

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 37.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

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ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the Southern

Cross.

DEAR SIR,

The adjourned sessions of the

Provincial Legislature are still in

progress and several important

projects have been sanctioned

during the week. First, there

has been that of a series of ex-

tensions to be effected on the

railway to the colonies of Santa

Fé, which must greatly enhance

the importance of that line, be-

sides contributing very materi-

ally to the interests of the colon-

ists who will thus be enabled to

get their produce to market more

cheaply and expeditiously than

ever before. The work has been

entrusted to the experienced con-

tractors Messrs. Meiggs and Sons,

who, we have no doubt, will do it

as well and as cheaply as it is

possible to be done. Secondly, a

project has been sanctioned in-

creasing the capital of the Pro-

vincial Bank of Santa Fé, which,

I suppose, means that the said

bank will be authorized to emit

an extra amount of paper pro-

misses which are never meant to

be fulfilled. This is to be regret-

ted for more reasons than one,

for it tends to entangle the Gov-

ernment more than ever in af-

airs which do not legitimately

pertain to it, and to give it a

power which is not always ap-

plied to good purposes. Of a

piece with this is the project

which I have no doubt will be

made law since it has already

been sanctioned by the Senate,

creating a Mortgage Bank. I

contend that all these things

should be left to private enter-

prise, and that the Government

should be persuaded to devote

all its energies to the legitimate

functions of Government. The

necessity of its doing this is be-

coming every day more apparent

in the alarming increase of crime

that is noticeable in this city

and department, and generally,

throughout the province. As an

example, I may mention the late

horrid and, apparently, unprov-

oked murder at the «Grand

Hotel» in the very centre of this

city. The victim, as you have

doubtless heard of this, was a

porter in the establishment, he

was found murdered in the hall,

shortly after 12 o'clock the other

night. On the following morn-

ing the blood-stained trousers,

vest, and boots of the assassin

were found upon the roof of the

house, and yet, with these clues

to aid them, the police have suf-

fered the murderer to escape.

Several arrests were made for

the sake of appearances, but

nothing could be proved and the

prisoners have been discharged.

It is now hardly likely that the

miscreant, whoever he was, will

be brought to justice in this

world. Of course, much of the

crime committed here, as every-

where else, is directly attribut-

able to the utter want of

principle among certain classes

of the people; much of it

also is doubtless due to the com-

parative impunity with which

crime is committed. To the for-

mer cause, moreover, may be at-

tributed the numerous cases of  
suicide which it is our sad duty  
to chronicle from time to time.

I told you in my last of a res-  
pectable tradesman who put an  
end to himself and left two young

children on the world, because  
he had lost his wife; to-day, I

have to tell of a case in which a  
man once in prosperous circum-

stances, but latterly greatly re-  
duced because of his extrava-

gant and licentious courses, shot  
himself, leaving twelve children

in the most abject poverty. This  
man was not insane: he left let-

ters showing that he was in the  
full possession of his reasoning

powers, and also that he had pre-

meditated his crime for at least a  
month before he summoned the

resolution to perpetrate it. Here  
then, and in the fact that whilst

in Cordoba there are hardly 50  
prisoners in the public prisons,

we always have here from 120 to  
150, we see the demoralising in-

fluences of that spirit of irrelig-

ion which has made greater  
headway here than it has in the

City of Doctors, where men are  
not yet ashamed to be seen in

the confessional, and at the altar  
of the Blessed Sacrament. My

attention has recently been called  
to this fact by a leading Argen-

tine doctor, who most appropri-

ately added to his statement  
the words of Holy Writ: «The

fear of the Lord is the beginning  
of wisdom.»

We have had a little rain all  
over the province, and I think I

am safe in saying most of the  
wheat crops have been benefited

thereby, though it is to be  
feared that in some places

they have been completely lost.  
The cattle and sheep also are

suffering greatly from want of  
water, and men are kept con-

stantly at work skinning the vic-

tims. In the case of cattle this  
does not leave so much loss as

one might suppose, the difference  
between the price of a hide at

present and that of a live animal,  
including of course the hide, be-

ing hardly more than \$1.

There have been a few sales  
of new wools at prices ranging

from \$3.20 to \$3.60 per arroba,  
but business in produce is re-

markably dull just now owing,  
I am told, to the slightly in-creased

value of our national currency.

Dr. Juarez Celman, the Presi-

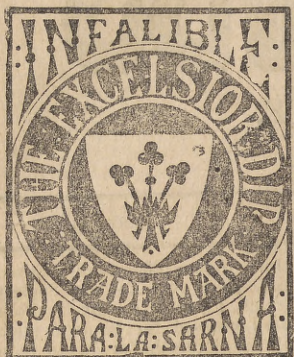
dent-elect, is shortly expected  
to pass through Rosario on his

way to your city, and the «Gefe  
Politico» is making every effort



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



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## NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Las Saladas,

Sept. 13th 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

And so, after many months of incubation, that famous egg containing the collective wisdom of the Rural Society is about to chip, and let forth that ill-omened bird, The Scab Law, thus capping the climax of the many misfortunes that at present press around the sheepfarmers of Buenos Aires. It is not enough that we have already to contend with a great loss of sheep, high rates, bare camps, monstrous taxes on even the bare necessities of life, a coming increase in the «direct contribution» and many other such trifles. No; a self-constituted, irresponsible body, like the Rural Society, must go a-begging of Government to enact a coercion law for the eradication of scab. Now, will such a Scab Law have such a desired effect? Judging from my experiences, I very much doubt that it will; for I can say that never did men work harder to stamp out scab this year, than did the flock-masters in this district. They worked of their own free will, and for their own self-interests; and were a Cromwell or a Buckshot Forster, in all the fulness of tyrannic power, placed over them, he could not compel them to be one whit more energetic than they have been. They have spared neither time, trouble or expense in their endeavors to root out the *acarí*, and I take it, that the general run of flock-masters over the province have worked on the same lines. Still, scab, the fell destroyer, «lives, moves, and has its being» all over the face of the country. I ask any person outside of a lunatic asylum what is the need of a coercive measure being applied to men who have already strained every nerve (with indifferent success) in that direction to which this Scab Law vainly seeks to lead us? I may be told that this law will compel some owners to cure their sheep who, up to this, have made no efforts to do so. Granted! But even when these few lazy ones are forced to cure their sheep will the flocks of the country be free from scab? If I am to take this year's experience for a criterion, I very much doubt that they will, and we shall have a paternal Government coming down on honest, industrious men, and salting them with a heavy fine for not doing an impossible thing. Up to the present the good deeds of the members of the Rural Society may be found displayed on a *tabula rasa*; this measure, of theirs—the Scab Law—if it *does* become law, will erect a monument to their memory (more endurable than bronze or marble) in the hearts of the sheepfarmers of the Plate; a monument the «Rurals» may yet live to wish they had never given cause for its erection.

If the wise-acres of the Rural Society really have the public good at heart, why don't they turn their attention to the shameless trade carried on in this country in adulterated sheep-dips and bogus specifics for the cure of scab? By so doing they would

have a wide field for their labors, and while working off some of their superabundant energies in getting some of the vendors of false remedies imprisoned, or fined, they would, at the same time, be conferring a favor on the sheepfarming community? It is now quite common to hear of a man purchasing sheep medicine the half of which proves counterfeit, though bearing the same label and trade-mark as the genuine article. The rich man can guard against bad specifics being imposed upon him, for he can go into Buenos Aires and purchase whatever quantity of sheep-dip he requires, subject to the approval of some analyst or expert. But for the poor man no such course is open. He must deal in some local camp store where, as often as not, he will meet nothing but counterfeit medicines. Let the benevolent members of the Rural Society let loose the «vials of their wrath» on vendors of the adulterated article, and they will earn the gratitude of the sheepfarmers—a gratitude, I trow, more lasting than the leather medal decorations that will probably adorn their patriarchal breasts if this threatened Scab Law becomes the law of the land.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,  
Dragan.MISSION  
IN CARMEN DE ARECO.

Carmen de Areco,

Sept. 11th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The Mission by the Passionist Fathers as announced in the *Southern Cross*, was opened on the 5th inst. at Carmen de Areco. Although the weather was very inclement, nevertheless it did not prevent the hundreds who came, many of them a long distance, to seek that peace of conscience which can only be attained by confession and a true repentance from sin, and which only the minister of God can bestow. Fully three thousand must have attended during the six days of the Mission. The head of the Order, the Rev. Father Fidelis, was astonished at the solid phalanx of Irishmen that presented themselves, and happy he was to tell them the joy and consolation he felt to see so many Irish faces assembled. A hearty reception was given the Passionist Fathers, and their punctual attendance from early morning till late at night in the church is worthy the highest commendation.

The Fathers were untiring in their exertions and zeal, hearing confessions, lecturing and preaching. In their lectures and sermons they exhorted the people to strictly observe the commandments of God and of the Church, quoting numerous examples that occurred in the history of mankind of the punishment or mercy of God according as they persisted in or refrained from vice. They also warned them to refrain above all from intoxicating liquor, which has brought ruin and destruction on so many people. They referred to the custom the Irish have of treating each other when they meet where drink is sold, how they persist in their invitations and almost compel a person to drink, and the more so if they know him to have taken the pledge; they'll do their utmost to make him drink, merely for the sake of making him break the pledge. Such persons are more culpable than their deluded victim. The Fathers also made reference to people refusing to take the pledge; by doing so they refuse to be reconciled to God, and prefer following the inclinations of their own evil passions rather than be restored to the friendship and love of God, who suffered so much for the sins of men and died on the cross for their redemption.

On the last day of the Mission the Rev. Father Fidelis ascended the pulpit, and announced that he was about to close the Mission, and as every one there had complied with the sacred duty they should go after other stray sheep who had wandered away

from the good shepherd and bring them back to the fold. After thanking every one for the kindness they had shown them, the good curé of Carmen de Areco, Rev. F. Martinez, for the help he had given them, and Mr. E. Nugent for distributing medals, beads, and the scapular in which many were enrolled, he told them to prepare for the renewal of their baptismal vows and the reception of the Papal benediction. The renewal of the baptismal vows was administered by each one holding a lighted candle, and the solemn response to the Rev. Father to renounce the ways of the evil one, resounded through the Church like the echoes of a receding tidal wave.

After the Papal benediction a people left for home, and will retain long in their memory the beautiful sights they that day witnessed.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,  
P. Colman.

## SHEEP DIPS.

A sheepfarmer should not use «fabricantes» dips, let him buy the tobacco and boil it down, as «Squatter» says, with sulphur, and then he will find that at all seasons and conditions he can cure, but in the winter season to be sure to use a cold dip, as a warm bath is very dangerous in case of rain or heavy frost, the cold bath being equal in effect to heavy rain.

Mr. C. S. Bowers will supply any amount of tobacco he may require, or if he does not want to have so much trouble let him apply to Mr. Rathje, of Calle Maipu, who supplies the best and surest «fabricante»—southdown sheep dip. I have used it for many years and never found any alteration in the mixture. Mr. Rathje knows that selling an imitation for a paltry gain has damaged many a great seller of «fabricante» dips, so he is determined (he told me himself) never to introduce a spurious article on this market. If the sheep are weak and very scabby the mixture must be made stronger, and the sheep must be kept in the dip say one minute instead of two minutes, as is the custom of dipping, and so as the whole flock shall not suffer part out all the worst scabby ones, calculating how many can be cast through the dip per day; that is, meant by hand dipping on a small scale, because in large dips the whole flock can be run through, but when sheep are weak it is necessary to station two or three men to help the sheep out of the dip when the wool is long. Sheep properly cured, say in March or April, require no such operations at this season of the year, it only being necessary to keep a wary eye on the stock every fifteen days in case of outbreaks of scab, it being very noticeable when an outbreak occurs. When a man has not the capital to raise a dip let him make a small hand dip, and early in the autumn dip by hand—tying the sheep as for shearing—all the infected ones, and this will ease and eradicate greatly the scab from the flock, but he must run his sheep through every week to prevent the spread of the infection on the others that were not dipped. «A stitch in time saves nine» an old saying and a true one.

Suam Cuique.

—In the *Herald*.A GERMAN PORTRAIT  
OF  
PARNELL.

