

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 42.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

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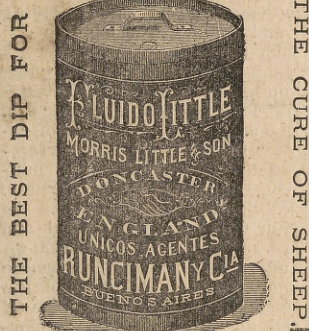
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nuestra exclusiva propiedad,  
como apoderados de los Sres. J.  
G. B. Siegert é hijos; y los que  
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PARRY & CO.

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TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in  
handling; mixes instantaneously in cold  
water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts  
water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.  
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73-CALLE PIEDAD-73  
no 1—pm

NEW  
SPRING  
AND  
SUMMER  
GOODS

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20

Are now showing their New Assortment  
of Spring and Summer Goods, which  
on account of the great fall in gold are  
offered at very Low Prices. Parties  
from the camp visiting Buenos Aires  
are requested to inspect our prices and  
variety.

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Between Victoria and Rivadavia  
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BUENOS AIRES.

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

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For further particulars apply  
to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

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JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

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Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica  
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SNELL & CO.,

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SUMMER  
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We have just received the new-  
est things of the season, and are  
offering them at the lowest possi-  
ble prices.

We respectfully solicit an early call.

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS  
AND CO.

104-CUYO-104

d 13—3m

TOBACCO EXTRACT  
FOR SHEEPWASH



Our Extract contains 70% of Nicotine  
according to the certificate of Dr. P.  
Arata, City Analyst. A large number  
of Certificates are in our possession, and  
can be seen on application

SOLD BY

W. SCHNEIDEWINDYCO

158-MAIPU-158

BUENOS AIRES  
a26 n26

Dr. O'Farrell  
LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

Business attended to in La Plata

Fees fixed beforehand should  
the client wish it.

f10—pm

MRS. PEARSON'S  
ENGLISH BABY LINEN  
ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59

Between San Martin and Reconquista  
pm

NOTICE

Families from the camp will find  
comfortable accommodation during  
their stay in town at

MRS. SHIELDS'S

15 - VENEZUELA 15  
o30n20

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,  
CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO:

180-SAN MARTIN-180

ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE

D. DIEGO ANDERSON

FABRICA DE ATAHUES Y SERVICIO

FUNEIRE DE TODAS CLASES

141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143

Telefono Gower-Bell No. 471  
jy34—pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE TO

176-SAN MARTIN-176

s29o29

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotografico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTOI

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

j2pm

EDUARDO KENNY

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS

Wool and Produce Broker

AND

General Commission Agent

126-RECONQUISTA-126

pm

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER

25 DE MAYO 223.

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m—pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

j28—pm

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m14—pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE!

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176-SAN MARTIN-176

m26pm

JOHN O'HALL & CO.,  
Tea Merchants

22-RECONQUISTA-32

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

In the barracks of the presi-  
dential escort General Santos  
held a conference with many  
Senators, Deputies, and military  
chiefs.

The doctors in attendance on  
Santos declare that he is very  
much better. Galvanism applied  
to the face has had a very good  
effect.

The E.P. has submitted a bill  
to the Assembly for amending  
the press law. The Assembly  
held a secret session to discuss  
the bill presented by Deputy Pi-  
niero requiring the proprietor of  
every newspaper to give security  
for \$5000 to meet any fines that  
may be imposed on it. The bill  
directs the nationalization of  
foreign newspapers and imposes  
other restrictions. If it should  
pass, many newspapers will cease  
to appear.

The barque 'Otterburn,' with  
her cargo of coal on fire, has been  
towed from Point Ballena to  
eight miles east of Flores Island.

The Chamber of Senators has  
taken into consideration the  
Message of the Executive Power  
relative to the Press. The Mes-  
sage states that the existing law  
is insufficient for the punishment  
of libel and calumny. The Press  
impedes the progress and pros-  
perity of the country by its un-  
bridled licence which must be  
restrained. The Senate appointed  
a Special Committee, consisting  
of Joaquin Santos, Pedro Bauza,  
and Manuel Silva to report, which  
they did immediately and pre-  
sented a bill by which foreigners  
are prohibited from occupying  
themselves with the political  
affairs of the country under the  
penalty of banishment for two  
years. The printing offices will  
be made responsible with their  
materials for the results of any  
prosecution. If the crime be  
against the independence of the  
country, the national credit or  
society, the author of the publi-  
cation will be arrested and an  
embargo will be laid on the  
machinery of the printing-office  
which printed it until a guarantee  
for \$2000 has been given. The  
prosecutions must be completed  
in ten days. Newspapers, &c.,  
are forbidden to assume the  
names of colonies or to call  
themselves the representatives or  
defenders of foreign interests,  
but they may use the name of any  
nationality. The bill was ap-  
proved by the Senate, and will be  
discussed in the Chamber of  
Deputies.

The English Government has  
ordered the Mediterranean squad-  
ron to Plymouth to await orders.  
It is believed that England, fear-  
ing complications, has resolved  
to have her squadron in her own  
ports.

Paris, Oct. 21.  
The *Journal des Debats* says  
that the three empires have  
agreed that Russia shall not oc-  
cupy Bulgaria and that Germa-  
ny and Austria shall not recog-  
nise any regency or prince not  
approved of by Russia.

All the French infantry will by  
next spring be armed with re-  
peating rifles, the cost of the  
change will be 30 millions of  
francs.

The *Gaulois* says that a quan-  
tity of dynamite was found in a  
hall at Augers, where a Catho-  
lic Congress was sitting. A dyna-  
mite cartridge exploded but  
did no harm.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 23.

When the Czar nominated Gen-  
eral Gourko to replace General  
Kaulbars, Gourko replied that  
nothing could be done without  
the support of a military force,  
the Czar replied and Gourko  
left immediately for St. Peters-  
burg.

It is probable that the Duke of  
Connaught will be appointed as  
Commander-in-chief in Burmah  
in place of the late General Mac-  
pherson.

The Inman line of steamers  
will be transferred to the new  
company on Tuesday, the agents  
in Liverpool are Messrs. Rich-  
ardson, Spence, and Co., and in  
New York and Philadelphia  
Messrs. Wright and Co.

A rumor spread that the Czar  
had been assassinated. After-  
wards it was reported that the  
Czar had killed an officer, Count  
Rentern, who was on duty in the  
palace as an aide-de-camp. Dur-

ing the Czar's absence the Count  
had unbuttoned his tunic as it  
was very hot. The Czar return-  
ed more quickly than was ex-  
pected, and Rentern began hastily  
to button his tunic, but the  
Czar thinking that Rentern was  
drawing out a revolver shot him  
dead.

The steamer 'Queen' of the  
National line is on fire, three  
pumps are pouring water into  
her, and in such volumes that  
she is gradually sinking.

It is stated in court circles that  
the Queen thinks of visiting Ire-  
land with the view of satisfying  
herself as to its condition.

Details of the assassination of  
native Christians committed at  
Uganda and Aurica in central  
Africa by order of King Mwang  
have arrived. The assassinations  
commenced in June, and origin-  
ated from the fact that a Chris-  
tian page in the service of the  
king refused to commit an abomi-  
nable crime at his bidding.  
Many Christians were tortured  
and mutilated and 32 were burn-  
ed alive.

At Bradford Lord Randolph  
Churchill solemnly declared that  
the Salisbury Government will  
not introduce any reforms what-  
ever for Ireland, political or  
agrarian.

It is certain that if Bulgaria  
does not postpone the meeting of  
the National Assembly Russia  
will take possession of that na-  
tion.

The re-election of Prince Alex-  
andra will be a 'casus belli' and  
Russia will immediately occupy  
Sofia, Philippopolis, and Tirnova.  
Bulgaria will defend herself;  
all the inhabitants are ready to  
fight.

The War Minister reviewed the  
troops and is inspecting the for-  
tifications.

Russia is concentrating her  
troops on the frontier.

The English Government has  
ordered the Mediterranean squad-  
ron to Plymouth to await orders.  
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ing complications, has resolved  
to have her squadron in her own  
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Czar had killed an officer, Count  
Rentern, who was on duty in the  
palace as an aide-de-camp. Dur-

Turin, Oct. 22.  
The phylloxera has attacked  
the vines in piedmont. Great  
alarm prevails. The authorities  
have ordered all vines attacked  
to be burnt.

Berlin, Oct. 24.  
The Emperor has given audi-  
ence to the new French Amba-  
sador, M. Herbotte. Count Her-  
bert Bismarck was present. M.  
Herbotte read an address in  
French in which he asked for  
mutual action in Egypt, the Em-  
peror replied in friendly terms.

The boycotting of German beer  
in France has been warmly taken  
up by the German Press, especi-  
ally as it took its origin in the  
Boulanger Club.

Prince Hohenlohe Waldenburg  
died of apoplexy.

The United States Government  
has notified the Spanish Govern-  
ment that it has lowered duties  
on their goods.

Venice, Oct. 25.  
Don Jaime, the eldest son of  
the Spanish Pretender Don Car-  
los, is seriously ill.

Sofia, Oct. 25.  
The Government has announced  
to the powers that the Assembly  
will meet on the 31st inst. and  
after verifying the elections will  
proceed immediately to elect a  
sovereign.

The leaders of the Assembly  
have resolved to send a deputa-  
tion to the Czar consisting of  
Messrs. Slaveky, Gueschoff, and  
the Metropolitan Clement. The  
Russian Consuls have orders to  
refuse passports to the deputa-  
tion.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.  
News continues to arrive from  
trustworthy sources of naval and  
military preparations for war. All  
leave has been suspended in the  
southern ports and the reserves  
are ready for service.

New York.  
Telegrams from Charleston,  
Wilmington, Louisville, and Co-  
lombia announce that shocks of  
earthquakes were felt in these  
places on the 22nd.

Valparaiso, Oct. 24.

The electoral tribunal has an-  
nulled the municipal elections in  
Santiago where the Conservative  
party triumphed after a sanguin-  
ary encounter.

The Under-Secretary of Gov-  
ernment has resigned.

The banks maintain the rate of  
exchange on London at 25 1/4, but  
in the market it has been done  
at 25 1/2.

The Court of Appeal has deci-  
ded against the Treasury the  
right of the sailors who took  
part in the capture of Peruvian  
ships during the war to share in  
the prize money. The Govern-  
ment will present a bill to Con-  
gress for amending the law on  
the subject.

On the 19th strong earthquakes  
were felt at Iquique, and caused  
great alarm, they ended in a fire.  
Then there was a rumor that a  
sea wave was coming in, and  
the people fled in a panic to-  
wards the higher parts of the  
city.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 23.  
The port of Malaga has been  
declared infected, the cholera  
having begun to develop itself  
there.

The ports between Gibraltar  
and Palos are declared suspected.

Lima, Oct. 23.

The meeting in favor of the  
Jesuits was attacked by the mob  
and dissolved, the troops were  
called out to put down the riot.  
A meeting against the Jesuits is  
to be held in the Plaza.

The Minister of Finance has  
submitted to the Chamber a pro-  
posal for a loan of 300,000 silver  
soles.

The Government has been au-  
thorised to appoint prefects and  
judges for Tacna with residence  
in the neighboring towns.

