

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 33

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887

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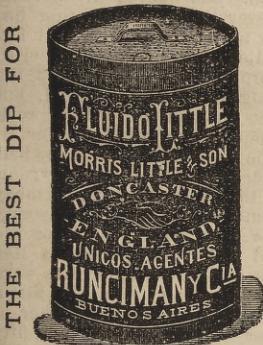
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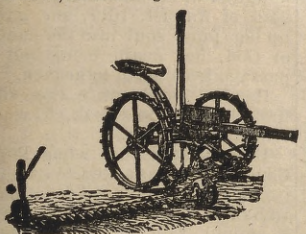
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HERD BOOK ARGENTINO

Habiendo los que subscriben notado la conveniencia y sentido a la vez la necesidad de la existencia de un registro especial, donde se inscriban las genealogías (pedigrees) de los animales puros de raza Durham (Shorthorns) perfeccionada, como lo tienen los ingleses, norteamericanos, Franceses, etc., conviniéndonos constituirnos en comisión y abrir un registro al quo se le puso por nombre 'Herd Book Argentino,' de la raza Durham (Shorthorns) perfeccionada.

Estando este abierto para la inscripción en su oficina respectiva, solicitamos el concurso y cooperación de los demás criadores de dicha raza, y los invitamos a inscribir sus animales, siempre que estuviesen conformes con las disposiciones a que nos hemos sometido, siendo las siguientes las pertinentes a la inscripción.

Herd Book Argentino, de la raza Durham (Shorthorns) perfeccionada fundada por una Sociedad de criadores de Buenos Aires.

El objeto de esta sociedad es establecer un registro de todos los animales Durham importados y sus descendencias, y de propender por este medio a reunir y conservar los antecesores de los animales de sangre pura.

De la inscripción de animales importados

Art. 1º Podrán ser inscriptos, hasta el treinta de Junio de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho, los animales que se hayan importado hasta el día treinta y una de diciembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete, siempre que tengan sus pedigrees firmados por criador y que a juicio de esta sociedad sean auténticos
Art. 2º La inscripción para los animales que se importen desde el primero de enero mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho adelante deberá ser solicitada dentro de los tres meses de su arribo; acompañando los pedigrees, que deben ser expedidos por las sociedades del Shorthorns y visados por el consulado Argentino.

De la inscripción para los animales nacidos en la república argentina

Art. 3º Los animales nacidos hasta el treinta y una de diciembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete podrán ser inscriptos solamente hasta el treinta de junio de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho.

Art. 4º Los que nazcan del 1º de enero de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho en adelante podrán ser inscriptos hasta tres meses después del día del nacimiento, debiendo la inscripción ser precedida de un aviso por escrito del criador a esta sociedad dentro de los quince días.

Pasados los tres primeros meses, solo podrán ser inscriptos en los tres siguientes pagando en este caso diez pesos moneda nacional por cada mes.

Pedido de inscripción
Art. 5º Los pedidos de inscripción para animales importados deberán presentarse acompañados de su pedigree en la forma establecida anteriormente en el art. 1 y 2.

Los pedidos de inscripción para animales nacidos en el país—requieren:

1º Expresar el día del nacimiento, sexo, color, nombre, padre y madre del animal.
2º Ser acompañado de los pedigrees de sus antecesores, sino estuvieron ya inscriptos en este registro.
3º Haber dado por escrito el aviso dentro de los primeros quince días de nacido el animal como lo dice el art. 4.
4º La sociedad acusara recibo de este aviso que puede ser reclamado por el criador.

Art. 6º El precio de inscripción sera por ahora de cuatro pesos m/n por animal.

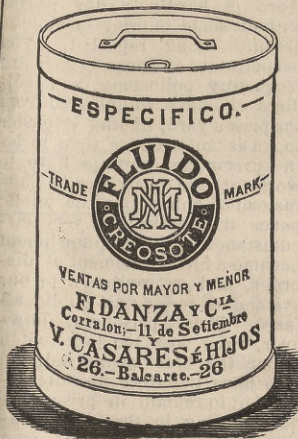
Art. 7º La inscripción de animales en el Herd Book Argentino, importa la aceptación por parte del criador o dueño de todas las obligaciones expresadas en este reglamento—

Leonardo Pereyra, Juan Cobo, Vicente L. Casares, Manuel J. Aguirre, Domingo Frias.

NOTA—La oficina estara abierta todos los días hábiles desde la 4 p.m. a las 4, en la calle Alsina num. 311 al cargo del secretario Sr. Tomas R. Molina.

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TELEGRAMS

Santiago (Chili), Aug. 23.

The latest communications from the Chilean Minister in Lima show that the Peruvian Government has admitted the justice of the objections made by the Chilean Government to two of the clauses of the Grace contract relating respectively to the cession of the province of Tarapaca without burdens of any kind and to the sale of guano in Europe at a price to be fixed between Grace and the Peruvian Government without the intervention of Chili, which is contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Ancón.

The Government has resolved to ask permission from Congress to raise a foreign loan of \$16 millions gold for public works.

The Peruvian Government has imposed 5 days' quarantine on vessels arriving from Valparaiso. Exchange is at 24 1/2.

The representatives have thrown out the Conservative bill for \$200,000 for a gift to the Pope; the Minister said that Government would send solely an autograph letter.

'La Epoca' supports the proposed import tax on Argentine cattle.

Paris, Aug 19.

M Rouvier in a speech at a banquet again declared that the policy of the Government was eminently pacific and dedicated to the financial reorganisation of the country.

Berlin.

The Emperor is again indisposed.

London, 20.

The Government, in exercise of the powers of the coercion bill, has ordered the suppression of the Irish Land League and the dissolution, by force, if necessary, of any meetings of the members of that association. Mr Chamberlain, disapproving of the severe measures of the Government, has separated from the Unionist party.

Dublin.

Serious disturbances have occurred in the small village of

Kenmare; there was fighting between the troops and the Nationalists, and many were wounded on both sides. Reinforcements have been sent to restore order.

Palermo, 21.

The cholera is increasing here, there have been 31 new cases and 21 deaths in 24 hours.

Vienna.

Prince Ferdinand arrived at Philippopolis and was received with enthusiasm.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived at Sofia and was received with great enthusiasm by the population. His Highness afterwards took possession of the Throne palace, being cheered all through the route.

Barcelona, 23.

There will leave shortly for South America a steamer arranged and loaded expressly as a floating exhibition of Spanish industry. It will visit all the ports of South America.

Berlin, 24.

The Emperor is rather better.

London, 23.

The Government has submitted a bill to Parliaments for the suppression of the Land League.

Mr Chamberlain contradicts the report of his withdrawal from the Liberal Unionist party.

The great powers have agreed to recognise the election of Prince Ferdinand.

Santiago (Chili), 20.

After 10 days without communication the damage done by the storm in the south is becoming known; the railways and telegraphs are interrupted; many bridges have been destroyed, but no loss of life is reported.

The report that the Peruvian Government will modify the Grace contract in favor of Chilean interests is not confirmed, as the cable is still broken.

Rome.

Several cases of cholera have occurred in this city. 5 deaths on the 23rd.

Dublin.

The interdiction of the Land League has caused great excitement in Ireland. Here in Dublin a great meeting to protest is being organised, to which Archbishop Walsh has given his sanction in a letter calling upon Irishmen to energetically maintain their rights.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Aug 24.

On Saturday the director of 'La Epoca' sent his seconds to the editor of 'El Bien'; the latter refused to accept the challenge, but agreed to a jury of honor being named to settle the matter.

The subscription has been opened for shares in the Banco Italiano to the amount of \$1,200,000. Government will obtain a loan of one million dollars for improving the roads.

Dr Ramirez and Sr Arechavata embarked on Saturday afternoon. About 400 friends and pupils of the University accompanied them on board the Procuencia.

Government has prepared a message asking that Santos may be deprived of his rank in the army.

The bond for the loan of \$20 millions was signed on Saturday Consolidada 1st series 93 3/4.

Unificada at 68 1/2, and 70 1/2 for end of September.

National Bank shares paid up 131 1/2. Do not paid up 136 3/4.

Exchange on London 50 7/8 to 51, on Paris 5.84 to 35, on Antwerp 5.36 to 5.37, on Rio Janeiro 10.70, on Buenos Aires 1 1/2 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

CORDOBA.

The Minister of Government has sent to the legislature the proposal of a foreign capitalist for establishing a model tannery, a manufactory of chemical products, a paper mill and a carpet factory; the capital will be \$550,000 gold, and a guarantee of 6 oyo on \$400,000 is asked for in respect of the three last mentioned industries, which will be established on the hills or near the river in order to make use of water as a motive power. Some Viennese capitalists propose to establish another porcelain manufactory.

Rio CUATRO

Dr Carlos Lloveras has accidentally killed his cousin Mercedes Rufino de Lloveras, who was walking about the estancia with her husband Lisandro Lloveras. Dr Lloveras caught up a gun hastily to fire at a bird, the gun went off and the charge lodged in the breast of the unfortunate lady, who died almost instantaneously.

URUGUAY

Sr Jorge de Elia has obtained a concession for constructing a hippodrome and Sr Ignacio Fraza for reservoir of aguas corrientes. From the 21st inst a train will leave every Sunday for Parana.

ROSARIO

The directors of the Agricultural Bank of Santa Fe have resolved to establish a branch in Rafaela colony.

The capital of the Provincial Bank will be increased to \$18 millions.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, July 22.

A general meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held in the City Hall for the purpose of admitting to the freedom of the city General Collins, Senator of the United States and Mr W. O'Brien, M.P. Alderman Meagher, 'locum tenens' for the Lord Mayor, presided. Mr Charles Dawson proposed a resolution to carry out the object of the meeting, and expressed great pleasure in moving it as a recognition of the great help given by Irish-Americans to the Irish cause, especially as they were following the example of Mr Gladstone, who, a few days ago, received a deputation from America, including Senator Collins. Alderman Dillon seconded the motion. Mr Robinson, in supporting it, extolled the bravery of Mr O'Brien, and made an attack on Mr Justice O'Brien, who, he said, was a disgrace to the Bench. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Dr. Philip Cross, a retired army surgeon, residing at Shandy Hall, County Cork, was arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife by administering poison. She died on June 2. On June 5 Dr Cross started for London, and within the next fortnight married a Miss Skinner at St. James's, Piccadilly. The present Mrs Cross had been a governess in the family, but as the deceased was jealous of her she had been sent away some months previously. Circumstances led to a suspicion of foul play. Dr Pearson, to whom the task of examining the body was intrusted, reported the result, and Dr Cross was immediately arrested on the charge of murder.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Aug. 21, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Social Rosario is perfectly enveloped in preparations for the Bachelors' Ball that will have taken place before this appears in print, for the Christy Minstrel Entertainments arranged for the evenings of the 29th and 30th insts., on behalf of the English Literary Society of Rosario, and for the Athletic Sports which, W and W and Santa Rosa permitting, will take place on the 30th. As for the latter, I am afraid we shall have some rough weather on or about Santa Rosa's day, all the appearances being in favour of the same. Should I be mistaken, there is every prospect of a capital day's sport, and I have no doubt but all who take part in it will enjoy themselves immensely.

I am happy to be able to tell you that the grand bazaar holden the other day by the 'Daughters of Mary' proved a great success, and that the young ladies interested in the same are working wonders in the way of raising funds for the completion of the parish Church.

