

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 28.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

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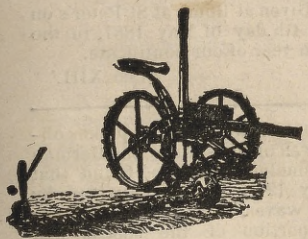
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## VALUABLE & USEFUL ACQUISITION

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 specifics 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 £4000 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. jul'3pm

## 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  
á mediados del 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.

## ARRECIFFES 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  
HASCOMUS, 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  
moderados.

KEVIN & Co.

Proprietors

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, June 18.

The utmost excitement pre-  
vails throughout the disturbed  
districts of North Wales, where  
the military and police are again  
expected to enforce the sales of  
the distrained stock for tithes.  
Immense bonfires are erected on  
the various mountain ranges,  
and will be at once set ablaze on  
the approach of the authorities.  
Cannons are fixed on the hill  
slopes, and horns 6 feet long are  
held in readiness at the farm-  
steads. The local magistrates  
have received instructions to  
hold themselves in readiness to  
proceed with the military for the  
purpose of reading the riot act.  
The future movements of the  
military and constabulary are,  
however, kept a profound secret.

Concerning the proceedings at  
Colwyn Bay, and the alleged at-  
tack by the police on the crowd,  
a correspondent telegraphs:

'The wounds produced were  
not mere scratches, but were  
deep cuts, and in some cases  
serious results may follow. The  
number of very old men thus  
wounded was remarkable, though  
the majority were, of course,  
able-bodied laborers. Another  
feature of the affray was that  
kicking was freely resorted to,  
and several complained of severe  
bruises about the legs.'

Dublin, June 19.

We copy from a home paper  
the following particulars of the  
assault of O'Halloran's castle on  
Colonel O'Callaghan's estate at  
Bodyke:

'A fearful scene while it lasted  
took place at Bodyke in connec-  
tion with the evictions on Col.  
O'Callaghan's estate. The mili-  
tary and police proceeded to the  
house of John O'Halloran. The  
house was fortified in every pos-  
sible manner with bushes and  
trees, and a desperate resistance  
was made lasting for close on two  
hours, the house being a sub-  
stantially built one of two storeys,  
was defended by a number of  
men and women, who beat back  
the bailiffs with boiling water.  
A man inside broke through the  
roof, and was about to hurl the  
slates at the emergency men  
when Mr Cox, M.P., called on him  
not to do so. The people cheered  
the defenders wildly, and the  
bailiffs, beaten back from the  
house, stood at a distance. A  
sergeant of the Welsh rifles was  
brought up by order of Colonel  
Turner, who threatened to order  
them to fire unless the people in-  
side desisted. No attention was  
paid to this, and scaling ladders  
were then brought round to the  
house and placed against the  
windows on the second storey,  
the police, with rifles and sword  
bayonets attached, advanced up  
the ladders with the view of en-  
tering by the windows, but they  
were driven back, and the bayo-  
net and rifle dragged from one  
of the men. Another constable,  
who was prodding with his bayo-  
net, was struck a desperate  
blow on the head and knocked  
senseless off the ladder. District  
Inspector Hill, of Ennis, then  
rushed up the ladder, calling on  
his men to follow him, but he  
was levelled himself and tumbled  
from his hold on the ladder,  
coming down with a crash to the  
ground. A policeman who in  
the first rush had managed to get  
inside the house, was now being  
mauled within by the O'Hallor-  
ans, who wrested his rifle from  
him and gave the constable a vi-  
gorous beating. The scene at  
this juncture was of the most ex-  
citing kind, and the military and

police were being closed up to  
support the assault when Father  
Hannan, the Curate of the pa-  
rish, ran up the ladder and into  
the house, his doing so enabling  
the constables to get in and se-  
cure the delenders. One police-  
man is badly injured and two  
others slightly. The tenant re-  
took possession.

## TELEGRAMS

London, July 16.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-  
Coburg-Gotha declared in an-  
swer to a deputation that before  
he accepted the offer of the Bul-  
garian throne the consent of the  
great powers was necessary.

Drummond Wolff has returned  
from Constantinople, the Grand  
Turk having refused to ratify the  
terms of the Egyptian confer-  
ence.

Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has  
been urged to go and assume the  
sovereignty of Bulgaria at once.  
Russia in her reply to Turkey  
declares that she cannot accept  
the resolution of the Sorbanje.

Disturbances are taking place  
in Cork, Belfast, and other parts  
of Ireland.

The press of London is making  
sharp attacks on the Government.  
It is believed that the Tories will  
be defeated.

It was rumored that the Mar-  
quis of Londonderry was about  
to resign the Lord-lieutenancy of  
Ireland, but the 'Times' denies  
that it is true.

Several members of Parlia-  
ment are laboring to lower the  
postal and telegraphic rates be-  
tween the mother country and  
the colonies.

A New York paper asserts that  
Dr McGlynn has consulted his  
lawyers with a view to prosecute  
the ecclesiastical authorities  
for boycotting and defaming  
him.

Two trains came into collision  
near St Thomas, Ontario. A  
wagon loaded with oil burst,  
and many persons were mortally  
wounded.

The Emperor of Brazil has ar-  
rived at Lisbon. He is improved  
in health.

The Irish Coercion Bill has  
been approved by the House of  
Lords by a large majority.

Paris, July 16.

M. Rouvier, French Minister in  
Buenos Aires, has been decora-  
ted with the Legion of Honor.

The demonstrations on the 14th  
were very peaceable. The peo-  
ple assembled and cheered for  
Boulanger. Garlands were pla-  
ced on the statue of Strasbourg,  
Rochefort and other Radicals  
tried in vain to produce a hostile  
demonstration during the re-  
view of troops at Longchamps.  
The press is loud in praise of  
the people for their forbear-  
ance.

The Chamber has agreed to  
the proposal to increase the  
number of regiments and also the  
companies of each regiment in  
the French army.

Boulanger has written a letter  
to Deputy Laur thanking him for  
his friendly manifestation. He  
says he will do his duty in spite  
of hatred or neglect, and that he  
will always be the friend of those  
who desire to see France respect-  
ed and place their country above  
the interests of parties. He con-  
cluded by saying that French-  
men should hold their heads  
erect and assume the position  
that befits them as citizens of a  
great nation. The publication of  
this letter has caused a great  
sensation, and it is said that Bou-  
langer will be asked to explain  
himself.

Rio Janeiro, July 15.

Gen. Santos sails in R. M. S.  
Trent for Buenos Aires.

The Brazilian steamer Cavour  
driven by a strong wind ran  
aground 40 miles north of the  
Rio Grande. The crew, passen-  
gers and luggage were saved,  
and it is hoped that a great part  
of the cargo will also be saved.  
The Brazilian schooner Evora  
also ran aground.

Telegrams from Buenos Aires  
announce that President Celman  
has asked Congress for 8 millions  
for armaments. This has caused  
an immense sensation in politi-  
cal circles. The matter has been  
referred to in the Senate, and Al-  
fonso Celso asked the Minister of  
Foreign Affairs to name a day  
and hour for answering a ques-  
tion as to the armaments of the  
Argentine Republic. In the  
Deputies the subject was also  
discussed.

The cable this week was bro-  
ken in two places, between San-  
tos and Rio Grande and here and  
Bahia.

Santiago de Chili.

Matta, the Minister to the Ar-  
gentine Republic, leaves on the  
23rd inst.

Dr Blait, Bishop of Concepcion,  
is dead.

Exchange 255 1/8d.

Dublin.

A tenant named Byrne and two  
bailiffs were seriously wounded  
whilst an eviction was being car-  
ried out in Coolgraney.

Trials for outrages were post-  
poned in Kerry as the jury ac-  
quitted some of the prisoners  
[most probably because they were  
innocent]. Judge O'Brien has an  
unfavorable opinion of Kerry  
juries.

Berlin, July 16.

The Imperial Crown Prince's  
health is worse.

The 'Post' in commenting on  
the anti-German pamphlet  
'Waiting for War,' published in  
St Petersburg, charges the Czar's  
government with it and asks if it  
cannot be made responsible for it?

The Emperor has arrived at  
Berlin; the Crown Prince is  
better.

Constantinople, July 17.

The Mussulman population is  
very glad the Anglo-Turkish con-  
vention was not ratified. The  
Sheikh-ul-Islam party and the  
Ulema consider it a triumph of  
Turkey over England.

Madrid, July 17.

Father Galeate will be sent to  
the mad-house.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

ROSARIO

The balance sheet of the Pro-  
vincial Bank shows that the go-  
vernment debt is \$1,129,232 and  
that the Santa Fe branch owes  
\$600,000. The circulation is  
\$4,521,212, the gold in hand  
\$1,412,128 and the 'encaje me-  
tallico' \$3,077,663.

During the month of June there  
were exported from this port  
2,801,607 kilos of linseed and  
15,565,459 kilos of wheat. During  
the last fortnight 9 steamers and  
71 sailing ships have entered and  
12 steamers and 77 sailing ships  
have left.

The works of the railway to  
the department of Coranda are  
stopped but will be resumed  
early next month.

PATAGONES

The national transport Mage-  
llanes has been wrecked at the  
entrance to Port Deseado on her  
return from Tierra del Fuego.  
The ship is a total loss but the  
crew were saved.

ESPERANZA

Waldino Maradona proposes to  
make a railway from Las Tunas  
through Esperanza colony to Re-  
conquista.

CORRIENTES

The Government, in conse-  
quence of the charges of immoral  
and illegal acts committed by the  
Gefe Politico and the Defender of  
Minors of Monte Caseros, has  
ordered the Gefe Politico of Goya,  
D A Diaz, to go immediately to  
Monte Caseros to investigate the  
charges and to adopt such mea-  
sures as may be necessary, in  
the meantime Lt-Col. Juan de  
Rosas Lescano is named Gefe Po-  
litico of Monte Caseros.

MENDOZA

Eight Swiss families have come  
here to devote themselves to vine  
cultivation in the department of  
San Rafael. They have bought  
land, and ask from the govern-  
ment a concession of water for  
100 squares which they will plant  
in September.

The embankment of the Trans-  
andine railway has reached the  
river.

Smallpox has disappeared, vac-  
cination having been enforced  
all over the province.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

July 21.

The Government will not allow  
the Trent and its precious cargo  
to enter Oriental waters.

The steamer Emperor has  
brought here the passengers of  
the Rio Yaguaran, which was  
wrecked on the coast of Mal-  
donado. The vessel and cargo  
are lost beyond all hope.

Telegrams from Rio announce  
that Baron Cotegepe paid Santos  
a visit before he left. Many lofty  
personages did the same. Santos  
is said to have sent a telegram to  
Tajes asking permission to delay  
in the port of Montevideo for a  
few hours, which was refused.

Inundation in the camp was  
very severe; great loss of stock  
and some lives.

The Uruguay was lost through  
the Eastern lightship having  
dragged her anchors, \$30,000  
in specie saved.

Quarantine is ordered on ves-  
sels from Italian ports.

The British Consul has asked  
government to allow the Trent  
into port, but without permitting  
Santos to communicate with the  
shore. It is said the steamer  
will not be allowed in in spite of  
the Consul's request.

