

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

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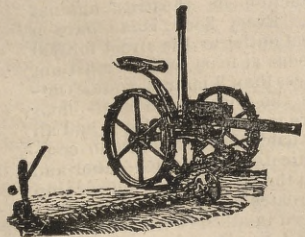
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BY legal document, before the Notary
Public, Mr Escobedo, Mr William
H. Moores has purchased of Mr Patrick
McNeave, his patent rights to the re-
gistered marks of which he is proprie-
tor, in specific for the cure of lame-
ness, worms and scab in sheep

Mr McNeave, who has travelled over
every country where sheep are subject
to these diseases, has numerous certi-
ficates from Australia and New Zealand
which prove the efficacy of his reme-
dies; and in our country he has re-
ceived many enthusiastic testimonials
from estancieros who have used them
with the best result. These testimo-
nials are signed by Messrs Leonardo
Pereyra, Samuel B Hale, Duggan Bros,
Vicente C Amadeo, Pellegrini y Lagos,
Julio Carril, Sr Duportal, Sr Pichetto
and others.

The price paid by Mr Moores to Mr
McNeave for his patent rights to regis-
tered marks, and for receipts for com-
pounding the medicines, is £1000 sterling
The purchaser has engaged the ser-
vices of Mr McNeave for six months to
travel through the camps and instruct
estancieros in the mode of using the
remedies. jul²pm

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO

Gran Compañia Lirica Italiana

Empresa: R. Martinez y Cia.

Desde la fecha queda abierto un abono
de 20 funciones, las que darán principio
a mediados del entrante mes de Julio
Los abonados tendrán el 10 o/o de
rebaja. La secretaria del teatro por el
abono está abierta desde las 12 a.m.
hasta las 5 p.m.

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION

The usual Quarterly meeting of the
above body will be held in Arrecifes
on Sunday, August 7th. All the mem-
bers are expected to be in attendance on
that day. T. J. O'Shea, Sec. j13a7

THE
NEW ENGLISH HOTEL
JUST OPENED

Corner of Belgrano & Bolivar
CHASCOMUS, P. C. S.

Half a square from the station. The
house has been entirely refitted, and has
every convenience for families and tra-
vellers. Orders are also taken for din-
ners and suppers. A large ball-room.
First-class English cooking. Terms
moderate.

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A NEW DEPARTURE AT
THE VATICAN

A pamphlet recently published
by Father Tosti is causing great
interest, and is much discussed
in all political circles, as it is in
direct opposition to the opinions
expressed in the 'Osservatore Ro-
mano' in its comments on the
Papal allocution. Father Tosti
admits that, from a juridical
point of view, the Roman ques-
tion cannot be solved, as it is
impossible for the Pope to re-
nounce his secular rights, and
the King cannot recognise the
temporal power of the Papacy,
but the writer thinks that 'de
facto' a reconciliation might be
arrived at by leaving the legal
rights an open question. The
coming Papal Jubilee would,
according to Father Tosti, be a
propitious occasion for the Pope
to celebrate the Holy functions
once again in St Peter's with the
ancient solemnity and pomp,
and to appear to the 30 millions
of Italians as the Prince of
Peace. This pamphlet owes its
importance chiefly to the great
authority of its author. Father
Tosti is a Benedictine monk of
Monte Casino, and one of the
keepers of the archives of the
Vatican. He directs all the im-
portant historical publications
which by order of the Pope are
issued from the library, and is
held in great estimation by His
Holiness. His liberal (?) opinions
date from 1847, when at the
time of the liberal movement
under Pius IX he played a promi-
nent part. — London 'Daily
News.'

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL AND
IRELAND.

From John Mitchell's 'Jail
Journal.'

Boats have come off to-day
bringing stores of oranges, limes,
vegetables, and fresh-baked
bread. Several of those who had
charge of these boats and mer-
chandise were slaves, per-
haps African-born (for these
Brazilian ports, together with
Havana, are great marts of Afri-
can men). I surveyed them long
and earnestly; for before this
day I never saw a slave in his
slavery—I mean a merchantable
slave, a slave of real money-
value, whom a prudent man will,
in the way of business, pay for
and feed afterwards. The poor
slaves I have been accustomed to
see are not only of no value, but
their owners will go to heavy
expense to get rid of them—not
imported slaves, but surplus
slaves for export—slaves with a
glorious Constitution, slaves with
a Palladium, a Habeas Corpus to
be suspended, and a Trial by Jury
whereby they may have the com-
fort of being rooted out of house
and home, transported, and
hanged at the pleasure of the
'upper classes.' These slaves in
Brazil are fat and merry, ob-
viously not overworked or under-
fed; and it is a pleasure to see
the lazy rogues lolling in their
boats, sucking a piece of green
sugar-cane, and grinning and
jabbering together, not knowing
that there is such an atrocity as a
Palladium in the whole world.
Slaves in Brazil are expected to
work moderately, but are not
treated with contumely. They
are often admitted to the society
of the families they serve, and
lead in some measure the life of
human beings. Is it better, then,
to be the slave of a merciful
master and a just man, or to be
serf to an Irish land-appropri-
ator? God knoweth.

TELEGRAMS

London, July 13.

The result of the division in the
Commons on the 5th inst caused
a great sensation. What Glad-
stone and Parnell combined could
not do (defeat the Government)
was done by an insignificant
seamstress. All the papers con-
demn the stupid incapacity of Mr
Matthews, the Home Secretary,
and consider the defeat of the
Ministers dangerous.

In the House of Commons, on
the third reading of the Coercion
Bill being moved, Mr Gladstone,
amid prolonged cheers, proposed
that the Bill be read a third time
that day three months, and said
that the Bill was different from
any other Coercion Bill, as it was
not based on an exceptional
number of crimes. The previous
parliament had been almost
unanimous in consenting to
Coercion under absolute neces-
sity; but a great number of
members of the House and the
majority of the people of the
country were opposed to the pre-
sent Bill.

The Coercion Bill passed a
third reading in the Commons.
At a meeting of Liberal Union-
ists in Lord Hartington's house,
in response to his call for unity
of action by them in reference to
the Irish Land Bill, it was re-
solved to support the second
reading of said Bill.

The river Wenche, in China,
overflowed and flooded miles of
country. It is believed that
thousands of people have
perished. The sufferings of the
survivors are terrible.

The town of Magh Karoly in
Hungary has been destroyed by a
hurricane and water-spout. The
site of the town and surrounding
district are now one immense
lake.

Father Gualdi, a member of the
Papal Commission to Ireland,
says that Mgr Persico will obtain
all possible information from the
Catholic bishops and that after-
wards he will collect information
from other sources.

Mr Trevelyn offers himself as
Home Rule Candidate for Bridget
in the Glasgow district.

The 'Times' attributes the re-
sult of the elections in North
Paddington to dissensions among
the Ministers.

The members for the City and
Co. Cork have called a meeting
for the 17th of July to take mea-
sures to resist evictions in that
county. The landlords have be-
come more audacious by the
passing of the bill and are perse-
cuting the tenants with the fero-
city of wild beasts.

The relations between Eng-
land and Turkey have become
very cool in consequence of the
Sultan's refusal to ratify the con-
vention. Sir H D Wolff has not
yet left Constantinople.

The Emperors of Germany and
Austria will hold a conference at
Gastein on Monday. They will
then decide what policy should
be adopted with regard to the
election of Prince Ferdinand to
the Bulgarian throne.

On Thursday a vote on Mr
Bauman's (?) motion will be taken.
The Unionists have refused
to support the motion; they
wish to lower the high rents
without obliging the tenants to
apply to the Court of Bankrup-
cy. It is believed that the Gov-
ernment will hardly escape a de-
feat on this question. The Tories
are highly displeased with the
Unionists for the clauses insert-
ed in the bill. Churchill also is
opposed to the motion of the
Unionists.

The Liberal members of Par-
liament are preparing to give a
grand banquet to Parnell.

Paris, July 9.

The Count of Paris, on taking
leave of the friends who visited
him in Jersey, after recommend-
ing them to observe moderation,
said: 'You may be sure that we
shall succeed before long. The
monarchy will come without
violence, by a quiet transition,
since we are already rehearsing
our new organization and all is
prepared for the new Government
to assume its proper functions.
On that memorable day, with the
aid of all good Frenchmen, I
shall be king.'

General Boulanger was the
object of an overwhelming
ovation when he left Paris. He
was quite exhausted by the
attentions of his enthusiastic
admirers.

Boulanger entered Clermont
Ferrand in triumph riding on a
splendid charger. The houses
were all decorated for the oc-
casion.

Cluseret, the Communist gener-
al, has returned to Paris. He is
preparing to start a revolution.

Dakar, July 11.

The Gironde has arrived. The
Emperor of Brazil is much bet-
ter.

Charleston.

Slight earthquakes have been
felt in all South Carolina.

Santiago de Chili, July 9.

Don Carlos de Bourbon has
been well received in society in
spite of his being ignored by the
Spanish Legation.

The steamer Aconcagua will
take Sr Malta, the new Chilean
Minister to the Argentine Re-
public.

Exchange fluctuates between
25 and 26.

Brussels, July 8.

The 'Nord,' organ of the St
Petersburg Chancellery, says
that the nomination of the
Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
has caused a bad impression in
Russia.

Berne, July 7.

Half the new wharves at Zuy,
40 houses and a hotel full of peo-
ple fell into the lake. The peo-
ple in the houses were buried in
the water while they slept. 100
persons have perished including
the president of the canton. A
child floating in a cradle was
found alive.

Tirnova, July 7.

The Assembly has elected
Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cob-
urg-Gotha as the sovereign of
Bulgaria. If the powers do not
approve of this election the As-
sembly will declare void the 3rd
article of the treaty of Berlin.

The Prince in acknowledging
the honor conferred on him by
election as Prince of Bulgaria,
expresses his willingness to ac-
cept the throne when the Porte
and the powers approve of his
election.

Chicago, July 8.

A telegram from Durban, Mi-
chigan, says that the neighbor-
hood is covered with locusts and
that the crops on 10000 acres
been destroyed.

Belfast.

Orangemen went mad as usual
on 12th July. Police fired on a
crowd but nobody was wounded.
Afterwards some cuts and bruises
were distributed among the idiots
who took part in the riots.

Berlin.

The tone of the press is most
hostile to France on account of
the tax imposed on foreigners;
the people are indignant with
the French.

Rome, July 11.

The cholera has broken out in
Catania, and 23 deaths have oc-
curred there.

During the last 24 hours 4
deaths have occurred in Catania
from cholera.

Madrid, July 9.

The man who attempted to
assassinate Marshal Bazaine has
been declared to be mad.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

July 14.

They say that Santos is doing
what he can in Rio to increase
the coolness between Brazil and
Argentina.

General Belen has been re-
leased on bail.

Luis Rodriguez Larreta, repre-
senting various capitalists, has
asked for a concession of a new
tramway.

It is said that the gas factory
will be sold to some foreign
capitalist.

It is announced that a new
British Minister will arrive at the
end of the month to replace Mr
Palgrave.

The Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs will not sign Albert Nin's
credentials as Charge d'Affaires
in England until the suit against
him for forgery is decided.

The storm has caused much
damage; 3 houses fell in Poci-
tos but the occupants escaped in
time; the bathing huts were al-
most entirely destroyed.

No further details of the loss
of the boat's crew of H. M. S.
Ruby. The boat was found on a
sandbank.

A Dutch vessel went down off
Colonia.

Don Santiago Portal is dead.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

TUCUMAN

The Interventor has convoked
the people to election on the
24th inst. of 11 senators, 22
deputies and 33 electors of Go-
vernors.

There being no president of the
Legislature the voting tables will
be prepared by the president of
the superior tribunal, the presi-
dent of the council and the Mu-
nicipal Intendant.

There was an accident on Sat-
urday night on the railway be-
tween Chilcas and Metan at ki-
lometre 113, where there is a
steep gradient. It was caused
by a cow being on the line. The
engine and tender left the track
but not many of the carriages.
The fireman was terribly scalded
by the water from the boiler and
cannot live, the enginedriver had
a leg broken and two guards were
slightly injured. It was the first
day the enginedriver had worked
on this line, which is a danger-
ous one on account of the numer-
ous curves and steep gradients.
He saw the cow and tried to
frighten it off the line and pull
up the train, but he could not
avoid the collision.

The Municipality owes \$183,-
571, of which \$72,000 is due to
various private creditors, \$26000
to the Mendoza Bank, and \$22000
to the National Bank on an ac-
count called the 'hospital ac-
count.'

The city is to be lighted by
electricity. A proposal has been
presented for paving 50 squares
of the city.

ROSARIO

A heavy gale blew here, it be-
gan on Saturday night. There
has been no accident in the
port.

Reports from the country show
great mortality amongst sheep
and cows. The temperature on
Monday morning was 3 degrees
Centigrade.

Dr Bernardino Iturraspe has
bought the tramway, moles and
warehouses on the Parana for
\$300000.

The Banco Constructor has pur-
chased the building of the Tiet-
en soapworks for \$28000.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203, Rivadavia 203

ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 10, 1884.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The July fetes have not been characterised by any special feature of interest beyond a grand ball given by the noble Sociedad de Beneficencia, in aid of the local charities that are altogether under their wise direction and management. This was a most successful affair, and it reflected the highest credit not only upon the philanthropic promoters, but upon the people of this city who, when they found it impossible for any reason to attend, as a rule sent their subscriptions, which in this case, were, of course, the main object. I have no doubt but the profits, notwithstanding the costly arrangements, which were all on a scale of the most lavish magnificence, amounted to something very considerable. After all, this is nothing to be surprised at, when it is considered how very few, meagre and far between bequests and donations for charitable purposes are in this country, where there are so many that without experiencing the slightest inconvenience, might pose as benefactors of their species, and good stewards of the goods that have been entrusted to their keeping.

The promised opening of the Court of Appeal which is destined to prove such a great boon to this city and Department, did not take place after all, and now it has been promised for ten days hence. When it is remembered, however, that it has been promised at least a score of times within the last year without being provided, Tibbs' eye may well come round without finding us in the enjoyment of it. In the meantime, business at the Law Courts goes on 'como Dios quiere'—or rather as the judges and their subordinates who find themselves perfectly irresponsible—will. The proposed manifestation in favour of Governor Galvez was very judiciously dispensed with. This is very well, for there is no use in calling for an expression of public opinion when that opinion is not, as it is not here, accurately known. I hear there were several such manifestations in Santa Fe, among the public employes, whose places, at all events, depend upon their loyalty to the powers that be, but beyond this there was nothing to disturb the even tenor of our way.

The Independence was made the most of by the leaders in all the educational movements on foot here. The Municipal or State School children assembled in the theatre on the eve of the 9th, where they sang the National Anthem and were harangued on themes patriotic by the masters and the inspectors of public schools, and at the National College eloquent addresses were made by the Rector, Dr. Arias, and by Dr. Fernandez, the Professor of Philosophy. These periodical reminders can hardly fail to have a beneficial effect upon the rising

generation, though for the present one might almost seek for it in vain among the most advanced students.

I am glad to tell you that the proposal to found an English Literary Society here, is meeting with considerable encouragement, it has been decided to give a public entertainment at an early date for the purpose of purchasing furniture for the society. In this connection an amateur Christy Minstrel troupe will be formed, and some rare fun may be anticipated, besides very satisfactory results for the proposed society.

The 'cause celebre' Lopez v. Barbosa is attracting considerable attention in legal as well as social circles here. The grounds of action are a pagare signed by Sr. Lopez in which he appears to promise to pay to Sr. Barbosa the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month for cash received on sundry occasions. The subscriber to the document alleges that he only owes Barbosa one hundred dollars, and that the words 'catorce mil' written on the margin of the stamped paper, before the words 'cien pesos,' and the clause fixing interest at two per cent. per month have been fraudulently added by the holder of the bond. The Court having submitted the document to experts has been advised by them that the words 'catorce mil' on the margin are written in a cramped hand, so as to make them fit in just before the important context of 'cien pesos,' whereas there being ample room on the paper to have written the whole bond in the same easy flowing style of the remainder there was no occasion whatever to overstep the law and invade the margin. They find, moreover, by applying chemical tests to the ink, that the words alleged to have been surreptitiously added, are of later date than the body of the document. This ought to settle the question, but the delays and quibbles of the law are so many that Sr. Lopez may still have reason to regret that he did not face the obligation for \$14,100 without a murmur. The law in this country is an excellent thing to have nothing to do with.

The French residents being unable to secure the theatre for the celebration of the 14th, fell back upon a grand lunch, at which any Gaul paying the modest sum of 3 mjn was welcome to attend and drink the health of the French Republic. When I think of the recent law passed by that Republic imposing compulsory military service on every male citizen without any exception, and of the grievous outrage this is upon the liberty of those whose vocation calls them to more peaceful scenes of labor, I almost fail to perceive what the people who tolerate and help to make such tyranny can see to rejoice at in the fall of the Bastille.

The smallpox continues to carry off its four or five victims per day, notwithstanding all that has been done by the city authorities to prevail upon the people to take necessary precautions against its spread. The victims are principally children, and amongst the poorer classes, whose surroundings are of the most wretched description imaginable, the suffering is exceedingly great.

Distressing advices continue to arrive from all parts of the country, where the mortality among the live stock is very great. Beef and mutton in the markets have risen outrageously, on the plea that the price of stock has gone up in the market. This though true to a certain extent is no warrant for the rise effected by retailers. Cattle are selling at the corrales at 18 to 22 mjn per head and sheep at 2 mjn, this being a rise perhaps of 20 to 25 o/o on former prices; in the meantime retailers, who are protected by a series of the most absurd municipal enactments which place the consumer at their mercy, have raised their prices to something like 100 o/o over what they were. The same is the case with the bakers and greengrocers and other provision

dealers, so that on the whole Rosario is one of the most expensive places to live in in the whole Republic.

The idea of starting a co-operative store society, such as exists in Buenos Aires, continues to meet with much favor by the leading people here, and a large number of shares have already been subscribed. I have no doubt it will meet with the success such a public-spirited endeavor deserves. The promoter of the scheme is an American gentleman named G. B. Gordon, recently arrived, who is putting into the business all that activity and intelligence characteristic of his countrymen wherever they go.

Having nothing further to tell you for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

A little less than one-fourth of the people of Australia are Catholics.

The Pope is establishing a school of the art of tapestry-making in the Vatican.

The Marist Brothers have determined to establish a mission in the New Hebrides.

There are over two hundred and twenty Catholic orphan asylums in the United States.

There are 500 Convents of Mercy in the world, occupied by nearly 10,000 religious.

South Carolina follows the teaching of the Catholic Church and refuses divorce on any ground.

M. Persault began the painting of his celebrated Stations of the Cross, an infidel, and ended by going to confession.

In several parts of Ireland the Bishops are administering a pledge of total abstinence to children of both sexes at their confirmation.

The churches dedicated to St. Patrick in England far outnumber those dedicated to St. George, the patron Saint of that country.

It has been definitely decided that the Catholic International Scientific Congress to be held in Paris shall be opened on April 8, 1888.

There is a move on foot among the coloured men of St. Alphonsus parish, New Orleans, to organise a branch of the Catholic Knights of America.

The National Church of St. Patrick in Rome is to be erected on the site of the ancient Orti Sallustiani and where more recently stood the Villa Ludovisi.

A German Catholic mission is about to make its appearance soon in Eastern Africa. Negotiations to this end have been brought to a favourable issue in Rome.

The pious monks of St. Bernard, who devote themselves so ardently to the welfare of travellers, crossing the Alps, have brought the telephone into their service of mercy.

Miss Ada Yates, the young lady who took such an active part in establishing cottage industries in Carrara, Galway, and other western districts, was so struck by the patience and resignation of the Irish poor during her two years' sojourn among them that she has joined the Catholic Church; on Holy Saturday she was received into the Church by Father Hall, of Whitefriars Street, Dublin.

The 'Obzor' of Aglay announced that the Holy Father, yielding to the wish of the Prince of Montenegro and the Archbishop of Antivari, has consented to allow the use of the old Slavonic language in the liturgical service according to the Latin rite of the Metropolitan see of Antivari. The 'Monteur de Rome' has since confirmed the report of this surprising, and to some extent unique favour, which has caused great joy among the Slav Catholics.

The Catholic Germans have resolved to erect a noble monument in commemoration of the seventy-fifth birthday of their noble

leader, Dr. Windthorst. As he absolutely declined any personal gift, it has been decided that the memento shall take the form of a Catholic church to be built in Hanover under the invocation of Our Lady. The reason is, that Dr. Windthorst declared that it was his one great desire to see a second Catholic church erected in Hanover, where it is sorely needed.

One result of the rapprochement between the Holy See and Germany will apparently be the admission of Catholic missionaries into the German Colonies, which before was forbidden. It is telegraphed from Rome that Dr. Karl Peters, Baron Gravenreuth, and Father am Rhein from Reichenbach near Ratisbon, are staying in the Eternal City, engaged in negotiations concerning the German Catholic missions in East Africa. It is added that an agreement has already been come to between the Missionary College of Reichenbach and Dr. Peters.

A life-size portrait in oil of the Right Rev. John England was lately presented to the Bishops' Memorial Hall by Professor England, a nephew to the first Bishop of Charleston. The portrait was painted in Ireland shortly after Bishop England's consecration, and is said to be a speaking likeness of that eminent prelate as he appeared in the first years of his episcopate. It represents him at the age of thirty-four, with black hair, light blue eyes, and handsome intelligent features. The Bishops' Memorial Hall now possesses two oil portraits of this great divine, who has justly been called the light of the American Hierarchy. The second canvas displays a profile portrait when the Bishop's hair had been whitened by his years of herculean labours on the American mission. Bishop England was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1786; he was consecrated first Bishop of Charleston in 1820, and died in 1842. His influence was felt throughout the whole of the United States, and so great was his eloquence that he was invited to speak before Congress. His address against duelling is one of the most masterly productions ever penned in any language. After his death his writings were published by his successor, the Right Rev. Bishop Reynolds.

