

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 34

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887

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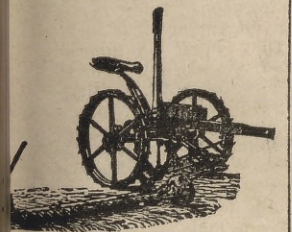
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## HERD BOOK ARGENTINO

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

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

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

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

De la inscripción de animales importados

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

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

De la inscripción para los animales nacidos en la república argentina

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

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

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

### Pedido de inscripción

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

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

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

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

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

4º La sociedad acusar a recibida de este aviso que puede ser reclamado por el criador.

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

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

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

NOTA—La oficina estará abierta todos los días hábiles desde la 1 p.m. a las 4, en la calle Alsina num. 311 al cargo del secretario Sr. Tomas R. Molina.  
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## TELEGRAMS

London.

Much agitation prevails in Ireland in consequence of the suppression of the Land League. Numerous meetings have been held to protest against the conduct of the Government.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is unable to form a Ministry and it is thought that he will resign, owing to the opposition of the Great Powers.

The Russian Government is preparing to intervene in Bulgaria. It treats the election of Prince Ferdinand as an infraction of the Treaty of Berlin and proposes to send General Schenrod as Regent of Bulgaria until the questions pending have been definitely arranged.

The Argentine loan has been covered several times over at 91 2/5 o/p. This is the Internal Loan of \$10,291,000 given to the National Bank in payment of the Government debt.

Cholera continues in Malta and Sicily. There have been a few cases in Capua.

It is said that on the 20th instant another attempt was made to kill the Czar.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has been expelled from Vienna for making offensive observations respecting the Emperor's brother. The Irish in Liverpool and the Radicals in London have protested against the suppression of the Irish National League. Lord Hartington has protested against it.

Mr Gladstone gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move that a petition should be presented to the Queen stating that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had proclaimed the League, without Parliament having received any alarming news which would justify this measure, and asking that the proclamation might be withdrawn.

The Italian Minister has advised the Sultan to recognize Prince Ferdinand. England and Austria support Italy.

The Conservatives believe that all their losses at the elections were occasioned by their weakness in their conceding so much to the Unionists. They will make no more concessions but will rather appeal to the vote of the country. It is believed the Government will not adopt a vigorous policy.

Several members of Parliament have become members of the National League. Others are about to follow their example. When Lord Hartington heard that the League was proclaimed, he sent a strong protest to Salisbury affirming that the measure was ill-advised and inopportune. A meeting of Irishmen and Englishmen was held in Dublin, which the 'Daily News' declares will mark a remarkable epoch in the history of England and Ireland. The presence of so many English M.P.'s was a decided proof of a veritable union brought about through the efforts of the first English statesman.

Dublin.

Michael Davitt has issued a manifesto to the Irish people exhorting them to resist the Coercion Act by all means in their power.

Captain Plunkett urged Mr O'Grady to come to an agreement with his tenants in Herbertstown without any result. There are 400 police and soldiers encamped on the land ready to protect the evictors.

The Parnellites have questioned the Government on the O'Brien case. His trial will commence on the 8th of September.

New York.

Meetings of the Irish Home Rulers are being held to protest against the conduct of the English Government.

Rome.

The cholera in diminishing in Sicily. Here there has not been any new case for 24 hours. Meanwhile the Pope is preparing, at his own expense, a vast lazaretto in the Vatican.

The cholera is disappearing from the infected districts.

Valparaiso.

The frauds on the Custom House hitherto discovered amount to \$49,621. The frauds have been effected by stealing the manifests but leaving the annotations necessary to make it appear that the duties have been paid and by altering the figures and words showing the weights and measures, acids being used for this purpose.

Committees of engineers are inspecting the fortifications of all the Chilean ports, with the view of strengthening them. There has been an unusual quantity of rain lately and great inundations have taken place in the South. The rainfall this year has been 21 inches against 9 inches in the whole of 1886.

St Petersburg.

The prospects of the wheat harvest are favourable.

The Government has sent a circular to the Powers refusing to recognize Prince Ferdinand.

M. Nelidoff is negotiating with the German Government. It is said that Germany will consent to a Russian occupation of Bulgaria for a limited time.

It has been proposed to send to Sofia a Turkish commission and a Russian general in order to have a legal assembly elected. France and Germany approve of this but not the other Powers.

Sofia.

M. Stambuloff has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet, but finds a difficulty in doing this.

Prince Ferdinand has reviewed 30,000 soldiers and was received with enthusiasm.

Paris.

72 Departmental Councils have elected Republicans and 10 Conservatives.

Montreal.

The 'Herald' office was burnt down last night. The damage is estimated at \$138,000.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

SAN LUIS

The E. P. has commissioned Minister Mendoza to arrange with the Cordoba Government the question of boundaries between the two countries. Negotiations are also being carried on with the Rioja Government on the same subject.

CORDOBA.

The Municipality has accepted the proposal of Jose C. Juarez to establish electric light in some parts of the city. Every focus will cost \$19; the proposal of Rivara and Co has also been accepted for constructing a boulevard on the East and North boundaries of the city. The boulevard of the Central Argentine Station is to be enlarged.

The Legislature has passed a bill authorising the Government to make a contract with Don Francisco Seeber for the construction of a line of railway from Cordoba to Pergamino. The line will pass through Soconcho, Rio Cuarto and Carlotia Colony.

VICTORIA

The president of the Municipality named Mattos declares the council should be closed because he and his party are in a minority. The council appeal to the authorities against this new Oliver Cromwell.

MENDOZA.

The engineer Nystromer is here to carry out the Sanitary and Water Works.

The Government has sent to the Legislature a bill authorizing a contract by tender for the preparation of a general map of the Province.

Four persons who have been bitten by mad dogs have been sent to Buenos Aires to be treated under the Pasteur system.

The earthworks of the Trans-andine Railway have been finished to kilometre 32, and in two months the rails will be laid down to the river Mendoza, where the cuttings begin. The tunnel will be commenced in March and will take three years at least to make. It will enter the mountain at Paramilla de las Vacas, 2000 metres under the Cerro Navarro, and will emerge at Juncal on the Chilean side. The length will be 10 kilometres and the width 5 metres. The cost is estimated at \$1,600,000. There will be a difference of 200 metres in the level of the two ends. The rails will be laid down to Uspallata by the end of the year.

The Cordillera is covered with snow and is impassable.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Aug 31.

The subscription to the Italian Bank amounts to 20,450,000 m/n. Only one million dollars was wanted.

The syndicate of the National Bank has presented a house to the wife of Dr Reus, and 140 shares in the Bank to the broker Nebel.

In consequence of a disturbance in the Criminal Prison all the prisoners were searched yesterday, and about a hundred files and a number of daggers, knives and hammers were found secreted about them. It appears that they were about to make an attempt at escape.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP



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## LETTER

FROM VENADO TUERTO

August 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I have very little to write to you about, unless it be a recapitulation of what I have said before. We are doing exceptionally well. Sheep, horses, and cattle are in good condition, considering the season of the year. As regards the season of lambing, our farmers differ greatly in opinion. Many adhere to the old autumn lambing; but others have changed all that, and insist that the best season for lambs here is during the months of August and September. This year both have been successful, but it is a point in favour of the adherents of the latter system that the last storm carried off a good number of the early lambs; but they can scarcely score a victory for their opinion until the September equinoxes have been safely passed.

Latterly we had many cattle buyers, principally, I believe, from the riverine coast, Rosario, San Nicolas, Cañada de Gomez, etc., and also from the inside province. Very fair prices have been offered and paid. Novillos have been sold for \$17, and I have known \$14 refused for fat cows.

The weather has been very changeable, as it almost always is out here. Sometimes it blew hot, at others cold. Last week we had quite summer weather, and flannels were at a discount. Now we enjoy (?) crisp, frosty weather, and every morning we shiver in our boots. The consequence is that the younger generation—the children, I mean—are croupy, barking and feverish. Still, vegetation is springing up with great vigour, and in luxuriant profusion. It is not without great qualms of doubt that we perceive the great influence given to vegetable life within the last few weeks. If a stormy temporal should come on within the next few weeks, which, with our experience, is far from improbable, the losses which we must sustain will be unbearable. After all, there is no season of the year so delicious as early spring. Winter and summer may be called the dead seasons; for the great cold of one and the great heat of the other hinder any real and perceptible growth. Autumn, too, though it realises the promises of the earlier seasons, cannot compete in beauty with the lovely season into which we are just entering. Just imagine. Our people for the last four or five years have settled down to make their livelihood and a provision for their families, in a vast, bleak and monotonous plain. The only breakage to this desolating monotony was, in some parts, large lagunas of acrid, bitter waters. In other parts the water is said to be sweet. Of this I cannot give you personal experience. Well, they have set to work, to gather around them

every kind of possible tree or plant, be it arboriferous of every description, evergreen, fruit-bearing and ornamental, and vegetables. Of the former, ligustrums, aromas, most kinds of acacias, laurels, pines, etc. Then willows, from the weeping willow to the basket Sally, elders, etc. There is scarcely any kind of stope fruit for which we cannot exhibit a specimen, while apples, pears, vines, raspberries, strawberries and even gooseberries have become so abundant as not to be mentioned as curiosities. As regards vegetables, I shall only mention those which are not common at every house in the camp. It is only a few days ago since I saw at three different estancias, very wide apart, asparagus in its third year, artichokes, beans, peas, endives, chives without end, while ground was being prepared for cucumbers, vegetable marrows, cauliflower and vegetables of every description. Of course all this would not be worth describing, and would really merit no attention, were it not that besides planting every kind of timber tree, our men and women have strained every nerve to keep themselves in abundance of other things besides beef and mutton. Of alfalfa, barley, cabbage, potatoes, etc., I say nothing 'cela va sans dire.' Maize this season was worth \$1 the fanega, and potatoes and batatas could be bought plentifully at 20 cents the arroba. At present seed potatoes are sold at 35 cents per arroba, and eating potatoes at 45 cents.

Let no one suppose from the foregoing that we are living in a garden of Eden. Far from it; or if we are, it was after the great curse was thrown out against our unfortunate parents—that they should earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Our people have sweated, even if they have earned their bread. It is with a feeling of desolation one travels here after leaving the outskirts of our village. Two or three leagues, in some directions, through dreary coarse camp have to be traversed before one comes in sight of a human habitation; and when it comes in view, the patience of a saint would become exhausted before he could reach the goal. Once arrived, however, the kindness and hospitality with which every traveller is received, rewards his perseverance.

Only last week, with an exhausted horse drawing my gig, I called up at an estancia on my way, the estancia 'La Britanica,' belonging to Mr John Gordon. I need not say that I received a thoroughly Irish welcome, and the whole resources of the establishment were—as is the Spanish phrase—entirely at my disposition. But of this I am not writing. Mr Gordon, less than five years ago, moved with his 'Penates,' goods and chattels out to this district, and settled down on a bleak, wide, deserted spot on the camp.

Allow me to describe what I saw at my present visit. Before arriving at the estancia I passed through some herds of good cattle in very fair condition. Then I came upon a flock of sheep, merinoes, in good condition, some of which, evidently had recently undergone the process of cure for scab. Of this, later on, I shall say more. After this the estancia itself was close at hand. At first view you see a high cottage built, sloping-roofed, brick house, surrounded by ten or twelve squares of trees of every kind. The entrance gate is at one side flanked by butresses of many stacks of dry alfalfa. Thence proceeds an avenue bordered on each side by rows of acacias and other trees. This avenue must be at least a hundred yards long. As you proceed along this, a regular network of trees spreads out on you left and right, and in an alfalfa field to your right you perceive the curious figures of a guanaco (tame), which stares at you with its wonderful eyes and looks as if it would like to spit at you for your intrusion. This guanaco is not the only curiosity in natural history that Mr Gordon possesses. He has a dog, at

least it is supposed to be a dog, which in colour and general appearance is so like the ordinary camp fox, that the most experienced campman meeting it casually, would be sure to mistake it for one. Its genealogical history is rather obscure, but there can be no doubt that its paternal or maternal progenitor was of the fox tribe. I am told that many of its habits unmistakably connect it with that tribe.