Santos's arrival has caused the  
same uneasiness as that of La-  
torre. Everything leads to the  
belief that he comes to Entre  
Rios to plot.

The 20 million loan will be fi-  
nally sanctioned.

The Oriental squadron has  
been sent to stop the Trent at  
Maldonado and tell her to keep  
clear of Oriental waters.

Nothing is known positively  
about Santos edming in the Trent,  
but it is believed that he landed  
at Santos and returned by rail to  
Rio.

Senator Joaquin Santos has  
obtained leave to absent himself  
for 30 days, he is going to Buenos  
Aires.

The efforts to save the Yagua-  
ron have been fruitless, she has  
broken in two.

Colonel Leon is going to Europe  
to buy Armstrong guns, and  
also rifles of the most approved  
system.

The Italian barque Battistina  
has been wrecked on the English  
bank.

In the Solis Theatre in the in-  
terval between two acts, Adolfo  
Basanez beat the secretary of the  
Brazilian Legation with a walk-  
ing stick for annoying his wife by  
staring at her.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.

203, Rivadavia 203

LETTER  
FROM VENADO TUERTO

July 16, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Frost, frost, and always frost—has been the cry all over the camp for the last ten days. From sunset to sunrise we have been surrounded and saturated with the icy breath of the frost king, and every morning we awake to see his hoary mantle covering the whole face of nature.

It seems strange, but it is a fact, that we, although almost two degrees nearer the equator, should suffer more from cold than you do in the province of Buenos Aires. Still, the more durable nature of our pastures resists better the inclemency of the weather than the soft inside grasses, and we are doing well accordingly.

Cattle, sheep, and lambs are in fine condition and, in spite of the severe frost, our farmers feel confident that they will rub through the rest of the winter comfortably. Certainly if a severe 'temporal' sets in we must suffer some losses.

In the midst of our comparative prosperity, we cannot help but sympathize with our comrades inside, who must be undergoing such bad times.

What astonishes us greatly is that so few of our countrymen have taken advantage of the opening before them and do not come and settle on these wide camps. I cannot think of one who has come out this year. It is very certain that very few of those who first came here but met with many losses and great anxieties and privations from which some have not entirely recovered even now, but our last two years have been fairly prosperous (except the casualty of the snowstorm in September last), and our expenses are not to be compared with those inside. Let no one mistake. The farmer coming here has many things to unlearn, and has to begin to study sheep and cattle farming, as suitable to this part of the country, over again. It is very strange that articles of general consumption should be so very cheap in this district, as compared with the price of some articles inside. Sugar, tea, rice, flour, clothing, etc., are as cheap in the Venado as they can be bought in Mercedes, Lujan or Lobos, and our stores are as well supplied with varieties of all kinds as the very best of their class in any camp town. I am informed on the very best authority that one of our stores does a good deal more business than that of the wide-renowned Torobos in Mercedes. Its biscuits, even are supplied from the celebrated '25 de Mayo' bakery of that town. But there is a heavy drawback. Our wool, on account of its distance from the central market is less profitable, and all the 'frutos del pais' are heavily taxed. 'Guias' and certificates are a great nuisance, and scrape a good deal of butter from the bread of our earnings; still they are a great protection to honest men and render robbery more perilous. In reference to a note of yours in one of your late numbers, in which you call attention to the great number of countrymen who want employment, I may say that here, no honest, hard-working man need ever be without work. Since I came here I have not seen one of the class of men, sometimes to be seen inside, and descriptively called 'knockabouts.' Men here settle down to regular work, leave the district, or—starve.

Since jotting down the foregoing, we have had a change of weather; it became mild all of a sudden, and the sky became overcast with clouds until the 9th of July. On that day people crowded in from all parts to the races. One never knows where all the people spring from, but it was calculated by several that there could not be less than 500 horsemen on the ground. Towards the evening the weather broke, and sharp and frequent showers spoiled the sport. During the night a regular temporal and intense cold set in, and lasted for two days. The accommodations of our little town were stretched to their utmost for the unusual influx of visitors, who found it difficult to get to their own homes, but they managed by getting up balls and dances to make the time slip over. To-day we have had balmy spring weather, but as I write the sky is overcast again and threatens rain. During the temporal there have been some losses both in cattle and lambs.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
CURIOSUS.

## THIRD-OWNERS AND RENT.

Estancia Tuyu,  
Partido Bragado,  
July 17, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I have read in the SOUTHERN CROSS of the 1st inst., a wonderful production from the pen of 'P. C.' in reply to a letter of mine written some time previously. As I have not the SOUTHERN CROSS now before me, I cannot reply so well to 'P. C.' as I should like, but with your kind permission I will try to do so as well as possible.

I would like to know what 'P. C.' means by adding \$400 per month to the 'Patron's' gains after making out 'Patron's' and third-owner's profits. If I understand his letter he means that if the 'Patron' did not employ the third-owner he should pay a peon fewer dollars per month to take charge of his flocks. Now if an estanciero pays a peon to mind his sheep he will not have to give a man the third of the gains, and 'P. C.' jumped at a high figure when he put down \$400 per month as a peon's hire for minding sheep. Peons can be got these years for \$10 mpn per month, and I know men minding sheep in 'toldos' this present winter for \$300 per month.

'P. C.' says that peon's wages have advanced in this country. I can tell P. C. that men that could get 2 nats per day three years ago only get half of it now, and that in harvest time. He would want to be a hardy fellow that would put \$400 per month into his pocket now-a-days. I consider there are no middle men and very few estancieros making the fortune that P. C. would have us believe they are making. I said in my first letter, and I say again, and I am not alone in my statement, that the man that has a flock of sheep on rented camp, and gives the third of the profits to a man to mind them, without charging him any rent, makes no profit by them, and I don't know how P. C. can be bold enough to say that he makes money by them. If a man makes 21,000 dollars of his flock, after giving his third man 7000, himself remains with 14,000 to pay his 12,000 dollar rent, leaving him 2000 dollars to put down his corral, buy watering articles, cure, shear, and in case of a bad winter move them.

Now let P. C. make more money

out of that if he can for the middle man. Of course the third owner is in a poor way with only 7000 dollars to pay his expenses, especially those who have large families. But justice should be done to all, and the 'Patron' is just as needy as the third-owner after their year.

P. C. accuses me of wanting to take my pound of flesh. I think he might apply the same to himself when he accuses men of robbing when they charge third-owners rent.

I tell P. C. that the estanciero and middleman do not rob, because they force no man to mind their sheep on thirds. If the third man does not think that he can make anything by minding sheep on thirds, why does he take charge of them? Much better to take P. C.'s 400 dollars per month and have to pay no rent at all.

We must all admit that it costs estancieros a vast amount of work and trouble to improve their flocks as they have done. Now, Mr Editor, I want to show P. C. an example of the middleman who charges rent to his third owner until we see what fortune he makes. Say his flock makes 21,000. This middleman pays 12,000 for rent (but charges 4000 to the third-owner) pays 8000 himself, pays 1500 for his share of curing and shearing the sheep. Balance remains about 4500 dollars to pay for the improving of his flock since wool was value for 50 dollars, not speaking of other little expenses. P. C., when speaking of the improvement of wool, forgot to say to whom the improvement is due and that it cost anything to the estanciero. Another thing I forgot to say that every year a man's flock dies down as there are scarcely any lambs saved; so he has to employ some of the \$4500 every two or three years to buy more sheep. Your correspondent speaks of the bad treatment peons get in this country. There are many Irish estancieros in this country who house and feed their peons as well as they do their own children. Sleeping on hides in old galpones is not the mode with them. P. C. need not ask what the workmen did forty years ago. Few would undertake such work to-day. I don't care how injured they are to it in their own country, especially if they get to mind sheep for a year after coming into this country.

P. C.'s Portefio friend on Piran's camp must be a great exception to the general rule. I do not doubt that there are estancieros who charge no rent to their third-owners, at least a few; but I think the man who shears and cures at his own expense is very hard to be found to-day.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,  
A PORTENO.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, June 15.

The 'Boston Pilot' makes the following comment on the attempt to murder Mr O'Brien in Canada:—

'The history of Ireland for centuries is summed up in the Orange attempt to murder William O'Brien. Lansdowne had no other answer. He was proven guilty of crime and cruelty; and, through his tools of government, through mayors who withheld the police and winked at outrage, through besotted bands of secret societies, he abetted and condoned the attempted murder of his accuser. Official Canada leered from a dark corner while the banded Orangemen let loose their murderous passion on a few unarmed men. Lansdowne's defence, of yells, and paving-stones and pistols, speaks for itself. He may think that because O'Brien's mission is closing the storm has blown over. He mistakes: it was not a storm. It was only a sowing of seed. There may be a rest for a time—there is always a generating time. But the harvest of the sowing is to come. It will ripen in Canada as it has ripened in Ireland. The evictor of Irish peasants, the destroyer of homes by wholesale, has only

heard the prosecutor's charge. He has yet to face the verdict of the Canadian jury, and he will read it in Canadian streets every day till he is driven out of the country he has disgraced. It is well for Lansdowne that William O'Brien was not murdered in Canada. It is not well for him that the attempt was made. In either case, he meant it; and he ought to be held responsible. William O'Brien went to Canada for peace, not for rioting. He went to reason, not to rage. He went to expose Lansdowne, whom he has left uncovered and livid before Canada and America. . . . Americans and honest Canadians take a different view of the case, and fail to find in Lord Lansdowne's answer aught but a confirmation of the charge that he is a heartless, cruel, cowardly murderer, in spirit and in deed.'

The scenes enacted at the Bodyke evictions are the most appalling that have as yet disgraced the reign of landlordism in Ireland. In almost every case the tenants, particularly the youths and girls, defended their homesteads with tough pertinacity and dauntless heroism. For hours they kept the emergency wreckers at bay, drenching them with hot water and gruel and other fluid ammunition. In the case of a family named O'Halloran the defence of the house was one of the most remarkable feats of the kind ever performed. One of the lads of the family displayed a degree of pluck and ingenuity in the conduct of the operations which shows him to be a sort of military genius. He very narrowly escaped being shot, for by order of the commander of the eviction force a soldier had him covered by his rifle, but the lad kept pegging away just the same as before. The police had in almost every case to be sent to effect an entrance where the crowbar gang had broken in the walls but covered before the showers of scalding material sent out by the desperate defenders. The brutality of the police exhibited on these occasions was such as to cover them with everlasting infamy. They beat the girls and old women most savagely, and left the heroic lads who resisted them pouring torrents of blood from heads and faces. They bludgeoned the people who were looking on, likewise, several times for no greater provocation than that they occasionally groaned and hooted.

The success of the tyrants at Bodyke has brought back the breath into the bodies of other landlords throughout the country, and the long expected coercion bill will soon be ready to aid them in their atrocious attempts. The tenants on the Foy School estate who had adopted the plan of campaign have been served with notice to quit. Captain Vandeleur is pursuing his unfortunate serfs in Kilrush. Several farms on the estate of Lord Massereene in Meath have been put up for sale in the Meath Court-house. The tenants have adopted the plan of campaign.