The engine in the shape of a human being which fate has sent into the world to attempt the establishment of an Irish Parliament is called Charles Stewart Parnell. All attempts to describe the leader of the Irish party in any other way must be futile as long as no new facts of his inner life are discovered by which the colorless abstract of his being is brought closer to us. His person and his influence are among the most difficult problems of contemporary history. After everything that is known about him has been cast into the psychological melting-pot, the

result consists in nothing but limitations and negations. Imagination, unwilling to miss the outward attraction in the picture of a mighty man, seeks in vain for traits which would make him familiar and tangible to his fellow-men. Is he physically attractive, of pleasant social manners, or a favorite of women? Has he the gift of quick Irish wit, or is he a prominent artist or scientist? Nothing of the kind. No drawing-room counts him among its visitors, no woman boasts of his favor, no bon mot of his is ever repeated. He is only eloquent in so far that he says exactly what he wishes to say; of Irish eloquence which intoxicates itself by its own flow and finally squanders its fire in a poetical rocket, not a trace is found in him. By nature he is fitted for anything rather than an Irish leader, and his very appearance reminds one of the hated Anglo-Saxon oppressor.

His icy exterior corresponds with his mental life. No mortal has yet been able to say that he is Parnell's intimate friend. Gambetta was the bosom friend of his companions, they dined together in shirt sleeves, and had no secrets from each other. Not so Parnell. He watches his mind as if it were a fortress, and no one is allowed to look through the windows of his eyes. His companions are as strange to him to-day as they were when they met him for the first time. They are numbers, powers; he knows how to make use of them in his parliamentary attacks, and beyond that all relations are broken off. His conscious or unconscious secrecy has become his second nature, and his aversion to all social intercourse is carried so far that even the men of his own party are often ignorant of his private residence. They are numbers, and numbers he intends them to remain, in order that the machine work of his system may not be interrupted. In loneliness and silence he goes his way, creating around him a desert at the edge of which his followers are patiently awaiting his behests. It is said that in his lonely hours he occupies himself with mechanics, which occupation would be suitable to his apparent want of soul-life. The strange problem admits of many interpretations, but there is not one which is altogether satisfactory. There is no doubt that only a man who had put on a three-fold armor could fight the battle of Parliamentary obstruction to the end—a man who was indifferent to praise or blame, who could with equal coolness defend himself from the attacks of importunate friends and savage enemies, who in short, despised spite. It is said that the Jews crucified Christ because he was a Jew; perhaps Parnell would long ago have been sacrificed on the altar of changeable Irish public favor if he had been a hot-blooded Catholic Celt of burning, devoted vivacity.—*The Cologne Gazette*.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 26.

Although they were erased from the statute-book long ago the Penal laws are as much in force in Belfast at this moment as ever they were in the good old times of Queen Anne. Hundreds of people are now walking the streets of the northern capital for no other reason than that they are Catholics. Every Catholic who has been in the employment of Messrs. Harland and Wolff has been forced to leave; and in many large mills and factories in the city a similar state of things has been brought about. Women have been set upon and maltreated by women, and men and boys have experienced rougher usage of the same kind from those with whom, prior to Lord Randolph Churchill's advent, they had worked in comparative harmony. A persecution as pitiless and widespread as ever was experienced by the Jews, in fact, prevails all over Belfast. Employers and managers and foremen are fully cognizant of this, and not a single effort has as yet been made to stop it. The scandal is flagrant; and it is all the greater from the

fact that the money which keeps the mills and factories going comes in great part from Catholic pockets. Unless the thing be put a stop to the *Morning News* will publish, it threatens, a list of the places where it has been carried on, that the country may judge whether they are proper establishments to entrust any longer with their orders.

It will be gratifying to the Irishmen of the River Plate to learn that the Irish Shamrock athletic team scored several victories at the contests at Stamford Bridge. Mr. Mitchell, though in bad health, won the competition for throwing the hammer, putting the missile 110 ft. 4 in. against his English opponent Genet's 94 ft. 11 in. Last year another Irishman, W. L. M. Barry, won at 107 ft. 10 in. J. S. Mitchell from Ireland, beat his opponent Thompson throwing the 16 lb. weight, the former reaching 38 ft. 1 in. and the latter 37 ft.

Honest John Purcell of Clare, jumped 22 ft. 4 in. on the level against the second's 21 ft. 7 in. Purcell is therefore the grand champion of all England in the long jump. Purcell was asked to take another jump for Home Rule, and the brave Clareman cleared 22 ft. 9 1/2 in., whereupon all the spectators cheered lustily. It is the general opinion that Purcell is the best all-round athlete in Europe. The Shamrock team men wore as color green and gold, with a green shamrock device on the left breast. Quite a crowd of Irishmen visited the grounds to watch the progress of their fellow-countrymen.

Justin McCarthy, writing to the *New York Herald*, about the proposition to appoint a royal prince viceroy of Ireland, with the view of pleasing Dublin society, says:

«The man who really believes that the Irish can be weaned or won from the national cause by a court in Dublin presided over by a royal prince, is about as wise as the magistrate in «Barnaby Rudge» who suggested that the sight of an alderman might over-awe the London crowd. «I know what you want,» says the Duchess to the hot, panting, thirsty Alice in Wonderland, «you want a dry biscuit.» Ireland is hot, panting, and thirsty for her national right to make her own laws, and somebody tells her he knows what she wants and offers her a very dry biscuit in the form of a princely viceroy. It is very likely that what is called society would rally round the royal prince at Dublin Castle. What is called society everywhere is rather a snobbish, unthinking sort of crew. In Ireland it is especially snobbish and unthinking.»

Our great distance from Australia naturally, but unfortunately, prevents a timely appreciation of the great services which that great colony is rendering the Irish national cause. Few English readers, and not many more Irish ones, we venture to say, have any adequate notion of the earnestness and enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone's proposals were endorsed by the people of New South Wales—and not alone by the people, but by the leading members of the Government—by every man, in fact, who from his experience in public life is qualified to pronounce an opinion on the benefit or otherwise to a people of the principle of Home Rule in the administration of the affairs of a nation. Our Australian exchanges give us some notion of what our antipodes have done on the subject. We find in the details of a great meeting in the Sydney Masonic Hall on June 28, the most remarkable and stirring testimony to the progress which the Irish cause has made in Australia ever since the advent of the Brothers Redmond there a couple of years back. It is not alone that the meeting was densely packed by Irishmen assembled in support of Mr. Gladstone's policy, but the leading members of the New South Wales Government came to the platform to add the weight of their influence to the plea of Mr. Gladstone for a peaceful settlement with Ireland. The Governor, Sir John Robertson, was there; the Premier, Sir Patrick Jennings; the Minister for Lands,

the Hon. Henry Copeland; the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Edmund Barton; the Collector of Customs, Mr. James Powell, a large number of members of Parliament, and nearly every representative man in the city. The force which all the speeches derived lay less in their intrinsic merit than in the fact that they were the deliberate pronouncement of men many of whom had known the miseries of dependence and who had subsequently tasted the benefits of self-government.

HIS HOLINESS AND THE  
RESULTS.

The Holy Father has given to the Society of Jesus a new pledge of his esteem and paternal affection, in the Brief *Dilectus inter alios*, dated 13th July last, and which has recently been published. In it the Holy Father refers to the evils which have come upon the Religious Orders. Founded by great saints, they have been very useful to the Catholic Church, of which they form an ornament, and to civil society which derives many great advantages from them. At all times these Orders have deserved well of religion and of literature; they have also contributed greatly to the salvation of souls. In consequence His Holiness is desirous, when the occasion presents itself, of giving to the Religious Orders the praise they so well deserve. Learning that the Vicar-General of the Jesuits, Antonio Maria Anderledy, is preparing a new edition of the «Institute of the Society of Jesus», he approves of and praises the work. In order to manifest still more his love to the Society of Jesus, he confirms by the present, the letters given by the Roman Pontiffs, from Paul III. to our own times. He confirms renews all that is contained in them and that follows from them, of the privileges, immunities, indulgences and exemptions, accorded to the same society. The doubts and reserves concerning certain concessions will have no cause to exist henceforward, after this Brief, by which Leo XIII. re-establishes the Society of Jesus in the canonical condition in which it was before Clement XIV., without prejudice to the favors accorded to it by Pius VII., and his successors.

FERMENTED DRINKS  
AND  
NATURAL PRODUCTS  
AMONG  
THE INDIANS OF THE  
GRAN CHACO.

By GIOVANNI PELLESCI.

[CONCLUDED.]

The plum tree grows wild, but it is scarce, at least so far as I have seen. The flavor of this fruit is pleasant, all the more so from the absence of the cultivated plum in these parts.

During the aloja carnival frequent quarrels take place. There is much fighting and some deaths occur, not only among the Indians but also among the Christians of the Chaco.

I will now say two words concerning the yuchan (Palo Briacho) and the «Chorisea insignis», which might be called a cotton tree. The shape is peculiar. The trunk resembles an oil jar, that is to say, it is small in the base, large in the middle, and small again at the bifurcation of the branches. The diameter of the trunk attains two yards; it is full of knots, and is four or five yards in height when full grown, and is often united with another as far as the base. The foliage commences with two branches only, which are afterwards subdivided, and form an ample canopy eight or ten yards or more in diameter. The leaves are like those of our nut trees, but rather smaller and of a beautiful color.

The bark is cut into strips for binding, it is also used for roofing, for wrapping and tying up rolls of tobacco, and other like purposes. From the trunks the Indians make their canoes in one single piece. To do this they need only scoop it out with an







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### TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mpm  
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Monthly..... 075 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1886.

It is positively announced for the last time that the Pacific Railway from Orellanos to Villa Mercedes is about to be opened up to traffic. Owing to the delay of the company the Government sent an engineer, Valiente Noailles, to report on the condition of the line, and his report proving favorable, Dr. Costa, the

law-adviser, suggested the expediency of obliging the company, *velens volens*, to satisfy the demands of the public. There is now no doubt that the conduct of the company was guided by selfish motives. There was a clause in the original agreement that the constructors of the line should pay the company the interest of their shares until the line was opened to traffic. It was therefore the interest of the company to preserve the *statu quo* as long as possible, and they would in all probability have allowed the rails and the rolling-stock to rust away for an indefinite time had not the Government stepped in to see justice done. Dr. Costa suggested that the company should be obliged to open the line within the term of a fortnight under a penalty of a fine of \$500 per day, and the Government has accepted the suggestion. The agents of the company here are Dr. Delfin Gallo, Don Eduardo Madero, and Don Lucas Gonzalez, but these gentlemen are subject to the orders of the directors in London.

Dr. Creaghe, of Lujan, will be glad to learn that no less a personage than the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin is in favor of his pet scheme of the "Nationalisation of Land." In an interview which Mr. T. P. Gill recently had with his Grace he (the Archbishop) said:

"The form of land tenure now popularly known as 'the nationalisation of the land' is the only system fully consonant with the principles of justice. I must hesitate in regarding as absolutely final a scheme based upon any other principle. However, there is so much loose talking and writing on this point that I think we had better keep clear of it. For the present, at all events, land nationalisation is hardly a question of practical politics. I am for it, of course, in Michael Davitt's sense as differing from Henry George's. That is to say, keeping clear of all abstract questions, I hold that the nationalisation of the land whenever it is to be effected in this country, must be effected on the basis of fair compensation to the owners or actual holders of the land."

Our countryman Mr. Patrick Mulvihill has got possession of the well-known and extensive "almacen" at the corner of San Martin and Lavalle, and is now ready to supply the public with all the good things of this world. We have no doubt that very many Irishmen will give Mr. Mulvihill a call, and we are happy to wish him every success.