Right in front as you go along the avenue are the offices, and at the end towards your left is the estancia house with a viney stretching from the end window. On all sides, trees, bushes, and plants every of description. The ground well worked everywhere and not a single weed dares show its head. Vegetables and flowers in abundance. I found the fruit trees in full bloom and vegetable life sprouting in every direction. In front of the dining room door are two willow trees growing in the patio. These trees are fully twelve inches in diameter and consequently a yard in circumference and give a grateful shade during the hot months. These trees proceed from two branches the thickness of a man's wrist, and everything in the place, has been produced, planted and grown in less than five years. 'Where there is a will, there is a way.'

With reference to the question of scab, I do not wish to revivify, from its dead ashes, the vexed question of curing scab, by law. However, as it is a question of importance to the sheep-farmer, any data that bear, practically, on the subject must be of interest. I find, in camps, where sheep have been never known to exist previously, flocks, which feeding in many leagues distant from other sheep, and entirely free from any danger of intermixture, nevertheless, more or less suffer from scab. These sheep, every year, month by month, are regularly cured by the best sheep dips, and yet the disease breaks out upon them periodically. Verily it is a hard nut to crack.

Our little town is growing, as Lover formerly said on another subject, in age, ugliness, and wickedness. It would not be of this world if all three were not true. Concerning the second characteristic a little time and whitewash, will put a stop to the retrogression in our building, and after a year or two we will be able to boast of one of the prettiest plazas in the commonwealth, while as to the wickedness one policeman seems able to put bounds to that. Smallpox is lively, and as our Argentine neighbours pay it very little attention it may possibly become a regular institution.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CURIOSUS.

## DOMESTIC

How TO VISIT THE SICK.

1. Never whisper in the sick room.
2. Tell the news, but not the list of the sick and dying.
3. Don't ask questions and thus oblige your friend to talk.
3. Enter and leave the house and move about the room quietly.
5. Talk about something outside, and not about the disease and circumstances of the patient.
6. Carry a cheerful face and speak cheerful words, but you need tell no lies to be cheerful.
7. If your friend is very sick do not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to cheer him.
8. If possible, carry with you something to please the eye and relieve the monotony of the sick room—a flower, a pious book, or even a religious picture, which you can leave for a few days.
9. If desirable, some little delicacy to tempt the appetite will be well bestowed; but it is the most unkind kindness to tempt the sick to eat too much of rice cakes, preserves, sweet-meats, etc.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, July 30.

Speaking at the dinner given by members of the English, Scotch, and Welsh Liberals to the Irish Nationalist Members of Parliament, Mr Parnell said Mr Gladstone having placed his shoulder to the wheel would carry through Home Rule for Ireland, and that before many months the country would recognise that he was the only great man and all others pretenders, imitators and tinkers. Certain crime had diminished in Ireland, because the Irish people had recognised in the exertions of the Liberal party a way in which the two nations could come together, and because they believed Englishmen, who could now for the first time for seven centuries be looked on as brothers, were about to do them justice. No more useless measure had ever been passed than the late Coercion Act, which he did not believe the Government would ever use if they honestly carried out the amendments in the Land Bill.

The result of the Basingstoke and Brixton Elections give further proof of the winning influence of Home Rule principles in England. In Hornsey the Tory increased somewhat the majority of 1885. The great Tory majority of 1879 in Basingstoke has been reduced by 847 votes, the present Conservative majority being 32. In Brixton the Tory majority of 1414 has been reduced to 838.

The Scotch members of the House of Commons entertained Mr Gladstone at dinner at the National Liberal Club, London, on Saturday night. Responding to the toast of his health, Mr Gladstone said the question of Disestablishment, in Scotland was repairing for settlement, and would have to be dealt with. Signs were not wanting that the present dead lock in Parliament could not long continue. The Irish question must be settled to meet the wants of the Irish people, or it would be no settlement at all. It must also be a settlement which would conduce to the greatness of the empire. There was no alliance between Liberals and Mr Parnell except on points where they should meet together. Mr Gladstone would not bind Mr Parnell if he could further than this because he ought to be free in the interests of his country to treat with Tories. In conclusion, he hoped the dissentient Liberals, having held together on coercion, would combine to afford relief for Irish tenants.

The evictions on the Brooke estate, at Coolgreany, were resumed on Saturday morning after having effected two evictions without any difficulty, the Emergency men proceeded to the house of Edward Byrne, where a stubborn resistance was offered. The door was forced, but the invaders were received with bucketfuls of hot water dashed in their faces by women. Several Emergency men and police were scalded. The bailiffs, led by Captain Hamilton, endeavoured to force back the defenders, but they were several times repulsed. A violent struggle occurred at the door, the Emergency men using their crowbars, and the inmates defending themselves with sticks. Two Emergency men were injured in the melee, one of them seriously. Byrne, the tenant, was also seriously wounded by a blow on the head from a crowbar, and his clothes were covered with blood. He received medical treatment before being taken away with the other defenders.

The Directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank are to be congratulated on the report and statement of accounts for the half year ending the 30th June last, just published. That institution, which was established less than two years ago, has already in that brief period acquired a large and apparently profitable business. Its assets reach the respectable total of £1,300,000, and its net profits for the past half year are equivalent to a dividend of over 9 per cent. on the paid up capital. While this progress is in itself remarkable,

the gratifying feature in the report is the evidence of expansion in the business which it furnishes. During the six months which are passed the deposit receipts have increased by £100,000, the bills under discount by £144,000, and secured advances by £106,000; and while all this has been accomplished the directors seem to have maintained the finances of the Bank in a first-class position. They hold, between cash on hand and securities immediately convertible into cash, £407,000, which, as against their liabilities to the public, is thoroughly sound, and justifies the confidence now entirely established in the Bank.

One of the earliest and most important results of the change of opinion evidenced by the recent elections has been the practical surrender of the Government at a meeting of the Tory party. Lord Salisbury, despite the protests of Mr Chaplin, Colonel Sanderson, and other landlord representatives announced it was the intention of the Government to give power to the Land Commissioners to reduce judicial rents from 15 to 20 per cent., and was very careful to assure his followers that this course was taken not because they believed it right—they, in fact, believed it wrong—but because they were afraid of the consequences of a general election. The statement was sufficiently frank, and may be taken as another proof that the days of the Ministry are numbered.

The tenth day of the eviction campaign at Coolgreany, a village or hamlet situated in the midst of a picturesque, wooded country, about five miles from the seaport of Arklow—was signalled by the unexpected advent upon the scene of Mr. Davitt, who delivered a remarkable speech, in which he declared he could not, if he spoke for two hours, exaggerate the depth of the sympathy which is felt throughout the length and breadth of England, Wales, and Scotland for those of our people who are being evicted 'by the legalised burglars of the landlord system'. In England and Scotland he averred there would be a resistance more determined than the barricades of Woodford and Bodyke, and in no other country in the civilised world would such crimes be tolerated except in Ireland. Mr Davitt was very bitter and biting, and when a voice amongst the crowd cried out 'we will never fail' the retort came quickly, 'No you will never fail—in talking.'

Placards proclaiming the city under the Coercion Act were posted in Limerick on Monday by the police, and eagerly read by thousands of people. At the meeting of the Corporation the Mayor denounced the measure and denied the existence of crime. The Act was aimed at the suppression of free speech and political organization, but would fail. A resolution condemning the proclamation was unanimously adopted.

Mr Parnell has, it is believed, given full adhesion to the scheme of a Celtic League, which was inaugurated at the Conference of the Highland Land Law Reform Association at Bonar Bridge last September. He has sanctioned Mr Dillon's acceptance of the presidency, and will nominate the Irish Parliamentary Secretary of the League. The Scottish Parliamentary Secretary will be Dr Macdonald, the member for Ross-shire, and the Welsh Parliamentary Secretary, Mr Ellis, the member for Merionethshire. The main object of the League is the organisation of co-operation between the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, both in Parliament and in the country, for mutual support in their demands for Home Rule and on the other questions now agitating Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. A second aim will be to make it clear to the country that the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are in their present movements fighting the battle of the whole democracy; and besides these political objects, the League will further aim at the preservation of the Celtic language, literature, and traditions, and the promotion of philological and historical Celtic researches. If successful,

one immediate political result of the League will be the increase of the Irish vote in English constituencies by that of the Scotch and Welsh, which would mean a very large increase indeed in many of the constituencies of the North of England.

## MASS FOR 1,500,000 IRISH SUFFERERS

The black border of the jubilee ceremonies in New York was made prominent by a Requiem Mass for the 1,500,000 of people who died in Ireland of famine during the half-century reign of Queen Victoria, which was celebrated on Tuesday in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway.

The celebrants of the Mass were the pastor, Father John Larkin, Father Matthew Doherty, deacon, and Father W P Kenny, subdeacon. A catafalque stood in the centre aisle of the church, covered with a black pall, sombrely ornamented by Sexton P Colwell with a white silk cord twined to form sham-rocks.

When the Mass was over, and before Absolution was given, Father Larkin removed his vestment, and standing at the foot of the altar addressed those present as follows:

Beloved Brethren,

It seldom comes to a priest to ask for the prayers of his people for the departed souls of 1,500,000 people, souls that had been taken away from this world to the next by the gaunt and horrible death of famine. It is my sad duty today to ask you to pray for this multitude, a multitude that surpasses the population of this mighty city, and that of many of the States of the Union. Victims not of idleness or dissipation, not of want of fruitfulness of the country where their cruel deaths occurred; not of any cause that could be traced to nature or God's own laws of justice, but wholly to man's evil deeds and man's injustice to man.

The bones of 100,000 are now resting on the ocean's bed and on the potter's fields of seaboard cities; 57,000 victims of sea-fever and cruelties inflicted on them by sea captains are lying without a headstone to tell their names, and whence and why they came to be buried in those lonely graves. To pray for them, and to pray to the Almighty God of Justice to comfort them in their death—they who had been such sufferers in life—is what we are here assembled for this morning, and to ask, too, that a continuance of the afflictions of Ireland may cease.

## OSTRICH PECULIARITIES

The ostrich is an anomaly; a fond parent at one time, and at another devouring its offspring; showing an idiotic gentleness now, and now kicking one of its little ones into small pieces. It will scan the horizon with the wisdom of an astronomer, and tumble headlong into a mud hole at its feet. A single wire will keep it in bounds at ordinary times, and a buck rabbit will drive it into a spasm of terror. There is nothing on earth like it, unless it may be a woman trying to cross a crowded street on a Saturday afternoon. Their way of showing anger or fear is peculiar. They squat on their haunches and stretch out their ungainly necks almost level with the ground, and sway them from side to side, making a strange drumming sound somewhere in their interior. When grown they are the ugliest things on record, and look all leg. They are connoisseurs of metal buttons, paper, and even hairpins, and will not hesitate to transfer any of these things from your person to their own castiron stomachs, with a knowing wink of their red eyes; but it is a game of give and take, for in retaliation the visitor makes a grab, and many valuable plumes are lost in this way.



## WIT AND HUMOR

Bride (on shipboard at sea)—'I feel so sick, my dear, and if I should die and they bury me here you will sometimes come and plant flowers on my grave, won't you?'

