesians, are founding a college in Concepcion, Chili, for the training of priests to devote themselves to the Patagonians and the natives of the archipelagoes of Chiloe and Magellan. Nuns of the Order of Mary, Help of Christians, will also work in this needy corner of Christ's vineyard, as well as in the missions of Brazil which are under the care of the Salesians. Father Bosco solicits aid for these missions. He resides in Turin.'

Santos is not likely to obtain a very cordial reception in Brazil. A *Patria* of Montevideo says 'the crime of Paso Hondo and many others committed by his henchmen against Brazilians, are irresistible facts, which testify how fatal his rule has been to our countrymen. Later on we shall give a list of the crimes perpetrated, so that our voice may be heard, and may persuade Santos that he was not at all fortunate in choosing Brazil as a place of refuge.'

Either the fear of cholera, or the prohibitory orders of the police, or both combined, had such salutary effect on the public mind that the old stupid horse-play of Carnival was not revived on Sunday. During the three days everything was quiet and orderly, and were it not for the holiday costumes and the suspension of business, it would be difficult to guess that the anniversary was a remarkable one.

No less than half-a-dozen newspapers declared that the failure of Carminati and Co. was first announced in their columns. The matter was talked of all over town before the newspapers mentioned anything about it.

### LENT.

We are often reminded by some candid friend that the columns of a newspaper are not the proper place for a religious exhortation. Such a sacred theme, they would have us believe, should only be dealt with in the pulpit or at most in the sanctuary of the home. With all respect to these sage counsellors, we are convinced that the doctrine they try to inculcate is part and parcel of the liberalism waged in the name of Liberalism against religion in these days. It is a crafty and specious doctrine, but it is not on that account the less wicked and perverse. Religion must not, forsooth, be taught in schools, for it is only the clergyman is competent to do so, and the teacher of the public school should not meddle in so delicate a matter as the expounding of Revelation. Religious processions should not be allowed in the streets because they interfere with traffic. Religious ceremonies at funerals should be forbidden because they entail a vast amount of expense, and human bodies should not be deposited in the earth according to Christian custom, but burned to ashes for sanitary reasons. It is the old cry in another form; not Christ, but Barabbas. The pretext may be as plausible and as utilitarian as

you like, but the fact is certain that the great object is to banish the very thought of religion from the mind, and by keeping it secluded to consign it and its founder to oblivion. Nevertheless the recollection of religion and its saving principles comes back upon the infidel, the freethinker and the atheist. It follows in the track of the worldling and the sensualist. It knocks at the door of the proud and the opulent. It rings the knell of time for the spendthrift and the prodigal, and it haunts the pleasure-seeker in the midnight dance in the gilded palaces. John cried out in the desert, but there is no desert half so desolate as the human heart when grace and truth have departed. Good seed was scattered there by the husbandman, but the tares and weeds grew up and choked it, and the voice of conscience is heard in the words of the Baptist exclaiming: 'Do penance, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' The history of the Christian Church bears witness that in obedience to that call thousands have given up the world and all its works and pomps and have dedicated themselves solely and entirely to the salvation of their souls. The world laughs at them, and so did the carnal Jews laugh at John the Baptist, and yet our Saviour testifies of him that no man born of woman was greater than he.

Following the example of the Precursor of our Saviour, the Church, in her wisdom, sets aside a season of the year commencing forty days previous to the Resurrection, when she exhorts all her children to enter into themselves and by prayer, fasting and alms-deeds to prepare the way for the coming of the Redeemer. In this large and populous city there are many descended from Catholic parents who make light of religion and its practices. The theatres are well attended while the churches are comparatively empty, yet we should not be led away by such example, but rather strive the more to fulfill our religious obligations according to the precepts of religion and the pious custom of our ancestors. Many of us remember the olden days in Lent when the sound of the chapel bell called us to prayer on the green hillside in another country. How fervently we knelt down before the altar in these days of our childhood, and how happy we felt as we left the house of prayer, certain that Heaven smiled propitiously upon us. It is the same God whom we adore in this country. The parents and friends who there taught us to lisp in prayer are now possibly looking down upon us from their place in Heaven, and we will bring joy to them and a blessing on ourselves if we follow in the way that they have taught us.

### HISTORY

OF THE  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BY VICENTE F. LOPEZ.

We have read the first volume of this work with much interest, if for no other reason but because it is the first work which pretends to treat fully and comprehensively of the history of the Argentine Republic. There are other works referring to the history of this country, but they are partial, such as the *History of Bartolome Mitre*, which treats only of the epoch of Belgrano and weaves an epic poem about this mediocrity, who certainly was honest and patriotic but who was sadly deficient in talent to rise to the acme of glory which his biographer contemplated. Or they are simply compendiums, such as the *History of Dominguez*, who wrote very correctly and succinctly about the country, and whose work is now out of print. There are also several smaller works, such as the *History of Fregeira*, intended for schools, which may be very useful in their way but which simply record a bare skeleton of facts. Sr Lopez's *History* aims at something higher than any of these. It is a philosophical treatise, if we may judge of the volume before us, and takes in at a glance the origin, develop-

