

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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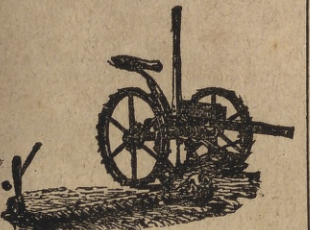
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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Aug. 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The Supreme Chamber of Justice has taken no action yet in the Scandal brought before it by the Judge of the Criminal Court at Rosario, Dr Candioti, and his secretary, Sr Garay. In the meantime the former stands branded by his own secretary in the open Court, as an accomplice of felons, and a seller of pardons to assassins, and the latter is expiating his frankness in the public prison. Of course the only conclusion to be drawn from the indifference manifested at headquarters in the face of such tremendous scandals, is that Judge Candioti knows whom he has to deal with, and feels safe to do whatever may pay him for the time being. The liberation of notorious criminals for the sake of political friendships or pecuniary considerations was known long before Mr Secretary Garay proclaimed it in the open Court; and before it was denounced through the Press, and it is a well known fact that it was his decided opposition to such a scandalous state of things that procured for Dr Fraquero his discharge from the post of public prosecutor, 'por razones de mejor servicio.' Dr Leguizamon, who was appointed to succeed Dr Fraquero in this post only remained in it long enough to find out what was wanted of him, and now he has resigned; and the post is vacant.

A terrible accident happened at Rosario the other day through the carelessness of an apothecary named Jordan, who gave a child of nine months' old a strong dose of laudanum to help it with its teething. The little thing died almost immediately and Jordan's 'botica' has been closed by the police whilst he awaits in prison the result of his 'sumario.'

The Rosario bachelors are preparing for a grand ball which they purpose giving on the evening of the 26th instant. Judging from the preparations that are in progress, and the number of invitations that have been sent out, I have no hesitation in saying that the affair will be one of the most brilliant of the season.

The public schoolmasters and mistresses of this Province have not been paid any salary for the last eight months. They are becoming models of abstinence, and we may soon expect to see them going about in the unsophisticated garb of the ancient Briton, minus, of course, the blue paint, that might be found too expensive.

The Government has been informed that Commander Uriburu and Captain Sarmiento have been falling upon Indian encampments on the Bermejo and in the Southern Chaco, killing a large number and taking some 80 prisoners. If the hapless red men had papers in which to ventilate their grievances, I would very much like to read their version of these white raids, and of the oppression and cruelty these native tribes have been the victims of ever since Spanish avarice and greed drove the Jesuits from Paraguay and broke up their successful and happy colonies. I venture to say such chronicles would not read so greatly to the honour of our civilization, as they would be made to appear in the reports from the office.

Business in produce is very much interrupted owing to the high price of maize, and transactions in this cereal are consequently limited. The prospects for next harvest are on the whole satisfactory. The crops will not be so plentiful as they were last year, but the grain gives promise of extraordinary weight and size, and far better prices may be anticipated. Thus what is lost on the one hand will be more than made up on the other, and our colonists will in part, at least, be compensated for the losses they have suffered of late.

The idea of consecrating a bishop for this province is very favourably received, and it is hoped that the Government will lose no time in the matter. In the meantime it is much to be regretted that the commanding site alongside of the Church and future Cathedral of Rosario has been sold to the municipality for a municipal palace. Nothing could have suited better for an episcopal residence, and it might have been found practicable to enlarge the church also, which, as I have frequently had occasion to say, is far too small for the necessities of the population. The Bishop of Parana has consented to allow the 30,000 dollars mpy paid for the site in question, to be expended on the finishing of our parish Church.

CORDOBA.

The Provincial Bank in this Province is doing much service to the public and greatly facilitating commerce. It being found necessary to increase its capital a Message was presented to the Legislature for the purpose, proposing to augment the sum to 4,500,000 dollars mpy. This was sanctioned, and now it may be expected that several new and important branches will be established in places where their want is so badly felt.

The death of the venerable and highly respected Mme. Pizarro is deeply regretted by all classes, but by none more than by the poor, who ever found in her a sympathising and helpful friend, and one whose ear was never closed to the cry of distress and whose purse was ever open for the ministrations of relief. Mme. Pizarro, though well advanced in years, was to the last a model Argentine matron, and her presence and ripe experience will be sadly missed in the social and charitable circles she adorned. May she rest in peace, and may her worthy example long survive to point others to the pleasant and beneficent paths in which she delighted to walk.

A race has been arranged to be run between one of Sr Don Gregorio Torres' horses and the famous racer 'Loan' of the Marcus Juarez stud, for 10,000 dollars mpy. The owner of 'Loan' expresses his willingness to pit him against any horse in the country,

feeling sure that he has no equal. I have no doubt but the contemplated race will create quite a flutter in sporting circles or that it will be the occasion of heavy betting. It is not certain yet what horse Sr Torres will bring forward, but this seems to be a matter of perfect indifference to the backers of 'Loan,' whose very name seems to have a charm for the sportsman of the period.

SALTA.

You have already heard by telegraph of the disgraceful scenes enacted here on the 8th inst., on the occasion of the making of Deputies and Senators for the Provincial Legislature, and I must abstain from any further comment of the same, as my pen refuses to do the subject justice. It were necessary, indeed to write with gall and goose-quills in order to set forth the wretched badness of everything connected with the political machinery of these Provinces, where, as the old Puritan Hymn says—

Every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile.

It may be the occasion of wonder to some that comparatively insignificant places such as those of Salto De Deputies are thought worth purchasing at the price of murder and outrage, but the following little business that was concluded last week may tend to throw some light upon the subject. There was a sale of public land here the other day, and 86 leagues of prime camp were knocked down to two men, Messrs Ojeda and Garcia at a merely nominal price, on the plea that they were entitled to certain privileges accorded by Land Law, to the 'denunciante' of public lands. There were several buyers from Buenos Aires and elsewhere present at the sale, who would willingly have paid a fair price for the property, or some of it, but they were so handicapped by the 'denunciante' dodge that they retired from the sale in disgust. I hear, however, that a Syndicate of capitalists in your city has already offered the buyers a handsome profit on their purchase, and there is every possibility of this immense tract, which lies where the projected new railway is to run, and other parts in the fertile districts of Oran and Rivadavia being shortly handed over to colonization. You may ask where the connection between sitting in the Chamber of Deputies and selling public lands comes in. Is it not to be found in the famous pickings attaching to the disposal of such properties, and the political capital to be made through favouring buyers and making them the owners of principalities? The stipend of a legislator, though high enough in all conscience for the work that is done, is a mere nothing to the perquisites to be enjoyed, which in the course of one term have been known to raise men from poverty to wealth, and that rarely fails to make the fortunes of all who can get possession of a seat.

MENDOZA

'Los Andes' and 'La Palabra' are the names of two papers published in this city, whose editors have been keeping up a feud for a long time, ransacking their vocabularies for blistering terms to apply to each other, and endeavouring by every indirect means in their power to show how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. The result of it all is that a challenge has been sent by one and accepted by the other brother of the pen, and unless they can get someone to hold them, gore will be the result. Though whether it will flow copiously

enough to make a laver for the wounded editorial honour is extremely doubtful. I hear the police have been informed of the time and place for the encounter, so that there is every chance of its being avoided.

A project has been submitted to the Municipality for the illumination of the city by gas, and if terms can be arranged without overburdening the public treasury, it will doubtless be sanctioned. This will be a great boon to the public, besides being a measure long ago made necessary by the progress of the city, and its developments in other directions.

Having nothing further of special importance to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,
PACIFICUS

TELEGRAMS

London, Aug. 16.

Some of the Conservative peers threaten to reject the amendments made in the House of Commons in the Land Bill, especially the clause relating to the valuation of judicial rents. The Gladstonians and Parnellites who have left town have received notice to return if the Peers should mutilate the bill.

At a private meeting at the Carlton Club the feeling shown was in favour of the House of Lords.

The Lord Mayor gave the usual banquet to the Ministers. Lord Salisbury in his speech said that the Government had everything ready to carry out the orders of the country and to preserve the unity of the empire; that it had supplementary powers at its disposition and would use them with tact and firmness. It is believed that this means that the Government will suppress the Irish National League.

Respecting Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that England must be made secure, and that the British troops would not be withdrawn until Egypt was found free from rebellion and safe against attack from abroad.

The Secretary of the Liberal Union has joined the Gladstonians.

Twelve cases of cholera and two deaths have occurred in Malta in 20 hours.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has stated in the House of Commons that England would not consent to the presence of French soldiers in the New Hebrides.

Prince Ferdinand, on entering into Bulgarian territory, sent to all the powers a circular declaring that in going to occupy the throne he was only obeying the will of the Bulgarian nation freely expressed by the unanimous vote of the Assembly.

The Russian Government has protested officially against this circular.

A telegram from St Petersburg says that Russia and England have signed the Afghan convention and have also agreed, in case of the Ameer's death, to divide Afghanistan between them ! ! !

A telegram from Sofia announces that Prince Ferdinand has been solemnly proclaimed Prince of Bulgaria under the name of Ferdinand the First, and that the Assembly has been dissolved.

Dublin.

Alice Barry defied the police and bailiffs to evict her from her house at Knocklade, Co. Antrim. Some of the neighbours came in to assist the good woman and

barricades were thrown up. Stones and hot water were hurled at the invaders, but after a desperate fight the police carried the place at the point of the bayonet.

Widdin, 13.

Prince Ferdinand has issued a manifesto in which he says: 'Having been elected sovereign of Bulgaria, I consider it my sacred duty to proceed to my new country as soon as possible to dedicate my life to the happiness, greatness and progress of the people, whom, I am confident will support me in my efforts to secure a glorious future for Bulgaria.' The Minister of War of Bulgaria is buying horses for the army.

Madrid.

Two explosive bombs were discharged on the staircase of the Ministry of the Interior. No damage was done.

Rome, 10.

Several cases of cholera have occurred in Naples, Rome, Palermo, Messina, Syracuse and Augusta. The revenue collector of Aderno (Catania) and all his family have died from it.

San Francisco, 12.

The great powder mill, across the bay, has been blown up. Several persons were killed. The shock was felt here and many windows were broken.

The express passenger train from the South Pacific was assaulted near Judson by four masked men, who carried off \$3500.

Pittsburg, 13.

A great fire is raging in the centre of the city, and there is no sign of its being extinguished.

The Masonic Temple and other buildings are burning.

New York.

Drs Fitch and Field have reported that Mooney, the incendiary of the steamer Queen, is mad.

Henry S. Ives and Co. have suspended payment. The news caused great excitement on the Exchange. The liabilities are estimated at \$20,000,000.

The bridge over the Red River in Ford County has been burned down by a Pampa fire. A train consisting of a locomotive and 16 carriages was precipitated into the river. About 100 persons were killed and the same number injured. In one carriage no one escaped, in another only one lady.