The tenants of Colonel Nolan, M.P., at Carna, having adopted the plan of campaign, 50 of them are expected to be under notice of eviction, and it is said the Sheriff is to be accompanied by a force of 300 police.

The 'Dundalk Democrat' says: 'On the Shirley estate preparations are being made by the landlord for a war on a gigantic scale. The tenants have sought protection behind the ramparts of the plan, and if they only remain united and resolute in the position they have taken up, the last of the Shirley brood will find that his efforts at extermination will not be as successful as those of his ancestor.'

The 'Kerry Sentinel' reports at length the cruel evictions carried out by Lord Kenmare. Heart-rending incidents marked every step of the exterminating war upon the poor people who have been reduced to the utmost poverty by the rack-renting Earl of Kenmare.

The Catholic author of the anonymous pamphlet vilipending the Irish people, a production which has, it appears, been

widely circulated in Rome, and the compilation of which was falsely attributed to the authorities of the Irish College by the correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' must have felt a sense of shame and humiliation as he read the words in which the Archbishop of Dublin referred to him in the course of his letter to Mr Harrington, enclosing for the funds of the National League a cheque for £200 from the Irishmen of Kimberley, South Africa. The writer of the brochure was unmanly enough to conceal his name, but it is known to Dr Walsh. His Grace has become possessed of a copy which was sent to a 'certain high ecclesiastical dignitary,' with a suitable inscription by the author, including his own name in his own hand-writing. Archbishop Walsh, knowing, therefore, who he is, has, with characteristic outspokenness, told him what is his opinion of him. He speaks of him as an outrageous slanderer, and defies him and his allies to attach to the Irish movement the stigma of revolutionary disorder in the judgment of the Sovereign Pontiff.

## THE ANDINE RAILWAY

Very good news has come down from Mendoza as to the great increase of traffic on the Andine Railway since its purchase by Mr John E Clarke. One hundred and seventy three goods trains were run in June, a number never heard of under the Government management. One hundred full goods wagons now frequently enter Mendoza in a single day, and the traffic from San Juan has so developed that seventy loaded wagons left that place with produce one day last week. As many as fifteen local and through trains have left Mendoza in one day. When the Government handed over the line there was an enormous number of loaded goods wagons detained at every station waiting for traction (at La Paz alone there were 200 and the same number at Villa Mercedes). Due to the vigorous management of Mr Valiente Noailles, general manager of the line, all these heavy arrears of traffic have been cleared off and there is not now a single wagon detained at any one of the stations. The demand for wagons by the producers of the Cuyo provinces (28 asked for lately in one day by a Palmira farmer) exceeds for the moment the resources of the rolling-stock department; but four new locomotives and a supply of wagons are soon expected from England, and the rolling-stock will then be definitely on a good footing and equal to the great traffic awaiting it. An offer of from five to ten thousand tons of minerals for delivery in Rosario for shipment to Europe was lately made by a single party in San Juan. A trade in cattle for Buenos Aires is also springing up. The freight from Mendoza to Buenos Aires for a full wagon carrying from 16 to 18 head of cattle, or a maximum of 20, according to weight and size, is ninety-eight dollars. To avoid camp fires being caused by sparks from the wood fuel that is at present being used on the engines, Mr Clark has imported the new Patent Fuel, which will completely obviate this danger, and, furthermore, preserves the engines from the injuries they receive through the difference of temperature caused by burning wood: it will likewise put an end to the reckless destruction of the scanty forests of the Cuyo provinces which, if continued for some time longer, will undoubtedly produce a fatal modification of the climate. This patent fuel, in compressed blocks, is the first that has ever been imported to Mendoza, and has caused surprise to the many contractors for the supply of wood, who cannot yet believe that coal from England can be imported such a long distance inland to compete with the 'algarrobo,' 'calden,' 'retamo' and other woods from those districts. Mr Clark is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the manager and engineers of the Argentine Great

Western Railway, as the services of Mr Valiente Noailles, the present manager, are urgently required by him for commencing the works of the Corrientes Railway.—'Standard.'

## POPE LEO XIII ON DR MCGLYNN'S CASE

On May 21, Brchbshp Corrigan received this letter from Pope Leo XIII, concerning the case of Dr McGlynn:

'To our Venerable Brother, Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York:

'Your letter dated the 2nd day of April last has reached us, in which you lament the contumacious disobedience of a priest, one of your subjects, not only toward yourself but toward this Apostolic See, and anxiously seek to bring before the supreme tribunal of authority the false doctrines concerning the rights of property disseminated by him. We, therefore, moved by these your words, expressed to us with just grief of heart, and in the conscientious discharge of duty, have accurately considered the whole series of facts from the beginning, and have especially seen with commendation your firmness joined with singular charity.

'It has indeed been a great grief to us to see the rebellion which has arisen against your authority in your city through craftily devised machinations and the open conspiracy of factious men, and our anguish has been all the greater since, from information lately conveyed to us, we have it that there are some others of the clergy imbued with the doctrines of this priest, who have not hesitated to adhere to him, although the clergy generally of the whole diocese and the greater and better part of the laity gladly remained with unchanged will in obedience and loyalty to you. It is, indeed, grateful to us, and approved by us, that you have labored to crush, ere they sprang up, the vicious seeds of doctrines scattered under the pretext of helping the masses. Nor is it less to your praise that, with long suffering and patience, you have not ceased with watchful industry to calm proud and restless spirits, although they have not refrained from slanders and reproaches against you and this Apostolic See.

'It is fitting, then, that you should be of good heart, and with unwavering firmness apply all your strength to the work of salvation of souls and in defending the sanctity of faith and discipline. Nevertheless, led by Christian charity, you will leave nothing untried that, with paternal benevolence, you may embrace those who are deceived by this new doctrine if they return to wiser counsels. We, however, will never permit any injury to your good name and dignity, much less to the authority of this Apostolic See, and we will not fail to make known to you, through the Sacred College of the Propaganda, timely measures for the correction of the rebellion. Meanwhile, we earnestly pray the God of consolation that He will console you, venerable brother, tried by so many cares, and, as a pledge of His divine favor and a proof of our special affection for you, we lovingly bestow upon you, the clergy, and the people committed to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.

'Given at Rome at St Peter's on the 4th day of May 1887, in the 10th year of our pontificate.

'LEO XIII.'

Out of 15,000 earthquakes observed on coast lines, the German seismologist, Kluge, found that only 124 were accompanied by sea waves, although a very large proportion of the shocks had probably originated under the sea.

A new adulteration of butter has been invented. By adding gelatine, which absorbs ten times its weight of water, the consistency of butter is retained, and the water adulteration is not noticeable.



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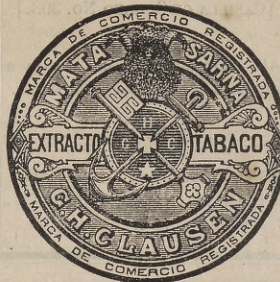
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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

Several contemporaries ask the question what are we going to do with Santos? It is said that the Most Illustrious Generalissimo has been lately studying the life of Napoleon, particularly his return to France after his escape from Elbe. When the Generalissimo was in power he aped the ways of Bismarck, and he thought he was doing an excellent thing in persecuting the nuns. When kicked out of Montevideo he still kept up the semblance of greatness and continued publishing manifestoes (a la Bourbon) from his retreat in Petropolis. It is no wonder that newspapers should be puzzled as to the proper way of treating such a sanguinary buffoon, who is a wonderful combination of the knave and the idiot. We suggested a few weeks ago that he should decorate a museum or a menagerie. Perhaps Mr Carlo would kindly condescend to take charge of him and exhibit him in his circus in the Calle Esmeralda. One thing is certain, if the Generalissimo comes here he ought to be confined to his cage and strictly watched.

The Montevidean Government is following in the wake of the civilised world. A bill has been brought before Congress to abolish bull-fighting in that Republic. A hundred years hence people will read with astonishment that poor beasts were barbarously tortured in the year of grace 1887, and that thousands of men, women and children looked on complacently while the cowardly act was being performed. Bull-fighting is an anachronism and a disgrace to civilisation. The man who patronises the savage sport ranks, morally speaking, far below the quadruped that is so wantonly slaughtered.

It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we announce in our obituary column to-day the death of Mrs John O'Connell of Carmen de Areco. She was scarcely a year married and was only 19 years of age. It is sad to see the young and beautiful carried off at an age when they seem to have reached the acme of worldly happiness, and when their cheerful words and smiling faces are a source of pure joy to all their friends. Mrs O'Connell was the idol of a fond husband, whom we pray God to console in his sad affliction. We heartily and sincerely condole with him and the different members of Mrs O'Connell's family.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the construction of a railway from Resistencia to Tartajal. Until this week there were serious doubts whether such a place as Tartajal exists, and still there are some who shake their heads and say the name is only a ruse to deceive the unwary, as Mrs Gamp used to appeal to the testimony of her imaginary acquaintance Mrs Harris whenever she desired to be considered an extremely respectable person. Whether Tartajal really exists or not there

is no certainty as to its position. Some say it is 500 kilometres distant from Resistencia, some say 900, and some think the entire line will be 1400 kilometres in length. All agree that a great portion of the ground on which the line will be constructed is a swamp, and that the produce from the wild region in the centre of the Chace is at present nil. But granting that Tartajal does exist on the borders of Bolivia, and that it is, as they say, in a flat surface, what security have we that it will not be hurled by an earthquake to the top of Chimborazo or buried in the lake of Titicaca before the workmen reach there. In this state of bewilderment the Chamber of Deputies madly votes the bill and places the country under a bond to guarantee five per cent. interest per annum on a capital of 25 millions, and to hand over, moreover, a large extent of public lands. As there were doubts about the local habitation and standing of Mr Younger, the empresario, Sr Zorillo came forward as his sponsor and said he was the owner of a few squares of land in Quilmes, and that he knew how to ask the largest price for it. This was a most satisfactory piece of information, and a majority agreed that Mr Younger ought to get all he asks for, considering that neither he nor his project is a myth.

The truth is that Younger and Co. are only tools in the hands of others. The real proposer and proprietor of the projected railway to Tartajal is Wilde, the Minister of the Interior. It was he who undertook to hand over the city of Buenos Aires to be farmed at will for fifty years by an Italian schoolmaster, and it is at his bidding that the deputies have agreed to give a guarantee for eight years for a railway to be constructed over a desert region where only snakes and venomous insects flourish. Wilde looks upon the Argentine Republic as his own private property, just as Santos in the days of his glory regarded the Banda Oriental.

Cholera is once more raging in Italy, and like some migratory birds we are almost sure to have the dread visitor here again with the change of season. We have the experience of last year to warn us, and, nevertheless, the authorities make none of the necessary preparations of defence against so dangerous an enemy. We have no lazar house. The hospital accommodation was proved to be deplorably insufficient, and the sanitary works are moving at a snail's pace. Ship loads of immigrants are sure to arrive here next summer, and there is no proper place where they may rest in time of quarantine. The authorities act on the principle of the ostrich. When cholera comes there is terrible confusion and alarm, but when once out of sight they hide their heads in the sand and are totally regardless of the future.

