

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 36

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887

PRICE 20 CENTS

TEES FINOS

PROPIEDAD ESCLUSIVA DE
PARRY & CO.
Buenos Aires

MARCA REGISTRADA **La Patria**, en cajas de 12 lbs. y plomas de 1 lb. Es un Kaison Congou de mucha fuerza y fragancia, hoja entera y limpia (sin el polvo y la mezcla que siempre se encuentran en las clases inferiores).

MARCA REGISTRADA **La Portaña**—Cajas de 6 y 12 libras, cada caja envuelta en oster, bultos de 43 libras.—Souchong Puro Extra Aromático, suave al paladar, florado con puntos blancos, lo que demuestra excelencia de calidad.

MARCA REGISTRADA **Erin-Go-Bragh**, Extra Fine Kaison Congou—Esta famosa marca, tan conocida y apreciada por todos los amantes del verdadero Té Puro, Fino y Sin Mezcla, lo recomendamos y lo garantizamos de calidad superior. Viene en cajas de 12 y 6 libras, bultos de 43 libras.

CERVEZA NEGRA

(MARCA CHANCHO)

Única recomendada por los Médicos por sus calidades fortificantes y sumamente restaurativas.

GINEBRA DE LA HOLANDA

(MARCA CHANCHO)

Importada por nosotros y Garantida de Calidad Superior. Cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada (colorado y blanco a listones).

COGNAC HENNESSY

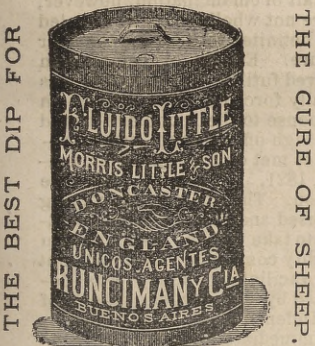
COGNAC PARRY

COGNAC MARTELL

Rom de Jamaica, marca Corazon Rojo. Whisky, marca Lorne. Schnapps (Schiedam) Aromático de Wolfe.

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

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

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

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
no 1—pm

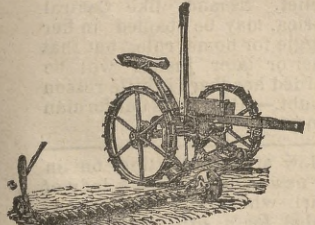
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH LINCOLN

Manufacturers of
ENGINES AND THRESHING MACHINES

PIPED ENGINES MAIZE SHELLERS

SAW BENCHES, ETC. ETC.

Over 23,000 threshing sets have been sold



WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWER

One of the best in the world for cutting alfalfa

RATRILOS ACERO para pasto

SOLE IMPORTERS

JOHN AND JOSEPH

DRYSDALE AND CO.

226 - PERU - 238

EDUARDO KENNY

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS

Wool and Produce Broker
AND
General Commission Agent

THE WIND HAS CHANGED

But is as cheap as ever

—O—

The AGENCY for the celebrated

HALLADAY STANDARD

WIND-MILL

Has moved to

CHACABUCO 170

1st Prize Philadelphia....1876

1st Prize Paris1878

1st Prize Buenos Aires1886

Governed Automatically

E. T. PHILLIPS

Sole Agent

Several hundreds in use in this country

Office, Calle Chacabuco 170, Bs Aires

Talleres, Calle Serrno, Palermo

a18j18 In front of Park gates

ALMACEN DE LA GERMANIA

P. F. LOB

101 - CALLE PERU - 103

TEA & COFFEE STORE

Coffee from Moha, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Bourbon, Youngs, Caracollillo, and Brazil, roasted and ground every day. — Tea, Congou, Souchong, Souchong-Congou, No 27, and Caravan Tea, No 500. — A general supply of Comestibles and Liquors. — Speciality in Preserves, Hams, Cheese, etc. — Sour-croit from Strasbourg at 25 cents per kilo, superior quality recently received.

FRESH BUTTER every day

Prices moderate — Articles despatched gratis to the residence of the purchaser

Telephonic Union No 238

jº0a20



JULES ROBIN

AND CO'S

CELEBRATED

BRANDY

The oldest imported in the River Plate

Always a stock on hand with their sole agents

MOLLER & CO.

86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86

m31pm

TELEGRAMS

London.

Two hundred dead bodies have been found in the ruins of Exeter theatre.

The 'Times' is very angry because the Americans have invited Mr Gladstone to attend the Philadelphia centenary celebration. (The 'Times' is of opinion that after its recent forgeries it should monopolise all the honors of this world before it receives its reward in the next.)

Most of the victims of the Exeter Theatre fire were working men. The gallery stairs were literally blocked up with corpses, and at the foot there were scores piled over each other. On the first alarm all rushed for the door, but found the stairs already piled and all exit cut off. In a few moments the flames leaped on the packed mass and all were burnt to death. Next morning there were very affecting scenes round the ruins: children looking for fathers and mothers who had perished. Some of the corpses were literally reduced to ashes. Sixty persons were seriously injured. The clothes of all the victims were torn from their backs; and several had their arms and legs torn off in the crush. Whole families perished. The angle which the staircase formed with the gallery caused the loss of many lives. The fire began on the stage. There were only 800 people in the theatre.

Twenty thousand iron-workers in Worcestershire and Staffordshire are out on strike and demand an increase of 20 or 30 per cent in their wages.

A letter dated July 10th has been received from Mr Stanley. He was well and expected to arrive at Waterlay in the middle of August.

General Buller has definitely resigned his post in Ireland.

A British Columbian sealing-ship was seized in Behring's Straits by a U. S. revenue cutter.

The reports respecting the King of Holland's health are exaggerated. There is no cause for serious anxiety at present.

Several English newspapers publish telegrams from Africa announcing that the Abyssinians have seized on the convent of Italian friars at Keren. The telegrams do not give any details but it is feared that the monks were massacred.

Complications are feared at Samoa in consequence of the king Malietoa having been deposed by order of the commander of the German squadron.

The Home Secretary has announced that the Government will bring forward a bill relating to the construction of theatres instead of leaving the matter to the local authorities.

The Emperor of Brazil will visit Vienna and Italy and pass the winter in Egypt and Algiers. On his return he will again visit England and Austria.

During the month of May 31,326 persons died of cholera in Oude, India.

The 'Daily News' says that if there can be anything more flattering for Mr Gladstone than his invitation to Philadelphia, it is the unanimous regret expressed by the press and people of the United States that he could not go.

Sr J Ferguson said in the House that the vessels in Behring's Straits could not be legally captured, unless they were within three miles of the coast. Seven vessels had thus been illegally captured. The Government of the United States had ordered that no more seizures be made

while the judicial inquiry was going on and that the captured vessels and crews be liberated.

The Union of Irish Loyalists of Great Britain has been dissolved, because it disapproved of the Government policy. Many of the members have joined the National League.

The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs has said in the House of Commons that the British Consul in Samoa had received orders to observe a strict neutrality. The Government had received assurances from Germany that the action of Germany in Samoa would not affect the treaty between the two Powers.

Washington.

Most, the Anarchist, applied to be admitted as a citizen of the United States, but his petition was rejected by the secretary of the Supreme Court. He declared his intention to appeal to the Court.

The 'World' says that there are good grounds for thinking that Jay Gould will shortly buy from Mackay his land telegraphs and submarine cable and the thousands of miles of railway belonging to him.

Madrid.

A military mutiny occurred in consequence of the soldiers having been kept too long in their barracks. It was easily suppressed.

A great anarchical conspiracy has been discovered, and numerous arrests have been made in Madrid, Salamanca and Cadiz.

St John's, Newfoundland, 8.

The tempest of August 26th caused immense loss of life and property. Many ships were sunk.

Valparaiso.

On the 10th instant, the remains of General Kilpatrick, formerly United States Minister in Chili, who died in Santiago in 1881, were embarked at Valparaiso.

The new president of the Peruvian Cabinet is a person of great political influence.

The rain has caused much mortality of cattle in the South of Chili.

Chili has paid the German agent 283,000 silver dollars in satisfaction of German claims arising out of the war.

The Senate has approved of the Government proposal to borrow \$30,000,000 for constructing 900 kilometres of railways.

Rome.

The cholera is increasing in Sicily. In the last 24 hours there have been 45 new cases in Messina and 14 deaths.

Three soldiers sent to Trapani, in Sicily, to disinfect the place, were killed by the people. One of them was forced to swallow the carbolic acid and died in great agony. The other two refused to take it and were stabbed to death.

In Messina, on the 13th there have been 50 new cases of cholera and 20 deaths, in Catania 9 cases and 11 deaths, in Palermo 41 cases.

A brigadier of the Papal Gendarmes has been attacked by cholera. Great anxiety exists in the Vatican, and the Pope has given orders for the strictest precautions to be taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Paris.

The Brazilian Minister had an interview with M. Flourens about forming a republic in Corinana. It was agreed to notify the colonists that both France and Brazil exercised jurisdiction in Corinana.

The Bolivian Minister, D. Aniceto Arza, has left for Bolivia in order to prosecute his candidature for the presidency.

Dublin.

Mr O'Brien was received with enthusiasm in Limerick. He says that he never undertook a journey under better auspices for the Irish cause. The Government may close his mouth, but a sentiment now exists in Ireland which all the bayonets at the disposition of the Government cannot suppress.

The Irish agitator O'Brien has been arrested here. This has caused great excitement and disturbances are feared.

At a meeting in the market-place of Mitchelstown there was a fight between the people and 60 policemen; the latter were driven back and many of them severely wounded; but they were reinforced, charged the crowd, and killed two people. Fifty eight policemen were wounded in the affray.

Deputations of Nationalists from all the neighbouring towns promise to assist to-day at the funeral of the two men who were killed at Mitchelstown. The procession will be enormous. The police refuse to allow the procession to take the ordinary road to the cemetery which passes by the barracks. The Nationalists consider this as a great offence, since they will be obliged to pass through the Protestant part of the town. Consequently, they claim the right of taking the ordinary road and promise to preserve order.

The coffin of an old man called Lonergan who was killed by a musket ball on Friday, bears the following inscription: 'Michael Lovergan murdered on the 9th of September, 1887.'

PROVINCIAL NEWS

ROSARIO

The Industrial Exhibition was opened in Santa Fe yesterday. Sr Larga delivered the inaugural address and was followed by the Governor.

The Waterworks in this city will be formally opened next week. A society for constructing wharves and landing-stages has been definitely organized with a capital of \$500,000.

The Provincial Government and the Municipality have contributed \$20,000 each towards the creation of a Mendicants' Asylum.

The land in Plaza Independencia has been expropriated by the Municipality for \$80,000.

Sr Diego Olavarria Lebas has been appointed manager of the corn market recently constructed.

Four sailors of the Italian brigantine Antonio were drowned yesterday in the port Villa Constitucion, their boat having sunk.

An almanac in the suburbs, belonging to Luis Fontani, was burnt last night. It was insured in the Phoenix for 4,000 dollars. A private house adjoining caught fire, but the fire was easily extinguished.

It is proposed to establish a Spanish bank here with a large capital.

TUCUMAN

Sugar is quoted at \$1 75, with a rising tendency.

SAN LUIS

The Government has ordered the opening of the public roads all over the province which have been closed by 'potreros'.

ROJAS

Sr Hortelano has been released by order of the Judge of Crime, and the J. P. has been reprimanded for ordering his arrest.

A manifestation in favour of Sr. Hortelano was dissolved by the police. The President of the Municipal Council has signed the following resolution:—'The Intendant not being authorized to dismiss employes without the consent of the Council, Señor Hortelano fulfilled his duty in not giving up the treasury.'

A Club called the 'Club del Pueblo' has been formed to support candidates for the Municipal Council for next year. More than 500 persons have joined it. Messrs Edward Casey and Robert Cano are honorary presidents. José L. Felordi is president and Messrs Muñoz, Sarmiento and Nicholas Murphy are vice-presidents.

VILLA LUJAN

The Municipal Committee has been organized as follows:— President, L. N. Basain; vice-president, Dr. Octavio Chaves; treasurer, Benito Muñoz; defender of minors, Sandalio Casas; police municipal, John Malcolm. The creditors of the Municipality have been requested to present their accounts within eight days.

CORRIENTES

A bill is before the Legislature authorizing the Government to contract a loan of 8,000,000 dollars.

MENDOZA

The elections of deputies could not take place in the City because the Secretary of the Legislature had carried away the register. In the departments, he list prepared by the Committee was successful.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Sept. 15.

The Chamber of Deputies have sanctioned the Budget in general. Bauza made a violent speech against the Government.

The steamer Europa has been subjected to 48 hours' observation.

A telegram from Maldonado states that the steamer Bearn has in tow the Benicarlo. Her machinery is disabled.

The steamer Mungo, on her way from Antwerp to this port, has been lost.

A newspaper complains that the steamer Sirio has been subjected only to 24 hours' observation, although there were 180 cases of cholera in Naples when she left that port.

Last week several walls were blown down. Several vessels ran aground. During the storm two prisoners escaped from gaol, one being Tezzoni who has been condemned to death. They were recaptured today.