THE GREAT SILVER RIVER

Immigration

BY SIR HORACE RUMBOLD

Can the countries of the River Plate and, more especially, the territories of the Argentine Republic, be altogether honestly recommended to English settlers? The answer to this plain question is, I fear, by no means an easy one. If the statements of the local press, and more especially certain of its foreign organs, were to be received with absolute faith, there could be little doubt as to the easy success and prosperity that await the foreign immigrant on the banks of the Great Silver River. It so happens, however, that at the present time there is a studied attempt to write up the country with the laudable object of attracting to it more of the stream of European immigration than has yet flowed this way. It is not only more hands that are wanted—however much these must be welcome, as in all new communities; the aim is principally to secure a better class of colonists, and with them some accession of national wealth. A feeling is growing up that there has been more than enough of the needy influx from Italy and the Basque provinces, and that what is now wanted is not so much the immigrant as the settler; not the poor southern laborer or boatman who has been driven from his home by hard times and heavy taxation, and brings with him little beyond his thews and sinews and his capacity for heavy toil; but rather the small farmer or the younger son of respectable family—if possible from northern European region—who, while

seeking to improve his own fortunes, will contribute some capital to the general store. The object in contemplation is in every way legitimate and praiseworthy, but the advocacy employed to further it may be said to be to some extent misleading. Only the brighter sides of the pictures are held up to view by those who, to use a vulgar phrase, 'are cracking up the country,' while a veil is carefully thrown over its darker aspects.

To those in England who may be allured by the prospects so temptingly displayed, I would say: Come out by all means, but do so with your eyes open. Bear in mind that if there is much that is good here there is not a little that is evil. No better field probably exists for patient, self-relying industry, backed by a moderate amount of capital; but whoever comes here to try his hand at farming or stock-breeding must first of all be prepared for rude contests with uncontrollable natural forces in the shape of destructive tempests and desolating droughts, plagues of locusts and wide-spreading murrain. Nor should he forget that however great may be the attractions of a life of active exercise, diversified by sport, on the great salubrious plains, most of the charms or refinements of civilised intercourse are utterly wanting to it. In this respect the trial is a severe one, and it in a measure explains the painful failure of some of our countrymen to which I have alluded elsewhere.

Above all, the intending settler should be ready to face the relative insecurity of life and property in the more out-of-the-way districts in which he will have to seek his fortunes. The spirit of order is no doubt acquiring greater strength, and the authority of the central government is establishing itself more firmly day by day throughout the country. But in times of commotion—and it would be unwise to reckon on such never occurring again—lawlessness and organised pillage are only too frequent, and unchecked, when not connived at, by the local authorities. Even in ordinary times the efforts of the central government to punish outrages and procure redress for the injured are often rendered futile by the clumsy federal arrangements under which a population of barely 3 millions is saddled with the burden of fourteen separate provincial governments, each composed of an executive, a legislature, and all the other branches of a separate administration. The independence of these provincial authorities is still far from nominal, and to their tender mercies the stranger is practically left.

Nor can it be too well understood that, in the best of times, life in the wilder and more remote parts of the country is rendered peculiarly unsafe by the numerous dangerous characters who principally infest the borderlands, till recently in Indian occupation, but are not unknown in districts which have been reclaimed for a much longer period. Many of these men are escaped convicts, or criminals flying from justice, or deserters who prefer outlawry to an enlistment which in many ways recalls the brutality of the press-gang.

These malefactors or rebels against social order, who have taken to the wild savanna—where to the other day they found a refuge with the native tribes—are all classed under the expressive generic name of 'gauchos malos,' and almost incredible stories are told of their ferocious instincts and depraved appetite for blood. When all this has been said there remains the comforting reflection that the British settler is everywhere well able to take care of himself, and is not to be deterred either by tempests or ruffianism. What I would chiefly point out then is that those who hear of and are tempted by such large returns as 15 o/o and upwards on capital invested in cattle and sheep-farming, should not forget that so high a percentage denotes preponderate risks, let alone very serious discomforts. On

the other hand, with the bright examples of success that could be quoted—even in the case of those who have exchanged our Australian colonies for these regions—it would be absurd to deny that the field open here to persevering energy, tempered by a reasonable amount of prudence, is in many ways admirable. Pure agriculture, too—as yet in an incipient state—promises very well in the older and more civilised districts, and it has yet to be shown that it may not be made as remunerative as stockbreeding under more tempting conditions.

To sum up. If the intending settler must not reckon too much on the fostering care of a strong government, or the protection of laws impartially and firmly administered, he will, in return, be very little interfered with—except in times of political trouble—and will enjoy the comfortable independence so greatly prized by the Anglo-Saxon. He will thus be able quietly to shape his fortunes, and in doing so will have the satisfaction of materially contributing to the progress and consolidation of the country he has chosen for his abode. It is a land of infinite resources and promise, and whatever may have been the past faults of its rulers to ruin it would be as has been happily said, a triumph of human perversity.

BOUNTY ON EXPORT CATTLE.

The Executive Government has sent a bill to Congress with a view to foster and encourage the export of meat. The following are the articles of the bill:

Art. 1. The sum of \$550,000 per annum for three years, beginning 1st January, 1888, shall be applied in encouraging the exportation of live cattle and of beef and mutton preserved by the freezing process or in tins and of other preparations which in the opinion of the E. P. may deserve this concession and for subsidies and premiums at the Rural Exhibitions and Fairs, and the said sum shall be distributed as follows:—For cattle, beef, etc., \$300,000; for mutton \$100,000; for encouraging the opening of new markets for jerked beef \$50,000; for Rural Exhibitions and Fairs \$100,000.

Art. 2. The bounties on cattle, beef, sheep and mutton exported shall be \$20 mjn for every 1000 kilos of beef or \$3 for every live animal, and \$6 mjn for every 1000 kilos of mutton, which will be paid quarterly upon production of the documents proving the quantity exported.

Art. 3. There shall be no right to the said bounties when the total exports during the quarter by any one person or company do not exceed 5000 kilos of meat or 25 live cows; nor when the cattle or meat are provided for the voyage of the vessel; nor when the live cattle are exported by land or for 'puestos' within the Republic.

Art. 4. The \$100,000 for rural Exhibitions and Fairs shall be distributed in the manner which the E. P. may consider most convenient.

FIRES IN THEATRES

The Buenos Aires Municipal Council has amended the ordinance of January 1882 for the protection of theatres against fire. Every floor is to have a direct outlet to the street for 300 persons at least, which must not be less than 3 metres wide. Outside the theatre on each floor there is to be a balcony; and all the balconies are to be in communication with each other and with the street by means of iron staircases. Arrows are to be placed in all the corridors, either gilded or covered with phosphorescent matter, to indicate the points of exit; and also instructions indicating the means of opening the fire-plugs. Within 30 days the Intendant is to intimate to the empresarios of the theatres the manner of constructing and fixing the metallic cur-

tains, and to name a date for fixing the same. Neither curtains nor ornaments are to be allowed in any part of the theatre which may increase the danger of fire. The Intendant is to regulate the maximum space to be left between the rows of seats. The outlets from the theatres are not to be obstructed by confettias, tables, or other obstacles.

A MOTHER OF GOVERNORS.

When that sturdy Irishwoman to whom the Sullivan family may well look back with pride was crossing the Atlantic, on her way to the new country, and was asked: 'Why do you come to America?' she answered, 'To raise governors for them,' little dreaming that she would live to see one of her sons Governor of New Hampshire, and another Governor of Massachusetts, though I am very sorry to say the third did not do so much to his family, and was known as 'Devil Jim.' The story goes that soon after John Sullivan rose to be Governor of New Hampshire, he desired to give a grand dinner to a number of distinguished guests. A member of his family at the time was his mother, and, fearing she would not be quite equal to the occasion, he concluded it would be best to arrange for her non-appearance at the dinner-table. Approaching the matter as gently as possible he soon succeeded in making the quick-witted old lady understand the drift of his diplomatic talk and in convincing himself that he had miscalculated the pride of the mother of the Sullivans. Rising in all the majesty of her Irish wrath, 'John Sullivan,' exclaimed the old lady, 'I have hoed potatoes in the field with the Governor of New Hampshire at my breast, the Governor of Massachusetts by my side, and the devil tugging at my skirts, but never yet have I allowed one of my sons to be ashamed of me—order the chaise and send me home.' Remonstrances were of no avail, and home went John Sullivan's mother in all the majesty of her righteous indignation.—'Washington Star.'

CARE OF A PIANO.

A piano, like any other thing of value, needs good care. No matter how fine an instrument may be when it is new, how brilliant and beautiful its tune, unless well cared for and properly tuned it will before many years deteriorate into a commonplace affair.

Atmospheric changes affect the woodwork and mechanical parts of a piano, consequently the temperature of a room where it is kept should be as even as possible. It should never be allowed to stand near a fire or register. It should be kept carefully dusted and always closed at night, also through the day when not in use.

Moths often create sad havoc by eating the felt employed about the wires and hammers, and great precaution should be exercised against these destructive household pests. It is much better to use a piano than to have it stored; proper use does not injure but rather improves; drumming and pounding, however, by children, is always damaging. A piano should be kept well tuned by a good tuner. 'An instrument out of tune is like a man well dressed or ragged, as the case may be. He is the same individual, but he looks as different to the eye as the piano sounds to the ear, according to either of the conditions he may be in.'

The wood work to a piano is polished to the highest degree. Children should not be allowed to lay their hands on the finished surface, as each time it is touched a print of the fingers will be left. When dusting take a soft feather duster to remove the dust, and then polish with a piece of fine fleecy cotton flannel or a chamois skin.

The ivory keys should never be washed with soap and water. Soap will turn them yellow. A few drops of alcohol on a soft cloth will remove the dirt, taking care, of course, not to allow it to touch the varnish.

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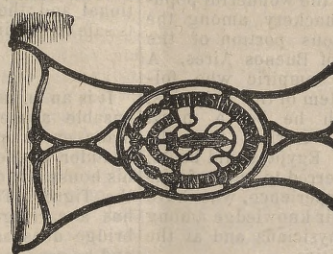
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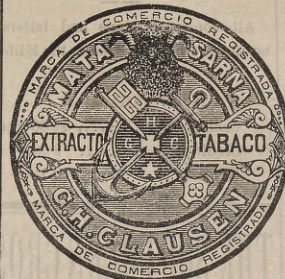
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

The sham union of Church and State, as it exists in this country, has given rise to another scandal in Santiago del Estero. Canon Lugones was some time ago appointed Vicar General of the above-named city. The Government, however, disapproved of the appointment, but as the office is purely ecclesiastical and Canon Lugones had the full sanction of his superiors he still continued to discharge the duties thereof without receiving the corresponding emoluments. On Independence Day the Canon repaired to the Cathedral to preside at the Te-Deum, but he was met by a Government official, who ordered him to desist, and yielding to 'fuerza mayor,' he obeyed, protesting against the violence done him. Surely no greater outrage could be committed. The Te-Deum is an act of praise to God, and ceremonies in the churches are, or should be, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the clergy, and not by any means of the civil power, otherwise all religion is a matter of form and there is no worship but that of the bayonet. We do not herein advocate more privileges for the Catholic clergy than we would for any sect under similar circumstances. Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God. The soldier in the barracks, the statesman at the council board and the clergyman in the church should be free to exercise the functions of their office without let or hindrance. For our part we would not tolerate for a single day the 'union' which makes the Church the slave of the civil power.