ment, struggles, and triumphs of this country. But we are afraid that Sr Lopez has in his high ambition grasped at too much, and in his desire to make the work complete aimed at a task entirely beyond his reach. The history of the Argentine Republic commences from the day that Pedro de Mendoza sailed up the River Plate. Beyond that we have no authentic facts. All outside of this date is mere conjecture and darkness. Egypt and Greece in ancient times, and Britain and Gaul in more modern times, have had their fabulous or legendary prior to their authentic history, but the Argentine Republic has none whatsoever. Sr Lopez dwells at great length upon the civilisation of the Incas of Peru, which from the nomenclature of places, he infers was brought as far as Cordoba, but, admitting all that can be said on that head, we are forced to the conviction that the records of Peruvian history and all the wonderful inventions of the Quipus do not carry us back more than 50 years beyond the day when Pizarro and his followers landed in Trujillo. Argentine history, and for the matter of that all South American history, beyond the middle of the 16th century is a complete blank, and all speculation farther back is vain and frivolous. We mention this for the reason that Sr Lopez is inclined to attribute so much importance to the Peruvian or Inca civilisation, and quotes Padre Acosta, who asserted that in all the ways of life they were much superior to their European contemporaries. This is very ridiculous, when we consider that a few hundred Europeans despoiled this great nation of their empire, overthrew their idols, and obliged them to submit to a foreign yoke without much bloodshed. Sr Lopez attributes to the Inca civilisation the fact that in the district of Charcas, and all the north of what is now known as the Argentine Republic, the savage tribes readily accepted the rule of the conqueror. It is, indeed, a new theory in the philosophy of history that the most civilised peoples are the most submissive to the rule of the foreigner. We should rather say that theirs would be the longest and strongest resistance. The Peruvians and northern tribes tamely submitted for the simple reason that they were of a less warlike disposition than their southern compatriots. The Araucanians and other Chilean tribes were scarcely behind the Peruvians in rude civilisation, but they held out against the Spaniards, and continue to hold out even to the present day, notwithstanding all the efforts made to subdue them. It is too much the custom in modern times to exalt the savage as compared with the civilised man. Peleschi, in his book on the Chaco recently published, takes the same view of the matter as Sr Lopez does. The Indians are moral, intelligent, amiable, religious, and all things, and whenever they have faults, according to Peleschi such faults pale before the atrocities committed by the Christian people of the world. From the glory of the Incas, or what Sr Lopez calls 'el magestuoso movimiento y prepotencia' of the Incas to the discovery of Columbus there is only one step, and we are not surprised after what Sr Lopez has previously said to find that he entertains but a mean idea of the mighty Genoese. 'The idea,' says our author, 'for which Columbus solicited the support of the Kings of Europe, was based on a truth and an immense falsehood; the truth was not his own, the error was his.' The truth was the rotundity of the earth; the error was his miscalculation of the size of our globe. Very true, but was there any man on the globe at the time who formed a more correct idea of its size and form than Columbus did, or was there one who had the mind to conceive and the intrepidity to carry out the idea until it resulted in the discovery of a new world? It is in vain that Sr Lopez informs us that Pliny and Pomponio Mela had some vague notion of the rotundity of the earth. Why did not Pliny or



Mela seek out a fleet and navigate until they verified their vague theories? Is it strange that Columbus should have been mistaken in the size of the earth when even those who were reckoned the greatest men of the age still regarded it as a flat surface? Sr Lopez takes care to mention that Columbus met some opposition in the council of ecclesiastics that sat at Salamanca. 'The Holy Ghost,' says the pious writer, 'that inspired Pliny and Melo, was very unkind (se mostró poco amable) to the sages of Salamanca.' But, fierce partisan as he is, he forgets to mention that Columbus's chief protector, he who introduced him to Queen Isabella, was the abbot Juan Perez. We notice the same want of impartiality in Sr Lopez's work in dealing with the question of the Jesuits. He occasionally affords them a word of scant praise but he fails not to reproduce the worst calumnies of their enemies against them. 'They made use of the altar and the confessional as instruments of political and domestic intrigue.' 'They wanted to reduce the nations under a clerical despotism.' 'They left neither free thought nor free labour, etc.' Suffice it to say that these heinous charges are repeated without a shadow of proof. The Jesuits, in truth, and we could prove it from Sr Lopez's book, were the one bright spot in the colonial government of South America. They followed the Indians into their wilds and fastnesses and they made a happy community of untutored savages. They protected them against the Mamelukes when the Spanish Government of Ferdinand VI basely sold them and handed them over to their worst enemies. It is confidently asserted that the Jesuits formed a sort of independent kingdom, but the best refutation of that calumny is found in the fact that when the order came to hand over the seven towns of the Missions to the Portuguese authorities, the Jesuits calmly submitted to the royal decree, though they could not prevent the Indians from fighting for their liberty and their homes. We have much more to say about Sr Lopez's book, but space will not permit. We may remark, however, of the volume we have read, that it treats more of Spain than of the Argentine Republic. Several chapters are occupied exclusively with Spanish affairs, and Argentine history is only brought in incidentally. In the last two chapters the events crowd on, and there are some graphic descriptions of the country in the period before the English invasion. Sr Lopez, with all his faults, commands a powerful pen, and if he could only divest himself of prejudices might become a great historian.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Another brave soldier has passed away and the land is again in mourning. John A. Logan is dead. The year that has just passed has seen many a hero conveyed to the tomb, but none more brave than he. His character is told in his deeds, which have made their impress on the history of the Union. Sprung from the Irish race, he was imbued with their heroic characteristics, was fearless to a fault in the cause of right, loyal to the land of his birth, and filled with a stern integrity to the end.

Unlike many of the great Union generals, he had not the advantages of a military education, but step by step he rose by his genius and valor until he attained the high rank of Major General. He participated in the Mexican war when but a boy, and won the rank of lieutenant at the age of 20. He left the halls of Congress in 1861, and fought in the ranks at the first Bull's Run. From that until the end of the war he was conspicuous in every battle in which he was engaged, and his presence in the field was to his soldiers a presage of victory.

His political life was pure as his military life was brilliant. Too honorable to be corrupted, too honest to be bribed, he lived and died poor. The sorrow manifested for him throughout the land, not only by his old

comrades whom he had so often led to victory, but by all political and religious classes and creeds, shows the great estimation in which he was held by the people.

General Logan came from a patriotic and vigorous race. His grandfather was a United Irishman in disastrous '98, and an outlawed Irish rebel. His grandson shared his patriotism, and always possessed an ardent love for the land of his fathers. In him Ireland, as well as America, has lost a friend, and both may well weep over the grave of the patriot soldier.—*New York Tablet*.