It is denied that a subvention of \$20,000 has been granted to Ferrari. In consequence of Sr Ciacchi not having arrived from Chile, no arrangement could be made for giving the Solis theatre for Masini.

It is said that Sr. Carabassa, of Buenos Aires, will form part of the Syndicate for establishing the Spanish Bank here.

The Spanish steamer Benicarlo has been towed into port by the French steamer Atlantique.

She was caught in a gale at about a hundred leagues from Lobos Island and the waves swept away her deck cargo, the bridge and the cabin doors and everything not securely fixed at last her mainmast fell, and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, but she recovered herself when a part of the cargo of wine had been thrown overboard. Her coal was entirely exhausted when the Atlantique came to her assistance.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP



SNELL & CO.

203 Rivadavia 203

ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sept. 12, 1887.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

The long-debated subject of the sanitary works of Rosario appears to be arriving at last at a definite conclusion, after the many months that have been suffered to go by unimproved. There were, in all, five proposals presented, the authors being Messrs V. V. Tenac, Buhigas and Co., Palmer Smithies, Jaime Cibilis Buxareo and J. J. Staniforth, and though from the beginning public opinion seemed to select only two of these, viz., that of Mr Tenac and that of Mr Staniforth as the objects of contemplation and discussion, the Municipality was unable to decide which of these two was the better, and, doubtless, equally incapable of discerning the superiority of either over any of the other three competitors. In this dilemma, Mr. William White, C.E., was invited to come up to Rosario and give the Corporation the benefit of his valuable counsel. After a careful examination of all the plans, Mr White has just sent in his report, valued, I understand, at \$10,000 m.p., in which, for various apparently forcible reasons which he sets forth, he recommends the adoption of Mr Staniforth's proposal, which I have reason to believe is the best of all. Now it is to be hoped that the Municipality will lose no time in further fruitless discussion, and that the works will be taken in hand at once, or as soon as practicable.

Very notable improvements are being introduced into the Post Office here, for which I suppose we must thank the 'new broom' in the Federal Capital. A number of the old 'dolce far niente' kind of employees have been requested to seek their vocation elsewhere, being replaced by more active men, the staff of postmen has been materially increased, and energetic measures have been adopted with reference to sundry slow coaches in the country, that are calculated to improve the service in a remarkable degree.

The leading merchants of Rosario have addressed a petition to H.E. the Minister of Marine praying to have the places in this port where banks are forming or have already formed, to the great detriment of shipping properly dredged. It is to be hoped that this petition will meet with the attention its great importance demands, and that the work will be undertaken before the evil augments too far to make any remedy practicable. During the past fortnight, when the river has been very low, it has been impossible for the most experienced pilots to bring large steamers up, and it is due to the energy and intelligent activity of Captain Ferguson (Messrs Lamport and Holt's agent here), that there have not actually been several serious disasters to report. As it is, Captain Ferguson has had his hands full, and his time fully occupied for some time back.

Fires are getting to be of very frequent occurrence in Rosario, and it is remarked that in nearly every case the places destroyed are heavily insured. The latest was the burning of a corner grocery store in Calle Comercio. It was insured for \$8000 m.p., and the proprietor, against whom there are strong suspicions of foul play, has been in prison ever since.

The unfortunate Indians taken prisoners by the troops of Commander Gomensoro, are shortly expected here, where, as usual, they will be distributed as bondsmen, women, and children among the families of the city. The Florencia colony was attacked the other day by a band of Indians, who killed two men and drove off a lot of horses and cattle. Had Langworthy been at home it is probable enough that he would have met with a taste of retribution at the hands of the red men whose happy hunting grounds he now calls himself the owner of. It appears, however, that he is destined first to do a little further expiation through his tenderest part—the pocket.

The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated here with very great pomp, and all the churches attracted large congregations.

Kidnappings are of very frequent occurrence in Rosario, where a gang of robbers has recently arrived from your city, and up to the present the efforts of the police to overhaul them have produced very little effect.

The Municipality of Rosario has made a contract with Sr Perroni for the paving of 450 squares of the city, for which the Corporation has bound itself to pay square by square as the work is done. The call for tenders having stipulated that the work would not be paid for till two months after its final conclusion, the other applicants for the contract are very naturally indignant that such an exception should have been made in the case of Sr Perroni. The ways of city corporations, however, particularly when they have large contracts in the way, are inscrutable, and Sr Perroni seems to have a rare faculty for moulding the Municipal mind according to his own.

The Directors of the West Santa Fe Railway, the representatives of the Press, and several other gentlemen made an excursion the other day by train, from Rosario to Arequito, 80 kilometres beyond Villa Casilda, when they had an opportunity of appreciating the excellence and solidity of everything in connection with the line, which is destined to be one of the most important lines of railway in the country. Sr Palacios, representing Sr Casado, purposes applying to the Cordoba Government for a charter to extend the line across that as well as this province, and thus to give Cordoba the benefit of another railway as well as Santa Fe. It is a remarkable fact that the head engineer, Sr Firmat, and his colleagues, the directors of the different sections of the line, hail from other places than Great Britain, Sr Firmat being a Spaniard, and Messrs Montepier, Sortein, Maguin and Bailly being Frenchmen. In the course of the journey, a sumptuous lunch was served in one of the home-made cars, that had been eloquently fitted up as a dining saloon, and so firm was the motion of the train that not a glass was broken, nor was it noticeable that any movement was being made.

Thanks to your Catholic colleague 'El Labaro', the Santa Fé Municipality has appointed a Committee to examine the 'libretos' of the plays announced to be given at the theatres of this city, some of which, it appears, are not remarkable for their modesty.

CORDOBA.

Dulness prevails in sporting circles ever since the 4th inst., when the long talked of race between Sr Casal's magnificent racer 'Luc' and Sr Marcos Juarez's hardly less beautiful 'Loan' took place.

It cannot be denied that local prejudices and feelings had as much to do as any knowledge of horse flesh could, with the enthu-

siasm created over this event, on which I am safe in saying that nearly half a million dollars must have changed hands. As it might have been expected under the circumstances, the Cordobeses pinned all their faith on Marcos Juarez and his luckless 'Loan', whilst the Porteños, and the knowing 'uns from elsewhere quietly booked their odds on 'Luc', which as it turned out, was the luckiest thing they have done for many a long day. When the eventful hour came round there was such a concourse on the field as has not been seen in Cordoba on any similar occasion, it being estimated that no fewer than four thousand persons were on the course. When the start was made and the noble steeds shot like arrows along the course, the excitement was something tremendous and daring offers were made and accepted on both sides, the results appearing uncertain up to the very last. Finally however 'Luc's', neck appeared slightly in advance of 'Loan's' and the advantage being gained, it was nobly sustained. 'Luc' coming in at the winning post some eighty metres ahead of 'Loan' amid the deafening acclamations of the spectators. 'Luc' did the whole thing, a distance of two thousand six hundred metres, in one hundred and ten seconds.

Of course the winner had to be conducted before the grand stand to be petted and caressed by its backers, but the noble animal showed its aversion to that fawning flattery that everywhere follows success to such good purpose, that the wooden railing was kicked to smithereens and one man at least had to be carried off the course with a severe kick that knocked him senseless.

The latest piece of fashionable gossip on the tapis is the reported marriage of Governor Olmos with the charming Miss Elena Rodriguez which is shortly to take place.

Already the happy couple are being made the objects of sincere congratulations on the part of their numerous friends, and it is expected that the rejoicings on the occasion of the wedding will eclipse everything of the kind heretofore known in the grave city of doctors.

The works for the installation of the electric light are going ahead apace and it is hoped that Cordoba will rejoice in seeing by electricity some time next month at the very latest.

You doubtless are blessed with some pleasant recollections of Carmona, the inimitable comic actor of innumerable Spanish zarzuela companies that from time to time have contributed to the amusement of the public here and there and everywhere in this country. If so you will be glad to hear that he had a most successful benefit the other evening, when the theatre was crowded with the elite of Cordoba, and he was presented with a large number of valuable gifts.

ENTRE RIOS.

Goods are arriving daily from every part of the Republic, for the coming exhibition. If the space available were twice as large as it is, it is probable that it could all be taken up.

A horrible crime occurred on the 7th at Parana. A young girl was seduced away from her guardians by a young man who had been paying attentions to her for some time, and who persuaded her to rob her mistress of 5,000 m.p. and to elope with him. The police being informed instituted a search and on the following day the strangled remains of the poor girl were found, and the miscreant who had tempted her to her destruction was arrested and lodged in prison. It is to be hoped that an example will be made of the wretch, that will strike terror to the hearts of the criminal classes.

The wheat fields look magnificent after the late rain and the prospects for next harvest are flattering in the extreme.

There being nothing further to tell you of just now,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

PACIFICUS.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 8.

The Plan of Campaign has scored two other important victories. One on the Annesley estate, near Enniskillen, where the tenants, 250 in number, have agreed to become owners of the land they occupy at 14 years' purchase, and the other on Mr Trench's estate, in Moneygall, Co. Kilkenny, where the landlord after issuing notices of ejectment consented to give 30 per cent. reduction.

The Bright family in England is all torn up over the Coercion business. John is anti-Gladstone, while Jacob, who is also an M.P., is pro-Gladstone. Mrs Lucas, one of the sisters, and a well-known temperance advocate, is a staunch friend of Home Rule, while her daughter, Mrs Thompson, wife of the ex-M.P., is opposed to the dismemberment of the empire. Walter Maclaren, a nephew of John and Jacob, favours the Dublin Parliament, while his brother, Charles Maclaren, who was defeated at the last general election takes the opposite stand. Even John Bright's own son and daughter have separated from their father in this crisis.

A popular and distinguished soldier of Irish descent has been appointed to the post of Director-General of the Infantry in Spain. His name is O'Ryan-y-Vasquez; he is a knight of the Order of St Hermengilda, and wears the military decoration for services in the field. Popular and energetic, it is expected that he will effectually keep in order the mutinous spirit of intriguers in the army. Strange that Irishmen can be trusted with these missions abroad and are not believed in nearer home. If more faith were placed in them, they would repay confidence with loyal duty. It is but human nature that those who are doubtful should be deceitful. Give Irishmen the chance of governing Ireland and they will soon assert their capability and vindicate their prudence. Responsibility invariably produces the latter quality.—London University.

Among the Jubilee offerings made to L.O. XIII., one of the most remarkable is certainly that of the Carthusians, who have presented his Holiness with a valuable property in the Via Aurelia, together with a very considerable sum of money which will permit the Holy Father to instal in it a charitable institution, where poor children may be received and trained in the useful arts and farming. The Instituto degli Artigianelli has profited by the joint munificence of the Pope and the good monks, and has already taken possession of the place. The Sovereign Pontiff has just addressed to Father Anselm Mary, the Superior of the Carthusians, a touching letter of thanks.

A number of English farmers waited on Lord Salisbury last week with a grievous statement of their woes consequent on the general depression. They also desired to impress upon his lordship a belief that some form of protection is needed if the agricultural industry is not to be annihilated. The noble Cecil had to put off the farmers with the assurance of his sympathy, a reminder that the unexpected is always happening, and a hope that the depression would soon pass away. Possibly he thinks he has slain the ghost by this palpable double-shuffle; but we fancy it will appear again and again.

A meeting was held in Dublin to take measures for the proper celebration of the approaching jubilee of the Pope.

No Pope in modern times has shown so unmistakeably a sympathy with the Irish people in their efforts for the restoration of their legislative independence and the amelioration of the condition of the country as Leo XIII. It is now an open secret that when the scales were taken from the eyes of the Papal Court, and when the state of Ireland was

revealed in its true light, the sympathy and blessing of Rome were lent to the movement in no stinted measure. The failure of the negotiations of Sir George Errington and the appointment of Dr Walsh to the Archbishopric of Dublin marked an era in the history of the Papal relations with Ireland. The Irish people feel this keenly, and it is their consciousness of what they owe to this fact that probably went a long way to make the proceedings so remarkable for their spontaneity, fervour, and enthusiasm.

From the Emigration Returns up to the end of July, just issued, it appears that within the seven months 55,338 persons left Ireland, as compared with 40,446 in the same months of 1886. Of these 49,830 went to the United States. During the same months 15,050 Scotch entered the United States and 59,467 English, against 9,105 Scotch during the same months in 1886, and 44,579 English. The emigration of this year to the United States, therefore, stands thus:—

Irish	47830
Scotch	15050
English	59467

To British North America the total of the nations since January has been—

Irish	2568
Scotch	2688
English	15924

To Australia, again, the emigration has been for same period—

Irish	2088
Scotch	2097
English	13254

A desperate scene occurred at the eviction on Tuesday of Alice Barry, holding 2½ acres on the estate at Knocklong, by the representatives of Messrs O'Grady, and of which Messrs Mahon and Guinness and Co., Dublin, are agents and mortgagees. Sub-sheriff Hobson, with bailiffs and a force of 70 police, proceeded to Barry's house, which was strongly fortified and defended by men armed with pitchforks, and women throwing tar and hot water. By orders of the resident magistrate, Captain Seagrave, the police fixed bayonets, and after an opening in a wall of the house was made by the bailiffs, they charged under driven back with pitchforks, the Inspector being stabbed in the jaw and wildly waving his sword. The people cheered, and after repeated charges the police were repulsed, battered and stoned and disorganised. Father Ryan, Hospital, threw himself amidst them, and begged of the people to be quiet. After an exciting and violent struggle four men and a woman were made prisoners with great difficulty. The party then proceeded to the house of Mr Edmond Davoren. A stubborn resistance having been offered by the tenant, who, with his three daughters, was inside, and after a siege lasting over two hours, Davoren surrendered.