Telegraphic reports announce that the trials had to be postponed in Kerry because juries refused to convict assassins. It should be added that the juries had a conscientious duty to perform, and that persons are often classed among assassins in Ireland who are much more innocent of blood than either Castle-reagh or Balfour. The Government want the juries to convict at all hazards, and when they refuse to obey their behests they are scolded by the tergumant Judge O'Brien, who was once a Home Ruler and is now a whole-sale libeller of his countrymen. The telegraph assures us that Judge O'Brien has a very unfavourable opinion of Kerry juries, but most probably the members of these juries have an equally bad opinion of Judge O'Brien. In no other country in the world would such a mercenary wretch be allowed to go about decorated with ermine and lawn, decrying the principles and blackening the character of the people who pay the taxes out

of which he receives his splendid salary. Some day Ireland will rid herself of such ruffians as Judge O'Brien, or the destiny of traitors will pursue him as it pursued Keogh, and then she will have removed a base obstruction on the road to freedom.

At the conference of the priests of Armagh and Clonmacnoise dioceses, held in Athlone a few days ago, and presided over by the Most Rev Dr Woodlock, Bishop, the Very Rev J Canon Monaghan, DD, PP, Banagher and Cloghan, was raised to the dignity of Vicar-General. Dr Monaghan is the first Vicar-General who was PP of Banagher. He is also the talented compiler of the work 'Records relating to the Diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.'

We all know how the orange trade has developed within the last decade, owing to the persevering industry of the 'naranqui dulchi' vendors, who have forced down the willing Argentine's gullet a thousand of the luscious fruit for every dozen consumed ten years ago.

Now, Corrientes and Paraguay are the great orange regions of this part of the world. They actually grow wild wherever the Guarani language is spoken. It is supposed the Jesuit Fathers first introduced them in their Missions.

Either owing to the climate or the soil, the Paraguayan orange is superior to that of Corrientes, and has, up to the present, almost monopolised the markets on the lower rivers, much to the disgust of the good Correntinos, who see the products of their immense orange groves rotting on the ground year by year.

As for Paraguayan production it is practically unlimited, and so is that of Corrientes; but although the fruit of the latter is very good, and with equal if not superior means of harvesting and embarking, and being closer to the markets, the Correntinos have allowed their neighbours to the north to take the wind out of their sails, or to make a pun, their sales.

In this dilemma, the Government of Corrientes, taking a leaf out of the political economy of France and Germany, are about to offer a bounty on the exportation of oranges. 'Nous allons voir.'—Rosario Observer.

The death of Mr Patrick J Murray of Carmen de Areco will be deeply deplored by his numerous friends. We have not heard any particulars of his death, but his illness must have been short, as he was in town a few days ago and appeared to be in good health.

In this damp, cold season of winter nothing is more cheering in domestic life than a good fire, and nothing contributes more to health and happiness. All who have come from Ireland will think 'with sweet affection and recollection' of the winter evenings when they formed part of the family circle around a blazing fire. We are reminded of the beautiful words of Cowper:

Now stir the fire and close the shutters fast.  
Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round,  
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn  
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups  
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each,  
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.

A comfortable fire is one of the sweetest attractions among the old folks at home, and we are sorry to say that few even of our own people enjoy such a luxury in this country. Most of our houses are bleak and dismal during winter, and diseases are caught from the damp walls of parlours and bed-rooms. Boys who would stay at home if they only met with home comforts are tempted to stray abroad, and there are sorrow and reproaches and family jars. In most of the camp houses a good fire can be made without any expense and

scarcely any trouble. We would recommend our friends then to keep up the good old customs of providing home comforts as far as they are able for themselves and their children. There are many things which we may learn with profit from the natives, but there are some things which they learn from us, and one of them is the winter fireside.

### CONSULS AND CIVIL MARRIAGE.

It is well known that the consular representatives of some foreign nations in this city, whether through the permission or connivance of the lawfully constituted Government, assume to themselves privileges which are incompatible with national independence and autonomy. We had occasion to bring under the notice of the public some time ago the arbitrary conduct of a certain functionary who formed himself and one of his chums into a species of Star Chamber, and summoned freemen before his court and fined them at will. If this were done with consent of the parties concerned, or if fellow subjects of any consul in Buenos Aires had chosen him as an arbitrator in a matter in dispute nobody could object to his intervention; but when he claims the right of absolutely interfering, as if he were a 'de facto' judge, he is usurping a right which does not belong to him, and should be punished for infringing the laws and liberties of the nation. Now it appears that other consular authorities besides the one above referred to are making inroads on our constitution and establishing an 'imperium in imperio' in the Argentine Republic. The Municipal Intendant has just called the attention of the Government to the fact that the Italian Consul and others undertake to register civil marriages in this country, without any regard for the laws of the nation, which requires the marriage to be performed before a clergyman duly authorised. This, of course, renders the marriage invalid for all legal purposes, and, from a religious point of view, such marriages are unquestionably null and void, in as much as the marriage of Catholics must be performed before the parish priest or one of the contracting parties, or another priest, by his leave or leave of the bishop, with two or three witnesses. Dr Costa, the law adviser of the Government, whose principal duty seems to be to distort the law from its original meaning, having been consulted in the matter, gave as his opinion that such marriages are legitimate inasmuch as the contracting parties wish to unite their fortunes for good or evil. If that is all that is required then what need is there of consular intervention? Let the man and woman appear before a tailor or a hatter or a shoemaker and express their 'conscientious intention,' and their marriage is forthwith legitimate. The law-adviser acknowledges that such marriages have no legal effect here. We should like to know in what country such marriages can have any effect or be recognised except, perhaps, the country of the parties concerned. A marriage which is performed here, and the form of which is not in accordance with the laws of the country is illegal here and everywhere. If we are not mistaken it is on some such grounds as these that Langworthy's marriage was declared illegal in England, though in conscience and moral right it was as valid a marriage as ever was contracted. We may say in conclusion that we are wholly opposed to the principle of obliging persons to be married before any other than the clergymen of their own church. Catholics should be married by their own clergymen, as an indispensable condition to the validity of the marriage, and there are dissenting ministers to marry persons of their own persuasion. But civil marriage is not acknowledged in Buenos Aires, and as long as such is the case consuls who undertake to marry their fellow-citizens are

acting in direct opposition to the law of the nation. They cannot legalise marriage by giving it their sanction, and the children born of such marriages are illegitimate.

### THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

There is a misunderstanding between the Committee and some members of the English Literary Society. Some time ago a requisition signed by several members was made to the Committee to call a general meeting in order to decide as to the question whether playing whist and other games of cards should be allowed in the rooms of the Society. The Committee refused to call a meeting on the ground that the right of playing cards came under the by-laws, which laws were within the sole jurisdiction of the Committee. This was denied by the requisitionists and, as according to the statutory laws, the Committee are obliged to call a meeting at the request of twelve members when it is proposed to deliberate on matters interesting to the Society, about 70 members requested a general meeting to be called to determine the limits of the Committee's authority on the framing or excluding of by-laws. The Committee made rather an evasive reply. If the object of the meeting was to alter the by-laws by introducing card-playing it was against the Constitution and could not be permitted; if the object was to censure the Committee and a resolution to that effect were put forward a meeting would be called at once.

We think the Committee made a great mistake in not calling a general meeting at the first invitation of the requisitionists. The question is, should the by-laws be changed or not? We understand that such changes are frequently made when it seems good to the Committee, and if the Committee have power to do so, 'a fortiori,' a general meeting has such power. Moreover, what is a by-law to-day may become a matter of overwhelming interest to-morrow. We have not a copy of the rules before us, but we have a distinct recollection that the playing of games of chance is forbidden by the statutes. But when chess and draughts are allowed we cannot see the distinction made between them and cards. Both are games of chance and must be classed in the same category. For our part we would if we were able forbid the playing of chess draughts and cards in the rooms of the Society. The object for which it was founded was to give intellectual food to the members and not social amusement. If we are to have chess and cards then why not have a drinking saloon and restaurant? Why not in fact turn the establishment into a club where all sorts of rational amusement would be allowed? The Society has assumed very large dimensions of late years, and many are of opinion that its scope should be enlarged with the increase of its disposable funds and the number of its members. Some of the members of the present Committee have had the high honour of founding this very worthy institution, and it is natural that they should struggle hard against the introduction of any innovation in the Society of which they laid the groundwork. But if the Society is to prosper, and we earnestly hope it will, it must be governed on truly democratic principles. The Committee are to the body of members what the members of Parliament are to the constituents. No by-law can be regarded as unchangeable when the constituents wish it to be changed, for the laws are made for the convenience of members, not for any other purpose. We do not desire that card-playing should be introduced into the English Literary Society, but the circumstances are such that the Committee should not hesitate one moment in calling a general meeting who would decide on the merits of the entire question.



## FORD'S LIBRARY.

Our readers will remember that some few months ago we announced the publication of a new monthly series of volumes on Irish affairs by Messrs Ford of New York. Several volumes of this most excellent publication have already come to hand, and can be had at the house of Messrs Jacobsen and Co. in this city for a very trifling sum. We have no hesitation in saying that this is the best attempt we have yet seen made to diffuse cheap Irish literature among the masses and the classes. The volumes already issued include such works as 'The Irish Question, as viewed by one hundred eminent statesmen of England, Ireland and America,' 'Speeches and Letters on Home Rule,' by Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt, Blaine, Hendricks, Logan, Sherman, Dawes; Michael Davitt's new book, 'Leaves from a Prison Diary,' 'Ballad Poetry of Ireland,' containing three hundred beautiful poems and recitations, 'Hours with Eminent Irishmen,' and 'A Glimpse of Irish History,' by Justin M. McCarthy. (The first part of this work was originally published in 'United Ireland,' and is an admirable collection of literary portraits of great men). For the Old Land 'the last work written by the distinguished writer and noble patriot, Charles Kickham, 'Sally Kavanagh,' by the same author, 'The Irish Race in America,' by Capt. O'Meagher Condon, etc., etc. These are admirable specimens of the result of Messrs Ford's labour, and we say that no Irishmen worthy of the name should be without them. An excellent opportunity is afforded herein for forming a most valuable Irish library at an insignificant cost. The 'London Times' lately proved that Messrs Ford collected about half a million dollars within a few years for Irish National purposes. All honour to them for so doing, but in publishing the national library they are paying a still more valuable contribution to Irish nationality:

The Tribune's tongue and poet's pen  
Do sow the seed in patriot men.

And please God the day is not far distant when that seed will ripen into a harvest of glorious fruit. The country which has produced such works as those we have cited, and the hundreds of others that are to follow, cannot long remain in slavery.

Before concluding, we feel in conscience bound to say a good word for Messrs Jacobsen and Co. who have charge of the sale of the works. We are not fond of flattery, and we now venture to make the assertion that if we except this paper, no other institution or firm has done more on behalf of Irish nationality in Buenos Aires than Messrs Jacobsen and Co. There are other booksellers, and amongst them one is Irish, but they never sell Irish National books. Jacobsen, on the contrary, has a large stock of Irish literature always in store, and Mr McKiernan, his able manager in the English department, is ever ready to satisfy the wishes of his countrymen.