#### NOTES FROM PERGAMINO.

Feb. 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

A few words from this remote partido may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. You will no doubt suppose that since the railway has passed this way our town must be considerably improved. Such, I am sorry to say, is not the case. Except at the railway station there is not the slightest sign of improvement or activity of any sort. The streets are unkept and uncared for and many excellent buildings, erected at great expense, are crumbling to decay. There is scarcely a house in the town of Pergamino which might not be purchased to-day for one-half of the cost price. Mr. Jacobs, for example, has bought a house with 60 yards front (the house and surrounding space occupying a fourth of a square) for \$124,000 m/c, old currency. The Hotel de la Paz in this city, which is a magnificent building and might well compare in appearance and size with some of your first-rate hotels in Buenos Aires, has changed occupants and is rented for a comparatively trifling sum. It is now occupied by Messrs Traverso and Maglioni, who are old hands at the business and are expected to be more successful than their predecessor. If there is one principle better established than another amongst us it is that building houses in camp towns does not pay. Here, if anywhere, the proverb is true, 'Fools build houses and wise men inhabit them.' The fools who built houses in Pergamino are not receiving two per cent. interest for their investment and many are glad to rent their houses at any price. In San Nicolas things are somewhat different. There you may see signs of life and activity; here there is nothing but dulness and decay. Yet even in San Nicolas the value of house property is far from being as high as it ought to be. I have heard of 15 properties being sold by Don Enrique Lezica to Sr Bancelare for 300,000 m/c. The same property in Buenos Aires would cost 300,000 m/n. The line of tramways of San Nicolas, which originally cost four millions m/c, was sold for the trifling sum of 300,000 m/c, but, by all accounts, the present owners of the line are doing a profitable business. Nor has the much vaunted chacra establishment in our vicinity done us much good. There was great hurry to dispossess the previous occupants, 'pro bono publico,' and when that was done the 'suertes' were distributed by pettifoggery and dodgery among favourites, who may cultivate or not, just as they choose. Bad as our local administration here is, in the neighbouring province of Santa Fé it is still worse. In Colon and Melincue they look upon us here as residing in a different country, so much so that people transporting their produce into San Nicolas are obliged to pay a heavy duty, seven cents per arroba. The object of this piece of barbarous legislation seems to be to oblige producers to sell or ship their produce at Rosario instead of San Nicolas, which is far more convenient to many. I thought it was one of the fundamental laws of the Constitution that all internal trade was free, but here we have a case of the most glaring spoliation and the National Government look on without any sign of protest against the outrage. Land in Pergamino is carrying a very

high price. I have heard of an estancia recently sold in Venado Tuerto by an Irishman of Buenos Aires for 500,000 m/c, which he purchased for 300,000 a couple of years ago. Mr John Fox is asking 1000 m/c per square for some land near Colon. Messrs Mulready and Mignoni purchased of Sr Otaigue a piece of land near Acevedo station, 390 squares, for 600,000 m/c. Sheep runs are difficult to be got and 9 m/n is freely paid for chacras.

Yours faithfully,  
X. Y. Z.

#### A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

Salto,

February 19, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In reviewing the Rules for the Irish Union of Arrecifes, published in your issue of the 11th inst., my attention was called to Rule no. 8, 'That nobody but Irishmen and their descendants be admitted as members of this Association.' This Rule, it appears, excludes any man whomsoever from joining the aforesaid Union if he be not either by birth or descent an Irishman. Excuse this remark; but the fact is that I cannot see the force of their introducing a measure which prohibits an Englishman from taking part in furthering your Irish interests. Previous to the meeting held in Arrecifes on the 20th January, many a man like myself was looking forward with pleasure to be allowed a membership in the 'Irish Union,' being at the same time under the firm impression that the list would be open alike to Irish or English; but we were mistaken, as the above rule will show. Believe me, sir, there are many Englishmen in this partido, both rich and poor, who would benefit such a Union in as great a degree as any Irishman would by his presence. True, indeed, it is that as a body Irishmen are wont to loathe and detest the very sight of an Englishman even in this very country of South America; but allow me to remark that we Englishmen, few though we are when compared with your own numbers, do not make it a practise of looking upon the Irish people in such a base light as Irishmen do upon all of us that hail from England. As we are, neither race living in Ireland or England at the present time but in an independent land, I would ask you candidly if it would not be far preferable that the national animosity which Ireland displays towards England at home should not be allowed to show itself in such a distant country as this, where both English and Irish should be banded together and live as one people and for one common cause. I state these facts as a lover of the Irish nation, and as one who has been brought up with the conviction that 'Irishmen are God's chosen people,' and although I boast myself English, yet far rather would I behold both Ireland and Irishmen increasing in prosperity than I would my own country, if I am not wrong in saying it.

Let Irish and English, then, cooperate in every way with each other throughout this country, and wherever these Irish Unions are formed let not their doors be closed against Englishmen, for the simple reason that the name of English is distasteful to an Irish ear. As one of the many who view matters in the same light as myself, I should certainly be proud to behold my own countrymen taking part in and assisting the Irish people in every possible way both here and at home. Finally, I am sincerely desirous of seeing my wishes fulfilled, by the Irish Union of Arrecifes setting the example and making some alteration to its effect in Rule no. 8, and if they thus open the way for us Englishmen, their example will be followed by every succeeding Union that may spring up in the various camp towns.

Wishing every good success to the 'Irish Union' of Arrecifes and to the Irish cause in general,  
Yours very truly,  
Benevolens.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

There has been no case of cholera in the city for two or three days.

Carnival was celebrated in the usual way in Flores, Belgrano, San Fernando and some other towns. There were over 1,300 carriages at the 'corso' in Flores on Tuesday night. The charge was \$70 per coach, so in this item alone one can see the money spent in Carnival.

Cholera seems to have totally disappeared in the city.

Sr Bianchi, partner in the firm of Carminati and Co., surrendered himself to the police on Wednesday.

Cholera is still raging in Chili. On the 21st there were 300 cases and 143 deaths in Santiago. Latest news, however, states that things are improving.

On Sunday night the Swiss Union of this city were holding a masked ball at their rooms, calle San Jose, when the police suddenly entered and put a stop to the merriment. No explanation of the motives of this arbitrary proceeding has been given except the following: Four men in masks presented themselves at the doors, requesting to be admitted. They were refused and they departed protesting that they would soon break up the dance. Soon after the police officer entered and fulfilled the threat.

A horrible crime is reported from Juarez. A Spanish Basque named Mamberto Alcerre and his wife, who was *enceinte* were brutally murdered by robbers. The murderers have not been arrested. The crime was committed on the camp of Cecilio Lopez.