The Co-operative Stores Society has been duly organised, and an excellent Committee of Management has been formed. Application has been made to the Government for the approval of its institutes, and we may soon expect to see it begin business. The following gentlemen are on the Committee: President, Sr Larrechea; Vice-President, Mr G. Oldendorff (Manager of the Provincial Bank); Committee men, Messrs W. Tietjen, Sohn, Dr Jacinto Fernandez and Dr Gallegos; Substitutes, Messrs H. C. Maclean, E. Brandt, J. Busch and Caffarena; Auditing Committee, Messrs Muzzio, Gregorini, Correa and Guzman.

Mr Gordon, the promoter of the scheme is Manager, and I have no doubt but he will from year to year be able to give a most satisfactory account of his stewardship.

Inve the scandal at the Criminal Court, the Supreme Chamber of Justice at Santa Fe has appointed one of its own members to come down and investigate the affair, and His Worship is only waiting for the Government to guarantee his expenses in order to do so. Of course, any comment on the prudence of H.W. in this connection, would be altogether superfluous.

A new development has occurred in the stamped paper form of public robbery in this Province, it having been enacted by the Provincial Legislature that in future, instead of a 25 cent stamped paper being necessary to accompany every 'expediente' submitted to the Courts, a blank sheet of the value of one dollar must do that work of supererogation. Of course this is all right as long as the

people choose to submit to it, and I shall not be surprised to see this extortion increased to the sum of five or even ten dollars, since it were as honest and as just to steal the sheep as it is the lamb.

Provisions of all kinds are up to famine prices, and so that you may not think I exaggerate, I will endeavour to give you a few quotations from our public markets. Beef, with unlimited bone, 30 cents per lb. Mutton chops (raw, at the butcher's stall, and bereft of their fat) 4 cents each. Legs of mutton (as short as it is possible to make them), \$1 mqn. Cabbages, 15 cents each. Fresh pork, 40 cents per lb. And other things in proportion, so that living is a most expensive thing here, and it is hard to say how labourers and others whose incomes are very limited are able to live. I have not the slightest interest in stopping immigration to this place, but I am certainly of opinion that it were well to consider the above figures when dealing with the subject or with that of people coming up to settle here.

Notwithstanding the lull in the real estate market, there is no perceptible change as yet in the rents of houses, and an average of 15 dollars per room per month is demanded for even the humblest dwelling.

I regret to say that the small-pox continues to mark its victims in more senses than one, and all the precautions taken to prevent its spread appear to have been of very little avail.

We have been favoured this week by a visit from Admiral Mantesse, the chief of the Italian naval station in these waters, who, with his officers, has been most hospitably entertained by his principal countrymen in this city, and by the local authorities. The leading Italian residents are preparing to entertain the officers at a grand ball, which will doubtless be a very brilliant affair.

Late advices from the colonies report everything looking well for the next harvest. At present transactions in maize continue very limited, owing to the high prices asked. The following quotations from the Santa Fe market may be of interest to some of your readers:

Wheat, machine thrashed, per 15 arr, at Colastine, \$6.15 to 6.30.

Do mares do do, with bags, 6 to 6.15. Linseed, new, per 15 arrobes with bags, 8 to 8.20. Flour, according to quality, 4 to 8 mqn. Peanuts per arrobo, at boca and Colastine ports, 60 to 62 cents.

Bran, per qq, with bags 0.90 to 1.00.

The people here appear to have made up their minds that we are in for another visit from the cholera next summer, and the Municipality has been bestirring itself of late in order not to have it said that no precautions were taken. Accordingly it has been resolved to increase the size of the public cemetery, and to build a large lazaret house that will be ready for all emergencies. These measures are of course excellent in their way, but it were far better to cleanse the city from the filth that is to be encountered at every turn, and that now and then is turned to account when the corporation feels like imposing fines.

The sewerage question has not been decided yet, though it seems that it now lies between Mr Staniforth and Messrs Tenac and Co. The latter firm has lately had its proposal distributed in pamphlet form throughout the city, just as if we were a people that cared by whom or on what conditions our public works were undertaken. Ah well, it may be a fond delusion of the firm in question, and it will not do the printers any harm at all events.

M. Laborde has recently purchased 3 1/2 square leagues of land at Venado Tuerto from Mme Acheval for the sum of 50000 mqn.

The religious festivities in honor of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady and of St Rochus were celebrated with as much solemnity as possible, and our

one church and the little chapel of the hospital were crowded with devout worshippers. The new chapel at the hospital is progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that it will not take quite so long to build as St Peter's at Rome is said to have done. Doubtless with the view of preventing such an occurrence, the Municipality has just contributed 1000 nats. towards the work.

Messrs Nield and Co are rapidly disposing of the shares for the steam laundry of which they are the representatives, and I have no doubt a very good thing will be made by all investing in the same.

Crime is as rife as ever, and there is hardly a day passes without some murder or violent assault being reported. The perpetrators of these crimes are frequently policemen and soldiers who have volunteered from the prison yard, finding it easier to act as 'autoridades' than to be in prison, and perhaps have to work at the 'barranca.' Thus instead of enhancing the public peace they make the very circumstance of their punishment become a further element of disorder, and a reproach to our system of managing public affairs. Those prisoners, however, who are too lazy to do either the blue or the red, and who have therefore no alternative but to remain in prison, are not wanting in that lofty conception of the dignity of man that is so frequently noticeable in Argentina. They do not by any means propose to let unscrupulous contractors make fortunes out of them. Accordingly, when their dinner was brought in the other day, they rose in their might and threw the 'pucho' in the faces of the jailer and of the soldiers on guard, exclaiming that the food was fit only for dogs, and that they insisted upon better treatment. The guard had to be called in, and after a good deal of trouble the malcontents were subdued, though not before their ring-leader, a leading thief named Banzano, had been seriously wounded and several others had received bruises.

The question between the Curia and the Municipality concerning the sale by the former to the latter of a lot of land adjoining the parish church in the plaza for 30,000 mqn, the land being wanted for a municipal palace, has assumed a new phase, which at all events must retard the negotiation for some time to come. It is now claimed by the Municipality that the land in question was bequeathed to the church to be turned whenever necessary into a public cemetery, and that the same being now obviously impossible, the property belongs by right to the Municipality. Of course there are grounds in this most litigious city, for a very pretty action in this claim, and it is only to be hoped that the pious intentions of the donor may not be defeated by the corporation. As I have before had occasion to say, there ought never to have been any question of selling the land in question, which is already needed, and more than needed for the enlargement of the parish church, and that even were this not necessary would suit admirably for the erection of an episcopal residence. Whatever the law may decide on such a question, equity says clearly and plainly enough that the land was bequeathed to the church for a cemetery or any other purpose that might be eventually preferred—so long as it was for the good of the church.

I mean to watch this question with interest, and I will keep you posted as to its progress, and if we live long enough, its result.

The river is very low just now, and loaded vessels find it difficult to get up without touching sand here and there, and sometimes getting stuck for days together.

Having nothing further to communicate just now,

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

THE QUESTION OF CONCILIATION IN ROME.

The question of conciliation between the Italian Government and the Papacy is at present one of the most absorbing questions in Europe. What occupies minds is the method by which it may be resolved. An extension of territory beyond the walls of the Vatican with a strip of land leading to the sea on which ambassadors to the Holy See can freely come and go without entering Italian territory is a proposition cherished by the moderate party.

'Rome is the city of the Church,' said the Pontiff to M. Eugene Rendu, on Saturday last: 'I cannot renounce Rome.' On the other hand, King Humbert's unfortunate phrase of Rome being an 'intangible conquest' of Italian arms is again quoted by those who support the complete integrity of United Italy. Here there is a block at the very beginning to negotiations towards conciliation. The question is, can Italy afford to continue in opposition to the Pope? Can the country look cheerfully towards a future deprived of the Pope's assistance and of the help towards government that would be afforded by the Conservative Catholic body of the nation, who now abstain from all share in parliamentary elections?

The greatest difficulty lies on the side of the Italian Government. The tendency towards revolution has grown rapidly stronger within the last few years. The kingly power is almost reduced to a nonentity. King Humbert has become a mere figure suitable as a signer of bills and ministerial decrees, but devoid of any initiative or individuality in the State. His dynasty has feeble roots in the country, and these are growing weaker day by day. The question for the monarchy is, whether it is possible to come to terms with the Pope now, and by yielding some of his rights to the Pontiff, to save the nation from a condition not unlike that of the Commune in Paris.

It is certain that strong opposition would be made by the radical party to such a proceeding; but this is the party which is preparing by means of an unwearied propaganda to hurl the monarch from the throne, and erect a government devoid of religion and morality on its ruins. The moment to test the inherent force of the monarchy is fast approaching. If it refuses the hand of peace offered by the Pontiff, it will have to count in a very near future with the deadliest enemies of the Savoy dynasty.

The learned Benedictine, Father Luigi Tosti, Vice-Archivist of the Holy See, has written a pamphlet on the subject of conciliation which has surprised and pained many of his friends. He urges the Pope to renounce the temporal power pure and simple—even the Leonine city—without guarantees of any kind. The organs of Catholic opinion are quite opposed to the proposals and judgments of Father Tosti, the 'Moniteur de Rome' objecting to its form and matter, and the 'Voce della Verita' bidding the author take heed lest his work fall under the rigors of some Roman Congregation.

The circular sent by the Holy See to the Nuncios at foreign courts explains the full meaning to be attached to the words made use of by His Holiness in the Consistory, May 23, as these words have been so ill interpreted by the public press. The basis for future conciliatory negotiations are thus made known to the governments, who are deeply interested in the progress of this work, if Italy takes it up in the proper spirit. But great uncertainty prevails in all minds.

The allocation which His Holiness Leo XIII delivered at the creation of Cardinals Pallote and Bausa, May 24, has created a remarkable sensation. The Pope's reference to his satisfaction at the sending of an envoy from Hesse-Darmstadt to treat on the conditions of freedom of Catholic worship throughout that State, has made a profound and excellent impression throughout

that principality. The Catholic deputies of the Prussian Centre are also touched at the praises bestowed upon them by the Pontiff, and they will act in conformity with the indications of the Pope in the settlement of what still remains to be settled.

But the words of the Pope in that allocution with regard to Italy are probably destined to have the greatest effect. His Holiness said that he was desirous of the pacification of Italy, that country which God has united so closely to the Roman Pontificate and which even the voice of nature renders so dear to him. 'For us,' he said, 'as we have declared more than once, we have have during a long time the ardent desire that, throughout all Italy, minds may be entirely pacified, and that the fatal antagonism to the Roman Pontificate may disappear, but that this may be done without detriment to justice and to the dignity of the Holy See, violated less by the hostility of the nation than by the conspiracy of the sects. It is necessary then to seek an issue towards peace in a state of things in which the Sovereign Pontiff may not depend on any power and may enjoy a liberty complete and truly worthy of this name, as all rights require.'

This reference to Italy has created a deep impression both here and in other countries. It is said in Germany, by the 'Gazette of Cologne,' that Leo XIII counts with Italian unity as with an indisputable fact; that he should content himself with a part of Rome and a strip of land leading to the sea. In these limits he may exercise all the rights of sovereignty. 'But,' he adds, 'all the world recognises that the present situation is intolerable.'