Once more we repeat to every Irishman in the Republic, subscribe to Ford's Library. Banish from your homes the filthy trash contained in London periodicals, which only serves to corrupt the minds of your children. Read the pure and ennobling works of your own country, which has at all times, and particularly in this our day, produced a galaxy of genius of which any nation might well be proud.

## RAILWAY TO BOLIVIA.

There are three different proposals to establish a railway line from the Parana to Bolivia:

1. That of Mr Younger, from Corrientes via Oran to Tartagal, 560 miles of wide gauge, five and a half feet, on which he asks a 5 per cent. guarantee for eight years at £9000 a mile.

2. That of Mr Cibils, about the same route via Oran to Quica, narrow gauge, 40 inches, on which he asks a 6 per cent.

guarantee for 20 years at £6800 per mile as far as Oran, and £20,000 a mile thence to the Bolivian frontier.

3. That of Mr Lanus, from Corrientes to Chilcas, on the Great Northern line between Salta and Jujuy, with an extension to Oran, narrow gauge, 40 inches, say 500 miles, on which he asks a six per cent. guarantee at the rate of \$7200 per mile.

Congress will have to decide as to which of these proposals is most acceptable.

Mr Younger's proposal has been sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies.

## THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

July 18, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

To the student of Argentine politics I do not think any place in the whole country can possess a greater interest just now than the hapless Province of Tucuman. There, where seventy-one years ago the patriots of 1816 solemnly declared the country free and independent, there in the province which Belgrano declared was to be the grave of tyranny, where are so many historical reminiscences of a time when freedom was better understood and more highly prized than it is to-day, we see the most atrocious violation of all the rights conveyed by the act of our independence; the denial of the principles proclaimed by the patriots of 1816; and the raising of Tyranny's head in a manner that only shows how strong it feels, and how secure in the possession of its ill-gotten power.

Your readers are of course aware that the National Interventor, Dr Zavalia, has been sent, not to guarantee the people in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, but to perfect and finish off, as it were, one of the most bloody outrages ever perpetrated in South America. This is so, whatever Dr Posse's gifts, deficiencies or qualifications may have been; it is not on his personal account that any Argentine need blush or any citizen feel sorrow, but because a flagrant violation of the Constitution has been committed by the very powers who ought to have guarded it and surrounded it with the greatest safeguards. The best elements here are grieved and touched to the quick by what is occurring, and yet, unhappily, they are powerless to move to help themselves, and afraid even to let their sentiments be known on the subject. The reason for this is obvious; all power is in the hands of an unscrupulous family party, compared to which Rosas was a benefactor to his country; they have mercenary legislators to do their bidding, a strong army, a strong navy, both paid for with the people's money, and a time-serving press to misrepresent their deeds, and to make them appear in the light of good and lawful actions. These are powers more difficult to cope with than the forces of any foreign foe; or the resources of the most ruthless invader. They call for true patriotism, for the most enlightened intelligence, and for heroic patience and perseverance on the part of the people. When I see the patience with which such acts of vandalism as that lately committed in Tucuman are regarded, I almost lose hope for the future of the country. Such deeds may not be perpetrated with impunity. They must be followed in good time by a proportionate retribution, and Godness only knows what consequences that may bring forth.

The celebration of the 9th has been a tame affair, as well it might be, throughout the Republic. The present day Argentine, at least in high places, seems to regard independence as a broken toy no longer of any interest, consequently his perfunctory celebration of it is like a body without a soul; it is cold, and cheerless, and dead. In some

places it was proposed to do without the Te Deum, and this would have actually occurred had it not been prevented by the diligence of prominent and influential Catholics.

The effects of the late storm have been most disastrous in every way. All along the line from Buenos Aires to Rosario, and thence to Cordoba and Santa Fe, the camp is strewn with dead animals, and in some places there are heaps of dead sheep jammed up against the wire fences where they have actually been drowned.

If our fears of a return of cholera next summer have been strong up to the present, I must say they are much stronger now that such potent occasions of a deadly epidemic are to be met with on every hand. In Rosario, and generally throughout the Province of Santa Fe, the authorities have been guilty of the most culpable neglect in this connection, and I cannot see how any very special praise is due to the National Executive in it either. With a medical man at the head of the Department of the Interior, it might have been expected that efficacious measures would have been adopted so as to prepare the provinces against a second invasion of so dreadful an enemy. Nothing, however, has been done, and on the other hand circumstances have arisen in different parts of the country to make its hygienic condition even worse than before the appearance of the cholera last year. The small-pox continues to rage with unabated fury in Rosario, and I regret to add that many of the cases prove fatal. It may interest those of your readers who are given to inquiries into medical subjects, to know that several cases have occurred in which the same persons have been attacked twice by this disease within two or three years. This appears to bear out the theories of the anti-vaccinationists, though it is generally acknowledged that patients who have been recently vaccinated only get the small-pox very lightly.

The defaulting post-master at Santa Fe has committed suicide, thus preventing the authorities from taking any further action in his case, and perhaps saving them from appearing to overlook crime, and of exercising that partiality for which they are sufficiently conspicuous.

The long promised Court of Appeal at Rosario, that was to have been opened by Governor Galvez on the 9th, has again been left to the future, very much to the disappointment of all kinds and conditions of litigants. Dr Galvez is getting to himself a name for making promises not destined to be fulfilled, and his popularity is by no means so great as his small circle of adherents would fain make it appear.

Among all the occasions for discouragement, and points of weakness and of moral decay that are observable on every hand, there is one element of strength, one star of hope, one occasion for thankfulness, that I fear we do not appreciate highly enough. I refer to the virtue and piety of the Argentine ladies. In every part of the Republic are to be found branches of those most practically Christian associations the 'Sociedad de Beneficencia' and the 'Hijas de Maria.' These do a work not unworthy of the great St Vincent de Paul, and carry corporal and spiritual consolation to thousands of afflicted persons of every nationality. On the evening of the 9th the former of these associations gave a grand ball at the Rosario Social Club in aid of the charities of that city, which depend upon it entirely for their support. It was a magnificent affair, and I am glad to hear that it met with the most generous patronage from all classes. Some 600 persons were present, and the toilettes of the ladies did as much credit to their elegant and refined taste as the ball itself did to their humanitarian sentiments. A very handsome sum must have been realised on this occasion, and it is needless to say that it will be most suitably applied.

The 'Hijas de Maria' are just now engaged in preparing a

grand bazaar to raise funds for enabling them to face the obligations they have placed themselves under to erect the new high altar in the parish church. I am glad to hear they are meeting with great encouragement in this pious undertaking, and am certain you will echo the sentiment when I close this paragraph hoping God will bless the ladies and preserve their faith ever pure and untainted.

The various proposals for the sewerage and drainage of Rosario continue to afford abundant matter for discussion to the local press. The two proposals that stand highest in the public estimation are those of Mr Staniforth, C.E., and of Sr Tenac, C.E., and it is generally agreed that Mr Staniforth's connection with the water works and the great services for which Rosario is indebted to him entitle him to the preference.

There is a great dearth of provisions in Rosario just now, and besides being atrociously dear, say 40 and 50 cents for a small leg of mutton, the meat is in a miserably poor condition. All other provisions are dear and bad in proportion, so that the question: 'What shall we eat?' is one of special and more than usual importance just now.

Having nothing more to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

## A CHALLENGE

Buenos Aires,

July 21st, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Having seen a paragraph in one of the columns of the SOUTHERN CROSS of July 15th, from your correspondent in the town of Suipacha, stating that the only chemist of said town, Mr P Annaratone, had discovered an infallible cure for foot-rot in sheep: I, having made it my special study for over 40 years, consider that I have discovered the only infallible cure for foot-rot in sheep. Therefore, I would consider it a special favor to me if you would kindly insert in one of the columns of the SOUTHERN CROSS the following friendly challenge to Mr P Annaratone of Suipacha:

To Mr P Annaratone,

Chemist,

Suipacha.

Dear Sir—

I have much pleasure and interest in challenging you to a public or private competition of the efficacy of our specifics, and also our methods of curing foot-rot in sheep.

## CONDITIONS OF CHALLENGE

1st—Amount of the Challenge anything over £50 stg.

2nd—The Sheep to be operated upon must necessarily be drawn out of the same flock.

3rd—The Sheep shall be drawn one by one alternately for you and for me; you drawing for me and I drawing for you.

Further particulars can be had at 358 Piedad, Bazar du menage.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

PATRICK MCNEAVE.

Specialist in Diseases in Sheep.

## GENERAL ITEMS

The names of the unfortunate gentlemen who were lost at Libres while boating on the 9th were William Prescott and Frederick Lee, of the Uruguayana Railway. A peon in the boat was also lost; but Mr Charles Duff was saved.

Padre Antonio Riccardi, one of Dom Bosco's missionaries in Patagonia, writes to say that the various Indian tribes of the Rio Negro are engaged in preparing several objects of native make and use as their offering to the Sovereign Pontiff.

An English Literary Society is about to be established by the English-speaking residents at La Plata.

'El Mercurio' of Valparaiso states that in the volumes of Andrade's poetry recently published there appears a poem, 'La Fantasia,' attributed to Andrade, of which the real author is the Chilean poet, Rodriguez Velasco. The poem is well-known in Chili under the title of 'El Beso del Paraiso.'

Horse-races under the patronage of the Jockey Club will take place at Palermo on the 15th of August, when a prize of \$4000 will be given at the principal race, besides \$400 to the second and \$100 to the third horse.

It is decided that the partidos of Flores and Belgrano will be federalised so as to form a portion of the city. This is another indication that Governor Paz is ruling in harmony with the National Government. Indeed it is remarked on this head that most of those who have received places under Governor Paz are favorites of Juarez. Many of Paz's own friends and ardent supporters are left out in the cold in order to make way for Juaristas.

Don Carlos Saguier, Paraguayan Minister here, died after a long and painful illness on Tuesday.

The sleight-of-hand man Patricio has arrived here and made his debut before a large audience at the National Theatre on Wednesday.

On Tuesday the Mercurio sailed, carrying provisions and all necessities to the passengers of the Magellanes.

Mr Peter Fortune of Ramallo lost 2500 sheep in the storm. Mr Robert S Kenyon nearly all the sheep of two flocks, Mr Thomas O'Neill about 1000, Mr John Cullen also suffered heavy losses.

The wooden houses in La Plata belonging to the Provincial Government are to be sold by auction.

The damage by the floods to the merchandise in the Boca deposits is estimated at \$120,000.

On Wednesday evening Mr Julius J Smith read a paper, at the English Literary Society, detailing his personal reminiscences of equatorial Africa twenty-five years ago.

Mr George Wilkinson, the broker, who was missing and anxiously looked for this week, has been found. He is ill in the San Roque hospital.

Mr Bacon, the Minister of the United States in Montevideo, arrived here yesterday on his way to Paraguay.

At the Politeama on Tuesday evening the singing of Gioconda had to be suspended about the middle of the first act, owing to the illness of one of the principal singers, Sta Bellincioni. The greater part of the 2nd act was, however given, and certain portions of the 3rd act besides the 1st act of the Barber of Seville. Stagno was the hero of the evening, and his singing elicited loud applause. The house was crowded, not a single seat remained unoccupied. Last night the company sang La Traviata, in which the principal parts were taken by Sr Fugotti and Sta Repetto.