SHORT'S BAR

For WHISKIES  
JAMESON'S, OLD IRISH  
TALISKER, FINE SCOTCH

SHORT'S BAR

60-PIEDAD-62  
FINEST WINES and SPIRITS  
SOLD also by the BOTTLE

SHORT'S BAR

THE BEST COCKTAILS  
IN  
BUENOS AIRES

## THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

## «LA INDUSTRIA PASTORIL.»

An excellent little brochure with the above title by Don Pedro S. Lamas, has just been published in this city, and is sold at Messrs. Jacobsen's book store in the Calle Florida for the trifling sum of 50 cents. The little book gives a very interesting review of our sheep and cattle trade and supplies some useful statistics from which we shall take the liberty of making a few quotations. Sr. Lamas carries us back in imagination to the 16th century, when (1556) the brothers Goetz, assisted by a Portuguese named Gaete, introduced the seven first horned kine into the region of the River Plate. Only a few years afterwards Captain Napio de Chaves brought directly from Charcas the first sheep that ever grazed on the Argentine plains, and to Pedro de Mendoza is attributed the introduction of horses as early as 1535. These were the progenitors of the millions of cows, sheep, and horses that to-day form so mighty a source of wealth in the Argentine Republic. Mr. Lamas, after reviewing our cattle trade and taking a hopeful view of the future which awaits it, gives the number of cows, horses, and sheep in the principal countries of the world. As this list of statistics appeared not long ago in our columns, we shall forbear to reproduce it here, but we may be permitted to refer to some of the comparative tables which Mr. Lamas has drawn up. The Argentine Republic, he tells us, has 18 millions kine, 80 millions sheep, and 5,200,000 horses. Supposing that these figures are approximately correct, it will be found that this country has 4300 kine, 19,050 sheep, and 1,240 horses to every 1000 square kilometres of territory. The numbers for Uruguay are 32,750 kine, 35,500 sheep, and 2,650 horses; for the United States 3,750 kine, 85,500 sheep, and 1,015 horses; for Australia 1020 kine and 7750 sheep, New Zealand 1880 kine and 49,050 sheep, France 20,830 kine, 47,350 sheep, and 5300 horses. England 37,150 kine, 95,200 sheep and 9525 horses, Germany 29,630 kine, 46,260 sheep, and 6110 horses, Austria-Hungary 22,500 kine, 24,100 sheep and 5625 horses, Belgium 40,000 kine, 20,000 sheep and 9300 horses, Holland 40,000 kine, 20,000 sheep and 6300 horses, Denmark 31,600 kine, 50,000 sheep and 7900 horses.

## NUMBER OF HEAD OF CATTLE PER 1000 INHABITANTS

	Cows	Sheep	Horses
Arg. Rep. ....	4500	20000	1300
Uruguay .....	11430	25700	702
Chili .....	130	290	22
Australia .....	3000	24000	
New Zealand ..	925	26000	
France .....	290	650	73
England .....	179	743	87
Germany .....	335	555	73
Spain .....	176	1175	16
Austria-Hun-			
gary .....	359	384	89
Belgium .....	232	116	50
Norway and			
Sweden .....	428	428	93

In the civilised world, according to our author, there are 190 millions of kine, 420 millions of sheep, and 58 millions of horses. Of these the Argentine Republic and Uruguay own 24

millions kine, 96 millions sheep, and 6,700,000 horses; the United States own 37,500,000 kine, 39 millions sheep, and 12,100,000 horses. Other American countries 16 millions kine, 5 millions sheep, and 500,000 horses. Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape 10 millions kine, 83 millions sheep, and 2,200,000 horses. Europe and Algiers 101,500,000 kine, 197 millions sheep, and 31,500,000 horses. It follows therefore that, taking the number per cent, we have the following figures:

	Kine	Sheep	Horses
River Plate ..	12-65	22-85	9-83
U. States and			
Canada .....	19-75	9-28	20-86
Other Ameri-			
can States ..	8-84	1-19	0-86
Australia, New			
Zealand and			
the Cape ..	5-27	19-76	3-79
Europe and			
Algiers .....	53-41	46-92	64-66

Resuming, then, we find that the River Plate possesses the 8th part of the horned cattle, the 4th part of the sheep, and the 10th part of the horses to be found in Europe, America, Africa, and Oceania. Of the numbers in proportion to the extent of territory the Argentine Republic and Uruguay show a figure in horned cattle double that of the United States and Canada, five times the number of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape, and more than half the average number for Europe, and if we take away Patagonia the proportionate number for the River Plate will be much larger. With regard to sheep our position is still more advantageous, as if we exclude Patagonia the number of sheep to a fixed extent of territory would be twenty times the number of the United States and Canada, four times the number of Australia, and double the number of Europe. With respect to horses the River Plate has in proportion to the extent of territory (exclusive of Patagonia) four times the relative number of the United States and Canada, ten times the comparative number of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape, and 75 per cent of the average number of Europe. Holland and Belgium alone surpass Uruguay in the number of horned cattle for each 1000 square kilometres, being 40,000 against 32,250. In order to have a number equal to Holland and Belgium to each square kilo, the Argentine Republic would require to have 186,000,000 or 150,000,000 more than it actually has, and as our soil is as rich as Belgium there is no reason why we should not one day reach that enormous figure. England alone surpasses Uruguay in the relative number of sheep to the kilometre, being 95 to 85; then come Denmark, New Zealand, France, and Germany. In proportion to the number of population Uruguay shows the largest figure of horned cattle, being 2 1/2 times the number of the Argentine Republic, nearly four times that of Australia, 12 times that of New Zealand, 16 times that of the United States, and 70 times that of England. With respect to sheep in proportion to the population Uruguay is equal to Australia and New Zealand, which are the countries that have the largest number of fleecy flocks in proportion to their population. Then comes the Argentine Republic, with 20 per cent less, and our country has 3 times the number of sheep in Algiers in proportion to the population, 20 times the number of France, England, and the United States, and 150 times the number of Belgium and Switzerland.

## THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROP.

The Cincinnati Price Current says:—The wheat-producing countries of the world, exclusive of the United States and Canada, promise an aggregate of fully 1,500,000,000 bushels this season, or 35,000,000 bushels below an annual average production for such countries, and 100,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop. In the United States and Canada the production will be about 75,000,000 bushels greater than last year, or say, 15,000,000 bushels short of what may be accepted as an average, so that the year's wheat crop of the world, as now indicated, will fall

50,000,000 bushels short of an average production and approximately 25,000,000 bushels below last year. If these calculations be justified by actual results, and it be considered that the United States has an available surplus of previous growth amounting to 30,000,000 bushels, with practically normal stock abroad and afloat, it is apparent that there cannot be likely to arise any special stringency in the needs of the wheat importing countries during the year, although all the surroundings justify an expectation of materially better average prices than have been realized for wheat the past year. During the past year the United States exported 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, flour included. With a crop of fully 435,000,000 bushels this season, and an available surplus of previous growth of 30,000,000 bushels in case of needed reserves, the available supply is approximately 465,000,000 bushels, from which can be spared for export 120,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels quite comfortably—say 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels more than thus disposed of the past year.

## MINISTER HANNA'S NOTE TO GENERAL ROCA.

Buenos Aires, October 13, 1886.

Dear Sir,

An untoward accident prevented me yesterday from joining the Diplomatic Corps in their farewell call. It was a source of much annoyance and disappointment to me. I am sure my colleagues all said good-bye feelingly, but none more regretfully than I should have done, or with a more unabated and grateful sense of admiration and respect. You have been exceedingly considerate in our official relations, which fact, coupled with your undisguised admiration of the civilisation and government of my country, has invested your name with a charm time cannot obliterate.

I have watched the progress of your administration with more than a passing interest. I congratulate you warmly. How well you have repaid the public confidence at your disposal, and by so doing placed another laurel leaf on the head of our anointed political divinity. Your successful dispensation of a democratic government in conformity to a written constitution—a constitution higher than presidents, beyond the interference of legislation, and stronger than all the co-ordinate branches of administration combined—forms another instructive chapter in the history of republican institutions. The dignity, power, and humanity of the Argentine Government have been suddenly advanced beyond their years. It stands out now as another monument of the capacity of the people to govern themselves.

You put on the robes of office on a field of battle—and you put them off in the applauding presence of the beauty and chivalry of a united, prosperous, brave nation, exulting in its deliverance, and impatient to render a homage justly due that it has been so happily achieved.

Monarchy, or empire, was the old idea—the sovereignty of the public is the new. Each now has a place in history. The United States and the Argentine Republic are the twin daughters of a common destiny—both born of what seems now in the light of history to have been a righteous revolution—both consecrated with the baptism of fire. Let us hope they will fulfil the expectations of humanity. More than a hundred years ago the sneering dynasties of the old world said the American idea was meteoric—but it has proved to be a heavenly body as fixed, and we believe as enduring, as the divine law of its attraction.

Your six years of administration were the last of the first twenty-four of your National Government. Your place here in your country's development corresponds to that of Mr. Jefferson in mine. Your experiences have not been dissimilar. He and you have both adhered to

the inviolable prerogatives of the States, bound up securely in the superior authority and domination of a Federal Constitution. It is a grand thought, and in your passing years I trust, like our illustrious statesmen of Montecello, you will live to see the golden fruit of the selected tree you have so wisely planted.

I especially congratulate you, that at a time when a large portion of the commercial world was unsettled, popular industries disturbed, and the fruit of the earth diminished in volume and depressed in value, by your encouragement of immigration, your magnificent system of internal improvements, your patronage and protection of the interests of labor, and your paternal care of the public schools, you have accomplished wonders, and challenged the admiration of all who value the arts of peace above the harsh and selfish achievements of war.

I am very happy that I have thus had the opportunity to write what the disparity of our language has hitherto prevented me from saying in person, an occasion I now value all the more because of the relaxed restraints of official propriety.

With kindest personal esteem, and earnest wishes for the success of your remaining years,

I am, sir,

Very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,  
Bayless W. Hanna.

Gen. Julio A. Roca.

CACERES APES BISMARCK.

London Universe.

New brooms generally sweep clean, and if there is one country more than another in which a clean sweep is required it is Peru, for the dread calamities that have befallen that Republic within the last few years are mainly owing to corruption and mismanagement of public affairs. Prior to 1876 the sale of guano alone defrayed three-fourths of the public expenditure; now the country must be self-supporting, for the guano district of Tarapaca, together with the Lobos Islands, has been made over to victorious Chili. General Caceres, on his recent accession to the Presidency, declared that he would tolerate no more extravagance in the management of the public exchequer, and that the number and salaries of the officials must be reduced until an equilibrium has been obtained between revenue and expenditure. This is an excellent thing, and will redound very much to the credit of the new chief magistrate. But what have the Jesuits done to him or Peru that he should want to include them in the proposed 'clean sweep.' A letter from Lima says:

'President Caceres has promised a deputation that recently waited on him that he would do what in him lay to rid the country of the Jesuits.'

The Jesuits have been the making of Paraguay and Ecuador, and what the Quakers did in Pennsylvania is as nothing to what the Jesuits have done for the South American Republics. Presidents Pardo and Prado indulged in some persecution some ten or fifteen years since, and the effect of it was disastrous. Let us hope that the new President will rather seek to bind up existing wounds than to add fresh ones to those from which Peru is so severely suffering at this moment.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The mail from Brazil brings the sad tidings of the death of the Rev. Mother Dubost, at Pernambuco. The deceased nun was Visitress of the Order of the Sisters of Charity in the Brazils, and was in her 90th year. A brief sketch of her life was here given a few months ago on the occasion of her departure from Bordeaux for the scene of her labours.

There are, according to the most moderate estimate, 500,000 pupils attending the Catholic parochial schools in the United States. In the higher educational institutions there are, at least, 100,000 more. The total of

Catholic schools was estimated a few months since at 4000. New schools have been opening throughout the country all summer, at the rate of 10 or 15 weekly; and the accessions to Catholic teaching orders, during the months of July and August, are not less than 400. The promulgation of the decrees of the late Council of Baltimore, in which, as our readers will remember, Catholic educational interests are thoroughly dealt with, is giving a tremendous impetus to school building. It is not rash to predict that before the close of this decade the number of Catholic schools in the United States will be doubled.

Mr. Grant Allen warns the British public not to be misled by Mr. Goldwin Smith when he represented the Canadians as all in strong sympathy with the Ulster Protestants against Home Rule: «There are Orangemen, no doubt,» he says, «who are, in short, Orangemen in Canada as they are in Ireland; but the majority of English-speaking inhabitants of Canada are Irish Catholics and Scotch Presbyterians and their descendants. Irish Catholics are for Home Rule, of course, and so it may be said of the Scotch, who are as much for Home Rule as they are in Scotland. The Scotch race seems to have gone *en bloc* for Home Rule.» It will be noted that Mr. Grant Allen has gathered a fact which British politicians on both sides have taken generations to learn that the Orangemen are an Orangeman as an Orangeman wherever he goes, and that his Orangism will change just when the tiger loses his spots or when the Ethiopian changes the color of his skin.