### THE STANDARD'S ORANGE CORRESPONDENT AND THE CURSE OF CROMWELL.

It used to be the general reproach to the Irish people that they were fickle and changeable, and that they wanted the steady monotony of the plodding Saxon, but the *Standard's* London correspondent, the Orange "Energumenos" who is paid by our generous contemporary for insulting the Irish people of the River Plate, has put on his scientific eyeglass, and taking a peep at Froude's book, he discovers that the theory was not correct, that, in fact, "the Irish are an unchanging people, and must disappear." This is the way the Orange correspondent compliments the Irish people in the columns of the *Standard*:

"We must look facts in the face, and with a scientific eye, and must not forget that if our remedies for Ireland are political or economic we cannot change the leopard's spots or the skin of the Ethiopian. Froude is right. The Irish are an 'unchanging people.' It is not altogether climate, it is not altogether the lust and tyranny of alien landlords, that causes the real Irish native to sit on the cliffs looking at shoals of fish or even at Scotch fishing boats whilst their own nets are allowed to rot as too troublesome to use; and it cannot be poverty only which makes the Irish peasantry toss,

the hay with their hands for the want of a rake, and plough as their Phoenician fore-fathers ploughed, and look as a recent traveller tells us—the men careworn and the 'women tattooed with wrinkles'—when Teutons and Anglo-Saxons and Italians will prosper, and use the newest implements thousands of miles from the steam-plough manufacturing factories of England and America. The Irish, in their habits, are like their congeners the Gauls in France and in the islands and highlands of Scotland. In course of time an 'unchanging people' must disappear."

So now, men and women of the Irish race, prepare to meet your doom; the holy prophet Froude is quoted; the malediction is gone forth, and the Irish must disappear. Need we wonder, after this display of Orange imbecility, that the author boasts of his having acted the ruffian in his childhood, when he engaged in a match of stone-throwing in Belfast. How does he propose to wipe out the Irish people? Transport a million *a la* Salisbury to Manitoba? Aye, but that process has been going on for centuries and the Irish are not 'wiped out,' but are, thank God, stronger than ever. They have been cast like dragons' teeth on the world, and they have every where started up armed men. This thing of 'wiping out' the Irish seems to have become a craze of the *Standard* recently. It is probably with a view to confirm the theory of its London correspondent that it quoted a medical genius on Wednesday, who is reported to have said that:

"In American towns it is often found that death-rates are in direct ratio to illiteracy, and illiteracy to Irish element of population."

Putting this into plain English it means: "The Irish people are far and away the most illiterate in towns of North America; deaths take place principally among the illiterate; therefore the Irish people in American towns are, or ought to be, nearly all dead." Unfortunately for the Orange correspondent and the medical scribe, the facts are the very reverse. It is true that many of the poor Irish immigrants who left Ireland some 40 or 50 years ago were very illiterate, but that was entirely owing to the tyranny of the Government whose escutcheon the *Standard* bears upon its frontispiece. The younger generation of Irishmen may compare favourably in point of education with any people on the face of the earth, and in corroboration of what we say we refer to Mr. Mulhall's book of Statistics—a book on which not even the *Standard* will cast the least doubt.

There is no fact better authenticated than that the Irish people are taking the place of the 'natives' in all of the New England States. The *New York Nation* recently said that the name New Ireland was more appropriate than New England, and the same paper adds: "Already the natives of Ireland and the immediate descendants of immigrants from that island number a third of the population in more than one State and the chief magistrate of the metropolis is an Irishman. The comparative suddenness of the transformation renders it the more striking, for it has come about within the life time of a generation."

But if we go back farther and take into account the immigration from Ireland to the States in the last century we will find that the proportion of 'the unchanging race' to the population of that country is much larger. A well-informed writer in the *Irish World* recently stated that fully one-half of the inhabitants of the United States have Irish blood in their veins. In Australia the proportion of the Irish element to the mass of the population is not less, and in the Argentine Republic the Irish are bravely holding their own. In Ireland, the home of our fathers, the old Celtic race was never stronger than it is to-day. How then does the *Standard's* correspondent mean to wipe them out? How are they bound to disappear? We cannot con-

clude this little criticism without protesting in the most energetic terms against the disparaging allusions of the *Standard*. These defamatory publications not only injure our reputation, but they take the bread out of our mouth by exciting a distrust of us among the native population with whom we have largely to deal. Every Irish estanciero, puestero, and man of business in the province should remember that such calumnies are an injury to his pocket as well as to his name.

### DEATH OF DOCTOR TISSERA.

On Monday morning the Venerable Bishop of Cordoba, Fray Capistrano Tissera, departed this life to receive the reward of his many virtues in a better world, and the announcement of his death caused a pang of sorrow in many a heart throughout the Argentine Republic. Dr. Tissera, who was a worthy son of the Franciscan Order, was a profound scholar and philosopher, and his exemplary life extorted a tribute of admiration even from the bitterest enemies of Catholicity. When the see of Cordoba became vacant about three years ago, by the death of the worthy Bishop Esquiú, all eyes were turned toward Brother Tissera as the man most worthy to succeed him. It was with difficulty he could be prevailed on to leave his humble cell to assume the episcopal charge, and it was only on urgent solicitation that he yielded to the entreaties of the clergy and faithful of Cordoba to accept the dignity which the Holy Father conferred on him. At that time the Argentine Church was laboring under grave difficulties, by the encroachments of the State on ecclesiastical privileges, but Dr. Tissera by his prudence and firmness combined, succeeded in disarming hostility without surrendering one iota of his rights. He died in the odor of sanctity, and his name will long be remembered with love and veneration in the Argentine Republic.  
R.I.P.

### THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

The English Literary Society is one of the very few institutions in this city which all English-speaking persons, without any distinction of race or nationality, are interested in supporting. It is an institution which affords intellectual food and entertainment to many who are precluded by their position from enjoying the more expensive amenities of life, and it is conducted on such truly Liberal principles that not even the most fastidious or critical can take exception to the plan on which it is directed. The reading-room is constantly supplied with a large stock of the most popular English periodicals and journals, and the books of reference are very numerous. We are glad to see by the report of the committee just issued that the institution is in the most prosperous condition. The number of members during the past year has increased by 92, the total number of members being at present 520. Only a few months ago the Society obtained possession of the splendid premises at the corner of Calles Maipu and Lavalle, and owing to the large expense incurred in getting new furniture it was decided to raise the yearly fee from 12 to 18 dollars. As, however, the Society have succeeded in letting a portion of the house on very advantageous terms, thus considerably reducing the expenses, we may express a hope that the increase will only be temporary. The reserve fund intended for building amounts to the respectable sum of 5052.34 m/n. There are in the reference library 524 volumes, and in the circulating library 2157. Some very interesting lectures were delivered at the Society's rooms during the past year, and the entertainments given were very numerous and highly appreciated.

There are now, we believe, a large number of Irish members,

and we would suggest the propriety of procuring some further Irish books and periodicals, so that the tastes of all classes of readers may be satisfied.

In conclusion, we are happy to congratulate the committee on the prosperous state of affairs which their report discloses, and we wish the Society a long continuance of its present success.

### A JUST MEASURE.

The following decree of the Government will tend to keep the managers of the branch banks of the province from using the bank for electioneering purposes. Should any of our subscribers feel that they have reason to complain of unfair treatment by the bank authorities we beg them inform us of it, giving us at the same time *proofs* in support of the charge. We promise to present the charge and not to lose sight of it until justice be done. We know the task we undertake is weighty and laborious, but we cheerfully impose it upon ourselves because it will redound to the benefit of our friends and of the entire province of Buenos Aires:

Art. 1.—The inhabitants of the province are hereby invited to lodge any complaint connected with abuses of bank employés and managers, such as obliging them to pay higher discounts in the event of their not supporting one particular party, or any other abuse of a similar nature.

Art. 2.—The Executive being informed of such complaints through the Finance Office, to which all complaints must be addressed, will immediately inquire into the facts, and in the event of such complaints being proved, will order the immediate dismissal of the employé, who shall be brought before the courts of the Province to answer for the offence.

Art. 3.—Let this decree be forwarded to the Juzgados de Paz, and Presidents thereof, and be placarded in the most prominent quarters of each camp district, in order that every citizen may know it.

Art. 4.—Let this be published, &c.

D'Amico,  
Eulogio Enciso.

### THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

Governor D'Amico on the 18th inst. sent to the Legislature of Buenos Ayres a message accompanying the project for reforming the above bank, as follows:—

Herewith is the proposed new charter for the Provincial Bank, based on the scheme submitted by Mr. Hueyo, chairman of the Directors. It defines the scope of the bank, the responsibility of the Province, the distribution of profits, and the extent of Government interference. But we may say that it alters nothing.

In fixing the capital we propose to rub out all bad debts, and as regards protested bills that may be good we set aside one-fourth of them as a reserve fund. It must be remembered that the bad debts and protested bills are an accumulation of 60 years, which ought not to alarm the public. We propose to add in future half the annual profits to capital, assigning 25 per cent to stand against bad debts, and giving the remaining 25 per cent to the revenues of the province: this appears to us much better than adding all the profits year after year to capital. The bank will lose none of its importance, being still one of the first in the world as regards capital and the well-deserved credit which it enjoys.

In the scope of its operations there is to be little or no change; it will continue to make advances on imports or exports in deposit, but as the head-office will be removed from the city of Buenos Ayres to La Plata no bills will hereafter be discounted in the former city. In order to protect the interests of the province, we are determined to stop any further discounts on merely personal credit in a city outside our jurisdiction, when so many important industries in the province claim our support. Furthermore the autonomy of the province demands this policy, to govern our own institutions for our own utility.

There will be no Government interference beyond the necessary control to prevent abuses, and to protect those great public interests which the Executive is bound to look after.

Although the Legislature has treated with coldness the projects sent up for consideration on Canals, Electoral Reforms, Municipal Law, &c., it may see the expediency of discussing this bill

regarding the bank. For the first time in 32 years the Legislature of Buenos Ayres has refused to prolong its session, which makes me fear the present year will prove as barren as the last. After all we can hardly expect much when the bulk of the Senators and Deputies continue to live outside the province of B. Ayres.

D'Amico.

### Charter for the Provincial Bank.

1. The province guarantees all the operations of the bank.
2. It continues to be a bank of emission, deposit and discounts.
3. It will be independent, except as regards Government control.
4. All privileges, national and provincial, are confirmed.
5. The capital will be increased annually by half the profits.
6. A special committee will report as to the bad debts and protested bills.
7. The nominal present capital shall be reduced by expunging all bad debts.
8. One-fourth of protested bills (not bad) shall form a reserve fund.
9. Of each year's profits one-half to be added to capital, one-fourth to reserve, and the remaining one-fourth to the revenues of B. Ayres.
10. The Legislature cannot touch the bank, nor impose any new tax.
11. Reserve fund is to go against all losses and bad debts.
12. The Bank is to emit paper-money, discount, receive deposits, make loans to the National Government or to the province, or to Municipal Councils; also to buy or sell bullion, receive jewellery, &c., for safe keeping, make advances on imported merchandise or native products in deposit, and carry on exchange operations at home or abroad, besides other banking business.
13. A savings-bank department will receive sums not under \$10, on which interest will be allowed if left more than 60 days.
14. The bank has the faculty to refuse deposits at any time.
15. It may recover bills on commission, for third parties.
16. Only in rare cases can it discount bills with one signature.
17. Accounts-current with commercial houses on conventional terms.
18. It cannot enter into trade operations.
19. It cannot buy real estate, unless for bad debts, and then it must at once sell such property by auction.
20. It may buy or sell gold on the Bolsa.
21. It may make advances on Public Funds.
22. In such case the funds pledged may be sold if the borrower cannot fulfil his engagement.
23. No Government loan can be made without consent of the La Plata Legislature.
24. No emission of notes to please either the National Government or that of the Province.
25. Bills falling due may be executed, even though supposed renewable.
26. The bank cannot buy National, Provincial or Municipal Funds without special permission of the Legislature.
27. It may open credits for other banks in the Republic.
28. No advance to one person or firm can exceed 300,000 dollars.
29. The emission may reach double the capital of the bank, provided the specie-reserve be not less than one-third the actual circulation.
30. The notes to be of different amounts.
31. They will be convertible for specie, on demand, either at B. Ayres or La Plata, not at the branch-offices.
32. Specie-reserve can never be devoted to other purposes.
33. The bank to be governed by a Chairman and 18 Directors, all resident at La Plata.
34. Chairman must be an Argentine, holding no other post: his term to be 3 years, but he will be re-eligible.
35. The directors to elect two deputy-chairmen.
36. Six directors to go out every year re-eligible.
37. The board to comprise distinct committees for discounts, finance, exchange, branches &c.
38. Each committee to act for itself.
39. Full board once a week to consider advances granted or refused.
40. Chairman always may preside at any committee.
41. Deputy-chairmen can supply his place.
42. Chairman to have no connexion with other banks, railways, or the like.
43. No two directors can be partners or blood relations within two degrees, nor any director a relation of the President, Governor, or Ministers.
44. The Governor may remove the Chairman by consent of the Senate.
45. The Chairman is to rule the bank.
46. He is answerable for his acts.
47. His signature is to be countersigned by the Secretary.
48. In correspondence or exchange, by the Inspector.