Mr Patrick Mulvihill has sold the interest in his store in the Calle Lavalle in this city.

The death of Hermann the Wizard is announced. He was a native of Hanover, and had accumulated a large fortune, of which he made a liberal use. Only the other day he contributed 1000 francs to the sufferers by the accident at the Opera Comique. His tours extended over the whole world, and there was probably not a single Royal Court in Europe before which he did not perform. The Czar Nicholas bestow'd great favours on Hermann, who, it is said, received a million roubles for one Russian tour. Hermann was twice married, first to the famous singer Rosa Czellag, from whom he was divorced, and secondly to a French lady, who survives him.

The feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated on Saturday. High Mass was sung in the Church of the Immaculate Conception and Father Buzi preached an eloquent sermon in praise of the Mother of Our Redeemer.

Mr Daniel Muñoz, who has been for some years engaged in the editorial department of 'El Nacional' in this city, has returned to his native country, the Banda Oriental.

In the discussion on the Younger railway project in the Senate Sr Carballido said that it had been alleged that the distance from Resistencia to Tartagal was only 500 kilometres. He had before him a map prepared by the Department of Engineers which showed that the distance from Resistencia to Oran was not less than 1124 kilometres and from Oran to Tartagal at least 500 kilometres; therefore the line would cost, at \$28,400 gold per kilometre, no less than \$45,600,000 and the guaranteed interest would be \$2,736,000 gold per annum. It was undoubtedly important to open up the Chaco, but what traffic is this railway to have? Oran has 5800 Rivadavia has 3600; the former has 500 cows and the latter 3300; all other productions are in proportion to the population and these are the only two intermediate towns which the railway would pass.

Mr Konrad Von Emster in behalf of the North Dutch Lloyd Bremen Ship Company proposed to bring immigrants from countries situated in the North of Europe and from the North of Spain to the Argentine Republic. Fare for full-grown persons \$22.50, for children from six years to twelve \$11.25, and for children from one year to six \$5.65, one-third to be paid by Government and the remainder by the immigrants.

We read in 'La Prensa' of a sweet potato received from the sub-prefect of Port Bermejo which weighs 24 lbs.

The prices of flour in Santa Fe are: for superior class \$7 to 7.30; regular 6 to 6.30. Linseed 8.15 to 8.20.

The gentlemen recently elected Senators in the second and third sections of the Province are Don Tomas Salas, Don Maximo Benitez, Col. J. L. Somosa, and it is doubtful whether Julio Mendez or Hilaro Lagos of the third section and Don Pedro Costa and Don Saturnino Zamora in the second have been elected.

A contemporary states that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the Freemason Craft, appointed Professor George J. Ryan, resident in Buenos Aires, P. Grand Sword Bearer and Member of the Grand Lodge of England for his eminence and ability in Freemasonry.

The Magellan, which was wrecked last week, was under command of Captain Mendez. She was formerly called the Gran Chaco, and belonged to the Rosario line of steamers. The Government purchased her for \$150,000 m.pn. She was bringing home some persons from the gold regions when she struck on a rock at Port Deseado.

At Palermo on Sunday the first race was won by Mr Casey's Pigue. In the second race Mr Casal's Luc was first, Blason of the Stud Nuevo second, and El Amigo of the Ecurie Prisonero third. The 'Premio de Honor' was won by Last Prince of the Stud Buenos Aires, Escoces second, Miss Rovel third. E. Casal's Pasha won the next prize, 'Premio Hipodromo Argentino,' and the 'Hipodromo Nacional' was carried off by Ulyses, belonging to Sr Amare. The sixth and last race was a trotting match between F. Bollini's Cristal and Stud Independencia's Independiente, which was won by the former. As Cristal galloped towards the end the owner of the beaten horse protested, and it was decided that the race should be run again on Sunday next.

A friend from Veinte Cinco de Mayo brings the welcome news that the late storm has caused no losses in that partido, and that stock in general are in good condition.



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CARLOS M. SCHWETZER  
Director Principal

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**ABONA**  
Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 días y arriba..... 5 o/o

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MENSAJEIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... " Silix

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

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## THE LANGWORTHY CASE

A late number of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' says:

'On Saturday, 12th June, it was announced that the alimony up to date and the costs up to the date when they were taxed, had been paid into court to the credit of Mrs Langworthy, jun., by Mrs Langworthy, sen. This amounts to £4500 or thereabouts. The alimony is running on at the rate of £100 per month. The costs of all the proceedings since the beginning of last year, every penny of which has been incurred solely by the refusal of Mr Langworthy to comply with the order of the court, will have to be taxed and paid, and a sufficient sum settled upon the child to maintain her in the station in life which she would occupy if she had been the fruit of a marriage in law instead of being only the result of a marriage in fact. Such at least was the decision of Mr Justice Butt. The precise amount has still to be assessed. Not until the last penny of the alimony due, or to become due before the termination of the proceedings, has been paid, all the costs incurred by Messrs Lumley in prosecuting Mrs Langworthy's just claim from first to last, and the full allowance settled on the child, will the court make absolute the decree nisi, and until it is made absolute the alimony runs on at the rate of £1200 a year. Supposing all this to be done, and the decree is made absolute, then the claim for breach of promise, which has already been decided in her favor, will have to be assessed, and the judgment of the court for the amount, whether it is £20000 or the sum necessary to produce £1200 per annum fixed by the Registrar as the income to which her marriage would have entitled her, will enable Mrs Langworthy to levy execution to that extent on the estate of her bankrupt husband. That estate, when the 7 years' lease falls in which Messrs Bircham were instructed to execute for the transfer of his property to his mother after these proceedings began, will amount to £50000 at least, and against this Mrs Langworthy's damages for breach will be the first claim.'

## MR GLADSTONE IN WALES

Mr Gladstone has recently been doing giant's work for the Irish cause. His tour through South Wales in that behalf will remain on record as one of the most remarkable achievements ever performed by an aged man. In the first of his political speeches he dealt with the question of nationalities as a principle in Imperial unity, and treated the subject in a singularly able and graceful way. It was, he said, the recognition of the distinctive qualities of the separate parts of great countries and empires which constituted the true basis of union—any attempt to centralise them by destroying these local peculiarities was the shallowest of philosophy, and the worst of all political blunders. 'Subject to the claims of Imperial patriotism,' Mr Gladstone wishes that the Welsh as well as the Irish should stand up for their local national rights. A novel fact about the gathering which thronged to Swansea to do him honor was the presence of large deputations from Cork who went specially over to present him with addresses. Amongst these was a delegation from the Gaelic Athletic Association of the city, who presented the right hon. gentleman with a miniature 'camán,' or hurley, of solid gold—a gift which he accepted with much evident pride.

## THE CHARACTER OF THE IRISH CELT

'The Irish cause,' said Joseph Cowen, 'has always had for me an irresistible fascination. The Irish Celt has noble qualities. He loves the scenes where he was born, and the roof which sheltered him from birth. He is a dutiful son, a faithful husband, and a kind father. If his dwellings are unclean, his affections

are pure. He is patient in suffering, and unwavering in trust when trust is given. Like Ixion at his wheel, he eternally traces the same circle of woes. He tills a few sad acres for bare life, wears a few poor rags for bare warmth, and he softens the hard leaven of his lot with the dew of a simple faith in heaven. The chivalry, the romance, the tenderness, and faithfulness of his nature, have often captivated his conquerors, and turned the descendants of English planters into the foremost of Irish patriots; and it has made one member, at least, of the British Parliament as faithful a friend of their cause as ever the green flag fluttered over.'

A more soul-stirring panegyric of a nation's character never fell from an orator's tongue.

## PATTI.

Asked the other day whether she thought Italian Opera was declining, Patti said, 'I do not; but the trouble is there is nobody to sing Italian music nowadays except myself, wait till another Alboni, another Grisi, or—if I may say so—another Patti come, and then Italian opera will blossom again like the rose. For it has the charm of winning both the heart and the ear. It is so full of melody. The German Opera is great, I know. I love Wagner, although he never did forgive me for refusing to sing his music. But I could not do it. I have too great a regard for my throat to subject it to such a strain.'

During her absence abroad Patti has devoted herself to acquiring a new accomplishment that of playing the zither.

The following improvement upon Lord Byron was offered to Madame Patti at the most recent of her farewell performances in New York:—

Fare thee well! and if another  
Chance I get to fare thee well,  
Nicolini's quails I'll smother  
And gaily face the chestnut hell!

Fare thee well, boys with high  
collars;  
Where'er my voice shall roam,  
I shan't forget the triple dollars  
You paid to hear my 'Home,  
Sweet Home.'

Fare thee well! and this fond  
linnet  
Wishes here the truth to tell.  
That every time there's money in it  
She'll come again and fare thee  
well!

However, Madame Patti will not sing again in New York just yet. Soon after Valentine's Day she will sail via Spain for South America, where she will give a series of performances during the summer of 1888. Perhaps those who prophesy that the great artist will on her way back in 1889, take another farewell of New York are not altogether far off the truth.

## FOREIGN NOTES

The women in the Sultan's seraglio at Constantinople have just been vaccinated to the number of one hundred and fifty, in a large hall, under the superintendence of four gigantic eunuchs.

The Italian surgeon, to whom the task was confided, was stationed in front of a huge screen, and the women were concealed behind it. A hole had been made in the centre of the screen just large enough to allow an arm to pass through; and in this manner the arms of various colours and sizes were presented to the operator in rapid succession.

It was utterly impossible for the surgeon to get a glimpse of his patients; but, in order to guard against the chance of his being able to see through the screen, two eunuchs, who stood by the operator, threw a shawl over his face the instant an operation was concluded, and did not remove it till the next arm had been placed in position.

The new Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, is in his 53rd year of age, has traversed the width of the United States, been Auditor of the Nunciature of Mexico and

Apostolic delegate to Peru and Ecuador, South America. With Cardinal Mazzella, once a citizen of Maryland and Very Rev. Father Anderledy, the new General of the Jesuits, for years a denizen of the United States, the Holy See will not lack prompt and intelligent information at all times on the temporal and spiritual status of America.

As an illustration of the power of music on savage tribes, Father Cahill, in a recent sermon in Liverpool, mentioned that in the annals of the Jesuit missions it was recorded that when the Jesuit fathers ascended the rivers in South America they frequently found the banks lined by Indians ready to receive them with poisoned arrows. The happy thought of disarming these savages by music was had recourse to, and, taking with them a musical instrument of singular sweetness, they when thus confronted played and sang sacred melodies, and so made captive the hearts and affections of those to whom they sought to preach Christ crucified.

It is computed that the annual income of the London Jews is nearly five million pounds sterling annum. The lowest estimate is £3,808,430, which gives £82 per head for 17,000 persons. The average income of the native population of the United Kingdom is only £35, so that the Jews are two and a half times richer than the Gentiles. It is estimated that one hundred Jewish families in London have a yearly income of over £10,000; 1400 families an income of over £1000; and 800 an income of over £500. 'Truth' says that men with an income of over £10,000 a year are twenty times as numerous among Jews as among our own people; men with over £1000 a year are nearly seventeen times as numerous; and people with over £500 nearly six times as numerous.