American Justice has been vindicated in the conviction of the Anarchist miscreants whose unholy combination in that city led to riot and murder. Seven of these wretched dupes of the devil and disorder have been adjudged deserving of death, and one of them has been condemned to the penitentiary for a term of 15 years. They received a trial conspicuous for fair-play, the Judge going to almost needless lengths to show his impartiality, and the utmost lenity of the criminal law marked the procedure from the beginning to the tragic end. There is no knowing whether the death sentences will be carried out. No men more richly deserve the most condign punishment. They banded themselves in a conspiracy to murder, to trample on law, provoke and promote disorder, defy society, and in so doing they acted with cold-blooded premeditation, reckless of consequences to their fellow-men or to themselves.

In the death of the Duc Decazes, France has lost one of the noblest of her sons and religion one of her most devoted champions. A diplomatist of the first order, he began his career as secretary to the French Embassy at Madrid, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the position of Ambassador to that Power, and also to Portugal. Under the Republic of 1848, as well as under the Empire, he held himself aloof from all public functions. He remained throughout his life a staunch adherent of the cause which has for his watchword «God and my King;» and it was only in order to be of service to his country that he consented to fill the post of Foreign Minister in the various combination Cabinets which governed France in the earlier years of the present Republic. He held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs in the De Cussy Cabinet (22nd May, 1874), the Buffet Cabinet (10th March, 1875), the Dufaure Cabinet (9th March, 1876), the Jules Simon Cabinet (16th December, 1876), and the De Broglie Cabinet (17th May, 1877). While he remained at this important post the voice of France was heard and hearkened to in every international question that was raised; and in 1875 he contributed in no small degree to the prevention of a new war with Germany, which was alarmed at the rapid strides made by France towards the recuperation of her forces.

An Italian Minister of State, Grimaldi, Minister of Commerce, took occasion at the opening of a new railway on August 14th,

between Attigliano and Viterbo, to utter calumnious remarks in public against the Papacy. He said: «The Papal Government had never beheld railways with a favorable eye, but built them only when it was obliged to do so, and it had them pass as little as possible through its territory.» The statement is false altogether. If Grimaldi had taken the trouble to examine the governmental archives of the Italian Government he might have found the plans of a very extensive network of railways drawn up, which only the invasion of the Italians in 1870 prevented being carried into effect. Most of the new railways since constructed in the Roman provinces are on the lines of those designed for construction by the Papal Government, and the new masters of Italy have not yet made all the railways that the Pope intended to construct. But Grimaldi, taking the late M. Gambetta as his model, said: «Let us not forget that at Rome there is the enemy of Italy; it is the enemy of yesterday as it will be the enemy of to-morrow. Let us unite together to combat it.» This is an Italian imitation of Gambetta's phrase, «Clericalism is the enemy.» It is worthy of note that Grimaldi utters his war cry against the Holy See at the very time when the governments of Europe are negotiating with the Vatican, when even Bismarck sees its friendship and assistance, and when the Papacy everywhere exercises an undoubted ascendancy as the great moral force of Europe.

Those who are acquainted with the great merits as well as the occasional blemishes of the historical writings of Cesar Cantu will be gratified to read the commendation and mild admonition which the Holy Father has in the following Brief directed to the great historian:

Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

Nothing could better harmonize with our desires, and nothing could be more pleasing to us, than to receive your letter, all homage and affection, by which you have offered marked attestation to us and the Apostolic See. The design formed by you of reviewing and accurately correcting the works you have published, we very much appreciate, and in every way praise. As your works are very useful and are adorned with all erudition, and as they circulate everywhere and widely to the honor of the sciences and the advantage of religion, it becomes very opportune that those things which were introduced in youthful years against the wish of the author, should in the close of his years be recalled to more diligent examination. Wherefore we earnestly beg of God to give you the courage and the strength to complete with alacrity the excellent task; and we impart to you with all our heart and with special beneficence the Apostolic Benediction, auspicious of the favor of Heaven.

Given in Rome at St. Peter's, July 3 1886, the ninth year of the Pontificate.

Leo, PP., XIII.

Eleanor C. Donnelly contributes to the *Ace Maria* a charming biographical sketch of another gifted poet and prose writer, Miss Rose Mulholland. The following details will be of general interest:

«Miss Rosa Mulholland was born at Belfast, Ireland, nearly twice twenty golden years ago. Her father, Mr. Joseph Mulholland, was long established as a practising physician in that busy northern city of Ulster, and there the little Rosa's earlier years were spent. After a year or two in Galway Miss Mulholland removed to Dublin, which has since been the city of her home, and of which her biographer says: «Here the true poet and artist can always find a circle of the most appreciative admirers, the ablest of critics; and in the golden atmosphere of praise and nice suggestion, like fruit in the frost-tempered balm of an autumnal sunshine, the genius of our favored heroine has been admirably mellowed and ripened.»

Another writer tells us of Rosa Mulholland:



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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

Churchill, the political weathercock, after holding the cup to the lips of Ireland, suddenly withdraws it and declares that he does not intend to introduce any bill for the better government of Ireland or the happiness of her people. But he will try the old Tory panacea and send over the

Queen, on beholding whom it is expected the people will be filled with great joy and poverty and suffering will disappear. In former times it was supposed that the touch of a king or queen could cure any bodily ailment, and the Tories have still faith in the old rank superstition. But their gospel in Ireland is known to be apocryphal and pernicious. The Sovereign of England will be received in Ireland with all the respect due to a foreign lady, but the people will make no Oriental salaams, nor will they abate one jot their claims to self-government because Queen Victoria condescends to appear among them.

\*\*

As the most absurd telegrams are daily sent to this country about Montevideo and its battles, sieges and fortunes, some patriotic Oriental avenged himself on Saturday by announcing from this city a wild commotion and the beginning of a catastrophe in which the President, the Ministers, the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities were all to shuffle off the mortal coil. This shuffling of stupid and sensational falsehoods is not creditable to the retailers of news in either city and is calculated to do immense injury to both.

\*\*

Dr. Costa and his friends went on a stumping expedition to San Nicolas, and we are told they received a great ovation. Nearly an entire page of Tuesday's *Nacion* was occupied with reports of the proceedings. We are told that soul-stirring speeches were made and affecting scenes (escenas comovedoras) took place. There was a lunch given in the Teatro Guerrero, and eloquence flowed like the wine. General Mitre and Dr. Costa himself were the principal orators, but Dr. Ramos Mejia, Dr. Morel, the editor of *La Provincia*, Dr. Hurtado, Dr. Arevalo, and others took advantage of the occasion and harangued the mob. If speech-making were a guarantee of success Dr. Costa would be far ahead of his opponents who have hitherto observed a cautious silence. Speech-making cannot reverse the decrees of fate or turn back the wheel of fortune, and after 48 hours' Demonsthenian eloquence Dr. Costa's chances of election are just the same as they were before—that is nil.

\*\*

One of the most pernicious vices inherent in our political system is the persistency with which rulers, presidents, and governors stick to the semblance of power when the reality has passed away. Scarcely did Dr. Rocha descend from the gubernatorial chair when he caused himself to be appointed «jefe de partido» with a view to reach the height of his ambition, and now we are informed that General Roca on the expiration of his term of office is doing exactly what Rocha did. He is using his influence to be named «jefe» in the different provinces. All know how sadly disappointed Rocha was. Even Dr. D'Amico shook off the chain he had laid on him, and the nation refused to accept him as President. It is to be hoped that President Juarez will also rid himself of the incubus of General Roca and his ring of office-seeking followers. If every president and governor is to become a «jefe de partido» on retiring from office, and if his power is to be still respected and his word still obeyed then we will soon have as many rulers as were counted among the Roman Decemviri or the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

\*\*

*La Union* thus takes the Havas Agency to task for impudently obtruding its own prejudiced opinion and intercalating its own comments in the telegraphic news it sends from Europe:

«We would give the Havas Agency a piece of advice. Its duty is to send facts and not «bolas» as those with which it has recently favoured us; but it has no need whatever to add on its own comments as ill-fitting patches on its precious old budget, nor should

it display its ignorance of canon law by confounding the words council and consistory. Above all, it should not make imputations against Roman cardinals, which would be mischievous if they were not known to be absurd. Only yesterday, in transmitting the news that Cardinal Parocchi was about to take the place of Cardinal Jacobini—a piece of news which, by the way, had already reached us by mail,—Havas has the impertinence to assert that Cardinal Parocchi is supposed to be extremely liberal. This is simply a calumny. The orthodoxy of Cardinal Parocchi is as well known as his talents and his great qualities. Whilst Archbishop of Bologna he opposed the encroachments and persecutions of the Italian Government with unshaken firmness. Pope Pius IX. of revered memory wished to duly recompense the great and good services of the eminent Archbishop, and to give him a proof of his high esteem and so he raised him on the 22nd August, 1877, to the lofty dignity of Cardinal with the title of San Sixto. At present he is Vicar-General and as such ordinary judge of the Roman Curia. The high honors received have not in any way diminished the ardour of his former principles, but rather increased it. Whence then does Havas derive his information that he is turned liberal?

\*\*

A native colleague thus calculates the extraordinary outlay of the Government for the near future: Twenty millions will be devoted to the continuation of the National railway lines. The Madera loan will require 20 millions more. The same sum is guaranteed for the construction of the line to Misiones and Corrientes. There is a guarantee of 6 per cent for the line from Bahia Blanca to Mercedes. The capital guaranteed for the line to Talcahuano will be 27 millions, and the Clark lines from Buenos Aires to Mercedes, and the continuation line to Chile will weigh heavily on the treasury. With all these extraordinary burdens which the State is taking on its shoulders it is no wonder that we have «curso forzoso.»

\*\*

A telegram announced this week that the Czar was so frightened at seeing one of his *aide-de-camps* arranging his tunic, and suspecting some hostile intent, that he drew a revolver and shot him dead. The news has not been confirmed, but such an action on the part of the Russian autocrat is not at all improbable. «The thief does fear each bush an officer.» *Si non e vero e ben trovato.*

\*\*

We have much pleasure in welcoming to this country Mr. Charles Bowden, of Broadmeadows, County Dublin, who arrived by the «Cuvier» and intends establishing himself in the camp. He will be the guest of the Dean during his stay in the city.

\*\*

Here is a beautiful poem on the souls of faithful departed by Father Faber:

We know them not, nor know the sound  
They make in treading all around;  
Their office sweet and mighty prayer  
Float without echo through the air;  
Yet sometimes in unworldly places,  
Soft, sorrow's twilight vales,  
We meet them with uncovered faces  
Outside their golden pales.  
Though dim as they must ever be,  
Like ships far off and out at sea  
With the sun upon their sails.