49. The Inspector controls the staff, and resides at La Plata.
50. His duties are fixed in the by-laws.
51. Three keys of the Treasury, one for Chairman, another for a Director, a third for the Inspector.
52. Treasury to include bullion and notes.
53. Also whatever concerns emission.
54. All paper-issue to be signed by Chairman and Inspector.
55. A branch-bank in the city of B. Ayres to have its own Chairman and 9 Directors.
56. Also two local deputy-chairmen.
57. The B. Ayres board to be subservient to that of La Plata.
58. No discounts at B. Ayres to be renewable.
59. Bye-laws of B. Ayres branch to be drawn up at La Plata.
60. The board at La Plata may establish new branches in the province.
61. Each branch to have savings-bank, discount and deposit departments.
62. The branches to be subject to La Plata in all things.
63. The manager and clerks of branches to be named by Board.
64. Each branch to have a consulting committee.
65. The bank not to lend Government more than one tenth of its capital.
66. Government loans if over one year to be secured by Public Funds.
67. The bank to do all Government business for the province.
68. It may have agencies or branches outside the province.
69. The Board is legal representative of the bank.
70. Balance-sheet on 31st Dec. of each year.
71. Cheques of other banks may be received and vice-versa.
72. Bills of other banks may be re-discounted.
73. The bank's paper-money will be received at par in all public-offices.
74. The Board may accept composition of bad debts.
75. The Province is responsible for all the bank's documents.
76. The Governor or his Minister may assist at Board-meetings, but cannot interfere in discounts.
77. Until specie-payments be resumed the issue shall not exceed 27,836,304s.
78. Deposits in specie may be with or without interest.
79. Discounts in specie on two good signatures, not to exceed 90 days.
80. Specie-discounts on one signature, with securities in gold.
81. Accounts-current to be opened for the Mortgage Bank, State Railway, etc.
82. Bye-laws for head-office at La Plata, and those for branch at Buenos Aires to be submitted within three months.

## THE FAIR IN MERCEDES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is a pity that the meaning of the word fair should be so far misunderstood in this country, as the term here is applied in a restricted sense. To my mind the idea of a fair has a very wide and cosmopolitan application. It is a place where buyers and sellers of all sorts and sizes meet to transact business at an appointed time and where ware of every description good, bad, and indifferent, is exhibited for sale. In this country a fair means simply a show of well-bred cattle on a small scale and the performance, which is half dramatic, half practical, is so overlaid with red-tape and the spectacle is so hampered with official interference that none but the very rich and the very patriotic can be induced to take a part in it. Fairs cannot be a success here until they are divested of the ceremonial of speechifying and red-tapeism, and until every facility is afforded for the concurrence of all, both rich and poor, without let or hindrance. As it is at present if a man wishes to have his cattle sent for sale he must announce it to the managing committee some days beforehand so that a "local" may be provided for him; he must await the hour when the opening will be officially declared, and he must do all at considerable expense and no little inconvenience. When that is the case need we wonder that the "fair" of Mercedes was not one-tenth, nor even one-hundredth, part of what it ought to be. In one of the richest grazing districts of the world, the centre of a large and prosperous population, to which railways from different points are converging, the number of exhibitors of cattle and sheep was not more than two or

three dozen. I remarked, too, that a large proportion of this limited number had come from outside the partido of Mercedes, thus proving that the stock-farmers of the neighborhood did not find it their interest to concur by sending their contingents to the fair. Many of the principal estancieros in the immediate vicinity of Mercedes did not put in an appearance. For this, of course, the managing committee are not to be blamed. They did their best to attract a large crowd, and considering that they felt obliged to follow on the narrow lines marked out by routine and old custom, their efforts are deserving of the highest praise.

I shall not give an entire list of exhibits, but shall content myself with mentioning those which most attracted my attention:

Messrs. Michael Duggan and Brothers exhibited 20 Rambouillet rams from their estancia at General Rivas, the same gentlemen also exhibited some beautiful Durham bulls and cows; and I believe they were not surpassed by any animals of the same species to be seen at the fair. Dr. Irigoyen exhibited some splendid Rambouillet rams from his estancia San Fermin. Mr. James Gahan and Don Miguel Salas exhibited some splendid Hereford bulls, a class of animals very rare in this country. We understand that Mr. Gahan's animals were only recently imported. Sr. Frias's prize bull Orange was there, and so was his great opponent who he carried off the prize at Palermo, Noble, of Sr. Norberto Quirno's estancia in Moron. Mr. Spring, of the Tatay estancia, exhibited about 100 Rambouillet and Negrettis. There were also several horned cattle from Dr. Irigoyen's estancia. The Rambouillet of the cabana San Juan (Dr. Pellegrini) those of Sr. Biais (Chivilcoy), those of Sr. Perez (Saladillo) and those of Lopez Cruz (Mercedes) were much admired. Amongst the sales I may mention some rams of Messrs. Duggan, San Antonio de Areco, 1 to Crisos at 110, 1 to F. Mendez at 70, 1 to P. Mendez at 85, 1 to E. Cleary at 120, 1 to Mr. Gahan 115, and 1 to Mr. Mullen 160. Mr. Thomas Doherty purchased a ram from the cabana Santa Maria at 60.

[ED. NOTE.—Since printing the above we have received the following further notice of the fair, to which we gladly give place.]

Suipacha,

September 21st, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The great preparations that have been made since the fair of Mercedes was first announced, and the great éclat with which it was opened on Sunday last, gave every hope that this sixth exhibition would excel in importance all the previous ones. The unfavorable weather unfortunately came again to mar its success.

It is one of those events which so rarely take place, and that should attract and interest all who are connected with agricultural or pastoral pursuits, that I expected to see a larger attendance, particularly of estancieros. Perhaps the weather had something to do with it. Indeed, I saw more estancieros in the same place about two years ago, when Mr. Hayward gave proof of the qualities of his glycerine specific.

To-day this province occupies a foremost place amongst the countries where live stock forms the principal occupation of its inhabitants, and Mercedes by its central position and railway communication, and being one of the richest partidos, is the most convenient and best adapted to display the fine stock of the country.

The city of Mercedes, which about thirty years ago was but a frontier town when it bore the name of the Guardia de Lujan, covers to-day with its quintas an area of over three square leagues of land, being much larger than either Lujan or Chivilcoy.

The formal opening of the fair took place at about two o'clock, in the pavilion situated in the centre of the grounds, where

there was a great rush to hear the speakers. Mr. Lowe was the first to speak, and having delivered himself of a few words, rather inaudible, concluded by stating that Mr. Lopez should speak. Mr. Lopez having produced a paper, braced himself up and spoke in a clear voice, in recitative style, for about five minutes. Many of his words were drowned by the noise of exploding rockets, which were being continually fired off outside the building. Having concluded, there was a faint attempt at applause. The people put on their hats, and the crowd surged through the pavilion to inspect the few exhibits that were there, which consisted of a miscellaneous collection, the most conspicuous of which was a pyramidal pile of glycerine dip, and amongst other things some designs for needle work and a show case of ladies' shoes and boots, which attracted a great many of the fair sex.

The name of fair, which to many may call up remembrances of gingerbread and sugarsticks, apples and gooseberries, thimble-riggers and blind fiddlers, dancing and carousing, noise and confusion, and striking one's palm, and hauled into a tent, and many enjoyable games at a fair at home, has no resemblance to the fairs held here. There the poor and the rich dispose of their goods or buy as it suits them.

Here all is quiet, gentlemen in broad cloth are the principal exhibitors and the chief buyers; it is a fair or agricultural show which interests only the estancieros, and I might circumscribe the limits, for practically it interests only the rich estancieros, only the best animals are for sale, and these are beyond the reach of the "arrendatario." For, so long as there is no protection against storms, and so long as animals are depending for life solely upon what nature daily produces, so long will the poor farmer keep to the same old style of breeding, fearing to invest much money in anything so perishable. Better, he thinks, keep 1500 sheep which yield 350 arbs. of wool, than half the number that would perhaps give the same weight. Little by little we are advancing, it is only lately we have wired our camps, and probably our next efforts will be to provide house accommodation and food for our flocks in times of storm and drought.

The grounds of the fair are well laid out, affording ample space for the exercise and display of the animals. Within the enclosure are some seven galpones where the animals are on view, and they appear quite contented, feeding on alfalfa, maize, and in some cases afrecho.

Many of the rams in the various pens looked the pink of perfection, being well cared-for, the wool being nicely coated with oil.

Juan Maria Dubarry, Mercedes, had on show some half-dozen carriages and volantas. Very beautiful and, no doubt, very costly, too. Moore and Tudor exhibited a thresher and maize sheller, the last-named supposed to shell, with ten peones, 120 fanegas the hour. It was marvelous to see the quantity it shelled, some 25 to 30 sacks in 7 or 8 minutes, on Sunday, it being worked at intervals during the day. The maize is emptied from sacks into a hopper close to the ground and carried up by elevators and dropped into its mighty maw. The cobs are swallowed down wholesale and digested quickly, the grain falls into sacks and the "mazos" discharged at the opposite side a good deal broken but no grains left.

It commenced to rain in this partido about ten o'clock on Monday morning and continued heavy until twelve o'clock the next day. I know of no sales of wool made in this partido yet. Camps are improving slowly, but sheep thin. If only fine weather would set in everything would flourish. The losses in sheep and lambs this year are incredible, the Basque that rented Mr. Stafford's camp, 500 squares at 90,000 dollars being one of the heaviest losers, and what makes it worse for the poor man, there is no compassion for him. He

wishes a reduction of the rent, but the owner taking a charitable view of his case is willing to cancel his contract, thus relieving him of the obligation of paying a ruinous rent for three years longer. The land to be sure is good, wired in and close to the railway station, but it is doubtful if any man can ever make much under such a rent unless the sheep are much superior to those owned by the Basque.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,  
S. P.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Telegrams from Lincoln state that it rained severely and snowed for two hours there on Monday. Few losses in cattle are reported. It is now certain that the storm did not cause much injury in the north and west, as was at first feared.

It is announced from San Juan that the storm lasted there for four days and the cold up there is very severe.

The telegraph wire from Buenos Aires to Rosario was broken in many parts by the recent storm and has not yet been fully repaired.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Smith, who was about to start for the Cordilleras on behalf of Messrs. Duggan, met with a serious accident on Wednesday as he was on his way home from the entertainment at the Barracas Institute. He was jumping into a tram-car when his foot slipped and he fell into the roadway. Another car passing at the same moment, went over his leg and fractured it in two places. Dr. Austin Cooper, with his usual kindness, took the sufferer into his own house and gave the unfortunate gentleman such assistance as lay in his power. We much regret to have to record so sad an ending to a most pleasant evening.

The unfortunate young man died in the British Hospital on Monday evening. He was a native of Cappoquin, county Wexford.

Messrs. Duggan Bros. have just received by the steamer "Hildegard" one of the finest shorthorn bulls that has ever been imported into this country. A contemporary has the following in reference to this beautiful animal:

"Golden Treasure, roan, was calved March 22nd 1884; sire Sir Arthur Ingram, dam Princess Flora. This bull is for account of Messrs. Miguel Duggan and Brothers, and was 1st prize-winner at 'Royals' held at Norwich in July last. This celebrated bull has won 24 prizes as a yearling in 1885 and 12 prizes in 1886, nearly all firsts, including 2 champion cups of 150 guineas. This famous bull has won £535 (!) in money prizes in 1½ years, and is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of his breed. We must congratulate the Messrs. Duggan on securing such an animal."

On Saturday morning the Rev. Mother Aleatado, Superior Vicar of the Sacre Coeur Order, with Mmes. Teresa and Rosa Todola, Mde. Adela Graeven and Mde. B. Kilmurray, arrived up from Montevideo in the "Jupiter." They were met in the inner roads by Mrs. Galbraith, Miss Galbraith, Mr. Klappenbach, Dr. Todola and Mr. E. T. Mulhall, who brought them ashore, and accompanied them to the Irish Convent, Calle Rio Bamba. The Port Captain very kindly lent his falua to bring the nuns ashore. Mde. Alen-tado and her companions arrived in the steamer "Patagonia" on Friday from Chili, after a pleasant voyage, but the weather was very unfavorable Saturday morning and the river rough, and the coming ashore was the hardest part perhaps of the whole voyage.—*Standard*.