Sarmiento has presented a document to the Minister of Public Works of the Province, claiming the proprietorship of the Plaza in Chivilcoy which bears his name, or that he should be indemnified in case the ground be not given or restored to him. We don't know on what grounds the General founds his claim; except it be for the name.

The 'Mozart' from Liverpool is due on Sunday and the 'Hevelius' on the 4th prox.

The dead body of a man called Robinson was found on Monday night in calle Ministro Ingles on the Flores boundary of the Municipality. He had been stabbed in the breast.

During the days of Carnival the Ministers of Government were all absent from the city except Dr Posse. Dr Wilde went to Las Conchas, Dr Pacheco to Entre Rios, Dr Quirno Costa to San Fernando, and General Racedo to Parana.

The hosts of friends of the great astronomer, Dr Gould, will be glad to hear that he intends to revisit this country in the coming winter.

The Oriental Government paid the Captain of the Maskelyne to take Santos and his retinue to Rio Janeiro. The old tyrant will settle down in Petropolis.

The number of immigrants who came to this country since the year 1868 is 953,568. In January about 12,000 immigrants reached the Argentine Republic. It is expected that the total number this year will be 150,000.

On Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride, 529 calle Florida, by the Venerable Dean Monseñor Dignon, with special licence, Sr Domingo Damian Matinto to Señorita Juana Yanis, both of this city.

Don Augusto Michelete has asked Government for a concession of land, 500 square metres, on the Mar del Plata coast, on which he intends to build a bathing establishment.

Mr William S. McCarthy, of the La Plata observatory, published full details of the eclipse in the city newspapers on Sunday.

The Argentine Minister in Vienna had the honour of dining with the Emperor of Austria on January 6th. The dinner service was of pure gold. The Emperor chatted with the Minister for a long time about this country, and showed a considerable knowledge of South American affairs.

The Co-operative Telephonic Company of this city has issued a new series of shares.

It is probable that the complications of the Carminati failure will hasten the return home of Mr Salvador Gomez, who is one of the largest creditors.

Mr H. K. Penrose, ex-manager of The Gower-Bell Telephone Company, has been appointed manager of the new Co-operative Telephone Company.

The gross profit of the charity concert recently given in the Colon Theatre was 3,637.50 m/n, and the net profit 2,735.37 m/n.

It is reported that Dr Crespo will succeed the Intendant, Alvarez, on the 1st May.

Last week, a telegram was received from Sr Carminati, stating his arrival at Genoa, that he had heard alarming rumours, and requesting a telegram as to the state of affairs. A reply was sent requesting him to return immediately.

An attempt to poison the lazaretto employés in Martin Garcia was made, last week, by putting sulphate of copper into the food prepared for them in the kitchen of the restaurant where they take their meals. This was done during the temporary absence of the cook, who noticed, on his return, that the food had turned green, and on its being analysed by Dr Galanti the sulphate of copper was found.

Some additional cases of cholera have occurred in San Nicolas.

It appears that the field-glass which was said to have been used by San Martin and which was proposed to be raffled for \$20,000, is a swindle. San Martin never saw the instrument. General Mansilla has related the history of the spy-glass. Mr Braulio José Vidal, who had the management of the sale of the effects of General Mansilla's father, had the happy thought of giving grand names to many of the articles for sale, with the view of enhancing their value. Among these was lot 180: 'a field telescope formerly belonging to General San Martin,' and lot 181: 'do. do. General Bolivar.' Lot 73 was 'a large picture by the celebrated Horace Vernet,' and, as the General remarks, one was quite as genuine as the other.

Ladies ought to drop in at Hassenbalg's, 158 Florida, and have a look at the tiny steam-engine—one-sixth of a horsepower—for working sewing-machines or the electric light. Two oil lamps supply the heat required to move the lilliputian, which, by the way, is like an elegant drawing-room toy, although doing such good work.—*Standard*.

In Salta on the 15th 24 cases of cholera and 7 deaths.

A peon died of cholera on the estancia Paraiso, Ramallo, and the authorities did not even take the trouble to bury him. The Municipality of Ramallo received 1000 pesos from Government but they have taken no precautions whatsoever.

Legal proceedings have been taken against the Union Telephonic Company to recover last year's patente tax.

Santos and his family and suite were so numerous that they occupied eight cabins on board the Maskelyne to Rio. The doctors say that Santos's life is not worth much; only quiet living and a mild climate can keep him above ground for a short time longer.

The names of the electors for Governor who were absent on the day of the election are Honorio Acevedo, Tomas S. Acevedo, Juan G. Cané, Manuel Molina, Manuel T. Bonorino, Pedro Bermejo and Luis Carrion. The fine prescribed for this dereliction of duty is \$800 m/n or four months imprisonment.

The headquarters of the Hypothecary Bank are now established in La Plata.

The J.P. of Villa Constitucion, Juan Cepeda, has been beaten by the political sub-delegate of that place.

A steam laundry has been established in this city in the calle Juncal, no. 281.

A disastrous railway accident took place on Monday morning on the Central Entreriano Railway, not far from the town of Uruguay. The train went off the track and ten men were killed and as many more wounded. An express was immediately despatched from Uruguay to the scene of the catastrophe. All the victims except one are railway peons. There were many passengers on the train who were going to see the races at Gena. These were saved by the chain which connected their carriage to the waggon having snapped. The peons killed and wounded had only just gone from Buenos Aires and were engaged to work on the line. The driver is accused of having caused the accident. He and the guard and the station-master of Gena were placed under arrest.

Another duel was fought on Monday between two Italian editors, Messrs Ettore Lacquinite, editor of *El Vesuvio*, and Orazio Irianni, ex-editor of the same sheet. Previously to the duel they had a wordy fight in *El Vesuvio* and *La Nazione Italiana*. Oreste Carozzi and Ercole Marchessini were seconds for Lacquinite, and Salvatore Inginieros and Antonio Pisani for the other brawler. The weapons were swords, and at the first onset Irianni's thumb was cut, whereupon the champions ceased fighting and, embracing one another, swore eternal friendship.

