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FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 35

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887

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**HERD BOOK ARGENTINO**

Habiendo los que subscriben notado la conveniencia y sentido a la vez la necesidad de la existencia de un registro especial, donde se inscriban las genealogías (pedigrees) de los animales puros de raza Durham (Shorthorns) perfeccionada, como lo tienen los ingleses, norteamericanos, Franceses, etc., convinimos 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 inscriptos, hasta el treinta de Junio de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho, los animales que se hayan importado hasta el día treinta y una de diciembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete, siempre que tengan sus pedigrees firmados por criador y que a juicio de esta sociedad sean auténticos.

Art. 2º La inscripción para los animales que se importen des de 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 republica argentina

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

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

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

Pedido de inscripción

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTA—La oficina estara abierta todos los días hábiles desde la 1 p.m. a las 4, en la calle Alsina num. 311 al cargo del secretario Sr Tomas R. Molina. a16s16

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## TELEGRAMS

London.

Sir J Ferguson has announced in the House of Commons the resolution of the Government to appoint a commission to represent British interests in the Convention on the North American Fishery question. Mr Chamberlain the Chief Commissioner, said that only those points will be discussed which are in dispute between Canada and the United States. The 'Times' protests against the treatment by the United States authorities of the British seal hunters in Behring's Strait and Alaska, and suggests that the Government should send a cruiser to secure a perfectly legal treatment. Mr Powell, M. P., for Wigan and Earl Dunraven will probably accompany Mr Chamberlain to North America as members of the Commission. It is also probable that Mr Jesse Collings, M. P., for Birmingham, will form part of the Commission, not in an official character, but for the purpose of giving his opinions on the matter.

Mr Chamberlain will visit Ireland in October and go to America in November.

Many tenants in the country Limerick have ordered their legal advisers to demand a reduction of rent under the new Land Act. At the evictions on the O'Grady estate at Herbertstown yesterday all the houses were barricaded and ready for defence. Mr Condon, M. P., and several other persons were wounded when the police attacked; Captain Plunkett commanded.

Prince Ferdinand presided at a Council of Ministers held to deliberate on the official notification of Russia's intention to send General Ernethon on a special mission to Bulgaria.

A correspondent of the 'Standard' says that, if necessary, the entrance of General Ernethon into Bulgaria will be opposed by force.

Mr Chamberlain will not leave for North America until the

middle of November. Shortly before he leaves a meeting of the Unionist party will be held in London.

Exeter theatre has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. 130 persons lost their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Ottoman Bank at Constantinople has suspended its payments abroad on account of the Turkish Government having ceased to make the necessary deposits.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the Conservatives of Bridgetown, Glasgow, say that the recent Conservative defeats are due to the equivocal language which had made the Unionist Liberals believe that Mr Gladstone had abandoned his schemes for separation of Great Britain and Ireland. He adds that, before long, Mr Gladstone will have to explain himself clearly.

Further disturbances are announced in Ireland and reinforcements are asked for.

Telegrams from Exeter state that dead bodies are still being extracted from the ruins of the theatre, but they are terribly disfigured.

Rome.

There have been 7 deaths from cholera in Palermo in the last 24 hours.

New York.

The Commercial Cable Company has given notice that from September its tariff will be reduced to 12 cents per word.

There has been a grand procession of 150,000 workmen of the various trades at Pittsburg. The column was several miles in length.

Official news comes from New Zealand that the British Pacific Squadron has been ordered to Honolulu, with special orders as to the payment of the loan recently negotiated in London.

Sofia.

M Stambuloff has reorganized the Cabinet; he is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M Stambuloff has announced the formation of the following Ministry: Stambuloff, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Stransky, Foreign Affairs; Natshchew, Finance; Montzuroff, War; Zunzoff, Education; Stoiloff, Justice.

Berlin.

To-day, the Emperor had a fall in passing through the saloons after dinner, having been tripped up by an inequality in the floor. This caused much anxiety and an immense crowd assembled outside the palace. The Emperor showed himself at the windows and was cheered enthusiastically.

The Emperor, by the advice of his physicians, has abandoned the idea of going to Konigsberg, where he was to have met the Czar and witnessed the army manoeuvres.

When the Bavarian Parliament is opened on the 14th inst, the Prime Minister will present his report on the condition of the King, whom he visited last week and found to be completely insane. The Regent is not willing that the King should be deposed.

Vienna.

Telegrams from Sofia state that the Bulgarian Government will resist the Russian mission of General Einroth.

It is rumoured that Prince Ferdinand has left Sofia, in consequence of the Czar's hostility, but the report requires confirmation.

Rio Janeiro.

The small-pox is decreasing rapidly and there is no yellow fever.

Paris.

The Minister of Public Works has received a proposal for a Canal from Bordeaux to the Gulf of Lyons.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

MENDOZA

Telegrams from Uspallata state that snow has fallen incessantly for several days and that it has risen to the height of the houses. The 2nd battalion of Infantry has arrived after two months' march from Fort Roca. The provincial elections will take place on the 12th instant.

ROSARIO

'Luc' won the race with 'Loan' at Cordoba. About \$200,000 changed hands.

A train took a party of visitors yesterday over the extension of the West Santafecino railway. The train reached kilometre 73 from Rosario and 928 from Villa Casilda. The Arequito station will be at one kilometre from this point.

The Colonial Railway produced in August 485,048 dollars; the expenses amounted to 324,197 dollars.

Guelpi's almacén in calle Comercio at the corner of Mendoza has been totally destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$10,000 in the 'Confiance' Insurance office.

CORDOBA.

The passenger train went off the rails to-day near Villa Maria, but without serious injury to any one. It arrived here four hours late.

CORRIENTES

Serious interpellations have been addressed by the Municipal Council to the Intendant. He is an 'almacenero' and has been supplying the Municipal hospitals.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Sept. 7.

Dr Clemente Posadas, accompanied by two London engineers employed by a syndicate, has left for the Brazilian frontier to decide on the direction of an international railway. It is to go from Montevideo to Santa Catalina, passing through the departments of Canelones, Florida, Durazno, Tacuarembó and Rivera and the province of Rio Grande to the sources of the river Uruguay in Santa Catalina.

It is said that the Government will give Ferrari \$40,000 if Masini gives twenty performances here.

Cutbill and Co are to have \$900,000 as compensation for the cancellation of their port contract.

A Spanish Bank is projected; there are already more banks than are wanted.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved of the law of the Budget in general.

The Commercial Bank has asked permission to cease to be a bank of issue, remaining only as a deposit and discount bank.

Sekor Benjamin Victorica Urquiza will go to Rio Janeiro to propose the opening of the Rio Grande bar and the opening of an artificial port.



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## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 1.

In an article by 'an Irish land agent' in the 'St James' Gazette,' the writer, so to speak, is not at all unwilling to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne because the Land Bill may stop some legalised robbery. The writer says:—I have had some experience myself as a land agent; I have conversed with men who have had a great experience in such work; and I say deliberately that the Bill which the House of Commons is now engaged upon will ruin the Irish landed interest as a class. An Act which promises the reduction of judicial rents by some 20 per cent., and of leasehold rents by some 40, said reductions to continue for the space of three years, means simply the destruction of the class as a class. The truth is that; while economical causes have been busy and produced their natural result, the blows which have been and are being rained upon the Irish landlords spring mainly from the power of the Irish National League operating upon English Ministries. It may be pleasant just now for the great parties to unite and come together on the understanding that the pacification of Ireland is to be accomplished through the ruin of Irish landlords. As a class they have no direct political power, and the parties imagine they can trample upon them with impunity. The treatment of Irish landlords will supply precedents, and will be quoted to the dismay of men who now think that injustice exercised on an influential and perhaps unpopular class will prove the easiest and pleasantest mode of escape from a political difficulty. But there is a nearer danger. Of the Irish landocracy a proportion will doubtless escape; but I think they will not remain Imperialist. It is highly improbable that they will court a fresh blow, which must prove their 'coup de grace,' from this or another Unionist or Conservative Ministry. Three distinct invasions of their purchased or inherited rights will be sufficient to convince them that, new exigencies arising, a fourth and last cannot be far off. Loyalty will be then out of the question. What mortal can love his executioner?

An incident of immense importance to Ireland has curiously enough escaped notice. Sir G. Trevelyan received the following telegram from the North Derry Liberal Association, Coleraine, and the contents being considered highly favourable, were at once circulated among the electors:—"Five hundred Presbyterian electors of this district wish you triumphant success. Though opposed to the bills of last year they now thoroughly approve of the concessions Mr Gladstone has made and which you support. It is the one policy of hope for Ireland. There is absolutely no record of any member of the Irish Presbyterian Church being molested by an Irish Catholic. We entirely trust our fellow countrymen, and hope Bridgeton-to-morrow will

vote for conciliation against coercion and will uphold your policy of trust and hope for Ireland against the present policy of despair.' This looks as if Mr T. M. Healy will be triumphant in South Derry at the next election.

The great speech which Mr Gladstone delivered at Farringdon Hall on Friday night marks not alone an era in London Liberalism, but is also of the highest possible importance as showing the height to which the tide of Liberalism is rising in England, and adding another gust of enthusiasm to swell that great tidal wave. The circumstances themselves brought vividly back the recollection of the events immediately preceding the stirring and memorable election campaign of 1880, and could not but inspire the ex-Premier with fresh hope and energy by the parallel which it supplied to the events of the present time and the example which it afforded of Tory rout and disaster. Hope was the keynote of Mr Gladstone's speech. The cause of Home Rule was winning all along the line. Even while he was speaking the result of the scrutiny in Gloucestershire was marking another onward rush in the advancing tide. Glasgow has since spoken in a way that must make the Government feel keenly the utter untenableness of their position, and must have sounded like the death-knell of their policy in their ears. This rapid succession of victories afforded him a test whereby he could prove by the most rigid mathematical calculation that the heart of England was being impressed with a sense of the justice of the demand made by the Irish people for legislative independence, and that those who, at the election of 1886, looked askance at his Home Rule proposals had now come to recognise it as not only the means to restore efficiency to the House of Commons as the great legislative machine which controls and harmonises the complex social life of a vast empire, but also as doing a great act of national justice. It was the abstention of these Liberal voters at the last election which gave the Tories and Liberal Unionists that majority which was such a cause for exultant jubilation during the early part of the present session. Now 'tout est change.' These abstentionists are already beginning to realize the great damage which their action has done to the Liberal party, on which they see that the hopes of the country are most firmly built, and to which they have themselves paid a life-long allegiance. They are fast recognizing that the policy of holding the balance of their minds—to borrow Mr Matthew Arnold's phrase, which Mr Gladstone used on the occasion—is one that eventually proves to be hollow and futile. It is this class of voters who constitute the 76,000 which Mr Gladstone pointed out made up the entire majority against Home Rule at the last election, and it is this slender percentage of the entire electorate which enables the Government to possess a majority of full a hundred votes in the House of Commons. But the change which has taken place in all the bye elections in the strength of the different parties proves that an opportunity is now only wanted to reverse this state of affairs. It is the consciousness of this fact which infused such newborn zeal in the Unionists the other day in their attitude towards the new Land Bill, and it is this which affords the clue to track the Tory policy of the last few months through its devious windings. The object of Mr Gladstone is now to wait the tide at its full. The Liberal strength every day is augmenting. The fatuity, the vacillation, the total incompetence of their opponents every day brings out into stronger relief. The contrast in Mr Gladstone's speech of what might be and what has actually taken place is one to sink into the minds of every Englishman. It is impossible for any one who is able to read the signs of the times to doubt now that the opportunity for which we have so long been waiting is at last

surely growing large upon the horizon, and it is equally impossible not to recognise how large an influence speeches like that of Mr Gladstone on Friday night have in bringing more rapidly about this much desired consummation.