Rev. Fathers Fidelis and Edmund are leaving for Valparaiso Saturday next week. The Rev. Fathers have our best wishes, and we have no doubt that the prayers of the English-speaking Catholics of Buenos Aires will accompany them in their sacred mission to the shores of the Pacific. Father Fidelis will soon return to Buenos Aires, but our readers will learn with sorrow that Father Edmund will remain some time in Valparaiso. For the few years he has been amongst us he has won the esteem and love which are always the meed of the good zealous Catholic priest amongst a faithful people. Father Edmund is a man of most refined education and scholarly accomplishments. His sermons at Holy Cross Church were master-pieces of grace and eloquence and were eagerly listened to by men of different religious persuasion from his own. He is a poet as well as a prose writer. Some of his verses which appeared in the SOUTHERN CROSS might well rival the productions of the most celebrated votaries of the muse. Father Edmund is an Englishman, a convert, and a graduate at Oxford, and we have no doubt that each of these circumstances contributed to enhance the affection and reverence in which he is held by all the Irish population of Buenos Aires. His absence from amongst us will be deeply deplored and we may promise him that should he ever return to Buenos Aires (and we strongly

hope he will) there is no part of the world where he will be more heartily welcome.

In the June number of the monthly serial published under the direction of Father Feeney at Mercedes there is an excellent article on 'Organised Catholic Charity,' which we would recommend all who can, and particularly the trustees of the Irish Orphanage to read. The article shows with what great success and economy Catholic Institutions may be worked. As some changes are likely to be soon made in the Irish Orphanage the information contained in the article may greatly help the trustees in coming to a prudent and felicitous conclusion.

A friend assures us that certain horsetrainers in the south succeed in taming the wildest animals by simply carrying on their persons the essence of anis, which emits an agreeable odor, on perceiving which the horses become gentle as lambs. We are also informed by an experienced campman that horses are cured of worms by the expedient of tying a chord with a frog attached round the neck. Even this is not so wonderful as the specific of carrying a potato in the pocket, which we have often heard recommended as an infallible cure for rheumatism. The story of the efficacy of anis, which we would not dare question for a moment, reminds us of another mysterious influence that was not derived from Orpheus or from the heathen gods. It is said that the ancient Celtic bards could expel rats from any particular establishment by a poetic stanza which, when made expressly for the occasion, had a magical power for good or evil. The same tradition is preserved in Mr Browning's story of the Piper of Hamelin Town, though it is not Celtic but Teutonic. On reading Father Dobrezhoffer's curious book on Paraguay—'The History of the Abipones'—we found that those interesting savages believed that they could heal the sick by sitting on the bed with the patient and singing songs to conciliate the Devil, whom they goodnaturedly called their grandfather. The same historian relates that in his time the tooth of a crocodile tied to a chord suspended round the neck was regarded as a certain cure for the bite of a serpent, and that the Abipones had only one term for quack-doctor and Devil—a being to be propitiated by every possible means. After this we are not at all astonished at the intimate relation between Dr Hornbook and his Satanic Majesty, nor at the wonderful popularity of quackery among the more credulous portion of the population of Buenos Aires. A disreputable empiric who follows the system of the Abipones, even though he be a moral plague more terrible than the ten of which Egypt could boast, is often preferred to men of science and experience, who have acquired their knowledge among the ablest physicians and at the best universities.

We have received a letter from Mr James Lawless of Carmen de Areco, in which he informs us that Mr Thomas J. Kearney, president of the Arrecifes Union, Mr Thomas Maguire of Carmen de Areco and himself, conferred on the subject of establishing a branch of the Irish Union in Arrecifes, and after discussing the pros and cons, agreed to postpone taking any action in the matter until the middle of September next, as it would be difficult to collect a large meeting of Irishmen in the camp in the present season.

Mr Lawless adds, moreover, that it behoves Irishmen to form themselves into a compact body for their social and political interests, in which opinion all will agree with him.

A friend from Pavon, writing on July 6th, gives a lamentable account of the losses in sheep

and cattle from the effects of the drought. We greatly fear that the rain of last week has increased the general loss. Our correspondent says:

'Things have simply reached a desperate pass here, and thousands must infallibly be beggared. There is not the least prospect of keeping any sheep alive for another month, for even those who are feeding whole flocks on maize cannot keep the life in them. Nothing remains to be done but to break up the soil, and those who do not set about doing so at once will find themselves without a roof before the end of the year. This year will do more towards revolutionising the old system of sheepfarming in the Argentine Republic than all the homilies that have ever been preached upon the subject.'

Langworthy's mother has offered to pay £1200 yearly and the costs of the suit to her daughter-in-law, provided she forgoes all further claims at law, but the offer has been again refused. The old lady is afraid of being brought into court to give evidence, as it is believed she will be obliged to swear that a great portion of her son's property is still in England. The articles of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' are now published in book form, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the defence of the injured woman. Several Argentines residing in London have subscribed to the defence of Mrs Langworthy, and all the good and noble of every nation are coming forward as her champions against the cruel Sultan who luxuriates in his Chaco principality.

Mr Michael Davitt's honeymoon is scarcely finished when the Government of England is watching an opportunity to drag him from the enjoyment of domestic felicity and once more to throw him into a cold dungeon. Davitt is, however, fearless and defiant as ever. He denounced landlord atrocity at Boddyke in the same ringing tone of eloquence with which he faced Forster and his myrmidons six years ago. The Tories may take the life from his body but they cannot kill his noble spirit.

The 'Times' craze for facsimiles has gone so far that in a recent number it reproduces an entire page of the 'Irish World,' but the 'Irish World' is at certain times as much opposed to Parnell as to the 'Times.' If Parnell agreed with the 'Irish World,' Printing House Square would have been blown to atoms with dynamite long ago, but Parnell is Constitutional and therefore the 'Times' is safe in forging infamous libels.

It is an injustice and an inexcusable abuse of authority to make every poor boatman or islander pay for taking home to his house articles of necessity at the Tigre. The rich man who has a carriage and crosses the bridge does so freely. If poor and he goes in a canoe he pays 75 cents for permission to carry anything. Who is responsible for this? It is done by officers of the Customs and the Port. Where is the law for this discrimination and the penalty for using a canoe?—'The Herald.'

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AIRES

Start not, gentle reader, as novelists say, by way of preventing a shock to the nervous system at the introduction of a sensational paragraph. We do not mean an appeal to the barricades and an invocation of the god of war. We are not admirers of the sanguinary tyrants who stained the victory won at the Bastille with the blood of the innocent; nor do we intend, in making mention of revolution, to recall the glorious deeds of 1810, the downfall of Rosas, or the struggles of democracy. No; the revolution to which we refer, though it has its tragic features, is a peaceful one,

brought about by the elements, the development of progress, and the onward march of time. That very prosaic, but very powerful, agent—the weather, during the past few months, has gone far to revolutionise the system of farming in this country, and has worked a complete change in the minds of many men. For years we have been laboring to impress on the minds of our readers the necessity of some change and improvement in our primitive customs, but, like Cassandra, our words were not regarded. Many had made fortunes by sheepfarming after the old fashion, and there was no apparent reason why many more should not do the same. But the demand for fine grass land was yearly becoming greater and, with the demand, the rents were being raised, and the poor rent payer found the struggle for life becoming harder. The drought in the beginning of the season killed most of the lambs, and now the rain-storm of last week has given the 'coup de grace' to our antiquated system and futile hopes. It is sad to think of it. Many a poor man who has toiled for years with his family in the hopes of establishing an independence finds his capital gone, and blank despair staring him in the face. The losses in the Western and Northern partidos are immense and a shock is thereby given to the most fruitful source of industry in the Republic. A friend writes to us from Pavon that hundreds in that district will be reduced to poverty, and that in one of the most prosperous sheepfarming districts not a sheep will be left at the end of the year. He adds that some are already ploughing up the land and he asks us to send him ploughmen from Buenos Aires, which, by way of parenthesis, we have not been able to do. Good ploughmen among the Irish, English, and Scotch population of Buenos Aires are very scarce, and good mechanics still more scarce. Why should this be? Is it not a principle admitted among all civilized communities that men should devote themselves to some useful employment, and there is no employment more useful or more natural for a man to know than agriculture. Here, as elsewhere, agriculture is supplanting pastoral labour, and common sense tells us that if we wish to live on the land we must know how to till it. For half a century men prospered by sheepfarming and no doubt some will still continue to prosper under favorable circumstances, but the days are manifestly past when settlers became owners of a flock by a few years' labor and when the possessor of a 'recado' and a 'manuquero' might aspire to be an estanciero before they were worn out. Sheepfarming must be carried on on more scientific principles than heretofore. Shelter against bad weather and fodder in time of scarcity must be provided, as is done in other countries, in Australia and New Zealand for example. Irishmen and Englishmen must do as the Italians and Basques and others are doing. They must become farmers in every sense of the word. A revolution is taking place and we are forced to adapt ourselves to the altered circumstances. Boys must be taught to plough and sow and reap and prune and plant. There will necessarily be sufferers by the change, as there are in all revolutions. But when, in the course of years, those who now are dependent on a flock of sheep shall have prospered by more intelligent and energetic labor they will not regret that the revolution did come and that they received a harsh lesson in the year of grace 1887.

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE, &c.

We give elsewhere the different clauses of the bill brought before Congress offering a bounty for the export of cattle and meat. Here are a few extracts from the message that accompanies the bill as published in the 'Herald': The cattle industry is the most important in the country. The capital employed in it must ex-

ceed \$1,000,000,000 and the number of animals probably exceeds twenty millions. About 120,000 live animals are exported to neighbouring countries, and, this year, about 350,000 animals have been killed to make jerked beef and about 30,000 for meat preserved in tins and for meat extract. Meanwhile, the results obtained do not sufficiently compensate the capital and labour employed and afford no encouragement to producers to improve their stock. Hitherto the preparation of jerked beef has caused the principal demand for cattle, but the markets are limited and the demand is diminishing through the substitution of other alimentary substances.

