

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887

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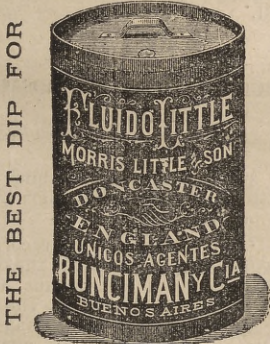
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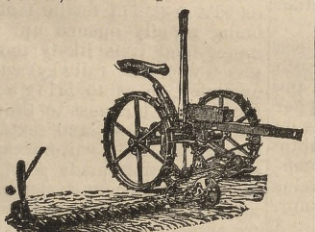
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, Aug. 26.

The German vessel Mathilde has arrived at Falmouth, having on board the missing seven passengers and six members of the crew of the Inman steamer City of Montreal, which was burnt at sea on the 11th inst. They were picked up on the 15th inst. The boat was picked up in latitude 42-54 N., longitude 40-20 W., having been four days at sea. On the first day the sea was very rough, and at times the weather was very hot. The occupants were plentifully supplied with bread and meat, but suffered badly from thirst. They all speak in high terms of their treatment on board the Mathilde.

The inquiry into the Cross case was resumed on Monday before Mr. Gardiner, R. M. A large number of people were present, and at the commencement a rush—almost indecent—took place into the Grand Jury Room. The certificate to the effect that Mrs. Cross died from typhoid fever, having been handed in by Dr. Crowley, Coachford, the inquiry was adjourned, Dr. Pearson stating that he had not yet concluded his analysis.

The Cabinet, after mature deliberation, has proclaimed that the Irish National League is 'dangerous'. This brilliant idea was published on Tuesday evening with all the pomp and circumstance of an official announcement in the 'Dublin Gazette'. The terrible 'fulmen' has been as harmless as stage thunder.

The feeling excited amongst the friends of Ireland by the proclamation of the League was everywhere the same. The news was received in London popular ranks with a disapproval as cordial as it created throughout Ireland, and the Irish of Liverpool were not slow in expressing their condemnation of the act. On Sunday, at a public meeting, resolutions protesting against the Proclamation were adopted, as well as one counselling Irishmen at home to follow the advice of Mr Parnell:—'Action within the law, combined with determined hostility to the present Government'. The conduct of the Government was strongly denounced at Hawick on Saturday. In Birmingham the Irish National Club declared that 'the criminal folly' of the Government would hasten the concession of Home Rule. Manchester and Glasgow acted similarly. Nor is the indignation against the Government confined to Great Britain. Strongly-worded protests have come from America, and it may, in fact, be said that the Government's policy is condemned by the civilised world.

The O'Gorman Mahon was on Wednesday returned unopposed for county Carlow.

The first prosecution which the Government has instituted since the proclamation of the National League was inaugurated on Wednesday, when Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., was served at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, with a summons to appear at Mitchelstown Petty Sessions, on the 9th proximo, on a charge of inciting the people to obstruct the sheriff and bailiffs on the Kingston estate, on the occasion of a public meeting on the 9th inst.

A private meeting of Liberal members of Parliament was held yesterday at the House of Commons, for the purpose of considering the proclaiming of the National League by the Government, and it was resolved that

the moral and practical support of the meeting should be publicly offered to the Irish people and their efforts to resist the suppression of the League. A committee was appointed to convey the resolution to the Irish leaders. Mr. Dillwyn presided over the meeting.

TELEGRAMS

London.

The interview between Bismarck and Kalnoky signifies that Russian intervention in Bulgaria will be prevented and that Europe will leave liberty of action to Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarians.

Parliament has been prorogued. At a conference of Scotch Home Rulers held to-day, the President of the Scotch Tenants' Alliance spoke in favor of Home Rule for Scotland and said that the Northern and Eastern Counties were ready for it. A Committee was appointed to consider the question and to lay the matter before Parliament.

A terrible collision has occurred on the Midland Railway between a train full of passengers going to Doncaster and another going in the opposite direction. Twenty persons were killed and many others were injured.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent a note to the Powers proposing that a General appointed by Russia and Turkey be sent to Bulgaria to restore order, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin.

An explosion took place on board of the British man-of-war Bellerophon, lying at Halifax. Forty men were wounded.

Dublin.

Mr Dillon, the Nationalist M. P., has expressed the opinion that there will be serious disturbances in Ireland owing to the tyranny of the Government and that he and many other leaders of his party will be imprisoned.

The Lord Mayor and the Municipality of this city have presented an address to the Papal representative. Alderman Dale, in the name of his Protestant fellow-countrymen, read a resolution which had been passed, expressing the desire they had to associate themselves with the Catholics in welcoming the Papal envoy. Mgr Persico replied that he was highly pleased, and he was sure the Pope would also be pleased with the proof of benevolent sentiments between people of different religious belief.

A proclamation has appeared in the 'Gazette' suppressing the National League and the branches in several districts.

Paris.

The 'Republique Francaise' says that the manifesto of the Count of Paris has broken the Conservative coalition. The Cabinet will not fail to perform its duty if the conspirators pass from words to deeds.

