

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 30.

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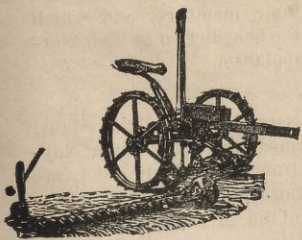
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## TELEGRAMS

London, July 28.

Mr Balfour, in the House of Commons, said that the statistics of crime did not show a serious state of things in Ireland but that the action of the Government was founded on information derived from responsible officers (liars and informers).

In the discussion in Committee on the land bill, Sir Charles Russell suggested that persons ejected should be replaced as care-takers, giving them six months in that character for recovering their property. He thought that this would put an end to at least one fourth of the ejectments. Mr. Healy asserted that such an arrangement would increase rather than diminish the ejectments. Every argument to the contrary was a false and lying pretence. The Chairman called upon Mr M Healy to moderate his language, but Mr Healy insisted that the clause was hostile and a mortal blow at the tenant. In fact, the procedure in ejectment was inconvenient for the landlords without protecting the tenants. The clause would facilitate ejectments and increase them enormously.

The Porte is desirous of negotiating directly with England for the arrangement of the Egyptian question, without consulting the other Powers.

In all political circles an immediate dissolution of Parliament is considered certain.

The Queen has declined to accept the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

In a riot, in Limerick, several policemen and farmers were injured.

In the House of Commons, Mr Smith suggested that the progress of the Land Bill should be accelerated. Mr O'Kelly proposed that six months' notice to quit should be necessary prior to an ejectment, afterwards be reduced to one month and the proposal was accepted.

Sir William Harcourt asked the speaker to make use of his authority for preventing systematic insults and provocations to the Opposition on the part of

the Government. He was called to order by the speaker.

Mr Healy was suspended for a fortnight.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Norwich, warned the Conservative party to be ready for a probable dissolution of Parliament.

Colonel King Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, said in the Commons that only the clauses of the Coercion act in reference to assaults on the police and possession by violence had been proclaimed in Dublin.

The rumour that the Russians are supporting the Republican movement in Bulgaria is confirmed.

Prince of Battenberg has been named commander of the iron-clad Dreadnought, promoted over the heads of many senior officers. It is thought the Radicals will make a State question of it in Parliament.

It is officially announced that Emperors William and Francis Joseph will meet at Gastein on August 8th.

Mr Gladstone said that at the last election the Unionists had only a majority of 76,000 votes, and if the Liberals gained 150,000 votes they would have a majority in the Chamber.

Great emigration from Central Russia. Small owners and tenants are all flocking to Western Siberia, where there is a demand for tillage and grazing. An agricultural crisis is feared. It is said Government is thinking of stopping the exodus.

The Liberals have won again in an election in Gloucester. Samuelson had 4,286 votes and Wyndham 2,736.

The city of Peshabad, in the Ounjab, is infected with the worst type of cholera. In July 300 deaths.

The Afghan insurgents have blocked the roads between Candahar and India.

The elections which took place in the district of Bridge-ton (Glasgow) rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr Russell, who in the last election obtained 4430 votes against 3567 obtained by the Conservative candidate, resulted in the election of George Otto Trevelyan, Gladstonian, who obtained 4654 votes against 3535 obtained by the Conservative. The increase in the number of Gladstonian votes has caused a panic amongst the Unionists. The Home-rulers are rejoicing and the Ministerialists admit the probability of a change in their Irish policy. The Gladstonians are becoming so powerful that it is believed the Government will not dare carry out the coercion law.

The Emir of Afghanistan in a proclamation declares the English are ready to support him against his rebel subjects. The enemies of the Emir say in this he is playing his last card.

Paris, July 30.

Boulanger's seconds, Count Dillon and General Fournet, left Clermont-Terrand to challenge Ferry.

General Boulanger has asked permission from the Government to challenge M. Ferry to fight a duel on account of his recent speech at Epinal. Afterwards he sent the challenge.

The Minister of War has forbidden the military bands to play the Boulanger March.

Deputy Laur has sent a challenge to M. de Cassagnac, and he has published a letter which he wrote to his seconds giving the names of the 84 French generals who, according to General Boulanger, had invited him to execute a coup d'état. The letter says that M. de Cassagnac may read the list at the place

fixed for the duel in case he should make his appearance there, and it also accuses Cassagnac of having hid himself in an underground cellar during the battle of Sedan.

The Government has resolved to spend 125 millions of francs in completing the great work in the Seine. The new loan for the Panama Canal was issued. It is said that the result was unsatisfactory, for which reason the Bourse closed weak. Panama Canal shares, though artificially sustained, fell 10 francs. Subscriptions were received for only two thirds of the loan, but M. de Lesseps says that this will be sufficient.

M. Delafosse denies the truth of Deputy Laur's statement that Delafosse had made proposals to Boulanger to head a coup d'état in favour of a restoration of the monarchy.

Berlin, 31.

Russia continues her hostile measures against Germany, especially as regards the law on lands and the residence of Germans in Russia. Germany replies with reprisals and the Press will renew its campaign against the Russian bonds. Prince Bismarck's suggestions to M. de Giers for improving the situation have been rejected and there is much irritation existing in both countries.

It is said that Prince Ferdinand will leave in a day or two for Bulgaria and will take the oath at Tirnova as Prince of the country.

Washington, 1.

President Cleveland has agreed to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The disputed territory is that through which the proposed Nicaragua Canal would be made.

Rome 31st.

The President of the Council, Sr Depretis, died on the 29th July at Stradella, and the event has caused a painful impression all over Italy.

The surviving Ministers have presented their collective resignation.

8 days, national mourning has been decreed for the death of Depretis.

Great numbers of foreigners have arrived at Stradella to see Depretis' remains. The Municipality of Stradella has voted unanimously 10000 liras to erect a statue in the vicinity.

Santiago de Chili, 29.

The cholera has appeared at Angol on the border of Araucania and there were 11 cases and 3 deaths on the 27th.

Malta, 3rd.

Cholera has appeared here; two deaths yesterday.

Rome, 3rd.

Ashomage to the memory of Depretis, his remains will be interred here.

Paris, 3rd.

It has been agreed that Boulanger and Ferry are to fight with pistols, but the latter's seconds emphatically refuse to agree to the conditions proposed by their adversaries.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

### CONCORDIA

A most extraordinary trial has taken place here. Some time ago a newspaper called 'El Amigo del Pueblo' published very serious allegations against Sr Gelabert and the brothers Pene, the Gefé Politico, the Judge of first instance and the defender of Minors of the town of Monte Caseros.

Amongst other matters it was stated that on the 20th June last, at 5 p. m., a party of police entered the house of Sra Lucia Ferreira, a widow, who lived on a chacra at Monte Caseros, with her son (who was absent at the time) and her three daughters, Desideria, Josefina and Margarita, aged respectively 16, 15 and 12. The police required Sra Ferreira to give up her daughters and in spite of her resistance she and her two eldest daughters were carried off to the central police office. Some hours later Sra Ferreira was delivered to the outrages of the guard and the two girls were taken to the house of the brothers Pene. The child Margarita was not seen by the soldiers having hid herself under a bed, and when the soldiers returned to look for her she had taken refuge in the house of the Brazilian Consul. The two elder girls having been brought here on Saturday, their mother applied to the Judge of First Instance for an order that they should be restored to her; the Judge made the order and the Chief of Police was directed to enforce it, but in the meantime the girls had fled to Salto.

Various other victims of Gelabert and the brothers Pene were ready to give evidence against them:—Antonio Podesta, secretary of the Municipality of Casero, who was put in the 'cepo colombiano'; Antonio Gomez Porto, barbarously stabbed by Neyro, the chief of gendarmes, and afterwards put in the 'barra' for thirty-six hours and robbed of his money, clothes and boots; Antonio Notorianini, a tailor, fastened to the bar by the neck and feet for 41 hours, then beaten by Neyro in the barracks and afterwards put in the 'cepo de campana'; Domingo Luarda, tinman, put in the 'barra' for having asked the Gefé Politico to pay an account which he owed; Eduardo Rubira, unlawfully arrested, paid Emilio Pené \$ 132 to be released; Regis Martinez, cook of Mouzo hermanos, accuses the police of trying to take away his daughter, 12 years of age; Emilio Perrone, a bricklayer, was put in the 'cepo' and beaten; Manuel Ortiz, a butcher, swindled by the chief of Police, who got supplies of meat under the pretence that he was buying for the Government; Cesar Diaz, a boy 11 years of age, a son of Manuel Diaz who was persecuted to death; the police seized the boy, but he escaped by jumping into the river and swimming to a boat which took him to Santa Rosa.

For the publication of these acts Mendez was accused of libel. The trial took place in the theatre (!) on Tuesday. Over 1000 persons assembled. Several witnesses were called who corroborated the charges made by editor Mendez. He was deferred by Dr Gil. After a half an hour the jury acquitted Mendez of the charge of libel and the verdict was received with loud and long continued applause. The consequence of the verdict was that the J P and many other officials have been turned out of office. Mendez gave a grand ball to celebrate the triumph of justice.

### TUCUMAN

The Chamber of Deputies has been constituted. Dr. Eliseo Canton has been elected President; the vice-presidents are Drs. Juan L. Nogueiras and Vicente Padilla. The President of the Senate, Don Ambrosio Nogueiras, acting as Governor, has appointed Don Simon Boreas as Minister of Government and of Finance.

The interventor, Dr. Zavalia, delivered an address at the opening of the Legislature, in which

he recapitulated the incidents of the Revolution and the steps which he had taken as Interventor to effect a free election of the representatives of the Province. He said that it would have been morally and materially impossible to restore the deposed authorities, because they had no supporters in the province and if they had been replaced they would again have been turned out and permanent intervention would have been necessary to sustain them. The election of Governor will be made in due course without any intervention on the part of the National Government.

### ROSARIO

Luis Chapeaurge & Co will establish a large water mill on the Carcaraña. Satisfactory reports about the wheat crops are received from the colonies.

A trial of the electric light was made in several houses, with a good result.

The official value of the imports in July was \$ 1,237,411 and of exports \$ 1,952,479. The tramways carried 239,000 passengers. The embankment of the West Santaferino railway has passed San José de la Esquina.

The Senate committee has rejected the proposal for the canalization of the Salado.

### CORDOBA.

The half year's balance sheet of the Provincial Bank shows a considerable profit; the shares are at 202. The Government will ask permission from the Legislature to contract for the execution of the railway to Cruz de la Eje.

Another large pipe and tile manufactory has been established here. In a short time the local consumption will be more than supplied and pipes and tiles will be exported to the amount of \$ 2,000,000 a year, the price being about \$ 25 per 1000. The shares of the Provincial Bank are at 204 firm.

### URUGUAY

Some of the San José colonists have planted more than 60 squares with good grape vines and a cellar is being constructed for 1500 hectolitres of wine from the next harvest.