The Very Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., Vice-President of the Catholic Missionary College, All Hallows, Drumcondra, has accepted, through his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rectorship of St. John's College, Sydney, the appointment to which was offered him by his Eminence the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. St. John's College, Sydney, may be briefly described as the Catholic college of the premier university of Australia.

## BANANAS

A pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as food the banana is in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheaten bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as thirty three acres of wheat or over one hundred acres of potatoes. The banana, then, is the bread of millions who could not well subsist without it. In Brazil it is the principal food of the working classes, while it is no less prized in the island of Cuba. Indeed in the latter country the sugar planters grow orchards of it expressly for the consumption of their slaves. Every day each hand receives his ration of salt fish or dried beef, as the case may be, and four bananas and two plantains. The banana—it should be called plantain, for until lately there was no such word as banana—is divided into several varieties, all of which are used for food. The 'Plantino manzanito' is a small delicate fruit neither longer nor stouter than a lady's forefinger. It is the most delicious and prized of all the varieties of the plantain. 'El platino guineo' called by us the banana, is probably more in demand than any kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principal of which are the yellow and purple bananas we see for sale in our markets; but the latter are so little esteemed by the natives of the

tropics that they are seldom eaten by them. 'El platino grande,'—known to us simply as the plantain—is also subdivided into varieties which are known by their flavor and size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the Isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from eighteen to twenty-two inches. They are never eaten raw but are either boiled or roasted, or are prepared as preserves.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Professor Tyndall says the sky is indebted for its blue colour to the particles floating in the air.

It is reported that a depth of over 5200 feet has been reached in boring at Schladerbach, near Halle.

Out of some 10,000 species of birds recognised by ornithologists, there are 859 species and sub-species which make their home in North America. There are also eighty-two others, which find their way to this continent as stragglers from other countries.

An English company has perfected its arrangements for providing sick chambers with telephones. The object is to give persons suffering with contagious diseases a chance to talk with their friends. Speaking tubes are inadmissible on account of the infectious nature of the breath.

It is stated that the specimens of clay from the Royal Society's boring in the Nile delta have not at present yielded anything but 'derived' fossils; but beds of gravel found at a depth of 120 feet show that the whole surface was formerly 120 feet higher and was that of an ordinary river valley.

An English physicist has, it is said, made a perfect pendulum by suspending a lead shot by a single fibre of cocoon silk, in a vacuum produced by a Sprengel pump. The shot, one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, weighs one-third of a gram, is suspended by a two-foot fibre, and is placed in a tube three-quarters of an inch internal diameter. It has a vibrational range of a quarter of an inch on each side of mid-position, the vacuum being equivalent to one-tenth of a millionth of an atmosphere.

## STOP!

Stop shirking your duties.  
Stop neglecting to return borrowed books.  
Stop indulging in more than one hundred pounds of self-conceit to the square inch.  
Stop supposing that the world could not get along pretty well without you.  
Stop looking at the dark side of life.  
Stop giving way to fault-finding.  
Stop furnishing your friends with the minute particulars of your bodily ailments.  
Stop taking pessimistic views of men, things and the theory of the universe.  
Stop working too hard.  
Stop working not hard enough.  
Stop writing to famous people for their autographs.  
Stop procrastinating.  
Stop sending to newspapers 'something I've just dashed off and haven't stopped to correct.'  
Stop telling a busy man, 'I know you're busy, so I'll only keep you a minute,' as an hour and a half's attempt to talk his arm off.

## AGRICULTURAL.

In preparing the new beds for strawberry plants don't forget to use the sub-soil plough.  
Water allowed to settle and stand about the roots of apricots in the spring is very injurious. Provide necessary drainage.  
Seeds of cherry, peach, etc., kept over winter to be sown as early as the soil works up well.

The seeds of all fruit and ornamental trees to be sown without loss of time after the soil is fit.

Fruit trees require some potash in the soil, to furnish which, there are few things ahead of a dressing of unleached ashes. As a substitute, of fertilizing value, three parts bonedust and one part of muriate of potash can be employed.

The milk from sick or diseased cows should always be thrown away. Nothing spreads contagion sooner than impure or filthy milk; yet, as a rule, all the milk is poured into cans together without regard to the condition of the cows.

Heel-in all trees not immediately planted as soon as received, keeping each variety separate. To heel-in means to temporarily cover the roots with ground, bringing this firmly against them, and so to remain until the planting is done.

Generous feeding with plenty of water will be required to keep the old bearing cucumber plants in a productive state. Young plants should be growing freely and stopped as needed. Do not manure with liquids heavily until bearing.

A Massachusetts man with a penchant for tomatoes, says everything else being equal, he is confident tomato seed two or three years old is less disposed to run to vines and produces more and better fruit than the seed of the previous year.

A correspondent of the 'Indiana Farmer' feeds his swine with all the salt they will eat, and part of it he mixes with sulphur and ashes. He takes care that their sleeping place is not so warm that they come out of it sweating, and says his swine are always healthy.

Gardeners are frequently advised to grow onions on the same location every season, but this can be done with success only when the ground is well supplied with manure. Onions are gross feeders and cannot be injured by heavy manuring. They must be given good cultivation and grass and weeds kept down from the beginning.

In order to do a job of tree planting several things are essential. The soil should be mellow and somewhat dry, the hole large enough to accommodate all the roots without crowding, and the hair-like roots to be firmly packed in fine soil, with no manure against them. To settle the ground solidly about newly-planted trees is one secret of success.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Hope—the bridge between our longings and fruition, beneath which flow the waters of disappointment.  
Inconsistency—a woman's prerogative; for which we never blame her unless we are its victims.  
Ink—the black sea upon which thoughts ride at anchor.  
Jealousy—the homage paid by inferiority to merit.  
Justice—truth in action.  
Law—a train baited with promises of profit or revenge.  
Lawyers—the heirs of intestates.  
Love—a frozen deep: before you venture see if it will bear.  
Lovers—the miss-guided.  
Luxury—the labor of the wealthy.  
Marriage—the only lottery not put down.  
Mirror—a shrine before which the functions of worshipper, priest and divinity are all enacted by the same party.  
Miser—one who makes bricks that his heirs may build houses.  
Money—to the wise a convenience, to the fool a necessity.  
Pawnbroker—the man who holds your coat while you fight.  
Poet—one who may bestow immortality upon others, yet finds it difficult himself even to live.  
Poetry—thought in blossom.  
Prison—an oven into which

society puts newly-made crime to harden.

Revenge—the only debt which it is wrong to pay.

River—a moving road, at once the highway and the conveyance.

Space—the statue of divinity.

Spoon—a hand without fingers.

Stars—jeweled hands in the ro-saries of heaven.

Success—a veneering that can hide all baseness.

Taxes—periodical bleeding as prescribed by government.

Temptation—the test of soul.

Tenderness—passion in repose.

Theatre—nature in the 'house of correction.'

Time—to the age an atom; to the young a world.

Tongue—the boneless that can break bones.

Color-blind—a green shutter.

The following occurred in a school near Paisley, whilst a geography class was under examination. Teacher: Now tell me where Glasgow lies? First promising pupil: Glesgo lies in thinkin' she's the saccint o' the empire. Teacher: No, no! What is the situation of Glasgow? Second promising pupil: There is no situation in Glesgo the noo, or there woudna be sae mony folk out o' wark. Teacher, excitedly: Nonsense, boy! What river is it on? Third promising pupil: On the Clyde, generally; but about the New Year it's a gude deal on the Spree. Teacher, throwing down book: Go to your seats, and stand there till you've learned the lesson.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight redness of the skin, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely 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 effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, 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 714  
" V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte  
" Pedrc Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor  
" José B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485  
" M. B. Varela—San Martín 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 1100  
" J. A. Konanni—Calle Libertad 362



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

	July 21.
Gold .....	130.00
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series F .....	78.20
Series G .....	83.00
Series I .....	80.00
Series J .....	90.50
Series K .....	88.10
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	85.00
Series B .....	80.00
National Bank Scrip .....	165.00
National Bank Shares .....	240.00
Banco Constructor .....	225.00
Banco Comercio .....	132.90

The following sales of Paraguay lands are reported:

28 leagues on the Aguaray-Guazu sold at \$900 gold to Woods, Turner, Tupper, Tippings, Davis, Nisbet, O'Dwyer, Delmage, Racter, Eytton, Giles.

Remaining for sale of lot 149 5 leagues.

100 leagues in Paraguay Chaco lot 157 of government plan sold on reserved terms.

Asuncion papers mention that Don Guillermo Godet, representing an Argentine syndicate, has presented a proposal for establishing a mortgage bank with a capital of \$3,000,000.

An evening paper gives the following list of losses of sheep and cattle in the recent storm:

	Sheep	Cows
In Arrecifes:		
Dr Quirno Costa ..	8000	—
Daniel Alarcon ..	7000	—
Benito Pascual ..	10000	—
L M Zaavedra ..	2000	500
V Zaavedra ..	3000	500
E C Velez ..	4000	800
A B Villar ..	4000	300
N Echevarria ..	10000	1000
In Rosas:		
M Brown ..	6000	—
J Quinn ..	9000	—
Estancia Carolina ..	8000	700
L McNab ..	—	1000
C Peña ..	6000	—

The successful enterprise of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company seems to be doing better than ever. The profit for last year was £94790 against £90846 in the previous year, and out of this 12 1/2 o/o altogether has been distributed. It is a splendid return in the 21st year of the company's existence.

Mr Charles Quirno sold on Sunday 2829 square yards of ground in San Jose de Flores corner of calles Flores and Necochea at the rate of 6 dollars per square yard.

On Sunday last lands were sold at auction in the Boca at the very high rate of 33 m/n per square metre. The land sold is still under water and has fetched \$34000 per acre, an extraordinary price for a flooded district.

Advices from Rosario state that there are at present 2800 navies engaged on the extension works of the Oeste Santaferino Railway to Melincue and Guardia Esquina. The extension is progressing rapidly and will be completed in November.

Messrs Ramos, Capurro and Co have solicited permission from the provincial E P to construct tramway lines starting from the docks in the port of La Olata to San Vicente, San Jose de Flores, Cañuelas, Monte, San Justo, Pontevedra, Flores to Barracas by Puente Alsina, Pontevedra to Navarro, passing by Marcos Paz, Campana to La Plata, passing by San Miguel, Moron, San Justo and Lomas.

A society has been formed in San Nicolas named the Banco Constructor Agrícola y Comercial del Norte. The capital at present is \$500000 of which \$350000 has already been subscribed for. The board of directors is composed as follows: president Don Carlos Roth; vice do Fernando J Iturburu, treasurer Serafin S Moroteo, secretary Federico Gard, vocales Tomas Acevedo, Emilio Obligado, Francisco R Guena, Bonifacio Navarro and Juan Frugoni.

Advices from Rio Janeiro announce the failure in that market of the well-known firm of Azamberja and Co.

An establishment in Nueve de Julio, close to Fuerte General Paz, measuring 3 leagues, with 2600 cows, 6000 sheep, 300 mares, etc, has been sold for

125000 m/n. Seller Lopez and buyers Doll, Robio and West.