The E. P. has chosen this method and has thought that the premium ought to be extended to the exportation of mutton. There are one hundred millions of sheep in this country and about seven hundred thousand are exported annually on the frigorific system with varying results, but as yet insufficient to give a great impulse to this business, because it has to submit to the high freight charged by the sixteen foreign steamers possessing frigorific chambers. The premium proposed to be offered will induce other steamers to engage in the business, when there is a constant supply of exportable material, and the competition thus created will tend to lower the freight. The E. P. has ascertained the cost of preparing frozen beef and mutton and of placing it in foreign markets:—An ordinary 'novillo' costs \$13, and deducting \$7 for the hide, the cost of 150 kilos of beef is \$6 mjm or, say, \$4.80 gold. (The expenses of slaughtering are paid by the tallow and offal). The cost of the freezing business may be put at \$3.53 gold; the freight \$8.82 gold; expenses in London of storage, commission, etc., \$3.53 gold, making the total cost in London \$20.68 gold. A premium of \$3 mjm or \$2.40 gold for every 'novillo' would reduce the total cost by 11 1/2 per cent. The cost in London without the premium would be 2 1/4 d per lb, and with the premium 2 1/4 d per lb.

The price of an ordinary sheep is \$2.20 mjm; the value of the skin is \$1, and 5 lbs of tallow 15 cents leaving the cost of 18 kilos at \$1.05 mjm, or 84 cents gold; freezing process 42 cents, bag and sundries 10 cents, freight \$1.05; sale and storage in London 42 cents, making the total cost \$2.83 gold, or a little over 3 1/4 d per lb. A premium of \$6 mjm for every 1000 kilos of mutton would be equivalent to 8 cents gold per sheep, or a little over one-tenth of a penny per pound.

The United States have placed prohibitive duties on wool in order to protect the sheepowners; Germany protects her sugar industry, and France has put a duty on corn to encourage her agriculturists. Well, the Argentine Republic, whose imports amounted in 1885 to \$97,658,691, which it paid in part with \$61,473,011, the value of the wool, hides, tallow and preserved meat exported, may well, and ought, since it neither excludes nor prohibits anything, to protect, at its own cost, its great cattle industry for the benefit of all and of international traffic.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha,

July 10th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

There is little to send you in the way of news from this section of the country, though one might write volumes complaining of the bad times. To do this would be only repeating 'an oft-told tale,' so I shall not put such an infliction on your readers, but content myself by only saying that camps are very bare out here, consequently sheep, horned stock, and horses are in a sad condition indeed. Regarding that never-failing topic of conversation or

correspondence—the weather, I may mention that last week we were favoured with four or five days of spring-like temperature, but a change came on yesterday (Saturday). Last night a strong wind set in, accompanied by blinding, biting rain, continuing on through the night and up to present writing. The atmosphere is intensely cold—so cold that I can scarcely hold the pen with which I write these lines. I fear very much that incalculable loss will be caused to our pastoral industries by this severe 'temporal,' for such indeed I may term it.

On the feast of St. Peter and Paul I visited the town of Suipacha, and was agreeably surprised at many signs of progress that I met with. I availed myself of the opportunity to visit the new store lately started by Mr Edward Kenny, and certainly I can, without hesitation, award it the laurels as the beau ideal of a first-rate camp store. To enter into a detailed description of it is not my intention, and it would certainly tax your space and my descriptive powers to their utmost. Suffice it to say that it has been fitted out regardless of expense, stocked with the best and newest articles to be found in the market, and worked by a large and efficient staff of assistants, nearly all of whom are young countrymen of ours. On mentioning my connection with your paper, I was most courteously received by Mr Hubert Kenny, one of the principal managers, and by Mr Savage, the accountant of the establishment, who kindly conducted me over the premises, and pointed me out many modern improvements not to be found in other establishments of the same class. In the course of a conversation with Mr Kenny I put in a good word in favour of my particular hobby, viz., the support of Irish manufactured goods, and was assured that this part of their business would receive special attention, although many difficulties have to be encountered. I am sure that a customer who buys once at this store will gladly call and buy again. Not having the honor of being personally acquainted with my go-ahead countryman, Mr Edward Kenny, I can not be accused of toadyism when I give him his due meed of praise for the spirit of enterprise he has displayed, and wish his establishment every success.

I had occasion to call on Suipacha's only chemist, Mr P. Annaratone. This clever gentleman has lately discovered an infallible remedy for foot-rot in sheep, and he showed me hundreds of bottles of 'El Pastor' (as he has appropriately called his specific), neatly sealed up, and ranged along the floor of a large room, ready for packing into cases for transit throughout the country. He intends going into your city shortly for the purpose of giving the sale of 'El Pastor' his undivided attention. He assured us that he has received many testimonials in praise of his remedy, and I have since been informed by an Irish estanciaero of this district that he has used it with great success in the curing of foot-rot in sheep.

We have now a priest permanently resident in Suipacha, and our respected chaplain, Father McNeerney, visits us once a month. Mass is celebrated in a neat temporary chapel on premises kindly placed at our disposal by Mr Edward Kenny. Although the ruined church of Suipacha is a ruined church still, and for aught I know to the contrary likely to remain so, there are many signs of prosperity to gladden the eye of the visitor to this neat little camp town. Quintas are springing up like magic on the outskirts, we have four splendid stores, equal, if not superior to any to be found in our camp towns, and last, but by no means the least, we have a well got up and scrupulously clean hotel, the Irish-American, the property of Mr and Mrs Webber, who show every attention to customers, and whose catering can compare favourably with some of your swell Buenos Ayrean caravansaries.

The F. C. al Pacifico Company must be making a fortune by

steam (in more senses than one), if heavy traffic is to be taken as a criterion. Some months ago I saw a luggage train steaming slowly for Mercedes, B. A., composed of 125 wagons, fully laden. Every second day a lengthy luggage passes in, and the outward-bound ones also appear to be heavily laden. Chacras are being formed around several of the stations and large quantities of maize and baled hay are sent into Buenos Aires. At General Rivas station there are already two splendid camp stores, and Mr Halligan, who spent some time in Mr Kenny's store in Carmena de Areco, is about to start another. I wish him success in his venture. Agriculture is fast displacing sheep-farming along the railways, and, of course, with the necessary increase of population, requisite to carry on the former industry, will come an increased demand for those articles saleable in camp stores.

Owing to the fearful storm on Sunday and Monday I was debarred from sending you this letter as I had intended. However, hoping that the proverb, 'Mas vale tarde que nunca,' may hold good in my case, I send you the 'Notes' to-day (Tuesday). As yet, I cannot give you any idea of the losses caused to sheep and cattle by the late storm, but they must be very severe, as we have had no parallel for it since the memorable 'temporal' of September, 1880.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
DRAGRAN.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, June 10.

It is intended by the London branches of the League to arrange a reception for Mr William O'Brien on the occasion of his expected visit to the English metropolis after his return from America.

Mr Davitt has sent a telegram to Mr Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League in America, suggesting that the friends of the Irish cause and the Knights of Labour should visit President Cleveland with the object, proceeds the telegram, of calling attention to the fact that England is driving thousands weekly from Ireland to the United States. The workers of America should protest against pauper labour being forced on their market.

The 'Daily Telegraph' published a ridiculous though malignant canard, to the effect that at a meeting of the Irish party, at which Mr Parnell was not present, Mr Davitt's recent speeches were condemned. All that need be said of this story is that no meeting of any kind whatever has been held since Parliament met or since it separated. Although to the Irish people inventions of this kind carry their character on their faces, it is always better to nail them distinctly, so as to avoid the shadow of a shade of misconception.—London Correspondent of the 'Freeman.'

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Central Executive of the National League was held in the offices, Upper O'Connell Street. The chair was occupied by Mr J. E. Redmond, M.P. Mr Harrington read the following report:—Last night the usual fortnightly meeting of the Organising Committee was held in these offices, Mr Thomas Mayne, M.P., in the chair. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the treasurer, Dr J. E. Kenny, M.P., reported that the receipts, since last meeting, amounted to £1289 7s, including a subscription of £1000 from the Central Branch I N L, New South Wales (loud cheers).

There is no change in the position of affairs in connection with the strike in the Belfast ship-building trade. The Mayor (Alderman Haslett, J.P.) had frequent communications with the men, and it is stated he is not without hope that a basis may shortly be formed upon which a settlement may be arrived at.

We regret to learn that the Very Rev. James A. Anderson, O.S.A., Drogheda, is seriously ill from an attack of congestion of the lungs. On Friday morning his condition was alarming, but through the skill, care and attention of Dr Delahoyde on Saturday the distinguished patient had a change for the better.

Mr Matthew Harris is again stricken down by illness. The hon. gentleman went to Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, after the rising of the house last week, in the hope that the mild air of that place would hasten the return of perfect health, for Mr Harris, when he resumed his parliamentary duties a fortnight ago, had by no means got rid of the traces of his late severe attack. After his arrival at Ventnor he sustained a relapse.

The 'Daily News' says:—The discussion of the first amendment last night was made the occasion of an important declaration by Mr Parnell. As a parliamentary tactician Mr Parnell holds high rank. He retains his position at the head of the Irish Nationalist Party by virtue of consummate generalship. His advice to his party last night was an admirable and timely reply to the complaints of obstruction which are beginning to form the staple argument of Tory and dissident Liberals in favour of the bill. The country is quite prepared to admit the right and duty of the Irish members to resist in every possible way the enslavement of their country. They are fighting on the floor of the House of Commons the battle of Irish liberty against overwhelming odds.

In spite of the order of Government forbidding all public meetings at Bodyke, a great meeting was held, and 5000 people assembled. They were addressed by Michael Davitt. He eulogised the tenants who had refused to pay exorbitant rents and kept a firm grip of their farms. He spoke in strong terms against some of the leaders of the National League and 'United Ireland' that had taken objection to some language used in a former speech of his, and he declared himself ready to work in harmony with Parnell and Gladstone. Acting as he did he said that he would rid England of a great danger as well as satisfy the aspirations of his countrymen, but to counsel moderation in the present circumstances was an act of cowardice. An army of police pursued Davitt to Bodyke, but he took a short way and attended another meeting at Scariff, where he again exhorted the people to defend their rights. Davitt's arrest was momentarily expected.

The long-threatened evictions on the Bodyke property of Col. O'Callaghan are characterised by a degree of brutality on the part of the landlord's hirelings and the police which has not a parallel even in the shocking records of Irish landlord savagery. They are characterised by gross illegality on the part of the officer in command of the evicting forces, Colonel Turner, who has proved himself to be a sham philanthropist, in helping the sub-sheriff's gang in a thousand ways when he should have stood neutral. They were also characterised by as stout a resistance of the doomed people as ever was offered by unarmed defenders of their homes. They applied boiling water and all the other resources of the evicted with an energy and persistency which were rewarded with the result of protracting the siege for hours in each case. Captain Croker, deputy for the epilepsy-stricken sub-sheriff, was very badly scalded, and several of the emergency scurf shared the same fate. There was in no case any getting into the houses by the doors or windows so splendidly were the buildings barricaded, so that the invariable rule was to effect an entrance by means of breaches effected in the wall by the crowbar. On getting inside the premises the police behaved in a manner which was absolutely savage. They beat the girls as well as the youths whom they found inside with ferocious brutality, in one case it was with great difficulty that a uniformed scoundrel was

restrained from choking a girl. The poor furniture of the humble homesteads was ruthlessly smashed. These proceedings were witnessed by a crowd of English visitors, ladies and gentlemen, including three M.P.s, Messrs Lawson, Pease, and Waddy; Mr Michael Davitt, as well as Messrs Cox, Sheehy, and Kenny, M.P.s., were also present, and did what they could to stand between the evicted and the brutality of the instruments of tyranny; and in this work they were ably assisted by Fathers Mvrrphy and Hannan.