It is evident that the necessities of Italy require peace and conciliation with the Papacy; and although these necessities are recognised by the rulers of the country, they show no desire of making peace.

Nevertheless, a remarkable phase tendency towards peace has begun to spread in various parts of the country. Several scattered associations, with this object in view, have already existed. Now a new development begins. Florence is the centre of a new association or party called the National party, whose object is to promote the union of monarchical and pontifical interests. This is separate from the Government, and its very title indicates that the Government is not, at least in this respect, the expression of the national will.

The several Conservative societies throughout the country are about to unite with this National party. If the Pope deems it prudent to remove the prohibition of Catholics to vote and be voted for in Parliamentary elections, he will have a party ready to act according to his wishes, and to form a parliamentary centre such as exists in Germany, and to carry reparative measures that cannot be opposed. The Pope's allocution has been more than mere words. It has been a principle of action, the beginning of which we see now in this nucleus of a National party, but the outcome of which it is impossible to predict.

The Secretary of the Propaganda, Mgr Domenico Jacobini, has been nominated by the French Government Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. One wonders why: Is the Government preparing a new attack upon the Church? P.L. CONNELLAN.—In the 'Boston Pilot.'

ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

The first spiritual flower planted in the New World by Divine Providence was our dear Rose, who was born on the 20th of April, 1586, at Lima, the capital of Peru, in South America. Her father's name was Gaspar Flores, and her mother's Mary Oliver. Her mother chose for her godmother her sister Isabel, who gave our saint the name of Isabel on baptism, but a few months afterwards as she was sleeping in her cradle her mother and several other persons perceiving a beautiful rose on her face, called her ever afterwards by no

other name than Rose. As she grew older she felt disturbed at the change in her name, which she thought was given her through vanity, and she complained of it to the Blessed Virgin; but she was at once consoled by Our Lady who assured her that the name of Rose was most pleasing to her Divine Son, and that she should henceforth be called Rose of St. Mary.

Her infancy closely resembled that of St. Catherine of Sienna, whom she afterwards chose as her patroness. She was never seen to shed tears excepting once when carried by her nurse to a friend's house, when this privileged child wept as if to show her sorrow at leaving the house of her parents. Almighty God, who destined her to be a model of suffering and the most heroic patience, did not leave her long without some kind of pain. She was troubled with a disease of the head at four years of age, which caused her great pain when it was dressed, and two years later, she was afflicted with a tumour in her nose which grew so large that it had to be removed by the surgeon. During this intense suffering she evinced a superhuman patience. Thus she was early educated to the school of Calvary.

We read in her life that as she was one day playing with her little brother, he threw some dirt on her hair. Being naturally very neat she was quite vexed at him for his carelessness. When her brother said to her earnestly, 'my dear sister, do not be angry at this accident for the curled ringlets of girls are hellish cords which bind the hearts of young men and miserably draw them into eternal flames.'

Rose received these words as coming from heaven and made a vow to renounce the pleasures and vanities of the world to live a life of prayer and penance. As soon as she made this vow she cut off her beautiful hair unknown to her mother, and for this generous action God bestowed many years upon her which enabled her to preserve her baptismal innocence till her death. She obeyed her parents in everything not omitting her duty towards God. To test her obedience her mother told her to embroider some flowers in the wrong way, Rose obeyed, but when she had finished her work her mother reproved her for it.

She answered that she had noticed that her work was wrong but that she dared not disobey her mother. At the age of twenty Rose received the habit of the third Order of St. Dominic. Her fasts and other austerities were very severe and it is said that a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water would last her for fifty days. She wore beneath her veil a crown of powder studded with sharp-pointed nails, and, to cause her more suffering, every day she would change the nails. She slept for fifteen years on a bed filled with stones, broken tiles and knotted wood. Her life was one of much suffering, which exercised her patience by a long and tedious martyrdom. She had great love and charity for the poor and a burning zeal for the conversion of sinners.

During her last illness her sufferings were indescribable. She preserved always an admirable tranquillity of mind amid all these pains. She confessed her sins every day while she was sick, and was frequently heard to utter that she was a Christian, and wished to die in the faith of the Church, and that she was a daughter of St. Dominic. On the 24th of August, 1617, she gave up her pure soul into the hands of God, her death being but a passage from earth to heaven.

Her last words were 'those she first learned to speak, 'Jesus, Jesus, be with me.'

It is related that when Pope Clement IX. was asked to canonize her he exclaimed: 'What, Indian and saint! as quickly that it should rain roses.' Immediately a shower of roses began falling in the Vatican and did not cease until the Pope saw the error of his remark and gave his consent. She was canonized by Pope Clement X., who appointed the 30th of August to be kept as her feast.—Exchange.

WIT AND HUMOR

Sanitary lumber—a board of health.

A strange sight—to see a garden walk.

Advice to a toper—Don't let your spirits go down.

Men who must draw the line somewhere—surveyors.

The position of a judge is an exceedingly trying one.

Man wants but little here below and he generally gets it.

The man who wears tight boots never trembles in his shoes.

The more you collar and cuff a Chinaman the better he likes it.

A hen is a very superior creature, but she never could lay a corner-stone.

Never talk in your sleep unless you are sure of what you are going to say.

Even the most rabid Knight of Labour would not encourage a ship striking.

Pugilists set a bad example to labouring men. They never do anything but strike.

Never tell your wife that she is a charming singer unless you happen to be deaf.

It was the lady who thought she was going to swoon who had a faint suspicion.

Polite masher (in railroad train)—'Is this seat engaged?' Pretty girl—'No, but I am.'

Farmer (who sees gaiters for the first time)—'Eh, mister! Your stockings have fallen down.'

A resident of Epsom says he only backed one horse in his life, and that was into a shop window.

Name the five races of mankind? Horse races, yacht races, foot races, boat races, and the race for office.

'The barrel of the toy pistol is a maker of graves,' exclaims an excited exchange. Why not call it a bier-barrel?

Don't be too friendly with your prospective son-in-law. He may think you intend to live with him after he is married.

Old timer (to tram conductor)—'How are you feeling this morning, conductor?' Conductor—'I'm feeling fare, thank you!'

A young lady pianist who had been practising 'Let me kiss him for his Mother,' says the more she tries it the better she likes it.

'I nevah, no nevah, had the headache, old chappie.' No, Oscar, of course not; headache is a brain distemper, don't cher know.

Magistrate (to a witness)—'what is your profession?' 'A lawyer.' 'Well, try to forget it while you are giving your testimony.'

Professor — 'During that stormy period the fate of France hung by a slender thread, and this single thread was Charles the Fat.'

'It's all very well,' said the gravedigger, 'to advise a young man to begin at the beginning and work up, but in my business it ain't practicable.'

A woman woke her husband during the storm the other night, and said: 'I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder.'

The coat-tail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled coat-tail, bearing dust toe marks on a rejected suitor, means: 'I have spoken to your father.'

'The best thoughts,' says an English writer, 'come slowly.' So do the best men; in fact, good men come so slowly that they often fail to get around at all.

In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail, but later on, when the youth gets into business for himself, then the world shows up into good shape.

'Don't be a fool,' she said, with a snap to her husband. 'Why didn't you tell me that when I asked you to marry me?' and silence fell upon that house.

'Well, how is your case going on? You told me the rascal had cheated you out of £1000.' 'Oh, we have settled the business. He has married my daughter.'

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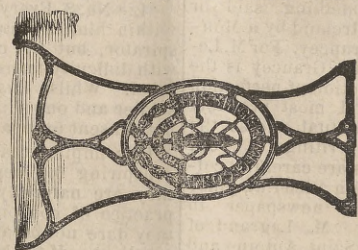
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887

Here is a nice invitation for immigrants to come and settle down amongst us. Our excellent Rosario correspondent assures us that beef with UNLIMITED BONE is 30 cents per lb, and he adds, with what Mark Twain would call 'fine irony,' that the municipality of Rosario are enlarging the cemetery in view of the approaching cholera visitation. Butter, eggs, and potatoes are sold at what would be considered in England fabulous prices. The smallest room in a central place in this city will cost 20 dollars per month, and we perceive that the rate of house-rent is about the same in Rosario as it is in the capital of the Republic. Only this week we paid 10 dollars for a hat, and an aristocratic friend who does not belong to editorial circles, tells us that he pays 12 dollars for his 'tilers.' Verily 'this is a plentiful land to live in when you have plenty of land.'

Dr Wilde, with his 'battalion of testimony,' is still insisting on selling the public works to a private company, and obliging every householder in Buenos Aires to pay a monthly tax of 6.50 mpm, besides the expenses of constructing sewers in the interior of the house, which supposes a tax of 40,000,000 more. The bill passed by the Senate was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, and it was argued that it was unconstitutional, because in all bills which impose a tax the Deputies, and not the Senate, are supposed to take the initiative. Deputy Gimenez soon cleared the barrier by alleging that the 80,000,000 or so to be paid by the city to the contracting company is a tariff and not a tax. It is a distinction without a difference, or, if there is a difference, it is only that which naturalists make between a crocodile and an alligator; one bites hardest with the upper jaw and the other with the lower. Be it tax or tariff, however, the Minister (and undisputed proprietor) of the Interior, will have his bond. Canevali and Co will be constituted masters of Buenos Aires, and generations yet unborn shall pay them tribute. There are scores of projects now before the Government having for their object to take permanent possession of portions of the country, and all or nearly all the 'projectors' are received with open arms. We would remind the Government of that passage from Leviticus: 'Thou shalt not sell the land for ever, for the land is mine, saith the Lord.'

On Tuesday the marriage of Mr John P. Kavanagh of this city, and Miss Lizzie Lynch of the partido of Rodriguez, was celebrated at the residence of the bride by the Rev Samuel O'Reilly, assisted by two other clergymen. Mr James G. Kavanagh of Bragado was best man, and Miss Christina Lynch was bridesmaid on the happy occasion. After the ceremony the guests, who were numerous, were entertained at a

grand déjeuner by Mrs Lynch, and thousands of congratulations and good wishes were showered on the young and joyful couple. The beautiful bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, and the bridegroom was still luckier, for he received a most inestimable present in the person of the bride herself. We join, with numerous other friends, in wishing Mr and Mrs Kavanagh many years of happiness.

We were happy to welcome our able correspondent 'Fontenoy,' Mr George Deehan, in town this week. He tells us that the people of Pavon have suffered frightful losses, but that they are nothing daunted by the disaster. They meet their fate with the equanimity of brave men, and though some have seen perish in one day the fruits of 20 years' labor they are 'up and doing,' determined to fight the battle of life over again.

AN INFAMOUS LIBEL.

A most disgraceful article in reference to our country appeared in the Saturday number of 'La Union' of this city. The article headed 'Chez Paddy,' and signed Ch. Lagrand, purports to be a review of something said or written about Ireland by a Monsieur Mandat Grancey. For M. Lagrand M. Mandat Grancey is the very personification of perfection and beauty and most probably the feeling is mutual, and so the thoughts and writings of both philanthropists are carefully collected and obtain a leading place in a Catholic newspaper in Buenos Aires. M. Lagrand of the Faubourg Saint Antoine and M. Le Petit of the Calle Alsina remind us of that celebrated saying of Josh Billings: 'Be meek and humble of heart generally, but keep a good stock of impudence for any emergency.' We shall not spoil their little game of mutual admiration; 'a chaque Saint sa chandelle,' but we shall take the liberty of questioning the solidity of the pillars of the edifice in which they have enthroned themselves, and from which, like the proud Pharisees they pass judgment on the poor Publican standing outside the doors of their temple, which is not the temple of truth or justice. The falsehoods of Lagrand (for the article is a tissue of glaring falsehoods from beginning to end) are based on the following assertions which we may regard as premises or 'points d'appui' of his argument.