About midnight on Tuesday the dead body of a man was found lying in a pool of blood in calle General Brown, and on examination it was seen that his throat had been cut. The police ascertained that the deceased was a Portuguese sailor named Manuel de la Costa, about 34 years of age. It was also ascertained that he had been drinking in a café at the Boca with three English sailors, that they had a quarrel with him, and that they all left the café together at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The police then set to work to arrest all the English sailors whom they could find in the neighborhood, and in two hours they had collected in the comisaria a large number of sailors of various nationalities, every one of light complexion being considered to be English. The people of the café were then called in and they pointed out three Englishmen as being the companions of the murdered man. The sailors, however, deny that they had anything to do with the crime. The police doctor, Blanco Villalta, examined the body and expressed the opinion, rather a bold one under the circumstances, that the man's throat had been cut by one man whilst others held him down on the ground. Probably had the doctor not heard of the three Englishmen there would have been nothing to lead him to the conclusion that more than one person was concerned in the crime. For our part, we do not believe that any three English sailors would act in the manner suggested.—*Herald*.

There is a project on foot by a private company to work the salt-beds on the coast between the mouth of the San Borombom and Cape San Antonio.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 24.

Great earthquake in Italy and the south of France. In Cervo 300 persons buried beneath the ruins. In Genoa many houses were injured. In Turin the churches were much shaken. In Borgeghera many houses were thrown down and the inhabitants were killed. Further disasters were feared. Nice, Cannes, and Mentone are abandoned.

There is fear of danger to the lives of the Prince of Wales and the Orleans Princes.

Later accounts say that 1500 persons perished in Genoa and Riviera. The catastrophe was felt over the whole of Piedmont.

Alexander of Battenberg is seriously ill in Darmstadt.

Santiago de Chili.

During the last 24 hours 143 cases of cholera in the city and 64 deaths, in the department 47 cases and 22 deaths.



**BANCO NACIONAL**  
93—RECONQUISTA—93

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

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

**ABONA**

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

**COBRA**

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

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

**BANCO CONSTRUCTOR**  
DE  
**LA PLATA**

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle 6 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,000,000 m/n  
Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 m/n

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

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS  
SE ABONA

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

**SE COBRA**

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

**HORAS DE OFICINA:**

De las 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

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**  
FOR SHEEPWASH

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

SOLD BY

**W. SCHNEIDERWINDYCO**

138—MAIPU—138  
BUENOS AIRES  
n26m26

**British Academy**

Incorporated with the National College  
BELGRANO 349  
BUENOS AIRES

First Class Boarding School

DIRECTOR: ROBERT BIRD

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

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

Young men are also prepared for the learned professions.  
The staff of teachers is numerous and select.

**A. S. Witcomb**

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

**THE ENGLISH BANK**  
OF THE

**RIVER PLATE.**  
(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 a 77;  
BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.  
MONTEVIDEO.  
117-Calle Misiones-117  
AND PYSAAUNDU.

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

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

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.  
Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

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

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

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

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

**Allowed—**

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

**Deposits in "oro se ado"**

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

**Charged—**

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 40 1/2 per ann.  
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

**ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.**

John E. Turner & Co.,  
935—Calle Mendoza—335  
BOCA.

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

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

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

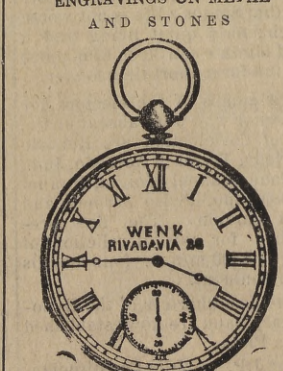
335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

**WENK BROS.**  
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS  
ENGRAVERS.

AND  
**SILVERSMITHS.**

Workshops on the Premises  
for Manufacturing and Repairing.  
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL  
AND STONES



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

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE**

595—CORRIENTES—595  
BUENOS AIRES.

—:O:—

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

—:O:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.  
may 1—pm



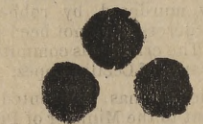
Wm. A. Isard,  
SURGEON DENTIST.

224—CANGALLO—224

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

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224  
y28.

**TO CAMP MEN.**

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,  
and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

30—CALLE CUYO—30

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

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

**SUMMER DRAPERY**

We beg to inform our patrons and the English-speaking public in general, that we are now showing an excellent assortment of summer dress goods, consisting of thin wool materials, canvas cloths, muslins, ginghams, a great variety of prints in the newest designs, fast colors, from 16 cents per yard. Laces of many makes and colors from one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades for ladies and children from 1 nacional each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in black and colors. Ladies' linen collars, white and colored. A variety of lace collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New frillings, embroideries, corsets, linen and fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cotton, thread, and silk. Ladies' underclothing, well made, and at low prices. We have always in stock reliable makes of calicoes, sheetings, table linens, towings, and other household draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS

AND CO.

104—CUYO—104

Between San Martin and Reconquista —3m

**GERMAN NOLTE**

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS

PLAZA CONSTITUCION  
Escritorio—San Martin 82, Pieza No. 13

PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca  
Union Telefonica 1088  
BUENOS AIRES  
m19pm

**MRS. SUTOR**

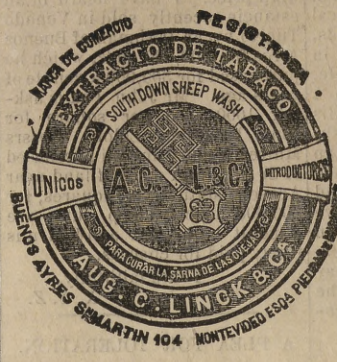
MILLINER

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  
n16ft6

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

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

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

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

104—SAN MARTIN—104  
TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

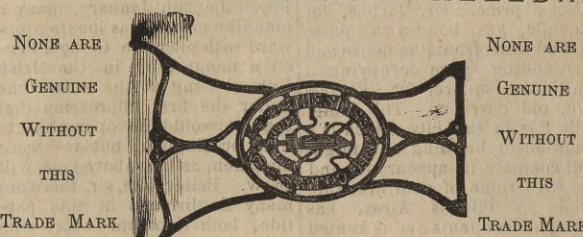
**EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE**  
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