A precocious youth, prompted by an unpleasant recollection of the last term, says that school teachers are like dogs—'They lick your hands.' This carries off the palm.

A suburban friend thus classifies the passengers by the morning trains: First those who work, then those who clerk, next those who flirt, and last those who shirk.

Somebody strolled into the sanctum of a Mississippi editor and addressed him as a festering sore on the body politic. The intruder will take his meals in bed until further notice.

'Lookie here, mister, I ain't complaining', but this 'ere moosic stool you sold to my wife, we've twisted it roun' till we've twisted off un's 'ead, and not a ha'porth o' toon can we get out of 'un.'

A witty and attractive young lady asked the following question: 'What is the difference between myself and a clock?' Mademoiselle, the clock tells the hours and you make us forget them,' was the very natural reply.

It is estimated that if a man lives to be seventy years old he passes at least twenty-four years in sleep. So you see a man is a pretty good sort of a fellow one-third of the time, bad as he may be the remaining two-thirds. Let us be charitable.

A small boy was asked to look up the meaning of the word anonymous and use it in a sentence. He found the meaning to be 'without a name,' and thereupon handed the following to his happy parent: 'Mamma has given us a new baby; it is anonymous.'

One of the rules of a bicycle club reads:—'A horse should never be passed on both sides at once.' We suspect that when a bicyclist attempts to pass on both sides of a horse 'at once' he is expelled from the club. He would certainly be dismissed from a temperance organization.

Manager of theatre—'The proprietor of the house is dead, we must do something to show our respect for his memory.' Treasurer—'Yes, of course. I suppose you'll close the house for a night or two.' Manager—'No-o. Business is too good. I'll put the chorus in black tights for a week.'

The fourth finger of the left hand has from the earliest date been used as the wedding finger. The ancient belief was that a nerve in this finger went directly to the heart. The modern belief is that the nerve leads directly to the pocket-book, and, strange to say, after the ring is bought the modern terminus of that nerve is often lighter than the ancient one ever could have been.

At the beginning of last January the meanest man we ever heard of made a wager with his wife that she couldn't drink a quart of milk a day for thirty days in February. If she did he was to give her a new silk dress; if she failed, she was to buy him a new suit of clothes. The guileless and unsuspecting woman finished her sixteenth quart of milk (after a heroic struggle with her rebellious stomach before she discovered that February had but twenty-eight days.

The Dowager Duchess of Rutland had been a renowned beauty, as a most lovely engraved portrait she gave to Miss Linwood bore witness. One day when her Grace's little granddaughter was with her, she, stroking the pretty young cheek, exclaimed, with a sigh: 'Ah, my dear, what would you not give to be as beautiful as I was?' The young lady was equal to the occasion, and, raising the fair jewelled old hand to her lips, replied: 'Just as much, grandmamma dear, as you would to be as young as I am.'

## The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 957

LA CASCADA.  
Mr HAYWARD Curumalan, March 17th, 1887  
Dear Sir—This is the second year I have used your Glycerine Dip, and it has given perfect satisfaction.  
(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

TESTIMONIAL NO. 958

From ROBERT LOWRIE SANTA ROSA, AZUL  
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SOLD IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 50 LBS. ALSO IN  
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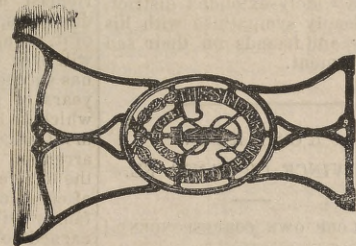
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The most efficacious and cheap-  
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\* \* See Testimonials at my office

j14644

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29 - PIEDAD - 29

CAPITAL SOCIAL	- - - - -	\$2,000,000 m/n
ACTIVO, 30 Junio, 1887	- - - - -	\$1,385,755
RIESGOS VIGENTES, id.	- - - - -	4,451,074
RESERVAS,	- - - - -	265,708
PRIMAS COBRADOS, 2º año	- - - - -	266,425

## SINIESTROS PAGADOS:

D. LUIS LINKATER	-	\$5,000
D. JUAN PORTES	-	10,000
DR. ONESIMO LEGUIZAMON	-	10,000
D. MARTIN GORGIOHEN	-	5,000
D. JAUN M. LA SERNA	-	10,000
		40,000

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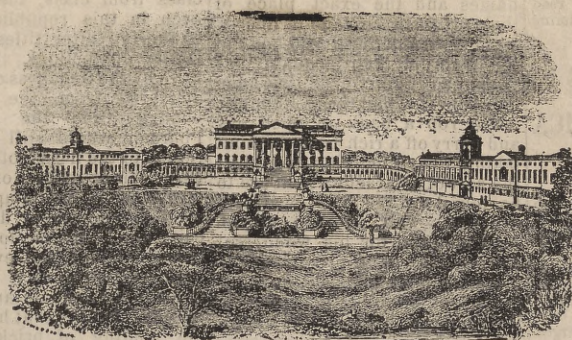


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Can be used with hot or cold  
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The Baby Linen Establishment has  
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Extra  
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Marvellous colour being perfectly  
water white. Almost entirely free from  
smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It  
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## BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that  
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N.B.—Particular attention paid to em-  
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Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.

### 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.

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[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887

In spite of the progress of machinery, there is one species of machine which has not succeeded in Buenos Aires, though it has had all the odds in its favour — we mean the steam laundry. One established in the northern side of the city was drowned out by a flood a few months ago, and another similar establishment in Calle Necococha had to suspend operations this week through the sudden disappearance of its owner Señor Gared, who borrowed large sums of money before saying 'Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye.' This will be sad news for Dr Wilde and the Scientific Association. But, no matter, it will bring joy to the hearts of the poor 'lavanderas' who follow the primitive ways of their ancestors. As they have now no competitor in the trade they are free to charge the highest prices.

'La Union' does not defend the untruthful article which appeared in its columns, and on which we commented last week, but falls back on the flimsy excuse that it was translated from an orthodox French review. To our mind one of the most essential conditions of orthodoxy is truth, and the assertions published by our colleague were notoriously false. A prophet who speaks ill deserves no more respect than other sinners against the law and whatever pretensions to sanctity and orthodoxy the French review quoted by our colleague may have, the writer of the article 'Chez Paddy' is a most deliberate liar. It is not orthodoxy but heterodoxy or some other doxy to say that the Irish are inclined to be conspirators and liars; that the Irish priests and people disagree in politics, or that Gladstone in espousing their cause is sacrificing principle.

Honor to whom honour is due, is an old maxim. When the Bahia Blanca bank was robbed it was positively stated that the heroes of the achievement were Yankees. Even their names and the exact place of their origin in the 'land of liberty' was given, and those who had not the honor of their acquaintance were readily convinced that none but sons of the Great Republic could rob a bank in open day and carry off a rich booty without taking away life. They were just the sort of characters that are to be found in the back-woods of America, who afforded Mayne Reid material for his wonderful stories. It is a pity that the romance must be spoiled, for it turns out on investigation that the robbers were not Yankees but Englishmen. This we suppose accounts for the fact that one of them has been arrested. His name is Samuel Moore, and his accomplice is named Williamson. The raid on the bank was planned while staying in the Hotel de Londres in this city. They agreed to meet in Bahia Blanca on a certain day and hour, well provided with horses and arms. They painted their faces, and Moore remained at the door of the bank to prevent others from entering, while his companion gathered up all he found, and both mounted on swift horses escaped out of the town. They were pursued by a policeman and an employee of the bank, who, after a hard ride, pressed close on the robbers. Moore's horse being tired, he got off and ran on foot. The policeman tried to fire his Winchester rifle but in vain; the shot would not go off. Williamson, seeing how matters stood, came to the assistance of his companion, and being armed with revolvers obliged their pursuers to desist from further attack. At the Chanco laguna the robbers separated, Moore following the course of the River Colorado to Mendoza. At the village of Lujan he entered a pulperia where a number of policemen

happened to be at that time. His movements aroused suspicion, and being searched a large amount of bank notes were found in his possession. He was arrested and, after some hesitation, confessed that he and Williamson had done the deed, though he says that his partner and not himself was the prime mover in the business.

The 'Herald' of Saturday last had a brilliant article on the political situation in Ireland by M. P. C. We cannot guess who is M. P. C., but he is an impartial and able writer, and we fancy we should like to grasp his hand.

We have received an interesting letter from Mr A. J. O'Hagan, from Dublin, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

'Dublin has expanded immensely during the last twenty years. In all directions there are miles of new streets and houses, yet in these, although house property is very easy to buy, rents are very high, and there is general complaint of a bad state of trade and scarcity of employment. This, however, is to be expected, until we get the management of our own affairs into our own hands.'

'I read with great interest the letter of your talented correspondent 'Dragran,' in the 'Southern Cross,' May 27th, and fully endorse what he says as to the duty of Irishmen in the Argentine Republic asking for goods of Irish manufacture and seeing that they get them, as, by doing so, they will confer a benefit upon the people at home as well as serve their own interests in getting goods of a superior class, and they may be assured that if they create a demand for such goods the owners of tiendas and almacenes will find it their interest to supply them. Several of the manufacturers mentioned by your correspondent have had a great increase in their business from the steady demand for their goods from America and Australia. This is a matter which concerns all alike, and would form a legitimate subject for discussion in the 'Irish Unions' of Buenos Aires.'

In spite of all our democratic vaunting, and the sweeping away of the barriers that separate class from class, there is still, even in this republican soil, a hankering after titles and vain family distinctions. Those who have by the Goodness of God been delivered from the house of bondage and the cruelty of Pharaoh would still once more return to the flesh-pots of Egypt. If the son or relation of one of the task-masters should appear, with what bewilderment do they receive him! He is lionized from house to house, and even men of high position think it an honour to make his acquaintance. They never remember that he enforced the making of bricks without straw. He is of the blue blood, and he carries a crest or escutcheon as a memorial that his ancestors did some foolish act or possibly robbed their neighbour. That crest is a passport to honor and dignity in the Argentine Republic. The sons of slaves are slaves at heart, and the noble scion of aristocracy though 'his ancient blood may have passed through scoundrels ever since the flood,' can still claim his tribute of customary admiration and homage. Langworthy was honored in Buenos Aires even when his name had a disagreeable odor in other places, and we have heard of 'wee German lairdies,' whose titles, real or assumed, were sufficient to open to them the doors of fashionable saloons. Mrs Dodd was not the only one of her tribe who dearly loved a lord, and her mistake of introducing her daughter to a footman who had taken the title of the Marquis of Sourcrot, has been often repeated since her time.

Mr M. G. Mulhall has published another crushing article in reply to Mr Balfour — 'bloody Balfour,' as he is aptly designated in

Ireland. In this article Mr Mulhall triumphantly shows that his statistics with reference to Ireland are most accurate, and if anything that figures given of the Irish evictions and deaths by famine during her majesty's 'fifty years of golden grain' are under and not over the reality. We shall publish Mr Mulhall's splendid article next week.

A wag writes from Rio Janeiro to inform the 'Herald' that it was boycotted in San Pedro. Our colleague takes the joke in serious earnest, and thereupon waxes eloquent in defence of liberty and the rights of man. We strongly sympathize with the 'Herald' in this dilemma. At the same time it will take the people of San Pedro by surprise to learn that there is a boycotted paper amongst them. Who would think that our shrewd contemporary could be so easily gulled?

The death was announced yesterday of our highly-esteemed countryman Mr Edward Dillon of Navarro. We have not received any particulars of the lamentable event, nor were we aware that he had been ill for any time previous to his death. Deceased was a noble specimen of the Irish race, and the virtues that adorned his life were known and appreciated over a widely-extended district. We deeply sympathize with his family and friends on their sad bereavement.

### ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Aug. 28, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The Galvistas are hard at work all over the province, creating enthusiasm on behalf of the present Governor, to which end H.E. is banqueting and feted wherever he goes, till he is in a fair way to ruin his digestion, and to have, like Governor Sancho of Barataria, to appoint official physicians, who shall prescribe his diet for him.

It is characteristic of Sleepy Hollow that H. E.'s admirers, in their own capital, have been compelled for want of a suitable locale of their own, to borrow the large hall of the Italian Society for their next banquet, which it had been arranged to have ere this, but that has had to be postponed for reasons described as 'poderosissimas,' till the end of September.

The Legislature has entered upon its adjourned session, with a list of 37 projects that are deemed of sufficient importance to demand immediate action.

Dr Pujato, one of the members of the Supreme Court, has been despatched with his secretary to Rosario, to investigate the charges brought against Judge Candiotti and his ex-secretary, Dr Garay. I understand the Doctor is only empowered to make a report of the case, and to submit the same to the Court of which he is a member for its decision.

Messrs Alvaro Gomez and Luis Boero, merchants of San Carlos, have been arrested by order of the Criminal Court here, on the charge of calumny, preferred against them by Sr Arzeno, the Sub-Delegado Politico. They will probably remain in durance till they are able to establish their innocence, that being the luminous way of doing things, according to our wretchedly antiquated way of doing business. A man is arrested on the most unfounded charge and thrown into prison, his goods are embargoed, as a precautionary measure, and then he is required to establish his innocence of a crime he may never have dreamt of. On the whole, I do not think Mr Lucas Gonzalez could compensate Irishmen for such treatment as that, were any of them to close with his magnificent pro-

posals and come and settle here.

The cereal market displays a decidedly weak tendency. The best flour is quoted at \$7.75, wheat, machinery threshed, 6.75, peanuts placed at Colastine 0.68 per arr, and bran 0.90.

The smallpox and diphtheria are making ravages at the north end of the city.

The Bachelors' Ball at Rosario, on the evening of the 26th inst., was a very successful affair indeed. It took place in the schoolroom of the English Church, which had been appropriately adorned and fitted up for the purpose, and dancing and feasting were kept up till the light grey dawn. Great credit is due to the gentlemen of the Committee for the excellency of all their arrangements, and it is hoped that they may be encouraged by their success to make another trial of their abilities at an early date.

The North Rosario Tramway Company, that is rapidly becoming a very wealthy concern, has inaugurated its new line, of a league in extent, as far as Las Cadenas, near the Sunchales Railway Station.

Mr Keenan has sold his well-known hotel in Rosario to Messrs Woolley and Co. of your city, who, I understand, intend to enlarge it considerably and to place it under the direction of an experienced manager. They will, doubtless, make a good thing out of it, though I doubt whether they will ever succeed as Mr Keenan has succeeded during the many years of persevering labour in which he has made his establishment what it is. Mr Keenan has arranged to stay at the head of the business two months longer, after which he and his esteemed family will retire for a well-earned holiday.

The river is so very low that half the wells in town are dry, and something having gone wrong with the pump that supplied the water carts, the whole town has been actually hard up for want of the limpid fluid, and our worthy friends the Good Templars have all been as dry as chips. Speaking of the Good Templars they have applied to the Government to be recognised as 'Persona Juridica,' and as soon as that takes place they will begin building a hall on a fine piece of land they have already secured for the purpose.

The following incident points to one of the characteristics of the average journeyman Provincial Legislator. A Bill was submitted to the Legislature the other day by several of its members, proposing to make day labourers and workmen of all kinds pay a 'patente' for the privilege of working. It hardly extenuates the enormity of the outrage thus attempted to say that there was a majority against it and that it fell through after a somewhat lively discussion. One straw is sufficient to show which way the wind blows, and the very fact that such a barbarous proposal should have been contemplated for a sufficient length of time to form itself into a project and to come before the house seems to me proof enough that the gods must have resolved to bring down some high heads, and they have accordingly visited them with the preliminary daftness.

Advices from Esperri and Laguna Blanca report sundry 'malones' on the part of the Indians, who, doubtless, driven to desperation by the ruthless persecution of which they are the objects, are endeavouring to show their persecutors that they have some of the spirit of their forefathers in them yet. I cannot regard the struggles of these poor creatures to maintain their independence, and to preserve their wives and children from slavery without feelings of the greatest sympathy for them, and apprehensions of what may be the results of such heinous national sins. Surely there is a God who judgeth the earth, and He, who takes cognizance of a sparrow falling to the ground, will no regard with indifference the extermination of whole tribes of His creatures, whether their skin be white, red, black, or tanned.

### CORDOBA

Sportsmen in this province are looking forward with the keenest interest to the coming race between Sr Casares's famous racer Luc, from your city, and Sr Marcos Juarez's hardly less renowned Loan, which is to take place on the 4th of September, and the results of which will be given in my next. The betting on the occasion will be something enormous, and fortunes will surely change hands over it. From Montevideo alone the representative of a syndicate of betting men is coming up with 50,000 pats., in gold, which he is instructed to lay on Luc, whilst from Buenos Aires three wealthy sportsman are already pledged to devote 40,000 pats. to the same purpose. On the other hand, the Cordobeses are ready to bet all their money on Loan, and one rich estanciero is in the field offering to wager four leagues of prime land, wired in and settled, which he values at \$200,000 m/pn. Besides these there are small bets innumerable which in the aggregate cannot come far short of a similarly respectable sum.

The Provincial Legislature has authorised Mr Francis Seeber to construct a railway from the city of Pergamino, passing by Rio IV, Carlota, and other rising centres of population.

The Government has paid the Provincial Bank the 400,000 m/pn, for the shares in the same for which it has subscribed.

The 'Olmos Tramway' from Villa Maria to Villa Nueva has been inaugurated. This was made the occasion of great popular rejoicing.

### MENDOZA

The Municipality has decided to purchase a building which is to be returned to account for a Monte de Piedad, a Municipal Chemist's Office, and a locale for the Sanitary Inspection offices. Great vigilance is exercised with the view of preserving the public health as the change of season advances and some very wise precautions have already been adopted, showing the City Fathers not to be altogether as callous as they are represented elsewhere.

A fire broke out the other day in the stables of the Quinta Agromonica, but it was discovered and extinguished before any serious damage was done.

### ENTRE RIOS.

Santos I, late of Montevideo, is reported to have written for apartments at the principal hotel in Concordia whither he comes with the view of concluding his purchase of the beautiful Miraflores estate consisting of six leagues of splendid camp, well stocked with sheep and cattle. This estate which is situated on the coast of the Gualeguay is the property of Sr Alciatury and it is announced as a certainty that he has consented to sell it to the exiled Captain General.

The Rules of the new 'Colonizadora Entrerriana' Company have been published and I learn that no fewer than a thousand shares at 100 m/pn. each have already been taken up. This will give the Company sufficient capital to begin working with forthwith, and if the expectations of the promoters are realized the shares will soon command a handsome premium.

Estancieros here are indignant at the new law on the branding of cattle which the Legislature insists upon enforcing in spite of protests from every quarter and of the liveliest indignation on the part of those whom it affects. I hear that some of the leading cattle owners have combined to bring their grievance before the Federal Court where it is hoped they will meet with a fair share of justice and consideration.

Don Benjamin Basualdo has obtained a privilege to run a line of tramways for ten years through the principal streets of Concepcion del Uruguay. The laying of rails is to begin within six months from date, and the line is to be ready to work within a year from the time the works begin. It is not stated how much the Uruguay Municipality received for this monopoly, and the people as a



rule, seem too sleepy to care about asking, though probably they would be arrested for 'desacato' if they did.

Sr Dn Jose A. Pillado has resigned his post as Manager of the Central Railway and his resignation has been duly accepted.

#### RIOJA

The Government is endeavouring to come to an understanding with its contemporaries and neighbours of San Luis and Catamarca as it stands, is an unfailing source of disagreement and misunderstanding. Now that it is such a fashion to get rid of public lands everywhere and that the business seems such a profitable one to those who have anything to do with it, it is of the very utmost importance for each Governor to know clearly how far he may go so as to avoid the unpleasantness of selling perhaps to some near and dear one, the property of others.

This general parcelling out of large tracts of public land that is going on almost everywhere in the Republic where there remains any land to parcel out, is going to be the occasion of much future trouble, and I do not think I go too far when I say that it must greatly cripple the resources of the country and stunt its development as hardly anything else could do.

Having nothing further to communicate just now,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

PACIFICUS.

#### THE IRISH UNION

Carmen de Areco,  
August 29, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The first meeting of the Irish Union will be held in the town of Carmen de Areco on the first Sunday in October next, weather permitting. The Irishmen of this partido are requested to attend and become members.

The prospectus of the Union is that it will consist of a President and Secretary and a Committee of five members, viz., Chairman and four sitting members, and be elected for a time not to exceed twelve calendar months. Members of the Irish Union not limited to any number. Englishmen and other nationalities admitted after the first meeting.

In order to facilitate the work of the Union we deemed it advisable to dispense with the services of a vice-president and treasurer, and make up for their deficiency otherwise.

The Committee shall draw up rules and make regulations, and have the management of everything appertaining to the work of the Union.

Motions, propositions, and resolutions to be proposed at a general meeting must be handed to the Secretary ten days previous to general meeting, so as to give the Secretary time to lay them on the table before the Committee for their approval, as that body will sit eight days previous to a general meeting to decide on the merits and demerits of the aforesaid motions, resolutions, etc., and make alterations and changes they deem necessary, and their decision shall be final.

The funds collected shall be lodged in the National Bank to the credit of the Union in the name of the Committee, as trustees, President and Secretary not included. Nevertheless no sum of money can be drawn therefrom, unless by a vote at the General Meeting, and the order signed by the President and Secretary.

To provide for the want of a Vice-president in case of the absence of the President—now to make that clear—in both cases they would be camp men and in all probability the same circumstances that would be the means of keeping the latter from attending the meeting might be the former also, and the meeting have to be abandoned. We deem it best to proceed in the following manner, and have only a Presi-

dent, and in case of his absence let one member rise in his absence and move another member to take the chair and preside on that occasion, as it will save time and trouble to men coming in from the camp.

To make the Irish Union within the reach of all, poor as well as rich, and to suit every man's circumstances, no entering fees will be charged, but if a member, either before or after he enters, wishes to give a sum to help to enrich the Irish Union, he may do so, and welcome. Yearly subscriptions from one national to five, nothing above five, and nothing under one national dollar.

All motions resolutions, and amendments open to discussion at a General Meeting.

The by-laws rules and regulations to be read out at the first meeting to be approved of by the general body of members.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES LAWLESS.

#### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, Aug. 6.

Mr Gladstone has received a communication from the hon. secretaries to a meeting of citizens of Brisbane, convened by the Mayor at the request of a number of influential citizens who sympathise with him and his party in their opposition to the Crimes Act. The communication states that the Act was opposed vigorously by all sections of the colonists of Brisbane, without distinction of class or creed.

The Central News understands that Sir John Pope Hennessy has instituted legal proceedings against the 'Times' for libel, the damages being laid at £20,000. The alleged libel is contained in an article which appeared in the columns of the 'Times' some months back, dealing with the action of Sir John in the Mauritius.

The following is the result of the Bridgeton election on Tuesday:

Trevelyan (H R)...	4654
Ashley (U L).....	3253

Majority..... 1401

The large majority was not altogether expected even by Sir George Trevelyan's supporters. The declaration was followed by great excitement. The Gladstonian majority at the last election was 797, so that Sir George Trevelyan has nearly double this predecessor's large majority.