## DOMESTIC

The olive, sacred to Pallas Athene, was regarded by the Greeks as an emblem of chastity. A crown of olive twigs was given to a citizen who had merited well of his country, and was the highest prize of the Olympian games. An olive branch was the symbol of peace, and those who begged for peace carried one in their hands. This use of the olive branch is based on the account of Noah's dove, Genesis 8 chap. 11 v. The olive tree is the emblem of prosperity. David says: 'I am like the green olive tree in the House of God.'

Olive oil, the product of the olive tree, is as old as creation itself as a condiment. The Jewish people, the greatest of epicures in all that pertains to food, made it one of their principal dietetics. In the various transitions of Italy the people assiduously cultivated its productions as one of their specialties. Its annual production borders on 100 million of gallons.

Clean Hands—Miss Palao, who speaks for delicate cleanliness indispensable for cooking says that the hands must be washed in hot water with a little soda in it and then rinse till cool in running water before pastry is handled. The cooking bowl must be treated with the same rite.

To Brighten Gilt Frames—Take sufficient flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to about one and one half pint of water, and in this ball four or five bruised onions, or garlic, which will answer the same purpose. Strain off the liquid, and with it when cold wash, with a soft brush, any gilding which requires restoring, and when dry it will come out as bright as new work.

German Methods of Cleansing Woollens—Experiments made in Germany on the best method of cleansing woollens have led to the following conclusions: First, the liquid used for washing must be as hot as possible; second, for the removal of greasy dirt, sweat, etc., borax is of so little value that its application would be mere waste, and though soap lye is better, the preference must be given to soap lye along with ammonia, a mixture which works wonders by quickly dissolving dirt in particular parts which are hard to cleanse, raising and reviving even bright colors; third, that, on the other hand, for cleansing white woollen goods there is nothing which even approaches borax—soap lye and borax applied boiling hot give to white woollens a looseness and a dazzling whiteness which they often do not possess when they are new; fourth, if shrinking is to be entirely avoided the drying must be accelerated by repeatedly pressing the woollens between soft cloths. In no case should the woollens be dried in the sun, as they become dry and hard they being best dried in a moderate current of air, and in cold weather in a warm place, but not too near the source of heat. In the above experiments all the various degrees of heat were tried, from the hottest to the coolest temperature; all the favorite cleansing materials were also employed—soap, borax, ammonia, benzine, and mixture of these.

The following are the grounds on which a divorce was asked for in an American court:—1. That owing to her defective eyesight, the lady was not able to tell exactly what kind of a man her husband was, and that she has discovered since her marriage that he has a wart on his nose. 2. That he snores in his sleep so that she is kept awake. 3. That he has never kissed her since the day they were married. 4. That she wants to marry again.

## DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

House of Commons,  
July 27th.

M. G. Mulhall, Esq.

Sir,—

The statistics taken from your work, and quoted by Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons, have been called in question by Mr Balfour, in a letter which appears in the *Times* and other papers to-day. May I ask you kindly to take some notice of this letter.

Yours obediently,

Kilcourseie.

Standard Office,  
Buenos Aires,

August 29th, 1887.

Mr Mulhall presents his compliments to Lord Kilcourseie, and begs to enclose a memorandum in reply to the Irish Secretary's letter received this morning.

## Memorandum.

The Irish Secretary disputes the correctness of my statement in *Fifty Years of National Progress* (p. 114), and alleges that

1st.—Instead of 524,000 families only 113,000 have been evicted during the present reign.

2nd.—Instead of 1,220,000 persons dying of famine only 600,000 died.

3rd.—That, except in 1847, no part of Her Majesty's reign has been marked in Ireland by deaths from want.

## 1. Evictions.

If the Irish Secretary consults the new edition of the *British Encyclopedia*, article *Ireland*, he will find the following passage:

"There are no records of evictions earlier than 1849: the table published in 1881 is, moreover, incomplete, since it does not include evictions of cottiers, whose cases are decided by Petty Sessions. In 1865 it was enacted that no evictions should take place without intervention of the Sheriff, but the Sheriffs in some instances neglect to send in returns."

As cottiers comprised the largest class of sufferers from landlord oppression, it is evident that the table quoted by the Irish Secretary is misleading. The number of cottiers unhoused between 1841 and 1861 was 402,000 families, as appears from the Census returns of those years.

Inhabited mud cabins of one room	
1841	491,278
1861	89,374
Pulled down	401,904

The number of cabins of more than one room pulled down in 20 years was 184,500, viz.—

Cabins of more than one room.	
1851	541,712
1871	357,126
Pulled down	184,586

This signifies that so many families unhoused, which, added to the foregoing, makes 586,752 in 30 years, between 1841 and 1871. It may be supposed that one-fifth of these unroofed families obtained some mercy from their landlords, such as a passage to America; and then the actual number of evictions between 1841 and 1871 would be 470,000 families. We have to add those for 16 years since 1871, which according to the Government tables (not including cottiers) are 27,000; this may be fairly doubled; thus the total is:—

1841-1871	470,000 families
1872-1887	54,000 "
Total evictions	524,000 families

The same result appears on comparing the number of agricultural holdings, according to the Census:—

Under 15 acres	
in 1841	698,606
" 1871	204,902
diminution	493,704

Thus in 30 years more than 400,000 farms disappeared or were amalgamated, representing the homes of at least 600,000 families. This does not include evicted farms over 15 acres, the number of which would not be large. Neither does it include evictions since 1871, nor before 1841. If we suppose that one-fifth of the cleared farms had

been bought by the landlord from the tenants we shall arrive at this result:

	1841-71
Farms cleared	403,704
Deduct 20 p. cent.	80,700
	323,004

This represents (at 1½ family per farm) 485,000 families to which add 54,000 since 1871 (ut supra) and we find that 539,000 families have been evicted since 1841.

In neither of the above tables do I take any note of evictions, before 1841, but the number would probably be about 20,000 families, that is 5,000 yearly.

It is plain that when I stated 524,000 families had been evicted since the Queen's accession I was rather under than over the reality. Knowing as I did that over 500,000 families had been evicted I fell into the error of supposing the evictions returned by Government to mean decrees against that number of families. My statement is still perfectly correct, except that I find the census makes the average of families 6 persons, not 7; thus the number actually evicted has been 3,144,000 souls, or about 75 per cent of the number of emigrants according to Government returns.

## 2. Deaths from Famine

The Government commissioners, being naturally desirous to make the Irish famine appear less than it was, reported the number of deaths from hunger at 600,000. In order to make it appear so they supposed that besides the emigration to foreign parts about 500,000 Irish people had found homes in Great Britain, and that the ordinary death-rate of Ireland was the same as England, two suppositions that are shown to be incorrect.

The census commissioners state the estimated population of Ireland in 1846 was 8,288,000 souls, and make the account thus—

1846 population	8,288,000
1847-51 births	1,421,000
To be accounted for	9,709,000

When the census was taken, March 31st 1851, the population was found to be 6,552,000, which the commissioners explained thus—

Ordinary deaths	978,000
Died of famine	600,000
Went to G. Britain	500,000
Emigrated	1,079,000
Population in 1851	6,552,000
Accounted for	9,709,000

I may here remark that some of those who went to G. Britain were again counted as emigrants gone abroad. The real statement is as follows—

Population in 1846	8,288,000
1847-51 births	1,421,000
To be accounted for	9,709,000

ordinary deaths	629,000
emigrated	984,000
settled in Great Britain	272,000
population in 1851	6,552,000
died of famine	1,272,000
Accounted for	9,709,000

The commissioners put down the ordinary deaths "at 1 in 45 per annum" of the population, or 22 per thousand, whereas the Registrar General's report from 1864 to 1880 shows the ordinary death-rate of Ireland to be 17 per thousand. Now the medium population between 1846 and 1851 was 7,400,000 souls, giving an ordinary number of deaths at 125,800, or 629,000 for 5 years. As regards emigration we have the Government returns, viz.—

1846	106,000
1847	215,000
1848	178,000
1849	214,000
1850	209,000
1851 (3 months)	62,000
Total	984,000

The census was taken March 31st, but the commissioners actually deducted the number of emigrants for 9 months, in order to make the deaths from famine fewer.

Instead of 500,000 having found homes in Great Britain, the number was barely 250,000, for we find according to the census:

Irish in G. Britain	
1841	419,200
1851	733,800

The natural increase in the population of England, from excess of births over deaths, was a little over 10 per cent from 1841 to 1851, say 43,000 on the above Irish population in Great Britain, so that the number in 1851 would have been 462,000. It appears therefore that in 10 years 272,000 had passed over from Ireland, instead of 500,000.

In order to avoid any risk of exaggeration I took nearly 6 per cent from the deaths from famine, putting the number at 1,200,000. To this I had to add 20,000 for the famine of 1879-80, which the Irish Secretary ignores, although the Duchess of Marlborough solicited and received subscriptions from every part of the globe. The number of deaths over the average in 1879 to 1881 was about 24,000.

The Irish Secretary censures me for "connecting the famine of 1846-49 with political causes." I did nothing of the kind, as I had simply to record the progress of England, Scotland and Ireland in a numerical form, from 1837 to 1887. There is not a word of politics in my book. But I could not accept the Government report of the famine as correct. He suggests that I ought to recommend gratitude on the part of the Irish people for a donation of 5 millions by the British Parliament, to relieve the sufferers. Let me remind the Irish Secretary that the donation was not 5 millions, but 10 millions, and that no Irishman can possibly feel grateful for such a donation. The British Parliament gave 21 millions sterling, to buy up 781,000 negro slaves in 1834, say £27 per head: it gave 10 millions in 1846-47, when the number of Irish receiving relief was 3,020,000, that is about £3 per head. Thus we have an equation, that one negro was worth 9 Irishmen.

"The wail of starving children (writes Alison) was heard on all sides, while files of infantry and cavalry escorted long convoys of provisions to the nearest seaports for exportation. During the year 1847, says Porter, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Ireland exported 8 million bushels of grain to England."

It was a time, said Lord Brougham, when the scenes in Ireland surpassed the most terrible in the page of Josephus. It was, said Lord John Russell, a famine of the 13th century. It was, said His Grace the Duke of Norfolk a time "when the Government should distribute rations of chutney sauce to still the pangs of hunger."

If the Irish Secretary wants to learn any more on the subject of Ireland he can easily move for a Parliamentary Enquiry. Is he not a nephew of Lord Salisbury?

Michael G. Mulhall.

## TEN THINGS A BABY CAN DO

It can beat any alarm clock ever invented, waring a family up in the morning.

Give it a fair show and it can smash more dishes than the most industrious servant girl in the country.

It can fall down oftener and with less provocation than the most expert tumbler in the circus ring.

It can make more genuine fuss over a simple brass pin than its mother would over a broken back.

In can choke itself black in the face with greater ease than the most accomplished wretch that ever was executed.

It can keep the family in a constant turmoil from morning till night and night till morning without once varying its tune.