### A TRAGI-COMEDY.

The scene enacted in the House of Congress on Tuesday will not do much honor to the nation, and if the consequences did not involve a serious loss to the public treasury it would be as well to throw a veil over the discussion and blot out the record of it from the Parliamentary annals. On reading some of the speeches made we fancy we are listening to a French opera comique, but we are awakened to the reality of the position by the reminder that all but another half a million a year is taken from the treasury and is transferred into

the pockets of the very men who are the guardians of the people's interests and are supposed to represent them. No wonder that the citizens of this Republic should look upon their Parliament as a hollow sham. The language used by the proposer of the measure would lead us to believe that he has no higher opinion of himself and some of his colleagues. General Mansilla, the honorable and gallant member for the province of Buenos Aires and right-hand man of the «gefe de partido, Dr. Rocha, told the representatives that the money was wanted to buy the votes of the people, just as Gladstone purchased the votes of the people of England. In making this latter statement the hon. and gallant member «was saying the thing that was not», to use the elegant language of the Houyhynims. Indeed, it looked like a profanation to introduce the name of the great commoner of England into that discussion when such low moral and political principles were shamelessly proclaimed. But leaving that aside, the fact remains that General Mansilla spoke of the Argentine people as if they were a herd of cattle to be bought and sold. They were only flattered when they were styled the sovereign people. He was the real sovereign, and he would prove his title by pocketing another thousand dollars a month at the people's expense. Was General Mansilla serious or was he only acting a farce? If the former, then we know not how the people of Buenos Aires can any longer tolerate General Mansilla as their representative. If the latter, we say there was no need of such an exhibition of mock-heroic eloquence not unworthy of the *Tambour Majeur* or «Corporal Fritz» in the *Grande Duchesse*. There is a place for everything, and the last place in the world to display such histrionic buffoonery is the House of Congress. If the members of Congress had shown a just cause nobody would grumble at an increase of their salary. But the truth is that they are receiving at least as large a remuneration as any similar body in the world. They are supposed to attend Congress for five months in the year, for which they receive a remuneration of 5000 dols. or 1000 dols. per month, besides which the representatives from the remote provinces receive a certain sum for travelling expenses. By the vote of last Tuesday the amount is nearly doubled. In England, Spain, and other countries the labor of the legislator is not paid, and the unpaid honor is everywhere coveted by men of position, wealth, and talent. In France legislators receive only a nominal sum, just sufficient to defray their ordinary expenses, about 400 francs per month. In Chili the remuneration is 250 dols. per month during the year. In the United States it is about the same as it has been hitherto in this country. In future, if the law of last Tuesday is carried out, our members of Congress will be in receipt of 2000 dols. a month, during the time they attend Congress, and there is no reason why they should not make it 4000 dols. or more. If the people of this Republic bear it patiently the legislators are right, and General Mansilla was right in denying their sovereign authority.

We cannot conclude without offering the tribute of our applause to the deputies who had the manliness and firmness to oppose the passing of a measure so humiliating to their country.

### CONGRESS AND THE INCREASE OF SALARY OF THE DEPUTIES AND SENATORS.

In Tuesday's session of the Chamber of Deputies General Mansilla moved that the salary of Senators and Deputies of the nation should be raised to 10,000 dollars each. The General said their present salary was very small, and that the Senators and Deputies had to purchase votes as Gladstone does in England.

The Treasury would no doubt be somewhat lessened, but the people would gain because they would get a better price for their votes. He denied that the people were better represented in the past than they were at present. Formerly there were three or four notable characters. Now they were a homogeneous lot. From a moral point of view former Deputies and Senators were better, but the present representatives could not be surpassed in point of light and talents. Let each representative put one hand on his conscience and another in his pocket and then ask himself the question whether he was right or wrong. The representation of the people whom we daily flattered, and whom we styled the «sovereign people», though we knew they were no such thing, was perfect.

Sr. Figueroa proposed that instead of 10,000 the salary should be 800 dollars per month, and the amendment was accepted by General Mansilla. Sr. Demaria said the constitution never mentioned the word «salary.» It simply said that the Deputies should receive a remuneration, it being well understood that the sum given should defray their expenses during the five months they were supposed to be in session. If the bill should pass he would not accept the surplus voted.

Sr. Carballedo opposed the motion, and remarked that the Finance Committee having recommended the retrenching of extraordinary expenditure, it would be strange if Congress should commence by doubling their own salary. Those who resided in the city were paid by the ordinary emolument, and the provincial Deputies received travelling expenses, moreover, Mr. Calvo quoted the dying words of Nelson, «Let every man do his duty», and promised to vote for the bill.

Sr. Lainez said the increase would amount to more than \$400,000.

Dr. Goyena declared that he would not accept the increase if it were voted, and he protested against the language used by General Mansilla in the Chamber of Deputies. A long and disorderly dialogue took place between the general and the Doctor.

On a motion being taken, there voted for the motion:

Messrs. Corvalan, Solari, Civit, Albarracin, Figueroa (M.), Gonzalez, Cabeza, Zaballa, Carbonell, Iramain, Bustillo, Leloir, Centeno, Soler, Cáceres, Sola, Gimenez, Lubary, Padilla, Bruchmann, Zenarruza, Augier, Laurencena, Riquelme, Moran, Espinosa, Sosa, Rodriguez, Mansilla, Ocampo, Malbran, Calderon, Fernandez, Figueroa (F. J.), Tagle y Gomez. 30.

Against it: Messrs. Teran, Escalante, Goyena, Berdia, Castro, Huidobro, Avellaneda, Colombes, Portela, Garcia, Demaria, Carballedo, Calvo de la Barra, Gallo, Ruiz de los Llanos, Villamayor, Lainez y Pujol Vedoya. 19.

### DEATH OF CANON BALESTRA.

Canon Balestra, ex-director of the deaf and dumb institute, expired on Tuesday, & those who so savagely persecuted him may now rest satisfied. They have had their will. Their taunts and calumnies were too strong for his tender and noble heart, and he fell a victim to their implacable cruelty. We have before us now a mass of filth published some weeks ago in what is supposed to be the leading journal in this city, on the bare authority of a ruffian whom Canon Balestra fed when he was hungry, whom he clothed when he was naked. The charges made therein are an absurdity and a contradiction, and no decent newspaper would ever admit them into its columns. The paper in question may exist because it got an infamous wretch to slander the character of a distinguished clergyman and philanthropist, but who does not know that persons can be got any day in Buenos Aires who in their hatred of Christianity will swear away the life of a priest for 20 cents, aye, and stick a

stiletto in his breast when the occasion arises. Canon Balestra is now beyond the reach of calumny, and a life spent in the service of God and his fellow-beings will speak trumpet-tongued and shield his name from the assaults of his enemies. If his spirit could speak to-day we have no doubt that it would only utter words of prayer and piety for those whose malice and wickedness pursued him to his dying bed, and in all probability hastened the term of his mortal life.

Since writing the above we learn that the illustrious deceased who received medals and high distinctions from the proudest sovereigns and several of the highest scientific institutions of the world, died so poor that he did not leave sufficient funds to defray his funeral expenses. *El Diario* relates the following touching incidents which will serve to show the ill-treatment he suffered, and, at the same time, the exemplary patience with which he bore it. On a certain night when he felt very ill and expected that he was about to die he took his pencil and wrote on a scrap of paper: «Here lies Canon Serafin Balestra, who lived propagating the word, and died without having anybody with whom to exchange a word.» When asked what reply he would make to his accusers he answered: «I came to America to teach the deaf and dumb to speak and not to reply to the abusers of speech.» As our readers are already aware, Canon Balestra was acquitted of the charges made against him by the official whom the Government appointed to judge him, though he was treated as if guilty, and summarily dismissed from office by Dr. Wilde.

### THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 23, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

SANTA FE.

Shearing has begun throughout the province and we may soon expect to see the new wools coming into the market. The wheat and linseed crops look promising, and unless we have a superabundance of rain we may expect rich harvests after all. It has rained, however, very heavily all over the province, and the weather, seconded by our corns and other infirmities, portends anything but a dry summer. There was a very violent storm at Rosario on Wednesday night, the results of which were the destruction of a number of walls, and the total collapse of a half-finished house in the Calle Santa Fe.

This latter casualty reminds me that it is time none but competent builders be permitted to heap up bricks with layers of sand between under the pretense of building houses, and we think that the sooner the authorities adopt some resolution tending to put a stop to such dangerous practices the better.

It is my pleasant duty to report a marriage that took place at Rosario on Thursday morning, when Mr. Datle led the charming and accomplished Miss Ellen Bolan to the hymeneal altar whither they were followed by the best wishes of numerous friends. The ceremony was first performed by the Rev. M. Adams at St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church, and afterwards by the parish priest of Rosario, and it was witnessed by a large number of the friends and well wishers of the contracting parties. The wedding breakfast was given at the hospitable residence of Mr. Keenan, the uncle of the bride, and many good wishes were expressed for the future felicity of Mr. and Mrs. Datle.

The weather, oh, most prolific theme! has been and continues to be very weathery all over this province, and it is next door to impossible to go about from noon till 5 p.m., I never felt such hot weather in any part of the country as that which prevails here at present. All the police offices and schools finish their work by

12 o'clock, and the 'siesta' is all the fashion.

The Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway is pushing ahead with the most commendable activity. Its extension to Sunchales will undoubtedly confer a great boon on that important section of the country by increasing trade, giving value to land, etc. The section of this extension as far as Galvez will be opened to traffic on the 1st November.

I had occasion, not long since, to mention a systematic series of thefts discovered at the Rosario Custom-house, and it seems like Sancho Panza's liniment, the more the thing is stirred the worse it smells. I do not mean, however, to adopt the philanthropic conclusion arrived at on that occasion by Don Quijote's doughty squire, and say 'mas vale no menallo,' though this is the evident disposition of the authorities, notwithstanding the fact that the robberies continue to an alarming extent and that merchants have daily to complain of these and other abuses. Some of the local papers, very notably *La Convencion*, have taken up the cudgels against the thieves, and in spite of opposition from high places are resolved to make the cleanest possible breast of the whole matter. For my part I do not see very much to be surprised at in the dishonesty of the porters. They have been well trained to be dishonest for electioneering purposes and to suit their political masters, and now it would be scarcely the thing to interfere with their little private practise, when it is remembered that they have to keep their hands in for the next six years. This, I suppose, is the view the authorities take of the matter, and however wrong, it is certainly logical and consistent to a fault. One cannot expect sweet and bitter waters to proceed from the same fountain.

The bathing establishment at Saladillo, where salt water baths as briny as those of Montevideo and otherwise medicinal and invigorating, has been fitted up at a great expense, and will doubtless be resorted to by thousands of visitors during the present season.

The Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway places this boon within the reach of you people in Buenos Aires, and I hope to see some of you coming up now and then to enjoy it. For married couples wishing to go in for a moderate honeymoon, there could hardly be a more charming choice of a spot than Saladillo. It is a beautiful place by nature, within easy access of Rosario, and there is a first-class hotel adjoining the bathing establishment, where accommodation may be had on reasonable terms.

#### CORDOBA.

The sudden death in your city of Mr. Francis Gavier, an ex-Governor of this province, and a gentleman who, if I am rightly informed, was justly esteemed for many high and excellent qualities of heart and mind, produced a very painful sensation here last week, and much sympathy was expressed for the deceased gentleman's bereaved family.

The wine industry in this province is likely soon to assume very vast proportions, through the action of a company that is forming in your city with a capital of \$200,000 m/n. This company will purchase all the high lands from the Pucará to the confluence of San Vicente, and go in for vine planting and wine making on a grand scale.

Cui bono? A leading infidel paper in this city, petitioned the Municipality on the plea of health—'por razone de higiene'—to order all the convents and houses of religious retreat to be removed outside of the city. Do not laugh, please, and let me go on. Had the scribbler in question suggested the erection of future convents, etc., a little outside of the city for motives of expediency estimated from a financial standpoint, and with the view of extending the city and increasing the value of land, there would have been some method in his madness, for it is established in the history of modern civilisation that wherever

convents have been built they have enriched and tended to the settlement of all the surrounding country. I do not mention the fact because I suppose that the request of *El Interior* will get no further than the Municipality waste paper basket, but in order to show up the spirit that rules among many who assume to be the leaders of public thought in this country 'en este siglo de progreso y de luces.'

#### MENDOZA.

There has been a heavy snow-storm on the Cordillera, and all the passes are choked up. All the peaks near this city present the appearance of sheeted ghosts and the mountain air that blows down is the reverse of warm in every way. I have not heard of any accidents, though the storm was the severest there has been for a long time.

The fear of Wiggins has taken root here in some circles, and householders are looking up their shaky walls and otherwise strengthening their strongholds. Reminiscences of the great earthquake in 1861 form frequent topics of conversation, and though up to the present there has been no symptom of any subterranean commotion, the feelings of the public must be regarded as decidedly earthquakey. Well, the Lord reigns, and if He sought them, I have no doubt but that there are many places that would be none the worse even for an earthquake. In the meantime it is comforting to reflect that His mercy is commensurate with His justice, and that He may see redeeming traits where they are altogether hidden from our eyes.

#### ENTRE RIOS.

Dr. Laurencena has written to his constituents in terms that reflect the highest honor on his patriotism, resigning his candidature for the future Governorship of the Province, and giving as his motive for doing so the expression of the sentiment that the public good should always be considered before personal considerations of any kind. If the doctor is sincere in this belief, and I have no reason to question his sincerity, I should say that he is precisely the man his constituents should insist upon putting forward, and that they should allow no feeling of misinterpreted modesty to stand in the way of their doing so.