Mr Murphy, M. P., has received in a registered letter the green flag which Captain Blackburne seized when it was flying on Mr Murphy's yacht in Bantry Bay. Accompanying the flag was a statement that the Captain had exceeded his powers, and therefore the flag was returned. Mr Murphy, however, wrote to the Captain stating that he would require a fuller amende for the outrage, and also instituted an action for damages. Captain Blackburne then offered to pay £10 in consideration of the mistake made, and Mr Murphy wrote accepting it, providing the money was accompanied by a sufficient apology. Thus the matter is settled, and the £10 goes to a local charity.

The 'Times' urges the Tories to hold on for five years for the bare life, and then it promises them Mr Gladstone will be out of the way.

That is not quite certain and the party that is waiting for the death of their principal opponent must be in a sorry plight.

The Hon. Senator P. A. Collins, General in the United States Army, and Mr William O'Brien, M. P. were present with the freedom of the city at a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation.

Mr T. Healy having received great provocation from De Lisle the Tory M. P., challenged him to go out and he would break his neck. Mr Healy was named by the speaker and suspended from the service of the house for a fortnight.

#### ORDINATIONS AT THE PASSIONIST CHURCH.

On Sunday the order of deaconship was conferred by His Grace the Archbishop at Holy Cross Church on two young students of the Passionist community, Rev. Fathers Adrian and Andrew, and also on the Rev. Father Jacobo Scarelli of the Lazarist order. The ceremony took place during mass, and a very large congregation was present. The Archbishop himself was celebrant, assisted by three clergymen from the Cathedral. After the reading of the Epistle, the 'ordinandi' advanced to the altar, and, at a given signal, prostrated themselves on the floor. The ceremony of conferring deaconship differs from that of sub-deaconship in the fact that the applicant for the latter order is warned that there is yet time for him to withdraw before he takes the irrevocable step. The applicant for deaconship receives no such warning, for he has already received a holy order. There are, besides, other points of difference, each applicant receiving the special mark of the order to which he is elevated. That of the deacon is a stole, which signifies that he is empowered to preach the Gospel. Whilst the ordinandi were lying prostrate with their faces flat on the ground, the litany of the saints was recited, after which the Archbishop placed his hand upon their heads saying, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost, etc.' During the Mass His Grace preached, taking for his text the Gospel of the day which referred to the ten lepers. He drew a vivid and glowing picture of the character of the priest of God and of the importance of the duties he is commissioned by Heaven to perform, and he exhorted the faithful who were present to thank God for his many favours, and particularly for empowering his ministers here on earth to celebrate the great sacrifice of Calvary, to preach the word of truth, and to administer the sacraments. After the mass the Archbishop and several clergymen, besides many of the principal Irish residents of the city, were entertained at breakfast by the Passionist Fathers in their refectory.

#### GENERAL ITEMS

Mr Boisot has asked permission from the Municipality to install the Edison Electric light apparatus temporarily in the 'plazoleta' of the Central Market, as a trial of the light is to be made in the Progreso Club on September 6th, 7th and 8th.

In the suit instigated by Sra Dolores C. de Urquiza against the province of Entre Rios claiming a large area of camp in the department of Uruguay in the said province, which was sold by the province in 1884 to Sra de Victoria, the Supreme Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the matter because the province has not the property in its possession or power and the plaintiff did not claim to be indemnified for the loss of her property, but claimed the property itself.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the establishment of the internal service of post-office orders in such offices as the Post Master General shall direct.

An editor of under fifteen years of age, even in this country of born authors and poets, is a 'rara avis', but we have found this black swan in the person of our colleague Mr Daniel A. Kelly, junr, editor and director of 'El Noticiero', a lady's journal, capitally edited and got up. In a recent number we find a poetic acrostic to 'Maria', by the youthful 'redactor', who has certainly begun early both in love and literature. We may mention that the 'Administrador' of the paper, Mr Leon F. Pombó, is not much older than his chief. Verily, as the Gauls say, 'il n'y a plus d'enfants.'—'The Standard'.

A rural fair will be held in Mercedes on the 12th, the 19th, and the 20th of September.

Messrs. Clark and Sandoval have laid a project before Congress for a railway from the Paraguay river across the Chaco to Bolivia, and thence passing through Oruro and La Paz to Puno in Peru. The route will be as follows:

	Miles.
Formosa to Salinas.....	620
Salinas to Potosi.....	540
Potosi to Oruro.....	230
Oruro to La Paz.....	155
La Paz to Peruv. frontier.....	130
Frontier to Puno.....	180
Total.....	1855

We learn from one of our Rosario contemporaries that Mr Keenan has sold his hotel to Messrs Woolley and Co. of this city.

Telegrams from Necochea announce that the President of the Municipality has been thrown into durance vile for some misdemeanour, real or imaginary.

There was an average attendance at the Hippodrome races on Sunday. The first race was won by Mr Casey's Microbio, the second by Casey's Coronel, the third by Stud Lujan's Vanguardia, the fourth by the same stud's Pegaso, the fifth by the Stud Buenos Aires' Kettledrum, the sixth by F. Varela's Congo.

A shocking tragedy occurred on Friday on board the British barque Sherwood anchored in the Outer Roads. Two sailors who had deserted, and been captured again tried to desert, and on the second mate (in command) trying to prevent them, it is alleged they drew their knives and attempted to murder him, whereupon, he shot them both dead on the spot. One was a North American named William Carr, the other an Englishman named James Dull. H. M. Consul asked the authorities to land the whole crew of the vessel and send them before him. This was done.

Four people arrived on Saturday from Mendoza suffering from mad dog bites, and were at once sent to the Clinical Hospital to be treated by Dr. Davel. The victims are a young man of 28, another of 23, his brother of 11, and a lad of 15. Twenty three days have elapsed since the brothers were bitten, but they feel no bad effects. A man who was bitten at the same time as the lad of 15 died in Mendoza before the party left for this city, so the poor boy's case looks desperate.

The number of births in the city in the month of June was 1403, against 1371 in the same month last year, and the number of deaths in June 1887 was 1192, against 923 in 1886.

'The Standard' says on the subject:—

According to the municipal statist, D. Florentino Garcia, the population in June was 373,000 souls, and taking this as correct the birth and death rate would be as follows, compared with other cities:—

	Per 1,000 Inhabitants		
	Births	Deaths	Increase
B. Ayres.....	37	32	5
London.....	35	21	14
Paris.....	31	29	2
Dublin.....	29	27	2
Edinburgh.....	32	20	12
Birmingham.....	28	20	18

Dr Cortes, Senator to Congress for San Luis, died suddenly in this city, of heart disease, on Sunday morning. He was a distinguished man in his province and held several high posts from time to time. The funeral took place yesterday, and the flags were at half mast on all the public buildings.

'Max Well is the richest Jew in New York, his figure being estimated at eight millions. Following him are forty other millionaires of the same race. The Hebrew capital in the Cotton Exchange is over \$6,000,000, and of the city real estate they hold at least \$100,000,000. An estimate of the annual transactions of the wholesale trade of New York done by Hebrews puts the figures at \$262,000,000.

It is strange that Mexicans on the occasion of the illumination of the British legation with the letters 'V.R.I.' in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, translated the letters to mean 'Viva la Republica Inglesa'.

The bill for the sale of the public works of the city was passed in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday after some brilliant speeches had been delivered. There were 38 votes in favour of the bill, and only 23 in against it.

Several forged four dollar notes have had circulation at the Tigre. They are badly made and easily detected.

The skeleton ship Perseo arrived here on Saturday, and as she could not present a clean bill of health she was ordered into quarantine.

General Roca is already spoken of as the next President of this Republic. The Presidency is an heirloom which must be kept in the family.

The old 'sereno' night watch is about to be abolished in Montevideo. Thus the ancient landmarks are being removed farther and farther daily.

Mrs Ramirez de Rabusson, a native of Chili, has bequeathed 80,000 dollars for the benefit of the San Agustin Hospital in Santiaao.

The steamer Vincenzo Florio is shortly expected here from Valparaiso. She brings 3,500,000 vine plants for some vine-growers in Rosario who have already the lands prepared for planting. The cargo of shoots placed in Rosario will cost 60,000 m/n.

An accident occurred in Paysandu on the evening of the 25th ulto., during the display of fireworks. A mortar burst and killed three persons, four others being seriously wounded.

At the Politeama 'Roberto el Diablo' was sung on Saturday evening, and 'Marta' on Sunday and Tuesday before a crowded house. The singing of Stagno in the former opera particularly was incomparable, and he and Madame Drog were the recipients of numerous and enthusiastic plaudits. Saturday being Mme. Drog's benefit night, she received many testimonies of the public appreciation of her great powers as an artist.

Saturnino Machain one of those who were bitten by a mad dog in Mendoza, died at the Clinical Hospital in this city on Tuesday evening. Before his death he was quite paralysed, and showed a tendency to bark and bite. Deceased was not treated after the system of M. Pasteur, though a medical man is specially paid by Government to attend to this class of patients. It is said, however, that the medical man who has studied Pasteur's system of inoculation, is forbidden to practise it outside of his own office. Strange to say, a man is paid for doing a certain humane work, and then he is prevented from doing the work by the interposition of red tape.

The ladies of Poland have presented a splendid triptych to the great German Catholic leader, Windthorst, in recognition of his services in defence of their persecuted country. The triptych is of oak, carved in the style of the mediaeval architecture of Poland. In the centre is represented our Lady of Crestochova, piously known as the Queen of Poland among Polish Catholics; on either side are representations of St Adalbert and St Stanislaus, patrons and protectors of Poland. A relic of the latter saint is attached to the triptych and a Latin inscription.

A fair will be held in Azul on the 4th and will it appears continue to the 11th of September.

During the first fortnight of last month 1245 immigrants were landed at the Catalinas mole; they arrived by 11 steamers. The Matteo Bruzzo brought 800 passengers into the Riachuelo on Tuesday afternoon; the Regina, which was bringing a large number of immigrants from Genova, had to put into Rio Janeiro to repair damages to her engines.

General Roca was entertained at a grand banquet in Belgium by Consul de Barry. Many distinguished Belgians were present, and the toast of the Argentine Republic was drunk with all honours. It is generally believed that the story about the fight between the guests and waiters at the banquet in London was a canard.

D. Enrique Pecego has submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a proposal for relieving the Government from the trouble and expense of maintaining lazaretos and affecting the sanitary service of the port. He asks for a concession of 20 years for the working of an establishment to be called a 'Disinfecting Lazareto,' and to be fixed at any place named by the Government. The medical officers of this establishment would perform the duties of the present port sanitary doctors. All the immigrants who arrive here would have to pass through the lazareto to be disinfected. The remuneration of the contractor would be very easily arranged, because every foreign vessel arriving in this port during the term of the concession would have to pay him a 'lazareto tax' of four centavos a ton, and the Government would have to pay him \$1 for every immigrant who entered the lazareto and 50 cents a day beyond the 24 hours. The Minister has actually sent this precious proposal to the Board of Health for consideration.

Miss Katharine E. Conway, now on the staff of the 'Boston Pilot,' has every reason to congratulate herself on the success of her book, published with Mrs Clements, on Catholic saints and other symbols. We are informed that Tickner and Co., Boston, have had a large number of orders from Catholic schools. Miss Conway is the authoress of 'On the Sunrise Slope,' a volume of exquisite poems published by the Catholic Publication Society Co.—American paper.