GENERAL ITEMS

The great event of the week was the storm, which commenced on Saturday and only concluded on Monday night. The wind blew from the South, and the waters of the river rose higher than they were ever known to rise before, except in the great Santa Rosa storm of 1860. A great part of the new port works were washed away, particularly the earth works opposite Calle Belgrano. The Boca was, of course, inundated, and the unfortunate inhabitants obliged to save themselves as best they could. Boats were sent down by the Captain of the Port, and provisions were carried to those who needed them. The waters overspread the island of Recreo. The inhabitants were rescued by boats sent from the Spanish man-of-war Infanta Isabel. Many of the huts built on the island were swept away. The waters did not rise very high in Barracas and little damage was done. All the small craft lying in the port had to take refuge in the Riachuelo. Several of them were wrecked in their efforts to escape from the violence of the storm. The wall recently erected by the Catalinas Mole Company was in part washed away and the river once more returned to its ancient boundaries. In Palermo the waters spread out to a wide extent, even as far as Hansen's Hotel. Several horses belonging to police stationed there were drowned. A large amount of trees and other material brought down by the current accumulated above the Passengers' Mole, and at one time it was feared the mole itself would be carried away. In the city very little positive injury was done, though business was almost entirely suspended while the storm lasted. In Campana and the Tigre the river rose very high and the authorities had to send boats to save the inhabitants.

A three masted barque at the entrance of the Boca ran aground, and a schooner went ashore at foot of Calle Moreno.

The earthworks made at the edge of the river for the Madero Port works were washed away.

The cable from Montevideo was interrupted on Monday.

At Zarate the embankment from the mole to the warehouses, which was made for facilitating the loading and unloading of heavy guns, was nearly all washed away. The 'galpones' of the arsenal and those used as stores were flooded, and about 1000 tons of iron are now at the bottom of the river or buried in the mud on the shore.

A vessel was thrown ashore during the storm, the British brig Orunsa, from San Francisco, Brazil, with a cargo of yerba for Mascias and Rodriguez. She was lying at anchor, half a mile from the pontoon, waiting for the sanitary visit, when her cables broke and she drifted ashore. Both ship and cargo are a total loss.

We are assured by a camp friend that the losses of sheep and cattle along the Western line are very large. Carcasses are everywhere to be seen on the way. A great part of Boca and Barracas were under water. For about one hour it snowed in Lobos on Sunday.

There are from five to eight deaths per day from diphtheria, and from ten to twelve by small-pox in the city.

The Jockey club have offered a prize of a gold cup worth 15,000 francs to be run for at the races at Palermo next Sunday.

Private correspondence from Rio Janeiro announces that Santos is busily engaged in fomenting discord and is trying to excite the Brazilian statesmen with hatred of this country.

The national festival of the 9th was celebrated in La Plata with more than ordinary pomp. Te Deum was sung in the Church of San Ponciano, and the National Anthem was sung in the Plaza by the children of the public schools. Dr Martinez read a long speech in presence of a numerous audience in the Olimpo Theatre.

The football match between Buenos Aires and Rosario, played on Saturday, was a clear victory for the Buenos Aires team. Both sides made Herculean efforts. When time was called the play stood at one goal, two ties, and four minor points for Buenos Aires to Zero. The members of both teams dined together at the Cafe Filip. The following were the teams:—

Buenos Aires: A W Buist, back; A Crow, C Hutchings and Rowlands, three-quarter backs; A Nother and Nesbit, half backs; Mackern, Pace, Patterson, Hudson, Norwood, Moor, Crow, Green and Howard forwards.

Rosario: R C Baines, back; W Graham, G Kerin and Musgrove three-quarter backs; E and J Geary, T A Hall, Miles, Nicolle, Patterson, F G Studdert, A W Towse, and Wilkinson. Umpires: Rosario, W R Bernard, Esq; Buenos Aires, D J Stokes, Esq. Referee: G C Dennison, Esq.

On Friday morning, at a quinta 35 squares from the town of San Martin, Lt.-Col. Damianovich and Major Garay fought a duel with swords. It lasted just two minutes, when Major Garay was slightly wounded in the right cheek. The whole party returned to the city with honour!

Messrs Lucas Gonzalez and Co., have made an offer for the public works at their own cost; the Government to guarantee 4½ per cent. interest and ½ per cent. amortization on the capital invested; to divide the profits above 5 per cent. equally with the Government during the terms of the lease.

An employe of Messrs Mackern and Maclean has disappeared with \$517 belonging to them.

It snowed hard in Nueve de Julio.

A young Italian woman drowned herself in the lake at the Recoleta.

President Celman released several malefactors from jail on the national festival. Some honest people will pay the penalty of this patriotism.

A great row took place in La Plata on Saturday evening owing to one individual refusing to take off his hat while the National Anthem was being sung. A person standing by struck off the hat with a blow of a stick and this caused a terrible commotion which was only allayed by the interference of the police.

Dr Quirino Costa lost 6000 sheep at Arrecifes and Mr Cunningham 8000, Sr Vinas 5000 cows.

The damage done to the Catalinas Company's wall is estimated at \$50,000.

General Donovan, Governor of the Chaco, leaves this city for Resistencia, the capital of his province, on Monday or Wednesday.

It is now acknowledged that the case of illness on board the Neva was yellow fever.

Barclay Campbell and Co. have won their lawsuit against Tornquist and Co. for illegal use of the 'Crown' mark of calico. The Judge let the defendants off without costs.

Telegrams from Colonia report a boat and crew of H.M.S. Ruby, anchored there, as missing since the storm. Another boat's crew of 28 men had to take refuge on an island till the tempest was over.

Yesterday being the 14th of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, the day was celebrated by the French residents in this city with great festivity and many hung out the tri-color flag.

A Valparaiso paper of the 18th June has the following account of a tragic event on the high

seas: The American brig Occidental from Cardiff for Acapulco, with coal, arrived here on Tuesday in charge of the first mate, in consequence of the captain having been murdered by one of the crew. It appears that on March 16th, the Occidental was off the southernmost extremity of the Cape de Verd Islands, when a dispute arose between the Captain, Mr John Williams and a sailor named John Johnson. Captain Williams threatened the sailor with a belaying-pin, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed the captain to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was immediately put in irons, the chief mate taking charge of the vessel, and on the following day the body of the unfortunate captain, whose wife and children are on board, was committed to the deep. On the arrival here of the Occidental, the murderer Johnson, the second mate, August Bewlar, and a sailor named Edward O'Mally, were taken out of the vessel and conducted to the police station pending an inquiry into the affair in the United States consulate.

It was only on Monday the passengers of the Neva were allowed to land, owing to the fear of illness on board. Many of the passengers had previously landed in Montevideo and had come up by the river steamers.

Mr John O'Connor, the well-known saladerista, will be one of the passengers by the Neva. We wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return to this country, where he has hosts of friends.

The Stagno Company arrived from La Plata on Monday. The first performance was given in the Politeama last night, the opera selected being 'Roberto il Diavolo.' On Saturday Senora Repetto and Senor Ravely will make their debut in 'Lucia.'

Valparaiso exchanges say that crime is rampant in that emporium of the Pacific, and that it is dangerous to be out of doors after dark.

Sir John Hawkshaw, superintendent of the port works, Mr John C. Hawkshaw and Mr Walker landed in this city on Monday from the Neva and received a hearty welcome on coming ashore.

General Bosch was seriously ill of fever this week. We rejoice to hear that the condition of the distinguished patient is much improved.

The bill for the construction of a railway from Resistencia to Bolivia was discussed in the Senate this week. The line of construction will follow the course of the Rio Bermejo. Messrs Younger and Co., the empresarios, ask a guarantee of five per cent., and to be allowed to use all the wood they can find in the way, and, though last, not least, they will have a right to 360 leagues of land on each side of the line to be constructed. These lands Messrs Younger and Co. would undertake to colonise within the term of four years from the date of receiving possession of them. It is calculated that the line would cost \$28000 per kilometre.

A bill has passed the Senate granting \$8000 to each province of the Republic for the improvement of horned cattle. Thus Jujuy and Buenos Aires are placed on a level when there is question of distributing favors. \$8000 m/n cannot go far in improving the breed of cattle in this or any other province, and the Senate had it better turn to some other use. But we suppose it is intended to procure a sinecure for aspiring officials.

On the 11th inst. it snowed all day in San Luis so that the ground was covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

'La Union' makes a sweeping charge against the Alcaldes of the city, who are in the habit, it appears, of pocketing the money of the small litigants instead of lodging it in the National Bank.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO

July 14.

The boat's crew of the Ruby have been found. They were picked up by an Argentine schooner.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Every one reads the newspapers nowadays. It is a part of the daily life of a city, and if our favourite paper is not promptly on our breakfast table in the morning, or on our desk in the evening at the proper time, we feel that something is wrong and out of tune; as though we had left something undone. But how few of the many thousands who read the mirror of yesterday's history know anything about the work that was required to make the daily epitome of life. It is the most public of things; it bobs up serenely in every hole and corner of the world; yet the general public are more ignorant about how it is made than they are about almost any other product of our civilisation. When the morning paper is laid, yet damp from the press, on your breakfast table, it does not betray the story of its birth in any way. Its very shapeliness and beauty and brightness interfere with a just estimate of the energies that have been expended in causing it to be. The mirror is only valued for the truthfulness and clearness of that which it reflects, and no one stops to enquire about the labour, brains and patience that are required to produce it. And who, that picks up this mirror of the world, a great daily paper, is led to consider the paper itself as a wonder greater than any described in its columns? Do you want to know how it is made? Do you want to go behind the scenes, as it were, and see how the great daily is brought out while the rest of the world is either in slumber or busy and oblivious to its creation?

At one o'clock every day the work of the evening paper may be said to have ended. All the copy is in, steam is up and the press is standing ready to receive the 'form.' The morning paper takes up the task of news-gathering where it was left off by the afternoon journals. By one o'clock p.m. the reporters are generally in the city editor's room waiting to receive their assignments and go to work. They scatter over the city, covering every portion of it, and by seven o'clock they return to the office and from that hour until ten are kept busy grinding out 'copy' for the 'devil,' who is waiting to receive it. Out again in the cold night air for other routes must be covered between midnight and three o'clock, and they have to be on the go no matter how cold and disagreeable the weather may be.