'Nobody was ever better suited than Grancey to make an affectionate and impartial (!) review of the wrongs of Ireland, for he has a thorough knowledge of the agrarian question: for him the question is summed up in these propositions; Ireland on account of the quality of the soil cannot produce sufficient to support more than three millions and her population at present is at least six millions.'

'Mais quelle betise, mon mon ami.' Any schoolboy might inform the writer that the population of Ireland is not six millions nor five millions. At the census of 1881 the number slightly exceeded five millions, but it has decreased enormously since then, owing to continued flow of emigration; and with regard to the number of people that Ireland can support, the subject is so hackneyed that we are loth to return to it. We shall content ourselves with just quoting one sentence from the Abbe Perard's immortal work, 'L'Irlande Contemporaine.'

'Taking Ireland in her present state, under the existing system of cultivation, Sir Robert Kane (who made the industrial resources of Ireland a special study) shows that she could support with ease eighteen millions of inhabitants, and that with an improved system of farming she could support not only twenty-five millions, the figures stated by M. Gustave de Beaumont (a great French publicist) but as many as from thirty to thirty-five millions of inhabitants.' It is a well-

known fact that even in the terrible years of famine of 1847 and 1848, large quantities of grain and thousands of fat cattle were shipped from Ireland — quite enough to support all her inhabitants, who then numbered about eight and a half millions. But we pass on to another of Lagrand's false assertions.

Lie No. 2. 'A law passed four or five years ago gives the tenant the right to perform on his land under pretence of improvement, any works that caprice may suggest, and imposes on the landlord the obligation to recompense him for the full amount at the termination of the contract, or if he seeks to evict the tenant.'

Was there ever anything so absurd? It really takes the credulity of M. Lagrand and M. Lepetit to give ear to such nonsense. The law does authorize the tenant to claim compensation for improvements made at his expense (and there never was a more just law), but they must be real improvements, and not 'chateaux en Espagne.' When any dispute arises, the judge of assizes decides the question between landlord and tenant. If what Grancey and his commentators say were true, the Parliament of England that makes such laws would be a Parliament of lunatics.

Lie No. 3. Every Irishman has within him the stuff of a conspirator, but the conspirator is with difficulty transformed into a rebel. Whilst England has one soldier and one shilling, she will not consent to separation.'

This implies that the Irish are conspiring for separation, that they are naturally prone to the practice of conspiring but that they dare not break out in open rebellion. If the writer will only turn over a single page of Irish history he will find that the Irish did break out into open rebellion in former times, when they had no hope of constitutional reform, and considering the galling yoke laid on them no people ever had a better right to do so. They failed in their object because of the power and proximity of their tyrants, but in another sense they succeeded, because they have extorted concessions from England until by their perseverance they have enlisted the sympathy of the civilized world on their side. It has been the policy of Ireland's leaders for many years to keep the people on constitutional lines, for they know, and every man of common sense agrees with them, that it would be extreme folly to throw a body of unarmed peasants on the artillery of England. But they have never, even in the darkest days, lost their hopes of Home Rule, and if to entertain such hopes be conspiracy, then the Irish are conspirators, and they may well be proud of the fact.

Lie No. 4. 'The Irish will never carry things to the extreme point of separation, because they should then either conquer England or accept her terms. The Irish want money to live, and that money they can only get by selling their produce to England,' etc.

This is really the 'moreau-choisi' of the rignmarole. If France were at war with England, as she often was, where would she sell her produce? And must she then become a dependency of England owing to the difficulty that would arise? If the Argentine Republic and England disagreed, could not the republic still dispose of her produce, and if all came to an extremity could she not still eat her meat and corn? The complaint of Ireland is that England is too ready to take her produce and to give no money in return.

Lie No. 5. 'The clergy of Ireland are not compromised in the Home Rule movement.'

To which we answer that all the Catholic clergy and many of the Protestants are Home Rulers. The Archbishop of Dublin is a most ardent Home Ruler; so is Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster; so are nearly all the Catholic clergy of England. At a meeting held in Cork the other day to protest against

Coercion and assert the principle of Home Rule 65 priests were present. Will 'La Union' also class them among conspirators? Will our contemporary dare apply the opprobrious term to His Grace of Dublin, or to Dr Croke, the illustrious Archbishop of the South, who has devoted his noble life to the cause of his country? Will it dare stigmatize the name of the saintly Father Keller, who was sent to gaol because he would not betray the secrets of his flock? If not, neither should Messieurs Lagrand and Lepetit stigmatize the Irish people, for they are one in heart and soul and spirit with their pastors. If our opponents will name a dozen Irish Catholic priests who are not in sympathy with the Home Rule movement, a dozen just men from their point of view, we will concede that they are right in everything they have said.

But we have occupied too much time in discussing this libellous romance. It gives apocryphal stories about boycotted landlords who frightened 'the communists' who came to plough their lands, (!) but it never says one word of the millions of unfortunate tenants who have been expelled by the landlords, and who are still leaving the country at the rate of 12,000 per month. What shall we say of the man and the newspaper that apply the term 'político' to the statesman that has swayed the destinies of the British Senate for well nigh fifty years? What shall we say of them when they denounce his efforts on behalf of an oppressed people as if he had 'burnt his gods?' Yes, he burnt his gods in the same sense as Moses burnt his gods when he left the palace of Pharaoh and 'chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.' He burnt his gods as Paul of Tarsus did when he abandoned a fanatical sect and became an apostle of Jesus Christ, or as Augustin did when he renounced the Manichæan heresy, and from being a stumbling block became a glorious doctor of truth and a light upon a mountain. We shall say nothing in answer to the charge that 'the Irish are liars,' for it is known to the world that no nation has sacrificed more for the sake of truth and no man knows this fact better than the editor of 'La Union.'

In conclusion, we may remark that it has been our lot in the past few years to defend our country against the attacks of some powerful assailants, notably those of ex-President Sarmiento and Petrucelli de la Gattina. We can understand the 'animus' of the founder of the lay school and of the author of 'Las Memorias de Judas,' against the most Catholic people in the world, but we cannot understand how that people can be made the object of a base, scurrilous, lying and unprovoked attack by a Catholic newspaper in Buenos Aires.

THE GAMBLER'S LAST CAST.

Salisbury's Government has commenced the work of Coercion by suppressing the National League. This means the suppression of National feeling, which has outlived the strife of six centuries, and is stronger today than ever it has been — stronger than when Art McMorrough whipped Richard II. out of Ireland, or when Hugh O'Neil extorted humiliating conditions from Elizabeth's favourite generals. Forster tried the game of suppression and failed, and he was a giant compared with the pigmies who now hold the reins of Government, for Forster had only to contend with a divided Ireland, and Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen were unanimous in supporting him. Salisbury, on commencing the campaign, finds Ireland united to oppose him, and the majority of England and all the Scotch curse and denounce his atrocious policy. As a sign of what is to come we are told that Chamberlain has resigned, unable any longer to bear the strain that was placed on his too flexible conscience, and no doubt quailing

before that flood of wrath which is surging among the ranks of English democrats, and which well nigh threatened to overwhelm the contumacious renegade. Chamberlain retires in time to shake the Tory edifice, but too late to save his own reputation, for he is despised by one party as much as he is hated by the other. We shall soon hear of more insignificant rats flying from the sinking ship. Goschen will no doubt remain, but as Sir William Harcourt said of him he is more dangerous to his friends than to his enemies: 'A traitor he is and a traitor may he stay.' Lord Hartington is the only crutch on which the Government lean for support, but there are signs that the Tories can ill brook the 'mesalliance' with the so-called Liberal Unionists. The Irish Land Bill was thrust down the throats of 'the stupid party' in the House of Commons, and we are informed by telegraph that the Lords were likely to reject it. If so, there will be 'hurrying to and fro and gathering tears and mutterings of distress,' and we shall then see a readjustment of the 'disjecta membra' of Liberalism. Some of the scattered bones are in too advanced a state of dissolution ever to rise again. Brummagen Joe will relapse into the condition of a portly alderman, from which it were well for the country if he had never departed. Goschen will still be 'the skeleton at the feast,' but it is to be hoped that other bones will return to their former sockets, and the reanimated bodies will march on to victory under the banner of Gladstone and Home Rule. The resolution to suppress the Land League is only the last cast of a desperate gambler. Suppression of the League presupposes the slaughter of thousands and the imprisonment of millions. This might have been done and was done two or three centuries ago, but at the present day it is utterly impossible.

P. S.—Since the above was printed, telegrams have come announcing that Chamberlain has not separated from the Liberal Unionists. 'Tanto mejor.'

PROVINCIAL BANK LOANS

The President of the Provincial Bank has sent a circular to the branches stating that the banks in La Plata, Azul, Olavarría, Tandil, San Nicolás, Baradero, Luján, Chivilcoy, Bragado and 9 de Julio may each make advances to agriculturists to the aggregate amount of \$10,000. The Azul branch may make advances to the agriculturists of Nievas and San Miguel colonies and the neighborhood. No credit is to exceed \$1,000. To obtain a loan a certificate from the Municipality in which the applicant resides must be produced, stating the name and condition of applicant, the quantity of land which he cultivates and the nature of the cultivation, for what term and from whom he holds his land, and taking note that the harvest is charged with the loan. For the purposes of these operations which will commence on September 1st, the agricultural year will be considered to begin in April. Deposits will be received from the agriculturists, and they will be charged 9 o/o for balances due from them and will be allowed 3 o/o on balances to their credit. The interest will be capitalised every 3 months and the account must be closed on the 30th of April every year, but, as we stated yesterday, the loans may be renewed for six months, capitalising the interest at 7 o/o.—'The Herald.'

ARRCIFES IRISH UNION.

The President of this Society calls on all members to attend on Sunday, the 18th September, to discuss some very important matters. Already there is a large saloon provided for the meeting.

P. J. O'SHEA,
Secretary.

PERU.