**BAZAR INGRES**  
C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189—FLORIDA—189

**SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!!**

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

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

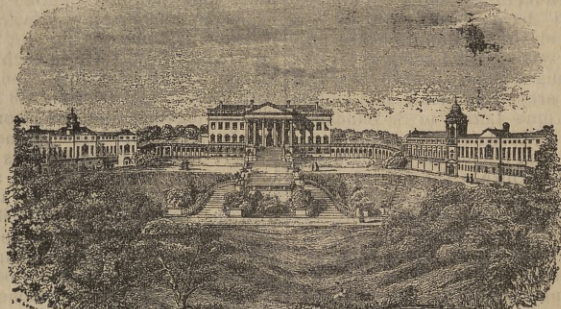
To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO—65

sep 4—pm

**PRIOR PARK, BATH**  
COLLEGE OF

SS. PETER AND PAUL



Prior Park Bath

PRESIDENT:

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

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the examinations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service

The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direction of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience

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

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires  
j19j6H97

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84—CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

**PATRICK HAM**

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176—SAN MARTIN—176

m26pm

**DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH**

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.

m17—pm

**MRS. PEARSON'S**

ENGLISH BABY LINEN

ESTABLISHMENT

59—CALLE CANGALLO—59

Between San Martin and Reconquista pm

**ENGLISH**

DRAPERY & CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53.

One square from

PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Vincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Moleskin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc. All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

AGENTS FOR

Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

**ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO**

DE

Chute & Brooks

74 Calle Florida—Buenos Aires

25 de Mayo No. 300—Montevideo

—

ALL work executed with promptness, guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city. Copies and enlargements from miniature to life size. Pictures finished in Crayons, Water Colors, Turin, etc., etc.

—

74-FLORIDA-74

—

**BRIDGER & FARRAN**

GENERAL CAMP BROKERS

& PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175—RECONQUISTA—175

m10—pm

—

**Dr. Klappenbach**

LAWYER

759 - ALSINA - 759

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m—pm

—

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

—

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

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

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

—

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

—

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

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND

ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Fills, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

an 26—pm

—

CARLOS A. DAVIS,

CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA.

CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

—

**ÑANDUBAY DEPOSIT**

EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA







## CARMINATI AND CO.

On Thursday night, the provisional committee of creditors assembled in Dr Bunge's office and resolved to present to the Judge of Commerce a petition that the firm might be declared bankrupt. This was founded on 'the public notoriety of the suspension of payments by the firm,' and on the circulars of the firm demonstrating such suspension and the quality of the petitioners as creditors; also on the fact of the absence of Mr Carminati in Europe and the absence from the office of the firm of the other partner, Mr Antonio Bianchi, on account of illness, as had been stated to the petitioners. The petition declared that interests of great importance were involved, the debts due to the petitioners alone being over two million dollars, and that such interests might be prejudiced by any delay in declaring the firm bankrupt.

This petition was presented to the Judge's Secretary at 11 p.m., and on Friday morning the bankruptcy was declared. Mr Floro Ugarte being appointed Judge Commissary and Mr Felix Iturriga Provisional Syndic.

A request was at once sent to the Chief of Police to place a guard over Mr Carminati's house in Larga de la Recoleta, in order to prevent the removal of any of the property. An order for the arrest of the partners was issued and another for stopping letters at the Post Office. Also an order laying an embargo upon 3000 National Bank shares in the hands of Messrs Tornquist and Co., and upon 2000 held by Messrs Mallman and Co.

At 3 p.m., the Judge Commissary and the Syndic, accompanied by the Judge's Secretary and an 'aguacil' and several of the principal creditors, went to the office of the firm, in calle Piedad 41, in order to take possession of the property found there and of the books and papers, etc. They were received by Mr Mastrazzi, the chief clerk, who offered no opposition. It was then noticed by Mr Cernadas that a stove was burning brightly in an adjoining room and on approaching it he found that manuscript papers were being burnt. This gave rise to a strong altercation between Mr Cernadas and Mr Mastrazzi, the latter declaring that he had only burnt private papers, of no importance, not belonging to the firm. Another scene took place between Mr Carbone and Mr Carminati's agent, and the police had to intervene and turn the latter out of the office. Notes for \$1000 and some gold, which had been collected that morning, were found in an iron safe, together with the books of the firm. An inventory having been made, the offices were closed and the doors were sealed.

It is stated that, during the last few days, Mr Carminati's special agent has transferred property to the amount of \$500,000, and that some creditors have received security for the aggregate amount of \$1,200,000, to the prejudice of the general body of the creditors. The investigation made by the creditors shewed that there was scarcely anything left, beyond a large amount of debts due from insolvent people. It was also discovered that the firm has disposed of the 25,000 National Bank shares which had been deposited with them for advances. Carminati and Co., it is said, pledged these shares at \$200 per share and appropriated the difference, amounting to over \$1,500,000, and afterwards sold them outright at \$238.

Property was bought by Carminati in association with two other persons. The property was conveyed to Carminati, who obtained a bill from each of his associates for one-third of the cost of the land. Recently the property has been transferred and the bills have been used as a guarantee for the money obtained.

In another case, between 100 and 200 shares of the Banco Constructor were deposited with the firm to recover the dividend on them. These shares were used as security for a debt of the firm. The debts for which claims

have been already sent in amount to more than \$4,000,000. The only available assets are an island in the Tigre (formerly belonging to Carlos Lanza and afterwards to Lamothe), valued at \$10,000, a camp in Cordoba with a defective title, \$3000 in cash, and pagares to the amount of \$60,000, of very doubtful value.

On Friday night the police entered, three times, Mr Carminati's house in calle Callao and Melo, where Mr Bianchi lives, but he was not there; they also sought for him, in vain, in the house of Mr Cima, who has a general power of attorney from Mr Carminati; but they found assembled there Mr Mastrazzi the accountant, Mr Repetto the cashier and the clerks of the firm. The following are stated to be the principal creditors: E. Borzone \$200,000, C. Morra 40,000, S. Gomez 740,000, P. Romero 250,000, M. Romero 250,000, A. Carbone and A. Cernadas to one \$5,000 and to the other 320,000, J. A. Viale 30,000, F. V. 232,000, J. G. 200,000, National Bank 1,200,000, partly secured, Provincial Bank 46,000.—Herald.