Inside the editorial rooms the office men are just as busy though a trifle more comfortably established. Beginning with seven o'clock, when the reporters begin to hand in their work, the managing editor is up to his eyes in work, blue pencil in hand. Picking up an article, he will look at the beginning and ending, and, seemingly in a moment, will know all that is in it. The sheets, perhaps, contain the results of three or four hours hard labour, but the editor is remorseless, and with a sweep of his pencil he 'kills' the whole thing and rewrites it in a four line paragraph. The next article, perhaps, is a small personal note. But there is something in it, the editor hands it to an experienced man with a nose for news, and lo, and behold! the next morning the little paragraph blooms out into a column article with startling head lines.

In the next room the telegraph editor is busy handling the 'flimsy,' as the thin tissue paper used in this branch of news supplying is termed. Between the handlers of the flimsy and the manager of the local force there must be a close communion; for many a time a line by telegraph from a point 1000 miles away, forms a clue to a capital local article worthy of a display head and a column of space. Soon the night editors come in and they are furnished with proofs of the most important and local news which they comment on in the way the editor-in-chief sees fit.

At last the editor is sent a pile of proofs to look over, and has before him a full reflex of all that is to go in the morning's paper. He is then given one more chance to steer clear of a possible libel suit, to 'kill' an objectionable item, or to prevent a deplorable blunder. Do you know what a 'proof press' is? No? Well it is a printing press of the simplest form; a heavy roller that in its passage over the mass of type below presses on these a sheet of dampened white paper. That paper is then a record of the compositor's work in type, and of the reporter's, editor's or advertiser's in manuscript. To the proof-reader and copy-holder go these sheets of paper for correction. The fair white margin on either side the printed portion of the proof is soon made to bear witness to the defects in spelling, construction and punctuation committed in the composing room or the sanctum. These must be corrected and then a second proof taken.

We have left the editorial rooms and are up stairs among the compositors in the sky parlor. Here are the cases wherein repose the little bits of metal that play so important a part in the creation of the paper. In the front of these the compositors have been standing all night long working their fingers from box to 'stick,' and finding the right letter instinctively. The eye travels rapidly between the little boxes and the 'copy,' which often exhibits such traits of chirography that the most religious 'comp.' would fain swear. As the work progresses the new-born paragraphs and sentences are emptied from the compositor's 'stick' into the 'galley,' and the latter, when filled, is ready for the 'proof press.'

At last the paper is up. The last proofs have been read and revised, and the foreman is bending over the imposing stone 'making up the paper,' a job requiring a cool, clear head, for the 'make up' of the paper gives it its mechanical excellence in appearance, and the work must be swiftly and well performed. Everything now is in a state of intense activity but with a system like clockwork. The fire in the furnaces is warmly inviting the water to make ready and come forth; the metal in the stereotypers' is liquifying and the forms are ready for the locking process—the final touch of the composing room. A few moments later the heavy mass of type and column rules and chases are in the elevator on their way to the cellar to take part in one of the most interesting processes of the night's work. This is the stereotyping, a process that has been of vital power in conferring added powers to the modern printing press. Each page requires a separate stereotype plate, and to make these occupies from seven to fifteen minutes for each plate. Upon the surface of the type as it stands in the forms is laid a piece of paper mache softened by water and bearing on its under surface a thin, gauze-like sheet of silk tissue paper. Beating with brushes upon the top of this impressible paper serves to imbed each type, character and cut in the paper in such a way as to make the latter a perfect mold of all it covers. The types have fulfilled their mission and cast their mantle of meaning upon the 'matrix.' They ascend to the composing room while the stereotyping and his assistant place the 'matrix' in the casting box. Molten metal soon fills every impression upon the damp but firm impression of the paper mache, and in a few minutes the hardened metal is a convex counterpart of the flat form, bearing upon its outer surface a reproduction of the type, and ready to fit snugly the cylinder of the waiting press near by.

A moment after the last plate has been cast and on the press, with a whirl and a clatter the huge machine seems to leap into life and the tremendous roll of white paper is printed, cut, folded and pasted with marvellous rapidity. By this time a large crowd of men and boys are waiting, and as the papers come from the press they are seized by eager hands and hurled away to railway stations

and every portion of the city. As the light of dawn breaks in the east, the tireless machinery and the tired hands and brains have alike sunk into rest, until the next day's labours, while the readers are enjoying their paper in office, store and home.

LONE WOMEN.

A woman living alone, uncared for, without human sympathy or help, is not a pleasant picture to look upon. It is unnatural. Every woman has cravings demanding satisfaction in human society. You may set it down in your mind's note-book she has received a series of hard knocks before she secludes herself, denying herself this sustenance. A solitary life is invariably forced upon her, either through her feelings of necessity or sensitiveness. It is the result of suffering; she is a victim of tenderheartedness never a creature of self-sufficiency. How much more is she a victim of solitude than a man so situated? A man of means but no home ties has his club, cheery places in which to punch billiard balls; he can go sit in some woman's pretty parlor; in fact, he has a score of mediums by which to pass his hours of leisure. A woman has no club. Such places are not considered conducive to morality. A woman's place is at home. She is a conspicuous object at the theatre when alone, or in the more quiet concert-room. She cannot invite a gentleman to accompany her. She cannot have this recreation unless assisted to it by friends. When she does not possess them the pleasure is unattainable. If we stop to consider for a moment we each know of such a woman. Perhaps she is a seamstress, out in families all day, at home in her cheerless room only for a few hours at night. We never have called to see her—she never asked us to do so. Perhaps she is an old wrinkled-faced woman, who was reticent but kindly, and when we hear she has been found asleep forever, with no one to close her eyes tenderly, we wonder we never cultivated a little friendliness with her. Poverty, with its lack of resources adds much to the sadness of solitude, but meat and drink for the body is not all. The soul must also have food. Cheerful words cost nothing but an effort, and are most often priceless to the receiver.

NEVER SWEAR.

1. It is mean. A body of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as swear.
2. It is vulgar—altogether too low for a decent boy.
3. It is cowardly—implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.
4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a genteel man—well-bred, refined. Such a man will no more swear than go into the street to throw mud with a chimney-sweep.
5. It is indecent—offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears.
6. It is venomous—showing a boy's heart to be a nest of vipers; and every time he swears one of them sticks out from his head.
7. It is wicked—violating the Divine law and provoking the displeasure of Him Who would not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

BAD READING.

A gentleman in India one day went into his library and took down a book from the shelf. As he did so he felt a slight pain in his finger like the prick of a pin. He thought that a pin had been stuck by some careless person in the cover of the book. But soon his finger began to swell, then his arm, and then his whole body, and in a few days he died. It was not a pin among the books, but a scorpion.

There are many scorpions among the books nowadays; they rustle in the foliage of some of our most fascinating literature. People read and are charmed by the plot of the story, by the skill with which the characters are sculptured or grouped, by the gorgeousness of the word painting, and hardly feel the pin-prick of the evil that is insinuated. But it stings and poisons. When the record of ruined souls is made up, on multitudes will be inscribed, 'Poisoned by the scorpion among books.'

DOMESTIC.

Potato omelet—Take six good sized potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of butter and a little salt. Peel the potatoes and put them into boiling water. When they have been boiling for 15 minutes add one teaspoonful of salt. As soon as cooked drain and mash well. Add one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and butter, then add four well-beaten yolks, mixing well. Rub through a colander. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan. Put in the potatoes, smoothing it all over. Fry it a light-brown color, double and serve like an omelet.

Potato and corn muffins—Two cups of cold mashed potato, two cups of sweet milk, two eggs well-beaten, two cups of corn meal, or enough for a batter. Soften the potato with the milk, working out all the lumps, then stir in corn meal, till the batter is just thick enough to drop easily from the spoon, add the whipped eggs and beat hard. Drop into gem pans oiled and hot, and bake in an oven from 20 to 30 minutes.

Johnny cake—Rub into one quart of dried meal a piece of butter the size of a large egg. Then wet with milk or water, spread with a spoon in sheets or on board if baked before the fire. This can be well baked on a griddle, by taking a small portion of the dough, flatten and shape with your hands into small cakes about half an inch thick. To be baked brown on both sides.

Preserved Oranges—Boil the oranges in clear water until you can pass a straw through their skins, then clarify threequarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and pour over the oranges while hot. Let them stand overnight, then boil them in the syrup until they are clear and the syrup thick. Take them from the syrup and strain it clear over them.

Baked chicken—Dismember the joints in the same manner as for stewing, lay the pieces in a shallow dish, and pour over the meat sweet cream in the proportion of one half cup to each chicken, season to taste. Bake occasionally with the liquor formed by the cream and juice of the meat, and as fast as the pieces get browned turn them.

Rice pudding—One teacupful of cold boiled rice, one heaped tablespoonful of corn starch, one egg, one quart of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, a little salt and the juice of one lemon. Mix the cornstarch thoroughly in a little cold milk and stir into the hot milk evenly before adding rice or eggs.

ENOUGH! ENOUGH!

A Frenchman, knowing but little English, landed in Liverpool, and started upon his search for friends. By some means, which he could never clearly comprehend, he got into difficulty with a burly drayman, and he found that he must fight, and that too, at rough-and-tumble. It was a gloomy, repulsive prospect to the poor Frenchman, who was not at all used to rough ways; but he had no choice. His adversary was bound to whip him anyway. Before commencing the fight the Frenchman asked what he should do when his could stand no more whipping, for his bellicose antagonist looked dangerous.

He was told that when ready to give in he had only to cry out 'Enough' and the fight would be stopped at once. And then the battle commenced. The drayman was confident and merciful, and very soon the Frenchman was being knocked about promiscuously. At length, feeling that he had enjoyed the sport sufficiently, he began to cry out lustily, but in the excitement of the occasion he had forgotten the word given him, and bawled out the only English interjection he could call to mind: 'Hurrah! hurrah!' To his great astonishment his antagonist only pounded away the harder at this, and finally, finding his hallooing of no avail, he gathered his energies so completely and went in with such will and determination, that ere long the battered drayman sang out loudly and appealingly: 'Enough, enough!' 'Aha!' cried the Frenchman, stepping back, 'what you call him? Zay zat again.' 'Enough, enough!' repeated the drayman. 'Ah! zat is 'ever word I was to speak un long time ago.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A lyre five feet high has been found by Dr Schlieman. We have bigger ones in Buenos Aires, but they are not spelled that way.

A fisherman's gains are based on net profits.

A long-headed man is not apt to be head-long.

It is a paradox that of all shoes a felt shoe is least felt.

The blacksmith is the worst kind of a bore. He can make a wheel tired.

Three things that ought never to be from home—the cat, the chimney, and the housewife.

Russia is reaching after another loan of 100 million roubles. Imperialism is becoming a loansome affair.

Three things that are seen in a peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of the devil.

Three things not easily done—to allay thirst with fire, to dry wet with water, and to please all in everything that is done.

Three things that never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

The story about the man falling into a fine estate in Lancashire the other day is true. The man was drunk, and the gate was open.

Three essentials to a false story-teller—a good memory, a bold face, and fools for audience.

Three miseries of a man's house—a smoking chimney, a dripping roof, and a scolding wife; or as the Spanish proverb says, 'Humo y gotera y mujer gritadera echan al hombre de su casa afuera.'