The Association La Colonizadora has been formed with a capital of \$ 1,000,000, to buy lands and establish agricultural colonies. The National Bank affair has been quietly settled by appointing new employees.

The German steamer Uarda from the Pacific has brought from Punta Arenas the captain and crew of the bark Orion, which was wrecked at Cape Chester, on her voyage to Valparaiso. They left the ship in three boats and took 29 days to arrive at Punta Arenas when their provisions were almost exhausted.

### JUAREZ

Yesterday, in the absence of the Intendant, the president of the council went to the Intendancy, expelled the employees, and took possession of the cash, etc.

Mr Wm O'Brien had a long interview with Mr Paruell in the House of Commons. He was greatly pleased with the improvement he found in Mr Paruell's health. Mr O'Brien will leave for the continent and will not take his seat for a week yet at the earliest.

The 'Daily Telegraph', of Quebec, dated Tuesday, June 14 says — The Parliamentary correspondent of 'The Election' furnishes details of the scandalous expenditure charged by Lord Lansdowne to the Dominion of Canada, outside of his annual salary of \$ 50,000.



THE WORLD-FAMED

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THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

July 31, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

If any evidence were wanting that liberty and self-government in this country are sadly misunderstood, and taken to mean quite different things from what they really are, I might point you to Tucuman and ask: Where is the fulfilment of the patriotic prophesy?—Where is the grave of tyranny? and: How can tyranny have a grave here when it is here that it is spending its strength and making its dominion felt? These questions however are merely suggested by the facts of the case as they stand, and most assuredly not by expediency or necessity of any kind. Any people willing to submit to such a usurpation as that which has been inflicted upon this province, neither knows what liberty is nor deserve to enjoy so great and precious a boon. The chances are that if it were enjoyed under the circumstances, it would speedily develop into unbridled license, as it did in Montevideo under Santos, and as it has done on more than one occasion already in this country. I do not say this with the view of palliating the grievous offense committed against the law and the country by the National Government in its treatment of Tucuman of late, but merely by way of explanation of the singular indifference of the people concerning a question that is truly of the most vital interest to all the people. For my part I can only see in such events the elements of future trouble, the most dangerous precedents, and the sure occasions of discord in the future throughout the republic. The history of the deposition of Governor Posse of Tucuman and of the subsequent intervention by the National Government, is a history of shame that will cast an indelible reproach upon the present administration, and upon the system of which it is the outcome, and if I cannot palliate it I most certainly cannot attempt to excuse it. In the meantime the tragic events of the past few weeks are being rapidly forgotten, and the people are accommodating themselves to the new order of things just as if nothing had happened, and as if their soil had not been stained with innocent blood. These things however come home to roost, and I am much mistaken if the National Government does not feel

itself compelled to authorise a few more interventions here. Trade, of course, and everything connected therewith is almost at a standstill, and we may consider ourselves well off if we recover the shock we have received through recent politics in the course of the next ten or more years.

The great want of our people is to learn what politics are; to realise that their science is intended to lead to something far higher and nobler and more to be desired than place, power, or personal wealth. We need political education, and until we have this it cannot be expected that we will be able to realise the difference between a real and sham institutions, or honest and dishonest interpretations and applications of the law. And after all, under the circumstances, may we not say with White-chapel: 'What's the odds so long as we're happy.'

Governor Galvez has obtained leave of absence to take a run down to Buenos Aires, and Col. Zavalla is acting as Governor in his absence. The political wire-pullers of the province have proclaimed H. E. leader of the 'Club del Pueblo' throughout the province, and I understand the name of that political centre is to be changed to that of 'Club Autonomista,' which certainly sounds more appropriate for a club in which the 'pueblo' in the broadest sense of the term has nothing whatever to do. This I suppose means what Mrs. Malaprop calls a continuation of a Galvanised policy in this province for at least another four years, or as long as the Provincial and National Governments find it suits their interests to keep up the partnership. Should this cease, the same people who have lately been falsely represented as going into ecstasies over the Governor and his policy will, with no more truth, be represented as those of Tucuman have been, as upsetting the Autonomistas and putting some more malleable kind of 'istas' in their place.

The newly-ordained priest, the Rev. Father Ayala, O.S.F., sang his first Mass on Tuesday at the Franciscan convent, where a large and influential congregation attended to offer their congratulations to their gifted young countryman who, it is hoped, may be spared for many years to display the beauties of holiness before a generation in which examples of self-renunciation such as his are unhappily of rare occurrence.

The Rosario Municipality has submitted the different proposals for the drainage and sewerage works to the municipal engineers, who together with Mr. Wm. White, C.E., are commissioned to study them and report on their merits at their earliest possible convenience.

Several very successful experiments with electric lighting have been made during the week and some of the largest business houses and public works have decided to adopt it as their principal means of illumination.

The Cooperative Stores Society started by Mr. G. B. Gordon, has been formed, and already has disposed of some 10,000 mpn of shares. Mr. John Eggington has been elected president of the society and Don Jacinto Fernandez, Don Aquiles Chiesa, Don J. Shonn are among the committeemen. I think the prospects of the concern could hardly be more satisfactory than they are.

Great distress continues to be reported from all the surrounding country. It is believed that the mortality among the sheep and cattle exceeded that of last August, many estancieros having been left between night and morning without an animal to kill for breakfast.

It is almost impossible to get any eatable meat in the markets, and what there is to be had costs 10 cents per pound. At this rate it is terribly hard for the poor to live, for when they lose their beef.

There is to be a Christy Minstrel entertainment here on the 29th (the eve of Sta. Rosa) for the benefit of the English Literary Society of Rosario, and I understand the German residents are getting up a grand concert under the direction of Professor Hohn for the benefit of the Anglo-German Infirmary in this city. Both of these objects are well worthy of support, and I have no doubt but they will be very generously supported by those for whose benefit they are intended. There was a grand ball on Thursday evening at the hospitable residence of Mr. Fisher, the popular manager of the C. A. Railway. About 160 persons were present, and dancing was kept up till past 4 on the following morning. It is hardly necessary to say that all the arrangements were in keeping with the most perfect taste, and that the utmost cordiality and goodfellowship prevailed among those present.

The leading Spaniards are preparing a grand banquet at which they purpose entertaining the officers of the splendid Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel now on a visit to this port.

The Club Industrial is engaged in preparations for the coming exhibitions at Santa Fe and Parana, where it is hoped to make quite a show notwithstanding the reverses suffered of late in every department of rural industry.

A curious question is being discussed just now in reference to the sale of land effected by the Vicar of Rosario, Rev. Dr. Cordoba, to the Municipality, and the purpose to which the proceeds are to be applied.

It appears that the land was given many years ago by the Correa family to the parish church of Rosario, alongside of which it lies, and doubtless with the intention of its serving whenever the same should be required, to increase the dimensions of that sanctuary. The Municipality wishing to build offices there purchased the property from Dr. Cordoba for 30,000 mpn, which it was intended to apply to the finishing of our poverty-stricken parish church, and if possible of the new little chapel of St. Joseph adjoining the Caridad hospital. This resolution however has been altered, owing to the demands of his Lordship Bishop Gelabert, who requires that the cash be handed over to the diocesan chapter to be applied to other purposes outside of this department. These are, as far as I can gather them, the facts of the case, and being so, I think it a great pity that the land was ever sold. Already the parish church is far too small to meet the requirements of the people, and had the land been kept it might well be employed in erecting an edifice that would have done credit to the country and supplied a want that is already sorely felt. As it is, I have no doubt but Bishop Gelabert is right in desiring the custody of so large a sum, and I think that if the matter were properly pla-

ced before his lordship he would not object to its being expended in accordance with the intentions of the donors.

There was a great fire here last Sunday night, when three shops were completely burned out and some thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed. Although the police and members of the volunteer fire brigade did their best to put it out it was next door to impossible for them to do anything owing to the utter want of water. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Only two of the three places burned were insured, and the uninsured one, a poor shoemaker who had recently established himself in business, is left quite destitute.

Most distressing accounts are received concerning the mortality of cattle in every part of the province of Entre Rios, but particularly from those on the littoral and on the low grounds. At Gualeguay and Gualeguychu alone it is estimated that one hundred thousand head of cattle and countless flocks of sheep have perished, so that many men who considered themselves well off only a few months ago have since been reduced to absolute poverty. When besides this the bad year suffered by the saladeros is taken into consideration, it is not hard to realise the distress that prevails here. Notwithstanding this however, preparations for the coming exhibition and fair are going actively ahead, and I have no doubt but ere another month has passed the storm and the losses it has occasioned will be all but forgotten save by the immediate sufferers, and they themselves will be working away to build up another competence.

From Concordia it is announced that at least 15,000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep succumbed to the effects of the storm.

Santos is reported to have bought an estancia measuring 4 leagues in this province, and his kind friends are industriously spreading the report that he means it as a rallying place for his political adherents, and the starting point of a future revolutionary expedition into the Banda Oriental.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

TARTAGAL

H. M'Leelan, in a letter to the 'Standard,' asserts that so far from Tartagal being a myth it is a very fertile and interesting district. He says:

'I started from Rosario de la Frontera, near Tucuman, and my explorations took me as far as Tartagal. From the first mentioned town northwards the country is broken and mountainous, particularly to the west, which is thinly wooded. Large tracts of this country are of Silurian formation. In other parts Devonian sandstone and other formations are met with. Towards the east the country is less mountainous and more thickly wooded. In striking out straight for Tartagal, we leave the towns of Salta and Jujuy to the west, passing through Campo Santo, an important town with a large population. There we find a large sugar-factory, distilleries, flour-mills, and other signs of industrial activity. Passing through San Pedro, Rio Negro, Ledesma, and San Lorenzo, all important settlements, you come to the town of Oran, which

is likely to advance much more rapidly than the other towns mentioned. The luxuriance of vegetation here, the abundance of fruit-trees, the immense forests, all catch your attention and convince you of the wonderful fertility of the soil. These forests stretch out to the north and north-east.

I have travelled a great deal through Rioja, Catamarca, and Tucuman, but I must confess that I never met any place to equal the department of Oran in fertility. Maize, mandioca, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, everything thrives here wonderfully. I have seen sugar-canes from 11 to 15 feet in height, and I was told the plantations are only renewed once in thirty years. The woods are rich in fine timber. Quebracho, palo blanco, algarrobo and the naya-cedar abound. The finest timber is to be found to the north of Oran, as far as Cenizas and Corralita. In some places the woods are so thick that I have counted 100 trees to the acre.

The territory which stretches from Oran to Tartagal, like that which I have explored on the Chaco frontier, is admirably suited for colonies. The fertility of this rich, black soil is almost beyond belief.