The horserace for the Grand National stakes of 10,000 dollars will take place on the 3rd of October. Already 68 horses are entered to compete for the prize. Eight of these belong to Casey Bros. to wit: Noe, Mariana, Lucy, Charity, Artista, Isabel, Babbie and Tottie.

Owing to the public reports that the funds of the Provincial Bank were being devoted to the support of Achaval and Rocha's electoral campaign the Government ordered an investigation to be made, the result of which was that the reports were proved to be false or exaggerated. Nevertheless, the Government took immediate measures to prevent the Bank being made use of on behalf of any political party. The Government will therefore take into consideration all charges made or to be made against the directors of the Bank or those of any of the sucursales in case they act illegally, lending money without due cause or refusing it when there is just reason to grant it. The Government also invites all free citizens to give evidence against those who violate the electoral laws of the country, and who will be rigorously punished on proof of their guilt being produced.

On Friday night in the Colon Theatre while the dance of "Excelsior" was being performed, Mr. Maldonado, the secretary of the Camara de Comercio, had an attack of epilepsy and was carried out of the theatre.

Another duel was on the tapis this week, Dr. Florencio Madero had a little affair against Dr. Castellanos, on account of a lawsuit but Dr. Castellanos explained that he had no animosity against his opponent, so the "padrinos" gave it as their opinion that honor was satisfied.

The president of the Hypothecary Bank, Dr. Paulino Llambi Campbell, has presented his resignation in consequence of the denunciations made in some of the newspapers, but the resignation will not be accepted or refused until after the report has been received of a committee consisting of Sres. Eduardo Legarreta, J. M. Ortiz de Rosas, and Luis M. Gonnet appointed by the provincial Minister of Finance to investigate the charges made against the president of the bank of having misused his power for political purposes.

The wind storm of Sunday ushered in the long wished-for rain, which was general throughout this province and a portion of Santa Fe. On Monday and Tuesday the storm raged furiously, in the port and in the Riachuelo several vessels cut their moorings, but scarcely any accidents of importance are recorded. The barque "Tjomo" cut her anchor and ran into the "Simpson," causing her some damage. Both vessels were afterwards driven on to the mole, where they were securely moored. The pontoon "General Villegas" was in danger near Martin Garcia and the "Victoria" went to her assistance. The French packet steamer "Provence" postponed sailing until Tuesday evening. Three ships were dismasted in the outer roads and the storm having ceased assistance was sent to them in time. One of them, a German brig the "Eleen Eliza," was towed into the Boca to undergo repairs. In this city the storm threw several "conventillos" and dilapidated houses. Two men were much hurt by the fall of a "conventillo" in the Calle Andes. Eight horses were killed by the fall of a house at the corner of the Calles Lorea and Brazil.

The death is announced of Miss Teresa Ocampo, daughter of Don Manuel Ocampo of this city.

Don B. Nazar, one of the oldest generals in the Republic died last week, and his death was universally regretted. Decayed general was a practical Catholic, and his funeral was attended by many of the members of religious confraternities in the city.

Verdi's beautiful opera *Aida* was sung at the Politeama theatre on Wednesday evening with great success. As the plot of the opera is Egyptian the scenery and dresses were all in accordance with the ancient customs of that country. The *mise en scene* was really gorgeous. Tetrazini surpassed herself in the representation of "Aida," and Presiozi was well received by the public, and proved that she is as much at home in Italian as she is in French opera. Lucignani as "Rodames" and Medinas as "Amon-

asro" performed their respective parts excellently. The house was nearly full, and the audience showed their satisfaction by repeatedly applauding the artists.

Mr. Charles Griffin was buried yesterday in the Recoleta. He came by his death through peculiar and mysterious circumstances. He was shot in the head. The owner of the store where the crime occurred and two other men have been arrested by the police, while the necessary investigation is being made. We condole very sincerely with the aged mother, and pray God to support her in her affliction.

We regret sincerely to chronicle the death of the infant son (aged 4 months) of our friend Mr. Edward Casey. On such a sad occasion we tend our sympathies to Mr. and Mrs. Casey. The remembrance that the little sufferer is now bathed in bliss before the throne of God, and that his companions are the bright angels in Heaven, must in part, at least, help their natural grief.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. John Feely is now much improved in health. He leaves Southampton to-day for the Plate. His many friends will be glad to welcome him on his arrival here.

We sincerely regret to hear the death from paralysis of Mr. Joseph Clavin of Chivilcoy. Mr. Joseph Clavin was a true friend, a worthy Irishman, and a most persistent supporter of every cause that was good and just. His death is deservedly deplored by his numerous friends.

The races last Sunday were but poorly attended on account of the rough weather. The following were the different events and the order in which the horses reached the goal:

PHOENIX STAKES.  
For three-year-olds. 1200 metres. \$600 m/n.  
Stud Luis Chico's Last  
Price.... walked over  
JOHN KNOX STAKES.  
For three-year-olds. 1750 metres. \$800 m/n.  
Stud Ingles's May Blossom ..... 1  
E. Biais's Averno ..... 2  
V. I. Jezzi's Valentino 3  
Also ran: Bandoline.

FEDOR STAKES.  
Open handicap. 1200 metres. \$800 m/n.  
Stud Palermo's Pegaso..... 1  
Stud San José's Carrier ..... 2  
CARRERA PARTICULAR.  
1750 metres. 57 kilos. Priza \$700 m/n.  
Stud San José's Eduarda ..... 1  
Casey Hno's Tottie ..... 2  
" Mariana .. 3  
Also ran: Shadow.  
Tottie was only beaten by a short head.

PORTENO STAKES.  
Open handicap. 2626 metres. \$1000 m/n.  
Stud Bs. Aires' Kettle-drum ..... 1  
Stud Nuevo's Fabrice .. 2  
F. Benavidez's Waxy .. 3  
Also ran: Terminacon.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the objection made by the Southern Railway Company to Dr. Molina Arrotea trying the actions pending against the company in respect of the accident of 2nd January 1885. The ground for the objection was that the Judge had already expressed his opinion on the matter in the judgments delivered in the Pon-sati and Arana cases, and that he must be considered as prejudiced. The Court of Appeal declares that a judgment delivered by a Judge in the exercise of his functions cannot be considered as the expression of a personal opinion.

Don Manuel Lainez, editor of *El Diario*, conceiving himself aggrieved by some scurrilous personalities in *El Figaro* sent the editor of this print, Don Benjamin Posse, a challenge through his friend, General Mansilla, accompanied by Sr. Gorostiaga. They had a parley with Posse, but could not come to an understanding with him about the fight, Posse being of opinion that there was no motive for fighting a duel. This is true, but neither we believe was there any just motive for insulting Sr. Lainez.



# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;  
BUENOS AIRES.  
AND  
Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.  
MONTEVIDEO.  
117-Calle Misiones-117  
AND PYSANDU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000  
Commercial and other Current Ac  
counts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for  
Fixed periods.  
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col  
lected.

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

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas  
ed 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 effect  
ed 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 bu  
siness transacted on liberal terms.  
The following rates of Interest will be  
allowed and charged by the Bank, until  
further advice.

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

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

**Charged—**  
Overdrafts in Current Ac  
count Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann  
Discount according to arrangement.

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

**ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.**  
John E. Turner & Co.,  
335—Calle Mendoza—335  
BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed  
ward Casey to conduct the sale  
of all the handbays 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, gal  
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce  
ment, 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.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.  
st pm

**WENK BROS.,**  
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS  
ENGRAVERS.  
AND  
SILVERSMITHS.  
Workshops on the Premises  
for Manufacturing and Repairing.  
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL  
AND STONES.

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

PRICES MODERATE.  
26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

**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  
la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

**ABONA**  
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o  
a plazo de 60 dias..... 5 o/o  
y arriba..... 5 o/o  
cuyo saldo pasa de  
\$100,000..... 1 o/o  
en caja de Ahorros  
despues de 80 dias  
Desde \$5 hasta a  
1000..... 6 o/o  
Desde \$1001 en ad  
elante..... 5 o/o  
en oro a 60 dias..... 2 o/o  
en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o

**COBRA**  
Por descuento de Pagares de co  
mercio y de Letras de pago in  
tegro o cuya amortizacion no  
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o  
trimestral..... 7 o/o  
Por descuento de Letras con am  
ortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o  
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o  
Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

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

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito  
\$1,000,000 m/n

Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 m/n

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila  
propiedades. Toma y da di  
nero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS  
**SE ABONA**

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

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

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER  
Director Principal  
st pm

**GODDARD'S**  
EXPRESS AGENCY  
215—RECONQUISTA—215

Parcels Delivery and  
General Carriers  
GENERAL AGENTS

The Agents meet all Passenger Steam  
ers and convey passengers and their  
baggage ashore, delivering the baggage  
in any part of the city, or forwarding it  
to the camp.

On notice being given to the Agency  
baggage will be collected and embarked  
on the steamers, or delivered at the  
Railway Stations.

Boats and carts can be obtained at  
the Agency for the transfer of baggage.  
Parcels collected and delivered in any  
part of the city.  
Goods forwarded to the camp, etc.  
Agents meet trains arriving from Ro  
sario and Campana at Central station.  
Also from the south at Plaza Constitu  
cion. Passengers can thus have their  
luggage delivered at their residences by  
the Agency.  
Baggage collected in all parts of the  
town.  
Furniture removed.  
Luggage received in Deposit.  
Guides and Interpreters by Day or  
Hour.  
Steamboat and Railway Routes ar  
ranged and Passages secured.  
A register of arrivals and departures  
kept at the Agency. Passengers are  
therefore invited to call and register  
their addresses.  
A reading and writing room is now  
attached to the Agency for the conve  
nience of new arrivals and visitors from  
the camp.  
Passengers can have their letters ad  
dressed to care of the Agency.  
A Register is kept of clerks, me  
chanics, cattlemen, etc., out of emp oy, also  
of English, Irish, and German servants,  
but no one will be placed on the books  
unless they produce testimonials or re  
ferences.  
Casilla 956.  
Gower-Bell Telephone 721  
United Telephone 426

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EXPRESS AGENCY  
215—RECONQUISTA—215  
BUENOS AIRES.

Agents in Southampton  
Messrs. Henniker & Hogge  
ROSARIO BRANCH  
192—CALLE CORDOBA—192  
st pm

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595—CORRIENTES—595

BUENOS AIRES.

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

For further particulars apply  
to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.  
may 1—pm

**Wm. A. Isard,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.  
Gold Fillings executed with the  
aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All  
the Latest Improvements.

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224—CANGALLO—224  
y28.

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

A LAS 3 BOLAS  
30—CALLE CUYO—30

Large assortment of Second-hand cloth  
ing, recados, saddles, boots, ol  
skins, etc.

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Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

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Confiterias in Town and Camp, and each  
packet bears the above trade mark.

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335 CALLE MENDOZA  
BOCA

# LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL  
DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29

AL TOS  
Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.  
Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se  
emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania  
extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor  
renta, con menos gasto.

**ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:**  
Porque contribuye a detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban a  
Europa o Estados Unidos.

**ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA:**  
Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compania, y paga por su  
seguro una anualidad menor que en las companias extranjeras. Hace  
productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

**ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:**  
Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula a los  
asociados por nuevos lazos de eleccion y de interes, y salva de la indigencia  
a las viudas y huérfanos.

Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital  
importante en caso de su muerte o bien para su ancianidad, o para sus hijo  
en determinada edad.

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Presidente, Dr. E. Carranza Viamont  
Vice Presidente 1, Dr. Victor Martinez  
Vice Presidente 2, D. Alejo Arocena  
Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge  
Vocales,—Dr. Antonio E. Malaver  
Dr. Tomas Anchorena  
Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

**DIRECTORIO**  
Presidente, D. José de Guerrero  
Vice Presidente 1, Dr. Emilio Lamarea  
Vice Presidente 2, D. Emilio Chayla  
Tesorero, D. Tomas Duggan  
Secretario, Dr. Luis Ortiz Basualdo  
Vocales,—D. Emilio V. Bunge  
Dr. Apolinario C. Casabal  
Dr. Erasto Rodriguez Orey  
D. Rafael Hernandez

Suplentes—Patricio Ham, Marco Avellaneda, Eduardo Murphy, Fco. Noceti  
INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

**OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. a 5 p.m.**  
Casilla de Correo 482—Teléfono No. 4142—Panteléfono No. 404  
ju 19—p.