On Saturday, Don Federico Lacroze, proprietor of the Central tram line in this city was married to Miss Anita Brown, daughter of the late Mr Lawrence Brown. The ceremony took place in the Sion Chapel, near the Once Station. After the ceremony, the happy couple left to spend the honeymoon at Moreno, where Señor Lacroze has an estancia. 'Muchos años de felicidad!'

The contribution directa in this city must be paid before the 30th of this month.

On Thursday, the 25th of last month, an accident occurred on the Western line of railway near the town of Chilivcoy, which, providentially, did not prove fatal. A coach, in which were a man, his wife, and three children was just crossing the line when the train arrived. The cowardly driver, perceiving it, jumped off. The coach with the other occupants was thrown aside by the cow-catcher and nobody was hurt.

Our talented young friend, Mr Edward Obre, who was for some time in the employment of the Southern line of railway, has this week established his residence in Rosario, where he will be engaged in the grain business. During his short stay amongst us he made many friends, and his departure from amongst us is much to be regretted. We wish him every success in his new sphere of life.

Telegrams from Rosario announce that Mr Roland carried off all the principal prizes at the Athletic sports held in that city on Tuesday. This young Irishman is now generally acknowledged to be the best athlete in the Republic.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 1.

Evictions have commenced on the O'Grady Estate. The police are knocking the people down with batons.

Healy said in the House of Commons that Balfour was an ignorant fellow and that King Harman was an ex-gaul-bird, for which he was sharply called to order.



# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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The Company's steamship  
TAGUS  
Captain W. Gillies  
To sail on  
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ELBE  
3063 tons, 600 horse power  
Will sail on  
1st OCTOBER  
Taking cargo and passengers for  
Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo,  
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Touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro,  
Bahia Macio, Pernambuco, Lisbon,  
Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp  
These steamers will load for any other  
continental port than Antwerp if suffi-  
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The above steamers will carry 1st  
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## REDUCED RATES

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every accommodation for carrying pas-  
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are granted to 1st class passengers with  
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FAMILIES & COMPANIES  
A considerable reduction is made in  
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Persons wishing to bring out their  
friends from Europe can arrange with  
the Company's agent on reasonable  
terms

## NEW YORK

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Buenos Aires to New York via South-  
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steamers of the North German Lloyd  
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228 Reconquista

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## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND

## R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampert & Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are  
now specially provided for passengers  
have improved accommodation and ap-  
pointments, and carry Surgeons and  
Stewardesses.

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Liverpool  
(Direct)  
SIDDONS Brown Sept 4

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\*LEIBNITZ F. Brown Sept 8  
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First and Third class Passages to  
Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp  
and towns in Great Britain. Reductions  
made in favour of Families and com-  
panies. First-class Return tickets, avail-  
able for 12 months, at a reduction of one  
fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wish-  
ing to bring out friends.  
Cargo and Passengers for New York  
will be taken by the steamers which  
connect with the New York boat from  
Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the  
brokers' office till noon on the days of  
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N.B.—Insurances effected if required

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245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

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Including River Parana ports  
and the Boca del Riachuelo

The following high-classed steamers  
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S. S. HILDEGARDE  
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Sails  
FOR LIVERPOOL  
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This favourite steamer makes the  
passage in about 22 days.  
The passenger accommodation is for  
comfort and elegance unsurpassed by  
any steamer trading to Europe. She is  
fitted throughout with electric light and  
carries surgeon and stewardess.

The steamers of this line are specially  
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inducement for shippers. Being of the  
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El Vapor

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En Montevideo—Piedras 144

# Res Non Verba

## MENSAJERIAS

## FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miércoles... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados... " Saturno  
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizas interiores

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

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Salda el 1º y 4º de cada mes el vapor

nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del dia

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

La agencia se encarga del em-  
barque y desembarque de carga, asi  
como despachos de Aduana.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

NUEVA

# TIENDA Y MERCERIA

INGLESA

DE

A. AULD

134 - ALSINA - 134

BUENOS AIRES

a3s3

# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77

Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto

and Cordoba

Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.

And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Ac-

counts opened. Deposits received at

sight and for fixed periods. Bills

Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se-

curities. Letters of Credit issued on

London, the Continent, the United

States and Brazil for Commercial and

Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-

ed on the following places—London

and the principal towns in England,

Scotland and Ireland: Paris, Bordeaux,

Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in

Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United

States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and

other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this

country and the Continent can be effect-

ed by telegram or otherwise, through

the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-

siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be

allowed and charged by the Bank, until

further advice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current

Account and Deposits at

Call..... 3 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 4 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 4 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 5 do

Longer periods according

to arrangement

Deposits in "oro sellado"

Credit balances in current

account and deposits at

call..... 3 o/o per ann

Deposits at 30 days notice 3 1/2

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 4

90..... 5

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-

count Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann-

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1887.

# BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

DE

# LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San

Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle

5 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito

\$ 1,500,000 m/n

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

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila

propiedades. Toma y da di-

nero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

SE ABONA

Por depositos en caja de ahorros

despues de 30 dias desde sm/n

1 hasta 4000..... 7 o/o

Desde sm/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o

En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o

A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o

Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o

Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o

A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real

a plazo fijo..... 42 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados

de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de

10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWETZER

Director Principal

# BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a

3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las

4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso

a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o

a plazo de 60 dias

y arriba..... 5 o/o

cuyo saldo pasa de

\$ 200,000..... 1 o/o

en caja de Ahorros

despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta a

1000..... 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en ad-

elante..... 5 o/o

en oro a 60 dias..... 2 o/o

en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de co-

mercio y de Letras de pago in-

tegro o cuya amortizacion no

baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o

trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con am-

ortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o

or adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

# L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

# CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

# LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK BUENOS AIRES LONDON—PARIS—ROSARIO— MONTEVIDEO

## OPERATIONS

Letters of Credit

Discounts

Bills of Exchange

Telegraphic Transfers

Remittances to Europe

Remittances of interest on stocks

Remittances to the Camp

Remittances to the Interior

Deposits in Moneda Legal

Deposits in Oro Sellado

Deposits of Cedula and other

Stocks

Purchase of Cedula and other

Stocks

Sale of Cedula and other

Stocks

## INTEREST RATES

ALLOWED

m. legal oro sellado

Deposits at sight... 3 o/o 2 o/o

Do 30 days' notice 3 1/2 o/o 3 o/o

Do 90 days fixed... 5 o/o 4 o/o

CHARGED

Advances in Current

Account..... 10 o/o 10 o/o

H. G. ANDERSON

Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887



## SELECTED POETRY

## The Sacred Heart

BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER

What wouldst thou have, O soul,  
Thou weary soul?  
Lo! I have sought for rest  
On the Earth's heaving breast,  
From pole to pole.  
Sleep—I have been with her,  
But she gave dreams;  
Death—nay, the rest he gives  
Rest only seems.  
Fair nature knows it not—  
The grass is growing;  
The blue air knows it not—  
The winds are blowing;  
Not in the changing sky,  
The stormy sea,  
Yet somewhere in God's wide world  
Rest there must be.  
Within thy Saviour's Heart  
Place all thy care,  
And learn, O weary soul,  
Thy Rest is there.

What wouldst thou, trembling soul?  
Struggle for the strife—  
Struggle for this fiery war  
That we call life.  
Fears gather thickly round;  
Shadowy foes,  
Like unto armed men,  
Around me close.  
What am I, frail and poor,  
When griefs arise?  
No help from the weak earth,  
Or the cold skies  
Lo! I can find no guards,  
No weapons borrow;  
Shrinking, alone I stand,  
With mighty sorrow.  
Courage, thou trembling soul,  
Grief thou must bear,  
Yet thou canst find a strength  
Will match despair;  
Within thy Saviour's Heart—  
Seek for it there.

What wouldst thou have, sad soul,  
Oppressed with grief?  
Comfort: I seek in vain,  
Nor find relief.  
Nature, all pitiless,  
Smiles on my pain;  
I ask my fellow men,  
They give disdain.  
I asked the babbling streams,  
But they flowed on;  
I asked the wise and good,  
But they gave none.  
Though I have asked the stars,  
Coldly they shine.  
They add too bright to know  
Grief such as mine.  
I asked for comfort still,  
And I found tears,  
And I have sought in vain  
Long, weary years.  
Listen, thou mournful soul,  
Thy pain shall cease;  
Deep in His Sacred Heart  
Dwells joy and peace.

Yes, in that Heart Divine  
The Angels bright  
Find, through eternal years,  
Still new delight.  
From thence his constancy  
The martyr drew,  
And there the virgins band  
Their refuge knew.  
There, racked by pain without,  
And dread within,  
How many souls have found  
Heaven's bliss begin.  
Then leave thy vain attempts  
To seek for peace;  
The world can never give  
One soul release;  
But in thy Saviour's Heart  
Securely dwell,  
No pain can harm thee, hid  
In that sweet cell.  
Then fly, O coward soul,  
Delay no more;  
What words can speak the joy  
For thee in store?  
What smiles of earth can tell  
Of peace like this?  
Silence and tears are best  
For thine divine.

—American Exchange.

## THE IRISH RACE

The following particulars are taken from an interesting article in the 'Irish Tribune':

A glance at the athletic records of America and the colonies will show that in every form of strength, skill, and agility, the highest places are held by men of Irish stock. Hanlan, an Irish Canadian, having beaten the world as an oarsman, is conquered by Beach, who declares that he himself will shortly have to yield the championship to a young Irish-Australian. John L. Sullivan, the boxer offering odds of about 400 to one, can find no man in the world to stand before him for four rounds of three minutes each, with large gloves. England has only one man worth mentioning to set against him—Mitchell, and he is the son of Irish parents. If Sullivan were out of the field, the next great boxers would be Kilrain and Dempsey—both Irish Americans. The base-ball players of America for a generation past have given the highest places to Irish-Americans. The first collar-

and-elbow wrestler in America is M'Laughlin; the first Græco-Roman wrestler is Muldoon. The best and longest walkers are Daniel O'Leary, John Ennis, and Patrick Fitzgerald. And even in the latest and least-worthy form of athletics, roller-skating, the highest place was won by the hapless lad Donovan. The champion walker of Australia, Scott, is an Irishman, and the (till lately) champion runner, Malone is an Irishman; while Con Dwyer, an Irishman, is the best amateur bicycle rider in the colonies. Lawrence Foley, an Irish-Australian, has for years held the boxing championship in Australia, and sons of Irish colonists are to be found foremost in the cricket, football, and rowing clubs. Australia's best runner in former years—Bob Watson—was an Irishman. Among her rowing men who have won fame are found the names of Hickey, Punch, Rush, Clifford, and Materson, all Irishmen or sons of Irishmen.

These varied superiorities are not accidental; they are based as much on intelligence as on physical strength. Without keen and quick intelligence a strong man cannot use his physical powers to their full advantage.

It is well known to scientists that the Irishman is a man of extraordinary compactness of intellectual and physical strength. Professor Forbes, of the University of Edinburgh, some years ago instituted an extensive series of observations of the size and strength of the students attending the University. He found that the Irish students were the tallest and the strongest men. Professor Quetelet, of the University of Brussels, instituted similar investigations, covering a number of years, telling the qualities of Belgians, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen. He found the average height of the Belgian to be 68 inches, of the Englishman 68½, of the Scotchman 69, of the Irishman 70 in.; that the average weight in pounds of the Belgian was 150 pounds, of the Englishman 151, of the Scotchman 152, and of the Irishman 155 pounds; and that the average strength as indicated by a blow given to the plate of a spring dynamometer, in pounds, was of the Belgian 339 pounds, of the Englishman 403 pounds, of the Scotchman 433 pounds, and of the Irishman 432 pounds.