It is intended to alter the route of the Concordia Railway so as to make it pass by Colon. This will very materially enhance the interests of that important centre of population and also those of the railway, which will doubtless find much traffic there.

A couple of Russian climbers have offered to ascend to the top of the cupola of the new cathedral at Paraná, a most difficult feat, owing to the formation of the dome, and to straighten the large cross there, that has been jabbed all out of shape by the lightning. They asked 2000 dols. compensation, and I regret to say that the Municipality have refused the offer. Now it is hard to say when anybody else will be found to volunteer on such a dangerous service, and the chances are that the cross will continue in a recumbent position for years unless the piety of the people be fervent enough to induce them to undertake the expense. After all, 2000 dols. for the cathedral of such a city as Paraná ought to be raised easily enough without official aid.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

W.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MERCEDES.

Colegio Irlandes, Mercedes,

October 25, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR, Will you have the goodness to publish the enclosed list of subscribers towards the repairs of our College here?

A future list will give the names of those (after they will have paid) who have promised contributions but have not found

it convenient to send them up to the present.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Bernard Feeney,  
Rector.

#### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	\$ m/n
Father O'Reilly, M. Duggan and Brothers—	
\$200 each	400-00
Patrick Ham, Edward Casey, Edward Morgan, Mrs. Mooney, John Harrington, Michael and Mary Allen, John B. Dowling, John Moore, Thomas Gahan—	
\$100 each	900
Dr. Daly, Mrs. Julia Dooner, Luke Doyle, J. F. Murphy, Mrs. Casey, John Cunningham, Mrs. Moore, John Duggan, James Gannon—	
\$50 each	450
John Browne—	40
Mrs. Mullaly, James P. Browne, R. Eastman, Thomas Maguire, Jas. Kenny, Denis Austin, Edward Culligan, Jas. Maguire, Mrs. Kenny, Patrick Keating, Mrs. Murphy, John Egan, Patrick Doherty, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Doherty, James Connaughton—	
\$20 each	320
Miguel Mullin, Joseph Clavin, Mrs. Kelly, Miss C. Allen, An Orphan, Anthony Kenny—	
\$15 each	90
Mrs. Shannon—	12
Anonymous, C. Ryan, Juan Murray, A. Friend, James Gannon, J. B. Sheridan, John Maguire, John Lennon, Tom Reilly, Patrick J. Stafford, Edward Dillon, Thomas Dillon, Daniel O'Connell, Michael Gardiner, Martin Gillen, Widow Daly, Patrick O'Brien, John Daly, Mrs. Moore, B. Mooney, Thomas Reilly, Michael Rooney—	
\$10 each	220
Thomas O'Neill—	8
Mrs. C. M. de Urdaziz, Francis Dillon, Mrs. Margaret Lawler, Jas. Keating—	
\$6 each	24
Mrs. O'Rourke, Jas. Scully, Mateo Dillon, Mrs. Michael Mahon, Ed. Halligan, John P. Coghlan, Patrick Cormack, Mat. Sheerin, Martin Daly, Nicholas Cormack, Anonymous, Joe Keegan, John Keegan, R. Howland, Dan Mullin, W. Tumelty, Widow M. Egan, Miguel O'Brien Coghlan, McLoughlin, Mrs. Keenan, Peter Clarke, Mrs. Ronan, Michael Dunleavy, Jas. Dane—	
\$5 each	125
Patricio Cormack, John Moran, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Tormey, L. Clavin—	
\$5 each	24
Anonymous, Hugh McGrath, Mrs. Mason—	
\$4 each	9
Anonymous, McKenna, Slamin, Mrs. M. Burke, C. Delamere, J. Mullin, J. O'Brien, Anonymous, B. Creevy, T. McLoughlin, Mrs. Cormack, Peter Howlin, S. Fearn, A. McCormack, James Casey, John Rushe, Mrs. Rushe, Mary Reynolds, T. Fox, P. Murphy, Anonymous, Anonymous, Tim Dunne, Anonymous, Miss Ronan, Peter Keenan—	
\$2 each	52
M. Allen, Jr., John Hearne, John Cormack, Louis J. Fernandez, John Crosby, James Roland, Mrs. M. Hyland, Mrs. Furlong, E. McDonnell, Mrs. McGoe, Pat Scott, Mrs. Mulvihill, Thomas Nally, Anonymous, Pat Howlin, C. Geoghegan, James Geoghegan, Pat Murphy, Dunne, M. Moran, John Aspell, E. Asp-	

all, P. Aspell, Anonymous, Anonymous, O. Coleman, Anonymous, Anonymous—

\$1 each

Total

2702-00

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

There is little or no change in the wool market. Buyers are not yet investing on a large scale, and the number of lots coming to the market are rather few for the season. Gold to-day had a falling tendency, opened at 118 and closed at 117.80. For December sales were made at 118.50 and for January still higher. Several wagons of wool arrived at the Once to-day, and prices varied from 3 to 5.50 per 10 kilos.

Telegrams were received from Europe on Monday ordering the purchase limit for wool to be reduced 3 and 5 o/o.

An awfully tragic event took place in the Calle Esmeralda on Saturday morning. A man named Agustin Tettamanti, the owner of the mattress shop Calle Cuyo 348 and 350, murdered his sister-in-law Mrs. Veniges, whose husband keeps a fancy shop in Esmeralda 133, and afterwards committed suicide. Tettamanti was recently separated from his wife, and she took shipping for Europe with her infant child in order to be out of the way of her husband, of whom she was much afraid. Her sister, Mrs. Veniges, and husband, followed her to Genoa, the birth-place of both ladies. They made her promise that she would return to the River Plate, and themselves had only reached here a few days when Tettamanti, entering Veniges's shop, and after exchanging a few words with Mrs. Veniges, struck her a blow of a revolver. A clerk of Veniges's attempted to protect the woman from her ferocious assailant, but Tettamanti fired at him, and he took to flight. Meantime the unfortunate woman took refuge in the shop of Madame Berthe at the opposite side of the street. Thither Tettamanti pursued her, and seizing her with one arm shot her in the neck with the other. He then put the pistol to his own ear and blew out his brains. Mrs. Veniges lay dead, and as she was 'enceinte' the medical men, who soon were on the spot, asked permission to perform the Caesarian operation. It was done, but too late to save the life of the infant. The motive of this terrible crime is said to have been the morbid imagination of the murderer, which led him to believe that his separation from his wife was owing to the interference of his sister-in-law and her husband. Others say that the man was mad with jealousy and rage.

We regret to announce some further bereavements amongst the Irish people of Pávon. Mrs. Nicholas Hogan is the latest called away to a better land, leaving her family and numerous friends, among whom she was loved and esteemed, in grief and mourning. Mrs. Hogan was of a respectable Wexford family, she was still young in years, and it is sad to think that when the members of her family whom the terrible diphtheria spared were growing up to manhood, when she was surrounded by all the happiness that a comfortable home and kind friends can afford, the thread of her life should thus be cut short. The poor and the wanderer will miss her protecting hand, and her family have lost in her another guardian angel.

Mr. Hogan and family have our most sincere sympathy. We also offer our heart-felt sympathy to the relatives and friends of the lately deceased Mrs. Mackey. Several householders are disputing Alvear's right to demolish their residences. The courts will decide the matter. Col. Cuenca has abolished the police regulation by which it was prohibited to touch a wounded person in case of accident until the commissary arrived.

After the note of the Chamber of Deputies increasing their own salaries on Tuesday, all the employees of Congress and Government House began to agitate for a corresponding increase for themselves.

Canon Balestra died in the Italian Hospital. His remains were buried at the Recoleta cemetery on Wednesday, and the funeral cortege was accompanied by a large number of clergymen and laymen. Don José M. Estrada made an eloquent speech over the grave, eulogising the virtues and noble qualities of the deceased. Sr. Repetto also made an appropriate speech.

Horseracing will take place at the La Plata Hippodrome on Monday. The races are organised by the Jockey Club of this city.

General Roca and Don Maximo Paz have had an interview respecting the approaching election for Governor of the province of Buenos Aires. It is certain that General Roca will use all his influence to have Paz elected, but it is doubtful which of the candidates President Juarez Celman will support.

The National Mortgage Bank is at last started. President, Dr. J. A. Garcia; vice, T. Malbran and J. Fernandez; secretary, H. C. Quesada. It has been resolved to make a first issue of series A, 7 per cent, and 1 per cent amortisation.

A telegram from San Luis, on Wednesday, announced that in the express train to Adams \$50,000 were stolen.

The Provincial Senate, on Wednesday, voted 20,000 m/n in aid of the monastery which the Franciscan Fathers are about to erect in that city. Opinions for and against were equal, and the President gave the casting vote in favor of the vote.

The branch line of railway from Rosario to Galvez will be opened on the 1st Nov.

The concession law for the railway in Corrientes was finally passed by Congress on Saturday, and will be promulgated this week.

It is commonly reported that the concession given to the banks of paying their liabilities in paper currency will be extended by the Government for two years longer.

Mr. William Crazwell has been appointed President of the Municipal Council.

Another young man, Arturo Rosas, who was employed in the Provincial Bank in Rosario, put a violent end to his life: he was only 18 years of age.

Stagno is to get 30,000 nats from the La Plata Government for three performances of Italian opera by himself and company there in the new Politeama next month.

Among the passengers by the 'Trent' was Mr. Feely whom we are happy to welcome on his return to the River Plate. We are rejoiced to hear that he has quite recovered his health.

General Roca made his first visit to La Plata on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Gregory Torres and Col. Gramajo.

A duel with swords without points was fought on Sunday at Flores by two young men, Pedro Persiani and Octavio Gallo, employed in the office of Sr. Ávila, one of the secretaries of the tribunals. After three encounters which lasted half a minute, each combatant received a scratch, which was considered sufficient to satisfy their wounded honor.

Lacrosse's new tramway to the Chacarita will be inaugurated on Monday next, All Saints Day. The fare from Plaza Victoria to the cemetery will be 12 cents, from Almagro 5 cents. The Pilar line will be opened on New Year's day, and that to Giles in April. Sleeping cars, the same as on the railways, have been ordered by Mr. Lacroze in England.

An explosion of gas took place on Saturday in the Calle San Juan between Defensa and Bolívar. Two children who were playing near the scene of the explosion were thrown a great distance and seriously injured.

The death of Don Juan Hernandez, author of the romance in

verse 'Martin Fierro,' took place on the 21st inst. At his funeral General Mansilla made a speech in which he stated that the deceased was a genuine poet, and that his heart always felt for his poor suffering countrymen, the gauchos.

Alvear has called for tenders to knock down the Municipality, Policía, Cabildo, Bomberos Barracks, Lorea Market, and a house in Calle Entre Rios.

Dr. Costa and his party received a great ovation in San Nicolas.

It is announced that Sr. Don Carlos Casado has succeeded in forming a company in Europe for the cutting of wood in the Paraguayan Chaco, where he possesses immense tracts of land. If this news be confirmed it will tend very greatly to enhance the value of land in Paraguay.

The Franciscan community have petitioned the Provincial Legislature for a site on which to build a monastery in La Plata, the cost of the building which they propose to erect is estimated at \$450,000 m/n.

In the Fine Arts Hall, in Paris, there are some excellent paintings exhibited, done by South American artists, among others, one by José Tomás Errazuriz, of Chili, *Laundresses of Etrelal*; Juan Garay Bogota «Recreation»; Pedro Lira (Chili) a landscape and a portrait of a lady; Alberto Lynch (Lima) «A woman of the Louis XV. period»; Mendilharza, of Buenos Aires, «Too Late» and «The Good Old Woman»; José M. Oregio (Chili), a portrait of a man. C. Rojas, of Venezuela, «Misery».

A colleague announces that excellent coal has been found in the Neuquen territory.

*El Eco del Norte* of Pergamino accuses a police officer of Colon of having committed rape, the ruffian's victim being a little girl 12 years of age. The same paper adds that the child was dragged from her parents' house by the police!