L. B. Tamini in 'La Nacion.'

Peru without the Peruvians would be the richest country on the Pacific Ocean. With its inhabitants it has become a bankrupt nation. By the Arinabar contract which has just been made in London, the Peruvian debt is divided into two classes. It throws the responsibility of payment of one on Peru, and it assigns the other (£16,000,000) to Chile; it implicitly accepts the subjection of the nation to a foreign yoke, and hands over the administration of the country to a joint stock company of guardians. The opulent region whose extravagant inhabitants accept these humiliating conditions, was a century ago the mine which supplied the Crown of Spain with gold, and the popular phrase, 'all the gold in Peru,' is preserved as an indication of what the country was and what it ought to be. We are told that millions were derived by the Spaniards from Montes Claros, an inexhaustible mine which was covered in some time before the declaration of independence. It is now said that when the lines of railway from Callao and Chicla to Cerro de Pasco are finished, the profits to be derived from this great mineral deposit will surpass even the famous mines of Nevada. After all, mineral wealth is only obtained by labour and intelligence, and however rich the mines of Peru may have been, they could not enervate the character of the Peruvian people, but the guano was discovered and the gold supply was for a time neglected, and that the other mine preferred, which required neither labour nor any preparation unless to cart the stuff into waggons and transfer it into the hold of the vessels in the nearest harbour. In the year 1873 the guano exported from the deposits in the Chincha Islands amounted to 100,000 tons, and from this alone, without counting duties charged in the Custom House and other charges, Peru derived an enormous income (about four or five millions sterling). The total receipts for 1875 were £10,220,000, equivalent to the figurative amount of income foretold by the President of the Argentine Republic for 1887. With so much money on hands the public offices were turned into new mines of gold, and Government employes rivalled the nabobs of Hindostan in prodigality and extravagance. The superabundance and extravagance were at the highest in 1870 and 1872. Peru then annually sold in the European markets four hundred thousand tons of guano at the price of £12 10s. per ton. Provident people became alarmed, and foretold the exhaustion of the fertilizing stuff in a few years, and before the prediction was yet verified, misfortune came in another form. A competition in the trade of artificial manures arose, and consignees in Europe refused any longer to pay £12 10s. per ton, though they had made a contract to that effect. The fall in price was so great that the Government, being no longer able to pay the cost of their debt by guano produce, foolishly repudiated the debt. And what has become of those wonderful deposits which ruined poor Peru, and which have had such an evil influence on her history? The greatest part of them has been taken away from her by conquest, and three-fourths of the little that remains will belong to the Company which has now rented Peru by contract. In the very apex of her prosperity her incompetent statesmen resolved to construct almost impossible railways, which the trade of the country did not require, and which have given no benefit whatever. In the years '72 and '73 loans were raised in London, which now amount to thirty-two millions sterling and for which an interest of two millions sterling is annually paid. Taking into account the price at which it was launched, the enormous commissions paid to Euro-

pean syndicates, and discounting other items of public plunder that immense sum was reduced to twenty-three millions sterling when the Peruvian Government got possession of it. Twenty millions sterling were spent on useless railways, undertaken without any system or fixed object, and in 1875 the Government of the Palace of Lima suspended payment. The creditors cried to Heaven in horror and indignation. The Government took pains to demonstrate how they had lost 50 per cent of their income. They asked for new concessions, which were granted in 1876, but even these produced no effect, for again the debtor refused to fulfill her obligations.

[To be continued.]

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE

Buenos Aires,

August 20th 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I see by the daily papers that nearly 33000 dollars has been subscribed to build a convalescent home in connection with the British Hospital in this city. It is not pretended that there exists any pressing necessity for this institution. On the contrary, the resident surgeon of the Hospital, in a letter signed with his initials, plainly showed that the proposed home is a work of supererogation, and that, in fact, there will be nobody to occupy it when it is built and fitted out. At the same time, the subscribing of this magnificent sum is an illustration of the alacrity and generosity with which Englishmen amongst us do act when an appeal is made to their feelings of humanity or patriotism. In a few days, with very little fuss, without meetings, exhortations or expostulations, 33000 dollars are collected, and, I am told, if as much more were wanting, it would be forthcoming. As many as 14 firms or individuals subscribed 1000 dollars each; several gave 500 dollars, and none less than 50 dollars. I remember when a most pressing appeal was made to Irishmen from this city last year in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, the largest sum subscribed was 50 dollars, and only one or two men gave that sum. But this, you will remark, has no connection with the Irish Orphanage. Very true, and my only object in referring to the subscription for the convalescent home is to demonstrate that, if we were only as generous as other nationalities are in supporting their peculiar institutions, not only the Irish Orphanage would be placed beyond the reach of want or poverty, but we would have founded other institutions to contribute to our mutual benefit and to maintain the bond of union existing between us. Some time ago it was proposed by the committee to sell the ground on which the convent and orphanage are built, but since then there seems to be a lull in the proceedings, as if the committee had changed their opinion on the matter. If such is the case, which I hope is not, it were better the plan were never suggested, for it was demonstrated that the sale could be conveniently made. A portion of the money being devoted to the purchase of a new house for the orphans, the remainder would make a substantial reserve, which would go far to maintain them. Subscribers, having seen these figures, are in no hurry to send in their usual contributions, for they naturally expect the committee to take the most practical means to secure the advantage of all concerned. Would the sale of the ground be an advantage? I think there can be no doubt of it. As all are aware, landed estate in this city is now carrying an enormous price. The calle Riobamba, where the orphanage is situated, is in close proximity to calle Callao, which is now a fashionable and, I may say, a central street. Property in that part of the city has been sold at 40 mn per vara and over; but suppose that the place in Riobamba would

bring 35 mn per square yard. It measures 140 by 70 varas, in all 9400 square varas, which at this price would give the enormous sum of 3290000 mn. Even supposing the price were 30 mn per vara, it would still bring nearly 300000 mn. There is no reason in the world why the orphan house should be situated in the city. It may be in the suburbs, or in the camp, in connection with an orphan boys' school, so that one clergyman may attend both institutions, and otherwise they may be provided for. I believe this was Father Grey's idea, and it was a very good one. A house can be built, with a piece of land attached, where the children may work and play, for 100000 mn, and 200000 mn may be placed to the reserve fund. I believe the fee for the support, education and clothing of a child in the orphanage at present is 10 dollars per month. The above sum well placed, would bring 10 opo interest, or 200000 mn per year, which would be sufficient for the maintenance of 160 children. It should also be remembered that food can be purchased much more cheaply in the camp, and the children in the open air will be more healthful. Besides, there is no reason why girls' workshops should not be established on the same principle as those of the Mission Fathers at Acuenaga and Mercedes. I am well aware that the nuns of the Sacred Heart have been trying to establish an industrial school in Rio Bamba, and it is no fault of theirs if it has not been hitherto done. It is to be hoped that the present venerated community would see their way to take charge of the orphanage in the future as in the past, but, whether they do or not, the Irish people of the River Plate will ever feel grateful to them for the generous, faithful, and unstinted services they have rendered to the little children during the many years they have been in charge of the orphanage.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

AN IRISHMAN.

SELECTED POETRY

Wishing for the Green Isle

BY EUGENE DAVIS

Oh, for one glimpse of sea-girt land,
Away to the west, away,
Where emerald sward, by the
breezes fanned,
Is sweet as the smile of May!
Oh, for one glimpse of that storied
shore,
Though a pall were upon its
light;
I'd forfeit a life in Heliodore
For an hour of its rayless night!

Oh, for one glimpse of its moun-
tain crags,
Where the feet of heroes strayed,
What time 'neath the folds of battle
flags
Our chevaliers stood arrayed;
When each cliff was a shrine, and
each bouldered stone
Was an altar of liberty;
I'd rather one hour of the days that
are gone
Than live through the days to be!

Oh, for one hymn from the gold-
en strings
Of the harp of that golden isle,
That might waft me again on
fancy's wings
To her beautiful strand the while!
A song in the honey-wrought Gaelic
tongue,
A jubilant ringing lay,
To the ears of her various tribes
once sung
On the eve of some fiery fray!

Oh, for one throbbing, faithful
heart,
From the wealth of her teeming
plains,
That would teach me to act a better
part
And soften my weary pains!
A rich, ripe heart that would beat
unto mine,
And pure as a star above,
Would shed on my soul the pre-
cious wine
And balm of a virgin love!

Oh, for a grave in the churchyard
mould
Enshrined in her pulseless breast,
Where her child the leaves of his
life might fold,
And sink to an endless rest!
With the dew of his land his neck
tared fare,
And the smiles of her skies o'er
head,
He would sleep in an Eden, for
there, on! there,
'Twere Paradise to be dead!

—'New York Tablet.'

GENERAL ITEMS

Geronimo Grillo, an Italian, who is said to have been 99 years of age, and who lived in the Calle Buen Orden, committed suicide last week. The unhappy old man was tired of this life, and so resolved to try his chances in another.

The eldest son of Colonel Uriburu, 12 years of age, was drowned at Presidencia Roca, through the fall of a barranca on which he was walking on his way to a bathing place. This occurred at a point where the river is very deep. A soldier jumped into the river to save the boy but lost his own life in the attempt.

A valuable bronze, purchased specially in Europe, has been presented by the National Government to Dr Juan B. Gil, as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services in Mendoza during the cholera epidemic.

There was a severe shower of hail in this city on Friday. Some of the stones were of enormous size.

An arrangement has been concluded between Samuel B. Hale and Co. and the Provincial Government for a loan of two million dollars gold, for the railways from Magdalena and Cañuelas. The loan is taken at 95 free from commission, and bears interest at 6 per cent.

On the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September there will be an auction of chacras in Lobos. The date of the auctions is fixed by the Municipality, but the hour at which they will take place is not given.

Dr Victorica has resigned his office of Argentine Minister to the Oriental Republic.

The Government has resolved to transfer to the Rosario Railway Company the property in 13,062 square metres of land between Calles Artes and Suipacha, fronting the river, the price being \$124,900.

Don Jose Manuel Estrada, President of the Old Gas Company, has resigned his office, which he held for 25 years, and is succeeded in that office by Mr Demarchi. It is said that Sr Estrada's resignation is owing to the failure to sell the interest of the company to a foreign syndicate. Mr Baring of London recently offered one million sterling for the Company's interest, but his offer was refused.

Several firms in this city petitioned Congress against the concession of any privileges to Mr Honston.

Ex-Governor Damico has brought an action for damages against the 'Nacional' for libel. Damico was a long time editor of that paper.

It has been decided to extend the railway from Tres Arroyos to Bahia Blanca. This will open up one of the most fertile tracts in the province, and will raise the value of land like a balloon.

The Pension Committee of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies has before it 550 petitions for pensions, and has expressed its intention of despatching them all favourably 'because a Government ought to do the greatest good possible.'

Sr Federico Lacroze has obtained permission to carry agricultural produce on the 1st section of his rural tramway which reaches Pilar.

The name of the man arrested for the robbery in Bahia Blanca is Samuel Watts.

Sr Arias, the director of the provincial railways, has arranged the loan of 2 million dollars for the Magdalena and Cañuelas railways.

Messrs Mayer, Pillado and Co. have made a proposal to Congress for constructing a railway from Bahia Blanca to Port Montt in Chile, with a branch from San Rafael to General Roca Station. The Company will construct moles on the east side of the port at Bahia Blanca, also on the Rio Negro at various stations, and at Port Montt. The main line will be 1272 kilometres in length (of which 213 will be on Chilean territory), and the San Rafael branch will be 673 kilometres. The Company proposes to estab-

lish colonies all along the line, the Company having the right to a lot of 150 square kilometres of national land at every station on the line and undertaking to establish 50 families on each lot within four years.

Passengers arrived per S.S. Leibnitz:—

Mrs and Miss Farnesi, Miss Farrell, Mr Hyslop, Mr Wilson, Mr Bell, Mr Suarez, Mr Strong, Mr Keogh, Mr Easton, Mr James, Sarah Roche, Eliza Gahan, John Smith, L. Reston, Peter Lang, David Foster, Charles Southall, John Ford, William Greenway, Mary Brown, John Brown; Arthur and William Brown.

The Provincial Railways produced in June \$322,150, and the expenses amounted to \$199,133, leaving a net profit of \$123,017 against \$43,941 in June 1886. The produce in the half year was \$2143,308, made up as follows:—Passengers \$711,377, parcels \$134,890, goods \$1,212,376, sundries \$84,665. The total for the corresponding period in 1885 was \$1,868,379. The expenses in 1887 were \$1,202,406, against \$1,285,290 in 1886. The length of the lines had increased from 892 to 932 kilometres. The average capital employed was \$24,620,700 against \$22,484,971.