Three things as good as their better—dirty water to extinguish the fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

In Paris the following inscription was hung around the neck of a blind beggar: Bestow a glance and a sou on one who can't return them.

We have no objection to a man if he rides a hobby—not even if he rides it to death. We only protest when he takes up the whole road with it.

In Duruy's History of France the writer says: The first king of France was Pharamond, an imaginary being who had never existed. He was succeeded by his son.

A placard posted throughout a Scotch city recently announced the opening of the Theatre Royal under the management of Miss Goddard newly decorated and painted.

He was just on the point of proposing, and she, with a palpitating heart, was straining her ear to catch the words she so longed to hear, when a little mouse ran across the floor. Did

she scream or faint? you ask. Oh, no, gentle inquirer, she did not. She paid no attention to the mouse.

In Samuel Longfellow's memoirs of his brother there is an entry from his diary in which he tells how a 'society woman' at whose table he was dining one day, asked him 'O, Mr Longfellow, have you ever published a book?' This was after two-thirds of his lifework was done. Literary eminence does not effect much lodgment in the minds of people of a certain grade.

Anger—the reaction of others' faults upon ourselves.

Army—a body of men kept one thousand days to be used in one.

Benevolence—a service that the receiver should remember and the bestower forget.

Child—the future in the present.

Coquette—a mirror that receives all images but preserves none.

Consistency—a church without a mortgage on it.

Conversion—the idle man's business and the business man's recreation.

Crying—a woman's weakness and a child's strength.

Death—the dealer that sweeps in the bone chips.

Debt—the example set by the government to its people.

Family—Matrimony doing penance.

Heart—the abyss of reason.

Heiress—a capital wife.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 7, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

DEPOSITARIOS

EN BUENOS AIRES

- Señores E. Hammer y Cia—Rivadavia 138
 " Murray y Seedorff—Reconquista 84
 " A. Franzoni y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93
 " Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 y 53 calle Pedro Mendoza
 " M. M. Hernida y Cia—Piedad 1059
 " Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264
 Señor D. Eduardo Retienne—Rivadavia 309
 " F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 744
 " V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte
 " Pedro Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor
 " Joé B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485
 " M. B. Varela—San Martin 68
 Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale—27 Pedro Mendoza
 Señor D. Constantino Ferriss—Calle Belgrano 1244
 " F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128
 " P. Galleri—Ombu y Cuyo 4100
 " J. A. Ronanelli—Calle Libertad 362

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

	July 11.
Gold	132.90
Cedulas—	
Series A	85.00
Series B	81.10
Series G	83.00
Series I	97.00
Series K	90.30
National Bank Shares	241.50
Banco Constructor	220
Banco Comercio	132.90

The wool-market is still dull. Nobody buying, and scarcely any business done. There is still a large quantity in deposit. Arrivals of sheepskins are heavy, and are selling at fair prices. Cowhides are carrying a low price, especially heavy classes. The losses of sheep in Arrecifes are enormous, and we fear other places have the same sad story to tell.

The Nord America entered Montevideo on Saturday with 900 immigrants, and the Lampart and Holt steamer Holbein have come up with Liverpool dates to 11th June.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce the subscription list of the National Bank closed. The subscription reached 16 millions, or say 160000 shares, and only 20000 shares assigned to that market.

Over 4000 immigrants are on their way out from Italy to the River Plate.

On the 17th inst Gen. Sarmiento, Gen. Osborne, Mr Bacon, American Minister in Montevideo, Mr Bask, Mr Hopkins and several other gentlemen leave in the San Martin for Paraguay. Captain Kennedy of H. M. S. Ruby, will probably join the party up river.

A parcel of 10000 kilos of wool from 25 de Mayo was bought in the Once by a French firm at 4.50 m/n.

The Sociedad Fomento Territorial of La Plata purchased a piece of land fronting the Olimpo theatre in that city measuring 30 by 40 varas for the sum of 135,000 m/n.

Don Felipe Peaje has purchased a camp in Entre Rios, district of Rabon, belonging to the testamentaria of Urquiza, for 22000 m/n per league.

The Custom-house deposits in the Boca were flooded on Monday. A large amount of merchandise was destroyed.

A lighter supposed to belong to Mr Casares, which anchored about 500 yards from the R.M.S. Neva on the night of the 9th, was capsized during the storm, and nothing is known of the crew.

The French steamer Niger left Rio Janeiro on the 9th inst for the River Plate, and the Britannia left the same day.

Telegrams from London to the Bolsa announce the shipment of 200000 for the River Plate.

The colonists at Pigue are ploughing up 4000 squares of land.

Mostly all the auction sales of real estate announced for last Sunday were postponed.

Latest telegrams from Europe announce that the price of wheat is well sustained at 6s 9d per 100 lbs.

The 10th rural fair in Ayacucho is announced for the 18th, 19th and 20th of September.

Near Rosario entire flocks have in some places been lost. Al Ramallo 6000 died, at San Nicolas about the same, at Paven 8000 sheep and 8000 cows. D. Ricardo Hausto alone lost 1500 ewes.

Fomento Territorial shares are very weak; the last quotation in the La Plata exchange was 65.50 to 66 for cash.

The inauguration of the Madero port works has been postponed till about the middle of August.

15000 salted cowhides from Argentina's saladero are reported sold at 62 rls put on board.

The first through train from Uruguay to Parana ran on last Friday.

130 leagues of land in San Luis have been sold at 4000 and 5000 m/n per league.

28 leagues of land on the Aguaray-Gazuy have been sold at \$900 gold per league. Buyers

Watson, Keen, Baurin, Zimmermann, Begg, Pembroke, Jones, Schroder, Quirk, Woods, Gregg, Aldao and Kennedy.

Advices from San Nicolas announce great losses of sheep in the late storm. The lambs have all perished and fifty per cent of the sheep.

The following commercial telegrams have been received since our last issue:

London, July 8.

Bank rate of discount 2 o/o, bar silver at 44d, Consols at 101 1/2; Loan of 1881 at 102, do 1884 at 98 1/2; Buenos Aires of 1870 at 101, do 1882 at 98 1/2; exchange on Paris fcs 25.22.

The colonial wool auctions continue without any alteration in prices, good attendance of buyers and active demand, 62000 bales have been sold and 18000 retired.

£200000 sterling have been shipped to the R Plate.

Liverpool July 8

Salted heavy ox hides at 5 1/2 to 6 3/4.
Bones from the River Plate at at 24 15s to 24 17s per ton on shore.

Boneash at 244s per ton on shore.

Salted horse hides at 13s

Beef tallow 24s per cwt.

Mutton do 24s 6d do

Linseed 37s 6d per 416 lb

Maize 3s 6d per 100 lb

Wheat 7s do do

The prices in the cotton market are advancing. The shipments of cotton goods during the last month to the R Plate were under the average.

Stock of salted hides 13000, stock of salted horse hides 2000, do beef tallow 600 pipes.

Santiago de Chili, July 9.

Argentine tallow in box is worth 17 1/2 mjc, with 6 o/o discount per 46 ks despatched, do in barrel quoted at 16 mjc same conditions. Grease in box nominal at 18 mjc, superior do nominal at 19 mjc. Nuts are worth 3.90 mjc per 40 kilos. Fat 3-year old Chilean steers are quoted at \$55 to 60, novillos in fair condition at 28 to 42, fat Chilean cows at \$40 to 42. Exchange on London at ninety days at 25 1/8d banking paper.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	3.30
Regular	—
Borrega	—
Bellies	—
Black	—

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	per kilo	3.20 mls.
Corderitos	085 cts	
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6.80	

Horse hides	2.35
Cow hides	4.40
Maize white shelled	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	3.40
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Borrega	2.80
Black Wool	—

Hides

Cow hides	4.00 m/n
Horse hides	2.45

Horse Hair	5.40
Nonatos	2.60
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.

Pelados per kilo	1.65 mls.
Corderitos	la do-
cena	0.68 m/n

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candeal with bag	4.20
South with bag	4.10
Coast with bag	4.60
Rosario	3.60

Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.45
White, shelled with bag ..	2.40
Yellow, shelled with bag ..	2.00

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	131.80
Monday	131.80
Tuesday	132.70
Wednesday	132.90

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo 30

ler aparte vacas y novillos carney sebo 9 18
Id 2 6 8.00
Flaco chancheria 5 7
Cueros de buey 7.50 8
Cueros de vaca 3.80 4.20
Id de novillo 5 6.00
Terneros grandes 7 10.00
Id chicos 6
Id mamones 2.50
Capones 1.80 2
Novillos para invernada 10 11
Id para saladero 10 13
Se carnearon para el abasto 715 animales y 42 terneros

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

BIRTHS

MACKERN—On the 11th July, at 208 calle Lavalle, the wife of George Mackern, M.D., London, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

DOYLE, RONAYNE—On the 2nd of June 1887, at the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-st, Dublin, by the Very Rev W. Whitty, M.S.S. Enniscorthy, uncle to the bride, and assisted by the Rev J. Aylward, P.P. Davidstown, Arthur J. Doyle, Priory-st. New Ross, to Mary J. Ronayne, St John's terrace, Enniscorthy.

DEATHS

BARRY—On the 11th June, at calle Olavarría, General Brown Station, after a short and painful illness, and duly fortified by the rites of the Church, Patrick Barry, native of Co. Wexford, Ireland. Deceased was esteemed by all who knew him; he leaves a wife and child to mourn his sad loss. R.I.P.

CRINIGAN—At Giles, Henrietta Crinigan, aged 4 years and 9 months, after a short illness of 9 days, daughter of William and Ellen Crinigan, of Ballynourra, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

BROWNE—On the 12th July, at Almagro, Eliza Jane Browne, relict of the late Laurence M. Browne, aged 57 years. R.I.P.

MONTH'S MIND

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated in the Piedad Church on the 23rd inst. for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs Michael Murray, from 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. The family will assist at the 11 o'clock Mass.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MRS FARRELL

Late of 368 Libertad, begs to inform her camp and town friends and customers that she has removed to

1081 calle Viamonte

Girls out of place will find her at the above number. Ladies wanting servants will please call on her. j4lins

REMATE POR

ADOLFO BULLRICH

Y CIA.

78 - ALSINA - 78

300 cuerdas cuadradas de un espléndido campo en Suipacha a solo 15 cuerdas de la estación, campo conocido por de Galvan, con buenas piezas de material varios puestos, un gran potrero de 70 cuerdas

la mayor parte sembrado de alfalfa, apropiado para invernada lindando con los Sres Murray, Fearley, Olmos, MacDermott y Maguire. Reconocen una hipoteca de 10000 ps de la antigua moneda per año

Sin Base—El Lunes 18 de Julio a las 3 de la tarde

Renataremos por cuenta y orden de su dueño este espléndido campo situado solo a 15 cuerdas de la estación Suipacha

Y que es apropiado para invernada por un gran potrero de 70 cuerdas sembrado en la mayor parte de alfalfa, el que reconoce un contrato que vence en setiembre de este año, por el cual gana 35000 ps de la antigua moneda per año

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