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

A Select Stock of the above Goods  
AT THE

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

189—FLORIDA—189

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NONE ARE  
GENUINE  
WITHOUT  
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TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the  
**NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE**  
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—  
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
**OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-65**  
sep 4—pm

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**  
SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH  
VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY  
NICOTINA  
For Curing SCAB in Sheep  
The only and cheapest remedy  
approved and adopted by all sheep  
farmers in the River Plate  
Can be used with hot or cold  
water—one gallon to be mixed with  
150 gallons of water  
Sole Agent: appointed by the  
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AND CO.  
104—SAN MARTIN—104  
TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

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STORE OF PARAGUAYAN  
ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES OF Paraguay such  
as YERBAS, MATES, PRE  
SERVES, Cigars, Nandui Fabrics,  
Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186  
1md31

**COLEGIO LITERARIO.**  
249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors  
W. G. FREGGER, Oxford,  
W. HUTCHISON.  
pm

# ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53  
One square from  
PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable  
for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets,  
Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable  
Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole skin,  
Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton  
Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a  
large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

All articles kept of good quality.  
Also an assortment of useful Crock  
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and BOWELS, giving tone, energy  
and vigor to those great MAIN  
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confidently recommended as a never  
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are wonderfully efficacious in all al  
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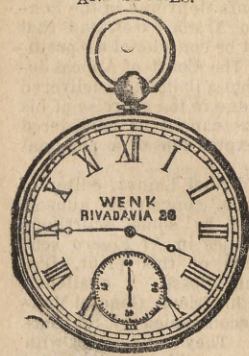
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## OUR OWN GREEN ISLAND HOME.

BY J. BOYLE O'REILLY.

Why weep we for the present, or why  
grieve we for the past?  
Why bow the head of manhood to the  
sterile winter blast?  
Why let the bud of Hope be nipped and  
stricken ere it bloom?  
Why let a frown of fortune cloud our  
onward path in gloom?  
No, we will not fear like cowards, nor  
we will not pine like slaves,  
Hope will guide us as we wander, and  
our chequered way beguile  
Till we meet again together in our own  
beloved isle.

All the memories of fatherland will  
cheer us as we go,  
Lighting up our rugged pathway with a  
mild and soothing glow;  
We will rise o'er every barrier—  
'onward' still our battle cry—  
Never quailing, never stooping, never  
yielding to a sigh.  
Should a brother exile suffer, or beneath  
misfortune bend,  
Let our hands and hearts be ready to  
assist and to befriend;  
Thus we'll live as friends and brothers,  
and we'll pray the time to come  
When we'll meet again together in our  
own green island home.

Not one scene shall be forgotten, nor  
one feeling of the past,  
For our souls in dreams will wander  
back, where'er we may be cast,  
Parents, dear ones, friends, we'll pray  
for—ah! we've got their pictures  
here—  
In our hearts they're framed—but bro-  
thers, there's another still more  
dear!

'Tis a little blue-eyed maiden—first in  
dream and first in prayer—  
Ever cherished—God protect her, shield  
her well from every care,  
Till we meet and steer us westward, far  
away across the foam,  
When we'll press her to our bosom in  
our own green island home.

## HOME COMFORTS IN THE CAMP.

The general supposition is that  
those who live in the camp enjoy  
luxuries beyond the province of  
those who live in the cities. True,  
the farmer has an advantage in  
many respects, such as the ability  
to secure that which is fresh and  
palatable compared with his city  
brothers. His milk is unadul-  
terated, the butter used on his  
table is sweet and pure, the eggs  
are new, and the vegetables are  
daily gathered as required, and  
herein we mean the more thrifty  
class of farmers, for it is well  
known that in many estancia  
houses neither butter nor veget-  
ables are seen unless on a very  
rare occasion when these articles  
are purchased at the nearest  
market.

But we allude to the com-  
forts and enjoyments that a  
farmer should possess. What  
are the facts? Do farmers  
really enjoy the luxuries to be  
obtained on the farm? Do farm-  
ers' wives enjoy life equally as  
well as those ladies who live in  
the cities? We fear not. How  
many farmers know the import-  
ance of a garden? But a very  
small portion, we may claim.  
They deny themselves many lux-  
uries that they could easily have  
if they would. Hundreds of them  
live on a sameness of food that  
would be rejected by persons liv-  
ing in cities, and yet it is the  
farmer to whom all are indebted  
for many of the comforts that are  
enjoyed. With the farmer it is  
work from early dawn to sunset,  
and every member of his family  
must share some portion of the  
tedious labour. The younger  
generations, however, have a  
dislike to the occupation which  
is, above all, the best that could  
be followed.

Can we suggest a remedy for  
the amelioration of the condition  
of farmers' families? We do not  
lay claim to that honor, but we  
suggest a better method of con-  
ducting farm operations so as to  
render farm life more enjoyable.  
In the first place, give the wife a  
choice location for a garden, and  
work it under her direction. Let  
her be interested in a manner  
that the care and attention she is  
to bestow will be a source of  
pleasure. Give the young mem-  
bers an interest in some depart-  
ment, from which they may ex-  
pect to derive a pecuniary benefit,  
and in which the labor required  
will be performed with pleasure.  
Let the farmer resolve to first  
produce all of those things that  
will add to his own comfort before  
he sells a dollar's worth of pro-  
duce. The choicest beef, the best  
butter, the freshest eggs, should  
be used at home. Variety is the  
spice of life, even on the farm.

Sheepfarmers, particularly,  
should be anxious to produce  
all the necessities of life on  
their own farm. Independently  
of the immediate requirements  
of the house, they are bound to  
provide agreeable labour for their  
children to enable them to learn  
a business by which they can  
make a living when they grow  
up. Every camp boy should  
know how to plough, to sow,  
to reap, to cultivate a garden and  
all the details of farm business.

## WHY THE IRISH LIKE GREEN.

Some old Greek traditions tell  
how Cadmus, a mighty leader  
and a very wise man in all the  
arts and sciences, came over  
from Asia and taught the Boeoti-  
ans letters. In Phoenician the  
word Cadmus means the East-  
man, while the word Europe,  
which gradually was applied to a  
vast extent of land, a continent,  
at first belonged only to the land  
just across from the island of  
Euboea, on the other side of the  
narrow strait called Euripus,  
and means in Phoenician the  
West-land. So when you read  
of Cadmus coming into Europe,  
it is East-man coming to the  
West-land.

Over and over again in history  
we find names to which all sorts  
of fanciful derivations have been  
given and beautiful legends and  
myths have been attached, turn-  
ing out to be the simplest kind  
of words. Thus Ireland also  
means the West-land, and it  
comes from the Celtic word 'iar'  
and our word land, 'iars' mean-  
ing the West. Iar, before being  
used to denote the West, meant  
the back, and that fact lets us  
into an important secret con-  
cerning the religion of the Celts  
who first came over the Irish sea  
to the Emerald Island. It tells  
us that these early men named  
the points of the compass ac-  
cording to the other directions  
when the observer faced towards  
the East.

So the East was named from  
front, or forward, the West from  
back or behind, the North from  
left-hand, and the South from  
right-hand. That means that  
the early Celts worshipped the  
dawn and the sunrise. And so  
faithfully have the old traditions  
remained in men's minds in that  
big western island of the British  
Empire that, to this day, the em-  
blem on the coat of arms of Ire-  
land is a sunburst, or rising sun.

Another curious thing is that  
it is more than probable that the  
Irish preference of the color green  
for their flags and sashes, arose  
from a mistake among those who  
had lost a thorough knowledge  
of the old Irish language. The  
word sun in Irish is called by a  
word pronounced like our word  
'green,' and it is likely that the  
Irish fondness for that color  
arose from the word's likeness  
in sound to their word for the  
sun. In the same way, when we  
talk about greenhouses, we think  
they are called so because the  
plants are kept green in them  
during the winter. Yet it is far  
more probable that 'green' here  
is the Irish word meaning, not  
the color, but the sun, because  
greenhouses are built so as to  
catch the sun's rays and store  
them up while it is hidden by the  
clouds, as happens more than  
half the time in showery Ire-  
land.

## GOLD GROWS.

'Years ago, I wrote and pub-  
lished in a London magazine an  
article,' says Joaquin Miller, 'in  
which I undertook to prove that  
gold grows—grows the same as  
grain, or potatoes, or anything  
else. I reckon I did my work  
crudely, not knowing anything  
about chemistry, or even the or-  
dinary terms of expression about  
such matters, and so my earnest  
and entirely correct sketch was  
torn all to pieces and laughed to  
scorn. Well, I have at last found  
positive proof of my general  
statements right here in these  
mountains by the Pacific Sea.  
Briefly and simply, I have found  
a piece of petrified wood with a  
little vein or thread of gold in it.  
How did that gold get into this  
piece of wood? Was it placed  
there by the finger of God on the

morning of creation, as men have  
claimed was the case with the  
gold found in the veins of the  
mountains? Nonsense! Gold  
grows! Certain conditions of  
the air, or certain combinations  
of earth and air and water, and  
whatever chemicals may be re-  
quired, and then a rock, a piece  
of quartz or petrified tree, for  
the gold to grow in, and there is  
your gold crop. Of course, gold  
grows slowly. Centuries upon  
centuries, it may be, are required  
to make the least sign of growth.  
But it grows just as I asserted  
years ago; and here at last I  
hold in my hand such testimony  
as no man in this world will be  
rash enough to question; a por-  
tion of a petrified tree with a  
thread of gold in it.'

## «PUTTING ON AIRS.»

Never feel troubled by the in-  
solence of people who conde-  
scend to be insolent. They are  
never worth caring about. Ladies  
and gentlemen are always civil.  
«Real aristocracy» (that is, in  
countries where aristocrats ex-  
ist), is always taken as a matter  
of course by its possessors.

When people feel obliged to  
«put on airs», and going about  
judiciously assuming a contempt-  
uous manner, they evidently  
stand on a very narrow footing.  
They may have money, and may  
have the clothing, furniture or  
even real estate of which they  
openly boast; but they are nei-  
ther industrious people who have  
earned it honestly, nor people  
whose families have been wealthy  
and left the property to them as  
a matter of course. Large cities  
contain many persons who get  
all the luxuries of life about them  
by very doubtful means, and these  
are the people who «put on airs»,  
and try to humiliate decent  
people, who, sometimes, have  
not had experience enough to  
understand the underlying facts.  
Rest assured that those who hurt  
the feelings of strangers by  
offensive glances or remarks,  
who pretend to despise the  
world in general, and who boast  
of their superior delicacy and  
elegance, who are always men-  
tioning the good old family from  
which they come—in fact, those  
people who persistently and  
obtrusively «put on airs»—are  
not ladies and gentlemen, either  
by nature or by cultivation, and  
seldom indeed, are they people  
of unblemished moral records.

It may be possible for a really  
accomplished person to be haugh-  
ty, but it is never possible for  
him to be insolent. That is an  
attribute of ignorance and vul-  
garity. Much learning nor  
money does not make a lady or  
a gentleman.

DISCOVERY  
OF THE  
FAMOUS PHARAOH'S STATUE.

A letter from Ramleh, near  
Alexandria, states that a great  
red granite statue has been dis-  
covered ten miles away in the  
desert. It represents the famous  
Pharaoh who was responsible for  
all the Egyptian plagues, and on  
one side of it is a statue of a little  
baby, said to be that of the next  
Pharaoh, who perished in his  
rash attempt to drive through the  
Red Sea. The chief of the coast-  
guardsmen—Middlemas Bey—  
discovered it when hunting for  
smuggled tobacco. It has been  
lying there three thousand years.  
There are no end of hieroglyphics  
written on the statue's back and  
up the sides. The king is very  
well carved, and almost perfect,  
except for the nose, which has  
succumbed to the wear and tear  
of existence.