The Chascomus Rural Fair will take place on October 24th, 25th, and 26th.

Mr Charles Brownlee, a clerk in the London and River Plate Bank, was assaulted on Friday morning at the corner of Santa Fe and Junin. It is alleged, with what truth we cannot say, that his assailants were a lieutenant in the army and two honourable citizens. Brownlee was thrown down, and was found in a state of insensibility by the police. When he recovered, he swore he had been robbed of his watch and chain, overcoat, gloves and hat. The lieutenant was arrested, but was released shortly afterwards. The police were very reserved in giving information on this matter.

We are informed that our esteemed countryman Mr Keenan of Rosario, is offering his hotel for sale. This hotel, as all know, is, and always has been, doing a magnificent business. The proprietor has therein accumulated a princely fortune. We regret to hear that he is now about to retire through ill-health.

General Roca has been commissioned by the Provincial Bank to negotiate in Europe the bond of 21 million dollars given by the nation to the province.

The English butcher company about to be established in this city will have a capital of 150000 mn divided in shares of 100 mn each, of which only 50 shares will at present be issued. The directors are Messrs B del Carril, E Duportal, John Nelson, S Unzué Jr, and J R Moss. The initiator and manager of the company is Mr J Macdonald of Villanueva.

On Wednesday morning a house which was being built in calle Charcas 509 suddenly fell down together with the scaffolding on which nine men were at work. Commissary Carozzi and Sr Arajo with a number of policemen were soon on the spot, and the unfortunate men were extricated as quickly as possible from the ruins and sent to the Clinical Hospital. One of them was in a dying state and all were more or less injured. After Sr Auschiazzo, the municipal engineer, had examined the materials used in the building operations an order was made for the arrest of the builder. Sr Adolfo Carrega was the owner of the house.

Don Carlos and suite sailed in the Senegal from this port on Wednesday.

Amongst the passengers by the Maskelyne, which left this week, was Mr F. H. Mulhall, who returns to his country after an absence of 22 years. He was accompanied by the mole-head by a crowd of friends, who wished him a cordial God speed and a safe return.

The news from the Southern camps is cheering. A subscriber who has visited some of the out-side parties informs us that in Mar Chiquita and Ayacucho there

have been very little losses, while in the inner partidos the weather has been so favourable that, to use his own expression, 'the grass will soon be over the ditches.' The estancieros of Brandzen, who had sent their cattle out to Pila, are now having them brought back again.

Sr Cano has let the Opera House to Ferrari, who will open it next year with an Italian opera company. It is expected the theatre will be finished in May next.

A correspondent of 'The Standard' gives some interesting figures with regard to the Curumalan colonies. There are in Sauce Corto 65 Welsh and 168 Russo-German families. A term of six years is allowed for the payment of land without interest. The Welsh settlers have ploughed up over 3200 acres, and the Russians have tilled 10,000 acres. The colony contains 834 leagues divided into lots of 170 acres. The Arroyo Corto colony contains 4 leagues and is divided into lots of 280 acres. There are 78 families employed in agriculture, and 56 have formed a settlement around the station. Last year 15,200 acres were ploughed and sown, the yield being 40,000 bushels of wheat, 88,000 of maize, 750 tons of potatoes, and 200 tons of alfalfa. And this crop was not considered a great success owing to the drought. This year the settlers expect to reap a much richer harvest. Pigue colony covers an area of 10 square leagues or almost 70,000 acres, divided into lots of 160 acres. There are 125 families, all French, on the land, and the total population comprises 800 souls. The crops last year were: 80,000 bushels of wheat, 240,000 of maize, 1900 tons of potatoes. Vine-growing has been tried on a small scale and with excellent results; 70,000 Bordeaux and Malaga slips having been planted on the slopes of the Curumulan mountains. This year 20,000 acres have been tilled and sown with wheat, maize, alfalfa, etc. The beetroot grown is excellent, and Mr Edward Casey proposes opening a sugar factory. The flour mill and distillery are now almost completed, and will soon be in working order. The colonists make many of their own agricultural implements. No less than 130 pigs were fattened this year, and a 'charcuterie' will be shortly opened.

It appears that a company has been formed of English and native capitalists who will establish a grand butcher's shop in a central place in the city, probably in calle Florida. They will have a stock farm in the suburbs of the city and two others in the south and west of the province, where they will keep a supply of fat cattle and sheep at all times ready. This undertaking will be welcomed in Buenos Aires, where meat is now dearer than in any city in Europe owing to monopoly.

An attempt has been made to kill with poison the wife and three children of Mr Francis B. Woodgate. They were at the chacra in Merlo, where Messrs Woodgate have an ostrich farm. Mr Woodgate himself was in Buenos Aires, having come here about a fortnight ago on business. He was in the habit of writing regularly to his wife. A few days ago she received by post a small box with a label on which she recognised her husband's writing and also the special paper which he uses. The box contained comfits of various kinds and a visiting card of the British Consul, on which was written that he had sent the comfits for the children. Accordingly, the comfits were given to the children and their governess, and Mrs Woodgate herself took some of them. In a few moments they were all attacked by vomiting and great pain, and a doctor was sent for, and fortunately proper remedies were applied in time to prevent any serious effects from the arsenic which it has been ascertained the comfits contained. The British Consul is assisting Mr Woodgate and the police in endeavoring to discover the author of the atrocious crime.

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 Córdoba
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..... 4 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 4 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 5 do
Longer periods according to arrangement

Deposits in "oro sellado"
Credit balances in current account and deposits at call..... 3 0/10 per ann
Deposits at 30 days notice 3 1/2
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 4
90..... 5

Charged—
Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann
Discount according to arrangement.
T. H. JONES,
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1887.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,000,000 m/n
Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 m/n
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Por depósitos en caja de ahorros después de 30 días desde \$m/n 1 hasta 1000..... 7 0/10
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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
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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 0/10 a plazo de 60 días y arriba..... 5 0/10
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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885
M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

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

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS 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 Miércoles... " Jupiter
Los Jueves... " Olimpo
Los Sabados... " Saturno
Los Domingos... " Silx

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

Balizales interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno
Los Miércoles... " Silx
Los Jueves... " Cosmos
Los Sabados... " Jupiter
Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1° y 4° 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 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 del despacho de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

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John E. Turner & Co.,

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

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

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

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Between Reconquista & San Martín at 6pm

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249, BOLIVAR.

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

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

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

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29 - PIEDAD - 29

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PARAGUAY

ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT

FISH AS BRAIN FOOD

In his second article on 'Food' in the June 'Century,' Professor W O Atwater demolishes the popular theories that thought is especially dependent upon phosphorus and that fish is particularly a brain food. He closes his demonstration as follows: 'Even if fish were richer in phosphorus than meats or other food materials, this would not establish its superiority for the nutrition of the brain or the production of intellectual energy. But there is no proof of any especial abundance of phosphorus in fish. On the contrary, an extended series of analyses in this laboratory have revealed proportions of phosphorus in the flesh of our ordinary food fishes differing in no important degree from those which have been found to occur in the flesh of the other animals used for the food of man. Perhaps some of the readers of this will put me down for an iconoclast, as did a most highly esteemed friend, who bade me, and with all candor and seriousness, to beware of thus ruthlessly attempting to uproot an old and important belief. But possibly they will have the charity to leave me a humble place in their consideration if I add that there is, after all, a way in which fish may make a very useful part of the diet of brain-workers. Physiologists tell us that the way to provide for the welfare of the brain is to see that the rest of the body is in good order; that, in other words, the old proverb of 'a sound mind in a sound body' is sound doctrine. And they are getting to tell us, further, that one way in which brain work is hindered is by bad dietary habits, as, for instance, overloading the digestive organs by taking too much food. Of the vice of overeating (a vice which we Americans by no means monopolize), a considerable part in this country at least, and I think in England and among well-to-do people on the continent of Europe also, is the vice of fat eating. We are a race of fat eaters. If any one doubts this, I think the statistics to be shown in a succeeding article will convince him, unless he is ready to deny the practically unanimous testimony of such facts as I have been able to gather. It comes about very naturally and is really due to the fertility of our soil, the consequent abundance of food, and the toothsome quality of food materials rich in fatty matters. The result of this is that the quantity of fat in the average American's diet is very large indeed, mainly because of the large amounts of meats, butter and lard consumed, and is far in excess of the demands of his body unless he is engaged in very severe muscular work or exposed to extreme cold, or both. For people with sedentary occupations, including the majority of brain-workers, this simply means charging the organism with the burden of getting rid of an excess of material. This excess, the physiologists and physicians assure us, is detrimental. Some kinds, like salmon, mackerel, white fish and shad, are quite fat, but the flesh of cod, haddock, bass, blue-fish, perch, flounder, indeed, the majority of our most common food fishes, has extremely little of fatty and oily matters. Now it seems to me very reasonable to assume that brain-workers and other people who do not have a great deal of muscular exercise may very advantageously substitute fish in the place of a portion of the meat which they would otherwise consume. I am very well aware that such hygienic advice might come more appropriately from a physician than a chemist, and am therefore glad to be able to quote from no less an authority than Sir Henry Thompson, who urges the 'value of fish to the brain-worker' on the ground that it 'contains, in smaller proportion than meat, those materials which, taken abundantly, demand much physical labor for their complete consumption, and which, without this, pro-

duce an unhealthy condition of the body, more or less incompatible with the easy and active exercise of the functions of the brain.' Perhaps I ought to add that the studies of the constitution of the flesh of fish in this laboratory, referred to above, as well as similar investigations elsewhere, show that, so far as nutritive qualities are concerned, the only considerable difference between fish and ordinary meats is in the proportions as to oil and fatty matters and water. The flesh of the fish has water where meats have fat.'

BRAZILIAN LAND COMPANY

A company has been formed in London to purchase four freehold estates in the province of Parana, southern Brazil, which have been most favorably reported on by Messrs Callan, Russel, Greenleaf and Mercer (extracts from whose reports accompany the prospectus). Three of these estates have been measured by government surveyors, and contain about 604,976 acres, the purchase of the fourth estate is subject to survey. They are connected by road with Curitiba, the capital of the province of Parana, which important city is in direct railway communication with the service of steamers plying between Parana and the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires places the company's properties in easy communication with flourishing ports.

The estates consist chiefly of rich fattening lands, luxuriantly grassed and splendidly watered. They are old settled and improved properties, stocked with fine herds of tame cattle—estimated at about 20000—and Mr Callan reports that they can feed four times that number.

CAPITAL £300,000.

In 260,000 ordinary and 40,000 deferred shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORS.

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Henry Crawford, Esq., late of Messrs John Proudfoot and Company.

The Hon. H. W. Petre.

Anthony Taaffe, Esq., 3 Prince's-terrace, London, W., and Parana, Brazil.

The average price to be paid for the land to the proprietors in Brazil (at exchange of 22 pence to the milreis) is the extraordinarily low sum of one shilling and eightpence per acre. The reason that such exceptionally fine land in such a good position has been secured at this low figure is that the province of Parana has only recently attracted the attention of capitalists, and land has not yet risen to the high prices obtaining in the adjoining Argentine Republic.