It can be relied upon to sleep peacefully all day when its father is down town, and cry persistently at night when he is particularly sleepy.

It may be the naughtiest, dirtiest, ugliest, most fretful baby in the world, but you can never make its mother believe it, and you had better not try it.

It can be a charming and model infant when no one is around, but when visitors are present it can exhibit more bad temper than both of its parents together.

It can brighten up a house better than all the furniture ever made, sweeter music than the finest orchestra organized, fill a larger place in its parents' breast than they knew they had, and when it goes away it can cause a greater vacancy and leave a greater blank than all the rest of the world put together.



## WIT AND HUMOR

A man was brought into one of the station houses the other night covered with a barrel—he was properly clothed, but was covered with the barrel of a revolver.

An obituary notice the other day recorded a death from 'failure of the heart.' If that is a cause of mortality, it is a great wonder there are not more such announcements.

Feminine Diplomacy.—'What possesses you, my dear, who have such an excellent husband, to make him angry so often? 'Because he always brings me a present to make peace again.'

Jenkins (examining a pedigree hung in Snobson's parlour)—'So this is your family tree, is it? And what is that gap in the middle? Snobson—'That, er-well, er-O that is the flood!'

'Hark! What's that?' 'That? That's a brass band.' 'What are they out for to-night, I wonder?' 'Out to get the air, of course. And, by the way, I should think from the sound that they had not found it yet.'

A reporter asked an actress if she had ever suffered from stage fright. She replied that she never had, except once when crossing the Rocky Mountains. The stage came within an ace of being tipped over a precipice.

An elderly wit called to present his congratulations to a New York bank president on the latter's birthday. 'Well, my friend,' said the wit, 'how old are you?' 'Seventy-five.' 'Hum, seventy-five; well, I hope you'll rise to par.'

'Young man,' said an apostle, solemnly, 'do you realize, when you retire at night, that you may be called before the morning dawns?' 'Yes, sir,' responded the young man, 'I realize it fully. I am the father of a three-weeks-old baby.'

First saleswoman—'Of all the arrogant, disagreeable people I ever waited on that woman is the worst. I wonder who she is?' Second saleswoman—'Why, that's Mrs. Chipp. She used to tend at the same counter with me before she was married.'

'What!' said a teacher to a boy with slow memory, who had tried in vain to tell the name of the schoolmaster, 'can't you remember your teacher's name?' 'N-no, sir.' 'My name is Smith, blockhead!' 'Yessir.' 'Well, now see if you can repeat it. What is my name?' 'Smith Blockhead, sir.'

A physician in New York city is said to have the following inscription on his bill-heads: 'A patient's gratitude to his doctor is a part of his disease, and is most declared when the fever is highest, cools off during convalescence, and entirely disappears with the complete return to health. Office prescriptions and attendance strictly cash.'

An insurance man entered the house of a newly-married couple at Flint Village, and during the conversation urged the husband to take out a policy. But when he heard the fresh and fair young wife say to her husband, 'Yes, do so, Charley, and I'll bake you some nice biscuits for your supper', he closed his book and fled. The risks were becoming hazardous.

'Ah! what's this?' exclaimed the intelligent compositor: 'Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks.' That can't be right. I have it. He means 'Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks.' 'That's sense.' And that is how the writer found it. And yet he was not happy.

Wiggs—'Can you pay that little bill now?' Higgs—'I am sorry to say that I have no money.' Wiggs—'Well, if you have no money you can't pay, so that settles it.' Higgs—'Settles it? I am glad that you are so kind as to call it settled, as I was afraid I would never be able to pay it.'

A young gent was complaining to the shopgirl of the doubtful freshness of a lemon cheesecake, when out rushed the pastry cook from the back shop in a towering passion: 'I made tarts, monsieur, before you were born! I have no doubt you did,' replied the customer, 'and this must be one of them.'

## The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 987

LA CASCADA.

Curumalan, March 17th, 1887

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(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

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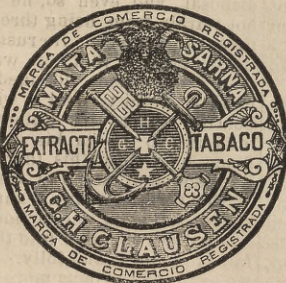
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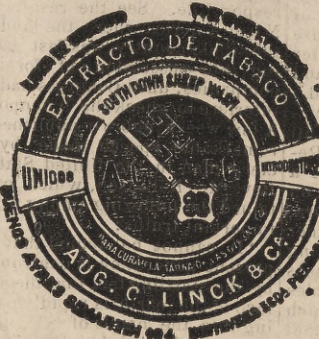
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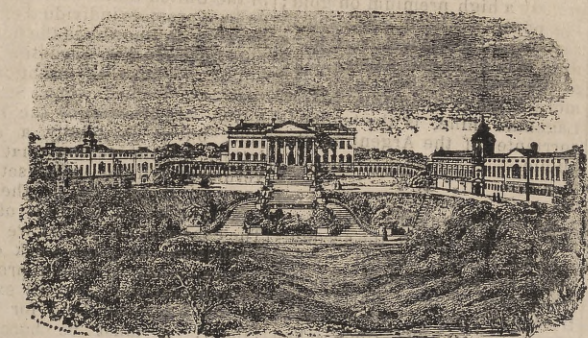
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### DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887

The small notes in circulation are becoming so scraggy that many suspect the Government of an 'arriere pensee,' and think they mean to pay off their debts by the gradual annihilation of these bits of paper. We suppose there is not a house in town where one of these articles does not daily become unfit for use, and the signature and numbers becoming illegible, the notes are no longer presentable, and they simply represent so much loss to the person who happens to possess them. Frequently the small bank notes become so dirty, and emit such an abominable odor of garlic and cod liver oil, that one doubts whether he should not sacrifice the value they represent rather than deposit them in his purse. It is this filth which we call money, and which the Government obliges us to accept in payment of our labour. In Iceland they use cod-fish as money; in the British W. India Islands they use whiskey and snuff (an Anglo-Saxon importation); in Illinois the settlers formerly used coon skins; in Central America they use soap and chocolate; in Virginia a century ago they used tobacco; in Holland they used pieces of pasteboard; in Abyssinia they use salt; in some of the West India Islands they use cocoa-nuts; in England under James II. they used pewter; and in Scotland they used nails and a piece of goat's skin, but we circulate the vilest material of all as money in the Argentine Republic, for it is nothing but a shapeless and ill-odored rag, on which the quintessence of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, and other diseases has been accumulating for months. It is simply a mass of putrefaction which crumbles away in one's pockets, and which it requires a strong disinfectant to get thoroughly rid of. This is the fulfillment of the promise to pay in 'oro sellado' which Government makes. Milton called gold vile dross: What would he have said if he had seen the modern specimen of the 'metal' which is coined on the banks of the Argentine 'El Dorado?' It is not enough that we pay a high premium on gold; the paper which is supposed to represent it is allowed to circulate until it is no longer paper; false as the dream of the sleeper, and more delusive than Tom Moore's Lagenian mine, is the 'moneda corriente' of the Argentine Republic.

On overhauling the accounts of the Provincial Bank, the accountant, Sr Pabelo, has discovered that large sums were withdrawn from the bank during Dr D'Amico's term of office and by his order, at the time when Rocha was candidate for President of the Republic. The sums thus abstracted amount to over a million, and it is said that it was spent in purchasing arms, and in securing the support of certain governors of provinces, who sold themselves to Rocha for money stolen by him or his chum D'Amico out of the treasury of a public institution. And this was precisely the time when Rocha was apostrophising liberty in Buenos Aires, and invoking the shades of Belgrano and San Martin to come up from their graves and witness the purity of his motives and the enormity of the sacrifice he was making 'for the consolidation of our democratic institutions.' The sham patriot acted the part of Robert Macaire to perfection, but, wiser than Robert, he took care to be out of the way when there was danger of police coming up. The robberies of the bank have been brought under the notice of the Judge of crime, Dr Urdapilleta, and if the charges made be proved, we see no reason why D'Amico should not get a cell in the Penitentiary, and Rocha be arrested under a new extradition act specially passed by Congress for the accommodation of this double-faced adventurer.

Meantime our citizens are beginning to grumble about the meat supply of Buenos Ayres, which is under the circumstances the worst in the world, and ask one another. What is the use in the Government starting Argentine butchers' shops in St Petersburg, Lisbon and Paris, when meat in Buenos Ayres is so dear and bad? Why should Congress vote 550,000\$ yearly to provide cheap beef for the people of Russia (who have 22,731,000 cows of their own) while it leaves the city of Buenos Ayres in so miserable a plight?—'Standard'.

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A letter appeared in one of our English contemporaries a few days ago advocating the formation of joint stock companies to purchase the unoccupied lands of this country and turn them to account. While unwilling to restrict in any way the right of lawful association, or to depreciate the advantages of combined enterprise, we are bound to say that nothing could be more detrimental to this country than the verification of the wishes of the writer referred to. Joint stock companies may be beneficial in certain commercial and financial enterprises which individuals could not well undertake, but in the working of land there is always danger of abuse and monopoly, where individuals are not responsible. See the results in North America where the land of the whole country was fast passing into possession of foreign companies, until Congress had to interfere to check the monopoly. A few weeks ago we published a remarkable speech made by a clergyman in the United States, Rev. Mr Rollinson, which contained the following among other important truths:

'It cannot be denied that the present generation is confronted by the startling fact that the surface of the earth is rapidly passing into the hands of a limited number of its inhabitants,' and the speaker drew attention to the rapid and constantly increasing monopolization of land by British noblemen and foreign syndicates, and the enormous grants made to railroad corporations.

We have precisely the same evil in an exaggerated form in this country. Why? Because in the United States something is done to promote individual efforts by what is known as the household law. In the Argentine Republic we have an imitation of that law, framed when Sr Irigoyen was Minister of the Interior, but it is totally a dead letter, for the reason that Government will not enable settlers to avail themselves of the advantages which the law offers. The consequence is that we have abundance of joint stock companies, many of whom propose to do useful work, but all expect to get a strip of land for their labour. It must be borne in mind that the small owner cannot enter into competition with the large occupier, for the latter with the means at his disposal can easily crush out his weaker neighbour, and there are none so heartless in this respect as joint stock companies, for they have no conscience, no guiding principle, no concern whatever but the securing of a big dividend. Then we may remark that here as well as in North America the shareholders in joint stock companies are generally foreigners—absentees in the true sense of the word—who regard the country with no more interest than is necessary for the collection of their rents. Look at the London traders who own large tracts of land in the north of Ireland. They have never contributed one farthing for the benefit of the country out of the millions they have received, nor is their voice ever heard in Irish affairs unless it be to urge on the oppressors of Ireland in the work of destruction, spoliation, and ruin. The Argentine Republic is very wide, and the evils of monopoly are not yet so much felt as they have been felt in Ireland and other countries of Europe; but the thin edge of the wedge has been well thrust in, and it is every

day more and more apparent that the few are becoming owners of the land, while the many who desire to till it are excluded from any share in the possession.