There is a rumour that the bridge was purposely set on fire, as many persons were caught robbing the dead. Proper notice had been given of the arrival of the train, and the time at which it had to pass the bridge was known exactly. The train was going to Niagara Falls, and it carried 960 passengers, of whom 107 were killed.

Santiago, Chile.

The Grace contract has not yet been sent to the Peruvian Congress. All the papers attack it.

Carlos Antuñez is going as Chilean Minister to France, Germany, and Domingo Santa Maria to Italy and Spain.

Chilian Government will be questioned in Congress about the murder of General Flores. Public opinion accuses the Government of the crime. Pamphlets with serious charges against Garcia Calderon are being distributed.

Palmas, 11.

To the War Minister.

To avoid further unnecessary outlay, I will, with Y. E.'s permission, send back to Buenos Aires, in the steamer Pirahy, most of the personnel of the Boundary Commission, and only keep with me the number of men necessary to conclude the work. Our mission is ended. Baron Capanema and I are completely in accord in this.

J. J. GARMENDIA.

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THE TAXES ON EXPORTS.

The Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Congress for the total removal of taxes on exports in the following terms:

Honourable Sirs,—

The Chamber of Commerce of the Bolsa, on behalf of the mercantile exporting public, believing that they interpret the necessities of the portion of the population dedicated to pastoral pursuits, most respectfully state—

That they consider it necessary for the general good of the country that the duty on exports should be entirely suppressed.

These duties simply mean the levying of a tax, inasmuch as we cannot make use of all our produce and we are obliged to export the surplus. There are constitutional reasons why such a tax should be abolished, and we refer to articles 4 and 67 clause 1 of the National Constitution, which expressly forbids the tax on exports after the year 1866. This tax is a burden on Camp producers who have to pay duties on all articles imported in common with the rest of the population.

The pastoral industry, honourable Sirs, is now suffering from the effects of a very sharp crisis, owing to our changeable climate. There have been great losses occasioned by extreme droughts or by floods and torrents of rain. Cattle and sheep owners, moreover, have to struggle against the progressive development of agriculture, which is extending itself into the best camps and has caused a rise in the price of land, so that pastoral interests can no longer be pursued with profit or under favourable conditions.

It is a fact well known among sheep farmers that the produce derived from sheep is diminishing at a most alarming rate. The export of wool during the past two years shows a decrease of 50,000 bales in the Republic. It is evident, therefore, unless some speedy and radical measures be taken to relieve the farmers of some of the burdens, that things will go from bad to worse.

Allow us to bring before you, honourable Sirs, the following figures which serve to show the rapid decrease of the amount of produce:

The Southern line of railway carried from October 1885 to June 1886 66,687,400 kilos of wool to Buenos Aires, and from October 1886 to June 1887 62,418,470 kilos, showing a decrease of 4,268,730 kilos in the latter year, equivalent to about 10,000 bales. A similar and even proportionately greater decrease has been experienced in the Western and Northern districts as well as in Entre Rios and Santa Fe. At the same time the production of wool in Australia and the Cape of Good Hope has gone on increasing for many years. Australia produced in 1864 302,000 bales, and in 1886 1,196,000; the Cape of Good Hope produced in 1864 113,000

bales and in 1886 236,000 bales, and the increase has been steady during the twenty-two years. The same decrease on the number of our mares as in wool is perceived amongst us for the same reasons. We think it unnecessary to refer to municipal taxes, which under the name of guias, etc., are imposed on produce in some of our provinces. This in many cases amounts to ten per cent. of the value of the article. It is justice, honourable Sirs.

JUAN SHAW (hijo),
President.

EDUARDO ZIMMERMAN,
Hon. Sec.

DIET IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND ACTIVITY.

In an interesting article ('Nineteenth Century,' May, 1885) Sir Henry Thompson gives his ideas as to the amount people should eat. He seems to think that there is an intemperance in eating as well as in drinking; but the mistaken idea which he endeavours to combat is, that, according as a man grows up in years and becomes feeble, he should eat the more, and that of the most nutritious kind. Sir Henry Thompson is the great London specialist, who has to do with diseases of the kidneys; and he made his name principally by a successful operation of lithotomy which he performed some years since on the King of the Belgians, although he was not so successful afterwards with the late Emperor Napoleon III., so that he probably speaks from experience when he says that in his opinion 'more than one-half of the disease that embitters the middle and latter part of life, among the middle and upper classes of the population, is due to avoidable errors in diet.' And he even thinks that 'more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilised man from erroneous habits in eating, than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink.' On this latter subject he says 'enough and more than enough, perhaps, has been uttered concerning the prejudicial effects on the body of habitually using alcoholic beverages; and being himself a total abstainer, he has the candor to say that 'he cannot claim the merit of self-denial, or the credit of setting an example—abstaining like many others solely because experience has taught that to act otherwise is manifestly to do himself an injury. In regard to eating, he objects to go the length of vegetarianism, and pours some mild ridicule on those who pretend to be pure vegetarians, while indulging in milk and eggs. He, in fact, objects strongly to a dogmatic assertion, that such limitation of their food is desirable for any class or body of persons whatever.' Then the question of diet in relation to age is taken up, and it is shown that milk, of course, is the most natural and consequently the best food for the growing infant, especially direct from Nature's spring. But 'a young fellow in the fullness of health, and habituated to daily active exercise in the open air, may, under the stimulus of appetite, often largely exceed in food what is necessary to supply all the demands of his system, without paying a very exorbitant price for his indulgence.' This means that if a young man eats (or even drinks) too much, he gets off with perhaps a 'bilious attack, through the agency of which a few hours of vomiting and misery square the account. If, while over-feeding, he takes abundant exercise, well and good; but 'if he is inactive, takes little exercise, spends most of his time in close air and in a warm temperature,' the 'balance' tells heavily against him, and things have to be 'righted' some way or other. 'After the first half-orsoot life has passed away, instead of periodical sickness, the unemployed material may be relegated in the form of fat, to be stored on the external surface of the body;

and thus he or she may become corpulent and heavy.' 'But as some constitutions appear to be without the power of storing fat,' 'the over-supply of nutritious elements ingested must go somewhere,' 'at first interfering with the action of the liver; and next appearing as gout or rheumatism. Thus recurring attacks of gout perform the same duty, at this period of life, that the bilious attacks accomplished in youth; the fact of this matter being, that only a certain amount of food can be assimilated by the body, and if too much is taken to-day too little is taken to-morrow. The 'balance' is always preserved. But if a man will insist in eating more than is good for him, and wishes at the same time to avoid gout and prevent undue expansion of his waist—there is only one safeguard—exercise. 'It is to this end that men at home use dumb-bells and heavy clubs, or abroad shoot, hunt, or row, or perform athletic and pedestrian feats, or sweat in Turkish baths, or undergo a drench at some foreign watering-place.' And so it is that mild Tomnoddy takes a month at Carlsbad, to cleanse himself of eleven months of port wine and venison. 'But as we increase in age (say over fifty) less energy and activity remain, less expenditure can be made, and less nutriment therefore must be taken.' 'At 70 the man's power has further diminished,' and at 80 still more. 'But how opposed is this to the favourite popular theory' that 'temperate habits should prevail in youth and middle life to give way to extra-support when old age arrived. 'The little sensual luxuries, hitherto forbidden, now suggested by the lips of living woman, and tendered by affectionate hands' are supposed to be gratefully accepted. 'The extra glass of cordial, or the superlatively strong extract of food' are precisely the things that should be avoided at an advanced age. It is, altogether, mistaken over-kindness from the 'anxious partner of his life, who in secret has long noted and grieved over her lord's declining health and force.' 'She remonstrated at every meal (after the labors of the day) at what she painfully feels is the insufficient portion of food he consumes. He pleads in excuse that he has really eaten all that appetite permits, but he is besought to try and take a little more, so for peace and comfort's sake he consents, and further burdens an already satiated stomach.' Pepper, mustard, and Worcester sauce are called in to stimulate a jaded palate, but next day the appetite is still worse, until the doctor luckily appears on the scene to cut down the too abundant supplies. 'But the light feeder knows nothing of these annoyances, and finds on his table that which is delightful to a palate sensitive to varied impressions. After the meal is over his wit is fresher, his temper more cheerful; and he takes his easy chair to enjoy fireside talk, and not to sink into a heavy slumber.'

What is the philosophy of all this? The whole article is nothing more than a sermon from the text of Emerson's: 'The law at the foundation of all things is retribution.' It might be better said perhaps that 'the guiding principle of nature is justice'—not very accurately administered to be sure, but in the main, rough and substantial. If a man gives way to his appetite today, he is disgusted with food the next; if he drinks too much now, the day will come, and come certainly, when he must suffer. Nature keeps a strict account. The accumulated moments of pleasure of his youthful days, will surely recoil afterwards in bitter hours of pain and sorrow on a sick bed. What is the course to be followed then? To eat and drink only as appetite dictates; and if anything, a little less. It saves trouble in the end. If the full amount is taken, then walking and riding and dumb-bells must come into play; and if too much is indulged in, or exercise is neglected, then will surely appear on the scene, either gout or rheumatism, obesity or a big liver. A man will often have to ask himself the question—shall he diminish his 'intake in food, and especially in drink; or must he carry about a load of fat and flabbiness all his life as a punishment for his sins. In this country too much is certainly eaten, especially too much meat. It is really surprising to see the amount of meat even children here can consume; and to the almost complete exclusion of vegetable and fruity foods. One of the results is the great number of supernaturally stout children one sees in public; as immense, and probably as lazy, as the Fat Boy in Pickwick. Not to speak of the short-winded old native ladies, who find such difficulty in climbing into tramcars; and who, after all, perhaps, only endeavor to cater to the tastes of husbands, like the King of Dahomey—who loves his wives in proportion to their weight.

M. J. K.

Buenos Aires,
August 13th 1887.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, July 16.