Mr. Francisco P. Hansen, who has been for many years chief of the 3rd division of the Post-office, has been appointed chief officer in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Father Fagnano of the Salesian Order will accompany Sr. Lista in his exploring expedition to Tierra del Fuego. His object is to become acquainted with the district and to select the most suitable places for establishing Catholic missions which will be protected by the Government.

Rumors are current that there is a large deficit in the accounts of the stamp office in La Plata. The matter is being investigated.

A Paraná paper announces that General Racedo has purchased the estancia San Pedro belonging to Luis Maria Campos for the sum of \$160,000.

Don Rafael Cobo has been elected president, Dr. Juan Carballido vice-president, and Dr. Federico Pinedo and D. Mariano F. Marengo members of the committee of the Progreso Club.

The Municipality has approved the plans of the board of the Western Railway for the construction of a great terminus station in the Plaza Once.

The Senate has discussed the bill for the construction of a railway to the shores of the Pacific.

'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' This is a falsehood. Crowned heads lie with the greatest ease.

The steamer 'Andes,' on board of which the «casos sospechosos» appeared, has been ordered off to Punta Lara.

Mr. Hayward has returned to this country by the 'Neva.'

Mr. Hayward has brought out with him several magnificent pure Lincoln sheep, 14 beautiful prize rams and ewes for Mr. José Fernandez, 4 for Messrs. Pradere Brothers, and 4 for Mr. Robertson Grant, Azul, and 20 beautiful pure bred Lincoln rams and ewes on his own account from the celebrated prize cabañas of Kirkham, Howard, Pears, and Cartwright. A fleece of wool shorn off one of these sheep last year is shown, and weighs over 30 lb. in weight.



## CLONMACNOISE.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE REV.  
CANON MONAGHAN.

The last time we visited the land of our love and devotion it was our privilege to visit this ancient abode of piety and learning in company with the learned parish priest of Cloghan and Banagher, the Very Rev. Canon Monaghan, D.D. We can never forget the emotion we experienced as we carefully listened to every word that fell from his lips, as he explained to us the various monuments that on every side met our gaze.

The following address was delivered lately on the occasion of an excursion to Clonmacnoise organised by the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Ireland. We copy it from the *Westmeath Independent*.

The Rev. Canon Monaghan said:

Mr. President of the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Ireland and gentlemen:

I thank you in the first place for the distinguished honor you have conferred on me by asking me to preside as chairman on this interesting occasion, and in the second place I desire on the part of the many visitors here assembled from the barony of Garrycastle and its neighborhood, and on my own part also, to tender to you, the members of the Historical Society, our most cordial greetings.

The main object of your visit to these ruins is to promote the study and cultivation of the ancient history and literature of our dear native land, its records and its monuments. By worthily and efficaciously doing so you yourselves are doubtless making contemporaneous history. Right fittingly, then, have you chosen Clonmacnoise as the place for this day's pilgrimage; for I can affirm without exaggeration that there is not a more interesting spot in Ireland. What did the great George Petrie, author of that admirable book on the Round Towers, say of it? Writing on the 13th of January 1838 to his dear friend John O'Donovan, editor of the 'Four Masters,' he used the following words:

'I wish I were along with you groping among the inscribed tombs of the kings and saints of Ireland at Clonmacnoise, the most interesting spot in the British Empire.'

Yes, it is, and ever should be to the student of the full history of Ireland, an object of the deepest interest. For what is Clonmacnoise? It is an entombed city, of greater and more deserving interest in some respects than Pompeii, Baia—cities buried more than 1800 years ago by an eruption from Mount Vesuvius, near Naples—cities which all European travellers feel bound to go and see in their present excavated condition. What is Clonmacnoise? It is the remains of ruined temples, fallen throne, and broken sceptres (applause).

Look round and what do you behold? The ruins of a cathedral, eight or nine churches, and a hospital raised by the munificence of kings and chieftains—nay more, in some instances by the hands of the kings and the chieftains themselves who personally assisted the tradesmen in their erection. Look away down before you and what do you behold? The remains of the church of the Nunnery built or repaired in 1167 by Devorgill, the faithful wife of Tiernan O'Rourke—a lady who was the immediate occasion of the possession of this country by the English. Magdalen like, she afterwards did penance for her sins, and died a holy death in a convent at Drogheda, I am glad to be able to say.

Look round and what do you behold? Yonder on that green fort, the remains of a castle built by the English under De Lacy in 1214, and now leaning over and presenting a pile of huge masses of dangerously-inclining stone work. Perhaps in its present tumbling shape it is emblematic of their bad laws and worse administration, together with the evil influences on which they rested for so many gloomy years,

but now tottering and falling fast, let us hope to rise no more (cheers). At all events it can scarcely fail to remind those who have visited Pisa in Italy of the leaning tower in that old city.

Look around and what do you behold? Celtic crosses and inscribed stones, over which some of the most cultivated minds and eyes in Great Britain loved to dwell and declare the most perfect specimens of their class of art to be had from those days in which they were fashioned by the hand of the sculptor.

Look around and what do you behold? Grass covered foundations of schools and a university once amongst the most famous in Europe, and having no superior in our own land—a university that provided for the material as well as the intellectual wants of over 3000 students daily, yearly—students collected from every part of Europe, who came here; were kept for the term of their university training, and then, like the Trojan horse, sent out equipped in all the virtues necessary for the proper discharge of the duties belonging to their different careers in life—a university in which was written the most valuable manuscripts and books now extant on Irish affairs. Here were composed the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the Cronicon Scotorum, the Registry of Clonmacnoise, the Annals of Tigernach, which are the foundations of our Irish historical learning. Indeed, the Four Masters are only an enlarged edition of these manuscripts, which are carefully preserved in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries—a university, in fine, that gave a Rector to the Palatine University established at Pisa by King Charlemagne for the revival of letters in his kingdom. The Rector of that University was the most distinguished scholar in Europe in the eighth century. He received his university training here at Clonmacnoise from its then Rector, blessed Colgan the Wise. His scholar, afterwards the famous Alcuin of Charlemagne's University, lectured daily to a crowd of bishops, nobles, courtiers, and others, who, in that Palatine School, learned to hold the harp with Orpheus and the rule with Archimedes; to perceive with Pythagoras; to explain with Plato; to imply with Aristotle; to rage with Demosthenes; to persuade with Cicero; and to sing sacred music in a manner almost divine—like choirs of angels. Charlemagne sent royal gifts to Rector Colgan of Clonmacnoise, because he had trained so distinguished a scholar for him.

Look around you once more and what do you behold? At your feet the kings of these provinces, and amongst them one of the monarchs of Ireland, Toadslavac O'Connor, laid to rest here in 1155, and with him Rodrick O'Connor in 1198, beside the high altar in the Cathedral. The chieftains, petty princes, and warriors who during life were engaged in almost uninterrupted conflict, are here also, lying peacefully together in their silent graves close to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, saints and scholars who lived, flourished, and died here. Each and all of them by their united efforts made Clonmacnoise what it was, and ever must be regarded, viz. one of the chief centres of sanctity and learning in ancient Ireland. And now standing over their ashes we behold erect, and casting their shadows over this city of the dead just as they did centuries ago when they themselves beheld them with the eyes of their flesh, these two round towers—grand old pillars of Ireland—these conquerors of time.

Beside the church the lofty tower  
Like a guardian spirit there,  
It has stood through long, long  
ages,

Braving shock of earth and air.

And we behold also over their graves standing, as of yore, the old Celtic cross of the Scriptures, now aged almost 900 years. I said Clonmacnoise was the result of their united efforts. It was so indeed. The first pole of the first church was erected here by the joined hands of King Diarmid and St. Kiernan. These circumstances can scarcely fail to be

interesting to those who have not read them:

At the time St. Kiernan came down from the Island of All Saints in Lough Ree and landed here with his disciples to lay the foundation of his little church, Diarmid, a powerful prince and pretender to the throne of Meath and monarchy of Ireland, happened to be living in exile in these parts. He and his few faithful followers passed their days and nights on this river. Their wants were supplied by the hospitality of the people then living at both sides of it. St. Kiernan and his disciples were observed by the exiled prince coming down from Athlone, and seeing them planting a pole on the Hill of Wells, Diarmid at once landed with his men and approached the saint, saying 'What work is about being done?' 'The erecting of a small church,' said the saint. 'Well, indeed, may that be its name,' said Diarmid, 'Eglais Beg or Little Church.' 'Plant the pole with me, said the saint, 'and let my hand be above your hand on it, and your hand and sovereign sway shall be over the men of Erin before long.' 'How can that be?' said Diarmid, 'since Tuathal is Monarch of Erin and I am exiled.' 'God is powerful for that,' said St. Kiernan. They then set up the pole, and Diarmid made an offering of the place to God and St. Kiernan. Soon after the reigning monarch died, and Diarmid was called to succeed him. In this new and exalted position he continued his friendship and increased his gifts to this monastery of his love in the days of his exile. It advances slowly in years, but rapidly in buildings, fame and wealth, being favored by God, kings, princes, and people; more than half of Ireland soon became subject to its jurisdiction, and paid tribute to it.

Such was Clonmacnoise until the arrival of the foreigner. The foreign invader having come and firmly fixed his foot in this land rudely changed the history of this monastic establishment. Henceforth its story is, with few interruptions, a record of burnings and plunderings. Archdall tells us in his *Monastic History* that Clonmacnoise was burned and plundered forty-nine times. A writer of some authority told us not long ago that there came to us from England since the Union as many Coercion acts as there are years in this century. Akin to this fact is the number of burnings of houses and property, books, vestments, chalices, and other valuable objects at Clonmacnoise, by Danes and Anglo-Normans. The last of these burnings, I regret to have to add, was committed by the garrison of Athlone in the year 1652. Archdall states that:

'The English soldiers of Athlone did in that year rob and miserably spoil the town and abbey of Clonmacnoise, not sparing even the books, furniture, vestments, or other appendages of the sacred altar. They left it in ruins.'

Life and thought they drove away  
Side by side,  
Leaving doors and windows wide,  
Careless tenants they.

We may represent to ourselves the expelled monks of those days expressing their regrets to one another as they left their Alma Mater, with sorrowing hearts, in some such words as the following:

Come away, for life and thought  
Here no longer dwell,  
But in a city glorious—  
A great and distant city—have  
I bought  
A mansion incorruptible.  
Oh, would they could have stayed  
with us.

This sacred place has from those days to the present remained a ruin. The surviving relatives of the kings, princes, chieftains, and other great families who built mortuary chapels here and established perpetual masses for themselves and their posterity, were and are deprived by the law of all these rights. It is unlawful, as the law now is, to roof any of these churches by public or private subscriptions, even by those whose ancestors built them. This is a grievance for the removal of which the Catholics of Ireland, and especially those of the upper classes,

should strongly agitate as well as for their other grievances.

In conclusion, I will add that this sacred place is one of the few valuable inheritances that have come down to us from the past (applause). It is like an heirloom in a family. It is a relic of our former greatness. It should be to us as a most highly prized painting of a dear departed friend. It should be as the title deeds to a great estate of which we have been wrongly deprived, and to which we expect one day to come back as rightful owners. As such we should carefully look after it. I will conclude with a quotation from Dr. Johnson, written by him a century ago amidst the ruins of Iona in Scotland. He said:

'Far from me and far from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plain of Marathon and whose piety would not grow warmer amidst the ruins of Iona.'

This beautiful sentence may thus be paraphrased—I pity the Irishman whose patriotism is not increased by reading the brave deeds of his ancestors on the plains of Clontarf or the hills near Aughrim, and whose piety does not become more fervent and practical by a visit to the ruins of Clonmacnoise (cheers).