With regard to the mineral wealth of these parts, I have also a word to say. Gold has been found near Tartagal, and there are very large silver and copper deposits, which are bound to attract attention soon, and of which I have some very good samples. Although the upper part of the Bermejo has not yet been properly explored, I nevertheless am confident that a brilliant future is in store for these neglected spots.'

## THE GLADSTONE TESTIMONIAL

The testimonial to Mr. Gladstone, projected by the N. Y. World has just been completed by the Messrs. Tiffany. It is a magnificent work of art which both in design and execution could not be rivalled by the most famous European house.

The testimonial is a massive and solid square piece of sterling silver three feet in height and twenty-two inches in width, surmounted by a bust of the great statesman, which, in every line, is a striking likeness. The appreciation of Americans of Gladstone's great work for Ireland is symbolized by a graceful female figure, wearing a starspangled robe and having in the left hand an Irish harp, while the right is thrown around the base of the bust, placing on it a mass of shamrock leaves. The centre of the heavy square pedestal on which the bust rests contains in black letters the words 'Home Rule', with the Roman facies and scales of justice. Around this is a laurel wreath of victory and the inscription, which reads:

William Ewart Gladstone, testimonial presented by American admirers.

This rests on a background of Celtic character, and the Celtic in ornamentation pervades the entire design. On the back of the piece is the date of the presentation, 1887, below which is a border composed of alternate stars and shamrocks. The lower border of the front of the piece shows the lamp of learning and the word 'Sapientia', and grouped with it is the Hawarden axe. Over the lamp is the coat of arms of Christ Church College, Oxford, with the words 'double first' in

the ornament to commemorate the success of Gladstone in both classics and mathematics. The head of Homer in bold relief suggests the classic learning, while that of Demosthenes suggests his power as an orator. Below the inscription is a shield which bears the Gladstone coat of arms behind which is a large and bold palm bunch of success.—N. York Tablet.

## THE IRISH IN LONDON

The Very Rev. William Lockhart, O.C., recently delivered a lecture in the Parochial Hall, Ringsend, Dublin, on the above subject, for the benefit of St. Patrick's Literary Institute. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who presided, in introducing the lecturer, said Father Lockhart was not an Irish priest, but he was a priest with an Irish heart and with Irish principles (applause).

In the course of his lecture Father Lockhart said, he had been giving a very satisfactory account of their country in London, but there were two sides to the picture, and he would not be honest if he did not give the other side. There were about 200,000 in the diocese of Westminster, and in the diocese of Southwark, across the river, there were 100,000. The Easter Communion in 1886 amounted to 74,416, a good deal, but it might be more. In 1833 there were 33 Catholic priests in London, and now there were 350 Catholic priests in London. Twenty years ago there were 3,500 in Catholic schools in London, and there were now in London Catholic schools 11,145 children. This was due to the great exertions of Cardinal Manning, and now all the Boards of Guardians in London were contributing towards the support of Catholic orphans to the same extent as towards the support of Protestant orphans. This work was accomplished by Cardinal Manning, who had broken down the inveterate prejudice of the guardians, mainly through his influence with the masses of the English people (applause). It was said that though there were a quarter of a million of Irish Catholics in London, there was a large proportion of Irish people in London, the children of Irish parents, who know nothing of religion, men who 'cotton' with the Irish in all public movements because they felt they belonged to the same race, but still who knew nothing of religion. He did not blame these people. He blamed the unjust laws which drove them from their native valleys, and the economic laws from which their country suffered. They did right to combine and to use the means placed in their hands to obtain liberty to live in their own land; combine peaceably with the grand movement which was going on through the country, in which they were led by their members, and which had the benediction of their clergy (applause).

Messrs. Jovis and Maupassant, who made recently a balloon voyage from Paris to Holland, are making preparations, by permission of the Government, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, in the month of October. They will start from New York and hope to be able to make the passage in 50 hours. Jovis, some time ago, crossed the Mediterranean in a balloon from Marseilles to Algiers.



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3025 tons, 600 horse-power  
Will sail on  
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Taking cargo and passengers for  
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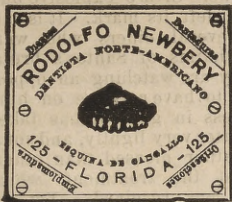
To sail on  
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Touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro,  
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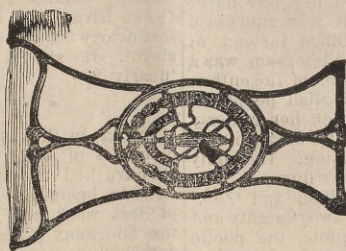
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To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
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Our Extract contains 7 pct of Nicotine  
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Arata, City Analyst. A large number  
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SOLD BY  
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BUENOS AIRES

j21o21

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Good references.—Apply to 'A. L.' at  
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Coffee from Mocha, Martinique, Puerto  
Rico, Bourbon, Youngs, Caracolillo,  
and Brazil, roasted and ground every  
day. — Tea, Congou, Souchong, Sou-  
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No 500. — A general supply of Comest-  
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FRESH BUTTER every day  
Prices moderate — Articles despatched  
gratis to the residence of the purchaser  
Telephonic Union No 238  
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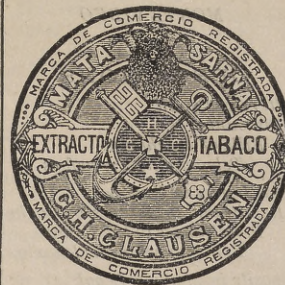
## ARRECIFES IRISH UNION

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

## DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of law-  
yer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Of-  
fice hours 11 to 5 daily.

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## MATA SARNA DIP

NON-POISONOUS

The most efficacious and cheap-  
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GARRAPATAS, MANQUERA,  
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other domestic animal

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY THE  
SOLE IMPORTER

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Messrs Duggan, Ham, Casey, etc., etc., is on sale in casks of 150 kilos  
and drums of 30 kilos. Sole importer G. H. Clausen, Piedad 74.

\* See Testimonials at my office

m14j14

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21 Corrientes has been transferred from  
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that the old clients will continue to pa-  
tronise it. He invites persons arriving  
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trial. Terms moderate. a1m10

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Marvellous colour being perfectly  
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has been tested by the most celebrated  
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## BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that  
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Flashing point 150°.

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accommodated with furnished rooms,  
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FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES  
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
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151-SAN MARTIN-151

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MODERATE PRICES

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Opposite Colon Theatre

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for winter wear, also a good assortment  
for camp. We specially recommend our  
camp customers to avail themselves of  
this good opportunity for getting good  
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A call respectfully solicited. m1j9

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that has ever been invented; it is light  
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the double T or any that has ever yet  
been invented, and requires much less  
labor to put up. They are made with  
either round holes or slots. Barillas  
with round holes have a slot hole at the  
top and one at the bottom, and by  
stretching the top and bottom wire,  
then fixing all the barillas at the re-  
quired distances on the top and bottom  
wires with nails, one man can draw the  
wires the whole distance. The wires  
for the barillas with the slot must be  
all stretched first, then place the barilla  
on the wire and fix same with nails, the  
holes can be put at any distance ac-  
cording to order; and if necessary a  
barbed wire can be fixed on the slo-  
hole on the top.

The iron is of the very finest quality,  
extra patent charcoal iron. The barillas  
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manufactured by Thomas Lee, calle  
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N.B.—In sending orders be sure to  
send the distance, size and class of wire.

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CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS

Wool and Produce Broker  
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H. G. ANDERSON

Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

130pm

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Los abonados tendrán el 10 o/o de rebaja. La secretaría del teatro por el abono está abierta desde las 12 a.m. hasta las 5 p.m.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887

The committee of the English Literary Society have again refused to call a meeting to decide as to the question of card playing, inasmuch as all the propositions made are unconstitutional, and Mr F Stearn in reply says the only resource now left is to appeal to the members to join in a general protest against what he calls the unconstitutional and despotic action of the committee. The coming general meeting will soon take place, and the

question at issue will then be decided. Whatever view the meeting may take of the action of the committee, we have no doubt the great majority will be opposed to card playing in the rooms of the Society.

Boulanger is angry because he has been called by Ferry a music hall deity, and he appeals to the arbitration of the sword or pistol by single combat. This confirms the truth of M Ferry's observation, for it is only the frequenters of the 'cafes chantants,' the 'roues,' and the 'sand-culottes' that admire duelling now-a-days. M Limbourg used much stronger language against Boulanger, for he publicly declared him a liar and gave unquestionable proof of the fact. Boulanger's base treatment of his benefactor the Duc d'Aumale, is not yet forgotten. If M Ferry wished to gain a great victory over his challenger he would treat him with contempt as M Limbourg did, and then leave him to enjoy the applause of his votaries in the music saloons.

It appears that the telegram sent by the British Minister resident here to congratulate the Queen on her jubilee day never reached her. It was addressed to the Foreign Office instead of Windsor. If the telegram was a genuine expression of the enthusiasm of the English people of Buenos Aires, then her Majesty has no reason to be disappointed in its misdirection. The only enthusiasts who figured here were Mr Pakenham and 'Zeb.' These were the two 'mighty and fortunate'—to quote the poetic words of Tennyson—whose privilege it was to sound the trumpet blast of loyalty, 'the thunders roaring in the distance,' the noise of which, though it was not heard across the Atlantic, found its way into the Paradise of Fools.

The numerous theatres of this city are occupied by different companies who sing or shout in different languages, and all are drawing full houses though the prices in most cases are very extravagant. A seat in the pit in Colon costs 6 dollars, and in the Politeama 4 m/n, and very often applicants for seats have to go away disappointed. Other companies have expressed a wish to visit us and take charge of our spare cash, but there is no room for them. No sooner is one band of actors off the boards than another is on. The Calles Corrientes and Esmeralda are nightly illuminated with electric light to guide the pilgrims into the temple of Italian song at the Politeama, of French opera bouffe at the Variedades, and the no less illustrious abode of dancing dogs and Japanese acrobats at Carlo's circus. Besides this there are several excellent concerts and private theatricals organised by enthusiastic amateurs. Only last night a very successful concert was sung at the Scotch school in calle Piedad, and we hear of others on the tapis. Verily Buenos Aires is the merriest city in the world, in spite of cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, and all the other evils to which flesh is heir.

'Les Portugais sont toujours gais, soit sont beaux soit sont laids.'

Sarmiento has received the crowning glory of his life. Whilst sitting in an orange grove in Paraguay, calmly reflecting on the downfall of Lopez and the instability of all human things, like Marius contemplating the ruins of Carthage, a 'chasque' arrived to announce that Don Domingo Faustino, ex-president and pedagogue, had been appointed honorary member of the popular library of Rioja. So overwhelmed was he by the news that he burst into tears of joy, and immediately wrote a rhapsodical epistle to a newspaper in Asunción, intended to be 'carmenescular' in honor of the gods whom Sarmiento adores. He saw no reason why he should

not write his own panegyric, 'as Nero when about to be "shot" lamented that Rome would lose in him a first-rate artist.' The ex-president's fertile imagination soon wandered into other subjects, and in his flippant way he treated of all persons and things, from St Michael the archangel to cholera in Mendoza. One remark especially attracted our attention, which contains a bitter irony and is the very essence of truth.