The great event of the week was the presentation to Mr Gladstone of the splendid souvenir subscribed for by the American readers of the 'New York World,' to the number of 10,689. The testimonial takes the form of a column of solid silver, standing three feet high, and weighing 900 ounces. It is surmounted by a bust of Mr Gladstone, and amongst its mottoes is one which indicates that the trophy is specially commemorative of his efforts to carry a Home Rule measure for Ireland. The character of the deputation which brought this rare and remarkable gift from American citizens is also noteworthy. It consisted of the Hon. E. Pulitzer, editor of the 'World,' the Hon. F. Belmont, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American House of Representatives; the Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston; Mr Richard M. Walters, Mr T. G. Crawford and Mr Chayne. The splendid gift was accompanied by an address which referred eloquently and at length to Mr Gladstone's great services in the cause of freedom, as well as to the esteem in which Irishmen, for whose country's emancipation he is labouring, are held in the United States because of the powerful help they had brought to it in its hours of trial. Mr Gladstone's speech in reply is one which has riveted universal attention. It is a speech which has stirred the bile of the landlord organs in such a way as it was never stirred before, chiefly because there is not a syllable of it that is not the strictest truth. He referred to the immense financial help given by the great American nation from time to time, and admitted with shame that it was owing to the failure of the English Government to do what any responsible government should do—namely, to save the people from famine—that these alms had been so largely sent. But the gall lies in the reference he made to Irish landlords and the outflow of gold from the Irish in America. 'There are no classes amongst us all,' he said, 'who have received your alms so largely and so freely as the landlords of Ireland, because by American alms, by the unsparing contributions of young men and young women who have crossed the ocean to find subsistence in America, their parents being detained by poverty and inability at home, the Irish people have been enabled to the extent of millions and millions to pay rents that would otherwise have been impossible for them to discharge.' These statements have roused the anger of the Tory press to a white heat, so that the comments they make on the speech are absolutely incoherent in their spite and maudlin frenzy.

A dinner is to be given on the 20th inst. to Mr Parnell and the Nationalist members by about eighty representatives of Liberal

English, Scotch, and Welsh constituencies, for the purpose of 'expressing their sympathy with the Irish people and their representatives at this trying period of their National history.'

An address from the women of England, signed by thirty-seven thousand persons, was presented to the Lady Mayoress of Dublin on Monday, expressing sympathy with the women of Ireland and a hope that Home Rule would be obtained. A deputation, consisting Miss Jane Cobden, Mrs C. E. Schwann, Mrs John Mills, Colonel Schwann, M.P., President of the National Reform Union, Mr E. C. Symonds, and Mr Phillips, Vice-President of the English Home Rule Association. The Lord Mayor, who accompanied the Lady Mayoress, said it was great encouragement to the people of Ireland to know that the women of England and Scotland were with them. The visitors were afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Mansion House.

The London correspondent of the 'Liverpool Daily Post' says: 'I hear that Mr Gladstone has been pressed to go to Ireland in the autumn and deliver a series of political speeches. His presence would strengthen the Nationalists in carrying on their movement within reasonable lines, and then the Chief Secretary would hardly dare to interfere with the Liberal leader. Whether Mr Gladstone is able to encounter the fatigues of an Irish campaign may be doubtful; and if he does not go to Ireland in the recess, his place will be taken by Mr John Morley or Sir W. Harcourt. There will be no difficulty in securing the assistance of a number of English and Scotch Radicals. Several of them have already placed their services at the disposal of Mr Parnell.'

The total number of emigrants who left Ireland during the half year, which ended on the 30th of June was 50,233. The corresponding number last year was 35,750, the increase in the depopulation being thus in the six months about 15,000 in round numbers.

Mr J. Spaight, J.P., President of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Co., and who on several occasions contested the city of Limerick in the Conservative interest, has received the 'honour' of knighthood.

The Kingston eviction campaign is expected to commence early next week. The tenants are determined to make a vigorous defence of their homes. For some days past the farmers of the surrounding country have been clearing off the produce of the farms marked for eviction, and the greatest energy has been displayed in defence of the tenants.

Through the lips of most unwilling witnesses Ireland has given the lie direct to her calumniators who are clamouring for coercion. Ireland is crimeless. Such is, indeed the confession that the calendars have extorted from the judges of Assize. Of the ten judges only one, and in one county of the thirty-two, has endeavoured to fight against the facts, and make vague, general denunciation take the place of a specific charge. The verdict of not guilty is the more emphatic that it is pronounced with such manifest reluctance.

Already the English public are beginning to realise that the Coercion Act, for whose safety the institutions they most venerated has been degraded, is an Act to promote crime, not to prevent it. The reluctant admission of the assize judges cannot fail to complete their education. 'If any man tells you,' said Mr Gladstone, 'that this is a bill for the suppression of crime, laugh in his face.' 'If any man tells you,' say the Judges, in still more emphatic language, 'that this is a bill for the suppression of crime, he lies in his throat.'

The 'Liberal Home Ruler' says that one of the most startling circumstances of the present electoral contests is that the Irish M.P.'s have become a great factor in English politics.

In corroboration of the truth of this statement, we may quote from a statement of Mr Bottomley, the Liberal candidate for Hornsey, on Friday night. He said that he was sorry that the parliamentary division of that evening had prevented an Irish M.P. from being present, but he could promise the electors that when the Paddington and Coventry elections were well over, the representatives from across the Channel would be present at the meetings in considerable numbers.

Sir John Pope Hennessy has won a complete and magnificent triumph over the conspiracy which sought to work his ruin. The quarrel between himself and Mr Clifford-Lloyd has at length been investigated, and the result is that the people's Governor goes back to the Mauritius, his character vindicated and his renown increased, while Mr Clifford-Lloyd goes off about his business to the back of God speed unless he comes back to Erin for a spell to lend a hand in administering the Coercion Act.

Mr William O'Brien M.P., speaking at a great meeting in Mitchelstown on Sunday, said he was delighted to observe the determination of the Kingston tenants. They were threatened with destruction on the estate, but with the aid of the Plan of Campaign they would fight as long as there was life in their bodies. He defied Balfour to use the Coercion Bill to suppress the National League or the Plan of Campaign. He alluded to the Convention called in Cork by the County members, and promised they would watch the landlords. Referring to the contemplated intention of the Government, he said they would act openly, and if they could not act openly they would act secretly. He solemnly assured them, from what he knew of the English people, that the day the Government signed the decree for the suppression of Irish liberty, that day they would be signing their death warrant.

The Ides of March—that is to say, the Twelfth of July celebrations—have come and gone, and only a policeman killed! Such is the record of this year of grace. All things considered, the anniversary passed off quietly enough. In Belfast, no doubt, the 'loyal' gentry, their wives, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, turned out in imposing force, and did everything they could to provoke a big riot. It was here that a gang of them set upon the aforementioned policeman, and did their level best to put him beyond all chance of promotion on this sublimity sphere, because he interfered with some of their Ulster chivalry in their pretty pastime of beating a Papish girl. They also made most praiseworthy attempts to impress upon the Catholic herd the advantages of a free and open bible, and the sublime principles of civil and religious liberty, by means of bludgeons, brickbats, and booing; but the police and military were too strong, and the attempt was only a limited success.

The 'Liverpool Catholic Times' says: 'The universal comment on the reception accorded to the Papal Envoy, Mgr. Ruffo-Scilla, who left our shores on Saturday, must be a repetition of the Border Minstrel's phrase, 'Old times have changed, old manners gone.' In his intercourse with the English people the Envoy met with no traces of the prejudice and bigotry which not many years ago were apparent in every phase of English society. As Mgr. Ruffo-Scilla gratefully acknowledges in his feeling letter to the Lord Mayor, all that was possible was done to make his sojourn in London pleasant. At Windsor Castle, where he slept and dined, the utmost kindness was manifested towards him. If report be true he was on Friday presented by the Queen with her photograph, and her Majesty requested his return. Twice his Excellency dined with Lord Salisbury, and each time met a distinguished company. The 'Times' itself had some friendly words to say of his mission, and even Mr Johnston was compelled to bear with its success in silent agony.'

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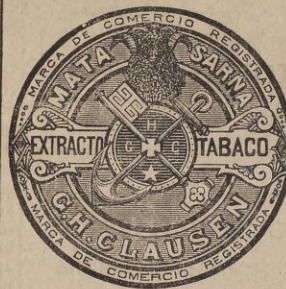
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TERMS.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887

Mr J B Holway of Arrecifes, writes to one of the papers to say that he has invented a shearing machine which will knock Australian inventions into a cocked hat (sic). We shall be glad to see Mr Holway's grand, champion patent, wool-gathering apparatus and cocked hat, manufacturer do practical work, but until then we must remain incredulous, as the many experiments of which we have heard in that line are like the experiments for squaring the circle—great cry and little wool, or as our Spanish friends say: 'Ir tras lana y volver trasquilado.'

It seems the banquet given to General Roca in Richmond was not as great a success as was at first supposed. Of the 300 guests invited only 100 put in an appearance. Mr Edward Baring presided, and toasted the Argentine Republic. The Argentine Minister Sr Dominguez responded to the toast. Mr Frank Parish read a biography of General Roca, written by Mr Parish himself, in which he did full justice and more to his talents as a general, a ruler and a statesman. A correspondent of 'La Nacion' says that the news of the revolution in Tucuman arrived while Mr Parish, amid the jingling of champagne glasses, was yet expatiating on the peace and prosperity secured by the Roca administration. After the banquet it is said that a free fight took place between the waiters and some of the guests. The cause of this strange finale of the feast is not assigned.

Schemes for the construction of great public works, presented without any previous consideration, and having no other object in view than to obtain guaranteed concessions, are still the order of the day. Amongst our modern speculators it is of no importance whether the works proposed will be a benefit to the public or not. They are apparently satisfied with a guarantee of five per cent., but they really obtain ten per cent. on their capital, by the simple experiment of doubling the amount of expenses. Besides this, hundreds of leagues of land become the property of the speculators, and they get a right to cut down woods and other similar advantages. In granting these concessions, the Government fall into a strange contradiction. They wish to sell the public

works belonging to the State in order to redeem their credit, and they take on themselves the responsibility of paying for public works executed by others.—'La Nacion.'

'El Nacional' advocates the rescission of the municipal ordinance which forbids smoking in tram-cars whilst there are ladies present. Our colleague says that a sense of propriety ought to be a sufficient restraint in such matters, and that all women are not ladies. Very true; but neither are all men gentlemen by birth and education, and if smoking is forbidden in the presence of the high-born lady while it is allowed in the presence of her sister in a more humble sphere of life then what has become of our vaunted democratic institutions? The mayors are censured because they apply the term lady to all of the female sex who enter the car; nevertheless we cannot see where the line of difference is to be drawn. Smoking is disagreeable to all persons who are not smokers themselves, and is objectionable to many men as well as well as women. The tram-cars being intended for the use of the public in general, and the space being very limited, smoking in them should be strictly forbidden, and the lovers of the weed should go elsewhere to indulge in their favourite luxury. In spite of the municipal decree they sometimes raise a cloud in the interior, and when called to order they stand in the passage and block up the way.