## COMMERCIAL.

February 21.	
Gold .....	129.70
Cedulas—	
Series A .....	97
Series E .....	78½
Series F .....	—
Series G .....	—
Series I .....	—
Series J .....	91.30
National Bank Shares .....	235
Banco Constructor .....	120

The wool market this week has been very active. To-day, on account of the fall in gold, there is a re-action. Buyers are there in offering, expecting probably that gold will fall lower. Arrivals are not many, but it is difficult to sell wools in deposit. There is still a large quantity unsold.

Those who were disappointed in selling their wool last year have now again a good chance of disposing of it. The European prices are equal to those of last November and gold is at a fair premium.

The Minister of Finance has received a note from the Finance Department manifesting that the branch postoffices in the city, 17 in number, be authorised to sell national stamped paper.

Don Martin Zeballos has been named secretary of the national Telegraph Department, and Don Toribio Lima secretary of the Postoffice.

It is said that a new Spanish line of steamers will shortly be established between this port and Barcelona; the steamers will have a speed of 18 knots.

Mr F. H. Jones, manager of the River Plate Bank, left on the 17th for Europe. His absence is for a short time.

The manager of the Central Northern railway has made a contract with the representative of the Creusot factory to supply 150 wagons for that railway.

The Rafaela station on the Sunchaes railway will be opened to the public on the 25th inst.

The 'La France,' which sailed on Friday, took the following amount in drafts: London £13,599.14, Paris fcs. 550,882.92.

The activity in the export market has been followed by a great activity in shipping circles. About thirty thousand bales of wool have been shipped this fortnight, half the quantity going to Dunkirk. Freights are quoted firm at fcs 15 per bale, rates for Antwerp, Havre and Bordeaux are also firm, fcs 15 quoted for bales and grain.

The arrivals of wheat at Rosario this month are expected to amount to 150,000 bags. There are at present 42 vessels loading at the ports of San Lorenzo, Colastine and Rosario. This shows what is going on in cereals in Santa Fé. The farmers have had a splendid crop and shipments promise to be very large. The quality of the wheat is excellent, although inferior to that of this province. The wheat of Buenos Aires has turned out quite exceptional in yield and quality this season.

According to telegraphic information, the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company arrived from Europe until further notice, and as long as quarantine exists in Chili, touch at Isla Flores to land passengers and mails only, but will not receive cargo, mails or passengers for the Pacific ports, those proceeding to Europe will touch at Montevideo and receive passengers, mails and cargo, touching also at Isla Grande, Brazil, to land passengers and mails only.

From the 1st to 17th instant, 88,248 bags of wheat were received by the Central Argentine Railway.

The 1st series of Bonds of the railway to the Colonies, issued by the Province of Santa Fé at 85 per cent, according to the contract with Meiggs, have been negotiated by him in London at 96 ½, to 97 ½.

The steamer 'Nord America' of the Veloce Company, arrives to-day bringing 900 passengers.

It is expected that vessels going from this city to Montevideo will soon be rid of quarantine; the Platense Company are about to resume their important trade on the Plate, the Parana and the Uruguay.

Mr William Leyden of Lobos sold his wool at \$5 per 10 kilos, deliverable on the estancia.

All the wethers of this year from Mr Martinez de Hoz's estancia in Ramallo have been sold to a meat-freezing establishment which is being put up in Zarate. The price is \$2 per head.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, Feb. 18.  
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o.  
Silver bars at 46 ¾ d. per oz.  
British Consols ..... 100 ¾ || Treasury Bills ..... | 88 |
Hard Dollars .....	72
National Bonds (1881) .....	100
Do. (1884) .....	86 ¾
Province of Buenos Aires (1870) .....	100
Do. (1882) .....	96 ½
Ex. on Paris 25 fcs. 40 cts.	

'Liverpool, Feb. 18.  
Salted ox hides light at 6 ¼ d.; do heavy 7d. Bones at £5 2s. 6d. Bone-ash £4. Salted horse hides 12s. 3d. Beef tallow 26s. 9d. Mutton do 29s. Linseed 39s. Wheat 7s. 5d. Maize 4s. 5d.

**CORRALES DEL SUR**  
PRECIOS:  
Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 12 13 14 y 15.  
Apartes generales 11 10 y 9.  
Segundos apartes 8 7 6 5.  
Para inviernar novillos 13.00.  
Terminos 4.00 5.00.  
Capones 1.50 2.  
Cueros de vaca 6.00 y 6.20.  
Cueros de novillos 8.00 y 8.50.  
Mantanza de vacas 690.  
Id terneros 83.

**STOCKS AND SHARES.**  
Provincial roads and bridges 65.00  
LaCurumalan shares of \$1000 each ..... 20 o/o Pm || Belgrano Tramway Shares ..... | Nominal |
New Bolsa do .....	160 do
Gas Primitivo do .....	135 do
Gas Argentino .....	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884) .....	96 o/o
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits .....	200 o/o
National Bank Shares .....	232
Lloyd Argentino do .....	par
Italian and River Plate Bank .....	50 gold
Central Railway .....	£29
Banco Constructor de la Plata .....	\$243
Banco del Comercio .....	1100
Treasury Bills .....	100 ¼
National Bonds (1881) .....	66
Do (1884) .....	70
Do (1883) .....	100
Do (1876) .....	88
Municipal Bonds .....	68
Foreign Debt, gold .....	94
Riachuelo Port Works .....	92
Southern Railway Works .....	Nominal

**THE PLAZAS.**  
**CONSTITUCION.**  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Good ..... 4.75 || Regular ..... | 3.30 |
Borrega .....	4.35
Bellies .....	2.10
Superior black .....	—