'It seems that only sickly spirits, the victims of neurosis, attain to power amongst us. Francia, Lopez, Rosas, were of this class; their minds were deranged; their brains were burned by a latent fever.' Nobody will deny this, but the 'gran escritor' might have added one name more to the last. Sarmiento had not the sanguinary and ferocious instincts of the trio mentioned above, but nobody who has studied his life will doubt that there is in him a tendency to insanity, and that the tendency is becoming stronger the older he grows.

'Dragran writes to correct a typographical error which slipped into his letter published in our issue last week. We represented him as stating that a wealthy estancieero living between Rivas and Suipacha had lost nearly 500 cattle in the late storm. It should have been 'nearly 200.'

Owing to the illness of some members of our printing staff, we have had considerable difficulty in bringing out the issue of last week, and this week of the SOUTHERN CROSS. English compositors are very scarce in Buenos Aires just now, and we were obliged to call in the aid of native workmen, who, of course, cannot be expected to 'set' English manuscript, though they make a fair attempt at reprint. We crave the kind indulgence of our readers for any errors or deficiencies they may note.

### TRIAL BY JURY

The trial of auditor Mendez in Concordia this week was a novelty in more ways than one. Therein was seen a sight rare in the Argentine Republic, of persons in high authority who were accused of heinous crimes, appealing to the tribunal of justice, and a jury of their countrymen bringing in a verdict against them. We often hear of grievous charges made by local newspapers against Justices of the Peace and other officials in provincial and camp towns, but, as a general rule, the authorities treat these charges with contempt. They act on the principle of Frederick the Great, who, when he was shown a lampoon published against his gracious or ungracious person, coolly remarked: 'My people may say what they like, and I do what I like.' It was considered the privilege of the officials to act the despot and of the newspapers to deal out wholesale abuse to them for so doing. Not unfrequently, however, the despot went a little further, and put a lock upon the human understanding by throwing his censor into gaol and stopping the printing-machine. It was thus that Governor Posse acted towards Bores in Tucumán recently, and therein he was guilty of an act which was taken as a pretext for upsetting him and his government. Posse's case, however, was an exceptional one, for his politics were antagonistic to the Central Government, and therefore they were glad of any excuse for getting rid of him. He would still be sitting on the tombstone of 'the grave of tyranny,' and Bores would be reposing under the sod or decorating the inside of the penitentiary, if he had been a friend of Juarez. But the trial in Concordia is a new departure in Argentine legal administration. In one of the most turbulent provinces, where it is believed that life and property are less secure than in any other in the Republic, a great act of justice has been fulfilled; a

great principle has been vindicated. In face of the most powerful influence the defender of the oppressed has come forth triumphant, and his conduct has been approved by a jury of his countrymen. Some people will be surprised, and we acknowledge we were, on hearing of a case tried by jury in the Argentine Republic. The constitution of this province contains an article which declares that the legislature shall adopt trial by jury as soon as it is feasible, but the legislative body have allowed this salutary counsel or command to remain a dead letter, in other words 'a delusion, a mockery and a snare.' In this respect we are far behind the Argentine Mesopotamia which has adopted the principle of trial by jury, at least in questions that concern the liberty of the press. We see no reason in the world why the 'palladium of freedom' should not be made more extensive, and why it should not be generally adopted throughout the Republic. At present the administration of the law is almost entirely in the hands of ignorant bashaws or ferocious partisans. Something after the style of the stipendiary magistrates and shoneen landlords who preside at the petty sessions in Ireland. This however must be said in favor of the Argentine 'tipo,' that he looks upon those brought before him as his countrymen, whereas the Irish Rhadamanthus generally regards all those accused of misdemeanors as aliens and inferior beings, who, if they have not done wrong are sure to do so some day, and therefore are worthy of castigation. It is a curious fact that while trial by jury seems to be in a fair way to establish itself in this country it should be suppressed by order of Cecil and Castlereagh in a land where Magna Charta has been proclaimed as the fundamental law. Let the English Government, under the direction of Salisbury, blot out the last vestiges of liberty if they will; such tyranny is sure to bring a retribution sooner or later, but those who know the worth of trial by jury should earnestly labor to implant it here. The day that the accused person feels that his case is in the hands of a dozen honest men chosen from amongst his fellow-citizens, will be a great and glorious day for the Argentine Republic. Instead of one editor like Mendez a hundred will start up, and the infamous 'caudillos' of the Gelabert and Pene stamp will disappear for ever.

### CIVILISATION & BARBARISM

The directors of the Banco Constructor opened a lot of workmen's houses in the Avenida Montes de Oca on Sunday. There are in all some 50 houses with 3 rooms in each, and it is said the rent will be 50 or 60 dollars per month! A fashionable, or at least a very respectable house, may be rented in the centre of Dublin or London for that sum. The question is: How can workmen pay this rent? The general wages for laborers in Buenos Aires is from 40 to 60 dollars per month. Clothing is very dear, and provisions cost just as much as in any city in Europe. If the entire of a man's wages is to be spent in the rent of a house, how can he supply the necessities of life, and how can he support a family? Economists of course will fall back on the Malthusian doctrine, but the Malthusian theories are wicked and absurd, and though individuals may, mankind in general will not, and no large community ever did, practise them. It is rather a gloomy prospect for the future of the laboring man in Buenos Aires, when for houses expressly built for the poorer classes a rent is charged equivalent to the entire earning of the poor man. Our boasted civilisation is not an unalloyed good. It benefits the sharper and the capitalist, but it is not at all certain that it is not a source of evil to the more ignorant and toiling portion of the community. It constructs palaces for the rich, but it denies

the poor man even the shelter of a humble cabin. Unless some radical change be made in our social system men will once more be driven to live in tents as the Indians are still doing. We shall then have civilisation and barbarism face to face—Sarmiento's ideal in epitome.

### ATTACK ON SANTOS

The Illustrious Generalissimo is ignominiously beaten

Santos has already got a small taste of the feeling which his countrymen in the River Plate entertain towards him. On Saturday, at the invitation of General Bosch, he paid a visit to his estancia at Marcos Paz. As he was returning to the city in the evening train he was accosted by one of the guards of the line named Campora. It appears that this individual is an ex-military man from the Banda Oriental. He was imprisoned on a charge of inciting to mutiny, and while in chains was unmercifully beaten by Santos. The Generalissimo recognised his former acquaintance and offered him his hand, but instead of the hand of friendship he received a blow on the cheek from Campora. Mr John Malcolm and other friends who accompanied Santos interfered, and thrust the aggressor out of the carriage. Santos then went out on the platform, pistol in hand, but though Campora stood near he did not fire, contenting himself with remarking 'that a decent person should not be provoked in this way,' to which Campora replied that Santos was not a decent person, but a robber and an assassin. Campora then abused Mr Malcolm, who with others acted as a guard of honor for Santos. The police appearing on the scene would have arrested Campora, but as the people present insisted on Santos also being arrested, both were let off. As the train was leaving the Illustrious was hissed; blood was flowing profusely from his cheek, as it happened that he received the blow on the very spot where Ortiz's explosive bullet had left its mark. It is said that several others who were once victims of Santos's brutal tyranny are watching an opportunity to have revenge on him. The press in general has taken the matter very lightly, and some were rather pleased than otherwise at the treatment which Santos has received. Yet we think this is exactly the time when the authorities should be on the alert and the law should assert itself. Santos, however opprobrious his life and history, has not been guilty of any overt criminal action on Argentine soil, and his person should therefore be protected from assault as much as if he were known to be a man of honor and principle.

### THIRD-OWNERS AND RENT

Carmen de Arece,

July 25 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I beg once again the favor of your indulgence, to grant me space in your able journal for these few words in reply to 'Porteño,' as he appears not yet convinced of the great wrong in charging third-owners rent, owing to the clouds of misconception that hang on the borderland of his understanding; to try to dispel that cloud by any illustration of mine I fear will be unproductive of any result, as he appears by his statements not to be well versed in political economy.

'Porteño' says he would like to know what I meant by adding \$400 per month to the 'Patron's' gain after making out his profit. I fancy I added it to his capital and not to his gain; or does he confound one with the other as synonymous terms? Let me ask him is the third-owner's labor worth nothing? Is it not tantamount in value to the peon's



wages which is paid to him by his employers for minding the sheep? He saves the peon's wages by the third-owner taking charge of them, and consequently augments his capital, because had he to open his pursestrings, it would have a contrary effect, viz., decrease his capital. The value of the third-owner's labor for taking care of his patron's part of the sheep should suffice as rent. I think this explanation ought to be intelligible enough to any man of common understanding. So I shall not take back one word of the assertion I made in a former letter, viz., that any man who charges rent to a third-owner robs him of his labor.

'Porteño' asks if the third man does not think that he can make anything by minding sheep on thirds, why does the man take charge then? Why does a man buy sheep or land, or speculate in any kind of business, but to live and add to his exchequer? And should he not gain by the enterprise, no one will be found bold enough to ask him why did he purchase or why did he speculate? Such a question to ask reaches the climax of absurdity.

'Porteño' says that the estancieros or middleman does not rob because they force no man to mind their sheep on thirds. Should they do so, it would be slavery and not robbery. The landlords in this country, just as in our unfortunate motherland, want to grapple all, when they charge from \$16000 to 18000 to a man for the run of a flock of sheep and from \$4000 to \$5000 to a poor third-owner because they know they have to put up with it owing to competition and rise in land.

He says peons can be got these years for 10 mps per month; and he knows men to be minding sheep in 'toldos' this present winter for \$300 per month. I make no doubt of it; I also know them, but they are Neapolitanos from the sunny land of Italy. Estancieros employ them because they work cheaply.

He still persists in his opinion about Irishmen of the present day or new comers, as he calls them, being unable to do the work which Irishmen used to do 40 years ago, and says I need not ask what kind of work. I do ask, and wish to be informed. I often heard men say who were here in the days of Rosas, that he used to employ a number of Irishmen at Palermo in picking the worms off the orange trees. If that be the kind of labor he means, why, anyone could do it, and if he means 'ditching,' which I believe used also to be done in Rosas's reign; but ditches are no longer used as fences, wire fences having taken their place, so therefore he cannot mean that kind of labor. The class of men who immigrate to this country from Ireland is the farming class, and they can do all kinds of agricultural labor because they are trained to it from an early age. Who, in truth, can gainsay it that knows anything of Ireland or the Irish? Few men are fond of hard labor, and few ever become rich by it. Men grow rich, generally, by industry and economy, but not always, for a man may be ever so industrious and economical, still his enterprise may go contrary to his expectations and ruin him. Idlers, too, are to be found in every country, but the greatest idlers in any country are those who live on the poor man's industry and spend the fruits of his hard toil in dissipation and luxury.