A London correspondent of 'El Diario' gave a most amusing description of an incident in the lobby of the House of Commons when Dr Tanner used profane language in addressing the Tory M.P., Mr Long. The correspondent is of opinion that if Mr Long were an Argentine he would have appealed to the arbitrament of the sword instead of bringing his grievance before the Honourable house. We rather think if he were a sensible man he would have passed by and taken no notice. Dr Tanner's offence consisted mainly in the indiscriminate use of the word 'condenado,' for he called the Tories, and among them Mr Long, a lot of 'tontos condenados.' He peremptorily ordered his interlocutor to hold his 'condenada lengua,' and finally assured him that he intended the expression of the vehement participle to be a 'condenado desaire.' The house was shocked at the recital of this conduct, and the doctor was 'condenado' to go to bed supperless, and to sit for seventeen minutes and twenty-five seconds on the stool of repentance. Mr Long, the plaintiff in the case, is, we presume, the same 'condenado tonto' who once brought an accusation of tyrannical proceedings against Mr Charles S Parnell, mistaking him for a person of the same surname, and was laughed out of the House of Commons as a bore and a blunderer.

The list of subscribers to the Cathedral of Longford will be closed on the 28th of this month, and the sum collected forwarded by the mail leaving here on the 1st of September. Anybody wishing to respond to the appeal of the holy Bishop of Ardagh will kindly send their donations to the Dean before that date.

Don Guillermo Matta, the new Chilean Minister has arrived here. In his own country he belonged to the radical or Anti-Catholic party, and he and his brother Don Antonio, who were long members of Congress, were known in Chili as the most fanatical opponents of everything Catholic. The writer was present in the old House of Congress in Santiago in the year '75 or '76 when a word from Don Guillermo gave rise to an extraordinary tumult. Don Belisario Pratt was President of the Chamber and Señor Matta Vice-President. A bill had just been passed by

the Deputies restricting the right of publication of papal briefs in the Republic, and as party spirit ran high there were cries of approval and disapproval in the gallery. Suddenly Señor Matta called out in a thundering voice: 'Orden, Señores, ante todo cuando se ha salvado la soberania nacional.' There were loud protests and shouts of 'abajo' and 'arriba.' Several deputies hurled angry epithets at the vice-chairman, and others harangued the people who rushed in among the Congressmen. The assembly after a short time broke up in the wildest confusion, but for several days the city of Santiago was in a state of excitement. Sr Matta prides himself on the Grecian cast of his olive features, and the luxuriance of his dark glossy hair, which as a favourite of the muses he lets grow to an extraordinary length, though in that particular he is surpassed by our own Guido Spano. When clad in the Spanish cloak he certainly presented a most remarkable figure—one which the statuary would like to copy. Sr Matta is the author of a collection of third-rate poems, some of which contain ribald jests about priests and nuns, and other insults against the religion venerated by ninety-nine in a hundred of his countrymen, which cannot be the emanation of a great mind.

A bill has been brought before the British Parliament to legalize the marriage contracts celebrated by the Rev. Arthur Potts in Antwerp during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883. If the bill be passed, as most likely it will, Langworthy's marriage will thereby become valid in law, and Mrs Langworthy can then proceed against the despicable scamp, whom she married, in any part of the world as his acknowledged wife. The pity is she ever did become the wife of the infamous man who, not content with slandering her, invents a vile slander against her sister, who left school in order to accompany Mrs Langworthy in her trip to Buenos Aires. Not a shadow of suspicion had ever fallen on this girl, who made every sacrifice on behalf of her unfortunate sister, until the Anglo-Argentine or rather Turkish nabob disgorged from the receptacles of his corrupted heart his venom against her in an Argentine paper. Fortunately, Langworthy has sunk so low in the estimation of the world that no man will believe him. He has been frequently convicted of deliberate lies by the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and his last lie is the basest of all.

We beg to thank our esteemed correspondent M. J. K. for his excellent article on diet which we publish in another page, and on which we hope our readers will carefully meditate. The salutary lessons given therein may be the means of saving many a life. Dwellers in the camp should study especially the maxims laid down by M. J. K., as living far from town they have little opportunity of receiving medical advice in times of sickness and danger. 'Prevention is better than cure,' and when certain doctors are invited from the city to the camp they send in an enormous bill. We have heard of cases where the doctor's bill amounted to a little fortune, which little fortune was nearly all the patient possessed.

The filthy caricature known as 'Don Quixote,' had a most abominable picture this week in which Don Carlos and Catholic institutions were grossly ridiculed. And these obscene daubs are shown in the shop windows as if they were works of art, and the authorities allow such a nuisance to be obtruded on the public gaze!

The Intendant of Flores is asking the municipality of that place to give \$20,000 yearly as a subsidy for the local theatre. This

functionary reminds us of the Mayor of Dublin who

Out of his bounty
Built a bridge
At the expense of the county.

One half the money of this city is given for theatricals, and the contagion is now spreading to the outside. Last year the lotteries were the rage, now it is the foot-lights and the 'dance Micabre.' Well might Shakespeare say, 'All the world's a stage.'

ORDINATION.

The Passionist Fathers hereby notify all the English-speaking Catholics that his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Buenos Aires, has kindly consented to confer the Sacred Order of Deaconship on FF. Andrew and Adrian, in their own Chapel, at Calle Caridad. The ceremony will take place on the last Sunday of August, at 9 o'clock a.m.

BEDOUINISM.

It is the boast of our people who have settled in South America, that they brought with them the principles of a pure and enlightened civilization, and have striven not in vain to engraft them on the original stock. They came here with a full sense of the duties they owe to God, to themselves, and to their neighbour, and if they have had many difficulties to contend with they have been rewarded with numerous triumphs and have achieved a fair name among a people to whom they were total strangers in language, customs and race, though not in religion. Many, too, of our people were quick to perceive the better features in the native character, and have learned to imitate them in what is laudable, thus, like wise men, adapting themselves to circumstances, 'searching all things,' in the words of the sacred writer, and 'holding fast to what is good.' But there are some few, and we thank God they are few, who have reversed this code of wisdom and justice, who have, as it were, proved renegades to the maxims which they drank in at their mother's breast, and which their ancestors suffered the gibbet and the rack sooner than relinquish. Such men unfortunately are sometimes to be met with in this free land. You see them strutting through the camp with a bastard gauchito air, speaking a half intelligible Spanish dialect, dressed in a national costume, and armed in full panoply. These men will ridicule the simple ways of their parents, and when occasion presents itself will point the finger of scorn and ridicule at the Catholic priest. They boast of having no connection with Irishmen, though their face and accent betray their origin. Speaking no language correctly, they are a disgrace to the country of their fathers, and are despised by the honourable native. They are like Ishmael in the desert, their hand against every man, and every man's hand against theirs. The descendants of Ishmael became the Bedouins of the desert, and waged war on the chosen people of God; so some of those amongst us, from whom better things might be expected, renounce the laws of God and civilization and take to the ways of Bedouins. If there is any principle more firmly inculcated than another amongst Irishmen of all creeds and classes, it is that one should not use a sharp weapon or firearms against his fellow-man, unless in cases of great pressure, danger and extreme necessity; yet we have heard of some who have forgotten this salutary rule, and go about in open day with facon and loaded pistols. This practice is natural enough in the gauchito, for he has known nothing better, and in times now gone by the carrying of arms was necessary for the protection of life; but to-day life and property are sufficiently secure throughout the province, and it is very seldom a case occurs when a resort to arms is justifiable. If, however, a man

feels that there is real danger to his person, let him go armed by all means, but there is no reason why it should under any circumstances be done ostentatiously.

Whilst on this subject we would like to refer to another practice which is common enough in this country, that of dealing out harsh treatment to domestic servants in the camp. The 'Herald,' in an article published expressly for the information of foreigners, said last week:

'In the camp shepherds, stockmen, and peons have the ground to sleep on, unless they have a cot or bed, and many do sleep on a sheepskin thrown on the ground, a bench, or table.'

We do not at all mean to say that any of our people treat their peons or servants in this way. But whoever they may be, it is difficult to hold a high opinion of those who would act in such an unfeeling and unchristian manner towards those who are dependent on them. The Levitical law provided for the comfort of the servants, and laid down special ordinances in their behalf; and not only the servant, but even the beast that laboured for man was protected against cruelty. In Ireland, as all know, a faithful servant is regarded as a member of the family, and treated as such. Those who on coming here should deviate from that custom are leaving the best and most beautiful traits of their ancestors to adopt the very worst of native ways. Nor is it any justifiable excuse for housekeepers to say that they themselves were treated thus on immigrating to this country. Their sufferings, whatever they might have been, should rather teach them to act humanely to others instead of following the evil example given them. The man who has learned the ways of civilization and substitutes for them the ways of barbarism for the sake of a paltry advantage is not a worthy member of society. He quenches the light of truth and justice which was given him and, whilst enjoying all the advantages which wealth and prosperity can afford in an enlightened age, he hardens his heart against his less prosperous neighbour, who has a double claim on his kindness and charity.

'THE LAND SHALL NOT BE SOLD FOR EVER.'

The following article is taken from a North American paper, but the subject of which it treats and the truths it unfolds are so applicable to our own country, that we have no hesitation in publishing it. Let the reader substitute the Argentine Republic for the United States, and Alvears, Anchorenas, etc., for Vanderbilts, and the facts come home to ourselves.

Rev. Mr Rollinson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rathway, N.J., recently preached the fourth of a course of lectures on social subjects, his topic being 'Land Monopoly.' His text was Lev. xxv. 23, 'The land shall not be sold for ever; for the land is mine.'

'It may be safely assumed,' said the preacher, 'that a law enacted by God must be wise, righteous and beneficent, and that any antagonistic law would possess opposite characteristics. The passage read announces a law of perpetual authority, which stands unchanged in the only civil code which ever has been clothed with divine sanction. By all believers it is acknowledged to be a law given by infinite wisdom for the well-being of a nation specially favoured. Yet the nations of modern Christendom—our own among them—have by antagonistic statutes practically nullified this law of God and placed their fallible and selfish judgments in opposition to the wisdom of the Most High, with the disastrous results which might be expected.'

It cannot be denied that the present generation is confronted by the startling fact that the surface of the earth is rapidly passing into the hands of a limited number of its inhabitants, and that existing law gives to them the absolute control of the

land they possess, with all that it contains of mineral or other forms of wealth, and that by these laws the natural rights of any other than this limited class to the use of the earth or any of its resources is practically denied.

The frivolous foundation on which is based a claim so stupendous in its magnitude and the results is evident the moment the existing titles to private ownership of land are traced back to their origin when almost invariably the assumed right is found to be derived from original seizure by the hand of power. An example of this was given in the grant to the Duke of York, by the King, of the whole land now comprised in the state of New Jersey, on which grant, made without a shadow of right, it is probable that the validity of every land title in the state depends. And what is true here, is, in the main, true everywhere.

The speaker drew attention to the rapid and constantly increasing monopolization of the land in this country, the immense tracts that have been bought for speculative purposes by British noblemen and foreign syndicates; tracts which already aggregate more than twenty millions of acres, and which are constantly being increased. Attention was called to the immense government grants to railroad corporations; to the vast tracts owned by private speculators and purchased as investments by the growing class of millionaires; to the extensive cattle ranges of the far west and to the rapid increase of grain farms numbering thousands of acres each, so that the time cannot be far distant when the whole of the great public domain once held in trust for the people will have passed into the hands of a limited number, who will be virtually lords of the land.