While deprecating the imposition of foreign land-sharks, we would earnestly recommend combination among the poor toilers. We want an establishment in this country similar to Bishop Ireland's colony in Minnesota, where, under the protection of that noble friend of humanity, many hundreds of our countrymen have become owners of the land they till. If some Irish priest or charitable laymen would only do here what he did there he would lay up a store in Heaven and earn the everlasting gratitude of our people. One man, or two, or half a dozen cannot easily go outside and settle down on desert land, but a score of vigorous young men, under wise direction, might do so, and once they had fulfilled the conditions imposed by Government, they might become absolute owners of a spot which they might truly call their own. This is the only joint stock company which we would propose, the only one which the Government should promote, and which will contribute to the well-being of the country and the prosperity of its inhabitants.

### EXTRAORDINARY DEBATE

The most sensational news of the week was the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday which resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of Jose Sojo, editor of the caricature known as 'Don Quijote'.

Deputy Mansilla brought under the notice of the Chamber a picture that had appeared in this publication on the 4th inst.

It represents the Argentine Republic as a woman who is placed under a press which is being forced down upon her by the President and Vice President of the Republic, the Ministers and the deputies Ataliva Roca, Laurencea, Mansilla, Zorrilla, Ocampo, Solá, Olmedo, F. I. Figueroa, Hernandez, Moran, Ruiz, Tagle, Ruiz de los Llanos, Riquelme, Fernandez, Iramain, Bermejo and Albarracin. The result of the pressure is that a stream of money is flowing from the woman's mouth. Some of the deputies were represented as sheep standing on their hind legs.

Deputy Mansilla asked the Chamber by virtue of its powers to order Sojo to be committed to prison for six months for contempt of the prerogatives of Parliament.

In the debate which followed Deputy Mansilla used most violent and intemperate language. He said that Sojo was a thief, and a fetid insect, capable of poisoning not by his bite but by the touch of his claws. 'I will personally chastise this little Gallego as soon as I meet him,' said Sr Mansilla. 'He is a vile fellow whom I paid when I was a member of the Argentine Committee that supported the candidature of Dr Rocha—yes, I paid him, but not to make infamous caricatures such as this. I paid him to make political caricatures. What does this rascal suppose us to be? I don't know why the President of the Republic did not thrash him or purchase him when he entered his house. I am one of the most favored in the vile print of the little thief. I am represented as a sheep—the carnero Mansilla. The man who dares throw mud on us is a Galleguito, who in this way repays the hospitality he receives, and I am only sorry he was not one of those Goths whom we had to hang in order to be free men. I won't look for him, but he had better not come within a stone-throw of me'.

Sr Figueroa having spoken of Sojo as Don, Sr Mansilla protested, and Sr Roca said that a rascal (canalla) should not get the title of Don.

Other deputies also spoke in an excited manner, and Sr Demaria rose to throw oil on the troubled waters. He seemed to be one of the few in that assembly of gentlemen who had not taken

leave of their senses. He said they should not proceed rashly, and commit a man to prison before it was proved that he was guilty; let them condemn the author of the caricature, and if it were ascertained that Sojo was the guilty person, let him be dealt with according to law.

Señor Villamayor was in favour of sending the resolution to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs. It was impossible to sustain that the Legislative Power has greater faculties than the other Powers. The caricature in question relates as much to the members of the Executive Power as to those of the Legislature. In other cases members of the Judicial Power had been insulted. Can it be contended that, of his own authority, the President of the Republic or a Judge can order imprisonment for a caricature? Evidently not; he would have to apply to the power which is charged by the Constitution with the application of the laws.

Sr Calvo also appealed to the chamber to follow the legal formula; otherwise the prisoner would be discharged by the Supreme Court.

Sr Roca said Sojo was the companion of the 'epileptico' Monjes who assaulted President Roca.

Sr Mansilla said that the Chamber was judge and complainant at the same time, and that Sojo was a robber and a hireling, whom he was bound to kick.

The resolution was finally passed in the following form:—The Chamber resolves that the President do order the imprisonment of the individual Sojo for violation of the immunities in the periodical 'Don Quijote' of the 4th instant, for the remainder of the term of its sessions'.

That same evening Sojo was placed under arrest, and on the following day he was sent to the Penitentiary.

### DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES.

We can imagine nothing more disgraceful than the language made use of by Deputy Mansilla in the Parliament of the nation on the 5th inst. We have no sympathy with Sojo, the editor of 'Don Quijote.' He has on various occasions ridiculed what many if not all the inhabitants in this city hold sacred, and in doing so, has transgressed against good taste and social amenities as well as religion; for the honest convictions which do not clash with public interests should be at all times respected, and are respected even by persons of different religious persuasion in every land where bigotry and fanatical hatred do not hold sway. Our readers may well imagine, therefore, that we are influenced by no particular affection for General Mansilla's victim in referring to the honorable and gallant member's speech on Monday last. But there are crimes committed in as well as out of Parliament, 'intra et extra moenia delinquit,' and Sojo's faults, whatever they may be, pale before the indecent and unjustifiable conduct of the deputy for Buenos Aires. He was constituted judge, and he chose the part of a termagant. He had all the power of the law at his disposal, and even so, he could not refrain from using threats of personal violence. He rushed at the conclusion that Sojo was the man who had offended his mighty dignity, and, without hearing what the unfortunate man had to say in his own defence, he ordered his immediate imprisonment, and the majority of the Chamber, like Panurge's sheep, followed the honourable and gallant member into the pitfall of rashness and folly. But if we examine the facts more closely we will find that Sojo was not so guilty in this case as General Mansilla would have us believe. According to the General's acknowledgement he had been in his pay in making political caricatures against the opponents of Dr Rocha, while the latter 'sujeto' was candidate for President of the Republic. We have a distinct recollection that some of the caricatures of 'Don Quijote'

ho tin se days were infinitely worse than the figure head which has on this occasion so deeply offended General Mansilla, and for which Sojo has had to pay so dear a penalty. Nay more, another funny paper, the 'Mosquito' frequently represented him in a most ignominious position, pandering to the villanies of Rocha, with the inverted boot upon his head. Why did not General Mansilla avenge his wrongs and threaten to kick the caricaturist in those days? Simply because he was opposed to the policy of the National Government, which could at any time put a check upon his indignation. Now he is on the winning side, and Sojo is punished for carrying out the lessons which General Mansilla taught him, and for which he paid him. And this reminds us of another of General Mansilla's inconsistencies. Some time ago he ridiculed the obligation of an oath, yet he was the first to inveigh against those who published the speeches made in what was supposed to be a secret session last week. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost, and it is no wonder that the example and teaching of men in high position should produce their natural fruit. Members of Parliament should remember that if they have high privileges they have also high duties to perform, and that every time they neglect the after they shake the foundations on which the former are based.

### CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following letter was sent by President Celman, on the occasion of his advent to power, to His Holiness Leo XIII.

Michael Juarez Celman, Constitutional President of the Argentine Republic to His Holiness Leo XIII.

Most Holy Father. Raised 'by the free vote of my fellow-citizens to the presidency of the Argentine Republic, I deem it a duty to acquaint Your Holiness that on the 12th inst I came into office. I take this occasion to express the sentiment of respect the Argentine nation and myself have for the August Head of the Roman Catholic Church. In fulfilling this duty, it affords me satisfaction to state that my Government will seize every opportunity to strengthen the friendly relations which exist between the Argentine Republic and the Holy See.

May Heaven prolong your days, for the great prosperity of the Church.

His Holiness was much pleased with the President's letter and sent the following answer:—

To our well-beloved son Michael Juarez Celman. Health and Apostolic Benediction.

We have received with feelings of satisfaction your letter in which you inform us that you have been elected to the presidency of the Argentine Republic. We congratulate you, since your election is a proof of the confidence your fellow-citizens have in your prudence and ability. We thank you for your kind sentiments and your sincere desire to strengthen friendly relations with this Holy See, and the desire is all the more meritorious since to-day those who govern find it necessary to cultivate those fundamental principles which ensure prosperity and general welfare.

In accepting, with paternal love, your heartfelt wish for the prosperity of the Church, we pray that God may direct and protect you with His grace, and as a proof of our paternal goodwill we recommend you and the Republic to the Almighty.

Done in St Peter's, Rome, on the 5th May, 1887, in the 10th year of our pontificate.

Leo XIII, Pope.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies has approved in general of the bill for the cession of the partidos of Belgrano and Flores by a majority of 19 against 10 votes.



It is our sad duty to announce the demise of Mrs Butler, relict of the late John Butler of this city, who died almost suddenly at her residence in the Calle Libertad, on Friday last. Deceased lady came to this country when very young, and she had seen more than one generation of Irish people pass away in the Argentine Republic. Many who are to-day dead and forgotten experienced her kindness and that of her deeply lamented husband in the olden days, and many are still living who recollect that Mr and Mrs Butler's house was the home of hospitality where their fellow-countrymen always received a cordial welcome. Even to her last day Mrs Butler preserved the old national customs, and the virtues which adorn her household will long shed a lustre on her memory. Her funeral, which took place on Sunday, was largely attended by Argentines as well as by her own countrymen. It was a just tribute to the memory of one whose life was bright and unsullied as the ethereal light of Heaven, to which her pure soul has ascended. May this thought console the different members of her family, to whom she was a guiding angel and an affectionate parent. We beg to offer to them the humble tribute of our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

## IN MEMORIAM

The late Mr EDWARD DILLON,  
of Navarro.

Suipacha,  
Sept. 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I would wish to supplement the remarks made in your last issue on the death of Mr E Dillon of Navarro by some particulars that have reached me from a reliable source.

It appears that the deceased, having some business in Suipacha, rode to that town on Sunday, the 28th ulto. After hearing Mass, and transacting his business, he left the town at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. He was perfectly sober, and apparently in his usually good health. The horse he rode was a very gentle and sure-footed animal. Some sudden and fatal illness must have seized poor Mr Dillon shortly after leaving the town, for he was found dead on Monday morning about eight o'clock, on the Navarro road which passes close to the estancia house of Mrs Lawrence Kelly. As there were no marks of violence on the person of the deceased it is supposed that death resulted from natural causes. The remains of the deceased were removed to the residence of Mrs Kelly, where the last sad obsequies were held, and on Tuesday the remains were conveyed to the family burying-place in Mercedes: the funeral being one of the largest seen in the district for years.

In the lamented death of Mr Dillon, another of our Irish pioneers has passed away. As you truly observed in last week's issue he was a noble specimen of the Irish race. His beautiful estancia on the banks of the Saladas testifies to his success in life, while his many sterling virtues will long enshrine his memory in the hearts of those he has left behind him. I had the honour of being personally acquainted with Mr Dillon for some years past, and I can truly say that he was a type of all that is best in an Irishman. To a deep reverence for his holy religion, he united an ardent love for that dear old Ireland for which his forefathers fought and died, while his large-hearted, unassuming charity endeared him to all classes of the community. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

I take this opportunity of presenting my sincere and respectful sympathy to the afflicted family and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,  
DRAGRAN.

San Nicolas,  
Sept. 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

You will be sorry, I am sure, to learn that the Irish residents of Pavaon have to add another dear name to their already rather long death-roll. On the 3rd inst. they lost a much esteemed friend and neighbour in the person of Mr Patrick Cullen. His death, which resulted from some internal affection, the technical term for which I forget just now, caused widespread and sincere sorrow. Mr Cullen was possessed of very many excellent and amiable qualities, which endeared him to his numerous friends and acquaintances of every class and nationality. Duly assisted by the rites of our holy religion, and after a comparatively painless illness of about three weeks, he terminated his earthly career, and went to receive from his Creator the recompense of his virtuous life. He had been living two months in the little town of Carmen del Sauce, in a comfortable home, recently purchased, when he received his final summons. It is to be hoped that he is by this time in the enjoyment of a much happier one, where neither sickness, sorrow, nor the other many miseries of this life can trouble him any longer.