Why does not 'Porteño' employ some of his 'paisanos' to do the work his father used to do 40 years ago, as there are plenty of them knocking around the country—such work as the new-comers refused to do?

'Porteño' appears not to believe all my statements, neither do I endorse all his opinions, so we are on pretty equal terms.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

P. C.

Don Ataliva Roca has brought an action for libel against the editor of 'El Nacional.'

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, July 2.

Mr. Davitt has addressed a letter to a number of the representative men in the United States and Canada stating he anticipates the resignation of a large number of the Royal Irish Constabulary if the Coercion Act is put into operation, and that as the National League Executive had refused to encourage the movement he seeks to enlist their interest for such right minded constables. He suggests the formation of small 'committees' in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, and Chicago, to obtain employment for ex-constables.

A long letter from Archbishop Walsh appeared in the 'Freeman's Journal' regarding a telegram published from Rome concerning the Papal mission to Ireland. He says that it is a baseless concoction, that the nature of the mission has been most skillfully misrepresented, and that it has not been abandoned or postponed in consequence, or partly in consequence, of a remonstrance from him. No thought, he says, could well be farther from his mind than that of offering any remonstrance on the subject, and he repeats there is not the slightest element of truth in the statement from beginning to end.

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, is appointed to the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas, which was caused by the promotion of Chief Justice Morris to the Queen's Bench. Mr. John Gibson, Solicitor-General, becomes Attorney-General, and the renowned Peter O'Brien is getting his promotion to the Solicitor-Generalship in payment of his services as a packer of juries.

During the past year successful emigrants from Ireland to Canada and the United States sent presents in money to their friends and relatives in the old country amounting in all to £ 1,276,033. The remittances from Australia amounted to only £ 51,531; but it has to be remembered that of the 932 persons who emigrate on an average from this country daily, 700 go to Canada or the United States.

The London correspondent of the 'Irish Times' says—Reports are reaching London from the South of Ireland that secret societies are being actively organized in view of the Coercion Bill becoming law. I have it from a member of the Government that the strongest of these societies take the form of athletic associations, which are not organized on the lines of either crime or outrage, but will simply attempt to harass the Executive in their endeavour to put the new law in force. The new associations will commence their operations in as lawful a manner as circumstances will permit. This is from information in the possession of the Government.

A late number of, 'United Ireland' has the following friendly remarks on Sir George Trevelyan, who has just been returned for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow in the interests of Home Rule:

'Sir George Trevelyan does not believe that the great Liberal party of England has ceased to exist because Mr Chamberlain has deserted and reviled it. There is an old story told of an impudent schoolboy, who expected a long-established firm must put up its shutters because he withdrew his twopenny-halfpenny custom from the shop. This is Mr Chamberlain's delusion precisely, but it is not Sir George Trevelyan's. The motive and manner of Sir George Trevelyan's conversion is not necessary to question too closely. We have our own notion that frankly admitted error would have been more dignified than affected triumph. The concessions on which he set so much store were all open in committee on Mr Gladstone's Home Rule measure. Acting under Mr Chamberlain's treacherous influence, Sir George Trevelyan helped the ene-

emies of the principle to wreck the measure, break up the Liberal majority, and hand the country over to the reactionary Tory coercionists whom he now so vehemently denounces.

'But what is wanting at this juncture is not repentance but atonement, and the Liberal party will not question the line of reasoning which draws Sir George Trevelyan back to work with honesty and earnestness in the old cause.'

In reference to the action of the Pope in sending a Delegate Apostolic on a friendly mission to Ireland the 'Tablet' says:—'The Holy Father has received so many, and such contradictory reports as to the present condition of Ireland, that in his desire to know the truth and serve the cause of religion, he has now determined to send over a representative who is entirely free from all national prejudices, to confer with the bishops and clergy in a mission of peace to the Catholics of Ireland. The Holy Father has long been known to have a special sympathy for Catholic Ireland, and his present act is another proof of his special interest in this portion of his great flock. The choice of his Holiness has fallen upon Archbishop Persico, whose perfect mastery of the English language, and long and varied experiences in the English lands—in the United States, in Canada, and in British India, specially fit him for this important trust. His Grace's career has included delicate diplomatic mission in every part of the world. Archbishop Persico, therefore, goes to Ireland with a full knowledge and affection for its people, and with the training of a life time as preparation for his work. His Grace goes straight through to Dublin, accompanied by the Abate Gualdi, Minister at Propaganda for English and Irish affairs. The Abate acquired his knowledge of English during the six or seven years he spent on the missions in the diocese of Westminster.'

Rome, June 28.

At the Vatican they are very sanguine of the success of Mgr Persico's mission to Ireland. He finished his studies at Rome at the age of 23, and since then has been engaged in the most difficult and delicate missions, and invariably with the greatest success. He belongs to the order of Capuchins, and is a perfect English scholar. He has been in Tartary, Thibet and Afghanistan. At Darjeeling he founded and directed a college, and was the Roman Catholic chaplain of the British troops. In the Indo-Portuguese schism in 1853 he was chosen by the Oriental bishops to represent them at the Holy See as well as with the English authorities. He succeeded in healing the schism, and obtained considerable concessions from the English Government. During the Indian Mutiny he was made prisoner, and confined in fortress of Agra. At the termination of the rebellion he returned to Europe, and collected large sums to repair as much as possible the losses the Missions in India had sustained. In 1859 he was again sent on a mission to London connected with Catholic interests. In 1863 Plus IX sent him to South Carolina to pacify the people, who were excited by the War of Secession. He took part in the Oecumenical Council, going afterwards to Malabar to settle a serious dispute.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Aug 4.

Bulletins were issued all over the city announcing that Gen. Santos had been struck by ex-Lieutenant Campora. Commenting on the incident several papers urge the government to strike Santos's name off the army list on account of his cowardice in this personal affair.

The Cabinet is very weak at present owing to certain differences among the ministers, and a fall is anticipated.

On the 25th inst Solis theatre will be lighted with electric

light. The electric light company will soon receive new machinery for lighting the whole of the city, for which they have a contract for 15 years.

The National Bank directors have sent a note to the government stating that the bank has in hand \$2,900,000 gold, being the sum required by law for the commencement of the bank's operations, and the note adds that business will begin when a suitable locality has been obtained.

The rumours of a ministerial crisis continue.

Colonel Monegal has resigned the direction of the School of Arts.

In Cabinet Council to-day, a letter was read from Consul Frias, recommending the proposal for and international railway. General Goyena is dangerously ill. The Brazilian authorities have captured one of the murderers of the Garcia family. Quarantine will be imposed on vessels from Chile and Italy. Eight thousand tons of jerked beef will have been despatched to Brazil by the 12th instant.

## GENERAL ITEMS

The 'Herald' says that a letter has been received from Mr d'Oyley Carte, a well-known London empresario, offering to send out an English opera company if the necessary arrangements can be made with a competent manager here.

It appears that the cholera which has reappeared in Angol in Chili is not spreading, and it is hoped it will be easily stamped out.

Several collisions have taken place between the police of Zarate and the soldiers stationed there. Several have been already killed and wounded, and the people of the district where the disgraceful scenes take place are much alarmed.

A merchant named Rafael Olivarez has disappeared from Rosario, leaving many angry creditors behind him but no effects.

A very successful concert took place at the Scotch school in the calle Piedras yesterday evening. The Scotch clergyman, Rev Mr Robinson, presided, and in opening the performance he said it was unprecedented in the experience of English people in Buenos Aires that a concert should be organized at great labor and expense to which their countrymen and women were invited free of charge. This being the first attempt he deprecated severe criticism, and promised that though this was the first it would not be the last concert of the kind they would have the happiness to enjoy.

The performance commenced with the beautiful song 'Gloomy Winter's noo awa' which was sung by a numerous choir of young men and boys, all hailing we believe from Caledonia stern and wild, that prolific nurse of musical and poetic genius. Mr Whitehead's name was on the programme to sing 'Tom Bowling,' but unfortunately he was prevented from appearing through illness. Sr Gargaro played several airs on the harp, which were loudly and deservedly applauded. Mr C de Silva, dressed in negro costume, made a most laughable stump speech on man. The choir gave at intervals 'The Storm King's Voice,' 'The Jolly Tinklers,' and 'You Mariners of England.' Sr Gargara's 'Ave Maria' on the harp was a rare treat which was highly appreciated. Mr Poode sang that exquisitely beautiful song 'Tit-willow,' and Messrs French, Adam, and another gentleman sang Burns's famous bacchanalian ode 'Willie brewed a peck of Malt.' Mr French also sang a 'lullaby,' with great pathos and feeling, and Mr C de Silva gave 'Sailing over the Ocean Wave,' and the choir and some of the audience joined in the chorus. At the close of the performance a vote of thanks was passed on the gentlemen who had thus kindly enabled a large and appreciative audience to spend a very pleasant evening, particular mention being made of Mr

French, the clever conductor, under whose direction the concert was organized.

Mr J Hannah, nephew of the well known John Hannah of the 'Cabaña Negrete' has been murdered by one of his peons.

The Senate has sanctioned the grant of a full-pay pension, to Dr Gorostiaga, late President of the Supreme Court.

General Donovan has transmitted a telegram from Colonel Blanco, at Resistencia, announcing that Lieutenant Campos Gutierrez, of the 12th regiment of cavalry, has attacked three Indian camps and taken 53 prisoners.

Sr Rufino Varela has returned from Europe and will now instal the electric light in the Opera House and the telephone wires and apparatus of the Cooperative Telephonic Society. The telephone system to be adopted for this company is an entirely new one and it is said that the telephones are so sensitive that it is not necessary to be near the instrument in order to speak through it, so long as it is in the same room as the speaker.

The 'Tribuna Nacional' publishes the invitation given to General Roca to a banquet to be given at the 'Star and Garter' Hotel, Richmond, on July 9th. The Committee included Baring Bros., Murrieta & Co, Morton Rose & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., and the representatives of all the English Railways, Banks and other Companies established in this Republic. There were to be 300 guests.

Some time ago a bill for \$205,000 was paid by the Provincial Bank by order of Sr Huergo, then president, for the purposes of speculation on the Bolsa. Dr Donovan had a conference with Sr Huergo on the subject and the latter said that he had nothing to do with the matter because the operation was effected by the ex-Minister of Finance, Sr Enciso, and Sr Freire, the ex-chief of the Land office. Sr Enciso denies that he had anything to do with the affair, and Dr Donovan has therefore invited the three gentlemen named to meet him and discuss the matter.

The holders of the two bills given to Sr Freire for commission on the sale of lands have instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the Government to pay the bills and there can be little doubt that the Government will be obliged to pay.