Already one seeking a homestead on the public lands must go nearly two thousand miles from the seaboard in search of it, and perhaps then seek in vain for a desirable spot. Even under the shadow of the Colorado mountains all land capable of cultivation is becoming absorbed, while in that portion where irrigation is needed to produce crops, the water as well as the land has been monopolized. There the unfortunate immigrant, after having bought a right to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow from the monopolist of land, finds himself compelled to pay a heavy tribute yearly to the monopolists of the water, who have seized the sources of supply, turned the streams from their natural channels into artificial 'ditches,' and exact for their use prices so extortionate as to swell the dividends of those corporations to eighty, ninety and one hundred per cent. annually on the capital invested. Of the millions of acres of public land yet remaining, large portions are included in the great American desert; in the barren alkali lands; in tracts too mountainous and sterile for cultivation; and comparatively little remains outside of the Indian reservations and the tracts set aside for railroad selections, that is sufficiently inviting to tempt speculative investment.

Considering this condition of the land into which by the will of God we have been brought, can one turn to the Holy Scriptures and read a declaration such as that made in the text: 'The land shall not be sold for ever; for the land is mine; or can he read that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; and that 'the earth hath he given to the children of men,' without having forced on him the conviction that the beneficent purposes of God are being set at naught and frustrated by the greed and selfishness of those whose grasping avarice and lust of power prompt them to appropriate what the Father of all made for the equal use and benefit of all?

Is it possible for anyone to believe that the merciful Creator made the earth that greed and avarice might seize on its best portions, and through their possession enable the idlers to revel in luxury on the fruits of the poor man's toil? Has God given

any generation of men the right to disinherit their successors to the very end of time, and in doing this deny that 'the earth hath he given to the children of men?' No! What the creator did was the reverse of this. His law, immutable as Himself, is announced in my text: 'The land shall not be sold for ever; it is Mine, and ye are strangers and sojourners with Me.' To generation after generation, as they should come and go, the right to the use of the land—that only—was given, while the creator of the land kept and still keeps the ownership in His own possession. 'The land is mine,' saith the Lord.

If I am told that this divine law of land was given to the Jews only; I reply that so the moral law of the ten commandments was given to the Jews only; both laws, that of life and that of land, were given by the same God and are invested with equal authority. What was good and right and just for a Jew is good and right and just for a Christian also. If I am told, as I may be, that the moral law is binding on all men because of its nature, I reply that the same is true of God's law of land. It is so eminently wise, and, in the nature of things, so just, as to have commanded the assent of the clearest thinkers of the world. Mr John Stuart Mill, whose reputation as a political economist is world-wide, says: 'The land of every country belongs to the people of that country. Thomas Jefferson said: 'It is a self-evident truth that the land belongs in usufruct to the living.' Herbert Spencer, confessedly among the profoundest thinkers of the age, says: 'Equity does not permit private property in land.' For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the property of an individual, then all the earth's surface may be so held. 'The world,' he says, 'is God's bequest to mankind. All men are joint heirs to it.' In saying this, the first thinker of the age tells us that pure reason vindicates the dictum of revelation by leading up to the very statement made in our text—the land belongs to the Creator, who gives the 'use of it' to the creatures he places on it, as in their successive generations they come and go, and to no generation has he given the right, nor can they in any other way have gained the right, to so dispossess the generations to succeed them as that a limited number of mankind may claim to own the planet on which all must live, and from which the distressed must derive food, water, raiment and shelter. Yet he who, to-day, reading in God's word, the declaration that the earth and its fullness—its ample resources—is the Lord's, should turn from the sacred oracles to human laws, would find himself confronted with what men esteem as a higher scripture—yet a man-made one—which dominates the Inspired Word and gives the 'earth and the fullness thereof' into the hands of a single class, disinheriting all others.

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION.

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

P. J. O'SHEA,
Secretary.

SELECTED POETRY

The Irish Peasant Girl

She lived beside the Anner,
At the foot of Slievenaman,
A gentle peasant girl,
With mild eyes like the dawn;
Her lips were dewy rose-buds;
Her teeth of pearl rare;
And a snow-drift 'neath a beechen bough
Her neck and nut-brown hair.

How pleasant 't was to meet her
On Sunday, when the bell
Was filling with its mellow tones
Lone wood and grassy dell!
And when at eve young maidens
Strayed the river banks along,
'The widow's brown hair'd daughter
Was loveliest of the throng.

Oh brave, brave Irish girls—
We well may call you brave—
Sure the least of all your perils
Is the stormy ocean wave.
When you leave your quiet valleys,
And cross the Atlantic foam,
To hoard your hard-won earnings,
For the helpless ones at home.

'Write word to my dear mother—
Say we'll meet with God above;
And tell my little brothers
I send them all my love;
May the angels ever guard them,
Is their dying sister's prayer—
And folded in the letter
Was a braid of nut-brown hair.

Ah, cold and well-nigh callous
This weary heart has grown
For thy hapless fate, dear Ireland,
And for sorrows of my own;
Yet a tear my eye will moisten
When by Anner side I stray,
For the lily of 'the Mountain foot'
That withered far away.

CHARLES KICKHAM.

GENERAL ITEMS

The Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was celebrated this year with more than ordinary splendor in the town of South Barracas. The principal streets were decked out with the flags of nearly every nation, and from the various balconies were displayed rich damask hangings. High Mass commenced at 11 o'clock, the Dean being celebrant. The sermon was preached by Padre Jordan, and the Archbishop presided, assisted by the Provisor, Canon Espinosa. A special choir from the city, under the direction of the organist of the Cathedral, was engaged for the occasion. After the Mass, which terminated about 2 o'clock, a magnificent and recherché repast was served in the house of the parish priest, Dr Perez Millan. At 6.30 p.m. solemn vespers were chanted, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given by the Archbishop. Fireworks took place at 8 o'clock, and continued for fully an hour. Fully 25,000 people took part in the celebration of the feast. We heartily congratulate the worthy P. P. and Honorary Canon of the Metropolitan, Dr Perez Milan, and the active Municipality, on the success and splendor of the feast.

The tenor Massini took his benefit in the opera 'Lucrezia Borgia' at the Colon on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded, not a single seat being unoccupied. The enthusiasm of the audience was beyond belief, and the fortunate beneficiary received several ovations. He received something more substantial still in the form of numerous valuable gifts. Amongst them were a pearl brooch from Dr Juarez Celman, a brooch with pearls and emeralds from Don Carlos Alvear, another with brilliants from Don Julian Martinez, and an immense number of rings, cigar cases, gold pens, etc., from different admirers. Ferrari himself presented him with jewels worth \$4000.

A cheap edition of T. P. O'Connor's unrivalled work, 'The Parnell Movement,' is now published and is sold in Ireland for one shilling. We paid \$9 for a copy of the first edition in this city not very long ago.

Mr Houston, owner of the Houston line of steamers, has proposed to the Government to establish a new line of steamers to run between New York and Buenos Aires, making the passage in 18 days. The same gentleman has presented a project of establishing a fast line of 10 steamers to run between the northern countries of Europe and this Republic, and of 4 lighters of a thousand tons each for traffic on the Parana and Uruguay. He only asks a guarantee of five per cent. on the outlay.

The Government have resolved to place vessels coming from the ports of Italy and Chili in quarantine.

A 'dueño de casa' was recently summoned before the J.P. of Tandil for keeping up a dance in his house during two entire days in consequence of the death of an infant child. In the evidence it was proved that the 'angelito' was asked by one of the neighbours in order that he also might have a celebration before the body was buried. This barbaric

custom of dancing and festivity on the death of a child is very common among the inhabitants of the upper provinces.

The national transport Villarino arrived at Birkenhead after a voyage of one month and four days. Captain Spurr telegraphs that her repairs will cost £14000.

The Attorney-general has reported strongly in favor of returning to Messrs Llavallol the land in Santa Fe which was adjudicated to the government, they being willing to pay their debt to the government with compound interest and costs.

The Municipal Intendant wants 20 million dollars to build boulevards, etc., in the city, and he proposes to obtain it by issuing municipal bonds, the interest and amortisation of the same not to exceed together 7 olo, but either the interest or the amortisation is to be paid in the form of prizes drawn quarterly. If the interest be paid in this way the amortisation is not to exceed one olo, but if the amortisation fund forms the subject of the lottery it is to be 3 or 4 olo.

The municipality of Chivilcoy has passed an ordinance prohibiting cockfights, 'cinchada' or other games involving cruelty to animals. It also forbids the working of sick, weak or lame animals and making sound animals draw weights beyond their strength, and generally it is prohibited to ill-treat animals of any kind. Penalties of fines or imprisonment will be inflicted for breaches of this humane ordinance, which we should like to see copied by every municipality in the province.

The President of the National Bank has received a telegram from Mendoza announcing that a man named Wood, who is supposed to be one of the burglars who recently attacked the bank in Bahia Blanca, was captured in the district of Tumayan. He had on his person over \$12000 national paper money.

Messrs Castex and Co propose to construct two lines of railway, one from Villa Maria to Bahia Blanca and the other from Buenos Aires or 9 de Julio to San Rafael.

Smallpox is said to be spreading in an alarming manner in Rojas.

A submarine cable is to be laid across the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver to Australia. This is a great undertaking; but it will be of immense value to commerce. It is to be hoped that the work will soon be begun. No thorough survey has yet been made of the route the cable will follow. A portion at least of the ocean bed is of a volcanic nature and is more or less mountainous. Whether this will tend to increase the cost of laying the cable or the expense of keeping it in repair has yet to be found out. It is estimated to cost 10 million dollars but this may be greatly increased when a survey makes known the character of the bed of the Pacific.

In Tuesday's session of the Senate a petition was received from agents of ocean steamers asking for the rejection of the bill relating to the guarantee asked for by Mr R P Houston. The E P was also authorised to spend \$25000 in sending troops to Cordoba to attend the ceremony of unveiling the statue of General Jose M Paz. The treaty of extradition with Belgium was approved. The Central Argentine Railway Company was authorised to construct a line from Cañada de Gomez to the point called Las Yervas in the province of Santa Fe, and thence towards Concepcion del Tio or Mar Chiquita in the province of Cordoba.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the rooms of the English Literary Society by Professor G Ryan on the architecture of the mind.

There were secular celebrations and processions in Montevideo this week in honor of Ortiz who shot Santos. Ortiz having committed suicide the clergy refused to take part in the celebrations.

Advices from New York state

that Mrs Henry Beecher Stowe, author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is not expected to survive her present illness.