A VOICE FROM URUGUAYANA

'United Ireland' says: 'Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has received the following letter from Uruguayana (via Montevideo). The writer, Mr. P. O'Meara, says:—Owing to our communication having been out off by quarantine rules for about six months, it is but a short time ago that I heard of the gallant struggle which our people have been making against the jubilee coercion outrage, and of the success of the tenants. It is both a duty and a pleasure to me to send you another small contribution to the League Fund as an expression of my sympathy with our people both in their success and in their sufferings, the more so because, in common with every Irishman, I feel and deeply lament the uncalled-for insultingly offered to us by the English jingoism and disunionists. Owing to the admirable unity of the people, Protestant and Catholic, the great cause seems to us, outsiders, to be within a measurable distance of realisation.'

HOME RULE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The political condition of Central America at the beginning of the present century was, in many respects, not unlike that of Ireland to-day. At this time a dependency of Spain, she found herself constantly oppressed by the mother country. The masses were kept in utter ignorance, to be used when necessary as the blind tools of the ruling oligarchy. The Creoles of pure Spanish descent, though yearning to be free from the old thralldom, could not bring themselves to discard the old country which gave them blood, religion and civilization. As to the educated Indians, who were also among the wishers for independence, like all their race, they looked up to the ruling power with reverence and fear. Thus arose a struggle between the old veneration and the love of freedom—a struggle which lasted a score of years before it culminated in independent nationality. In the meantime a jealous and restless police constantly watched the movements of suspected persons. Informers and spies lurked everywhere, seeking for someone against whom to bring charges. Instead of reforms promised by Spain the people witnessed the installation of a tribunal 'de fidelidad' with large powers, for the trial and punishment of suspected persons. The Crown appointed Bustamante Governor, who lost no time in adopting stringent measures for the suppression of the growth of independent sentiment. No intelligent native of the country was free from mistrust, slight suspicion too often bringing upon the subject search of domicile, imprisonment or exile. Though the friends of freedom were for a time baffled, hope did not entirely die out. The struggle continued. Men were unwilling to live longer under the heel of despotism. And the more high-spirited Salvador and Nicaragua resolved to stake their fortunes upon a bold stroke for freedom. A step so rash, without concert and almost without resources, could but end in defeat. The first efforts on behalf of emancipation, however, were not wholly lost, as they led to definite results in the near future. Efforts of conciliation proved futile. Spanish rule was finally forced to give away. In response to the popular demand the high officials and other notables met on the 15th of September, 1821, to resolve on some action. The masses, becoming aroused and notified of the meeting to take place, assembled in mighty concourse. Every attempt at a vacillating policy was defeated by the energetic efforts of the Independents, who voted for an immediate declaration of independence. Every vote favorable to independence was received by the people with loud applause, and every one against it with groans. The popular preference became so marked and boisterous that the anti-Independents, fearing for their lives, retired, and the 'Acta de Independencia' was adopted, signed, and sworn to by all the members present. Thus, by the pressure of public opinion, based on the firm conviction of right, was home rule adopted in Central America. These facts gleaned from Hubert Howe Bancroft's 'History of Central America' (Vol. III.), just issued from the press, show the power of the popular will when the iron heel of oppression rests too heavily upon the necks of the people. The more stringent the coercion the sooner will be brought out some measure of relief. Ireland, like Central America, may be baffled in her struggle for home rule, but that sooner or later justice will be accorded her there is little reason to doubt.—Bancroft's Californian History.

'How are you getting on in your new place?' asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. 'Very well, thank you,' answered the girl. 'I'm glad to hear of it,' said the lady. 'Your employer is a nice person, and you cannot do too much for her!' 'I don't mean to, ma'm,' was the innocent reply.

WIT AND HUMOR

The hod-carrier lives by the ups and downs of his life.

Cheek boldly enters where modesty dare not pull the door-bell.

The skeleton in the closet is often in the shape of a long-necked bottle.

The only man that can get fat off cigarettes is the manufacturer.

Spoons are useful in catching wives and husbands, as well as fish.

The critic is a big man until he dies. It is different with the poet.

The green apple and the small boy will soon begin to try conclusions.

When it comes to political suicide, the pen is mightier than a dozen swords.

The lively horse is not so much of a charger as the chap that runs the stable.

Man attributes his misfortunes to bad luck and his success to shrewdness.

When you put your fingers into somebody else's pie you must expect to get tart rejoinders.

Women jump at conclusions—particularly the conclusion of a novel. They read that first.

When does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him on, looks him through, and then shuts him up.

Dialogue between two blind men: 'Do you know the gentleman who gave you a franc just now?' 'Only by sight'.

A Frenchman in London claims to have discovered a certain root which allays hunger and thirst. He probably refers to the root of all evil.

One of the teachers in the school at Seacombe, recently asked one of her pupils what lbs. stood for. 'Elbows, I guess, was the unexpected reply.

The barber who slicks up our hair and the chiropodist who remodels our feet should be called 'Destiny', for that is what 'shapes our ends'.

A German photographer has succeeded in catching a bullet in its flight, but, as he caught it in his leg, science won't be advanced ahead any distance to speak of.

'Say Flipkins, here is a cure for your baldness advertised in to-day's paper'. 'What is it?' 'Old roofs repaired with tar and gravel', grimly responded Oldwag.

Mr. A. (who is much impressed): 'Isn't he splendid? Such a command of language!' Mrs. B. (who is not impressed): 'Yes, and how shamefully he treats it!'

In the wilds of Borneo the thirsty cannibal throws a knife, sticks a man and drinks his blood; in Mann Island the thirsty tramp throws dice, sticks his friend and drinks beer.

Doctor: 'Yes, madam; I think you are overworked.' Patient: 'But do look at my tongue, doctor, and tell me why it looks so badly.' Doctor: 'Oh, that is also the result of overwork'.

An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth it had, and the horse closed its mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

'What is meant by unfulfilled prophecy?' asked the new pupil. 'Well', the teacher said, 'a land and labour reformer who proposes to divide his own fortune with his poorer neighbours in the interest of practical communion is one'.

Bob: 'Have you sold your humorous article to the newspapers yet?' Sam: 'I've shown it to several editors, but none of them have bought it.' Bob: 'Perhaps they don't think it funny enough.' Sam: 'Oh, yes, they do, for they all laughed'.

If somebody will rise and explain how it happens that a flannel shirt will stupidly persist in creeping up about a fellow's neck, while his socks as per-versely festoon themselves around his shooptops, he may not achieve immortality, but he will deserve to do so.

The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 937

LA CASCADA.

Mr HAYWARD Curumalan, March 17th, 1887

Dear Sir—This is the second year I have used your Glycerine Dip, and it has given perfect satisfaction.

(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

TESTIMONIAL NO. 938

From ROBERT LOWRIE SANTA ROSA, AZUL

I have used your Glycerine Dip again this year and my sheep are in splendid condition.

SOLD IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 50 LBS. ALSO IN
CASKS OF 400 LBS. EACH

IMPORTERS

MOORE & TUDOR

93 CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES.

!! SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED !!

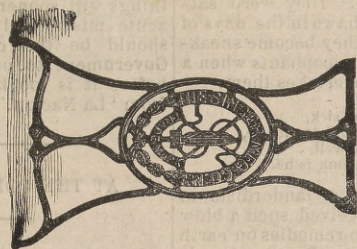
NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK



NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINEDTo intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—
OSBORNE AND CO.—CHABACUCO-65
sep 4—pm

EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

336--FLORIDA--344 N.N.

THE TOBACCO EXTRACT MATA SARNA DIP

NON-POISONOUS

The most efficacious and cheap-
est cure of SCAB, GUSANOS,
GARRAPATAS, MANQUERA,
etc., either in sheep or any
other domestic animalSOLD AND GUARANTEED BY THE
SOLE IMPORTER

G. H. CLAUSEN

74-CALLE PIEDAD-74

SPECIAL NOTICE

The MATA SARNA DIP, largely used at the estancias of Messrs Duggan, Ham, Casey, etc., etc., is on sale in casks of 150 kilos and drums of 30 kilos. Sole Importer G. H. Clausen, Piedad 74.

Special attention of the sheep breeders in the northern camps, whose flocks suffered severely from draught, is called to this splendid remedy, which not only cures effectually but makes the wool grow rapidly. See testimony at my office, from John Browne, Esq., La Chozas, Lujan, and other estancieros. j14s14

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
ESTABLECIDA EN 1885

29 - PIEDAD - 29

CAPITAL SOCIAL - - - - - \$2,000,000 m/n

ACTIVO, 30 Junio, 1887 - - - - - \$1,385,755

RIESGOS VIGENTES, id. - - - - - 4,451,074

RESERVAS, " - - - - - 265,708

PRIMAS COBRADOS, 2º año - - - - - 266,425

SINIESTROS PAGADOS:

D. LUIS LINKLATER - \$5,000

D. JUAN PORTES - 10,000

DR. ONESIMO LEGUIZAMON 10,000

D. MARTIN GORGIOHEN - 5,000

D. JAUN M. LA SERNA - 10,000 40,000

DIRECTORIO:

Presidente—

D. José P. de Guerrero

Vice Presidente 1º—

Dr Emilio Lamarea

Vice Presidente 2º—

D. Emilio Chayla

Tesorero—

D. Tomas Dugan

Secretario—

D. Apolinario C. Casabal

Vocales—

Dr Luis Ortiz Basuaido

D. Erasto Rodriguez Orey

Oficinas—Reconquista 27 o Piedad 29, Buenos Aires.

D. Emilio V. Bunge

Dr Honorio Martell

Suplentes—

D. Leon V. Forgues

D. Francisco Ncetti

D. Santiago F. Klappenbach

D. José Luis Amadeo

Inspector General—

Hector S. Soto

Sub Inspectores—

E. Rodriguez Lubary

D. Carlos Casares



TOBACCO EXTRACT

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy

approved and adopted by all sheep-

farmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold

water—one gallon to be mixed with

150 gallons of water

Sole Agent: appointed by the

Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

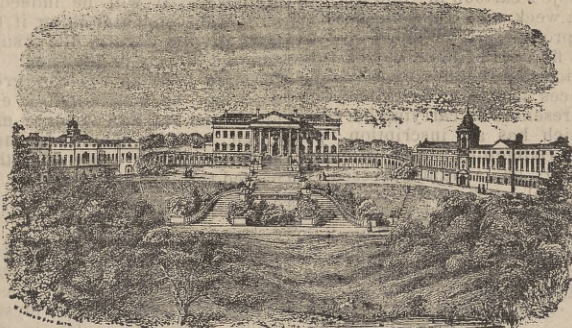
104 - SAN MARTIN - 104

TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

PRIOR PARK, BATH

COLLEGE OF

SS. PETER AND PAUL



Prior Park Bath

PRESIDENT:

The Very Rev. Monsignor Canon WILLIAMS, D.D.

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the examinations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service

The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direction of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience

N.B.—For further information with regard to the College apply to

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires
j19j6j19j7

ANGLO-AMERICAN GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55

LOCKHART & NANNERY

A good assortment of Groceries at
MODERATE PRICESalways to be found in this
establishmentA speciality—try our Tea at \$0.75
pm

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has
removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin
at 6pm

PARAGUAY

LANDS FOR SALE WITH
APPROVED TITLES

Apply to S. Ker Jordan

41-CALLE PIEDAD-41
jtio

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
NERVOUS HEADACHE, & C.A few applications with the
hand is sufficient to relieve the
pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use
for a week will be attended with
the most favorable results.Numerous testimonials of the CURE
OF RHEUMATISM may be seen
at the only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT

36-MAIPU-38

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.

NOTICE

The well known boarding house no.
21 Corrientes has been transferred from
J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts
that the old clients will continue to pa-
tronise it. He invites persons arriving
from the camp or abroad to give it a
trial. Terms moderate. at1m10

H.D. WOODWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Rubber Stamps

AND

WOOD ENGRAVER.

Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated
Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for
Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c.

JOB PRINTING

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill
Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts, Pro-
grammes, Invitations. All work neatly
done and promptly executed.

140-Piedad-140

Between San Martin & Florida

BUENOS AIRES.

Extra

Fine

KEROSENE

MARK

"SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly
water white. Almost entirely free from
smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It
has been tested by the most celebrated
analytical chemists in Europe and pro-
nouncedBEST REFINED AND PUREST
OIL EVER PRODUCED.The purity of the oil is such that
trimming the wick with scissors is un-
necessary for several months.
Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the

"SOUTHERN CROSS" OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires.

GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co. ... Rosario,

Santa-Fé.
GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo
Do. Bahía Blanca

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros,
and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be
accommodated with furnished rooms,
board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLION'S,

584-Calle Paraguay, Bs. Aires
N.B.—Particular attention paid to em-
igrants. se 8—pm

ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE

D. DIEGO ANDERSON

FABRICA DE ATAHUES Y SERVICIO
FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 1471

DR COLBOURNE

Having returned from Europe,
has resumed his practice at 211
calle Alsina. Consulting hour
1 to 2 at6s16

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estantieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277

ju28-pm

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION.

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

P. J. O'SHEA,

Secretary.

WANTED

A steady, middle-aged man, as teacher to an estancia. To a party willing to make himself generally useful a liberal salary will be given.—Apply to Mr Dinneen, personally, at this office.

s909

JEWELLER & 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

a31-m

FRANCISCO RUIZ JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER

A complete stock of Rock Crystal and other Glasses, Gold, Silver, Tortoiseshell, Buffalo-rimmed Spectacles and Lenses

LONG-VIEW GLASSES

OPERA &

FIELD GLASSES

Special care devoted to Repairing Lenses and Spectacles as well as Jewels and Watches. All sorts of Jewellery exchanged or purchased. A first-class manufacturer from Switzerland always engaged. Two watches invented by him may be seen at our establishment

FCO. RUIZ

245 CORRIENTES

a363

NOTICE

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

IRISH LITERATURE

AND

CATHOLIC BOOKS

ON SALE AT

L. JACOBSEN & CO'S

Saint Jure—A Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of our Lord Jesus Christ, 3 vols.	\$10 00
Butler—Lives of the Saints, 12 vols, half morocco	15 00
Gilbert—The Lily of Israel, or the Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary	0 90
Murray—The Catholic Pioneers of America	1 50
Furniss—Tracts for Spiritual Reading	1 25
Forster—Heralds of the Cross ..	2 00
Fitzpatrick—Life of Father Thomas Burke, 2 volumes ..	12 50
Hay—The Sincere Christian	0 75
O'Hart—Irish Pedigrees, or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, 2 vols	2 75

We are now preparing orders for the coming year, and respectfully remind our friends and patrons, and the public in general, who intend to favour us with their commands for same that, the earlier these reach us the greater certainty there is of a regular and prompt service.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA

242 Calle Florida 244

THE

"Southern Cross,"

596 n/n CALLE FLORIDA 596 n/u

Formerly 336

(Corner of Tucuman.)

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)	\$8 00 m/m
Credit	9 50 —
Monthly	0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887

Sojo's cartoon in 'Don Quijote' last week was, to say the least of it, profane. It is a pity he cannot find some other way of ridiculing his enemies than by references to Holy Writ. Sojo is represented as carrying his cross which has an inscription 'por ser Galleguito,' and Mansilla riding on a ram, dressed in Oriental style, and having an enormous crescent on his head, is the Caiphas before whom Sojo is brought. Wilde and Ataliva Roca are there, like Judas Iscariot, ready to do the bidding of the 'gran carnero.' Juarez Celman is represented as Herod in the background, and the ladies of Buenos Aires are the daughters of Jerusalem, whom the 'Galleguito' blasphemously addresses, parodying the words of Sacred Scripture, 'Daughters of Buenos Aires, weep not for me, but for the words of General Mansilla.' We have often wondered why it is that Spanish wit is so frequently of a blasphemous character. Cardinal Newman tells us in his work on education that a true gentleman need not necessarily be a believer in Revelation, but that such a person will always take care to respect most scrupulously the religious convictions of others. It is, therefore, that the works of avowed English free-thinkers invariably treat religion with an outward show of respect. We are sorry that we cannot say the same of our Iberian neighbours. If there is not an innate veneration for religion, the feeling will manifest itself in scoffs and jeers, and though, as in this case, religion is not the butt at which the shafts are aimed, still the very fact of making so sacred a theme as the Passion of our Lord a medium of illustration, is shocking to a Christian, and such illustrations should be condemned.

and discountenanced by every honest man.

* * *

The Langworthy trial is finished, and the injured lady is triumphant in every point. The perjured husband, the cruel betrayer, the libeller of his own wife and child, the infamous slanderer of an innocent girl, quietly submits to the humiliation of confessing his guilt, retracting his libellous assertions, and pays £20,000 damages, besides £500 per year for the support of his child. The pecuniary loss is the smallest punishment inflicted on the wretched man who, like the base Judean, threw a pearl away richer than all his tribe. Rich indeed must that woman be in fortitude and strength of character, who, when cast poor and helpless on the world did not despair or accept infamous conditions, but rather appealed to God and the justice of her cause. How, friendless and alone, she fought for her honour and that of her child against the plutocratic monster, is one of the most thrilling stories in the annals of mankind. It is an admirable illustration of the power of innocence and the feebleness of guilt, and the philosopher and historian of future ages will proudly point to it as a proof that the wealthy criminal will not escape punishment even in this life.

* * *

Dr D'Amico has protested against the investigation proposed to be made of the enormous sums of money taken by his orders out of the Provincial Bank during his term of office, and of which no account has been given, on the grounds that the money was spent in matters of transcendental importance. The Court, says Dr D'Amico and his ex-minister Enciso, have no right to interfere 'in transcendental affairs.' When Disraeli wished to convince the English people of the truth of the most absurd propositions, he made use of a word of five syllables. This generally 'fetched' the mob, and the Jewish statesman carried his point. The magic word of the La Plata statesman is transcendentalism. With this shibboleth he can defraud the treasury, and spend the public money in supporting sham candidates to office, and purchasing the faith and honour of public employees. It will be indeed a most transcendental thing if the laws of this country allow such conduct to go unpunished. Dr D'Amico held an office of great trust, but he was a public employee and not an absolute monarch, and he should be held accountable for every cent that passed through his hands.

* * *

Since writing the above a letter from Dr D'Amico has been published in one of the daily papers, in which he explains his mysterious language. He is not ashamed to acknowledge that the money was spent in buying arms and ammunition, and he declares that if he were in power again he would do the same. 'Oh, tempora, oh, mores!'

* * *

The Spanish minister has been asked to interpose his good or bad offices on behalf of his countryman Jose Sojo, editor of 'Don Quijote,' alleging that he is legally imprisoned. This interposition is not likely to benefit Sojo, and will tend to alienate the favourable opinion of the country which was decidedly in his favour as long as he submitted his case to the law of the country.

* * *

Since writing the above, we learn that the Spanish Minister has refused point blank to interfere in the Mansilla-Sojo question. He plainly tells his countryman that if he mixes himself in Argentine politics he must take the consequences, and apply to the local tribunals to right his wrongs. The Spanish Minister deserves a vote of applause for acting in a very sensible manner.

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.

The most wonderful piece of intelligence that has reached us in this age of wonders is that the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union is dissolved, and that many of the members have joined the National League! What can have induced these Sauls to enter the ranks of the prophets? Not certainly the fact of the Government proclaiming the National League, for the very existence of this organization disturbed their dreams and gave them frequent attacks of dyspepsia. The only explanation we can find for the phenomenal change is the new land bill which is a drastic measure thrust down the throats of the landlords, and which they find impossible to digest. The truth is the so-called loyalty of the dominant classes in Ireland was always a delusion and a mockery.

Loyal to what? to power, to pelf, To place, to privilege, in a word to self. They who control, absorb, consume, enjoy all Must find it vastly pleasant to be loyal.

We fear for the safety of the National League if that horde of landlords lend it their support, for the blood of a nation ruthlessly shed for centuries is upon their heads, and the malediction of millions of widows and orphans pursues them. They were satraps and bashaws in the days of their power; they become sneaking slaves and sycophants when a just Nemesis overtakes them.

The devil was sick,
The devil a monk would be,
The devil got well,
The devil a monk is he.

But the devil of landlordism in Ireland has received such a blow that not all the remedies on earth can heal its wounds or restore it to its former state of pomp and power.

We shall anxiously wait the confirmation of the telegram, and, in the meantime, we must doubt the genuine nature of this Grecian gift—the wooden horse of Orange bigotry and Primrose hypocrisy, which is said to have been imported into the citadel of Irish nationality.

HOW ARE WE TO LIVE?

Complaints are generally made in the city of the price of articles necessary for daily use. The rent of a house to-day will cost more than was formerly sufficient for the entire support of a family, and clothing and articles of food and drink are daily carrying higher and higher prices. All other expenses are following the same direction. The direct tax is unceasingly increased, and persons are assessed for imaginary services. One per thousand is added on for the sanitary works, and it is afterwards discovered that the money was not devoted to the use for which it was intended, but the tax is continued all the same, as if it were an established institution. An order is given to repair the footpaths of the city, and the Municipality promise to do the work in future in lieu of another one per thousand imposed on the ratepayers, but to-day we find the Gas Companies tear up the streets for their purposes and the people get orders to repair them at their own expense. A burden of some thirty millions has just been voted against the property of the city for the construction of sewers in the interior of the houses. It is calculated that this will amount to the eighth part of the entire house property of Buenos Aires. We have the running water tax and the drainage tax, and this latter is subdivided into drainage and sewerage, for which we pay double rates. This is now fixed at \$6.50 gold. Then the Municipal taxes are daily increasing. When the municipal fathers do not find a tax established they invent one, and when people protest against the invention they are treated with contempt. The Municipality declared the tax on windows illegal, and yet it is exacted. A valuation of property is now being made, and

property is rated at 50 or even 80 per cent. above the valuation of last year. We can say the same of imported articles. Of one hundred pieces of cloth imported the State takes fifty, and it also takes forty or fifty out of the hundred barrels of wine imported. It is said that this is done to protect native industry, but native industry is killed by crushing 'patente' taxes whenever it shows itself. Commercial houses must liquidate or charge enormous prices, and business men of all classes are put to their wit's end to pay their expenses. There is talk of remedying this state of things, but there is little hope of doing so when we see that the duty on imported sugar for the coming fiscal year is about to be increased. But there is something still worse. In this meat producing land meat is becoming a luxury. The Intendant has consulted the Rural Society (!) with a view to remedy the evil. The only remedy is to remove the burdens pressing heavily on the population. There is the horrible 'octroi' tax which must be paid for every article of consumption brought into the city, but several other taxes, such as market 'patentes,' are imposed for these same articles. Not a chicken nor a bunch of flowers enters the city that does not contribute something to the municipal treasury. This state of things will sooner or later cause acute misery and want. And it should be the concern of the Government to put a stop to it before it is too late.—Abridged from 'La Nacion.'

AT THE POLITEAMA.

I am not a musician, but I have an irresistible love for music. The sweet strains of heavenly harmony are capable at any moment of dispelling the shades of sadness from my soul, and afford a transitory delight with which no other earthly joy can compare. It is therefore that I have seldom missed an opportunity of hearing the magnificent series of operas that have been sung during the season by Sr Martinez's company at the Politeama. On Saturday evening I strolled in as usual in order to satiate my thirst at the fount of melody, and took an orchestra seat at the left hand side of the pit, not far from the stage. The opera 'I Puritani' was being sung, that beautiful creation of Bellini. The very name of the opera had brought sombre historic recollections to my memory. A tableau representing the fortress of Plymouth, supposed to have been held by the Parliamentary army, was placed on the stage, and in front was suspended a portrait of the unfortunate Queen Henrietta. I thought of her sufferings, and of the tragical lot that befell her fickle and faithless husband. My mind soon wandered to the sister island; I remembered the barbarity of Carew, the butcheries of Cromwell, and the fiendish murder of women and children at Drogheda and Wexford. The singers were meantime sailing on like ships before a favoring breeze, when suddenly the cry of fire was raised; and, sure enough, right in front of me, the scenery was blazing away at one side. A gentleman reached out his hand from a front box and tore down a portion of the inflammable material. It was not yet extinguished, however, and several rushed upon the stage and succeeded in putting out the flame before it had spread. Short as the suspense was, the sensation was something awful. It was like awaking at sea on being told that the ship had struck upon a rock. The news of the horrible disaster at Exeter was fresh on the minds of the spectators, and that very morning the daily papers had solemnly warned the authorities to look out for some similar misfortune in Buenos Aires, if precautions were not taken. The authorities took no heed of the warning, but Providence in His mercy saved His creatures from the consequences of their own or their guardians' neglect. Fortunately, the theatre

was not very full, all because Stagno was not called on to sing. The part of Arturo was taken by Ravelli, who, by the way, was hissed by some foolish persons in the gallery. If Stagno had taken his place that night the theatre would have been crowded, for 'I Puritani' is a favourite opera in Buenos Aires; a terrible panic might have been created, and 'quien sabe' what would have occurred. As it was, the people kept fairly quiet, several rose from their seats; there were shouts and exclamations, and eager murmurs and throbings. Madame Repetto came on the stage but her appearance was not reassuring; she was deadly pale, and so were others of stronger nerve. If the fire had spread I suppose the persons who were in the pit might have escaped, as it was not more than half full, but the gallery and the cazuela—there's the rub. The curtain was let down for a moment and was again raised, when 'all went merry as a marriage bell,' nevertheless, it was easy to note among singers and spectators a feeling of lingering uneasiness as if conscious that they had just escaped from a dreadful danger. I mentioned the hissing of Ravelli; this was owing to some injudicious observations made by an evening newspaper, and was not deserved, for Ravelli has a good tenor voice though it wants cultivation; but it is his misfortune that he is placed in contrast with Roberto Stagno. I heard this gifted child of song a few days later in Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet' in concert with the beautiful and admirable Bellincioni, and I thought in the words of Milton that it would be difficult for any mortal mixture of earth's mould to breathe such divine enchanting harmony. Stagno has not a powerful voice but it has an exquisite sweetness which may be felt but cannot be described. The same, or nearly the same, may be said of Madame Repetto. I heard her sing in another city of South America some ten years ago and she would seem to have gained in artistic excellence what she has lost in power during that time. And her rendering of Elvira in the 'I Puritani' was at times entrancing, particularly, in the mad song, 'Qui la voce' in the second act, in which she seemed endowed with more than human power to awake the dormant passions and clothe them in melodious strains. Sparapani has a fine baritone voice which was evidenced in his rendering of the part of 'Ricardo'. On Sunday night Señor Fagotti, took the part of 'Enzo' in the 'Gioconda', in the absence of Stagno, and he was rewarded by the applause of an appreciative audience. Sta Mantelli is unquestionably highly gifted, but the queen of the opera on Sunday was Sta Bellincioni as 'Gioconda'. Every note which she emitted resounded like a bell, full, clear, and sonorous with all the charm of a perfect soprano.