The E. P. sent Message to the Senate asking for its sanction of the appointment of Dr Victorica as Judge of the Supreme Court instead of Dr Dominguez, who has retired; also another message submitting for approval the nomination of Dr Roque Saenz Peña as Argentine Minister in the Oriental Republic.

The E. P. has submitted to the Provincial Legislature a bill for the cession to the Nation of the Municipalities or Partidos of San José de Flores and Belgrano.

The National Academy of Science of Washington has presented to Doctor Gould a gold medal and \$100 gold for his scientific work in the Argentine Republic during the last 15 years.

The police have searched the house of the father of the Rosario merchant Olivares, who has recently absconded, and have found a draft on the Spanish Bank for \$20,000.

Mr. Ryder, the architect, is about to construct a school or college in Calle Esmeralda for Madame Imilda, the Superiress of the Union Sacred Heart Convent, Caballito. Madame Imilda purchased this fine property in Calle Esmeralda some months ago at the very cheap figure of 55 mps. per vara cuadrada. The site measures 33x45, and is admirably located for her day school.

Advices from Colon announce that the well-known estanciero Juan Jorge died suddenly while going over his camp establishment at Colon.

The wire of the Cooperative Telephone Co will be fixed under the cornices of the houses and on the arms of the public lamp posts.

Dr Murphy vaccinated 800 children of the public schools in his district this week, and the same has been done in the other public schools. The municipal doctors will now proceed to vaccinate in private houses, commencing with the conventillos.

Several doctors have been commissioned to go to Europe and keep a steady eye on the stranger from the Ganges who visited us last year and is likely to come again next summer. Would it not be better to keep the doctors at home and build lazarettos for the money.

General Roca writes from London announcing his intention of visiting Admiral Brown's country.

There were 227 deaths from smallpox in this city during the past month, and many others recovered whose faces are disfigured by this terrible disease; during the same time 97 persons died of diphtheria and 13 from typhoid fever.

Of the total number of immigrants who arrived here during the month of July 2751 were Italians, 772 Spaniards, 430 French, 214 Austrians, 67 English etc. 2000 were grown-up men, 1334 women, 212 boys and 136 girls. 4269 of the immigrants are Catholics and 316 of other religious sects.

On next Sunday Mr Luis Repetto will lecture at the rooms of the society 'Juventud Catolica' on the subject of cremation. The lecturer will undertake to prove the following propositions:

1st—That the cremation of the human body is anti-Christian.

2nd—That inhumation is in no way opposed to hygienic laws or, in other words, that bodies buried in the earth do no injury to the living.

The subject is a most important one, and we have no doubt that Mr Repetto will handle it in a masterly manner. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m; entrance free.

Several Irish newspapers contained reports of the Home Rule debate which took place at the English Literary Society recently.

Smon Bores, who was the means of provoking the recent revolution in Tucuman, has been assigned a place in the new ministry. It is to be feared the ghosts of the slaughtered victims of his ambition will haunt him in his new office.

Mr Carlo's circus in calle Esmeralda has received a large reinforcement from far Cathay in the shape of a numerous troupe of Japanese acrobats, whose wonderful feats are every night attracting crowds of admiring spectators. 'Una Noche de Pekin' surpasses anything described in the Arabian Nights, Entertainments. The Grand Mogul, with a nose as big as a beer bottle, sits in solemn state while hundreds of heathen Chinese prostrate themselves before the brother of the sun and the cousin of the moon. The display of Grecian athletes is a rare treat which every lover of antiquity must admire, and which may not be distasteful to modern pugilists. The performance terminates with a grand display of Chinese lamps and processions in oriental fashion. Those who can go should not miss an opportunity of seeing Carlo's circus.

The grounds of the new British Hospital are now being laid out and the committee would be grateful for any small trees and shrubs which owners of quintas can spare. They should be sent to the 'Hospital Britanico, calle Solis entre Caseros y Patagones.'

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

Discount in the Bank of England raised from 2 to 3 1/2.

Paris.

The duel between Boulanger and Ferry has not yet taken place. The majority of the press are decidedly opposed to it.

The Emperors of Austria and Germany will meet on Saturday at Gastein.



# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

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

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77  
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto and Cordoba  
Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.  
And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods. Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected. Advances made, upon Approved Securities. Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—London and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland; Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

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

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

**Deposits in "oro sellado"**  
In current account..... 3 1/2 per ann.  
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 4 do  
90 do..... 5 do

**Charged—**  
Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann.  
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES, Manager.  
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

## BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,500,000 m/n  
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Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y intereses.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS SE ABONA

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

SE COBRA  
A industriales con garantía real a plazo fijo ..... 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:  
De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de 10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER  
Director Principal

## BANCO NACIONAL 93-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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

**ABONA**  
Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 días y arriba..... 5 o/o  
cuyo saldo pague de \$100,000 ..... 1 o/o  
en caja de Ahorros después de 80 días Desde \$5 hasta a 1000 ..... 6 o/o  
Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o  
en oro a 60 días .. 2 o/o  
en oro a 90 días .. 3 o/o

**COBRA**  
Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortización no baje, en ningún caso, de 25 o/o trimestral ..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortización menos de 25 o/o ..... 8 o/o  
1 or adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o  
Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.  
CONSIGNATARIOS DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS, ESCRITORIO: 180-SAN MARTIN-180

## Res Non Verba

MENSAJEAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizales interiores  
Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miercoles... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados... " Saturno  
Los Domingos... " Silex

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

Belizales interiores  
Los Martes ... Vapor Saturno  
Los Miercoles... " Silex  
Los Jueves... " Cosmos  
Los Sabados... " Jupiter  
Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1° y 15 de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinación con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

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## CHRISTIAN ART.

Art suffered a severe struggle for life in the early part of our era—a struggle that at one time threatened obliteration—and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the specimens of the earliest productions that remain to us are crude and unfinished. In the fifth century we see Rome, the very cradle of Christian art laid waste by the barbarian hordes, and nearly every spark of artistic light extinguished in the fierce conflicts that were waged on the historic ground. Yet there was a spark that did not die, and which, though dim enough at first, grew brighter and brighter as the centuries rolled on. This artistic light was necessarily transferred to the East. Constantinople became in the troublous times of the earliest Christian ages the asylum for artists. She welcomed them eagerly, and in time acquired the pre-eminence in art that was once possessed by opulent Rome. The Byzantine school of painting held sway for nearly six centuries. It dealt principally with religious subjects, but was distinguished by stiffness of execution and 'bizarre' effects. Yet even in Byzantium, art was not left to progress uninterruptedly. The Iconoclasts of the eighth century were a serious hindrance to its advancement. A sect they were, under the head of Leo the Isaurian who, unwilling to comprehend that the veneration of images is only an inferior honour referred to the person whom they represent, wrought the greatest injury by the destruction of paintings and sculpture that adorned Christian churches and private dwellings. After a time under subsequent sovereigns the work of destruction ceased. The war on art was renewed, however, in the sixteenth century by the fanaticism engendered by the Reformation. By far the greater part of the earlier paintings that survived the destroyer's hand had to do with Scriptural scenes, and with religious subjects taken from the lives of the saints and the history of our Lord's divine Passion. This, of course, was natural, as the fine arts were fostered by the religious communities almost exclusively, and found their ablest exponents in the pious and gifted men who were members of the learned orders. These painters were inspired by deep devotion to religion and conceived and executed their greatest works in a spirit of reverend love and affection for the holy scenes they portrayed. Under the patient and pious hand of these inspired artists painting developed rapidly—a new order, whose lines and tones were soft and warm, replaced the earlier one that found expression in hard outlines and cold and sombre colours. The touch of the loving hands have left as precious heritages the glorious "madonnas" and grand masterpieces of the various schools that flourished under the protection and encouragement of the Church. While our senses delight in these beautiful works of mediæval artists, our hearts are filled with devotion and pious reflections by the pictures of those living truths that are dear to the imperishable faith that we share in common with the masters of old.—Florence Selby in 'Baltimore Mirror.'

To make glossy starch, melt together one ounce white wax and two ounces spermaceti. Make starch and to a good sized panful add a lump of the mixture about the size of a pea.

## FOREIGN NOTES

In the famous cemetery of Pere-Lachaise at Paris, a vast furnace is building for the cremation of the dead. Sixty workmen are employed upon it, and yet the work proceeds too slowly for the impatience of the zealous cremationists. "Many of them," says 'Figaro', are afraid they shall die before the oven is ready to incinerate them—a desolating thought. It is expected that the structure will be an ornament to the cemetery, as the design was furnished by one of the leading architects of the city.

American papers report that New-York and Brazil will soon be connected by cable, under the auspices of the Pedro Segundo American Cable and Telegraph Company, which has obtained the exclusive concession of laying a cable between Cayenne, in French Guiana, and Brazil, and also an exclusive contract for interchange of business with Brazilian land telegraph lines. The cable is now being manufactured in Paris. It is reported that the cable between New York and Cayenne will be laid first, connecting at Hayti with a branch to Havana, and that subsequently another cable will be laid between New-York and the French coast. At present telegraphic communication with Brazil, according to the 'Iron-monger' is absolutely under the control of the English cable companies, and commercial news from that quarter is always known to London merchants some hours before it reaches New York. The effects of the prospective new cable upon the old companies have already been shown by the reduction of rates from New York to Para, from \$3.45 to \$2.53 per word, and to Rio, from \$2.53 to \$2.06 per word.

According to the 'Nottingham Express', the vicar of a rural parish near the town has had painted a large picture representing Mr. Gladstone in chains being dragged down by a fiend into the infernal regions. This extraordinary work of art is sent round to the tea meetings organised by the Primrose Dames.

Animadverting upon Professor Tyndall's recent strictures upon Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, Mr. Labouchere says he used to think the Professor rather an agreeable sort of scientific man. "He did not know very much, I believe, but he used to say it in a very pleasant way. He had healthy out-door tastes, too; mountaineering, and so on, which somewhat lifted him out of the ranks of the ordinary pedant." Now, however, even that little gilt is off the gingerbread, and "Labby," remarking that "there is not much of the man left in Professor Tyndall," advises him to don a nightcap and soak his feet in hot water.

A Madrid scholar, Senor Carrulla, who has been for many years at work on a rhyme version of the Bible, has just completed his text. The work contains 250,000 verses.

According to the London 'Spectator' there is a great deal of Jewish pauperism in London. Last year, it says, every third Jew received aid from the State. The reason for this state of affairs is that a large number of Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Separdine and Mogreb Jews have immigrated to London.