Hides.  
Sheepskins consumo .. 3.40 mls. || Corderitos ..... | 0.50 cts |
Hair .....	6.00
Horse hides .....	1.80
Cow hides .....	4.40
Maize, white shelled ..	—

**ONCE.**  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Good ..... 4.60 || Regular ..... | 3.50 |
Bellies .....	2.10
Borrega .....	4.00
Black Wool .....	5.00

Hides  
Cow hides ..... 4.25 mln || Horse hides ..... | 2.00 |
Horse Hair .....	5.70
Nonatos .....	2.70
Calfskins .....	3.60
Sheepskins .....	—
Matadero .....	per kilo 3.30 mls.
Pelados per doz .....	1.80 mls.
Corderitos reg .....	0.35

Wheat.  
Candeal ..... 5.10 mln || Coast ..... | 4.87 |
Salado .....	4.40
Maize.	
White, shelled ..	10 kilos 2.50 mln
Yellow, in grain .....	2.20

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th February, at the Parish Church of Balvanera, by the Rev. Fernando Caffelli Brancati, Mr James D. Neal, son of Richard Neal Esq. of Melbourne, Victoria, to Julia H. Buckley, widow of the late John Buckley and fifth daughter of the late Mr Michael Tyrrell of Mercedes.

On the 16th February, at the residence of the bride, Giles, by the Rev. Father Mulleady, Mr Nicholas Francis Mahon, son of the late Michael Mahon, Exaltacion de la Cruz, to Miss Mary Matilda Kelly, second daughter of Hugh Kelly, estancia San Julian.

On the 18th February, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Father Mulleady, Mr William Bird, son of the late George Bird, Lujan, to Miss Ellen Gibney, eldest daughter of William Gibney, estancia La Fortuna, Giles.

## DEATHS.

At Arrecifes, Mr W. Martin, son of Mr Patrick Martin, of diphtheria, aged 34 years. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. R.I.P.

At estancia Alvear, Rosario, on the 1st February, Mrs Ellen Downing de Fergus, of apoplexy. Aged 75 years. May she rest in peace.

## FUNERAL MASS.

There will be a Funeral Mass for the repose of the soul of the lately deceased Owen Smyth, in the Chapel of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, on the 10th of next March, at 9 a.m. Friends are requested to attend.

## FUNERAL MASS

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated in Marcos Paz on March 7th, at 11 a.m. for the repose of the soul of Owen Lynch. Friends are invited to attend.

## MONTH'S MIND.

A Funeral Mass and Month's Mind will be held in the Parish Church, Carmen de Areco, on the 2nd March, for the repose of the soul of the lately deceased Hugh Mullen. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

## FOR SALE

300 head of very good cattle 'al corte,' including 25 oyo novillos from 2 year' old to 4½, with 2 years' calves, descended from short horn bulls & bred.

For further particulars apply to the owner at the estancia.

Veintecinco de Mayo

Costa del Salado, within six leagues of Chivilcoy.

Owen KEENAN

f22m22

CAMP FOR SALE

In the Province of Santa Fé, Department of S. Geronimo

## LOS ALGARROBOS

5½ leagues of camp, all fenced and stocked with cattle, which have been refined for the last 15 years, situated 10 leagues from the Galves station, and the projected railway to La Yerva will pass by the land, surrounded by Colonies, and most suitable for colonization. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM WHITE

f14f26

## TO RENT

To rent, near Suipacha, a run for a flock of sheep. There is a small flock for sale also, if required. Apply to—

Don José COLLADO  
or to  
Mr. Mark BROWNE  
On the Camp  
f17m17

## TO BE SOLD

120 head of tame cattle and a flock of sheep. Apply to—  
P. WALSH  
Navarro  
f16m16

## FOR SALE

For sale in Suipacha 4000 fine Sheep, half of them are of a very fine quality.

Apply to—  
EDWARD KENNY  
126 Reconquista, Bs. Aires  
f10m16

## FOR SALE

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

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

Mateo Grace.

## SHEEP FOR SALE

2000 superior fine Sheep for sale. Apply to  
Laurenzo Kenny  
Alberti

or to  
Eduardo Kenny  
Reconquista 126  
f8m5

## CAMP TO LET

In the Guardia del Monte, 841 hectareas (about 500 squares) Apply to  
John HUGHES  
41 Piedad, Bs. Aires

or to  
Dr. DILLON  
Guardia del Monte  
f7m7

## NOTICE

Mrs. Macken begs to announce that her School will open on Feb. 1st 1887.  
Calle Jujui 181

## NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.  
se 8—pm

## LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

Who have realised the difficulty of obtaining it in this city, will be pleased to know they can procure a fresh and pure article, at a moderate price, at  
J. A. BENNET & CO.  
195 Florida

## Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

## RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

—Particularmente arrendamiento de un esplendido establecimiento de campo denominada La Juanita en Lincoln. 6 leguas cuadradas, y venta de todas las haciendas de 8 a 9000 cabezas ganado vacuno, 1000 a 1200 yeguas, 50 caballos, 18 a 20000 ovejas y 1300 ovejas tropilla fina, por mas detalles Alsina 78.

**FEBRERO**  
27—50 lotes sobre la estacion Haedo entre Ramos Mejia y Moron y ramal del F.C. del Oeste y La Plata, en los mismos terrenos. a las 2. Sin base.  
27—de todo el rico y elegante menaje que adornan la casa Santa Fé no. 1701, a las 12.

## MARZO

1—Establecimiento de campo en la estacion Domestica, denominada Sta. Ana. Base 140,000 mln, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Se compone de una legua cuadrada con arboles frutales, sauces, paraisos, diste solamente 30 cuerdas de la estacion Domestica, F.C.S.

9—Establecimiento del campo en el partido de Salto conocida por la estacion del 25 propiedad del Don Diego Bell. Base ps mln 100 la cuadra, a las 2, en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

## Familia que no consume

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA es años de éxito la prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## The London HOSIERY STORE



## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

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## NEW

## SPRING

AND

## SUMMER

## GOODS

## MACCALLUM &amp; CO.

20-PERU-20

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

## MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

## 20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

o12pm

## L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

DE

## CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

## FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

## Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151—SAN MARTIN—151

j28pm