The Maximo Paz arcade was opened by the directors of the Banco Constructor at La Plata on Sunday. There was the usual supply of speeches congratulating and champagne-drinking.

The census of buildings in the city was taken on this week. Each occupant of a house was ordered to fill up the blank space in a paper which contained a large number of questions. Police officers collected the papers on Wednesday and we shall soon learn the sum of the different figures sent in.

Our young countrymen Mr Alfred Wyse of Waterford and Mr John Fox, son of Mr James Fox of Capilla del Señor, have purchased of Mr Hawkins the interest in Short's Bar in the calle Piedad. They are prepared to supply refreshments of superior class at the cheapest rates at all hours and hope they will receive the patronage of their countrymen.

On Sunday morning the prisoners of the central department of police, about 180 in number, broke out into mutiny when their breakfast was being served out to them. They threw the food away, crying out that it was not fit to be eaten. They then attacked the guards who shouted for help, which came at once. The police and firemen were obliged to use their swords in order to suppress the disturbance, and several of the prisoners were seriously wounded. It appears that the prisoners had good cause to complain not only of their food but their lodging, both being as they said unfit for dogs. The Chief of Police on the same day released 35 of the prisoners.

A meeting of steam packet agents was held on Saturday to concert measures for opposing Mr Houston's scheme for two new lines of steamers. There were present Messrs Christophersen (in the chair) H L Green, Matthey, T S Boadle, Sattler, J and C Lavarello, Delino, Tomkinson, Maumus, Meyn, Casenave and Gargao. Also Mr Johnston the agent of the Houston line. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to instruct Dr Lucio V Lopez to present a petition to Congress in opposition to the scheme.

An anonymous letter was received by Mrs Juarez, wife of President Juarez, this week, announcing that Dr Pellegrini, the Minister of War and somebody else had conspired to carry off her husband and confine him in some secret place. Others say the letter disclosed a plot to murder Dr Juarez. The letter is said to have been written by the wife of an important political personage. Most probably she is laboring under some hallucination of mind, or the whole thing is a stupid hoax.

Horseraces were held for the first time at Belgrano on Sunday and Monday. The attendance on both days was very large though the turf was far from being of the desirable degree of elasticity. The President of the Republic and Don Carlos de Bourbon were present at the Sunday races. The first race was won by Pico's Mississippi; also ran Luis Chico's Angelus and stud Lujan's Vanguardia. Escocas had no opponent in the second race, and the third which was the crack race of the day (prize \$4000) was won by Casey bro's beautiful mare Condessa, also ran Kingsclerk, Lenape, Juvenila, San Martin, Huerfano, Margarita, Franke and Orphe. Amare's Ulises was victor in the fourth and last contest.

On Monday Casey's Condessa again carried off the prize in the first race against Perdita and Ofelea, and this was followed up by another victory for Coronel, also belonging to Messrs Casey. Luis Chico's Lenape was the winner in the third and Casal's Mazarin in the fourth and last race.

Santos's wife and family arrived here on Monday, which is a sign that his most illustrious

highness is going to settle down permanently amongst us.

Mr Cassels has made a most favorable proposal for lighting plaza Mayo with the Brush electric light.

The municipal area by the arrangement of 1881 comprised 2610 cuadras or 11000 acres English, and the population was then 31 persons per acre, as compared with 48 in London and 98 in Paris. According to the new extension it will be as follows:

	Cuadras	Acres	Population
Bs. Aires	2610	11000	400000
Flores	6400	27000	25000
Belgrano	3000	13000	12000
Total	12010	41000	437000

Every day new samples of the dishonest administration of ex-governor D'Amico are coming to light. Here is a case in point. Dr Fernandez asked for and obtained the right to purchase from the Provincial Government two quintas at Tolosa, but it turned out that they belonged to D. Leonardo Pereyra, and therefore an order was made to allot to Dr Fernandez free lands of equal extent, and on 12th August 1886, the allotment was made to him out of the land reserved for markets. He paid \$477 for the land, and, three weeks afterwards, resold it for \$19,000!

Mr Frank Parish has resigned from the London board of directors of the Central Argentine Railway, and Mr Batten of the Ensenada board was elected to that board and is chairman. He will soon visit the River Plate again on railway business, when there will be an awakening among the sleepers.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

MENDOZA.

Mr Clark's party arrived here on the 10th, and went at once to San Juan. They return in a few days, and will inspect the line to Chile. The party consists of Drs Albarracin, Zeballos, Quesada, Bilbao, Sarmiento, Chavarría and others.

SAN LUIS.

The E. P. has approved the tracing of the line dividing the Province of Cordoba from that of San Luis, from Lomita to the 35th parallel.

The West Argentine Mining Company which recently purchased Mr Napp's San Francisco concession for \$30,000 has asked for time to commence the works. A model market is to be constructed at a cost of \$100,000.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Aug 17.

Santos has informed Sr Dias that, as he is considered a danger to the peace of the Oriental Republic, he intends to remain in the Argentine Republic.

SUMMARY

OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, July 16.

At a largely attended convention of delegates from the National League branches in Cork, Mr W. O'Brien, M.P., presided, and there were present all the county members in addition to Mr J. Dillon and Mr Condon, M.P., and about 150 priests. Resolutions were adopted declaring the resolve of those present, in face of the Crimes Act, to exercise the right of combination, and to let no consideration of suffering stand between them and the duty they owed to the depressed tenantry of the country by aiding them morally and materially by every means in their power. It was resolved to collect funds in support of evicted tenants.

PARNELL AS A LEADER

Races have an evolution more appreciable than that of species. The struggle for existence finds in the Irish race a palpable example. Moral purity and physical strength have carried it through ages of resistance under which an immoral or feeble people would have disappeared. The face development shows the highest type in the character of Parnell. The intellectual traits which control him are those made inevitable by a race struggle against superior physical odds. Composure, patience, and wariness have succeeded impetuosity, main-daring, and wasted valor. At the same time there is not a noble trait of the past of his people which is not preserved in him. Whoever saw his bare head accepting alms for his suffering country saw a man who would seize the sword with joy were the sword the weapon with which to conquer his country's freedom. Nor has he long martyrdom failed to accept his blood. The famines, the massacres, the coercions, the exile of millions burning with a sense of wrong which can expire only with life, has made it impossible that all Irishmen shall possess his calmness. He will not depart a hair's breadth from the constitutional methods to which he is pledged. But as sublimely as ever martyr stood at the stake, he has remained silent when England has demanded that he shall denounce her victims, whose extreme views are the natural result of her centuries of brutal oppression.

That man is the greatest who most sagaciously applies available means to desired ends. Parnell may not be a Napoleon, but he will never lead an army to Moscow in midwinter. He stands today the representative of a people resolved to recover national independence. He has nearly succeeded. The sympathy and admiration of all generous men and the love of his race surround and sustain him.—The "North American Review."

ASUNCION

Asuncion is built on very undulating ground; in some streets an inclination of 10 or 12 metres is found in a distance of 300. The squares are about 80 metres, the soil is composed of heavy red sand.

The magnificent palace that Lopez was building and which was almost finished before the war, is in ruins—roofs, doors and windows have all been gradually abstracted. It is a beautiful structure, and it is a great satisfaction to know that the government has lately sanctioned a bill giving 150,000 dollars to repair it. The Pantheon of Lopez, built after the style of that of Napoleon I in the Invalides in Paris, is likewise a splendid ruin. Another interesting ruin is the theatre, the plan of which is taken from the Scala in Milan.

The Recoleta is one of the great "paseos" of the Asuncion. It is a lovely place, at about an hour's ride from the city in the tramcars; there is a good hotel, where there is always a good breakfast or dinner to be had. Another place of resort is the "Cancha," an old residence of Mrs. Lynch, and built on one of the most interesting sites one can imagine. It is opposite Dr. Stewart's splendid quinta. The "Cancha" is a great place for amusement, and also for dinner parties. It is lighted by electricity.

All around Asuncion one finds millions of coffee plants, and the berries are allowed to be lost for want of laborers; the people gather what they require for their own use and no more. The coffee is of fine quality.

The market is a wonderful sight in the early morning. You can sometimes see as many as 500 women, all dressed in white, the national "tipoy," most of them having walked 2 or 3 leagues to sell probably 20 or 30 cents' worth of their humble stores.

General Escobar, the actual President, is an old veteran full

of reminiscences of the war in the shape of honorable scars. He is a good, simple-minded man, and thoroughly honest. He does his best to aid the commissioners sent to receive the 500 leagues of land. General Caballero is a good man, too; also quite simple and straightforward. He is THE MAN in Paraguay, and carries an immense amount of opinion with him.—From a correspondent of the Rosario "Observer."

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

Received from Mr Thomas Wheeler, August 9th 1887, collected by Mr Thomas J Kehoe, San Pedro:

	\$ m p n
J Kehoe, T Nally, G Quinn, A Nally, J McDonnell, Mrs Brennan Mrs Feenan, Miss M M Kehoe, —2 \$ each.....	16.00
J F Corry, D Murphy, C Seery, J Young, Wm Derwin, P O'Reardon, J Griffin, T O'Toole, H O'Toole, CM Young, T J Kehoe, R H Y, J Doyle, M Brennan, R Bannon, A Egan, M Carmody, F E Kehoe (Ramallo), M Dooner (Ramallo), Three Brothers, Mrs Clockesey, Mrs F J Kehoe, Mrs Rochford, Mrs C M Young, Mrs D Clockesey, Miss Mary A Casey, Miss E Casey, Miss A Dalton—1 \$ each	28.00
Miss Mary Griffin, Miss Ellen Griffin, Mrs J Fahy, G Kehoe, A Friend, T O'Donohue, M Griffin, M Haugh—0.50 \$ each	4.00
C Sullivan—0.70 \$	0.70
Total	48.70

San Pedro, April 24th, 1887.

—o—

Collected by Mr Thomas Wheeler, San Pedro for the Irish Orphanage:

	\$ m p n
Thomas Wheeler	20.00
John Scally	1.00
Thomas Farrell	1.00
Pablo Gill	1.00
Patricio York	1.00
Michael Devitt	0.50
Michael Kennedy	1.00
Patrick Quinn	1.00
Mrs Thomas Norman ..	1.00
Total	27.50

Rioabamba, August 9th 1887.

THE LABORS OF EDITORS

The labors of editors may claim some indulgence from the circumstances in which they are performed. Whatever may be the cares and calls of business or company, the disease or languor or anxieties which compress the mind and body of the writer, his task must be finished on the appointed day and by a certain hour. There can be no delay, no waiting for a more propitious season for composition. Tolls of this kind are far more exhausting than those of a sedentary nature.