## PRESSING TO DEATH.

In Jefferson's «Middlesex  
County Records» the terrible  
punishment of pressing to  
death in case of «refusal to  
plead» is adverted to. It may be  
of interest to some to know that  
(probably) the last instance of its  
infliction in England took place  
at Horsham, Sussex, A.D. August  
11th, 1735. The horrible cir-  
cumstances are thus described in  
a pamphlet, date A.D. 1813 (but  
probably derived from a more  
detailed account in the «Gentle-  
man's Magazine» of August,

1735):—«They laid on him first  
100lb., then added 100lb. more,  
and then made it 350lb.; yet he  
would not speak. Then, adding  
50lb. more, he was just about  
dead, having all the agonies of  
death about him, when the ex-  
ecutioner, who weighed about  
sixteen or seventeen stone, laid  
himself upon the board that was  
over him, and (adding to the  
weight) killed him.»

## CLERICAL DEATH RATE.

It has frequently been a subject  
of remark that clergymen as a  
rule are a long-lived class.  
Where 10-16 people died per  
1000 in the years 1880, 1881, and  
1882 between the ages of 25 and  
45, only 4-64 per 1000 clergymen  
died, and this is an improvement  
of 1-52 upon the statistics from  
1860 to 1871. The general death  
rate between 45 and 65 from 1880  
to 1882 was 25-27. The clerical  
death rate was 15-93.

## DOMESTIC

The man who considers that  
the home duties of a woman are  
inferior to the political work of  
man must either be a bachelor  
or blind. The very highest  
qualities of the heart and intel-  
lect may be exercised by a mo-  
ther, sister, or an elder daughter  
in watching over the physical,  
mental, and moral growth of the  
children in their care. Heroic  
patience, a vigilance that never  
tires, a careful study of individ-  
ual traits, a keen psychological  
insight, may find ample room for  
exercise within the four walls of  
even a humble home.

There are better things to give  
than gold and silver. If we can  
put new life and hope into the  
heart of a discouraged man, so  
that he rises out of his weak des-  
pair and takes his place again in  
the ranks of active life, we have  
done a far better thing than if  
we had put our hands into our  
pockets and given him money to  
help him nurse a little longer  
his miserable and unmanly des-  
pair. The truest sympathy is not  
that weak emotion which sits  
down and weeps with a sufferer,  
but that wiser love which, while  
it is touched by his pain and  
grief and feels tenderly towards  
him, seeks to put new strength  
into his heart to enable him to  
endure his suffering in a victori-  
ous way.

Bites and stings.—Almost all  
of these are destructive from  
their acid nature, consequently  
the cure is an alkali. Spirits of  
hartshorn is one of the strongest  
and is kept in almost every  
household, and you have only to  
pour some of it out in a teacup  
and dabble it on with a rag. Re-  
lief is immediate. If you have  
no hartshorn then saleratus is a  
suitable alkali. Every cook in  
the land has saleratus, and we  
are daily eating ourselves into  
the grave by its extravagant use  
—the use of half a thimbleful a  
week is extravagant. Moisten it  
with water and use as in the  
case of hartshorn: or pour a tea-  
cup of boiling water on as much  
wood ashes, stir it, and in a few  
minutes you will have an alkali.  
The lye of ashes will answer a  
good purpose while the physician  
is coming. Remember the prin-  
ciple—bites is an acid, the cure  
is an alkali.

Accidental poisoning.—If you  
have swallowed a poison,  
whether laudanum, arsenic, or  
other poisonous drug, put a tea-  
spoonful of ground mustard in a  
glass of water cold or warm, stir  
and swallow quickly. Instanta-  
neously the contents will be  
thrown up, not allowing the poi-  
sonous substance time to be ab-  
sorbed and taken into the blood.

As soon as vomiting ceases,  
swallow the white of one or two  
eggs, for the purpose of antago-  
nising any small portion of the  
poison which may have been left  
behind. Let the reader remem-  
ber the principle, which is to get  
the poison out of you as quickly  
as possible. There are other  
things which also serve as a  
speedy emetic, but the advantage  
of mustard is it is always at  
hand, and it acts instantaneously  
without any other medicinal ef-  
fects. The use of the white of  
an egg is that, although it does  
not nullify all poisons it antago-

nises a larger number than any  
other agent so readily attainable.  
But having taken the mustard or  
egg send for a physician; these  
are advised in order to save time,  
as the delay of twenty minutes  
causes death.

Fainting.—The word swoon  
means the same as the medical  
term syncope. It is due to the  
failure of the heart to send the  
necessary supply of blood to the  
brain. It may be partial or com-  
plete. In the latter case the  
person suddenly turns pale, and  
soon falls, with a loss of con-  
sciousness and an apparent stop-  
page of the pulse and heart. The  
breathing, too, is either imper-  
ceptible or occurs only in occa-  
sional weak sighs. The patient,  
to the ordinary observer, may  
seem to be dead. Of course the  
action of the heart has not ceas-  
ed, but it is feeble. This condi-  
tion may last only a few moments  
or it may continue for hours. It  
generally ends in recovery, be-  
ginning with slight movements  
of the features and hands and  
deep sighing. The pulse be-  
comes more distinct and the  
heart beats stronger. Color and  
warmth return and conscious-  
ness is gradually restored in full.

Among the causes are organic dis-  
ease of the heart, especially fat-  
ty degeneration; extreme heat  
combined with impure air; loss  
of blood, or impoverished blood  
(as in anaemia); the reflex ac-  
tion of certain conditions of the  
stomach or other organs on the  
heart. More or less of these  
causes are sometimes combined.  
Some persons faint from very  
slight causes—an unpleasant  
sight or odor. We have known  
persons to faint easily and often,  
and yet enjoy good health to ex-  
treme age. But when fainting  
is due to organic disease of the  
heart or to loss of blood, it may  
prove speedily fatal unless soon  
relieved. In its treatment, lay  
the patient first on the back.  
This favors the flow of blood to  
the brain. We had a friend who  
could generally anticipate an at-  
tack, and check it or cut it short  
by at once taking a recumbent  
position. Never allow one who  
has fainted to be lifted into a sit-  
ting posture, or to have even the  
head raised. If the fainting is  
due to excessive loss of blood,  
this of course must be arrested.  
Meanwhile manage to place the  
head lower than the rest of the  
body. The heart, too, should be  
stimulated with some form of al-  
cohol, ammonia, ether, or cologne  
water. In all cases secure the  
purest air, and loosen the dress,  
especially about the chest and  
neck. A writer in the *Lancet*  
says that in many cases a person  
accustomed to faint from slight  
causes may avert the attack by  
applying heat to the head.

## WHY SHE SAT DOWN.

A certain young woman named  
Hannah  
Slipped down on a piece of banana;  
She shrieked and oh, my'd!  
And more stars she spied  
Than belong to the star spangled  
banner.  
A gentleman sprang to assist her,  
As quick as if she was his sister.  
'Did you fall ma'am?' he cried,  
'Did you think,' she replied,  
'I sat down for the fun of it, mister?'

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

'So you are a rapid shorthand  
writer?' 'Yes, sir.' 'I should  
think it would be difficult to take  
down everything a speaker says.'  
'It's not hard when you under-  
stand it. I was reporting a  
speech the other day, and I  
thought I would try and see how  
fast I could report, and will you  
believe it, none of the speakers  
could follow me.'

A student who was in the habit  
of taking leave of absence on  
trumped-up cases of necessity,  
one day said to one of the fac-  
ulty: Professor, I'd like another  
leave of absence, I must go home  
to attend the funeral of a cousin.  
After hesitating awhile, the pro-  
fessor reluctantly said: Well, I  
suppose you must go, but I wish  
it was a nearer relative.

Master: Well, Susan, did you  
post my letter as I told you?  
Faithful servant: Yes, sir, but I  
had weighed first, and as it was  
double weight I put on another  
stamp. Master: Good girl, but  
I hope you didn't put it on so as

to obliterate the address. Faith-  
ful servant: Oh, no, indeed, sir;  
I just stuck it on top of the other  
stamp so as to save room.

A German composer was con-  
ducting one of his overtures. As  
the horns played too loud he told  
them repeatedly to play more  
softly, and more softly they play-  
ed each time. At the fourth  
repetition with a knowing wink  
at each other, they put their in-  
struments to their lips but did  
not blow at all. The conductor  
nodded approvingly: 'Very good  
indeed. Now, one shade softer,  
and you'll have it.'

A pedagogue endeavored to in-  
stil prudence into the minds of  
his pupils by making them count  
a hundred slowly before speak-  
ing, or in a matter of importance,  
five hundred. Finishing a lecture  
on the subject, he took his stand  
by the stove, and after some min-  
utes observed that the lips of all  
the scholars were moving slowly  
and simultaneously. Presently  
and simultaneously they all broke  
out: Four hundred and ninety-  
nine. Five hundred. Master  
your coat tails are all on fire.

Portly old gentleman (to student  
in lawyer's office)—'Is Counselor  
Blackstone in?' Law Student:  
'He is at present engaged in con-  
sultation, sir; he will be at  
liberty in a moment if you will  
wait.' Portly old Gentleman  
(taking a chair): 'Do you smoke?'  
(pulling a cigar from his vest  
pocket). Law Student (rising  
eagerly): 'Yes, sir!' Portly  
Gentleman: 'Then you won't  
object to me lighting a cigar?'

'Now, there's a story I don't  
believe,' said the colonel, as he  
laid aside an exchange. 'What  
story is that, colonel?' asked the  
erudite and industrious assistant.  
'Why, that paper says Cotopaxi  
can sometimes be heard 500  
miles.' 'Don't you believe it?'  
'Of course I don't believe it. I'll  
bet you there isn't a singer in the  
world that can be heard half that  
far.' 'But Cotopaxi is a volcano,  
colonel.' 'Is it? I thought it  
was one of those Italian fellows  
that go about with Patti.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend  
(Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de  
Seigel, and since the commencement of  
the New Year I have taken the medicine  
twice a day, and now, thank God, I am  
quite well. For three years I have suf-  
fered with a pain in the stomach, so  
much that I could not straighten myself  
or ride on horseback, and during that  
time I was under four doctors and got  
no relief. You are quite welcome to use  
my name, as it may benefit others. My  
son is also taking the medicines as he is  
suffering from the same complaint.  
may say that on no account would I re-  
main without this remedy and I will be  
glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta,

Estancia Altamirano, P.R.S.

July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

	September 23.
Gold .....	147.00
Series A .....	97
Series E .....	78
Series F .....	75
Series G .....	—
Cedulas I .....	92.00
National Bank Shares .....	235

The Banco Constructor Shares were quoted this week at 190.

The storm on Monday and Tuesday was very severely felt in some of the outside districts. It snowed in Rio Cuarto, in Melincue, and Villa Casilda, and other places in the north and north-west.

Some bills of exchange for gold on London have been negotiated at 18d.

On Tuesday gold fell to 19.50, and some business was done at 18.50 for the end of October.

A meeting of «barraqueros» and exporters was held on Tuesday at 4 p.m. in the top parlors of the Bolsa; Mr. Betram in the chair, and about 30 gentlemen present. After a lengthy discussion, the rates for bales were fixed as follows:

Washed wool in double Hessians, 10 kilos per bale.

Wool in single Hessians, 7 kilos per bale.

Sheepskins 5 kilos.

It was also resolved to take actions of 1/2 kilo into account when weighing bales. A tariff of deposit charges for wool was accepted and a committee named to draw up a schedule of expenses of bailing, hide-poisoning, and of deposit charges for skins, hides and cereals.

A meeting of the produce men was held at the «Sala Comercial» in the South Plaza, Mr. Nicanor Abelleira in the chair, and about 35 gentlemen present. It was unanimously resolved to accept the system of selling everything by the kilo (cereals included), and in «pesos nacionales» in the same way as it was resolved in the Once a month ago. The President stated that the new reduction tables will be out of print this week. The arroba will be replaced by 10 kilos and the ton by 1000 kilos, &c.

The sale of 4 1/2 leagues in Santa Fe, near the Guardia Esquina, for \$130,000 m/n; buyer Mr. Mason, is reported.