I might, if I had time, write a long article in praise of Señor Marcassar, of Sta Droga and others; in one word, Señor Martinez's company at the Politeama, which is now about to close its labour for the season is first class, and well deserves all the success it has achieved. It is seldom indeed that such a company is seen in Europe except in the first theatres of London, Milan, Paris and Vienna. So much operatic talent is never collected for example in Dublin or Edinburgh, but we have a right to demand good singers here for we pay enormous prices. In the old Royal in Dublin a seat in the pit cost 2s 6d to 4s; here we pay 8 dollars at the Colon and 6 dollars at the Politeama for the same seat and the boxes and galleries are proportionally dear. It is no wonder therefore that we have had such a galaxy of talent appearing amongst us within the past few years as Scalchi Lalli, Borghi Mamo, Teodorini, Stahl, Tamagno, Massini, Stagno, Battistini, Mey Cardenalli, Gabbi, etc. Nearly all these artists have a world-wide fame, and several of them have delighted a Buenos Aires audience for more than one season.

REPORTER.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha,

Sept. 11, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Old Father Time, like the great cyclist that he is, has brought round the beautiful and genial season of spring to us once more. If we are to take the almanacs for authorities on the matter, the foregoing statement is rather premature, for, according to those luminaries, we must wait until the 22nd inst., before we can sing hallelujahs of joy and thanksgiving. Yet, anyone being in the camps and observing the transformation that is gradually replacing the dull, monotonous aspect that oppressed us during the past winter, would be very much inclined to pitch almanacs and their sage compilers to a certain gentleman named Old Harry, and hail with feelings of deep gratitude this glorious time of promise. In truth, spring, in all its loveliness, is already upon us. The peach orchards have put forth their beautiful blossoms, and, intermingled with the bright, green leaves of the budding 'sauce,' present a charming picture of nature to the dwellers in the camp. 'Nobody,' says a writer, 'but has experienced the exhilaration of the time of spring; with a new growth of nature there is often a new vegetation of hope in the weary and sorely; the sky and the earth, the birds and leaves and flowers are united in a universal psalm—a cheering and world-wide "sursum corda!" and the heart and brain must be dull indeed which are uninfluenced by this season of promise and bounty.'

Now, it strikes me that it may be your opinion that the above rhapsody was not altogether produced by a love for the beautiful season of spring, but rather resulted from a scarcity of items wherewith to make up the usual 'Notes.' Well, I candidly admit the soft impeachment. Never were the times so uneventful out here as they are at present. This fact, of course, is very gratifying to the general public, but it is rather 'hard lines' on the members of the 'fourth estate.' Still we may take some consolation from the proverb that says, 'No news is better than bad news.'

Up to a short time ago the camps about here were not all that one could wish, as the growth of grass had not fairly begun, owing to the drought and occasional heavy frosts; and fears were entertained of a summer 'epidemia' following the one last winter, but now these fears are removed, for on the night of the sixth inst. the much-needed rain came down in torrents, continuing on through the night, and to an advanced hour the following day. All that is wanted now is a week or a fortnight of sunshine and dew, in order to give the camps a chance to pull up for lost time. Sheep are in fairly good condition, and the August lambs are hardy little fellows, but I am sorry to be able to tell you that in some parts of this 'partido' horned stock are faring very ill. They are infected with that fell disease called 'llagas,' and it is proving fatal to numbers of them, while, on the other hand, there are many animals dying from poverty; the result of the past severe winter. Horses, I am glad to say, are getting into splendid condition, and are turning out regular 'mashers' in their new coats and—continuations.

On the 15th of last month there was a horse-race at Rivas Station, the two competitors being the property of local horse-fanciers. The stakes were 100 dollars a-side. One of the horses would be better described as a pony, but, probably, on the principle of 'good goods being made up in small parcels,' it appears he is a 'flyer,' for notwithstanding the size and stride of his big opponent, the 'little un' won in a canter. On the 4th of the present month, he again met another

big antagonist, stakes 80 dollars, on the same ground as on the former occasion, but this time he was not so fortunate, for the horse came home first although the pony struggled gamely to the end. I was not at either of the meetings myself, but I heard that there were large gatherings on both events. A lot of money changed hands, and I hear that one native sportsman from the Carmen cleaned out a lot of his unfortunate fellow countrymen who were foolish enough to woo Dame Fortune at the 'taba.'

Our countryman, Mr Halligan, lately employed in Mr. Kenny's store in Carmen de Areco, opened a camp-store at Rivas on the 4th inst. The house is a substantial concern of corrugated iron and is favourably situated near the railway station. During Mr Halligan's stay in the Carmen he made for himself many friends by his urbanity and good business habits. His house at Rivas is well stocked with all those articles suitable for a camp store, and I heartily wish him success in his new venture.

It appears that any person wishing to send a telegram from Buenos Aires city to any station on the Pacific railway, or 'vice versa,' must pay double prices for it. The extra charge is, I suppose, in consequence of the company having to use the wires of the Western line, and will probably cease when the P. R. Co. complete their extension to the Capital, but I think Government should establish regular telegraph tariffs all over the republic, or, at least, over the province. It is anomalous, to use the mildest term, that a telegram from town to Franklin or Rawson should cost twice as much as one to Chivilcoy or Bragado.

Let me give you another specimen of post office officials, for wonderful are their ways. Wishing to send some numbers of the 'Southern Cross' to a friend in Ireland, I asked a post-master what the postage (if any) would be. He could not tell me! There is a nineteenth century official for your edification. As there are many Irishmen here sending home 'Crosses,' and perhaps meeting with the same information (sic) as I did, you would confer a favour if you would kindly let us know what postage is required on newspapers to Europe.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

DRAGRAN.

P. S.—The postage for the SOUTHERN CROSS to Europe is 4 cents.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Buenos Aires,

Sept. 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I read over your article of last week on Joint Stock Companies, and I consider the suggestion made therein an excellent one, that the poor toilers who have little capital should combine to purchase lots of land, where it is disposable, each one to occupy a space proportioned to the amount invested. It may be Government land, or it may be acquired from individuals. The purchasers in any case can call it their own, and they can mutually assist one another in providing cattle, agricultural implements, etc. Each farmer, for example, may be unable to provide a threshing machine; then let a dozen farmers combine and purchase one moveable machine, which will suffice to thresh all the corn they may grow for the first few years. Let Irishmen take example by the Italians in this city. I have known one case where 35 Italians agreed to buy a square of land in the suburbs of the city for which they paid 7,000 dollars. They might now sell the same land for six times that sum. There is not the slightest doubt that the price of some outside lands is still exceedingly low, probably lower than in any other part of the world, and that the price is

gradually rising. Look at the Venado Tuerto lands. Though the colony there cannot be considered a success, and many were ruined by their sheep-farming speculation, still the lands will now bring four or five times the sum for which they were sold by Mr Casey six years ago. Our people should be convinced of the fact that money invested in land is a safe and a profitable investment, and what the London companies are doing on a large scale, may be done on a small scale by the poorest sheep-farmers, if they only unite for their own advantage. You referred to Bishop Ireland and the Irish colony of Minnesota. I am sorry we have no such man here to imitate his example. Casey's colony at Curumalan is a good attempt, but some more liberal offers must be made, by which the occupier, after a certain number of years, will become the owner of the land he tills. A few years ago, Mr John Hughes offered lands for sale at Fortin Gainza, the price to be paid in eight yearly instalments, and I am sorry to say that few, if any, of our countrymen availed themselves of the offer. I have just been speaking to an Irishman, who, by the way, is a landlord, Mr Gillman, from Dunmanway, Co. Cork, and he tells me he has made an arrangement with Mr Dickenson to take charge of a large farm in Santa Fe.

The owner of the land supplies a house, cattle, agricultural implements, etc., and he will also bear a portion of the expenses of gathering in the crop, the profits for the year to be divided between landlord and tenant. I am sure if Mr Gillman's fellow-landlords in Ireland had offered the same terms to their tenants, there would be no need of a land league, and the great social war being waged in Ireland today would not be heard of. I am informed that Dr Pizarro also offers tenants the same terms on his estancia in Cordoba.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

TAIGUE GAELAC.

TESTIMONIAL
TO MR. WILLIAM MARTIN.

The Committee of the British Hospital, in recognition of the charitable services rendered by Mr William Martin, in organising the dramatic performance given on the occasion of Her British Majesty's Jubilee, which resulted in a substantial addition to the funds of the Hospital, have presented that gentleman with a beautiful testimonial of their gratitude—a plaque of silver, beautifully engraved.

The plaque measures eight by five and a half inches, bearing the following inscription:

Presented

to

WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq.,

By the Committee of the British Hospital, Buenos Aires, in token of their appreciation of his services in organising and carrying out to a very successful issue an Amateur Dramatic Performance in aid of the funds of the institution on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

REGINALD J. NEILD,

Chairman.

RONALD BRIDGETT,

Treasurer.

ROBT. M. RAMSAY,

Secretary.

It is placed on a mount of blue velvet and enclosed in a handsome case covered with crimson plush.

Though we were not enthusiastic supporters of the Jubilee performance, still we rejoice at the verification of the principle, 'Honor where honor is due.' To do Mr Martin justice, he is not a sectarian in the distribution of his good works; his benevolence is not confined to any nationality, and for that reason we congratulate him on the receipt of so valuable a souvenir as that which the Committee of the British Hospital have just presented him

DEATH OF MRS MCKIERNAN

On Tuesday morning Mrs Sarah McKiernan, wife of John McKiernan, of this city, breathed her spirit into the hands of her Creator, at her residence, 1147 calle Corrientes. The venerable lady had outlived the usual time allotted to man upon earth, having reached the extreme age of 78 years. She was born in the year 1809, and was therefore six old when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Mr and Mrs McKiernan came from the Co. Antrim, and have resided in this country for well nigh half a century, in the enjoyment of the high honor and esteem which their virtues and labours deserved. In their own country they suffered all the horrors inflicted on those who had the misfortune to reside where Protestant bigotry and intolerance, protected and encouraged by the English Government, were in the ascendant. Mr McKiernan well remembers the day when no Catholic school or Catholic church would be allowed in his native parish of Cushendall and when Catholic children were only allowed to enter a Protestant school to receive the rudiments of education on condition that they did menial services; and all this in a country where the great majority of the people were Catholics! Things have greatly changed since those cruel days, and a better spirit is abroad, but Mr and Mrs McKiernan have had no reason to regret, apart from the National considerations, that they left that spot where the ferocious exterminator planted his ensanguined standard and where the bigot and the persecutor so long so long held sway. They have seen their children and grand-children grow up around them in comfort and happiness in the full possession of all the human rights which were denied to themselves in the land of their birth. We believe there is already one great grand-child to represent them. Happy they who have passed through the fiery ordeal and, coming out of it unscathed, leave a name to be honoured by future generations. Mrs McKiernan, notwithstanding her great age, retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death. She had a most tenacious memory and took great delight in recounting the stories and legends of her native hills and valleys. Her illness was a prolonged agony, but before she departed this life she received all those consolations which a Christian can expect on earth, the devotion of a large family by whom she was idolised, and to whom her memory will ever be dear, and the participation of the blessings and sacraments of the Church, of which she was a faithful follower. Such a life and such a death is exactly the one we would desire for our nearest relative or friend. At the same time we tender our sincere sympathy to Mr McKiernan, and to his family on the pang of sorrow which the separation from one they loved so much has cost them.