The Irish are thus, says Sir Robert Kane, LL.D., 'the tallest, strongest, and heaviest of the four races.' And Sir Robert Kane adds: 'Mr Field, the eminent mechanical engineer of London had occasion to examine the relative power of Irish labourers to raise weights by means of a crane. He communicated his results to the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. He found that the utmost efforts of a man lifting at the rate of one foot per minute ranged in Englishmen from 11,305 to 24,255 pounds, and in Irishmen from 17,325 to 27,562 pounds. I have reason to doubt that these figures represent the existing conditions of these respective populations. These experiments were carefully made at the time, and the results were as given.'

In remote as well as in modern times the Irish people were renowned for their strength and intelligence. Sir John Davies, an eminent Englishman, who was Attorney-General of Ireland in 1616, in his 'Historical Tracts', says: 'The bodies and minds of the Irish people are imbued with extraordinary abilities by nature.' But what need to multiply testimony? Look at the great industrial march of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Argentine Republic—whom shall attempt to take from Irish workmen their honour of the burden? They are strong men to make roads and mines and railroads, to lay the foundation of cities.

When the five millions of Irish people in Ireland get control of their own country they will make its marvellous resources hum with industrial development. They are a people worthy of a country and circumstances and nature are ensuring that they shall have one.

## PERU.

L. B. Tamini in 'La Nacion.'

[CONCLUDED.]

The unhappy events of 1879 took place, and when all were expecting that they would cause a moral reaction, the irresponsible 'de facto' government of Iglesias realised one of the most immoral transactions on record. From the year 1877 an English Company became agent to Peru for the sale of her guano, and they took advantage of her hapless situation, plunged as she was in all the horrors of war, to declare that from that time forward they would cease making payments to Peru because she had already received more than her due. In the year 1884 there was a balance in the books of the Company against Peru of one million sterling. One year later, the Company that pretended to be so large a creditor, handed over to the Government that supplied them with guano £260,000 in return for the renunciation of all claims for previous transactions! It is only fair to add that the first constitutional Congress that thereafter assembled at Lima repudiated the act. Peru recollects the undertaking of two useless and portentous works during her golden era—the Oroya railway, constructed at an average cost of £20,000 per mile, with its stupendous inclines and zigzags, and the line from Mollendo to Puno, which was 277 miles in length, and which has reached a greater height than any railway that has been built up to the present time, that is to say, 14,600 feet above the level of the sea. The nitrate of soda was discovered and this abundant manure of great value passed away like a dream. The President of the Republic had just made a declaration in the National Congress that he would devote the proceeds of it to the payment of the external debt, when the war which had been expected since 1874, and for which the indolent Peruvians made no preparations, for want of funds, as we are assured, broke out. In this war the Chileans obtained supremacy over the South Pacific and, what they coveted more, possession of the nitrate beds. By right of conquest the province of Tarapaca became Chilean property, and these new owners have up to the present time ignored the mortgage that was on this land. (In this the Chileans were perfectly right). The Chilean Legation in London has therefore protested against the Arinabar contract, maintaining that its Government will not be bound by any obligations other than those specified in the treaty of peace.

In short, the Peruvians, who in time of prosperity hoped to rival the United States in production, by want of common sense, in less than ten years lost the rich territories of the South, and the ports of Iquique and Pisagua, which were their greatest source of revenue. Peru has lost her credit; she has not satisfied her creditors, she has suspended her national works; her courage fails her, and she now hands herself over into the hands of a paternal Company. This Company will receive four-fifths of the profits of her railways, twenty per cent. of the profits of the Custom House, already diminished by the recent war, three-fourths of the guano that remains, besides all the wealth of her valleys and mountains. The valleys of the Amazon are incomparably fruitful, and they produce the richest varieties of the vegetable kingdom. In the transandine region the llamas, vicuñas, and alpacas are numerous, and with a proper system of irrigation the coast region for thousands of miles might be rendered productive. Of this land of promise M. Squier writes thus in his work on Peru: 'In no part of the world does Nature clothe herself with more grandeur or present a more varied or imposing appearance. Deserts as bare and repulsive as those of Sahara, alternate with valleys as rich and luxuriant as

the plains of Italy. Towering mountains crowned with eternal snow raise their shrivelled tops above vast and frigid 'punas,' more elevated than the tops of the Alleghanies. Rivers which rise in the snowy regions rush on to the Pacific, through deep and rugged ravines or meander among the majestic Andes, carrying their tribute of waters to the Amazon. There are lakes equal in size to those which feed the St. Lawrence, whose surface is on a level with the summit of Mount Blanc.'

The following are some of the principal conditions of the Arinabar contract:

The Company will obtain the concession of 763 miles of railway for 66 years; the right to work all the coal mines along the Chimbote and Huaraz railways, 15 per cent. of the net profit being reserved for the Government; the rights to work 100 or more mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and other minerals; the concession of 1,800,000 hectares of land, which the Company will take possession of in five years, and 180 hectares additional for every family introduced into Peru; the right of navigation in all the lakes and rivers of the Republic; the right to establish a bank in Lima, with an exclusive right to issue two-thirds of paper money against one-third of specie. The Bank will have the administration of the internal debt of Peru, guaranteed by the proceeds of the Custom House of Callao and the Company will receive 25 per cent. of the profits of the bank after having received 7 per cent. for capital invested, besides several other privileges in return for which they will open the Bank with \$350,000 capital, and they will advance the Government £400,000 more. The Company thus formed 'to farm' Peru will have a capital of £15,000,000.

## GOOD WORDS

The glory of ancestors sheds a light around posterity; it allows neither their good nor bad qualities to remain in obscurity.—Sallust.

He who works for fame, works for a poor paymaster, and may have to wait for his wages until the capacity for enjoyment has gone.

When you go beyond the sphere of duty to find something to do, the things you leave behind will suffer neglect by your absence.

We should not measure our spiritual progress by our deeds, our amiability, or our love of solitude, but by the violence we do ourselves.—Maffei.

Words are but the signs and counters of knowledge, and their currency should be strictly regulated by the capital which they represent.—Colton.

Admiration is a forced tribute, and to extort it from mankind (envious and ignorant as they are) they must be taken unawares.—James Northcote.

Pride's chickens have bony feathers, but they are an expensive brood to rear; they are at everything, and are always lean when brought to the market.—Alexander Smith.

Grit is the grain of character. It may generally be described as heroism materialized, spirit and will thrust into heart, brain and backbone, so as to form part of the physical substance of the man.—Whipple.

A man is known to his dog by the smell, to his tailor by his coat, to his friend by his smile; each of these know him, but how little or how much depends on the dignity of the intelligence. That which is truly and indeed characteristic of man is known to God.—Ruskin.

The heart that is full of God's holy fear and love is like to a well cultivated garden, which produces the most lovely flowers and the most delicious fruits, whose pleasing odours dispel the noxious vapours of vice, and breathe peace and contentment to everything around.

## OFFERS OF MARRIAGE

There is a German proverb that runs thus: 'Thrice refused is one hearty assent,' and some lovers may be encouraged by it, and try again.

If you have received an offer of marriage it should not be spoken of unless accepted, to anyone but your parents. It is painful to every man to be rejected, but ten times more distressing to hear of it from others who are not especially friendly to him. No lady will ever boast of the offers of marriage she has received, as by doing so she will debar herself from the use of the title of lady.

On the other hand, if the attentions of a deserving, honourable man are pleasing to you, and you desire to accept them, do not encourage him too openly, but remember that envious eyes are watching you closely, that a retreating, modest demeanor is far more attractive to all men than a display of one's charms and an attempt to fascinate. Some girls ask: 'What can I do to encourage my gentlemen friends?' Alas! that a woman could ask such a question! 'Do!' we would reply, 'why, stay, at home, and help your mother in every possible way, and be kind and good to your brothers and sisters. Make yourself useful everywhere, and do not be forward and forth-putting, but keep self in the background, and if you are not an idiot you will have lovers enough, for most men now-a-days are looking for wives who will make their homes tidy and comfortable; not for wax dolls, dressed up in satins, ribbons and laces, that are very pretty to look at in the parlor, but of no earthly use elsewhere. And when you are engaged, take heed to your conduct, and do not provoke lover's quarrels by teasing your lover, or by showing him off in triumph as a captive to your charms, or by affecting a foolish indifference, or a gushing display of tenderness in society. Act as a well-disciplined, well-bred young woman of the period should do, and thus rivet his love and tenderness. Always remember that:

True love's the gift which God hath given  
To man alone beneath the heaven.  
It is not fantasy's hot fire,  
Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly;  
It liveth not in fierce desire,  
With dead desire it doth not die;  
It is the secret sympathy,  
The silver link, the silken tie,  
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,  
In body and in soul can bind.  
—Ladies' Home Journal.

## THE BEST WOOD IN THE WORLD

The jarrah wood of Western Australia is acknowledged by those who know its qualities to be about the next thing to everlasting. Almost everything in West Australia is made of this timber—workboxes, pianofortes, wharves, jetties, and buildings. It seems to defy all known forms of decay, and is untouched by white ants and all other insects, so that ships built of it do not require to be coppered. It has been used above ground and below, in almost every situation in which timber can be placed, and is durable in all. There are about fifteen varieties of the timber, and it can be obtained of any reasonable length up to sixty or eighty feet, the trunk of the tree having no branches whatever. Another advantage is that it does not burn freely, but only chars, which makes it additionally valuable for building. It is poisonous to all insects. This timber will not grow on good soil, only where there is ironstone, tons of which are sometimes lifted by the roots. The more ironstone there is in the soil, and the higher the elevation, the better the trees grow. It is one of the most remarkable facts connected with this timber that, if a bolt, no matter of what size it may be put into it, when it is taken out a bolt of exactly the same size will go into the hole again. The effect of the iron, apparently, is to preserve the timber, and of the timber to preserve the iron. Jarrah is far superior to teak; it is less liable to split and it will bend very freely.

## HOW TO GET RICH.

Live up to your engagements.  
Earn money before you spend it.

Never play at any game of chance.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor.

Good character is above all things else.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.

Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous.

Never run into debt unless you see plainly a way to get out again.

Small and steady gains give with tranquility of mind.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you let your life be so that none will believe him.

When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

The more we possess of earthly treasures, the more we have to disquiet us, the greater the anxieties we shall have to suffer.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement 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 fullness 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 will all suffer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the face 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 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## Depotistas en Buenos Aires—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138.  
Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 84.  
Bogoy y Brizzoni, Pedro Mendoza 17 y 63.  
A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 99.  
M. St. Hernán y Cia., Piedra 1068.  
Berti Hermanos, Beltramo 40.  
Señor D. Estorero Retemio, Rivadavia 300.  
P. Amodeo, Buen Orden 71.  
V. Mariani, Salta 64, Lirio al Norte.  
Pérez Pesco, Bolívar del Fuerte Flor.  
José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 143.  
M. B. Varela, San Martín 68.  
Señores de D. C. Urquiza, Pedro Mendoza 77.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferrero, Calle Beltramo 1244.  
F. Anichini, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.  
P. Gallardo, Oliva y Cuyo 1100.  
J. A. Román, Calle Libertad 92.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

September 1.	
Gold .....	133 60
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series F.....	78.00
Series G.....	81.20
Series I.....	95.00
Series J.....	89.90
Series K.....	88.40
National Cédulas—	
Series A.....	84.00
Series B.....	80.46
National Bank Scrip .....	83.00
National Bank Shares .....	185.00
Banco Constructor .....	230.00

There is scarcely any change in the produce market since our last review. The prices of wool are merely nominal and it is as yet impossible to form an opinion as to the prices of the approaching season. We have not heard of a single sale of wool during the week.