Mr Madden says: "The compulsory toil of a periodical composition has a greater influence on the health than voluntary labors for a far greater amount." This opinion is corroborated by an observation of Dr Johnson, no mean authority on any subject connected with literature or its history. He that condemns himself to compose on a stated day will often bring to his task an attention dissipated, a memory embarrassed, a mind distracted with anxieties, a body languishing with disease; he will labor on a barren topic till it is too late to change it; for in the ardor of his invention his thoughts become diffused into a wild exuberance, which the pressing hour of publication cannot suffer judgment to examine or reduce.

There is no labor more destructive to health than that of

periodical literature, and in no species of mental application, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt. The readers of those light articles which appear to cost so little labor in the various publications of the day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the service of their literary taste.

COST OF MANUFACTURING A BOOK

The 'American Stationer' gives the following figures, showing the cost of manufacturing a book:

"Now if we wish to make a handsome 12mo volume, say of 400 pages, well printed, well bound, and on good paper, and to sell 'retail price' at \$1.50, what figures do we have? First here is the cost of the plates, say \$350. If 5000 copies of the book are sold the cost of the plates for each volume is 7 cents. The cost of manufacturing, binding, etc., will be about 40 cents. To this cost of manufacturing there ought to be added a commission for the publisher's experience, his plant, advertising, etc., of 20 ojs on the selling price; then comes the author's royalty, 10 ojs on the 'retail price.' The retail price being \$1.50, the price to the trade is 90 cents, a discount of 40 ojs being allowed at the very least. We have then these figures per copy on an edition of 5000: Plates 7 cents, manufacturing, etc., 40 cents, commission, 20 ojs on trade price at 90 cents, 18 cents, author's royalty 15 cents, total 80 cents—leaving the publisher 10 cents profit. If, however, the book sells only to the extent of 1000 copies, the cost of the plates is 35 cents per copy instead of 7, and the result is a loss of 18 cents a copy to the publisher, who has nothing to show but a pile of metal good only for the foundry. This estimate is for a first-class, well made book, not fiction. If we take a \$1.50 novel we may pay down: Plates 7 cents, paper 3 cents, presswork 6 cents, binding 15 cents, advertising 45 cents, royalty 15 cents, total 61 cents; but the trade generally obtain on fiction at least 40 ojs and 10 ojs—that is, they pay for the book 81 cents. The publisher in this case gets 20 cents profit if his sales reach 5000 copies, or makes a loss of 2 cents a copy if only 1000 copies are sold. The difference in the publisher's profit between this and the preceding case arises from the greater risk in the latter. We do not think we are very wide of the mark if we say that for every \$1.50 novel that passes 5000 copies ten fail to reach 1000.

HOME HEROES AND HEROINES

The heroisms of private life, the slow, unchronicled martyrdoms of the heart, who shall remember? Greater than any knightly dragon slayer of old is the man who overcomes his passions, sets his foot upon them and stands serene and strong in virtue. Grandeur than Zenobia is the woman who struggles with herself and conquers. The young man, ardent and tender, who turns from the dear love of woman and buries deep in his heart the sweet instinct of paterfamilias, to devote himself to the care and support of aged parents or an invalid sister, and whose life is a long sacrifice and manly cheerfulness and majestic spirit is a hero of the rarest type—the type of Charles Lamb. I have known but two such.

The young woman who resolutely stays with father and mother in the old home, while brothers and sisters go forth to happy homes of their own; who cheerfully lays on the altar of filial duty that costliest of human sacrifices, the joy of loving and being loved—she is a heroine. I have known many such.

The husband who goes home from everyday routine and the perplexing cares of business with cheerful smile and a lov-

ing word to his invalid wife; who brings not against her the grievous sin of a long sickness, and reproaches her not for the cost and discomfort thereof; who sees in her languid eyes something dearer than girlish laughter in the sad face and faded cheeks that blossom into smiles and even blushes at his coming, something lovelier than the old-time spring roses—he is a hero. I think I know one such.

The wife who bears her part in the burden of life—even though it be the larger part—bravely, cheerfully, never dreaming that she is a heroine, much less a martyr; who bears with the faults of a husband not altogether congenial with loving patience and a large charity, and with noble decision hiding them from the world; who makes no confidants and asks no confidence; who refrains from brooding over shortcomings in sympathy and sentiment; who does not build high tragedy sorrows on the inevitable, nor feel an earthquake in every family jar; who sees her husband united with herself indissolubly and eternally in their children—she, the wife in very truth, in the inward as in the outward, is a heroine, though of rather an unfashionable type.—Grace Greenwood, in the "Catholic Sentinel."

DOMESTIC

MEDICAL VIRTUES OF ONIONS

A mother writes: "Once a week invariably, and it was generally when we had cold meat minced, I give the children a dinner which was hailed with delight and looked forward to; this was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not that they were taking the best of medicine for expelling what most children suffer from—worms. Mine were kept free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but chives also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this reason they had tufts of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who told me to eat boiled onions as a specific for a cold in the chest. He did not know at the time till I told him that they were good for anything else."

The above appeared in the Lancaster "New Era," and having fallen under the eye of an experienced physician of that county, he writes as follows:

"The above ought to be published in letters of gold, and hung up beside the table, so that the children should read it and remind their parents that no family ought to be without onions the whole year round. Plant old onions in autumn, and they will come up at least three weeks earlier in the spring than by spring planting. Give children of all ages a few of them raw, as soon as they are fit to be eaten; do not miss treating them with a mess of raw onions three or four times a week. When they get too large or strong to be eaten raw, then boil or roast them. During unhealthy seasons, when diphtheria and like contagious diseases prevail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a week. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic beyond description. Further, I challenge the medical fraternity, or any mother, to point out a place where children have died from diphtheria or scarletina angina, etc., where onions were freely eaten."

HOW TO BE HAPPY

Keep your temper. Practice strict temperance. Never be in an unfeeling hurry. Persevere against discouragement. Rise early and be an economist of time. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Manner is something with everybody, and everything

with some. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Be punctual and methodical in business and never procrastinate. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Oftentimes the blackness which we see in others is only our own shadow. Live within your income; be ever saving; avoid as much as possible either borrowing or lending money.

WIT AND HUMOR

Nature would make a good editor. Nothing in the universe ever gets crowded out for want of space.

"You can't play on me," said the piano to the amateur who broke down on a difficult piece of music.

The number of women who really care to vote is about equal to the number of men who like to put the baby to sleep.

Don't be so economical as the man who used an oilcloth handkerchief in hot weather because it washed so easily.

The Latest Style in Dudes.—We note a slight change in the new spring style of dude. His head is shaped still more like a five-cent loaf of bread, and his legs are a trifle more bowed than last year. This feature in the change of style seems to be superfluous and unnecessary, but we presume it is all right. At any rate we do not propose to rail against the decrees of fashion. The newest dude carries his cane at an angle of forty-five degrees, suspended airily between his thumb and finger. The cane is occasionally changed from one hand to the other so as not to make the dude lop-sided. The dude's pants are larger this year than formerly, or else the dude himself is shrinking, we are not certain which it is.

A picture dealer announced in an Irish journal that he had a representation of 'Death as large as Life.'

"Pa, Mr De Sweet wants me to share his lot." "Where is it?" "Within the two mile limit, fifty-three feet east front." "Bless you, my children."

Isn't it queer that when a man addresses you by saying 'Say,' he wants you not to say anything, but to keep still so that he can say something himself?

A barking dog never bites, but the difficulty is in calculating with any degree of exactitude when he shall stop barking and begin to bite.

"What is the best way to manage a man?" asks a feminine correspondent. The answer to this old conundrum is, "Don't let the man know you are trying to manage him."

The rocking chair is a favourite article of furniture, and always will be so long as there are people in the world who delight in constantly being on the move without ever getting ahead.

An English surgeon says that rocking-chairs cause deafness. This is probably the reason why a young girl does not get out of one more quickly when she is called by her mother to sweep a room.

Butcher (to young housekeeper)—"What would you like, a leg of mutton, or beef, mum?" Young Housekeeper (thoughtfully)—"We had a leg of mutton yesterday. I guess you may send a leg of beef."

"What a well-mannered girl that Miss Lukre is. It's a wonder she can endure such a vulgar and noisy maid." "What maid is that?" "Why, the big freckled creature with the red hair and the croaky voice." "Bless your heart, old man! that's Miss L. herself. The other is the maid."

"Charley is dead, and I guess he died happy. At all events, he ought to have died happy. It was only a week ago that he got his life insured for ten thousand dollars. 'So?' Well, that's the first piece of luck Charley ever had in his life. What a pity he couldn't have lived to enjoy it."

"Don't you think," nervously asked the timid young actor, "don't you think that in some of

the strongest scenes my Hamlet resembles somewhat that of Booth?" "Booth, sir?" repeated the critic. "Booth, you say? Why, man, even in his palmy days Booth's Hamlet was never anything like that!"

Young man (to medium)—"I want you to tell me what is the matter with me." Medium—"It will be first necessary to deposit one dollar to propitiate the spirit." Young man (dolefully)—"A dollar goes." Medium—"You do not sleep well, you have bad dreams, and you are gloomy and meditate suicide every day." Young man (in great surprise)—"Correct." Medium—"Take this sealed envelope—open it only in the privacy of your room—when you will find a diagnosis of your case." Young man (one hour later)—opens envelope and reads—"Pie for supper."

A large brass chicken in the shape of an inkstand is the latest novelty. The boarding-house keepers are experimenting with them to ascertain if the shadow of one of these will not make as rich chicken soup as a photograph from the original hen does. This would enable them to combine business and ornament in great shape.

"Speaking about the artist who painted fruit so naturally that the birds came and pecked at it," said the fat reporter, "I once drew a hen that was so true to life that after the sage threw it into the waste basket it laid there."

"Are you fond of music, Mr Rusher?" simpered Araminta; "I will sing if you care for it." "Well if you do I must stipulate that the song be accompanied by the organ," replied Rusher. "Why, you do not dislike the piano?" "Oh, no; but I like to hear you sing to the organ—it is so pleasant to hear the stops."

A physician in New York city is said to have the following inscription on his billheads—

"A patient's gratitude to his doctor is a part of his disease, and is most declared when the fever is highest, cools off during convalescence, and entirely disappears with the complete return to health. Office prescriptions and attendance strictly cash."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they form the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. 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 of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigell'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, Pall Mall Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Depositories in Buenos Aires:—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138.
Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 54.
Bozo y Brunsol, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.
A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 93.
M. M. Hernandez y Cia., Piedra 1069.
Boni Hermanos, Belgrano 284.
Señor D. Eduardo Rotienne, Rivadavia 300.
F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714.
Y. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.
Pedro Pesco, Botica del Frasco Flor.
Jose B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.
U. B. Varas, San Martin 88.
Sucesores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 27.
Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Belgrano 1244.
F. Amodeo, Calle 25 de Mayo 129.
P. Galleri, Olmu y Cuyo 1100.
J. A. Ronanni, Calle Libertad 362.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

	August 18.
Gold	131.80
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series F	00.00
Series G	00.00
Series I	95.50
Series J	89.00
Series K	88.30
National Cédulas—	
Series A	84.40
Series B	80.76
National Bank Scrip	79.00
National Bank Shares	178.00
Banco Constructor	233.00
Banco Comercio	132.90

The wool market is still very dull and prices are low. Some sales have been made at a fall of from 20 to 30 cents since our last report. Sheepskins continue to arrive in great abundance, and still prices are good; north skins from 16 to 18 1/2 cents, and west from 19 to 21. Lambskins about 2 cents less than the epidemic skins. Corderitos from 60 to 70 cents per dozen; hides a little firmer for the last week. Maize from 1.90 to 2 per 100 kilos, and wheat 4 mjn per 100 kilos.