GENERAL ITEMS

Don Mariano Varela has applied to the Supreme Court of Justice, asking to have Sr Sojo, the editor of 'Don Quijote,' released from the Penitentiary, where he is confined, on the grounds that the constitution establishes that no inhabitant of the Republic can be arrested without a previous trial, that the Federal tribunals are fully empowered by existing laws for the punishment of those who calumniate a deputy or senator for opinions expressed in the Chamber of Deputies, that the Chamber invented an offence, constituted itself as judge, awarded punishment and executed it, and finally, though Sojo is a foreigner, he has the same rights which the Constitution gives to every inhabitant of the Republic.

There was a solemn High Mass and sermon at Holy Cross Church on Wednesday, the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

A goods train went off the line on the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway on Saturday, between the stations Ramallo and Castro. Fortunately, nobody was hurt, and little damage was done.

The Banco Constructor has applied for a donation of six manzanas of land near the centre of the city for constructing 200 houses for workmen, five workshops, a 'maternal home' where children under six years of age will be cared for while their mothers are at work, a school for boys and girls, baths and washhouses, a public library, a theatre, gymnasium, billiard room, etc. Also a chapel, a market and an infirmary, public dining rooms and lecture rooms. The total cost would be at least \$500,000. Freedom from taxes for 20 years is asked for. The Bank would receive in the workshops 100 children of both sexes, selected by the Government, who would be maintained, clothed and educated by the Bank and would also be paid for their work.

The English Recreative Society is making steady and progressive headway, and many of the young folks are joining its ranks. The 'Standard,' referring to one of its recent reunions, says:—'A most enjoyable dance took place on the night of the 7th inst at 359 Calle Victoria (Les Enfants de Beranger) under the auspices of the newly founded and popular 'English Recreative Society'. The unceasing energy, good taste, and management of the officers of this Club has created a name for its Social Reunions. The ballroom was most tastefully decorated, and thronged by a crowd of our Buenos Ayrean 'belles'. The dancing aided by really good music was kept up until 6 o'clock, when nature compelled even the most enthusiastic worshipper of the 'light fantastic', to cry 'bastante', and farewell was at last said to acknowledged what a pleasant night they had spent. Great credit is due to the President, Secretary and members of the Committee, who pulled together and thereby rendered the dance the great success it proved.'

The Intendant has asked the Council for permission to expend \$50,000 in acquiring a complete Decauville Train for municipal works.

The Judge of Crime Dr. Perez has ordered the release of Mr. Russell, of the jeweller Pissani and of the coiner Lind, who were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the coining of false Bolivian 'chirolas'. It appears that it has already been decided by the Court of Appeal, in a similar case, that the manufacture of 'chirolas' is not an offence in this Republic, because those coins have no legal currency here.

The Intendant has sent to the Minister of the Interior, for submission to Congress, his proposal, approved by the Municipal Council, for the construction of diagonal avenues across the city.

This year was very favourable to the people of Venado Tuerto. There were few losses in the late storm which did so much injury inside. It was almost untold in that happy Arcadia. There is a fair prospect of a good harvest of wool and maize. Grass and alfalfa ore in a most promising condition.

It is reported that a Committee of the Senate approves of granting a guarantee of five per cent on one million dollars to Mr Houston to establish a fast line of steamers to run between Europe and the Argentine Republic. It appears they also recommend that a similar guarantee be given to other lines.

There were races at La Plata on Tuesday. Ca Ira won the first race, and Mississippi the second. This latter was a big prize—4000 dollars, given by the Provincial Government.

The new emission of Provincial Cédulas Series L which will shortly be made will be for 30,000,000, and will bear 8 o/o interest and 2 o/o amortization.

The fair of Mercedes will open on Sunday next, and is likely to be the most interesting assemblage that ever was witnessed there.

Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects:—By Sr Julio Lacroze—Ways of Communication; Eduardo Losson—Permanent and Temporary Pastures; Ignacio Gomez, delegate of the 'Centro Agrico-Industrial' of La Plata; G Wood—Zootomy of the Ovine Race; Felipe Fernandez—Insects Useful and Injurious to Agriculture; Carlos Girola—Ensilage; Angel Martinez—Veterinary Science; B G Whigham—Madness in Sheep; J T Stant—Irrigation, Canalization and Colonization; Sofonias Kruseck—Zoobiology; M Vasquezde Morena—Official Action in the Development of Agriculture; Nicholas Lowe—On the convenience of creating a Ministry of Agriculture.

The survivors of the British ships Dunskeing and Colorado, wrecked off States Island were landed here on Tuesday from the Mercurio, on board which steamer they were most kindly treated by the captain, officers and crew. They are 25 in all: first officer Williams, Robbins, Mac Allister (carpenter) and Anderson, Bers n, Bigoirman, Passander, Eglan, Hillerm, Harris, Eitch, Ward and Glendinning) all of the Duskeig. Those lost were Martin, the comander, Nixen (2nd officer) quatermaster Miller, a cook, a cabin bry, and Harrickson, Petersen, Faulk, Darnell, Lorrison, Parken, Jackson, Murphy and Hemter A B's. Of the Colorado there were saved: James (commander) Ericshen, Neil, Peterson, Grand, Hausen, Lahasdi and Bask; lost A Spark (1st officer) MacCall (cook) Randkiet, Thomson, Petersen and Jansen. Most of the crews are foreigners, apparently Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians.

News has arrived that another mutiny of the troops quartered in the Chaco has taken place. Only twenty men escaped. They were about to enter Oran when the people prepared to defend themselves, and frightened off the military bandits.

Dr Demaria resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on account of the unparliamentary behaviour of some of his colleagues. Several students of the National College marched to his house on Wednesday, and manifested to him their appreciation of his conduct.

The new company, called the Colonizadora of Cordoba, has made proposals to the Provincial Government for the purchase of 50 leagues in the 12th, 13th and 14th sections, the land lies between Pehuaho and Trenque-lauquen, the company offers to pay 10,000 m/n per league and to start colonies on the land, also to at once extend the Western Railway from 9 de Julio to Trenque-lauquen, and to receive in payment Provincial 6 per cent bonds, and to conclude the work in 18 months.

The Archbishop, Dean, and Chapter, and about eighty of the clergy are at present on retreat. The other members of the clergy will make the retreat in the month of October.

A Funeral Mass was celebrated last Saturday for the repose of the soul of Miss Matilda Kate Dillon of Navarra.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 14.

The Parliament was prorogued last night after a weak debate on police atrocities in Ireland. Mr O'Brien is confined in a cell 9 feet long by 4. There is scarcely any light. Balfour wants to smother him. Tories swear they will carry out the Coercion Act with all rigour. An enormous funeral procession will take place in Mitchelstown in honour of a man murdered by the police.

In Sophia a great manifestation took place in honour of Prince Ferdinand. The people broke the windows of an oppositionist named Karaveloof, and broke into opposition printing offices, shouting 'down with the traitors.'

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
their favor

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.
j6pm

NATAL T. DE TORRES

BROKER ON THE EXCHANGE

COMMISSION AGENT

BUYS or sells gold, negotiates paper,
exchange, arranges discount of pa-
pers at dates, bills and all marketable
signatures, in the Provincial National,
or private banks, and as a broker of the
Mortgage Bank mortgages or other mat-
ters in this establishment, there being
no necessity for parties to apply in per-
son if they send particulars of property
to be mortgaged; no time lost, as they
will be advised of the day when they
can sign the papers and receive the Ce-
dulas. Also arbitrations, auctions, and
all commercial operations, relying for
all this on my great experience in this
market and zeal for my numerous
clients' interests.

OFFICE: SAN MARTIN 73
(UPSTAIRS)

Or in the Bolsa from 10 to 4 p.m.
Gower-Bell Telephone 484
at 6n16

TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH



Our Extract contains 7 o/o of Nicotine
according to the certificate of Dr. P.
Arata, City Analyst. A large number
of Certificates are in our possession, and
can be seen on application

SOLD BY

**W. SCHNEIDEWIND
& CO.**

158-MAIPU-158

BUENOS AIRES

j2to24

HOUSTON LINE OF STEAMERS

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
effected at lowest rates

For freight, passage, and other par-
ticulars apply to the agents

JOHNSTON & CO.

207 CALLE RECONQUISTA
tmfo

LAVELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale colla
America Meridionale

El Vapor

NORD AMERICA

Saldra de la Boca

3 de Octubre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El Vapor

EUROPA

Saldra de la Boca el

18 de Setiembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

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

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

Bn Buenos Aires—Piedra 35
En Montevideo—Piedra 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

Saldra el 1° y 15 de cada mes el vapor

nacional

MÉRCURIO

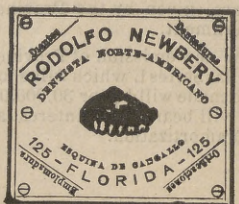
De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del dia

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

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

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo



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 1/2 per ann.

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

Do for 60 days fixed..... 4 1/2 do

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

Longer periods according

to arrangement

Deposits in "oro sellado"

Credit balances in current

account and deposits at

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

Deposits at 30 days notice 3 1/2

Fixed deposits 60 days .. 4

90 .. 5

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-

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

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1887.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

DE

LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San

Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle

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 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

98-RECONQUISTA-98

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 .. 5 o/o

y arriba..... 5 o/o

cuyo saldo pasa de

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

en caja de Ahorros

despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta a

1000 .. 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en ad-

elante..... 5 o/o

en oro a 60 dias .. 2 o/o

en oro a 90 dias .. 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de co-

mercio y de Letras de pago in-

tegro o cuya amortizacion no

baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o

trimestral 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con am-

ortizacion menos de 25 o/o 8 o/o

or adelantados 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

j20pm

British Academy

Incorporated with the National College

BELGRANO 349

THE END OF THE 'LANG-WORTHY MARRIAGE' CASE

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, August 9, the further hearing of the claim for damages by Miss Long (Mrs Langworthy, jun.) against the estate of E Martin Langworthy was resumed before the Official Receiver. It will be remembered that on Saturday the Court of Appeal decided that the bankrupt was in contempt, and could not be heard upon the investigation, and, during the course of that hearing, it transpired that an offer had been made to pay the amount of the claim £38,600, into court upon certain conditions, which had been refused.—Mr Theodore Lumley again appeared on behalf of Miss Long, who was also present with Miss Edith Long and Mr Walter Long, the brother.—The first witness called was Mr F Overshaw Smithers, who stated, in reply to Mr Lumley, that he was secretary to the Santa Fé Land Company, and to the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company. The Santa Fé Company held four million of acres of land in the neighbourhood of the Gran Chaco, which belonged to Mr Langworthy. The railway proposed was to be 400 miles in length, and when completed would bring his property within sixty miles of Santa Fé, and consequently would very much add to its value, as bringing it nearer to a seaport. As a proof of the increase in the value of land, the company's land, for which they gave 3s 3/4, d per acre, was now sold for four times that amount. The company's land had recently been reassessed by the Government at something like three times the previous assessment. Mr Langworthy was a competitor of his company in the sale of timber. There was very little timber in the Argentine, and what there was was very largely on Mr Langworthy's property.

Some further evidence was given upon the subject of value.

Mrs Langworthy, sen., the mother of the bankrupt, was called. She stated that on May 27 last she paid for her son the sum of £50,000 to a person named Casey, who had drawn on him for that amount. Her son had bought an estate in South America from Casey.

The amount advanced by her up to March, 1886, was £74,000, and she had since lent him further sums amounting to £20,000 or £25,000. She had no reason to suppose from the letters she received from her son that his investments in the Argentine were of an unsatisfactory character. She denied that she was a partner with her son in any of his speculations. She understood that his investments were satisfactory in the present and promising for the future. Having given some further details of her son's property, she said that in round figures his investments in the Argentine would amount to about £160,000. He had not, to her knowledge, any other property. She had received a bond from her son in March, 1886, as security for the debt. It was signed in Paris.

Mrs Langworthy, junr., was recalled and repeated the history of her relations with the bankrupt. She said that after the ceremony she regarded herself as his wife beyond all question, and she was always so regarded until he turned round and treated her with cruelty. At last he repudiated the marriage altogether, saying that his word, as a rich man, would be taken against hers.

On Wednesday, the action was brought to a close. Mrs Langworthy was in court, accompanied by her brother and sister, and her legal adviser, Mr Theodore Lumley. Mr Brandon represented Mrs Langworthy, sen. Mr Lumley said that negotiations had been satisfactorily arranged between him and Mr Brandon for the settlement of the case. The terms were that Mr Langworthy was to pay his client the sum of £20,000 upon the execution of deeds of release by Mrs Langworthy and Miss Long for libels written by him upon them. Mr Langworthy was to give a written unequivocal withdrawal and

ample apology for the libel on Mrs Langworthy and Miss Long. Mrs Langworthy, sen., was to give assurances for the due payment of the £500 (yearly) to be paid for the maintenance of the child, Gladys Langworthy. Mr Langworthy was also to pay the costs of Mrs Langworthy, junr., and in the event of any dispute arising the matter was to be referred to a barrister of standing. Mrs Langworthy, sen., undertook that the terms of the agreement should be carried out and the money paid within a month from this date, upon the deeds of release being handed to her.