## A GARDEN GOSSIP.

My neighbor across the corner is very fond of flowers, and has always grown them, in town and country, from the time when her garden was a city back yard, not much bigger than her parlour now. But then the grapevine and trumpet flower were trained against the wall and fed with kitchen slops poured from the window handy, and her dahlias, for want of room, were nailed against the rear fence, where, to get the sun, they climbed 15 feet, by a tape measure, and spread their small but brilliant roses in a show to make an amateur stare. The idea of training dahlias to a fence is an odd one, but it might be very convenient to small quarters. We rarely meet without some word about flowers. Her Wisterias are pillars of blossom to the roof, and I was surprised to hear her say the largest one had been cut down to within five feet of the ground the year before last, leaving only a main stem, bare as a walking stick, which sent out this vigorous growth since. Her method is to give the wisteria, while young, the benefit of all the tea and coffee slops and grounds daily, which acts as food and drink to the plants.

It is hard to inexperienced people to start house vines into satisfactory growth. One woman coaxed her trumpet flower for three or four years without getting it higher than the sitting-room windows, till her husband buried a dead sheep under it, when it grew like magic. Vines cannot have too much food. The Virginia creeper grows best from a seedling, we are told. I know cuttings seem to take a year or two to get rooted to suit themselves. A wheelbarrow load of compost when the plant is set is a good persuader, and a pile of slops every other day, with a tablespoonful of Bowker's lawn-dressing, follows it up well. The roots should be protected by coarse litter the first few winters, or a slow spring growth is the result. The wisteria needs protection by evergreen boughs or tying up in straw through the severe winters, or its buds are killed, and seasons without bloom are the result.

Dr. Maynard, who has made his observations on flowers and birds for over 40 years, declares that sparrows eat the buds in winter and spring, and his beautiful wisteria has gone without blooming for two years in consequence. How lovely some of these vines and shrubs, long tended by able horticulturists, become. Every neighborhood has some noble growth of vine or tree to show for gracious care given it while young, the best memorial of the careful soul who planted it. A

giant white lilac, growing by the doorstep of a fine old house in Dedham, this spring, lifted its plumes above the roof, almost three stories from the ground.—*Susan Power, in Vick's Magazine for August.*

## MEXICAN FAMILIES.

Mexico is the hotbed of children. The land is flooded with them, and a small family is a thing unknown. They greet you at every window, at every corner, on every woman's back. They fill the carriages and the plaza; they are like a swarm of bees around a honeysuckle—one on every tiny flower, and hundreds waiting for their chance. A man died the other day who was followed to the grave by 87 sons and daughters, and he had buried 13; more than you can count in 3 generations in the States, so that he was the father to the grand total of 100 children. There is another man living in Mexico who has had two wives and who has living 45 children. Down in a small village out from Vera Cruz is a father with 68 children. Allowing the small average of 5 to a family, one can see how numerous the grandchildren will be. I am acquainted with a gentleman whose mother is but 13½ years older than he, and she has 18 more of a family.—*American Exchange.*

## WHO WON?

Our young readers may find amusement in solving the following puzzle:

A crocodile stole a baby, 'in the days when animals could talk,' and was about to make a dinner of it. The mother begged piteously for her child.

'Tell me one truth,' said the crocodile, 'and you shall have your baby again.'

The mother thought it over, and at last said: 'You will not give him back.' 'Is that the truth you mean to tell?' asked the crocodile.

'Yes,' replied the mother. 'Then by our agreement I keep him,' added the crocodile; for if you told the truth, I am not going to give him back, and if it is a falsehood, then I have also won.' Said she: 'No, you are wrong. If I told the truth you are bound by your promise; and if a falsehood, it is not a falsehood, until after you have given me my child.'

Now the question is, who won?

## DOMESTIC

To Clean Paint.—Take a small quantity of whiting on a damp flannel, rub slightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at its effects.

Tooth-Wash.—The safest, cheapest, and most universally accessible, and most efficient is a piece of white soap, with a moderately stiff brush, every morning.

Earache.—Child has a bad earache. Dip a plug of cotton wool in olive oil, warm it and place it in the ear. Wrap up the head and keep it out of draughts.

For a Scald from Steam or Water.—Moisten the spot with water or milk, and apply fine salt, as much as will adhere. This will usually prevent a blister.

Cure for Toothache.—A certain cure for this most agonizing of pains is to mix powdered alum and salt in equal quantities; then wet a piece of cotton-batting sufficiently to make the powder adhere, and apply it to the hollow tooth.

Fresh Burns.—A free application of soft soap to a fresh burn almost immediately removes the fire from the flesh, according to a medical man who has been burned repeatedly himself. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linseed-oil and then dust over with fine flour.

Cure for Burns.—Sprinkle the injured surface with the bicarbonate of soda—the common baking-powder—and cover it with a wet cloth. When the burn is only superficial the pain will heal instantly, and but one application is needed; where the injury extends deeper, longer time and more applications will be required.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A coat without a button.—A coat of paint.

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is cooking.

A Western man has a cyclone cellar, to which he retires to when his wife commences house-cleaning.

With those who shoot the Niagara whirlpool this season the popular weapon appears to be a single barrel.

'This is something I have just dashed off,' said the farmer's wife as she took the butter from the churn.

Executioner to delinquent on his way to the guillotine: Now, be calm, my dear sir, and don't lose your head.

Water is selling at 50 cents a barrel in Galveston, Texas. The inhabitants think it is a new kind of summer drink.

The difference between an auction and a sea-sick man is that one is a sale of effects and the other the effects of a sail.

The difference between a buzz-saw and a bull dog is that when the former is most dangerous it never shows its teeth.

'I know what nights of labor are,' said the mother of six boys, as she sat down to repair the pile of trousers and jackets.

A complete Miss.—Mother: Mabel, why are you so late in getting home to-night? I've been feeling very anxious about you. Mabel: Oh, I missed and had to stay after school. Mother: Missed! What, your spelling lesson; you spelled it all correctly when I heard you this morning. Mabel: No, I didn't miss a single word of it. I went above Sammie White and left off at the head, too, but Sammie was so mad that he made up an awful face at me. Then I threw my book at his head and missed hitting it, so the teacher said it was 'grave misdeemeanor' and I must be kept in after school.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

## TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIRS,  
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearns) 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 suffered 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. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,  
Estancia Floresta,  
Estacion Altamirano F.C.R.  
July 19, 1884.

## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	October 28.
Series A .....	117.30
Series E .....	95.00
Series F .....	81.0
Series G .....	74.80
Cedulas L .....	79.80
Series J .....	94.50
National Bank Shares .....	88.90
Banco Constructor .....	255.50
	205

From the 1st of January, 1887, the weights and measures used in the country must be on the decimal system. Those using the old weights and measures will be fined. All bottles or vessels containing liquids must be decimal measures, or the multiple or sub-multiple thereof. All persons buying or selling, whether privately or publicly, must do business on the same system, and any violation of the law will be punishable by a fine.

**Sales of Wool.**—In the South Market 3500 kilos of superior from estancia C. Grerrero 'La Potrería' at \$4.75 per 10 kilos, 7800 special mixed Lincoln cabana 'La Blanca,' Ranchos, at 5.80 per 10 kilos; 5600 from Cañuelas 4.50 to 4.60 per 10 kilos; 12500 from estancia 'Martin Garcia' 5.20; 6400 John Bell, Magdalen 5.40; 9000 Gibbings 'Los Ombus' 5.05; 17500 Cañuelas 5.30. These wools are all considered superior. Other sales are 3500 Altamirano 4.30; 5400 Chascomus 4.50; 800 Doncelar, Sr. Lanus 5 to 6; 200 San Isidro 'Del la Canal,' 4; 12400 Telechea, Maipu, with bellies, 5.02.

Prices quoted for wool at Once Market are much lower than in the South. Lincoln wool is sold at \$4.50 to 5.50 per 10 kilos; superior mestiza also brings \$5 m/n; good 4 to 4.50, and middling 3 to 4. Some defective lots have been sold at a very low price.

10 kilos are equivalent to 21-78 lbs.

Exchange for gold is at 47 1/2 d. on London, and 5 02 1/2 on Paris.

The Nation's expenses for next year are fixed at \$43,104,642.41 m/n, distributed as follows:—

Minister of the Interior \$8,900, 437-32, Foreign Office \$482,604, Finance Office 17,110,717.25, Justice and Public Instruction \$5,833,713, War Office \$7,746,663.84, Marine \$3,030,506.

The receipts are calculated at \$46,022,000 m/n, as follows:—Imports \$29,039,000, additional do, \$966,000, Exports \$3,047,000, Storage, &c. \$653,000, Stamp Paper \$2,100,000, Stamps \$217,000, Patentes \$1,035,000, Direct Tax \$160,000, Postoffice \$879,000, Telegraphs \$283,000, light dues, &c. \$115,000, Sanitary Visits \$34,000, Wood-cutting \$23,000, Water supply \$400,000, Judicial deposits \$75,000, Central Argentine Railway Shares \$225,000, Central Northern Railway \$2,100,000, Andine do, \$1,100,000, la Entre Riano \$900, National Bank Shares \$967,000, Tax on Bank Notes \$679,000, Port and Wharf Dues \$366,000, Sundries \$100,000.

The National Bank is receiving several consignments of Gold. Telegrams last week announced that \$200,000 more had been shipped from London for this bank.

The Sarsinena meat freezing company at Baracas are now preparing to export frozen beef. They have now five freezing machines in operation, and they prepare for exportation about 500 sheep per day.

The E.P. has accepted the proposal made by the Catalinas Wharf Company to pay the sum \$370,000 m/n for the 36,000 sq. metres of land to be walled in in the Paseo de Julio.

The following piece of news was published early in the week, but has since been contradicted:—

The American ship 'Red Cross,' Captain H. McIntire, of Richmond, Me., which discharged in the Boca and sailed Sept. 3 for Valparaiso in ballast, was captured off Cape Horn and all hands were lost. The cause appears to have been insufficiency of ballast, as it was known that she sailed light, as the cost of ballast was so much that the captain took the fatal chances of getting through. The 'Red Cross' was a vessel of 1306 tons register, built in 1877, and owned by T. J. Southard and Son; her crew was shipped from this port and was

composed of C. A. Ferguson (mate), Emily Chunting (stewardess), Peter Chunting (cook), Stunder, G. Anderson, W. Kennedy, O. Johnsen, J. P. Johnsen, R. Feely, A. Magellery, A. Johnsen, F. de Winter, W. Kurr, Brent Benson, A. Jackson, A. Splitt, P. Netz, and R. Larsen (sailors.)

The Government are to sell some public land near the Ensenada Port.

The steamer 'Cuvier' has brought out about 700 tons of materials for the new meat factory in Zarate belonging to Juan Nelson and Co.

Lampert and Holt's steamers 'Sidons,' 'Spencer,' 'Dryden,' and 'Chaucer' will be fitted up for that purpose.

The steamer 'Europa' of La Veloce line arrived at Montevideo on the 26th, from Genoa, with 900 passengers and 400 tons of cargo.

The British ship 'Otterburn,' loaded with coal, which took fire off Maldonado, has been towed into Montevideo by the steamers 'Uruguay,' 'Plata,' and 'España.' The captain and crew were landed in Montevideo by the steamer 'Rosse.'

The sale of another large lot of the Arrascaeta property, north of the Loreta camps, is reported at the high rate of \$11,000 m/n gold per league. Messrs. Krabbe, Higgins and Co. and Mr. William White were the brokers in the business. The seller of the land is Mr. John Fair, of London, and the purchaser Sr. Acevedo.

We hear of the sale of the Gae-beler 'corralon' in Calle Rivadavia, facing the Rivadavia market, for \$150,000 m/n, and \$50,000 m/n paid also to the son for the contract. Thus \$200,000 m/n are paid for a property that a few years ago did not cost over \$12,000 m/n.

The sale of a rodeo of cattle at Junin by auction is reported at 9.80 m/n.

We hear of the sale of 50,000 head of cattle with 2000 novillos about to be realized in the partido of Juarez, at \$6.50 to 8 m/n. For 1000 3-year old novillos for inventory \$14 m/n per head is asked for in this partido.

Mr. Alfred Green, of Colonia, has sold out and removed to this side of the river, and has taken camp in the partido of Lincoln belonging to Mr. Allen.

The sale of 8 leagues of land at Cruz Alta for \$124,000 m/n is reported; Dr. del Campo buyer. The price seems to us very high.

Dr. J. A. Garcia has been appointed manager of the National Mortgage Bank.