This, at least, is the fervent wish of one who truly esteemed him, and who now tenders to his sorrowful wife, daughter, and relatives his most sincere sympathy for their loss.

And remains, dear sir,

Respectfully yours,  
P. J. O'G.

## ROSARIO.

## PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sept. 4, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Dr Pujato, the representative of the Supreme Court of Santa Fe, who came here to investigate the charges exchanged between Judge Candiotti of the Criminal Court and his Secretary, Sr Garay, has sent his report of the affair up to head quarters, but it is not yet known what view may be there adopted on the subject. In the meantime, and as if doubtful of the issue, Dr Candiotti is said to have resigned, thus, doubtless, saving the Supreme Court the trouble of performing a disagreeable duty, or of following the no less agreeable alternative of appearing as the coverer of wrong-doing in high places, a role in which it has already acted too conspicuously on several occasions. The reported resignation of Judge Candiotti has called forth no expressions of sorrow. As a judge, if he has excelled as anything, it has been as a master blunderer, as one whom the lowest procurador felt safe to bully and to brow-beat in open Court, and who suffered decisions to be wrung from him without any respect for individual rights, or public justice. It is sincerely to be hoped that his successor may be a man of altogether a different stamp, and it is generally felt that he can hardly fail to be an improvement in every way on his predecessor. Your readers will give me credit for having expressed similar opinions to these weeks ago, when Judge Candiotti was at the height of his power, it cannot therefore be said that I am kicking the man because he is down.

The Christy Minstrel entertainments on behalf of the English Literary Society of Rosario were numerically a success in every way. All the seats were taken, the performances of our darlings called forth the most enthusiastic applause; everyone was satisfied and about 600 dollars were received for tickets. Financially, however, it was not a success, indeed it was not worth mentioning. The Society may receive 80

or 90 dollars, and it may then consider itself well off if it escapes further dunning. Fortunately it is not depending entirely on outside support, and it has the elements, within itself, to obtain that success which is wished for it by all the best elements in English-speaking Rosario.

The Sports on Saint Rose's day were a great success. Thousands of persons attended, and everything went off very well and satisfactorily. Mr Rowland carried off nearly all the prizes for racing, having won the mile race and three or four others as easily as if he were going for a stroll. I am glad to see athletic sports taking a hold upon the Argentine fancy, that gives promise of producing excellent fruit. Even Mr Rowland the gallant young Irishman who, as a rule, left all his English competitors in the back-ground, was, at times, hard pressed by a native runner, who made excellent time, and would have proved an invincible champion on many a field that I have seen.

The Provincial Legislature has sanctioned an expropriation for the proposed Lazar House at Rosario. The authorities and the majority of the people here appear to have made up their minds that the cholera is coming next summer, and, as if to make their anticipations turn out correct they have done little or nothing to prevent its coming. Under these circumstances, a Lazar house may certainly prove useful, though if my opinion were asked, I might follow in the wake of the incomparable Mark Twain, and suggest a prison. That is wanted in Rosario and it ought to be made big enough to accommodate half the lawyers and all the 'procuradores' in the place.

The river is so low just now that water has begun to figure among our luxuries. It is almost impossible to buy water, and when by any chance one is able to do so, it costs 5 cents per half bucket, so that the number of the unwashed is likely to increase here, and to multiply.

There have been such severe changes in the weather during the past week that half Rosario is laid up with severe colds, and your humble correspondent had to pull himself together for the task, and to write under the impression that 'willing ink' was not half the congenial thing that he is wont to find it. It is feared that much if not all of the fruit will be destroyed by the frosts, and that the timorous authorities will be saved the trouble of adopting any special measures to prevent the selling or eating of the same as a safeguard against the cholera.

Business in produce is getting very dull, owing to the marked difference of opinion between sellers and buyers of cereals as to what the prices for the same should be. For the present, the following prices are quoted, though with few transactions:

Wheat, machine threshed, \$3 to 3.50 per 100 kilos.

Do, mares, do. 3.20 to 3.35 do.

Do, fideos, 4.40 to 5 do.

Flour, best brands, 7 to 8 65 do.

Other qualities, 3.25 to 6.70, according to quality and condition.

Bran, with bags, 2.10 to 2.40.

Maize, shelled, 1.82 to 2.

Linsed 4.80 to 5.25, nominal.

Alfalfa seed, 20 to 27, nominal.

An important case, involving no less than 100 square squares of valuable land, has just been settled between Dr Gmo. Achaval and Dr Julian de Bustenza, the Federal Court having decided, in a remarkably short time, in favour of Dr Achaval, who was most ably represented by Dr P. N. Arias. This case has created quite a sensation among the 'curiales,' who cannot imagine how an affair with such prime plucking about it could be suffered to slip through the courts in so short a time. Dr Arias, however, stands at the head of his profession, and when a client is to be served with justice he generally sees that he gets it without any unnecessary delay.

Tenders have been received by the Municipality for the paving of 450 squares of this city. I therefore hope, Mr Editor, that

when next you honor us with a visit, you will have better streets to walk through than you had last time.

Mr White, C.E., has submitted his report on the several drainage and sewerage schemes to the Municipality, and, strange to say, the Corporation has thought fit to keep the same on the dark side of the press. It is quite evident, therefore, that the City Fathers mean to study the report as carefully as they did the original projects before coming to a decision on the same. This is manifestly unjust, as there could hardly be found better advisers and commentators on the report than there are to be found among the representatives of the press, who are accustomed to deal with questions of the kind, and whose advice could be relied upon as impartial. It is generally believed that Mr Stanforth's proposal will receive the preference, and if this is the case I do not think the public will have any reason to complain.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

PACIFICUS.

## GENERAL ITEMS

The Rev. Fathers Terrien and Boutry of the African Mission community have returned to this country from Chili and have left this week for Rosario with the intention of giving a series of Missions in the upper provinces.

It was reported this week that Bolivian forces had invaded Paraguay, and taken possession of Puerto Chaco on the Paraguayan Chaco.

The municipal Council has sanctioned the Intendant's scheme for constructing diagonal avenues of 100 metres in width across the city.

The river Parana was so low on Saturday and Sunday that several ocean steamers ran aground.

Don Guillermo Matta was on Saturday received as Plenipotentiary Minister of Chili by the President of this Republic.

Sr O'Gorman, President of the Penitentiary, retires from office with a full pension for life.

It appears that the prize of \$20,000 offered by Government for the first discoverer of a bed of coal in the republic will be given to Sr Igarzabal, who has a coal mine at Paganza, situated at a distance of six leagues from the railway from Dean Funes to Chilecito.

Several owners of properties in the city have petitioned the responsible parties (whoever they may be) to have the Alvear Boulevard scheme realised 'cuan-to antes'.

A woman and nine children were bitten by a mad dog in Barracas last week. The victims are under Dr Davel's care.

The steamer Proveedor will run between this city and Montevideo in opposition to the new amalgamated steam-ship company.

On Saturday the Senate voted the sum of \$180,000 to Dr Enrique Rodriguez for preparing the mining code. On the same day the Chamber approved of a concession to Sanchez, Igarzabal and Co for making a railway in three sections; from San Juan to Jachal; from the Chilecito line near Huaco to Sañogasta, and from Chilecito to Caba-Corral. The nation guarantees 5 o/o for twenty years on a total cost of \$34,805,000 gold.

The Provincial Government has ordered the sale by auction of chacra lots outside the towns of Loberia, Chivilcoy and San Pedro.

The directors of the National Mortgage Bank propose to grant loans on buildings in course of construction in Buenos Aires and in the Provincial capitals. It is stated that the President of the bank is opposed to this alteration.

Dr Pacheco has prepared a bill for establishing free banks with a guaranteed issue of notes. It is proposed to issue public bonds of the Internal Debt, bearing 4 1/2 o/o interest and 1 o/o amortization, to be paid in gold, and which the banks or banking associations hereafter established can buy at 90 o/o of their nominal value, and they will then be entitled, to acquire from the Public Credit Office an equivalent sum in bank notes which will be legal tender all over the Republic. The existing banks will be prohibited from increasing their issue, if they do not fulfill the conditions of the law.

The Finance Committee of Congress has fixed the expenditure for the coming year at \$50,500,000 and the revenue at \$55,200,000.

The duty on refined sugar is to be raised from 7 centavos to 12 centavos per kilo.

The export duty on wool, etc., is retained.

The well-known Goddard Express Agency has been transferred to Villalonga and Co., Mr Goddard remaining as manager 'pro tem'.

In consequence of repairs having to be effected in the pipes in Plaza Lorea, there was a complete absence of water on Saturday morning.

Two 'jovenes conocidos' have been arrested for a forgery perpetrated of the names of officials of the Monte de Piedad by means of which they defrauded that establishment of a considerable sum.

The Opera Company leaves Colon this week and the National Bank takes possession. We suppose all the present tenants will be turned out, and it will take 9 months to make the necessary alterations so as to suit the place for the bank.

Letter from Patagones and the Rio Negro state that they had a great snow storm last week; the whole country was covered with snow, but the haciendas have not suffered and the camps are very good.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated last Monday in the chapel of the Nuns of the Sacred Heart for the repose of the soul of Miss Dolan, who died, of diphtheria, about a month ago, while pursuing her studies in the Convent school. The Dean officiated on this occasion. The choir was composed of the ladies who were her class companions. The catafalque was crowned with wreaths, and the altar was adorned with flowers in profusion, each candle having attached a black rosette. The entire ceremony was most imposing, and the large number who assisted showed the very just esteem in which Mr Dolan and his family are held. Mr and Mrs Dolan on leaving the Convent seemed deeply affected by the kind attentions of the good nuns who are daily endearing themselves more and more to us all.

A bill to carry out Crespo's plan of a boulevard, which will in all probability cost 200 million dollars, has been laid before Congress. Crespo's plan is only a further development of Alvear's.

If the bill passes, as most likely it will, for the Mayor is only carrying out the instructions of the Government, and the members of Congress are henchmen of Juarez Celman, then the municipality will be authorised to expropriate 100 metres for the boulevards and 35 metres on each side of the proposed plazas or squares. Indemnity to house-owners shall be on the basis of rents during the last 5 years, at 8 per cent on capital, that is 12 1/2 times the medium annual rent. The valuers must also take into account the Property Tax or Contribucion Directa, the money expended on buildings, and the average value of building sites. In case of dispute two arbitrators shall be named.

The directors of the Western line of railway have resolved to charge the fare for an entire truck of hay (6000 kilos) even in cases where the quantity sent is less than this amount.

Passengers arrived per ss 'Hevelius'.

Mr and Mrs Griffin, Misses A and J Milne, Mr J Adams, Mr G A Coombes, Mr A Flameng, Mr J Ponaes, Mr G A Glares, Mr and Mrs Cook, Mr C Campbell, Mrs Habbethwaite, Miss Dunn, Mrs Muncey, Mr J Manson, Mr J Amer, Mr E T Perch, Mr G North, Mr J Morrison, Mr J Rossina, Mr A Francisco, Mr F Manners, Mr E Penfold.