ARGENTINE MINING

Respecting the West Argentine Gold Company, the London papers publish the following flattering notice:—

'The progress which is being made by this Mine is proved by the fact that it has commenced the despatch of regular remittances of gold to this country. Up to now it has sent home something like 1,000 ozs.—worth perhaps about £3,500. These remittances must of course be regarded as merely a beginning, and an earnest of much better things to come. One of the great points in favour of this Gold Mining undertaking consists in the fact that, while the yield of quartz—over 2 ozs. to the ton, or, according to the above-quoted letter, much more—equals that of some of the most successful known Mines, the cost at which the quartz is being obtained and worked is, by reason of the comparatively moderate depths and the cheapness of labour, much less than it is in other parts of the world. The inference is that, provided the vein holds equally good, the profit on the working, when the mine becomes more fully developed, will be proportionately very large. When to these considerations is added the fact that the Company's rights extend over a territory of enormous extent—some 11,000 sq. miles—a large portion of which is believed to be auriferous, surprise cannot be felt at the feeling of elation which is beginning to take possession of the minds of the shareholders, and which is as yet very inadequately reflected in the market price of the shares. The current premium represents a total price which would be regarded as absurdly low for such a property if situated in America, Australia, India, or, indeed any other part of the world.'

ELOQUENT DENUNCIATION OF ATHEISM

Monsieur Paul de Cassagnac, politician and duellist, is one of the most striking figures in the world of Paris. Not long since he was nominated by the French chamber of deputies to attend officially the funeral of one of their members—an atheist, who had died in his sins, M. de Cassagnac, notwithstanding the many imperfections in his character, is a Catholic at heart, and one whose zeal, as shown in reply to the proposal, might put many another to shame. His answer was as follows:

'Gentlemen, I had a father whom I loved, I believe, as devotedly as a son can love; I love my children as dearly as father can love his child; but if father or child of mine should die denying his faith or renouncing God, I would not set a foot beside his grave. This is a day of war against religion, our faith is insulted, our priests proscribed and robbed, the atheism of the state dishonors our churches and smiles upon those who plunder them. It is, then, a day when the true Catholic must display without flinching the unwavering steadfastness of the days of faith. Were all Catholics thus resolved to come to no terms with the unbelieving world, and, no matter what were the ties of blood or friendship, to turn their backs on all weddings and on all funerals unhallowed by the priest, these godless ceremonies would soon cease to wound our sight, and perish away in their own shame.'—Ave Maria.

SHORT SANITARY SERMONS.

Healthy Skins.

I.—STRUCTURE.

Sir Erasmus Wilson died a year or two ago, having amassed a large fortune in London as a specialist on diseases of the skin. He was known to the outside public, as the donor of £20,000 to have the so-called 'Cleopatra's Needle' removed from a prostrate position on the sands of Egypt to a more erect and dignified one on the Thames Embankment. Before he was known to fame, however, he wrote a little book for the people called 'Healthy Skin,' and which has probably done more good for mankind in general, than all the 'Cleopatra's Needles' in existence—although, judging from the scarcity of raiment in which that lady is generally represented, she would not seem to have had much necessity for 'needles' of any kind.

Sir Erasmus then begins by describing the structure of the skin, which he says is a soft and pliant membrane, which invests the body, and which, besides protecting it from external injury, is the seat of the sense of feeling as well. It is composed of two principal layers—one, which may be seen when raised by the fluid of a blister is called the scarf-skin; and the other, underneath, which is thick and fibrous, and which from being so fibrous, is called the sensitive skin. The scarf-skin is horny and insensible, so that it can be pricked with a needle, or sliced off with a knife without pain, just as the cutler experiments on it while trying his blade. Like almost everything else in the body it is found under the microscope to consist of several layers of cells, or little round bodies with a soft interior; but on the surface these lose by evaporation their fluid contents, and become ultimately converted into dry, flattened, and extremely thin scales. The scarf-skin is therefore undergoing, by friction and ablation, a constant process of desquamation, or wear and tear, on its surface, which may be seen in an exaggerated form after a mild attack of scarletina. It would almost seem from this that man bore some distant resemblance to the scaly members of the finny tribe; and it may also be the origin of the expressive phrase, by which one gentleman frequently speaks good-naturedly of another—as being an 'odd-fish.'

But the human skin, whatever it may be when made into leather for bookbinding, as was experimentally tried during the French Revolution, is not at all an impervious material. It is pierced all over with a number of tiny holes, that, somewhat in the manner of a perambulating watering-pot, allow a considerable amount of fluid to issue from the body. 'If one will look closely,' says an old author, 'at the palm of his hand, he will perceive innumerable little ridges running parallel one with the other; upon these ridges stand the pores, which being viewed with a magnifying glass, each pore looks like a little fountain, and the sweat may be seen to stand therein, as clear as spring-water, and as often as it is wiped off to spring up within them again.' They are exactly similar, in fact, to the Devil's Punch Bowl in Killarney, which is said to be a miniature round lake on the top of a mountain—always full (as it should be for that very thirsty gentleman) but never overflowing.

On the palm of the hand, where these perspiratory pores are most numerous, over three thousand have been actually counted to the square inch; and it is calculated that, taking the whole body, the number of these tiny outlets would reach the surprising number of 7,000,000. Further, as each tube, passing specially through the skin, is about one-quarter of an inch long—in a square inch of the palm there would therefore be over 70 feet of drainage-tubing; while in the whole body, it is estimated, this ready-made Bateman system,

when added together, would reach the extraordinary length of 28 miles. The author then asks, 'What if this drainage were obstructed? Could we use a stronger argument for enforcing the necessity of attention to the skin?' And he is still pausing for a reply.

If a rabbit is taken and covered with an impermeable varnish so as altogether prevent perspiration it will die in an hour and a half. Again, some years ago, in Paris, a procession was organised, in which a little naked boy was to ride on horseback to represent one of the heathen deities. Some genius conceived the brilliant idea of covering him over with gold-leaf, so as to dimly suggest a living statue of that precious metal. But the poor little fellow was a cherub in Heaven before the procession was over. It may be seen from these experiences that it is a serious matter to interfere with the perspiratory function. A great many people believe that there is no other perspiration except that which is seen steaming down a fat man's rubicund face on a hot day—but there is a far more important kind which is not perceived at all, and which is known to physiologists as 'insensible perspiration.' By experiments, which some self-sacrificing scientists have conducted by closing themselves in India-rubber bags with a hole to breathe through, it appears about eleven grains of water insensibly pass off from the skin for every minute; and from this a calculation could be made that would show the amount exhaled in twenty-four hours to come near the very respectable quantity of two pints. People who find it difficult to realise what a quantity this is, might have a somewhat clearer idea if they would only give some young ladies on a balcony the opportunity of experimenting on them with a jug of water during carnival. The privilege of free transpiration is enjoyed by horses and cattle in common with man, but is denied to the canine race, dogs, wolves and foxes. This is the reason that dogs protrude their tongues, when over-heated, so as to allow evaporation from that organ, as little takes place from the skin. Lastly, for the proper nourishment of the hair, there are glands in the skin called sebaceous or oil-glands, as their function seems to be the supply of a natural form of hair-oil. Every tiny hair on the body has, at least, two of these little oil-springs, and they are even found on the nose, from the surface of which, perhaps, in civilised men the hairs have been all rubbed away by the friction of the pocket handkerchief. Parodying Moore, it might be said, 'the glands are still there, but the hairs are all gone'—as sometimes a man knows to his slight inconvenience, when having one of them clogged up, so as to form what is known as a worm in the nose. By appropriate squeezing of these, however, an elongated white cylinder of unctuous matter issues, which, is popularly reputed to be a maggot or grub but which, of course, is just as fictitious as the worm which Shakespeare says is the cause of tooth-ache. The use of this oily secretion is to prevent undue evaporation from the skin, and to make that membrane soft and supple. It is by rubbing the same kind of material over their plumage that aquatic birds are enabled to make their feathers resist the action of the water; and it is by the peculiar odour of the same substance that many animals can be distinguished by the smell, and by which a bloodhound can track a runaway slave.

To sum up—there are three important facts to be remembered (1) that the superficial skin is continually shedding itself in the form of minute scales or dust; (2) that there are millions of open pores in the body, which in the absence of frequent ablutions may get choked up with this refuse material; (3) that to have the perspiratory function thus obstructed is a danger to health or even life itself. There is but one conclusion to be derived from these premises—the vital necessity of cleanliness.

A groom will often brush and comb his horse till he can almost admire himself in the glossiness of his work, and an honest farmer scrupulously curry and scrub the red coats of his Durham cattle—and yet these worthy people will afterwards loiter about half the day with a pipe in their mouths to the complete neglect of their own poor hides. It may be because they consider them as lacking an actual commercial value, and perhaps with some reason. In no place is this inconsistency satirised so bitterly as by Dean Swift, when Gulliver in his travels arrives at a country where things are somewhat reversed, and the masters are found to be the horses. These noble animals are represented as speaking with contempt of their inferiors, who they said had only two feet instead of four, like themselves; lacked a flowing mane and tail; and were anything but clean. If a man had only one suit of clothes to last him for life, he would probably be inclined to take good care of it; and yet for all this weary pilgrimage we have really but the one leather suit, skin-tight, of wonderful manufacture, and with the surprising quality, besides, of being able to mend itself when torn. A story is told of a simple country girl who, on cutting her bare foot with a stone, was thankful she had not been wearing her new pair of boots—but many are just as foolish in another way, and have more respect for their linen shirt than their own skin. We are not gifted with the property of the snake that can slough off his epidermic coil and get a new one occasionally; or of the lobster in growing a new shell; and hence it is all the more important to look after the one we have got. As John Wesley has the credit of saying, 'cleanliness is next to godliness'; and so, for those who are not remarkable for their piety, there would seem to be one more chance of salvation. It is, in fine, a true, saying and an old one, that 'a man will not be respected who does not respect himself'; and although it may smack of egotism, he is undoubtedly the most highly organised being in existence—the Creator's noblest handiwork—always with the one single (or married) exception, mentioned by that excellent authority, Robert Burns, who says—

God tried his 'prentice hand on man,
And then made lovely woman.

M. J. K.

AGRICULTURAL.

A French paper says that petroleum destroys all insects, and banishes rats and mice, and that water slightly impregnated with petroleum applied to plants infected with insects will destroy them.

Ducks thrive best with a running stream of water to swim in, yet they get along very well with plenty of drinking water only, provided there is enough to supply them with an occasional bath.

Hens that are confined in summer must have green food. It is an easy matter to pluck a few handfuls of grass each morning and give to the poultry. But it is essential, and very few hens will lay without a green diet in some form.

Oxford down sheep attain to very heavy weights, the rams at 3 years, of age reaching as high as four hundred pounds and ewes three hundred. They are the largest mutton breeds and yield a fleece of medium wool weighing twenty pounds.

The butter of the best cow needs no coloring; and anything which makes the white butter of the inferior cow to appear like a choice grade, seems a little fraudulent. It has a tendency to bring the two on a level, and remove the distinction which used to make the one so much more valuable than the other.

Chimney soot made from either wood or coal forms a valuable fertilizer. It contains a large amount of ammonia, the coal soot more than the wood, that is,

always of value to plants because of the nitrogen it contains. Mixed with water it makes a good fertilizer for house plants and is easily applied. Given to roses it will deepen their color a number of shades.

The Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer suggests that farmers could get great relief from all the nocturnal insects that deposit their destructive ova, especially from insects that prey on the onion, by burning glaring open lamps, placed in convenient localities, so as to attract the insects away from the crops and trees. The moths would fly into the light, and thousands would be thus destroyed every night.

It is only the poultry keeper who makes pets of his flock, and knows the individual points of each one, who can attain success. Such a one can do much to improve the capacity of his hens by setting eggs only from those that prove the best layers. The professional breeders all understand this, and when they offer selected eggs at a higher price, it is better, if they deal honestly, to take them than eggs equally pure bred from the common flock. Unless the breeder takes this care in selecting his own stock, it will deteriorate, even though the breed may not be mixed with others.

SELECTED POETRY

When night comes on.

REV. W. P. TREACY

I

The hour is still, the scene is fair,
But Night comes on;
A glory mild fills sky and air,
But Night comes on;
With flowers the blooming trees are crowned,
With softest green the meads are bound;
The woods shed music all around,
But Night comes on.

II

Sad is my heart, and moist my eye,
For Night comes on;
I watch the landscape, and I sigh,
For Night comes on;
Much that I love will pass away
When pass the beauties of this day—
In darkness soon my steps will stray,
For Night comes on.

III

Sweet Jesus, take me by the hand,
When Night comes on;
Oh, lead me to my Promised Land,
When Night comes on,
Let Thy Fair Face illumine my eyes,
Let Thy Bright Throne before me rise,
Ah, let me enter Paradise,
When Night comes on.

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.

Depositaros en Buenos Aires:

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138

Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 84

Bozzy y Brizzoni, Pedro Mendaza 47 y 53.

A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 93.