Mr James Cunningham of Arrecifes has purchased of Mr Robert Murphy, Zapiola, about 7000 sheep 'al corte' at \$250 m/n each.

Messrs James Gahan and Thomas Kelly have purchased from Mr Thomas Mahon at Altamirano 3000 Lincoln sheep at 3 m/n each.

Mr M Fernandez sold by order of the Hypothecary Bank a league of camp in the partido de Tordillo for the sum of \$42,800 m/n; to Fco J Bosch, the upset price was \$15,944.

Fifteen hundred cows in Santa Fe sold at 5.50, to be driven on to new lands in the Gran Chaco, also several thousand sheep at 80 cents.

A fine site on the Riachuelo, South side, 40 by 60 sold for 19 m/n. per vara cuadrada.

Dn. Julio A Costa has been named Bank director by the Provincial Government, and for the Board in this city.

Dr Adolfo Ledesma has purchased from Don Mariano Acosta's estancia in Empedrado over one thousand head of cattle at \$5 50 each.

The Custom House receipts on the 26th were \$157,205.09, making a total since the 1st ulto. of \$2,672,936.01 m/n.

From Mr Latzina's report we take the following values of imports and exports through the Buenos Aires custom house during January to June of this year:—

Value of imports subject to duty \$48,955,197 m/n, free of do \$5,356,727, specie \$4,400,599, total \$68,712,528, against the following during the same time in 1886:—imports subject to duty \$43,815,478, free of do \$4,388,470, specie \$12,614,144, total \$60,818,092 m/n.

The exports were as follows:—subject to duties \$35,425,765, free of do 13,821,014, specie 3,909,988, total \$53,207,762, against the following in 1886:—subject to duties \$35,826,609, free of do 7,676,864, specie 6,198,254, total 49,711,727.

The total amount received for duties was \$21,000,087 m/n against \$17,447,410 during the same time last year.

The Hypothecary Bank sold yesterday six square of land in Moron for the sum of \$2400 m/n.

Mr Wilkinson has offered to purchase from the Provincial Government the railway line to Agdalena for \$1,200,000, the payment to be made 50 per cent. cash, 25 per cent. at 90 days, and the remainder at 180 days.

Messrs. Wildermuth of Rosario are shipping large consignments of flour from the Moma Nacional to Brazil. They are wise making small shipments of wheat and maize for Olmuth and elsewhere, and air wharves are as busy places can be seen in this country.

The 'Tribuna Nacional' received the following telegrams:—  
London.  
The Deuda Unificada is quoted 69 6/10.

Paris.  
The Bourse closed very quiet. Prices of cereals have a downward tendency; prices of sugar are firm and with an upward tendency; refined mark pilé is quoted at 42 1/2, fcs 100 ks on board in Havre.

Liverpool.  
The wheat market is active, good River Plate is worth 6s 2d per 100 lbs, linseed at 36s per 416 lbs.

Marseilles.  
River Plate maize has declined to fcs 10 75 per 100 ks.

Antwerp.  
The fall in the prices of River Plate wheat continues. Good class is worth today fcs 16 76 per 100 ks, maize is in demand, 11 to 11 25 has been paid today for cargoes afloat, linseed is slack. The River Plate wool auction continues without any variation in prices.

Five Previsora Shares, 500 nats each, sold at the magnificent figure of 1200 nats each.

Great preparations are being made for the fair in Mercedes. A large amount of live stock from the following cabanas is to be on view—Cabaña 'San Fermín' of Doctor Irigoyen, 'Medano Blanco' of Jose Suarez, 'Santa Maria' of Juan Lopez, 'Esperanza' of Miguel Salas, 'Las Acacias' of Olivera Bros, 'Santa Catalina' of Dr Frias, 'Tatay' of S B Hale, establishments of Pedro Frias, of José Almada de Cañuelas, 'San Juan de Balta' of Juan Cañas, 'Altamira' of Nicolas Lowe, establishments of Fco Aldaburo, of José Rebagliate, Manuel H Torroba, Antone Cañe, and Carlos Villate.

Don Ignacio Sanchez sold at his estancia 'La Serena,' in Tres Arroyos, fat capones at 2 dollars each, intended for the Buenos Aires Market, and 1600 cows 'al corte' at 7 dollars m/n, the seller being obliged to deliver them at Potrillo Oscuro 60 leagues from the estancia. Several buyers have visited the distant regions of the South to purchase novillos, and good prices are offered.

Mr Traverso sold in Chacabuco at auction a lot of cows at \$6 60 each and 2388 sheep at \$103 each.

The trade in wood among the islands of Las Palmas is every year increasing, and is already an important item of business.

The Campana meat freezing establishment gets its supply just now from across the river in Uruguay.

Dr Jesus M del Campo has sold to Sr Leopoldo E Vega 2155 squares of camp in Entre Rios, department of Concordia, district Federal, for the sum of 36,000 dollars m/n, or at the rate of 27,000 dollars m/n per league.

London, August 30th.  
Hard Dollar loan is quoted at 73 1/2, o/o, Loan of 1881 at 104 o/o Do of 1886 at 92 1/2, Provincial Cédulas Series I at 70 1/2, o/o.

Paris.  
Argentine loan of 1886 at 465 francs.

Berlin.  
Argentine loan of 1886 at 91 per cent.

Mr S Pensati sold 200 squares of land in Gandara for 26,200 dollars m/n, or at 131 dollars per square to P Lardapide.

THE PLAZAS.  
CONSTITUCION.

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

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo .....	.320 mls.
Corderitos .....	0.80 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos..	6.30

Horse hides .....	2.15
Cow hides .....	4.35
Maize, white shelled..	2.65
Maize, yellow.....	2.00

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

Hides	
Cow hides .....	4.10 m/n
Horse hides .....	2.15
Horse Hair .....	5.50
Nonatos .....	2.10
Calfskins .....	3.30

Sheepskins.  
Consumo..... per kilo 2.60 mls.  
Pelados per kilo ..... 1.65 mls.  
Corderitos ..... la docena ..... 0.70 m/n

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

Maize.	
Morocho with bag ....	1.98
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos .....	4.98
Yellow, with bag .....	4.55

PRICES OF GOLD	
Friday.....	129.50
Saturday.....	129.50
Monday.....	132.00
Tuesday.....	000.00
Wednesday.....	131.50

CORRALES DEL SUD  
PRECIOS:

Primer Parte 20 22 24 25	
Especiales 40 45 60	
Apartes generales 18 16 14	
13 12	
Segundo parte 10 9 8 7 6 5 4	
Capones 22.50 3	
Cueros de vaca 4.50	
Id de novillo 5.50	
Matanza de vacas 594	
Id de terneros 82	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

## BIRTHS

On August 22, at the Estancia San Martin, Salto, the wife of Mr William Murphy, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at Rosario, the wife of Edmund Hore, F.C.A., of a son.

## MARRIAGE

KENNEDY—RYAN, July 20, 1887, at the R C Church, Bray, by the Rev. Chas. O'Donoghue, C.C., assisted by the Rev John Fennelly, C.C., Thomas Kennedy, fourth son of Mr Patrick Kennedy, Clongulany, Drangan, County Tipperary, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr John Ryan, of Westbourne Terrace, Bray.

## DEATHS

On the 27th August, at Rosario de Santa Fe, Roland Douglas Graham, only son of Malcolm Graham, C.E., aged 14 months.

At Caridad 17, of cancer, James Coghlan, aged 63 years.

At Carmen de Areco, on July 21st, Mary, aged 2 years and 9 months, and on August 8th, Nuna, aged 5 years and 11 months, daughters of Jeremiah and Ann O'Connell. R.I.P.

## ANNIVERSARY MASS

On Monday, the 19th of September, a High Mass will be celebrated at 11 a.m., in the Parish Church of Chivilcoy for the repose of the soul of the late Joseph Clavin, of Cañada Rica.

Mrs Clavin respectfully requests friends and relatives to attend.

At 1818

## FOR SALE

2600 or 2700 good Rambouillet Sheep, free from scab and in good condition.

Apply to Martin Carroll on the estancia of Dn Carlos Lastre, within a league of Mercedes.

N.B.—The sheep can remain on the same Camp till 1st January if necessary.

At 1818

## FOR SALE

Three small flocks of sheep.—Apply to Sr Celdoz, Mercedes, or to James Deane, Estancia La Turbia, in the same partido.

At 1818

## Establecimiento Fotográfico

DE

J. FERRETTO

226 - CALLE FLORIDA - 226

Especialidad retratos tamaño natural

At 1818

## SHORT'S BAR

Most popular place in town  
For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60  
BOENOS AIRES at 7pm

## The London HOSIERY STORE



Gath & Chaves  
Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S  
PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION  
HATS  
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GENTLEMEN'S  
UNDERCLOTHING  
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

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Between Florida & San Martin



RESTAURANT, CAFÉ & BILLAR  
HISPANO-GERMANO

DE  
ANDRES ESPINO

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

COMIDA A LA MINUTA Y A TODAS HORAS

COCINA A LA ALEMANA

CASA ESPECIAL  
Para Lunch, Sandwich, Cerveza Inglesa é Alemana

SERVICIO ESPECIAL  
De Comedor—Thé, Café, Chocolate

JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER

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Between Peru & Chacabuco

All classes of Engraving and Repairs neatly executed

M. HASSAN & CO.

are the only English Jewellers in Buenos Aires

At 1818



## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

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

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

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

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

At 1818

## NOTICE

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

## BOSSI &amp; BARRA

CORREDORES DE BOLSA Y REMATADORES

San Martin 82, escritorios 51 y 53

At 1817

## A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

## FENCING

Important to Estancieros

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

The iron is of the very finest quality, extra patent charcoal iron. The barillas and machinery have been invented and manufactured by Thomas Lee, calle Balcarse 118, Cuenos Aires.

N.B.—In sending orders be sure to send the distance, size and class of wire.

## FCO. RUIZ

245 CORRIENTES

At 1818

## THOMAS LEE

118 CALLE BALCARCE 118

## PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176 - SAN MARTIN - 176

## LA ARGENTINA

SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE LIBRERIA Y PAPELERIA

CAPITAL SOCIAL: ps. 20,000 m/n

Dividido en 4000 acciones de 50 ps. m/n

CAPITAL SUSCRITO: ps. 80,000 m/n.

La Argentina tiene por fines principales: publicar y vender libros de ciencias, literatura, pedagogia y artes, escritos por autores nacionales o extranjeros, que no se opongan a la moral, a la religion catolica; y vender papeles y toda clase de utiles para escritorio y escuelas, a precios bajos. Las acciones se pagan en la forma siguiente: pesos 10 por accion al suscribirse; pesos 5 del 20 al 31 de Agosto; pesos 5 del 15 al 30 de Noviembre, y las cuotas restantes cuando determine la Comision Directiva con aviso, previo de un mes. La casa principal de Buenos Aires se abrirá próximamente en la calle de la Victoria numeros 206, 208 y 210. (Numeracion nueva, 670 al 676), entre las de Peru y Chacabuco.

Comision Directiva: Presidente, doctor Santiago G. O'Farrell; tesoroero, don Eliseo W. Marengo; secretario, don Florencio F. Carreras. Vocales: don José Luis Amadeo y doc or Carlos Novillo Caceres. Suplentes: don Apolinario C. Casaball, don Alfredo Meabe y doctor Conrado Stadfield.

Director Gerente: doctor Alejo de Nevaras.

La suscripcion de acciones está abierta en la calle Alsina numeros 105 y 159 donde se pueden obtener los estatutos.

At 1818

## Familia que no usa una HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bis,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueban.

M. R. BAGLEY & Co.

At 1818