Mr. Casey sold in the North Plaza, on Saturday, 1000 arrobes of wool at \$4 m/n per 10 kilos, and 800 arrobes at 3.75.

Mr. Ricardo Eastman sold the property Calle Esmeralda No. 686, fronting the Retiro, 14 1/2 by 40 varas for \$38,500 m/n; buyer Ricardo Lezica.

We note the following sales of flour from Santa-Fé: 18800 arr. mark T at \$8.40 per bag, and 8000 arr. mark B at \$1 per 10 kilos, and 10,000 kilos same mark at 95 cents.

Various important lots of wool from Entre Rios have arrived in lighters and discharged in the Riachuelo.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

London, Oct. 22.  
National Bonds (1881).... 100 1/2  
Do. (1884).... 85 1/2  
Province of Buenos Aires (1882)..... 94  
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o..... 93  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 80 1/2  
British Consols 3 o/o..... 100 1/2  
Silver bars at 45 1/2 d. per oz.  
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o.  
Ex. of Paris on London fcs25.33.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.  
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d.; heavy do 5 1/4 d. Beef tallow 26s; mutton do 26s. 6d. Bones at £5 5s.-£5 7s. 6d.; Bone-ash £3 17s. 6d. Salted horse hides 11s. River Plate wheat 6s. 4d. Maize 4s. 3d. Linseed 40s. 3d.  
Antwerp, Oct. 22.  
Salted ox hides (light) 10.25; heavy do. 59. Beef tallow 64; mutton do. 53. Linseed 26.24. River Plate wheat 17.75. Maize 11.50.

New York, Oct. 25.  
Buenos Aires dry hides 21 1/2 to 20 1/2 cents per lb.

Buenos Aires calfskins at 19 1/2 o 19 1/4 cents.

Stock about 500000 of all classes

Habana, Oct. 23  
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 19 1/4 -22 rls. per arroba. Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 38000 quintales.

Exchange on London at 60 days' 20-20 1/2 o/o premium.

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:  
Especial mestizos, 40 á 45; primeros apartes 20 22 26 y 28.

Apartes generales, 16 18 17 y 20.  
Segundos apartes 12 14 y 14.  
Flaco para chanchería, 8 á 12.

Cueros de vaca 4 á 4.50.  
Cueros de novillo, 6 á 6.50.  
Terberos 4 á 6 y 8.  
Capones 2 á 2.50.  
Matanza de vacas 525.  
Id de terneros 66.

THE PLAZAS.  
ONCE.

Wool.  
Superior..... 5.30 m/n  
Good..... 4.00  
Borrega..... 3.50 3.30  
Regular..... 3 3.80  
Bellies..... 1.90 2

Hides.  
Good camp..... 7 m/n.  
Middling..... 6.80  
Horse Hides..... 1.70  
Cow Hides..... 3.85  
Horse Hair..... 5.30  
Nonatos..... 3.40  
Calfskins..... 3.50

Sheepskins  
Matadero..... per kilo 37 to 304 mls.  
Pelados por doz..... 22 rls.  
Corderitos reg..... 0.75 0.80

Wheat.  
Coast..... 6.00 m/n.  
Salado..... 6.30  
Barley..... —

Maize  
White,shelled.. 40 kilos 2.32 m/n  
Yellow, in grain..... 2.15  
Flour..... 4.18

CONSTITUCION.  
Wool.  
Superior..... m/n  
Good..... 3.00  
Bellies..... —  
Borrega..... —

Hides  
Good camp..... —  
Sheepskins superior..... 380 mls.  
Matadero..... 31 rls.  
Corderitos..... 0.73 m/n  
Hair..... 6.30  
Horse hides..... 1.95  
Cow Hides..... 4.13  
Maize,white shelled..... —

## DEATHS.

At her residence, estancia San Miguel, Pávon, of gastritis and aneurism, Mrs. Mary Hogan, wife of Mr. Nicolas Hogan, and daughter of Mr. Walter Mitty. Churchtown, Carn. co. Wexford. R.I.P. [Wexford papers please copy.]

On October 18th, at the residence of her grandson, Pávon Arriba, Province of Santa-Fé, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Mrs. Mary Mackey, wife of the late Mr. Patrick Mackey, parish of Kildavan, County Wexford, Ireland. Aged 65 yrs. R.I.P. (Wexford papers please copy.)



## REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a FUNERAL MASS on the 18th November, at 10 a.m. sharp, at San Nicolas de los Arroyos, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Mackey, senior, of Pávon. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

SE PRECISA, una niña que habla ingles y español, para un matrimonio  
CORDOVA 375 (altos)  
o23n7

## TO RENT

A PARLOUR & BEDROOM, well furnished, with balcony to the street, suitable for two or three persons, also another large bedroom.  
Within two squares from the Plaza Victoria. Apply

Calle MORENO 115  
(Altos)  
o5n5

## NOTICE.

Estancieros who have sheep suffering from Foot-Rot or Lombriz and Scab are requested to communicate at once with

PATRICK MCNEAVE  
Office of Sanchez y Moreno  
San Martin 51, Bs. Aires

As by so doing they will hear something to their advantage. Testimonials already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Dortal, and several others. o1n1t

Familia que no consume  
HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene á mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícar, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

REMATE POR  
SANCHEZ Y MORENO

En la antigua casa Baltar y Quesada  
51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

GRAN REMATE  
52 LEGUAS

DE  
MAGNIFICOS CAMPOS

EN LA

## PROVINCIA DE CÓRDOBA

A propósito para fundar grandes establecimientos ganaderos, tierras inmejorables para la agricultura, linderas á la provincia de SANTA FE; con líneas férreas que lo cruzarán y con otros á poca distancia; campos de gran porvenir; con plazos convenientes para el pago; venta por division de condominio

BASE DE VENTA

PESOS 3,300 M/N.

por legua

EN NUESTRA CASA

51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

JUÉVES 18 NOVIEMBRE

á las 2 p.m. en punto

Venderemos á plazos y por division de condominio las 52 leguas de riquísimo campos ubicados en la provincia de Córdoba en los departamentos de Rio Seco y Tulumba, linderos á la provincia de Santa Fé, cuya situacion y detalle es como sigue:

Suerte núm. 4 serie A del departamento de Rio Seco, de cuatro leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 24 serie A departamentado de Rio Seco, compuesto de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 34 de la misma serie y departamento, de 3 leguas y 736 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 21 serie A del departamento de Rio Seco, compuesto de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 29 de la misma serie y departamento con una superficie de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 25 de la misma serie y departamento con una superficie de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 1 serie A departamento de Tulumba, con una superficie de 3 leguas y 706 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 2 serie A departamento de Tulumba, de 3 leguas y 706 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 8 serie A del mismo departamento, compuesta de 3 leguas y 324 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 10 serie A del mismo departamento, compuesta de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 11 de la misma serie y departamento, compuesta de 3 leguas y 1200 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 7 serie B del mismo departamento, con una superficie de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 15 serie A departamento de Tulumba, compuesta de 1 legua y 1423 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 16 de la misma serie y departamento, de 2 leguas y 169 cuadradas.

Las condiciones de pago son las siguientes:

Tercera parte al contado, otra tercera á seis meses y la última á un año sin interés.

La venta la efectuaremos por suertes, que las constituyen cada una de las fracciones indicadas en la detalle que está mas arriba.

Prevenimos que las tierras que ofrecemos, son de primera clase y que las condiciones de pago son inmejorables, que permite á los compradores afectarlas en el Banco Hipotecario Nacional para poder con los recursos de este, trabajar ya sea en la agricultura ó en la ganadería.

Es sabido por otro parte que el valor de las tierras en la provincia de Córdoba, aumenta rápidamente con la fundación de las nuevas líneas férreas, pues ademas de los ferro carriles ya sancionados (el Sunchales) de cuya cabecera está en esta Capital, veniran otras obras de gran importancia que harán centuplicar el valor de estas tierras.

Las personas de poco capital que se interesen en adquirir propiedades de porvenir rápido y seguro, deben tener muy presente el que les espera á estas cuya bondad esta fuera de duda, y diendo á los interesados para mayor garantía de lo que decimos, mandan inspeccionarlas.

Por planos y otros datos á nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

o25n18

REMATE POR  
ANGEL AGUILAR

EN EL

## PARTIDO DEL SALADILLO

DE 683 CUADRAS

CUADRADAS DE CAMPO

con poblaciones muy buenas. 2 puestos montes. 2 quintas, alambradas con fiandubay, 6 hilos de alambre, torniquetes y todas las comodidades de un establecimiento echo.

DOMINGO 14 DE NOVIEMBRE

á las 2 p.m., en mi casa calle

VICTORIA 686

donde estará la bandera remataré por orden de Señor Don Felipe O'Reilly, 683 cuadradas cuadradas de campo ó sea un establecimiento formado, los pastos son gramilla, negra y blanca, trebol, cardo, alfilerillo, altamisa, flor morada y parte de paja.

La forma del campo son 16 por 40 y tiene por linderos á los Sres. Federico Toledo Ortega, Stegman y Patricio Leyden, es parte de los remembrados campos de Toldos, y se encuentra situado á 5 leguas de las estaciones 'Del Carril' y 'Roque Perez' de está sale una galera, los Martes y Jueves que llega hasta el mismo campo el que está á 7 leguas de los pueblos de Las Flores y Saladillo para adentro.

La Base para la venta será

\$ 20 M/N POR CUADRA

incluyen las poblaciones, montes, etc.

NOTA—Pcr otros informes y ver los títulos que son perfectos

Victoria 27 ó 686 ó Bolsa

de Comercio

o13n12

Adolfo  
BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

OCTUBRE

28—Potrillos y potrancas del Stud Las Rosas, sangre pura, á las 23.

NOVIEMBRE

2—30 toritos del establecimiento Miraflores en Maipu, se rematarán en los corrales de abasto á las 12.

3—1 yegua y 1 padrillo en nuestra casa Alsina 78, á las 3.

3—18 padrillos del establecimiento Santa Rita en la Magdalena, en nuestra casa Alsina 78, á las 2.

3—De un establecimiento de campo, departamento del Parana, distrito de Maria Grande, provincia de Entre Rios, compuesto de 2 leguas 700 cuadradas y 4738 varas cuadradas, base para la venta ps 40,000 m/n, judicial, en nuestra casa Alsina 78, á las 2.

4—Finca Tucuman 770, base ps 7000 m/n, á las 5.

4—Casita Venezuela 629, tasacion ps 6050.37 m/n, 2/3 partes ps 4034 m/n, á las 4.

7—5 lotes de terreno espina a la calles Rodriguez Peña y Juncal, sin base, á las 3.

9—Casa Ayacucho 622, base ps 5000 m/n, á las 4.

17—Valiosos campos, 2060 cuadradas en Arrecifes, base ps 80 m/n la cuadra, en nuestra casa Alsina 78, á las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

## NEWSPAPER

## AGENCY

'SOUTHERN CROSS' OFFICE,

336—CALLE FLORIDA—336

—

In view of the many complaints

that are made to me by camp subscribers and others as to the irregular delivery of European and American Newspapers to which they have subscribed, I have resolved to establish at the Office of the SOUTHERN CROSS a

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

where I shall be happy to register the names of those who desire to receive papers for the forthcoming year. I am in correspondence with well-known and confidential Agents in Europe and North America, and I can assure a punctual and expeditious delivery to all who may favor me with their orders; but to secure a prompt dispatch it is requisite that those interested should send in their names and the titles of the papers they desire to have, together with the amount of subscription, on or before the 1st of next November.

MICHAEL DINNEEN

9-11

SCHEINER'S  
ENGLISHGROCERY  
STORE

FORMERLY MOORES CORNER

PIEDAD & RECONQUISTA

THE BEST SUPPLIED STORE IN

BUENOS AIRES

— ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK OF SPECIAL

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— READ THIS

VERY IMPORTANT

BY RECEIVING VERY

NEARLY ALL MY GOODS

DIRECTLY FROM

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— COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE!

A SPLENDID STOCK

FOR CHRISTMAS

— SCHEINER

ENGLISH GROCERY

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