The sale of the Rivadavia sheep took place last Thursday; Bullrich auctioneer. We noticed many of our countrymen amongst the buyers, amongst others, Messrs. Duggan, N. Hogan, Scully, Kenny and Eusebio Lynch. The prices ranged from \$40 to 60 for the fine sheep, stud rams (imported) from \$700 to 1250 m/n, other rams bred at the cabaña \$30 to 250 m/n. Lambs were sold from \$10 to 20; 20 Durham cows at \$100; pigs \$10 to 20; fowls from \$5 to 15. The total sales amounted to \$50,000 m/n. It is rumored that the cabaña will be continued for account of Mr. Luis Linck, under the intelligent management of Mr. Henry Meyer.

Mr. J. Clark has sold his concession of a railway from this city to Mercedes in this province to the Buenos Aires Pacific Railway Company. Details of the negotiation are kept under reserve.

Six hundred squares of land in the vicinity of the town of Dolores were sold at auction on Tuesday, by order of the Judge, for \$5,050 m/n. Buyer Mr. J. Aguirre.

The Santa Fe Government has signed a contract with Mr. Meigs for the prolongation of several lines in that province.

In Rosario we note the following sales: R. M. Ross to Mantels and Pfeiffer half a square of land in the Calle Corrientes between Catamarca and Salta for \$58,000 m/n. Juan M. Ortiz to Santiago Masson 4 1/2 leagues of land in Guardia de la Esquina for \$120,000 m/n.

The estancia of Mr. Lorenzo Garrahan, in Arrecifes, measuring 800 squares, all wired in, good houses, &c., has been sold to R. F. Basabibaso for the sum of \$87,000 m/n.

The export of maize from this port and from the Rivers from January 1st to August 31st were 1,783,733 bags against 1,021,668 during the same time last year.

Messrs. Bullrich sold, on Monday, a number of horses belonging to Don Santiago Luro at very high prices. The stallion «Roland» was sold for \$1750 to G. Maden, and another «Barbarossa» to Capello and Co. for \$2550; the mare «Blondine» was knocked down to Sr. Bengolea for \$1150. The other animals brought from \$250 to 300 each.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

«Antwerp, Sept. 18.

During the last fortnight the following sugar has been exported for Buenos Aires:—From Rotterdam 3750 barrels, Bremen 1000 do, Hamburg 200 do.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 c/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1.67-1.70 per kilo; middling fcs. 1.57-1.60; second 1.52-1.55. Dry matedero cow hides of 29-30 kilos at fcs. 112-116 per 50 kilos. Salted cow hides under 20 kilos fcs. 60-62 per 50 kilos. Stock of hides of all classes about 119,000 bales.

Exchange on London at 3 months' at fcs. 25.23-25.35 per £ sterling.

«Bordeaux, Sept. 18.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs. 165-167 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 140-142; borrega, fcs. 130-132. Stock 3000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs. 120-125 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 15-15.50 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs. 5.20-5.30 per ton of 4 bordalesas. Exports during the fortnight about 6500 bords.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Flaca chancheria 200 190.  
Cueros de buey 135  
Cueros de novillo 130 125.  
Id de vacas 110 100.  
Terneros grandes 200.  
Id chicos 100.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.  
Superior ..... —  
Good ..... —  
Borrega ..... —  
Regular ..... —  
Bellies ..... —

Hides.

Good camp ..... 7 m/n.  
Middling ..... 6.80 m/n.  
Horse Hides ..... 170  
Cow Hides ..... 182  
Horse Hair ..... 6.45 m/n  
Nonates ..... 140  
Caliskins ..... 17 50

Sheepskins

Matadero ..... per lb 32 ris.  
Palas per doz ..... —  
Corderitos reg. .... 0.78 m/n

Wheat.

Coast ..... —  
Salado ..... 6.30 m/n.  
Barley ..... —

Maize

White, shelled ..... 3.35 m/n  
Y flow, in grain ..... 2.92 m/n  
Flour ..... 4.18 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior ..... —

Good ..... —

Bellies ..... —

Borrega ..... —

Hides.

Good camp ..... —

Sheepskins superior .. 35 35 ris.

Matadero ..... 31 ris.

Corderitos ..... 0.82 m/n

Hair ..... 171

Horse hides ..... 53 ets.

Cow Hides ..... 180

Matze, white shelled ..... —

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in

September:

25 Elba, Antwerp

27 Ohio, Bremen

Dryden, Liverpool

28 Rosario, Hamburg

Orion, London

30 Equateur, Bordeaux

Steamers expected at Montevideo:

24 Ibis, Hamburg

28 Sakikash, Hamburg

30 Galicia, Pacific

Steamers to sail from Montevideo:

24 Ibis, Valparaiso

28 Gironde, Bordeaux

29 Hevelius, London

24 Hamburg, Bremen

25 Buffon, Liverpool

Shassburg, Bremen

Nord America, Genoa

28 Ville de San Nicolas, Dunkirk

30 Spenser, Liverpool

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd September, Edward, the infant son of Mr. E. Casey.

On September 7th, of disease of the heart, after two years' illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Bridget Agnes, youngest daughter of the late John Cowen of Altamirano. She died fortified by the rites of the Church. R.I.P.

On Sept. 15th, at the British Hospital, Buenos Aires, of heart disease, George Slightham, Captain of the British barque «Dorothy». R.I.P.

On Sept. 17th, at the British Hospital Mrs. Anne Sweeney, native of County Londonderry, aged 46 years. R.I.P.

On Sept. 30th, at the British Hospital, Mr. Henry Geo Smith, youngest son of the late John Smith, M.D., of Cappoquin, County Waterford, Ireland; aged 39 years. Deceased was buried in the British Cemetery on Tuesday. R.I.P.

In the partido of Salto, on August 29th, James Rodgers, son of Bernard Rodgers, aged 21 years, native of the co. Longford. R.I.P.

In Buenos Aires on the 22nd September, Charles Griffin, son of Mrs. Griffin. R.I.P.

At the hospital of San Nicolas, on the 2nd September, after a short illness, William Hagan of Ramallo, native of Ballygillane, co. Wexford, aged 38. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. R.I.P.

Wexford papers please copy.



## MONTH'S MIND.

On the 29th September a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered in the College Chapel of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, for the repose of the soul of the late William Grennon, son of Mrs. Grennon of Pavon, who died of diphtheria.

Friends are hereby invited to attend. Ceremony to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

s10 s9

## CAMP MISSIONS

The Passionist Fathers announce a series of Jubilee Missions for the month of September as follows:—

Rojas, Sunday the 26th.

## NOTICE

Mr. Oswald Powell is requested to communicate with or make known his address to Mr. Daniel McCarthy of Carmen de Areco, who has received an important letter from his brother the Rev. Austin Powell. s13 s25

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET, 2 small bedrooms joining, suitable for two gentlemen friends, in the house of a private English family.

Apply—

General Viamonte 153

Between Florida and Maipu s22 o9

## CAMP TO RENT

533 Squares in Guardia del Monte, with immediate possession, and in April of next year about half a league adjoining the above partly fenced. These two lots are splendid for «inverna» purposes.

Apply to—

JOHN HUGHES

41 Piedad s13 o13

## Adolfo

## BULLRICH Y CA.

## RESUMEN DE REMATES

## A EFECTUARSE

## SETIEMBRE

25—Eligante menaje que adorna la casa Piedad 520, a las 11.

26—En San José de Flores 33 lotes sobre las calles 25 de Mayo y Circunvalacion, a las 1.

26—4 lotes Avenida Alvarez Gallo a las 1.

26—1 manzana de terreno Caseros, Patagonas, Solis, y 19 A, dividida en 32 lotes, a las 4.

26—Propiedad Alsina 1081, base ps 11,000 m/n, a las 5.

27—La Gran barraca Rivadavia esquina Pasco, a las 4.

27—25 Morrocos de la cabaña San Miguel, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

27—Casa Cordoba 303, base ps 11,000, m/n, a las 4.

28—Propiedad Lorea 287, base 20,000 m/n, a las 4.

28—12 carneros y 10 carneros Rumbouillet, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

28—40 carneros de Olivera hnos. en Alsina 78 a las 2.

28—Terreno Vicente Lopez 23, base ps 10 m/n la vara cuadrada, a las 5.

29—Propiedad Peru 282 y 284, base ps 30,000 m/n, a las 3.

29—Casa Tucuman 91 y 96, base ps 2,000 m/n, a las 3.

29—Finca Peru 262 y 266; base ps 15,000 m/n, a las 4.

29—6 potreros procedentes del stud Los Salones, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

Familia que no consume  
HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella  
que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-leoc,  
y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA  
21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

REMATE POR  
RICARDO EASTMAN

Y CIA.

BARRACAS AL NORTE  
SIN BASE

## DE 2 MANZANAS DE TERRENO

DIVIDIDAS

## En 32 Lotes

Con frente a la plaza Herrera y a una  
cuzada Avenida Montes de Oca

El Terreno esta rodeado por las

CALLES SAN PATRICIO,

HERRERA Y SAN TOMAS

Unicas manzanas a vender en esa

LOCALIDAD

## DOMINGO 26 DEL CORRIENTE

A las 2 de la tarde venderemos las 2  
manzanas de terrenos altos divididos en  
32 lotes en el parage mas valioso e im-  
portante de la localidad. Todo el mundo  
conoce la importancia que ha tenido

Barracas al Norte, pues alli van estacio-  
nes de ferro-carriles, fabricas y barracas  
de frutos y mercados de infinitud de o-  
tros negocios que se llevarán forzosamen-  
te a establecerse cerca de las estaciones.

Bien pues creamos inútil entrar en  
largos avisos y bombos, pues estos terre-  
nos se recomiendan por si solos.

Los compradores desconocidos entre-  
garan el 5 por ciento de garantía al fir-  
mar los boletos de compraventa.

Titulos garantidos, escrituras gratis;  
el rematador firmará los boletos de com-  
pra indicará el nombre del escribano  
que hará las escrituras; por mas infor-  
mes, planos, etc., a nuestro escri-  
torio San Martin 151. s14 s26

## REMATE

POR

## SANCHEZ Y MORENO

En la antigua casa Baltar y Quesada

## DONDE NADIE VENDE

Atencion! Señores Hacendados

DE

## UNA LEGUA

## DE MAGNIFICO CAMPO

EN

## LORETO

## PROVINCIA DE SANTA FE

FRACCION VIII, Nos. 104 y 105

Rodeado por los establecimientos  
de los res. Moran, Kaay,  
Maun, Ronney, Seery, etc.

Próximo al floreciente pueblo

## VENADO TUERTO

A 30 leguas de la ciudad del

ROSARIO

A muy pocas horas de Junin  
y Pergamino

Campos reputados como los mejores  
de la Republica

El Ferro-Carril Ware pasará  
por el campo

## BASE PARA LA VENTA

9000 \$ moneda

9000 \$ nacional

El Remate tendrá lugar

En nuestra casa

## SABADO 25 SETIEMBRE

A LAS 3 P.M.

Por orden terminante de su propie-  
tario, vendremos con la base estipu-  
lada, y al contado, el campo mencionado  
La Petición de su suelo, la proximidad  
al pueblo Venado Tuerto la demanda de  
campos en esa localidad, y principal-  
mente a base bajísima de venta; es mas  
que suficiente para llamar la atención de  
los Sres. capitalistas y hacendados.

¡ Titulos perfectos! ¡

Por mas pormenores a nuestra casa,  
San Martin 51. s29 s25

## L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,

## CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

## FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180



## CALIFORNIA

Luncheon  
Saloon

107—PIEDAD—107

## FREE LUNCH

Cobblers, Cocktails, Juleps, Punches,  
Toni and Jerry, and all other

American drinks prepared

Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of  
the best Brands

American Cooling Drinks, Ginger  
Ale, etc., India Pale Ale,

Beer on Draught s7fo



## ROUGH ON CORNS

A certain cure for hard or soft Corns,  
Bunions, Warts, and Moles. Effective  
without causing pain or soreness. It  
dries instantaneously and will not soil  
anything.

Price 30 and 50 cents per bottle.

Agency—

J. A. BENNET & CO.

195 Florida s9fo

## Vaseline

Is now a favorite article, indispensa-  
ble for family uses.

The following Toilet Articles are  
made from it:

Pomade Vaseline. The purest and  
best dressing for the hair extant.

Vaseline Cold Cream. Keeps the com-  
plexion smooth, soft, and clear.

Vaseline Camphor Ice. For the lips,  
pimples, blotches, etc.

Camphoraed Vaseline. For Rheuma-  
tism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.