Mr Arthur Eborall sold 3 leagues in Santiago del Estero at 6000 nats per league, Mr W Grant buyer.

Mr Eborall has also sold 1 1/2 league of camp in Rauch with 10000 sheep and 1800 head of cattle for 98000 mjn. Messrs Terry and Belen buyers.

It appears that the Commercial Bank of Montevideo is about to withdraw all its notes from circulation. It is supposed to be preliminary to the final liquidation of the bank.

Mr Casey returned this week from a visit to Rosario de la Frontera.

The surveys have commenced for the new branch of the Central Argentine railway to Pergamino. It is supposed it will touch at Melincue, but it is more than probable Casado's railway will reach that point first.

The sale of the property in calle Peru occupied by the purchasers Messrs J and J Drysdale is reported for 260,000 mjn, the premises measure 60x60. Messrs Marco del Pont sellers.

The Government of the province of Salta has just sold at public auction 86 leagues of land at the rate of 1800 mjn per league, we hear the land will shortly be offered for sale in this market.

It is calculated that two-thirds of all the sheep in the northern districts from Arrecifes to Rosario have been lost this year.

London Aug 15

Railway stock quotations—
Buenos Aires Great Southern (1) 5 ojo deb stock 119 1/2

Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 ojo

bed stock, 132 1/2, 2 2 1/2 %

Buenos Aires & Rosario 7 ojo

Pref shares 15 1/2

Do 5 ojo deb stock 116 1/2

Central Uruguay of Montevideo (1) 11 1/2, 11 %

Railway obligations—

Western of Buenos Aires 6 ojo

Ster Mort Debs 112 11 1/2

Do 5 ojo Mort Debs 100 1/4, 1/2, 100 1/4

The total export of wool this season is calculated as follows: from this port to July 31st 227000 bales, San Nicolas 6000 do, Rosario 2500 do, Bahia Blanca 3000 do, total 238000.

The exports of wool from 1877 to 1886 with the official values were as follows:

Kilos	Value \$
1877 ..	97,310,463
1878 ..	81,708,196
1879 ..	91,951,094
1880 ..	97,145,801
1881 ..	103,876,955
1882 ..	111,009,796
1883 ..	118,403,668
1884 ..	114,344,648
1885 ..	128,393,264
1886 ..	132,130,496

Mr John J Murphy purchased on Sunday some lots of land a square distance from Flores road near Lambare at prices varying from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 mjn per square yard.

An estanciero informs us that sheep in some districts in Arre-

cifes are suffering from worms. Grass is abundant just now in all parts of the camp.

Another large estancia sale is reported, effected by Messrs Bosch and Peralta Martinez brokers. The estancia Huanquelen on the Sauce Corto, belonging to Louis Lohezic, over ten leagues of good camp with all the stock, also estancia house, puestos, etc, sold for the round sum of 440000 mjn. It was rumored on the Bolsa that General Santos is the purchaser.

Sr Latzina has just published the statistics of the commerce and navigation of this Republic for 1886, but as he says, the official values of imports and exports are entirely fictitious, and therefore it is necessary in this case as in all others to closely analyse the statistics in order to draw accurate conclusions from them. The imports, according to the official values, were greater than had ever previously been known, while the exports were inferior to those of 1885 and only a little greater than those of 1884. The amount of imports subject to duties was \$85,455,335 and of those free from duty \$9,953,410; the exports subject to duties amounted to \$53,112,745 and those free from duty to \$16,722,096. There was a great increase in the importation of the necessities of life and a falling off in that of materials for construction, especially of railway materials, also in coal, fencing wire, gold for coining and silver in bars. The apparent diminution of exports was due in a great measure to the difference in the official value of wool, which was \$28 for 100 kilos in 1885 and only \$24 in 1886, so that while the quantity exported was greater in 1886 by 3737,232 kilos the total official value was less by \$4,238,507. So also with jerked beef the official value in 1885 was \$13 per 100 kilos and in 1886 only \$10. The quantity exported was 5,332,365 kilos more in 1886 than in 1885, but according to the statistics the value was less by \$465,257.

6288 ocean steamers and 4727 sailing vessels entered in 1886 against 6671 and 4908 respectively in 1885. The tonnage of the vessels entered fell from 3,349,661 to 3,153,389. The internal navigation shows 25464 vessels in 1886 against 27848 in 1885 and 25,879,902 tons against 3,053,770.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

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

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	per kilo
.....	.330 mls.
Corderitos	0.90 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6.20
Horse hides	2.15
Cow hides	4.25
Maize, white shelled	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

ONCE.

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

Hides.

Cow hides	4.30 mjn
Horse hides	2.10
Horse Hair	5.50
Monatos	2.20
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 2.90 mls.
Pelados per kilo	1.65 mls.
Corderitos	la do-
cena	0.65 mjn

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candael with bag	5.00
Salado with bag	4.25
Coast with bag	4.50
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 40 kilos	0.70

Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.02
White, shelled with bag	100 kilos 2.02
Yellow, with bag	1.90

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	129.10
Saturday	129.10
Monday	000.00
Tuesday	129.60
Wednesday	000.00
Thursday	129.60

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Primer aparte especial bueyes y señueleros 40 á 50, carne y sebo	
Apartes generales 15 17 18 20 22 24 y 28, carne y sebo	
Segundo aparte 12 10 8 7, hasta 5 para chancheria	
Cueros muy bajos—4 á 4.50 de vacas	
5 á 5.50 y 6 de novillos	
De bueyes 7	
Terneros s 5 6 8 \$ muy buenos	
Lana 1.50 2 á 2.60 \$	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

BIRTH

O'FARRELL—On the 15th of August, at calle Cuyo 956, the wife of Doctor O'Farrell of a son.

MARRIAGES

VIEL, TEMPERLEY—On the 11th of August, at the residence of the bride, 642 calle Montevideo, by the Ven. Dean Dillon, Mr Alfred Viel, to Miss Anita Temperley, both of this city.

NEVILLE, CASEY—On the 4th of August, at the residence of the bride by the Rev Father Flannery, Michael Neville, of Salto, B. A., to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Edward Casey, Arroyo de Luna, Arrecifes.



DEATHS

FARLEY—On the 14th of August, at calle Ecuador 62, Once de Setiembre, Thomas Farley of Suipacha, aged 55 years.

FAHEY—On the 30th of July, at San Martin, F. C. R., Timothy, infant son of William Fahey, aged 24 days.

COLLIGAN—On the 31st of July, in the partido of Rodriguez, Mrs Mary Colligan, aged 75 years, a native of the county Longford, and for many years a resident in this country.

RYAN—On the 15th of May, at her residence, Rosario de Santa Fe, Mrs John Ryan, a native of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Ireland, widow of Patrick Ryan Rackarmanon and of the late John Ryan. Deceased was for many years a resident of Buenos Aires. May she rest in peace.

Irish and American papers please copy.

DILLON—On the 12th of August, of pneumonia, Matilda Kate, eldest daughter of Mr Michael Dillon of Navarro.



12 MONTHS' MIND

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

a10a29

NOTICE

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

CAMP TEACHER

A gentleman who has had experience in teaching, desires an occupation as Teacher in the camp. Good references.—Apply to 'G. F. M.' at this office.

agag20

SHORT'S BAR

Most popular place in town
For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60

BOENOS AIRES

a17pm

BOSSI & BARRA

CORREDORES DE BOLSA Y REMATADORES
San Martin 82, escritorios 51 y 53

a17s17

HERD BOOK ARGENTINO

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

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

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

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

De la inscripcion de animales importados

Art. 1º Podran ser inscriptos, hasta el treinta de Junio de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho, los animales que se hayan importado hasta el dia treinta y una de diciembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete, siempre que tengan sus pedigrees firmados por criador y que a juicio de esta sociedad sean autenticos.

Art. 2º La inscripcion para los animales que se importen desde el primero de enero mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho adelante debera ser solicitada dentro de los tres meses de su arribo; acompañando los pedigrees, que deben ser expedidos por las sociedades del Shorthorns y visados por el consulado Argentino.

De la inscripcion para los animales nacidos en la republica argentina

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

Art. 4º Los que nazcan del 1º de enero de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho en adelante podran ser inscriptos hasta tres meses despues del dia del nacimiento, debiendo la inscripcion ser precedida de un aviso por escrito del criador a esta sociedad dentro de los quince dias.

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

Pedido de inscripcion

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

Los pedidos de inscripcion para animales nacidos en el pais—requieren:

1º Expresar el dia del nacimiento, sexo, color, nombre, padre y madre del animal.

2º Ser acompañado de los pedigrees de sus antecesores, sino estuvieren ya inscriptos en este registro.

3º Haber dado por escrito el aviso dentro de los primeros quince dias de nacido el animal como lo dice el art. 4.

4º La sociedad acusara recibo de este aviso que puede ser reclamado por el criador.

Art. 6º El precio de inscripcion sera por ahora de cuatro pesos mjn por animal.

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

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

NOTA—La oficina estara abierta todos los dias habiles desde la 1 p.m. a las 4, en la calle Alsina num. 314 al cargo del secretario Sr. Tomas R. Molina.

a16s16

RESTAURANT, CAFÉ & BILLAR

HISPANO-GERMANO

DE

ANDRES ESPIÑO

BUENOS AIRES—Calle GARAY y Gral. HORNOS 80 y 82

COMIDA A LA MINUTA Y A TODAS HORAS

COCINA A LA ALEMANA

—O—

CASA ESPECIAL

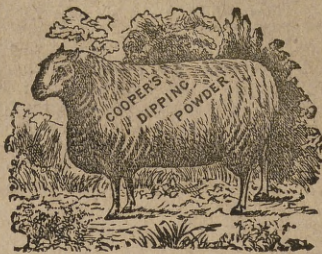
Para Lunch, Sandwich, Cerveza Inglesa é Alemana

—O—

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

De Comedor—Thé, Café, Chocolate

a15pm



MARCA REGISTRADA

COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

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

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

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

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

(signed) MICHAEL MORAN

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

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