Mr Anthony Taaffe and Mr Hugh Cullen, J.P., the vendors and promoters, receive absolutely no cash payment whatever, and will moreover bear the expenses of the formation of the company. The only consideration they will receive is £20000 in ordinary paid-up shares and £40000 in deferred paid-up shares, on which deferred shares they will not, during a period of five years from the formation of the company, be entitled to any dividend.

BARRY O'BRIEN ON COERCION.

From the Nineteenth Century.

A short time since a priest was sent to gaol for contempt of court. A few days afterwards I read in a London paper: 'Father Keller, who was committed to prison by Judge Boyd for con-

tempt of court, has been appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne a canon of the diocese.' According to Mr Goschen, the Irish people want to be protected from Father Keller and the Bishop of Cloyne, and those who act with them, and to be protected by Mr Goschen, Mr W. H. Smith, Mr Balfour, and Lord Salisbury.

'There are some things,' says Lord Chesterfield, 'which, though strictly true, are yet so much in excess of human credulity, that the very mention of them exposes one's general veracity to doubt.'

Assuredly, it is time to face the facts of this Irish case; to tell the English people what are the difficulties which Ministers have to meet. The masses of Irish people, led by a Protestant gentleman, who possesses the confidence and support of the bishops and priests of the National Church, are pressing forward their demand for a National parliament. In the hands of the people are powerful constitutional weapons—a free press, a free Church, the parliamentary and municipal franchise, the Poor Law Unions, and the National Schools. In Parliament the popular representation is four-fifths of the whole. It is sought to govern this people by officials between whom and them there is not a sentiment or opinion in common. To enable these officials to hold their ground it is proposed to make the most unpopular class in the country judges between the people and the Executive, leaving in the popular hands the constitutional weapons I have named.

Surely never since the enterprise of Mrs Partington was a great end sought by such little means. The tide of Irish National sentiment may be kept out, but it cannot be kept out by the Ministerial mop.

An absolutist government has not been tried in Ireland since the days of Oliver Cromwell. Have Ministers the nerve to try an absolutist government again? One sometimes hears it said: 'Lord Wolseley is the man for Ireland.' Have Ministers the courage to send Lord Wolseley and Lord Dufferin to Ireland as absolute rulers for twenty years? Can they do this? Dare they do it in the face of English public opinion? If not, then the game of Union is up.

HOW TO GET HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

So much as to the value of pure air. It is of especial efficacy in elevated regions, and its good effects are the more evident the higher the climber ascends and the more muscular effort he puts forth in the ascent. The best inhalation apparatus, baths and medicaments are of but temporary value if no compensation is made for the loss of vitality and of muscular tone, especially that of the heart and vessels; if the blood stasis in the glands and organs does not yield to an increased flow of blood in the heart and veins; if the thinned blood does not become thicker and more rich in albumen; if the accumulating carbonic acid is not expelled by a more plentiful supply of oxygen; if the fat deposited in the body is not more rapidly oxidised; and if the kidneys are not made to act more efficiently. But all these effects are produced, according to Jacobi, Loomis, Voit, Oerle and other authorities, more certainly and more generally by mountain climbing than in any other way whatever. After several weeks spent in mountain excursions, the condition of the patient is radically changed for the better. There is an elasticity in the mental processes in place of the former hebetude; will, thought and impulse seem to move on wings; the formerly dull senses are sharpened; half-closed eyes sparkle, and the flabby cheeks become fuller and rosy; the formerly prominent abdomen is reduced to mere

seemly dimensions, notwithstanding that food and drink are taken with greater relish, and the chest is expanded. These changes, it is true, are not without their inconvenience to the patient as regards his apparel, for his unmentionables are found to have become too wide around the waist, while his coat, collar and shirt are too small. The one who was before so heavy and dull now feels as elastic and springy as if the burden of earthly existence had been lifted from his shoulders, and, almost as in his childhood days, he goes running and springing along, and covers a distance of ten or twelve miles a day. He is no longer in the shape of a discontented and surly creature, a parody on man, but fits better in the ranks of other strong and happy beings; he is possessed of a new spirit, the pulse beats more strongly, and the tone of the entire circulatory system is better.—'New York Medical Journal.'

AGRICULTURAL.

With a hand cultivator in a garden one can get over about ten times as much ground as with a hoe, but it is not so easy to work the cultivator.

Massachusetts experiments show that planting medium-sized whole potatoes gives better returns than when half potatoes of the same size are planted.

'Farm and Garden' says the farmers who generally plant corn first and then potatoes should reverse the order. The potatoes do better if given early plants.

Whenever it is noticed that the hogs eat gravel it is a sign that something they need is lacking. A few pieces of coal or charcoal will probably be a cure, while the food at the same time should be varied.

It was an old practice with the Indians as the spring approached to set fire to the leaves and old dead grass on the ground, that the rays of the sun might enliven the new crop. Some farmers think the custom a good one.

Every improvement in the garden, says the 'Orange County Farmer,' reduces the demand for the Doctor's services. Let fruits do away with the demand for drugs of all kinds, and excellent vegetables in part replace the excessive use of animal food.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says butter keeps best, and is fresh and sweet longest, when granulated in the churn and freed from buttermilk by working. It should then be soaked in supersaturated brine at 60 degrees for half an hour, and packed at once without working.

As a tribute to the despised daisies, Naturalist Pringle says they are not half appreciated. They never fail in a dry season, and they grow on soil where other forage plants could not exist. Cut early and cured quickly they are sweet and nutritious for cattle and horses, and all kinds of stock eat them with a relish.

If you have old trees that have failed to yield profitable crops of fruit, dig the soil up thoroughly and then apply a good dressing of well rotted stable manure and work thoroughly into the soil. Then, if you have them, apply a dressing of wood ashes. If these fail to revive the tree after giving a good pruning, it is about past redemption and should give way to something better.

Make a box of fifteen inches square and six inches deep. Fill half full with earth; use an inch of chaff over the same, using the very least amount of short hay possible for a nest, so that air from the bottom cannot reach the eggs; then see that the hen to be set in the early season has the feathers from off the breast, but no more eggs under her than will come to direct contact with the bare flesh. Then a nice, strong brood will be the result.

GOOD WORDS

Talkers are no good doers.—Shakespeare.

They always talk who never think.—Prior.

Littleless of the soul is often mistaken for prudence.

The man who is kind to everybody is a well-bred man.

Good taste and good judgment are one and the same thing.

Resignation is the courage of Christian sorrow.—Dr Vinet.

Time hath often cured the wound which reason failed to heal.—Seneca.

Every time you avoid doing wrong you increase your inclination to do right.

He who seems not to himself more than he is, is more than he seems.—Goethe.

All you say in secret speak as if you were addressing a multitude.—Nolanci.

Prejudice, which sees what it pleases, cannot see what is plain.—Aubrey de Vere.

Kindness is good breeding, while politeness may be nothing more than gallantry.

Don't seem to be on the look-out for crows, else you'll set other people watching.—George Eliot.

He who forgets himself in the service of God, may be assured that God will not forget him.—Bartoli.

In this world of change, naught which comes stays, and naught which goes is lost.—Mme. Swetchine.

God inclines to shower His graces upon us, but our perverted will is a barrier to His generosity.—Bartoli.

He who puts his hopes on earthly joys, takes a loveless shadow into his arms; and one that will chill the heart's deepest affections, making them a scourge rather than a blessing.

Victor Hugo once said of the Dumas, father and son, that the elder had genius without talent, and the younger had talent without genius.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace.—R. W. Emerson.

The most cleansing tear that can be offered for sin is the sacrifice of the heart, wrung in the bitter recollection of the past, and swelling with the heroic purpose of the future.

No human being can come into this world without increasing or diminishing the sum total of human happiness, not only of the present, but of every subsequent age of humanity.

I have but one steady aim in all I have ever tried to teach, namely—to declare that whatever was great in human art was the expression of man's delight in God's work.—Ruskin.

The Cross is a gift so precious, that if thou couldst remain whole years prostrate on the earth, praying for the grace to suffer, thou wouldst not even then be worthy to obtain it.—B. Aenry Suso.

Dean Stanley says: 'Our leisure hours are amongst those that have the most importance in moulding our characters. Our working hours are very important, but our leisure hours are those that form our tastes and habits.'

A married priesthood, pauperism, and poor rates all came upon England at one and the same time. There would not either have been a college at Eton, Oxford, or Cambridge if the the Bishops of those days had been married men.—Cobbett on the Reformation, Letter IV.

Omnivorous novel readers who rush through a novel to see why Madeline's father relented, to discover the reason of the mysterious light in the castle turret, or the awful reality of the gipsy's curse on fair-haired Percy, do not truly read. This is not reading; it is only gulping plots.

No one is in greater danger than he who imagines that he is so far advanced in virtue that he has no further cause to fear. It is only a weak and superficial sentiment that would prompt such a feeling, and not a genuine impulse of virtue; for fear is the necessity that calls it into being and makes it the chief adornment of the soul that would love and serve God as he wills to be loved and served.

You are the only one to blame for the escape of your secret. If you cannot keep it why should anyone else?

A lie soon tires out, but the truth travels to the end and is ever ready to go the road over again to-morrow.

The poison which is found in books soon infects the whole mind, if one does not check it from the first.—Ribadeneira.

A good thing out of place or in excess becomes an evil.

Truth, like the sun, submits to be obscured, but, like the sun, only for a time.

Vanity is the ruling power of the world; it not only inspires most actions but completes them.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things but cannot receive great ones.

When any calamity has been suffered the first thing to be remembered is how much has been escaped.—Johnson.

Says a thoughtful writer: 'Tis the fine souls who save us, and not what is called fine society. Society is babyish; wealth is made a toy.'

Beware of prejudices; they are like rats, and men's minds like traps. Prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out.

How can he to whom the little trials and perplexities of life are insupportable, bear the burden of the Cross, without which he cannot be saved?

An open heart needs not the subtleties of art to disclose or paint its graces. Those that pass by can see what is within without either invitation or advertisement.

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 the liver was enlarged? Is there constiveness? 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? Do the bowels 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, clammy 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 incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Depositories in Buenos Aires:—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138.
Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 81.
Boschi y Brunzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.
" A. Franchini y Cia., Rivadavia 61 y 63.
" M. A. Hernandez y Cia., Piedra 1068.
" Herrero Hermanos, Belgrano 291.
Señor D. Eduardo Rotiere, Rivadavia 306.
" F. Amodeo, Buen Orion 714.
" V. Mariani, Salta y San Martin 68.
" Pedro Pisco, Botica del Franco Flor.
" Jose B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.
" E. B. Varona, San Martin 68.
Sucesores de D. G. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 27.
Señor D. Constantino Ferras, Calle Belgrano 1244.
" E. Anagnino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.
" E. Gallero, Olinda y Cayo 1100.
" J. A. Ronanni, Calle Libertad 362.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

August 25.	
Gold	129.10
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series F	00.00
Series G	00.00
Series I	00.00
Series J	89.80
Series K	88.80
National Cédulas—	
Series A	84.10
Series B	80.30
National Bank Scrip	80.00
National Bank Shares	179.00
Banco Constructor	229.00

There is little change in the produce market since our last report. The arrivals of sheepskins are very heavy, and the market for them rather dull. Good north skins 18 cents, middling and inferior 15 to 17 cents. Superior quality from the west 19 to 21. These prices are for epidemics. Consumo skins good from 23 to 27, inferior as low as 21. The prices for wool are merely nominal. The sales made are at rather low rates. Hides good 4 to 4.15, inferior 3.50 to 3.80. Little or no change in the wheat market. Good maize 1.90.