A new coin, the double florin, value four shillings, is about to be issued by the English government. This may presage an approach to the decimal system. What between farthings, half-

pennies, pennies, threepenny bits, florins, double-florins, crowns, half-sovereigns, and sovereigns, the British coinage must be a puzzle to the most intelligent foreigner. When the florin was originally issued the Right Hon. Lalor Shell being then Master of the Mint, the initials F. D. after the Queen's name were suppressed. As he was a Catholic he could not consider Her Majesty defender of his faith. The coin was withdrawn from circulation and is now valuable as a curiosity.

Proposals have been made to the Government of Denmark and Sweden for constructing a submarine tunnel for a railway under the Sound between Copenhagen and Malmo. The tunnel, as planned, would have a total length of between seven and eight miles. The ground to be worked is represented as closely resembling that in the Channel between England and France, and is said to offer no difficulty to the execution of the work. The total cost of construction, it is estimated, will not exceed \$6,000,000.

The 'News-Letter,' says: 'News has been received in Dublin of the Phoenix Park informers sent by the Government to various colonies some three and a half years ago after the Invincible trials. Kavanagh, the carman, has been dead some time. He always drank hard, and after leaving Ireland he went from bad to worse, and finally succumbed to 'delirium tremens'. Joe Smith, who from working for the Board of Works in making repairs at Dublin Castle, knew Mr. Burke, and pointed him out to the assassins, is also dead. He died under much the same circumstances as Kavanagh.

The metric system of weights and measures, according to Mr. James Jackson, of the Paris Geographical Society, is now obligatory by law in the Argentine Republic, Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Denmark, Ecuador, France and colonies, Germany, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, with a total population of 241,973,011. It is optional by law in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Persia and the United States, with 97,639,825 inhabitants. It is often used without having legal value in Egypt, British India, Russia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela, with a combined population of 333,266,386. The system was first established in France in 1793, and standards were adopted in 1799.

## WANT OF ENERGY

Want of energy, a fagged feeling, general tired out and usefulness is a very common complaint, and is experienced by most of us at some time or another. Now what does want of energy mean? If we examine it closely we find it means want of life, or of vital power. There are some persons who never have much energy because they have weak constitutions, and so can never muster much energy of life. But it we find every day persons complaining of loss of energy, then we must look for the cause of this. It is to be noticed that there is lack of energy at various parts of the day; some have no energy in the morning are disinclined to rise, feel as tired as when they went to bed, and would like to lie longer. Others, again, have their energy taken away by their breakfast;

they felt well and full of power before breakfast, but it is all gone afterward. Some complain of the same after lunch or dinner, and some feel tired all day long. If we will examine these in detail we shall soon find the cause. Remove this, and the complaint is cured in nine cases out of ten. Of course debility is often caused by some deep-seated and serious malady which is not easily cured and which, when relieved, still leaves the person listless and weak. These are the exceptions, however: Morning weariness and tiredness often means an indigestible supper the night before, or a heavy last meal. To this may be often added beer, wines, spirits and tobacco in the evening, and impure air during the night. The cure of this condition is simple: Avoid suppers or heavy meals within four hours of bed-time, have a good walk after the last meal; do not use stimulants or tobacco in the evening, and sleep with bedroom window open one or two inches or more. When breakfast takes the energy away, it shows that this meal has been too heavy. Perhaps fat bacon, fish, meat, or other heavy food has been eaten, or too much slops taken, or even a big breakfast has been consumed. The result is that the vitality or energy one should naturally have is used up in digesting and getting rid of this meal. The same thing is felt often after so-called lunch, or the mid-day meal. The remedy is lighter food. There can be no doubt that an exclusive vegetable diet leaves the brain clearer and the body lighter than follows the quite free use of meats. The man who drinks some non-intoxicant fluid at his meal is not so heavy, lethargic, dull, and drowsy as he who has had his bottle of wine, his glass of ale, or his glass of brandy and water. Dullness and listlessness after dinner are expected. This shown that we eat too heavily, and all our energy is wasted in getting rid of the food eaten. Did the ordinary American get a big meal only once a month or so I could forgive him gormandising then, but when men have few opportunities for a starve in this country it is a vast waste of life and happiness to feed so grossly. A serpent has a big feed, and then goes to sleep for a week, and wakes up very hungry; but our ordinary man feeds heartily every day, and then grumbles because he has no spare life. Certain foods are also heavy of digestion, and so waste energy, such as pork, or pig in any shape, veal and most young animals, also cheese and heavy foods like Yorkshire puddings, suet dumplings, and boiled flour puddings. Over feeding and heavy foods are thus at the root of a great deal of our apathy and listlessness. Bad air allows waste to remain in the system; this waste acts very injuriously on us, and makes us feel tired; want of exercise acts in the same way. Beer, wines, and spirits waste life, and cause loss of energy.

The diameter of locomotive driving wheels has been greatly increased to produce augmented speed. The largest yet noted are for a mammoth engine on one of the French roads. This locomotive has six coupled wheels 814 feet diameter, and the tender and cars are to have wheels of the same dimensions, the calculation being that with such a train a speed of about seventy-eight miles an hour can be obtained. The cars will be swung inside, and between several pairs of wheels.

## DOMESTIC

Spinach is believed to act as a stimulant on the kidneys. Dandelion as a tonic and laxative. Asparagus as a blood cleaner. To tomatoes is attributed a special action on the liver. Beets and turnips are said to be tonics. The red onion a nerve of some value in sleeplessness and neuralgia.

An interesting series of experiments has been made by Dr. J. W. Fraser on the influence of our common beverages on digestion. Among these drinks he finds that water is usually the best. Of infusions, tea or cocoa acts most favorably when bread is eaten, and coffee is the best for use with meats or eggs. Eggs are the best animal food with infused beverages, and should be soft boiled when tea is the beverage, and hard boiled with coffee or cocoa.

If you have pictures hanging against an outer wall, protect them from any possible damp by covering the backs with sheet lead, or else keep them from contact with the wall by corks fastened to the lower end of the frames.

Medicine stains may be removed from silverspoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid and washing it off with soap suds. Stains may be removed from the hands by washing them in cold water, to which a little sulphuric acid has been added, use no soap.

Scarfs and neckties of metal are a new German invention. Gold, platinum and silver strips are welded of the mosaic style, upon a metal ground, prepared by the incandescent process, then compressed by means of powerful presses, and finally elongated by rolling into long sheets or strips. The colors are yellow, red, green, white, gray and black, and the scarfs, being indestructible, are considered of practical value. They are manufactured chiefly at Baden and Pforzheim.

Here is the way they make sparrows useful in Germany: Long troughs, placed at the eaves of houses, are occupied by the sparrows in building their nests. When the young are hatched and the mother goes out to procure food, wire screens are placed over them, with interstices large enough to permit the passage of food in to the younglings but too small to allow them to escape. As soon as they are large and plump they are killed, and make a very desirable article of food.

A wonderful variety of asparagus, says the London 'Standard', has recently been discovered in Central Asia, "the stalks of which are affirmed to be nearly as thick as a man's arm, and to attain a height of five to six feet. One of them indeed is said to be large enough to supply ten Russian soldiers with a sufficient meal," while the flavour is very highly commended.

Two important points have been brought out in a recent discussion by the Hairdressers' Guild—firstly, that idiots have the thickest head of hair, which will be a great comfort to the bald; and, secondly, that the old-fashioned hair oil is, after all, better for the hair than all the nostrums of the quacks. Little by little we are learning that our forefathers were not very misguided persons after all.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A maiden speech—"I will." Wonder if dentists ever extract cube roots?

The main-spring of time—March, April and May. In the drama of life the clerk plays a counterpart.

About the worst examples a boy meets with are in arithmetic.

No true musician will verbally ask a girl to marry him. He will propose by note.

It is hard to make a bad actor or a bad cigar draw well without a great deal of puffing.

It is the little things that tell: says an old adage. Yes; especially the little brothers.

Every sixty-ninth person in Scotland is a Smith, and every seventy-eighth a MacDonald.

The lyre, it is said, was originally suggested by the bent bow. This is probably the reason why beaus have been such liars ever since.

At a mountain resort: And is the air healthy here? Excellent, sir, excellent! One can become a centenarian here in a little while.

There is a dentist in a Michigan town the sign over whose door reads: Teeth Extracted Without Enny Pane. Laffin Gas (10 Cents a Ha Ha!)

You had better ask for manners than for money: said a dandy to a beggar. I asked for what I thought you had most of: was the keen retort.

Among the 'hundred best books' the pocketbook ranks first. If it is sufficiently robust there will be no difficulty in selecting the other 99.

A country paper, in an obituary notice, speaks of the deceased as being 'almost estimable young man and devout Christian until the day of his death.'

When a maiden has been singing to her own accompaniment at the piano 'I want to be an angel,' and you hear her asked when lunch is served for pork and beans, it rather takes the poetry out of her performance. But, after all, life is made up of these sharp contrasts.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

Depositories in Buenos Aires—  
Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138.  
Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 84.  
Bosoz y Rivaroz, Pedro Mendosa 47 y 53.  
A. Frayson y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 93.  
M. M. Hermida y Cia., Piedra 1059.  
Bert Hermann, Belgiano 491.  
Señor D. Eduardo Retienne, Rivadavia 302.  
F. Amosco, Buen Orien 714.  
V. Miriani, Salta y Corrientes al Norte.  
Pedro Fozz, Botica del Franco Flor.  
Jose B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 185.  
M. B. Vuyon, San Martin 6108.  
Sucesores de D. C. Imposito, Pedro Mendosa 7.  
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E. Anselmino, Calle 7 de Mayo 128.  
P. Gabetti, Chica y Cuyo 1169.  
J. A. Bonatti, Calle Libertad 522.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

August 4.

Gold	127.90
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series F	77.50
Series G	82.00
Series I	90.00
Series J	91.00
Series K	89.60
National Cédulas—	
Series A	84.50
Series B	84.00
National Bank Scrip	78.00
National Bank Shares	173.00
Banco Constructor	233.00
Banco Comercio	132.90

The sale of the Mensagerias Fluviales line of river steamers to the La Platense Company is confirmed. The Platense paid the Mensagerias from 450,000 to 500,000 £, part cash, part money, and part in shares of the Platense Company. The transfer of all the Mensagerias steamers to take place on the 1st October, and the La Platense to abandon Uruguay waters in August and September; during those two months the Mensagerias refrain from the Parana navigation. The negotiations of the sale were carried on between Mr. S. Rices and Mr. Galloway. A local board in this market will be appointed in the future to superintend the company's affairs: this board will comprise Mr. Tulloch, Mr. P. Christophersen, Mr. Braza, and Mr. F. Uriburu. The La Platense Company will carry on the dockyard at Salto as well as that in the Riachuelo.

London, July 29.

The River Plate wood auctions will open on the 17th of August; about 230000 bales will be offered £250,000 have been shipped to the River Plate.

Treasury notes are quoted at 87, Hard Dollars 77 1/2, loan of 1881 at 103, do of 1884 at 93 1/2, Buenos Aires of 1870 at 101, do of 1882 at 99 1/4, exchange on Paris 25.22.