Passengers arrived per R M S 'Tagus'.

Mr and Mrs Witcomb, Mr J Me Lean and family, Mrs Taylor and family, Mr Lewis, Mrs Methven, Mr Brown, Mr R Guthrie, Mr C Scott, Mr J Grant and wife, Mr Steward, Miss Richards, Miss Conyard, Mr Thurburn, Mr J Broadfoot, Mr Clark and wife, Mr Runciman and family, Mr Batten, son and daughter, Mr C Ogilvie, Mr J Sutherland, Mr M Meston, Mr Walker and family, Mr and Mrs Watson, Mr Summer, Mr Davis, Mr Tring, Mr Gibson, Mr Sayer, Mrs Kemmis and family, Mr Platt, Mr Fleming, Mr Brookes and wife, Mrs Spence, Mr Light and wife, Mr R de la Taste, Miss MacGregor, Mr H Champman, Mr J Nutt.

Messrs Samson and Co announced on Monday receipt of a telegram from Rio Grande confirming advices about the loss of the Zoe of the Houlder Line. The steamer is a total wreck and it is feared that the cargo is all lost.

One of the State Banks has been robbed of \$80,000 by one of its employes whose salary was \$160. He was owner of a beautiful quinta, had five carriages and many valuable horses, etc.

The police of this city have seized a quantity of false National Bank notes of 4 and 5 dollars each, and it is feared there are many such notes in circulation.

Ferrari's Opera Company at the Colon Theatre have gone to Montevideo, where they will make their debut at the Cibils Theatre on Saturday night.

The Judge of Crime, Dr Urdapilleta has sent to the Fiscal Agent, Dr Juan A Martinez, the documents relating to the money taken out of the Provincial Bank by direct orders from Dr D'Amico and his Minister of Finance. These consist of a note from Sr Panolet denouncing the extraction of money amounting, with interest, to \$1,300,000; the declaration and ratification of the account of the Accountant; the report of the Accountant General of the Province stating that no part of the said amount had been paid into the Treasury; the original notes signed by Dr D'Amico and his Minister Enciso ordering the said money to be taken out of the Bank. The first of these notes is dated 13th of December 1882 and is for \$200,000, and is signed Sr Enciso only. There are nine others, for sums varying from \$100,000 to \$10,000 which are signed by Dr D'Amico and his Minister. The orders for payment on the part of the Bank are written in the margin and signed by Sr Rodriguez, and not by the President of the Bank.

It rained during two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the city and all over the province.

The general opinion of the country is in favour of the new banking bill, and most likely it will be passed.

We are sorry to learn that the venerable Mrs McKiernan is very dangerously ill, and is not expected to live many days.

Don Mariano Varela has undertaken to defend Sr Soja, who was sentenced by the Chamber of Deputies to imprisonment for breach of privilege.

A Government project was laid before Congress to open a credit in the National Bank for a million dollars, say £150,000 sterling, for advances in the way of assisted passages in favour of intending emigrants from Europe recommended by persons in this republic.

Forged notes, purporting to be National Bank notes of \$10, are in circulation in Rosario.



# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

## FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamship  
TAGUS  
Captain W. Gillies  
To sail on  
17th September

## ELBE

3063 tons, 600 horse power  
Will sail on  
1st OCTOBER  
Taking cargo and passengers for  
Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo,  
Southampton & Antwerp

Touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro,  
Bahia Maccio, Pernambuco, Lisbon,  
Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp  
These steamers will load for any other  
continental port than Antwerp if suffi-  
cient inducement offers

The above steamers will carry 1st  
2nd and 3rd class passengers at

## REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels  
to all the above ports  
These steamers are provided with  
every accommodation for carrying pas-  
sengers, and table wine is given to all  
classes

## RETURN TICKETS

are granted to 1st class passengers with  
deduction of 25 o/o on passage money

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

First-class tickets issued through from  
Buenos Aires to New York via South-  
ampton, in connection with the fine  
steamers of the North German Lloyd  
S.S. Co.

For further particulars apply to the  
Agent:

HENRY L. GREEN

228 Reconquista

Agents in Rosario:

Messrs Barnett & Co.

10pm

# LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lamport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool  
(Direct)

Liverpool  
(Direct)

FLAXMAN      Davies      Sept 8

Antwerp and Liverpool  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

\*LEIBNITZ      F. Brown      Sept 8  
Carrying the Belgian Mails

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-  
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Cargo and Passengers for New York  
will be taken by the steamers which  
connect with the New York boat from  
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Specie and Parcels received at the  
brokers' office till noon on the days of  
sailing.

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—  
C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—  
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" " San Nicolas—  
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" " San Pedro—  
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" " Bahia Blanca—  
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## WEEKLY BETWEEN LIVERPOOL & THE BRAZILS & RIVER PLATE

Including River Parana ports  
and the Boca del Riachuelo

The following high-classed steamers  
will be dispatched:

S. S. HELLENES

Capt Mitchell

Sails

FOR LONDON

on

30th September

The steamers of this line are specially  
adapted for this trade, and offer every  
inducement for shippers. Being of the  
very highest class, insurance may be  
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For freight, passage, and other par-  
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JOHNSTON & CO.

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# LAVELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale coll'  
America Meridionale

El Vapor

NORD AMERICA

Salda de la Boca

3 de Octubre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El Vapor

EUROPA

Salda de la Boca el

18 de Setiembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

Gran rebaja de precios se dan boletos  
de Genova y Napoles al mismo precio  
de \$45 papel.

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

Bn Buenos Aires—Piedras 35

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

En Rosario—45 Puerto

En San Nicolas—194 Concordia

# Res Non Verba

## MENSAJERIAS

## FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miercoles... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados... " Saturno  
Los Domingos... " Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Saturno  
Los Miercoles... " Silix  
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

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MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

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

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

NUEVA

TIENDA Y MERCERIA

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# 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 Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-  
siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be

allowed and charged by the Bank, until

further advice.

## Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current

Account and Deposits at

Call..... 3 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 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 4, 1887.

# BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

## LA PLATA

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito

\$ 1,000,000 m/n

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

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila

propiedades. Toma y da di-

nero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

## SE ABONA

Por depositos en caja de ahorros

despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n

1 hasta 1000 .. 7 o/o

Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o

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

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

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

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

A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real

a plazo fijo ..... 12 o/o

## HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

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

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

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 4

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

# British Academy

Incorporated with the National College



## MY MOTHER.

In the presence of your brother's teacher you failed in respect to your mother! Let this never happen again, my Enrico—never again. Your irreverent word pierced my heart like a point of steel. I thought of your mother when, she bent the whole of one night over your little bed, measuring your breathing, weeping blood in her anguish, and with her teeth chattering with terror because she thought that she had lost you, and I feared that she would lose her reason; and at this thought I felt a sentiment of horror at you. You to offend your mother! your mother, who would give a year of happiness to save you one hour of pain, who would beg for you, who would allow herself to be killed to save your life! Listen, Enrico. Fix this thought well in your mind. Reflect that you are destined many terrible days in the course of your life: the most terrible will be that on which you lose your mother. A thousand times, Enrico, after you are a man, strong, and inured to all fates, you will invoke her, oppressed with intense desire to hear her voice, if but for a moment, and to see once more her open arms into which you can throw yourself sobbing, like a poor child bereft of comfort and protection. How you will then recall every bitterness that you have caused her, and with what remorse you will pay for all, unhappy wretch! Hope for no peace in your life if you have caused your mother grief. You will repent, you will beg her forgiveness, you will venerate her memory—in vain; conscience will give you no rest; that sweet and gentle image will always wear for you an expression of sadness and reproach, which will put your soul to torture. Oh, Enrico! beware; this is the most sacred of human affections; unhappy he who tramples it under foot. The assassin who respects his mother has still something noble and honourable in his heart; the most glorious of men who grieves and offends her is but a vile creature. Never again let a harsh word issue from your lips for the being who gave you life. And if one should ever escape you let it not be the fear of your father, but let it be the impulse of your soul, which casts you at her feet to beseech her that she would cancel from your brow, with the kiss of forgiveness, the stain of ingratitude.—An Italian Schoolboy's Journal.

## SWINE RAISING.

The 'American Agriculturist' contains the following sensible advice regarding the raising of swine: Pure air helps to make pure blood, which, in the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only the fat and helpless things which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas the standard of perfection should be a pig that will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat, it should have bone enough to allow itself to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of healthy and natural development in all its parts. Pigs which run in a range or pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise give them this—hence they will eat a greater variety of food and much coarser than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on the farm for lack of a market. They will consume all the refuse fruits, roots, pumpkins, and all kinds of vegetables, which will make them grow. By extending the root patch and planting the fodder corn thinner, so that nubbins will form on it, and by putting in a sweet variety, the number of pigs may be increased in proportion. A few bushels of corn at the end of the season will be ready the next year for any crop, and ten times the advantages accrue to the farm than as if the pigs are usually managed.

## IRELAND'S PATRIOT PRELATES

The wise and patriotic Bishop of Galway, Rt. Rev. Dr. McCormack, has just given some very timely advice in reply to the Young Ireland Society of the town, which has been applauded all through Ireland for its staunch and hopeful character. He said:—  
"The line I have taken in politics has been favourably regarded by you. The same line I intend to pursue, if God spares me, until some settlement of the Irish question is effected. We have a good deal of up-hill work before us. We have to win back home government for our country; to root the Irish people on the land that God gave them; to foster Irish trade and promote Irish industries; to employ Irish brains and Irish arms in the old country, and thus stem the emigration that is robbing the very life blood of our nation. That is what every true politician and every honest patriot is called upon to do. Better no politics at all unless they be sterling. Patriotism must have the real ring and the genuine mettle, or else away with it. In any and every political movement self must be kept out of sight. When selfish notions enter into the political action of any body or any public man, then good-bye to patriotism. I give you these views that you may know what opinions I hold, which may possibly be of guidance to others in shaping their political action."

## GOOD WORDS

Culture.—The pursuit of social folly having its origin in the love of singularity.

Familiarity.—Show thyself kind and affable, never familiar; familiarity [generally] breeds contempt.

Virtue.—God is on the side of virtue; for he who dreads punishment suffers it, and he who deserves it dreads it.

Men and Priests.—However wise a man may be, he ought to seek counsel and direction from the ministers of God.

The World and Yourself.—Leave to everyone the care of his own affairs, and disturb not thyself with what is said or done in the world.

Spiritual Advancement.—A great help to advancement in spiritual life is to have a friend whom you will permit to inform you of your faults.

Useful Apostles.—Good books and good papers are doing God's work in the world—as apostles in the world—as apostles in their way; but those that are bad are working in the interest of the 'prince of darkness.'

Man's Earthly Destiny.—Whilst man is destined to suffer many heartaches here below, yet in a great measure he has it in his power to say whether or not life shall be a complete failure or a happy success.

Wonder and regard.—He will find himself often mistaken, who thinks that which claims his wonder also merits his regard. A single quality may excite admiration, but it requires many to make a perfect whole.

What is Needful for You.—As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you in a book, or a friend, or, best of all, in your own thoughts—the eternal thought speaking in your own thought.

Bad Books.—Let us neither read them ourselves nor permit others to read them when we have authority to prevent them. Let us banish them from our house; that at least we can do, for there we are supreme. Let us strive also to have them banished from the shops where we deal and from the land wherein we live.