Advices from London announce that preserved meats from the Argentine Republic exported by Sansinena and Co are much sought in that market.

Brand's well-known farm just outside Rosario, has been bought by the distillery company for 40,000 nats.

They are going to have a new market for cereals in Rosario. Mr Machain is president and Mr Rodriguez vice-president.

The failure of the well-known Rosario firm of Maurer and Co is reported.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold the property known as the Faulk's estancia, close to the Harratt property at Ferrari, at 102 mjn per square, the basis of the sale being 80 per square.

Latest reports from Europe say that the harvest in France this year is expected to exceed anything that has been seen for 50 years past. The harvest in Ireland also is promising to give a good result. 'Hard times, come no more.'

3 fractions of camp in Venado Tuerto belonging to Mrs Ryan de Achaval have been sold to Miguel Laborde for 50,000 mjn, one lot 3/4 of a league and the other two measure 1 1/4 leagues.

Messrs Perez and Cueto sold a lot of 4,000 capones at 2.80 2.80 and 2.55 each, and 300 Lincoln at 3 to 3.25 each.

The Provincial Bank of Cordoba has been authorised to increase its capital to the sum of \$4,500,000.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold on Monday 11 Rambouillet rams from the cabaña San Jose in Moron belonging to Don Jose Fernandez at prices varying from \$30 to 100. Also 14 rams from Lozano's cabaña in Las Heras as follows: 1 at \$320, 1 at \$200, 1 at \$110, 1 at \$130, 1 at \$120, 2 at \$150 each, 1 at \$130, 1 at \$210, 1 at \$360, 1 at \$140, 1 at \$150, 1 at \$180 and 1 at \$280, buyers Duggan, Urdaniz, Portunato, M de Hox, Cano and Moras.

The Hesperides of the Houston line left on Saturday with 10,000 frozen carcasses for London; order of the Sansinena Co.

The sale of the very large property on the Flores road, between Caballito and Flores, belonging to Don Leonardo Pereyra for the high figure of 4 1/2 mjn per vara is announced. It seems that 100,000 varas have been bought by a syndicate at that price, and now the property will be put into small building lots and sold at auction.

It is said that an Argentine syndicate is being formed to purchase the railways of this province.

The German Government loan of 100 million marks with only 3 1/2 o/o interest and practically at nominal value has been subscribed for seven times over. One of the most important facts which this circumstance points to is that those Germans who have gathered a few savings together have given over the bad habit of investing in Russian pa-

per at 4 1/2 o/o money which is much safer in German bonds at 3 1/2 o/o.

The Senate has approved of the bill authorising the Rosario and Sunchales railway to be extended to Tucuman without guarantee.

Colonel Campos, president of the Provincial Bank in La Plata, has come to the front to help the 'chacareros' by making them small loans of 1,000 nats until their crops come round.

The manager of the San Nicolas branch of the Provincial Bank Sr Lopez, has resigned.

Messrs Bullrich and Co sold last week several Durham bulls and cows and other live stock at high prices.

2 Durham cows imported by Mr Donald McLennan for 4,500 mjn to Messrs Cobo Bros for their establishment La Armonia.

1 Durham bull imported by same for \$1,500 to same. 5 Durham bulls at 1200 each to Mr Santiago Luro. 2 Durham bulls from the cabaña La Ynes of Mr Cobo for 2,000 mjn to Santiago Luro. 2 Anglo-Russian mares imported by Messrs Echeveres and Passini for 4,500 to B Villanueva. 10 ewes from the cabaña of C Villate at \$50 each to A Galace. 3 imported Rambouillet rams at \$100 each. 1 imported bull 2 years old, to Moras Bros for 1,100 and 12 rams at an average price of 104 mjn.

London	
National Bonds, 1871 (6 o/o interest)	104 105
Do, 1881 (6 o/o)	103 104
Do, 1886 (5 o/o)	92 93
Hard Dollars (6 o/o) ..	73 74
Bonds of this Province, 1882	100 101
Treasury Bills (8 o/o) ..	85 86
British Consols (3 o/o) ..	101 1/2 - 1/4

Liverpool.	
Buenos Aires merino and mestizo wools 30-39 o/o yield 6 1/2 d per lb. Merino camp sheepskins 5 1/2 d per lb. Cow's tallow 23s-24s per hwt. Salted novillo hides 63 1/2 d per lb. Salted potro hides weighing 30 lb 14s 9d-15s each. Flax seed 35-36 per quarter. Maize 4s per 100 lb. Wheat 6s 6d per 100 lb.	

London Aug 22

Railway stock quotations—

Buenos Aires Great Southern

176 1/2

Do Fxt 1892 11 1/4 1/4

Do 5 o/o deb stock 119 1/4

Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 o/o

bed stock, 132 1/2, 3 1/4 3

Buenos Aires & Rosario 7 o/o

Pref shares 15 1/4

Do Sunchales extension shares

14 15-16 x d

Central Argentine 191 89 90 1/4

Central Uruguay of Montevideo 11 1/4

Do permanent 6 o/o deb stock

132 1/2

North - Western of Uruguay

9 1/4

Do 7 o/o pref stock 69 1/4, 70 1/4

Do 6 o/o deb stock 107 1/4

Messrs Pico and Gomez un-

announce the sale of lands in

Brandzen at \$47.30 per hectarea,

in Campana at 60.45, in Chaca-

buco at 34.37, in Olavarría at

10.40, in Moron 86 hectareas at

\$630 and 16 at 300.25, in Pilar at

85.66, in Giles at 41.50, in Ca-

ñuelas at 80, in Barracas 15

hectareas at \$10700 each, in

General Lopez close to Venado

Tuerto 738 each, in Gualeguay

6.70 each, in Corrientes 11.31

each, in Tumuyan San Luis 1.58

each, etc.

Mr T J Kearney of Arrecifes

has purchased a flock of sheep

in Giles at 2 mjn.

Some sales of wool from de-

posit are announced. 100,000

kilos sold in south market at re-

served rates and 4 mjn offered

for 30,000 kilos in the Once, fine

wool, and a large lot of 260,000

kilos in Once deposits is likely to

sell at a fair price.

The Custom-house receipts for

the year up to the 23rd inst pre-

sent an increase of 4,414,014

over same time last year. The

receipts from January 1st to date

are 22,715,681 and from 1st Au-

gust 1887 amount to 2,260,597.

'El Diario' values the cost of

Dr Crespo's boulevard project at

165,720,000 mjn.

Mr Ricardo Eastman sold for

account of the Hypothecary Bank 1092 hectareas of camp in the Montes Grandes for the sum of 12,000 mjn to Louis A Vigliane.

The Province of Buenos Aires pays Sr Freire's bills but will proceed against him to recover them.

The Mondego arrived yesterday having on board £200,000 in specie.

Mr Enrique V Furst sold half a league of camp in Azul for the sum of 51,635 mjn.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	0 00
Regular	—
Borrega	0 00
Bellies	0 00
Black	—

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo ..	per kilo330 mls.
Corderitos	083 cts	
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6 15	
Horse hides	2 30	
Cow hides	4 15	
Maize, white shelled	2 65	
Maize, yellow	2 00	

ONCE.

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

Hides	
Cow hides	4.20 mjn
Horse hides	2.15
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.20
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 2.60 mls.
Pelados per kilo	1.65 mls.
Corderitos	la do-
cenia	0.68 mjn

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candael with bag	5.00
Salado with bag	4.00
Coast with bag	4.50
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.78

Maize.	
Morcho with bag	1 95
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2 02
Yellow, with bag	1 75

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	129.70
Saturday	130.00
Monday	130.20
Tuesday	130.20
Wednesday	129.30

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes	carne y sebo 56 65
ler aparte vacas y novillos	carne y sebo 14 25
Id 2° 10 12.00	
Flaco chancheria 8	
Cueros de buey 7.00 7.50	
Cueros de vaca 4.50	
Id de novillo 5.50 6.80	
Terneros grandes 9 16	
Id chicos 5.00	
Id mamones 2.50 2.80	
Capones 2.20 2.70	
Novillos para invernada 00	
Id para saladero 00	
Se carnearon para el abasto	
620 animales y 96 terneros	



12 MONTHS' MIND

On the 29th inst., at 9.30 o'clock, a solemn High Mass will be chanted in San Nicolas for the repose of the soul of the late William Grenon of Pavon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

a10a29

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176 - SAN MARTIN - 176

SHORT'S BAR

Most popular place in town

For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60

BOENOS AIRES

a17pm

The London HOSIERY STORE



Gath & Chaves
Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERCLOTHING

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

Latest Novelties from London

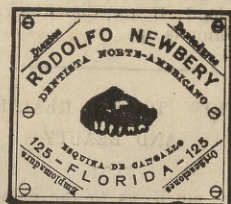
and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

GATH & CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martin



RESTAURANT, CAFÉ & BILLAR

HISPANO-GERMANO

DE

ANDRES ESPINO

BUENOS AIRES — Calle GARAY

y Gral. HORNOS 80 y 82

COMIDA A LA MINUTA Y

A TODAS HORAS

COCINA A LA ALEMANA

—O—

CASA ESPECIAL

Para Lunch, Sandwich, Cerveza Inglesa é Alemana

—O—

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

De Comedor—Thé, Café, Chocolate

a15pm

JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER

M. HASSAN & CO

97 - CALLE VICTORIA - 97

Between Peru & Chacabuco

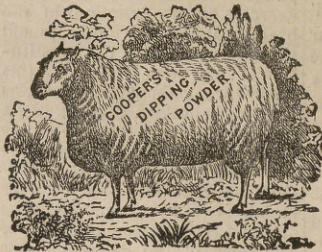
All classes of Engraving and

Repairs neatly executed

M. HASSAN & CO.

are the only English Jewellers in Buenos Aires

a31m



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:

Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure that I can give you my testimonial of Cooper's Powders. I have used these for two years on all my sheep and lambs, bathing them in the swimming bath and taking care to put their heads under as customary, and I have found them to be the best remedy I have used for scab. I have always used them at the strength recommended by the manufacturer, which I do not see any reason for increasing. I am so satisfied with the result given that I intend continuing to use this specific. I remain, Yours most truly,

PAUL O'NEIL.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

j30pm

NOTICE

We beg to inform our Suipacha subscribers that Mr Edward Kenny has been appointed agent for the SOUTHERN CROSS in that town.

FRANCISCO RUIZ JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER

A complete stock of Rock Crystal and other Glasses, Gold, Silver, Tortoiseshell, Buffalo-rimmed Spectacles and Lenses

LONG-VIEW GLASSES OPERA & FIELD GLASSES

Special care devoted to Repairing Lenses and Spectacles as well as Jewels and Watches. All sorts of Jewellery exchanged or purchased. A first-class manufacturer from Switzerland always engaged. Two watches invented by him may be seen at our establishment

FCO. RUIZ

245 CORRIENTES

a3s3

LONDON

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK

BUENOS AIRES

LONDON—PARIS—ROSARIO—

MONTE VIDEO

OPERATIONS

Letters of Credit Discounts Bills of Exchange Telegraphic Transfers

Remittances to Europe

Remittances of interest on stocks

Remittances to the Camp

Remittances to the Interior

Deposits in Moneda Legal

Deposits in Oro Sellado