Don Nicanor Gonzalez del Solar has been named Commercial Judge of the Capital in place of Dr Larsen del Castaño.

The Provincial Government has named Don Norberto J. Casco manager of the Provincial Branch Bank in Arrecifes.

During the month of August two million of dollars in gold will arrive in Buenos Aires from Europe.

The following prices are quoted for flour in the Santa Fe market.

'Superior brand, 8 m. Special 1st class, 6.30 to 6.40. Do 2nd, 6.10 to 6.20; 2nd general brands, 4.20 to 4.50.

The following prices are quoted for animals at the Corrales:

Cattle, 1st pick, per head, 72 m. n.

Do 2nd do do 20 to 21.

Do Lo o do do 18 to 20.

Sheep, per head 2.20 m. n.

Dr Newbery the well-known dentist and Estanciero has an extensive jerked beef establishment in Neuquen territory, which finds a market in Chile. Dr Newbery has recently returned after a five months' trip to Chile and Neuquen territory.

The Municipality offers a prize of \$ 10,000 for the best plan of a Municipal palace presented previous to the 15th of September prox, when the tenders for the building of the same are to be opened.

Very distressing accounts continue to reach us of the losses caused among cattle owners by the late storm in Entre Rios. It is estimated that at Gualeguaychu alone no fewer than 50,000 head of cattle perished whilst all over the Province the losses have been more or less severe.

Mr Juan O'Connor, the well known saladerista, sailed in the Trent for Southampton.

The Sixth Rural Fair in Azul is announced for the 4th of September.

The steamer Mytilene has brought £ 199,000 for the National Government, and the La Plata, brings £ 200,000.

The Provincial Government has

ordered the sale at auction of the public lands in the partidos of San Pedro, Loberia, Chivilcoy and Salto.

Mr Adolfo Bullrich the well known auctioneer has returned from Europe in the R M S La Plata.

Advices from Concordia, Entre Rios report that more than 15,000 head of cattle and from 8,000 to 10,000 sheep perished in that department in consequence of the late storm.

Six thousand squares of land in Pávon Arriba, Santa Fe, belonging to Mr. D. A. Aldao, are reported sold with estancia house, plantations, etc., etc., at the rate of 60 \$ per square. Buyer, Mr. Marcelo Paz. The brokers in this sale were Messrs. Somoza and Ballesteros.

Nine squares of ground in Barracas al Sur, belonging to Mr. P. Gaite, are reported sold for 160,000 \$. Buyer, Mr. Otto Hinsch.

Seventy squares of land near Glew Station on the Great Southern line have been sold by Mr. C. Glew at the rate of 480 \$ m. n. per square to Mr. L. Lamas.

The Llambi-Campbell financial mission in the London market has been crowned with success. Five million gold dollars have been advanced by London firms on the 5 o/o Cédulas issued by the Banco Agrícola de Santa Fe and guaranteed by the Government of that province.

The ordinary general meeting of share holders of the La Previsora Life Insurance company came off Wednesday at 2 p.m. Mr. J. P. Guerrero in the chair. The report of the year's working was most satisfactory. The policies of the company amount to 5,451,074 \$, the legal reserve to 231,428 \$, extra reserve to 34,285 \$. The premiums collected during the two years' existence of the company amount to 266,425 \$ and the policies paid during the year amounted to only 25,000 \$, a most fortunate and exceptional record for the twelve months. The following three new members were elected for the Board:—Dr E. Lamarca, E. Chayla, E. Rodriguez Vey. The following 'suficientes' were also appointed:—F. Nocet, L. D. Forguas, S. F. Klappenbach, J. L. Amadeo.

Wool export from 1st Oct to 31st July of—

	1885-86	1886-87
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
France	143710	104135
Belgium	72201	70725
England	4120	4220
Germany	37172	42914
Italy	6584	7475
U. States	722	67
Brazil	9	—
Various	794	—
Spain	—	89
	265365	229625

The Commercial Chamber, on the application of Sr Bianchi, has ordered the commercial operations of Carminai and Co to be suspended and has prohibited the sale of their property.

In the month of July, 52 steamers arrived at this port with 6550 immigrants, of whom 2751 were Italians, 772 Spaniards, 430 French, 214 Austrians, 101 Swiss and 96 Germans.

Telegrams were received from London announcing a shipment of one hundred thousand sovereigns which are expected from London this month.

A new company is announced in the market, with a capital of half a million dollars, under the name of Tramway San Carlos Company. The company intend starting the tramway in the city of Tucuman. The provisional Board comprises:—Dr. Bonifacio Lastra, Chairman; Dr. Benjamin Paz, Dr. M. Noguez, J. M. Villariño, Treasurer; Julio Calvo, Secretary, and F. Velarde.

It appears beyond all question that next month the National Mortgage Bank will begin to emit the 3rd Series of Cédulas C., interest payable quarterly.

The Catalinas mole shares are sold at 340.

The amount of gold sold at the end of last month was 58 millions.

Many speculators on the Bolsa burned their fingers at the end of last month. National Bank shares which were at 233 in the beginning closed at 268, showing a difference in price of 25 per cent.

A Committee, including five Argentine engineers, has been formed to offer a banquet at the Café de Paris to Sir John Hawkshaw.

In addition to the large supplies of gold recently arrived telegrams this week announced that £400000 had just been shipped from London for Buenos Aires. The Hogarth and Dalton are the bearers of the vile cross, which will go to increase the special reserve of the National Bank.

Bordeaux, August 2nd.

River Plate sheepskins are quoted today as follows: Longwool, fcs 130 to 132 per 100 ks, half wool 112 to 115, borregas 105 to 107; stock about 1000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 80 to 85 per 50 ks.

Horse hair, South good mixed at 115 to 120 per 50 ks.

Maize, white and yellow average price fcs 10 to 10.50 per 100 ks.

Wheat from the United States at fcs 18 to 18.50 per 100 ks, that of the River Plate is generally quoted at 2 fcs less.

The business house of Messrs Juan Willaiz & Co in Olavarría was burned to the ground; the loss is calculated at \$ 30,000 covered by insurance.

Another bank is about to be established in Montevideo to be named the Banco Hispano Uruguayo.

Messrs Sanchez & Moreno sold yesterday the following live stock:

15 Rambouillet rams from Pellegrini & Lagos Cabaña at an average price of \$ 133 each, buyers—Acebol, Cambaceres, Fernandez and others.

Animals imported by Robert Wright—2 Lincon rams for \$ 220, 1 bull for \$ 1200 to Taylor, 1 do \$550 to same, also 1 racing mare Colonia for \$ 800 to Fidanza, 1 racing stallion 'Minuet' for account of insurance for \$ 1600 to Acebol, and 1 Durham bull for \$ 140 to Vazquez.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	0.00
Regular	—
Borrega	2.75
Bellies	—
Black	—

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	per kilo
Corderitos	082 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos	6.40

Horse hides	
Cow hides	2.15
Maize, white shelled	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

## ONCE.

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

Hides	
Cow hides	3.90 m. n.
Horse hides	2.15
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.60
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 3.00 m. n.
Pelados per kilo	1.65 m. n.
Corderitos	la docena 0.69 m. n.

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candela with bag	5.20
South with bag	3.40
Coast with bag	5.00
Rosario	4.10

Maize.	
Morochito with bag	2.08
White, shelled with bag	2.08
400 kilos	2.08
Yellow, with bag	2.00

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	131.20
Saturday	131.20
Monday	131.00
Tuesday	130.90
Wednesday	129.20

CORRALES DEL SUR  
PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo 29 40	
ler aparte vacas y novillos carne y sebo 14 25	
Id 2° 9 8 12.00	
Flaco chancheria 5 7	
Cueros de buey 5.50 6.20	
Cueros de vaca 4.00 4.50	
Id de novillo 5.50 6.50	
Terneros grandes 5.50 7	
Id chicos 3.50 4	
Id mamones 2.50	
Capones 2.50 3.00	
Novillos para invernada 10 11	
Id para saladero 10 13	
Se carnearon para el abaste	
788 animales y 120 terneros	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

BUCKLAND—On the 28th July, at Lambare, Caballito, the wife of E Buckland of a son.

## MARRIAGES

WONNACOTT, FARLEY—On the 30th July, at the Mercet, by the Venerable Dean Monseñor Dillon, Mr. James Herbert Wonnacott, of the Southern Railway, to Miss Mary Anne Farley, of Supacha.

BOO'E, PALMER—On the 27th July, at St John's Anglican Church, Arthur Wood, youngest son of John Boote, to Ellen Sarah, eldest daughter of the late George Palmer, both of this city.

FARRELL, FARRELL—On the 24th July, at the Mercet Church, Bernard Farrell to Miss Maggie Farrell, third daughter of Mr Francis Farrell, of co. Longford, Ireland.

## DEATHS

MULLIGAN—On the 7th July, at Navarro, Rose Mulligan, aged 48, relict of the late John Cavanagh. R. I. P. Irish papers please copy.

KAVANAGH—On the 24th July, at Bragado, Matthew Kavanagh, formerly of Clonevan, co. Wexford, Ireland, aged 80 years. R. I. P.

## 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 lo mismo que para invernada y pastoreo. Aguadas permanentes. Dividido en dos fracciones: la 1ª se compone de 70 cuadradas 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 sauces, con edificio de material y techo de paja de 5 a 6 habitaciones, corrales, etc.

La 2ª se compone de una estension de 160 cuadradas teniendo a su favor de 15 a 20000 sauces, 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 concauto 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 a)1910

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 a)5j15

## SALTO ARGENTINO

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

## 'FLOWERS AND FRUIT'

A Monthly Catholic Journal published by the Children of the Irish Industrial College, Mercedes.

In the present (July) number is commenced an original Serial Story entitled 'Only a Child's Dream.'

Persons wishing to become subscribers mar send their names to

The Editor,  
Colegio Irlandes,  
Mercedes (B. A.) j27a26

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245 CORRIENTES

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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 registered marks of which he is proprietor, in specifics for the cure of lameness, worms and scab in sheep.

Mr McNeave, who has travelled over every country where sheep are subject to these diseases, has numerous certificates from Australia and New Zealand which prove the efficacy of his remedies; and in our country he has received many enthusiastic testimonials from estancieros who have used them with the best result. These testimonials 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 registered marks, and for receipts for compounding the medicines, is £4000 sterling. The purchaser has engaged the services of Mr McNeave for six months to travel through the camps and instruct estancieros in the mode of using the remedies. j13pm

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Liverpool  
(Direct)  
DRYDEN Graham Aug 10  
Loading in the River Parana.

Liverpool  
(Direct)  
HOLBEIN Royce Aug 15  
Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and Liverpool  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)  
MASKELYNE\* HAIRBY Aug 22  
Carrying the Belgian Mails

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

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