A Good and Bad Press.—Our care must be in the light of the facts before us, to distinguish between the good and the bad press. We must beware of the evil sent flying, as it were, upon the air, and hold ourselves aloof from the crowd, when it is being hurled along to its ruin by bad advice and by bad principles.

In the Irish race the love of the very land on which they were born, and in which they would fain be buried is so tender, that when they leave it they will carry with them some handfuls of its earth to be laid with them in their graves.—Cardinal Manning.

## AMERICA AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

In the 'Revue des Deux Mondes', M. Melchior de Vogue, a diplomat of high standing and talent, speaking on the 'Affairs of Rome', thus refers to the Church in the United States:—

"The United States count ten millions of Catholics in fifty millions of inhabitants. To represent to one's self the significance of this figure, respectable as it is in itself, it is necessary to know that no one of the Protestant communions approach it. It must be said that they are not nominal adherents, making up a number on a page of statistics, but practicing Catholics, submissive to their pastors, Catholics even to the bottom of their purse—which is, in extreme analysis, the proof of the faith. Everywhere cathedrals spring up and are served by the voluntary subscriptions of the faithful. The city of St. Paul, which 40 years ago numbered 800 inhabitants, builds a church at a cost of \$500,000—nearly three millions of francs. Seventy-five archbishops and bishops direct this flock; they assemble frequently in National Councils; the United States is to-day, perhaps, the only country where nothing comes to hinder such assemblies. I have had the honor of conversing with the chiefs of the American clergy during their recent journey in Europe. I cannot convey the impression of tranquil force and largeness of ideas which these eminent men have left upon me. I ask pardon of their modesty, but we live in an age when all that which can serve should be spoken aloud. One of them, an apostle and a thinker, gives us the idea of the conquests of the great bishops of the fourth and the fifth century, pioneers of the Church amongst new races (most readers will readily recognize that it is Bishop Keane of Richmond that is delineated here). . . . The Americans will recognize him without difficulty. All is good in the New World in the sentiments and the discourse of these prelates. They breathe of contentment with the present, confidence in the future; they cherish their country, their Government, their times; they speak with a sincere respect of the rights of their fellow-citizens of another faith, with enthusiasm of the progress of lay science; they find all things possible, all easy. The American Episcopate is about to found a Catholic University at Washington. It proposes to institute there chairs of Assyriology, and Egyptology, for the enlightenment of Biblical exegesis; it projects the bringing there of one of the English professors, the most notoriously devoted to the ideas of Darwin. (?) When one presses the words of these Anglo-Saxons (?) (M. De Vogue has evidently blundered heavily here) who bring into religious affairs the audacity and practical sense of their race, we discover at the bottom of their thought a point of irony against the people of the Old World, who do not know how to accommodate themselves to circumstances nor to accommodate these last to their own will. By many other sides they lead us to the primitive Church. One of these bishops explained his hesitancy regarding the architectural type to adopt for the religious edifices of America. 'Amongst us,' said he, 'each wishes to hear the words of the speaker and to see the altar of the Sacrifice; we must not have low aisles plunged in shadow, nor high vaults in which the voice is lost; I think we should return to the arrangements of the Basilica. Here is a leading back amongst many others which constrains the mind to endless meditations. All that these men relate of their Church leads us to the same conclusion: It is something which begins in continuing.'—'Boston Pilot'.

## HORSES

Your horses like a shady place while resting in the field, as well as you do.

It pays less to handle an inferior class of horses than any other kind of live stock.

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

The pleasure of raising good horses is not one of the least considerations in the business.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine cases out of ten cases of sickness among your horses.

The most clear profit in handling good horses lies in the fact that you have raised them yourself.

If a mare is worth breeding at all, she is worth breeding to the most available horse in the community.

You owe a debt of gratitude to every man that invests his money in first-class horses and brings them into your neighborhood.

Your horses have as acute feeling as you have yourself, and that a continual slapping and slashing on your part is all wrong and unnecessary.

Your horses will more than pay for fly nets, if you will provide them for them, in the extra amount of work they can do by being saved the annoyance of the flies.

Those who are charging extravagant service fees for stallions are those that ask you but a few dollars for insurance. No good horse can be offered at that price, and a poor horse is worse than no horse at all.—'National Stockman'.

## CELIBACY AND THE GREEK CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Let those who object to celibacy in the Roman Catholic Church take a peep at the matrimonial institutions of the so-called Greek Catholic or Orthodox Church, and see whether married life makes priests more efficient. Dr. Holthof, a German writer, has of late published a book on social life in Russia, and in this book we find a good deal of interesting information about the so-called black and white clergy, corresponding to the secular and the regular clergy of the Western Church. In Russia marriage is not only allowed among the parish priests, but is a 'conditio sine qua non, that is to say, no man can be ordained unless he be married, and the laws are such that a priest is practically compelled to marry another priest's daughter. So soon as a priest's wife dies he becomes disqualified for the discharge of his duties until he is married again. The Russian priests are as ignorant and superstitious as the peasantry from whom they spring; it is the blind leading the blind. With respect to the temporalities of the Russian priesthood, the writer tells us:—

"Their income is ridiculously small, for three parts of their endowments are stopped 'in transitu' by bishops. They make up for it in some measure by letting pictures of saints or 'bogs' which are credited with the power of working miracles. But their chief resource consists in the selling of brandy. Each priest gets a per centage for every cask of brandy that is sold in the sacristy or on his recommendation."

Ye shades of Father Mathew, what think ye of the way in which men who style themselves priests, like the apostle of temperance, earn a livelihood and support themselves and families? And it was with a view to make room for men and things of this kind that the Catholic Unites of Poland were shot down like dogs some twenty years ago, and that persecution is still going on in many parts of Russia.—'London Catholic Universe'.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A process has been devised for manufacturing a pulp and a paper from asbestos fibre that will resist the action of fire and water, and will absorb no moisture.

The steam power of Great Britain is estimated to perform the work of more than 400,000,000 able-bodied men, which must nearly represent the labor capacity of the entire human race without the aid of machinery.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit: Double the number of Centigrade degrees, subtract one-tenth of the amount and add thirty-two to the remainder. For temperatures below zero Centigrade subtract thirty-two.

Owing to the increased electrical intensity of the atmosphere, which is induced by the continual evulsion of steam and smoke, Dr. Andries estimates that the danger from lightning is from three to five times greater than it was fifty years ago.

The yellowing of paper, according to Professor Wiesner, is due to an oxidation determined by light, especially by the more refrangible rays. It is greater in wood than in rag papers, and in moist than in dry air. The electric light, rich in the more refrangible rays, has a greater discoloring effect in libraries than gas.

Recent delicate scientific experiments, says a writer on earthquakes, have discovered the fact that the surface of the land is never absolutely at rest for more than thirty hours at a time. Thus those great earthquakes which occur in history are merely extreme manifestations of forces that rarely sleep.

An English experimenter finds that, contrary to general opinion, a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture; the ivy extracts every possible particle of moisture from wood, brick or stone for its own sustenance, by means of the tiny roots, which work their way into even the hardest stone.

The great temple of Karnak, at Thebes, Egypt, contains the oldest botanical work in the world. It is sculptured on the walls, and represents foreign plants brought home by Thotmes III, from a campaign in Arabia. Not only is the plant or tree shown, but the leaves, fruit and seed-pods are illustrated separately, after the fashion of modern botanists.

The variable star Algol is so infinitely distant from the earth that it takes thirty years for its light to reach us. So we see it as it was thirty years ago, not as it is to-day. When one of its obscurations occurs, therefore, the one that is visible to us occurred a generation ago, and about 4,000 such obscurations have taken place and started on their way hither since the one we see happened.

M. Hermits, a French astronomer, states that while the total number of stars visible to the naked eye in both hemispheres does not exceed 6,000, the number 2,478 for the Northern and 3,307 for the Southern hemisphere, 20,000 may be seen with an opera glass, 150,000 with a small telescope, and with the most powerful telescope that have been constructed more than 160,000,000. Of course no one ever did or even can see so many; but that is the computed number of stars that a powerful telescope could bring to view.

The two satellites of Mars are pronounced by Professor Comb by far the smallest heavenly bodies yet known. Their diameters cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, but that of the outer satellite probably lies between ten and forty miles. Ceres and Vesta, the largest of the Asteroids, are supposed to be between 200 and 400 miles in diameter, while others of the group may be as small as twenty miles, or even less. There are some reasons for believing, indeed, that the ring of asteroids may include bodies of unlimited minuteness—fragments far too small to be visible with our largest telescope.

## SELECTED POETRY

Our Answer to Salisbury and Balfour.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

Ho! down with the banner of Peace,  
And up with the flag of War!  
We are the slaves at your chariot wheels,  
And you are the conqueror!

Flash o'er the land your sullen steel  
To silence our rebel cry!  
Give us a tomb in your ghastly cells,  
Or build us a gibbet high!

Lash us with whips of fire  
Till our veins run dry of blood.  
And rend with the strength of vandal hands  
Our charter of nationhood!

Raze to the dust our peasant homes—  
Pillage, and wreck, and slay,  
Till the Ireland of yester e'en  
Be the Sahara of to-day!

Till your peace be a Warsaw-peace,  
And our soil be a poison press!  
Till your thrones be a myriad skulls,  
And your reign o'er a wilderness!

Yet the pride of our race will live—  
Its pride and its iron will,  
To mock at your drivelling tyranny,  
And war with its henchmen still!

For the spirit of Liberty,  
Baptized by the blood red rain  
Of the long dark night of centuries,  
Can never be wholly slain!

When you match the might of your troops  
With the force of a nation's creed,  
Your Ajax shield is a sorry sham,  
And your sword but a broken reed!

Then, oh, let the Hun come on,  
And fight as he ever fought—  
The pomp of his hosts may soon go down  
Neath the ire of the 'Hottentot!'

You may fetter and forge as you will,  
You may manacle as you would—  
You'll never have chains to crush  
The soul of our nationhood!

Earthly Love.—We know that the kindest hearts will grow tired of us. Our love is at best but like the sun shower of rain it moistens now and then and all marks of it are as soon gone that the very source seems parched. Our hearts are, therefore, ever seeking a fleeing phantom when we depend on man's love alone.

Iodine, hitherto found in nature only in combination with other elements, has been discovered in a free state in the water of Woodhall, Spa., near Lincoln, England. The iodine colors the water a decided brown.

## Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS

For Constipation, Sluggish Liver, etc.,

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, etc., etc.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. The best remedy extant for the cure of our lives—Constipation and Sluggish Liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back and limbs, one or two doses of Seigel's Operating Pills will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue with a brackish taste is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of Seigel's Operating Pills will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Often times disease or partially decayed food causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of Seigel's Operating Pills, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill-effects from excess of eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills being Sugar-Coated are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to pills is obviated.

For sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, Limited

17 FARRINGTON ROAD

London, E. C.

Depositarior en Buenos Aires:—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138

" Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 84

" Bozo y Bruzon, Pedro Mendonza 47 y 55

" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 92

" M. M. Hernandez y Cia., Piedra 1059

" Berri Hernandez, Belgrano 234

Señor D. Eduardo Bateman, Rivadavia 309

" F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714

" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte

" Pedro Pisco, Bores del Franco Flor.

" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 48

" M. B. Vazquez, San Martin 68

Sucursales de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 27

Señor D. Constantino Forgas, Calle Belgrano 124

" F. Amodeo, Calle 25 de Mayo 124

" P. Galleri, Olm y Cuyo 1100

" J. A. Ronconi, Calle Libertad 302



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

September 7.	
Gold .....	135.00
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series G .....	82.30
Series I .....	91.00
Series J .....	90.00
Series K .....	88.20
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	84.00
Series B .....	80.40
Series C .....	80.00
National Bank Scrip .....	87.00
National Bank Shares .....	190.50
Banco Constructor .....	234.00

Owing to the rain on Tuesday and Wednesday and the holiday yesterday very little business has been done in the market. We have not heard of any prices for wool. Prices at the London auctions are sustained.

The premium on gold, which some time last week was 29, rose to 36 on Saturday, but on Monday it fell again to 34. When will this gambling on the Bolsa cease? Echo answers, never.

A small piece of land at Gandara, 200 squares, was sold at the high price of 131 mjn per square.

Two square leagues of estancia land on the Rio Corrientes have been sold at the rate of 31,000 mjn per league.

Mr Miguel P Laborde has purchased from Sr Fernando Machain for the sum of \$215,000 the property corner of Alsina and Bolivar, measuring 48 1/2 by 32 1/2 varas, or at the rate of \$136 per square vara, the rent of the property is \$180 per month.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold last week another fine lot of Rambouillet rams from the cabana of Lozano Bross in Las Heras at prices varying from 100 to 400 mjn. Buyers—Bunge, Aguilar, Arascarte, Marcolte, Avalle, Villanueva, Navarro, Mequen, Portunate.

Messrs. Samson and Co., received a cablegram on Saturday to the effect that the steamer Zoe of the Houlder line has been wrecked at Rio Grande. She was on her first voyage to the River Plate.

The following land sales have been effected by the land brokers Messrs Benites Bros:—

8 leagues Cordoba, Departamento Talamba at 8,000 mjn per league. Sellers Messrs Noceti and Fernandez.

3 leagues do San Justo at 16,000 mjn per league buyers Messrs Iurraspe and Agrelo.

The emission of the new Provincial Cédulas Series L, we hear, will not be made until the Mortgage Bank moves out to La Plata, which, some say, will take place this month, as the Provincial Government is selling the building to the National Government, where soon we shall have the stamp and tax office.

The following important sales of wheat are reported by our industrious colleague the "Tribuna Nacional":—

3700 bags at Diamante at 3.20.	
1500 do Plaza Once at 4.15	
1000 do Rosario at 4.40.	
7000 do various lots at lower rates.	

The Estancia Alto Verde in the Partido de Saladillo belonging to Jose Maria Terrero, measuring 3 1/2 leagues, wired in and stocked, has been sold for the sum of \$450,000 mjn to Messrs Gregorio Gallegos and Mariano Unzué.

The brokers Messrs Pereira and Nevares have sold 4 leagues of camp in the partido of Maipu at the price of \$65000 mjn per league. The camp is all wired in and is known as La Perseverancia and contains various canals for irrigation. Mrs Josefa Lavalle de Cobo is the purchaser.

The result of the sale of live stock in Doctor Irigoyen's cabana in General Rodriguez was as follows:—

40 Durham calves at \$29 each,	
40 do cows at \$60 and 90 each,	
10 do at \$200 each, 13 mestizo bulls at \$200 each, three thorough bred do at \$900 each, 200 ewes at \$20 each, 32 Rambouillet rams at \$60 each, 1 Chilian stallion for \$400.	

The following figure represent the export of coffee from Brazil for the past three years:

Year ending—	
June 1885....	4117000 bags
" 1886....	3888000 "
" 1887....	3500200 "

It is stated that next year's exports will be much less.

London, August 9th.

Railway quotations:  
Buenos Aires Great Southern 1.6 1/2, 1/4.  
Do, Exten, 1890, 15 11/16.  
Buenos Aires Great Southern 5 ojo Db Stock 119 1/4, 1/4, 1/4.  
Buenos Aires and Ensenada Port, Ord. Shrs 8 1/4.  
Buenos Aires Northern, Ord Stk 82 1/4.

Buenos Aires and Pacific 7 ojo Peb Stock 134.  
Do Mercedes Exten 5 p c Deb Stk 98 1/4, 9.

Buenos Aires and Rosario 7 p cent Pref. Shares 15 1/4.  
Do 5 p c Deb Stk 116 1/4.  
Argentine N Cent Railway Exten 5 p c Government Bds 92 1/4, 2.

Cent Uruguay of Montevideo 12.

Do permanent 6 p c Deb Stock 132 1/4.

Western of Buenos Aires 6 ojo Sterling Mort Debs 111 1/4.

Do 5 p c Nort Debs 100 1/4, 1 100 1/4.

Antwerp, Sept 3.

Buenos Aires wools of 30 ojo yield are quoted as follows:  
Madres—sup quality 1 35 to 1 37 1/2, per kilo, medium do 1 22 1/4, to 1 25, seconds 1 17 1/4, to 1 20, stock about 28000 bales.

Dry ox matadero hides of 29 to 30 lbs Spanish at fcs 116 to 120 per 50 ks.

Salted cow saladero do under 20 ks at fcs 62 to 64 per 50 ks.

Stock of River Plate hides 280000 to 300000.

Exchange on London at 3 months at fcs 25 25 to 26 per 3 sig.

The River Plate wool auctions which commenced on the 17th of August closed to-day. The drop of 10 centimes per kilo was sustained; the sales amounted to 10000 bales, out of 25000 offered. The purchasers were not numerous and there was no animation.

The runs made by the Royal Mail Steamer Tagus from Southampton docks to Vigo and Lisbon to Pernambuco are the shortest on record, being respectively 47 1/4, hours and 9 days 19 1/4, hours.

The steamer Eliades of the Houston Line left this week with a cargo of 12,000 frozen carcasses for the London market which she took in at Sanisena's establishment in Barracas. The Belgrano of the Chargeurs Reunis line is loading at the same place another cargo of fresh meat for Havre and Paris.

The 'Standard' says: 'We hear on good authority that General Santos, the ex-President of Uruguay, has transferred the rights of his principality in the Paraguayan Chaco for the sum of 300,000 nats to a Joint Stock Company, that intend converting the valuable extensive woods of quebracho and ñandubay, situated on the River Paraguay, into railway sleepers etc. We understand that the Company will devote not less than 200,000 nats to the purchase of machinery and the installation of vast saw-mills similar to those seen and admired on the great North American rivers.'

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.		Per 10 kilos
Good .....		0.00
Regular .....		—
Borrega .....		0.00
Bellies .....		0.00
Black .....		—
Hides.		
Sheepskins consumo		per kilo .....
Corderitos .....		0.75 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos....		6.30
Horse hides .....		2.20
Cow hides .....		4.15
Maize, white shelled....		2.65
Maize, yellow.....		2.00

## ONCE.

Wool.		Per 10 kilos
Good .....		4.20 mjn
Regular .....		2.10
Bellies .....		5.50
Borrega .....		2.10
Black Wool .....		3.30

## Hides

Cow hides .....	4.20 mjn
Horse hides .....	2.10
Horse Hair .....	5.50
Nonatos .....	2.10
Calfskins .....	3.30

## Sheepskins.

Consumo.....	per kilo 2.90 mills.
Pelados per kilo .....	1.65 mills.
Corderitos .....	la docena .....
Wheat .....	Per 100 kilos

Candael with bag .....	5.15
Salado with bag .....	4.20
French .....	3.95
Coast with bag .....	4.38
Rosario .....	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos .....	0.68
Maize .....	
Morocho with bag ....	2.05
White, shelled with bag	100 kilos ....
Yellow, with bag .....	1.55

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	135.00
Saturday .....	135.10
Monday .....	134.00
Tuesday .....	134.60
Wednesday .....	135.00

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Especiales 40 45 55	
Primer Parte 20 22 24 26	
Apartes generales 18 16 14 12 10	
Segundo parte 9 8 7 6	
Terneros 6 7 8 10	
Capones 2 2 50 3	
Cueros de vaca 4 4 50	
Id de novillo 5 50 6	
Matanza de vacas 586	
Id de terneros 102	

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in September:

10 Hamburg from Hamburg	
11 Pelayo from Barcelona	
12 Bear from Marcella	
12 Strabo from Liverpool	
12 Köln from Bremen, Antwerp	
12 Ville de San Nicholas from Bordeaux	
15 Gironde from Bordeaux	

Steamers expected to sail in September:

10 Hannover for Brazil, Vigo and Antwerp	
12 Caxton for Liverpool	
15 Regina for Genova	
15 Ortelgal for Bordeaux	
15 Bahia for Hamburg	
16 Magellan for Liverpool, sails from Montevideo	
16 Setos for Pacific, sails from Montevideo	
17 Tagus for Southampton	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

On the 30th August, at the Estancia Las Tocayas, Giles, the wife of Edward F. Morgan, of a daughter.

## DEATHS

On August 28th, Mr Edward Dillon of Las Saladas, Navarro. Deceased was a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, was for many years resident in this country, and is deeply and deservedly regretted by his afflicted family and a large number of friends. R.I.P.

On September 2, at 372 Calle Libertad, Maria M. de Butler, relict of the late John Butler, in the 69th year of her age. R.I.P.

At Banfield, F. C. S. on the 2nd inst., Mrs Hannah J. Hamer, aged 53 years, of cancer.



## ANNIVERSARY MASS

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

Mrs Clavin respectfully requests friends and relatives to attend.

at 18

## 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

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERCLOTHING

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

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

GATH & CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martin



RESTAURANT, CAFÉ & BILLAR

HISPANO-GERMANO

DE

ANDRES ESPINO

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

COMIDA A LA MINUTA Y A TODAS HORAS

COCINA A LA ALEMANA

—O:—

CASA ESPECIAL

Para Lunch, Sandwich, Cerveza Inglesa é Alemana

—O—

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

De Comedor—Thé, Café, Chocolate

at 5pm

## JEWELLER &amp; WATCHMAKER

M. HASSAN & CO

97 - CALLE VICTORIA - 97

Between Peru & Chacabuco

All classes of Engraving and Repairs neatly executed

M. HASSAN & CO.

are the only English Jewellers in Buenos Aires

at 3pm



MARCA REGISTRADA

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 3pm



Se avisa que el Taller

FRANCO-AMERICANO

FABRICA DE

SELLOS DE GOMA Y METAL DE

C. J. B. BARES

Se ha mudado de la calle Piedad a la calle PERU 48 y 47, frente a la Ciudad de Londres. Se hacen grabados de todas clases, Chapas para puertas, ches y sellos con monogramas para marcar ropa y papel. Chapas caladas para marcar fardos, cajones, bolsas, etc. Tinta para sellos para marcar papel y ropa. Imprenta para hacer tarjetas al minuto, facturas y circulares. Precios modicos.

at 24s24

Establecimiento Fotografico

DE

J. FERRETTO

226 - CALLE FLORIDA - 226

Especialidad retratos tamaños natural m24pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151 - SAN MARTIN - 151

## FOR SALE

2600 or 2700 good Rambouillet She ep 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. s1el

## FOR SALE

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

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-líser,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY & Co.

at 31 a 31

## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST,

THE HANDEST,

AND THE BEST

AS A

CURE AND PREVENTIVE

OF SCAB