M. M. Herninda y Cia., Piedad 1059.

Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 281.

Señor D. Eduardo Retienne, Rivadavia 309.

F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714.

V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.

Pedro Pesco, Botica del Franco Flor.

José B. Paz, Calle de Estrados Unidos 485.

M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.

Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendaza 27.

Señor D. Constantino Ferrer, Calle Belgrano 1244.

F. Anghinilo, Calle 25 de Mayo 129.

F. Gelleri, Ombú y Cuyo 1100.

J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 303.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

September 15.

Gold	131.70
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series G	81.00
Series F	77.50
Series K	87.80
National Cédulas—	
Series A	84.00
Series B	79.70
Series C	80.00
National Bank Scrip	106.50
National Bank Shares	214.50
Banco Constructor	229.00

The wool market is still open. A few sales have been made at low rates, which represent a fall of one dollar m/n in the 10 kilos. There are still 12,000 bales in deposit, but very small prices are offered, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the prices for the coming season. Sales in Europe are not at all satisfactory, but it must be remembered that the prices obtained last year were the highest that have been secured for many years. Sheepskins continue to arrive in abundance, and the market for the week has been firm, probably owing to the rise in gold: North skins (good) bring 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 cents; inferior 15 to 16; superior (west) 19 to 21. These prices are for epidemic skins. Consumo good 24 to 26 cents, middling 21 to 23, superior 26 to 28. Hides are dull, and the arrivals heavy. Prices 3.70 for middling and good; 4 per 10 kilos for the best hides. The wheat market is dull, and no change in prices. Maize a little firmer. Some has been sold as high as 2.22 per 100 kilos.

Owing to the scarcity of gold in the market, and other unforeseen causes, the premium on the precious metal shot up to 136.20 on Tuesday.

Mr Robert Murphy of Zapiola has sold a point of Lincoln sheep at the high price of 13 m/n by the cut. Buyer, Mr James Cunningham.

Sheep-farmers should not be tricked into selling their wool too early in the season by any reports or bogus telegrams that may arrive. Unless they are offered an extraordinary price they should wait until the real state of the market is fully known.

A large consignment of cattle have arrived here from Europe for Mr Casey's estancia at Curumalan, 93 animals, including Clydesdale and Cleveland horses, short horns, and the Angus bull that took the first prize at Newcastle; value of the lot 40,000 dollars m/n.

The sale of a league of land in Venado Tuerto for \$22,000, seller Mr Ryan, buyer Mr Brett, is reported.

The auction of La Plata port lots on the 11th was a failure. A few lots were sold at \$2 and 3 per metre, and the auction was then suspended.

The main line of the proposed Ceinture Railway will follow the bank of the river, and the Grand Rivadavia Station is to be built near the proposed Maldonado port. Everything, of course, is to be on a style harmonising with the architectural beauty of the neighborhood crossed. At the Rivadavia Station, the line is to be divided into two, one branching to the west, passing over three railways by means of iron bridges, and the other continuing the Ceinture. Near the Flores Road, the Company intend to make a tunnel, and it is probable this will be the most costly part of the undertaking, since the total length of the excavation is to be 4 kilometres. Street traffic will not be interrupted, as the excavation will not exceed 8 metres in breadth. On either side there is to be a handsome railing. A branch-line is to run to Flores. The earthworks required for the railway will be gigantic. The principal station on the south is to be called Juarez Celman.

Mr Calvin Barker has sold his Lincoln estancia at \$22,500 m/n per square league.

General Racodo has refused 30,000 dollars per league for his camps situated about nine leagues from Parana.

It is calculated that there is in the market a stock of 15,000 bales of wool still unsold.

Don Ignacio Crespo, of Parana, has sold one league of camp in that department and crossed by the Central Entre Riano Railway for the sum of 138,000 dollars per league, purchased by Russian colonists.

We hear of a 'rodeo' of horned cattle sold in the south at \$4 m/n each.

Mr Francisco J Meeks has purchased from Leonardo Pereira's Establishment San Simon, in the Partido of Balcarce 500 picked mestizo Hereford cows at 60 dollars m/n each.

It is reported that a German firm is negotiating for 800,000 ks of wool deposited in the Once and South Market.

The Leibnitz took to London £20,000 and a out 10,000 Cédulas. The Portugal took £6000 for Rio Janeiro.

The 'Tribuna Nacional' publishes the following commercial telegrams:—

London.

The transactions in colonial wools are quiet. Australian medium class, unwashed, is quoted at 9d per lb. Argentine Loan of 1884 at 95 o/o. Hard Dollars at 73 o/o. Uruguayan Unificada advanced to 72 1/2 o/o. Provincial Cédulas, series 1, at 66 1/2 o/o. Loan of 1881 at 104 o/o.

Liverpool.

Maize from the River Plate is quoted at 4s 1d per 100 lbs, beef tallow at 25s per cwt, stock about 5200 pipes; light salted hides at 5 1/2 d per lb, heavy at 6 1/2 d market quiet; stock of hides about 16,000.

Havre.

Buenos Aires wool, bonne a belle, is quoted at fcs 1.85 per kilo unwashed, horsehair at fcs 108 1/2, per 50 ks, stock of wool about 5500 bales, dry hides 12000 and salted hides 90000, which are quoted at 62 1/2 fcs for light and 63 1/2 fcs for heavy.

Antwerp.

Buenos Aires medium prime wool at 36 o/o yield is quoted at fcs 1.55, River Plate beef tallow at fcs 62, per 100 ks, horsehair south 37 1/2, centimes per half kilo, Buenos Aires dry ox hides at 1.20 fcs per 50 ks, salted ox heavy at 74 per 50 ks, light do at 77 1/2, per 50 ks, stock of wool about 29,000 bales, stock of dry hides 38,000, salted do at 18,000.

Messrs Adolfo Bullrich and Co held the following important auction of live stock this week:—Animals imported by Mr Hugo Bunge—Oldenburg stallions—Bruno for 1400 dollars to Fernandez, Soliman 5650 dollars to Boye, Achills 2000 dollars to J Brown.

Mares—Judith and Peciosa for 1750 dollars to J Brown. Holstein Bull 750 dollars to Guemons, do cow 480 dollars to Torres.

3 Yorkshire pigs 115 dollars each, 3 Berkshire do 65 dollars each to Boneo.

Colt Brush—2 year old, imported by Mr Pinckey for 1600 dollars to Mr Iriondo.

Rams from Estancia Negrette belonging to David A Shennan, 10 Rambouillet rams at 60, 70, 80, 100, 110, 125 and 200 dollars each, buyers Murphy, Holway, Bridger, Casalins and others.

10 Negrette rams at 60, 70, 75, 80, 120 and 150 dollars each, to Azua, Casalins, Downs, Torroba, Moreno and Holway.

We hear of 50,000 bags of maize sold at 2 10, deliverable at Campana, and 1,000 bags same price, deliverable in Riachuelo.

Dr Gascon left in the French steamer Portugal, an special Commissioner of the Provincial Government to sign the general bond for the Western railway loan just arranged in London. The proceeds of this loan will be applied to extending the Western railway from Saladillo to the South.

A meeting of the Directors of the Provincial Bank, Mr Casey proposed that a Committee be appointed to study and report on the new project of free banks. Dr Tarnassi proposed an amendment that the directors themselves should study the subject and afterwards discuss it. The amendment was carried.

The Board of Directors of the Santa Fe Produce Market has been composed as follows:—President, Gregorio Machain; Vice, Tomas A Rodriguez; Treasurer, E Alvarado; Vocales: W S Martin, Martin J Navarro, Manuel Silveti, Bartolomé Masera, Pascual Omarini.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	0 00
Regular	—
Borrega	0 00
Bellies	0 00
Black	—
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo355 mls.
Cordritos	0.95 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos..	6.20
Horse hides	2.15
Cow hides	4.10
Maize, white shelled..	2.65
Maize, yellow.....	2.00

ONCE.

Wool.	
Good	Per 10 kilos
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Borrega	—
Black Wool	—
Hides	
Cow hides	4.00 m/n
Horse hides	2.10
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.40
Calfskins	3.30

Sheepskins.	
Consumo.....	per kilo 3.20 mls.
Pelados per kilo	1.65 mls.
Corderitos	la docena
Wheat.	Per 100 kilos

Candael with bag	3.20
Salado with bag	3.50
French	3.95
Coast with bag	4.38
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.68
Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.25
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2.00
Yellow, with bag	2.15

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	135.10
Saturday	135.00
Monday	135.50
Tuesday	136.10
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:	
23 Sirio o Regina Margerita from Genoa	
24 Nord America from Genoa and Escalas	
24 Rio Negro from Havre	
25 Menoc from Bordeaux	
25 Elbe from Southampton and Antwerp	
28 Theben from Pacific (at Montevideo)	
27 Ramour from Liverpool	
27 Frankfurt from Bremen, Hamburg, Corunna and Vigo	
29 John Elder from Brazil and Liverpool (at Montevideo)	
30 Congo from Bordeaux	

Steamers expected to sail in September:	
18 Bearn for Marseilles	
18 Belgrano for Dunkirk and Havre	
19 Araucania for the Pacific (from Montevideo)	
20 Orión for Genoa and Escalas	
20 Europa for Genoa	
20 Benicarlo for the Mediterranean	
22 Hevelius for Hamburg	
22 Gironde for Bordeaux	
24 Hamburgo for Hamburg via Brazil	
25 Köln for Brazil, Vigo, Ambers and Bremen	
26 Theben for Hamburg and Bremen (via Montevideo)	
26 Ville de San Nicolas for Dunkirk	
26 John Elder for Rio and Liverpool (via Montevideo)	
30 Maurice et Reunion for Certe and Marseilles	
30 Hellesnes for Londres	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGE

On the 7th inst, by the Rev. Dr Terero, at the residence of the bride's father, Florida 432, Alexander, fifth son of John Shaw Esq., to Maria S. Fynn, eldest daughter of Enrique Fynn.

DEATHS

On September 3rd, in the partido of Arceles, fortified by the rites of the Church, after a brief illness of fifteen days, Thomas, the last surviving son of Mrs Margaret Geoghegan. Deceased was 32 years of age, and is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. R.I.P.

On September 3rd, at Carmen del Sauce, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, Patrick Cullen, formerly of the parish of Taghmon, county Wexford, Ireland, aged 62 years. Deeply and sincerely regretted by his sorrowing relatives and a wide circle of friends. R.I.P.

On September 7th, at Carmen de Arco, of consumption, at the early age of 17, Honora, youngest daughter of Daniel McCarthy, of Carmen de Arco. R.I.P.

On the 13th inst., at 1148 Corrientes, Sarah McKiernan, beloved wife of John McKiernan.

ANNIVERSARY MASS

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

Mrs Clavin respectfully requests friends and relatives to attend.

There will be a Requiem Mass in Mercedes on the 29th inst., for the repose of the soul of the late Ed. Dillon of Navarro. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

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

COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

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



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:

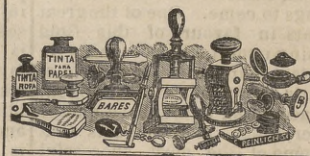
Dear Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I can give you my testimonial of Cooper's Powders. I have used these for two years on all my sheep and lambs, bathing them in the swimming bath and taking care to put their heads under as customary, and I have found them to be the best remedy I have used for scab. 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

j30pm



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 45 y 47, frente a la Ciudad de Londres. Se hacen grabados de todas clases, Chapas para puertas, clichés 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.

a24s24

E 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.

s1el

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-bicor,
y se convencerá de que
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

BOSSI & BARRA

CORREDORES DE BOLSA Y

REMATADORES

San Martin 82, escritorios 51 y 53

a17s17

FENCING

Important to Estancieros

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

The iron is of the very finest quality, extrapate charcoal iron. The barillas and machinery have been invented and manufactured by Thomas Lee, calle Balcarce 118, Buenos Aires.

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

THOMAS LEE

118 CALLE BALCARCE 118

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176 - SAN MARTIN - 176

LA ARGENTINA

SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA

DE

LIBRERIA Y PAPELERIA

CAPITAL SOCIAL: ps. 20,000 m/n

Dividido en 4000 acciones de

50 ps. m/n

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

La Argentina tiene por fines principales: publicar y vender libros de ciencias, literatura, pedagogia y artes, escritos por autores nacionales o extranjeros, que se opongan a la moral, a la religion catolica; y vender papeles y toda clase de utiles para escritorio y escuelas, a precios bajos. Las acciones se pagan en la forma siguiente: pesos 10 por accion al suscribirse; pesos 5 del 20 al 31 de Agosto; pesos 5 del 15 al 30 de Noviembre, y las cuotas restantes cuando determine la Comision Directiva con aviso, previo de un mes. La casa principal de Buenos Aires se abrirá proxiamamente en la calle de la Victoria numeros 306, 208 y 210. (Numeracion nueva, 670 al 676), entre las de Peru y Chacabuco.

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

Director Gerente: doctor Alejo de Nevares. La suscripcion de acciones está abierta en la calle Alsina numeros 105 y 159 donde se pueden obtener los estatutos.

a31s31