Cattle for the Rosario markets are quoted at the following prices:

1st pick	\$22 per head
2nd do	\$20-21 do
3rd do	\$18-19 do
Sheep	\$2 do

Mr William Mooney, an estanciaero from Pergamino who has arrived in town, states that the losses of stock in his district were not so heavy as first stated; still he thinks that in some districts the losses of stock have been fully up to those of the disastrous year 1859.

The prospectus of a joint-stock electric light company started in this city has been sent around. The capital will be fixed at 500000 m/n in 1000 shares of 500 m/n each. The company proposes to illuminate the city with Edison's incandescent light. Provisional board: Mr F Sassenberg, Dr E D Parodi, Dr J A Terry, Engineer J M Burgos, Dr A V Lopez.

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

London July 15. The colonial wool auctions closed here, of the 34000 bales offered for sale nearly all were disposed of. Compared with the opening prices there is a rise of 5 o/o. There was a large attendance and great animation: the market remains firm.

'La Tribuna Nacional' has received the following important telegrams dated July 14th:

London. The animation in the wool market continues. Australian superior washed is quoted at 33d per lb, medium do unwashed at 30d, Uruguayan unificada closed at 67 1/3 o/o.

Paris. The tallow market is very quiet, the boucherie is worth 54 fcs per 100 kilos.

Antwerp. Buenos Aires prime wool of 36 o/o yield is worth fcs 1.72 1/2 unwashed. River Plate best tallow fcs 58 per 100 ks.

Havre. Buenos Aires wool prime class 'bonne et belle' is worth fcs 5.05 per kilo washed.

Bordeaux. There is much animation in the sheepskin market, Bs Aires long wool skins are quoted at fcs 1.45 pe 100 ks.

Liverpool. River Plate maize is quoted at 4s per 100 lb, beef tallow 24s per 112 lb.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

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

## Hides.

Sheepskins consumo .....	330 mls.
Corderitos .....	087 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6-60
Horse hides .....	2.35
Cow hides .....	4.40
Maize, white shelled ..	2.65
Maize, yellow .....	2.00

## ONCE.

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

## Hides.

Cow hides .....	3.80 m/n
Horse hides .....	2.15
Horse Hair .....	5.10
Nonatos .....	2.60
Calfskins .....	—

## Sheepskins.

Consumo .....	per kilo 2.70 mls.
Pelados per kilo .....	1.65 mls.
Corderitos .....	la do .....
caena .....	0.67 m/n

## Wheat.

	Per 100 kilos
Candael with bag .....	4.20
South with bag .....	4.45
Coast with bag .....	4.50
Rosario .....	3.60

## Maize.

Morocho with bag .....	2.05
White, shelled with bag ..	—
100 kilos .....	0.00
Yellow, with bag .....	2.00

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	131.80
Saturday .....	131.90
Monday .....	131.90
Tuesday .....	131.70
Wednesday .....	131.10

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo 35	
ler aparte vacas y novillos carne y sebo 10 18	
Id 2° 7 9.00	
Flaco chancheria 3 5	
Cueros de buey 8.00	
Cueros de vaca 3.60 4.00	
Id de novillo 5.20 6.20	
Terneros grandes 9.00	
Id chicos 7	
Id mamones 2.50	
Capones 1.60 2.20	
Novillos para invernada 10 11	
Id para saladero 10 13	
Se carnearon para el abaste 625 animales y 41 terneros	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

BRETT—On the 13th July, at 1175 calle Mejico, the wife of Santiago Brett of a son.

## MARRIAGES

WALLACE, MARTIN—On the 15th July, at the College Church, Buenos Aires, John Gillespie Wallace, eldest son of John Wallace Barryhead, Renfrewshire, to Mary Martin, of Westmeath, Ireland.

Scotch papers please copy.

BOGUE, SCALLY—On the 29th June, at the residence of the bride, by Rev Father Purcell, Frederick Bogue second son of the late Mr Frederick Bogue of Kent, England, to Mary Scally, second daughter of Mr James Scally of Ensenada.

## DEATHS

HALLIGAN—On the 14th July, at the residence of her father, Mercedes, Margaret, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Edward Halligan, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, and deeply regretted by all her sorrowing family and many friends, aged 20 years. May she rest in peace.

O'CONNELL—On the 11th July, at Carmen de Areco, fortified by the rites of the Church, Catherine, beloved wife of John O'Connell, senr, aged 19 years. R. I. P.

MURRAY—On the 19th July, at his residence in Carmen de Areco, Michael J. Murray, aged 31 years. R. I. P.

MATTERSON—On the 10th July, in Frayle Muerto, Thomas Key Matterson, aged 30, youngest son of William Matterson, M. D., York. R. I. P.



## MONTH'S MIND

KATE B. GARRAHAN, R. I. P. DIED JUNE 25th, 1887

Masses for the eternal repose of her soul will be said in the Parish Church of Lujan on Wednesday the 27th of July. The High Mass will be at 10 a.m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

## DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

## ALMACEN DE LA GERMANIA

## P. F. LOB

101 - CALLE PERU - 103

## TEA &amp; COFFEE STORE

Coffee from Moha, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Bourbon, Youngs, Caracillo, and Brazil, roasted and ground every day. — Tea, Congou, Souchoy, Souchoy-Congou, No 27, and Caravan Tea, No 500. — A general supply of Comestibles and Liquors. — Speciality in Preserves, Hams, Cheese, etc. — Soucrot from Strasbourg at 25 cents per kilo, superior quality recently received.

FRESH BUTTER every day. Prices moderate — Articles despatched gratis to the residence of the purchaser. Telephonic Union No 238. j20a20

## LONDON

## RIVER PLATE BANK

## BUENOS AIRES

LONDON—PARIS—ROSARIO—MONTEVIDEO

## OPERATIONS

Letters of Credit  
Discounts  
Bills of Exchange  
Telegraphic Transfers  
Remittances to Europe  
Remittances of interest on stocks  
Remittances to the Interior  
Deposits in Moneda Legal  
Deposits in Oro Sello  
Deposits of Cédulas and other Stocks  
Purchase of Cédulas and other Stocks  
Sale of Cédulas and other Stocks

## INTEREST RATES

	ALLOWED	m. legal oro sellado
Deposits at sight ..	3 o/o	2 o/o
Do 30 days' notice ..	3 1/2 o/o	3 o/o
Do 90 days fixed ..	5 o/o	4 o/o

Advances in Current Account .....

H. G. ANDERSON  
Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887 j20pm

## BOURG Y NUÑEZ

## MUY IMPORTANTE

De un riquísimo campo central

¡Al Norte!

## PARTIDO DE CAMPANA

A tres leguas del embarcadero y del Rio Parana, campo conocida por de Bellera circunvalenciado por las cañadas Romero y de Lacruz. Proximo a la linea del tramway rural del Sr Lacroze, campo inmejorable para agricultura 10 mismo que para invernada y pastoreo. Aguadas permanentes. Dividido en dos fracciones: la 1ª se compone de 70 cuerdas cuadradas o sean cuatrocientos once metros 10 cents de frente a la cañada de la Cruz por 2900 metros de fondo es decir hasta dar sobre la cañada Romero teniendo a mas un cuerpo de estancia con 2000 plantas frutales y 1500 a 2000 saucos, con edificio de material y techo de paja de 5 a 6 habitaciones, corrales, etc.

La 2ª se compone de una estension de 160 cuerdas teniendo a su favor de 15 a 20000 saucos, haciendo frente por el costado Sud-Este a la cañada Romero y por el costado Norte con la cañada de la Cruz hasta llegar a la influencia de estos Rios. Este campo tiene por linderos por el Sud-Este Don Roberto Kelly, por el Norte Santiago Scully y Saturnino Diaz y Sud-Oeste con los herederos de Hilario Correa.

## ¡Sin Base!

EL MIERCOLES 10 DE AGOSTO  
A las 2 p.m. en punto

Se vendera en remate publico a su mas alto postor, en Buenos Aires capital de la Republica y en mi casa calle San Martin 82, las dos fracciones de tierra arriba espresadas en uno o en dos lotes a gusto de los interesados, pues concepto esta opcion de utilidad, por hallarse las dos fracciones casi colindantes. Titulos perfectos garantidos. Por planos e informes a los rematadores, San Martin 82, escritorio 8. Buenos Aires

aj1910

## SALTO ARGENTINO

DR WOOLMER begs to announce that he has succeeded to Dr Greene's practice in this town j10pm

## TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH



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

## SOLD BY

W. SCHNEIDEWIND & CO.

188-MAIPU-188

BUENOS AIRES

j20a21



## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST,  
THE HANDIEST,  
AND THE BEST  
AS A  
CURE AND PREVENTIVE  
OF SCAB

IT HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT USE FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS AND IS NOW APPLIED TO OVER 40,000,000 SHEEP ANNUALLY

It dissolves instantly in cold water and does not stain the wool

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:

'Estancia La Buscada, Maipu, July 10 1887  
Having had experience of Cooper's Powders for the last three years, I can certainly testify to its good qualities as a cure for scab, both in the bath and by hand curing. I find it is the surest and the cheapest of all the dips that I have tried, and I may say that I have tried almost every other dip in the country. I can also testify to its safety, for I have used it both on sheep and lambs in the same way that I would use any other dip, and without losing any. I have found it quite effectual at the strength recommended by the manufacturer. (signed) MICHAEL MORAN

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

J. B. WANKLYN, 77 MAIPU, BS. AIRES  
a15j15

## MACCALLUM &amp; CO.

20 - CALLE PERU - 22

## RELINQUISHING BUSINESS

IN LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS

Are now offering all their recently received

## NEW WINTER GOODS AT COST PRICE

Purchasers will be given the regular selling price and the cost price so that they will be able to realise whether the goods are cheap or not

## THE STOCK IS NEARLY ALL NEW

and comprises plain and fancy goods, English and French manufacture

## LADIES' JERSEYS

are also offered at VERY LOW prices, in many cases LESS THAN COST PRICE, as an inspection will convince

The stock to select from is very large, and prices run from \$2 to \$1000. LADIES' DOLMANS and Jackets in Silk and Cloth are offered at reduced prices. EIDER DOWN QUILTS in Silk and Cotton, all sizes, are all reduced from regular selling price. Ladies' SEAL MUFFS and Muff and Bag combined from \$3. Boy's JERSEY SUITS at \$5. VELVETEEN, black and all colors, at 70 cents wide width, formerly \$1.

## MACCALLUM &amp; CO.

20 & 22 CALLE PERU

j8tf

## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND

R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampert &amp; Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Dunkirk and London  
(Direct)

HORROX Rendle July 24  
Carrying the Belgian Mails

—

Liverpool

MEATH Ormiston July 28

Loading in the River Parana.

—

Rio Janeiro & New York

(Direct)

Rosse Henning July 30

—

First and Third class Passages to

Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp

and towns in Great Britain. Reductions

made in favour of Families and companies.

First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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

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

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

—

" Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

—

" San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

—

" San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

—

" Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

JAGUAR  
WANTED to purchase two Jaguar cubs for a zoological garden in England. Apply to this office



## BOSCH