The Conservative newspapers consider the manifesto as the prelude to resolute action on the part of the monarchical party.

The 'Temps' says that during the Congress of Berlin Bismarck proposed to the Turkish envoy to limit the extent of Bulgaria, promising the support of Germany against Russia if Germany were given the right of permanently occupying Varna.

General Boulanger, in a speech delivered after the manoeuvres of his army corps at Clermont Ferrand, said that it was absolutely necessary to extend offensive tactics, so appropriate to the French army. He concluded by saying, 'To-day, more than

ever, we require warlike qualities. The hour for disarming has not come. Peace at any price is a madness for old European nations, and an enemy who knows our value better than ourselves knows perfectly that we have not arrived at the perfection which we ought to attain, and that we ought to persevere in our task. It is necessary for the good of France'.

New-York.

The third attempt to choose a yacht to race for the American Cup with the Scotch yacht Thistle resulted in favour of the Volunteer, which beat the May Flower by 16 minutes in a distance of 36 miles, with a wind blowing at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour.

Philadelphia.

Nearly 30,000 soldiers passed in review before the President of the Republic. General Sherman was at the head of the column. At least 500,000 visitors are in the city. In a speech at the Exchange, Mr Cleveland said: 'We must not forget, in the midst of our jubilee, that the chief object of every good government is to advance the material interests of the people and to increase their business and commerce. It would be desirable to see a little more patriotism exhibited generally, and that citizens should recognize the fact that the advance of the entire country is the proper object to have in view, even if their own gain should be diminished'.

Rome.

The cholera is assuming a violent character in Messina. Death occurs in many cases within an hour after the attack. The mortality is not limited to the lower class. The people are in great misery. The gravediggers will not work except under compulsion. The epidemic has appeared in the prisons.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Sept. 22.

The captain of the steamer Benicarlo has agreed to pay to the Atlanticque 100,000 francs for salvage.

The Bearn has been put in quarantine. She brings four Jesuit fathers for Buenos Aires and three for Montevideo.

Quarantine on vessels from Italy is to be increased to ten days.

The Gironde was put in quarantine for a week.

The high-bred cattle of Santos's estancia 'Colorado' will be auctioned one of these days.

Dr Arechaga was restored to his office of professor in the University from which he was removed by order of Santos for having advised the Council of the University to return a note of the Executive.

Some of the inhabitants are going to propose Salvador Tajés as President of the Republic.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

TUCUMAN

The Government has presented a bill to the Legislature authorising the issue of a loan for \$6,000,000 gold, of which 70 per cent is to be used in founding a provincial bank, and 30 per cent. in providing water works and gas or electric lighting for the city, and a complete plan of the province.

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NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 15.

The 'Freeman's Journal,' speaking of the great victory gained by the Gladstonians at Northwich, says: 'Northwich has been won by an overwhelming majority, and the most resolutely fought contest of recent times has ended in a decisive victory for Home Rule. There can be no doubt or question of what the verdict of the Northwich electors means. They have pronounced against the Government with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken. On a thoroughly exhaustive poll the numbers were—

Mr Brunner (G L) . . . 5112
Lord Henry Grosvenor (UL) 3983

Majority for Home Rule 1129

To thoroughly realise the significance of this great triumph it should be remembered that at the General Election twelve months ago Mr Brunner was defeated by a Liberal Unionist, the majority against Home Rule being then 658. That majority has been wiped out, and replaced by the splendid return which the High Sheriff of Cheshire announced yesterday. It represents a transfer from the paper-Unionist to the Home Rule party of 900 votes in this one constituency. Taken in connection with the polling of 1885, when a Conservative candidate actually received more votes than were cast on Saturday for Lord Henry Grosvenor, it proves that Liberal Unionism has scarcely a follower in the constituency. The party of Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain has no existence outside the House of Commons.

An English contemporary says: 'The period has now come, or is near at hand, when a discussion may be entered upon as to the best plan of Home Rule for Ireland. The Round Table Conference has not answered. It may not be generally known that the original proposer of a friendly meeting to settle the difficulties was Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. In the 'National Review' for February 1885, long before Home Rule was broached in Parliament, Sir Charles said, 'half a dozen men seated round a table would have no difficulty in providing adequate guarantees, etc. Of course he meant that Irishmen and Englishmen should go into the question, and not that high contracting parties were to make a settlement behind the backs of Irish people or their accredited spokesmen. I have reason to believe that a most valuable paper will soon appear from the pen of our distinguished countryman, outlining a scheme of settlement which, in his opinion, would meet the approval of Ireland, and at the same time allay the legitimate apprehensions of England and of the Protestant minority in Ireland itself. Discussion and examination must do good, and no more fitting inauguration could be made than a statement of views from one who, as an Irish Nationalist and a colonial statesman of high repute, has a double claim upon the people of both countries.'

The opening of the Fishing School at Baltimore, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, marks the commencement of an era of industrial development in Ireland. The noble work which has already been accomplished through the persevering energy of the Very Rev. Canon Davis, aided by the generosity of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and with the support of the Bishop of Ross, and Sir Thomas Brady, is a signal proof of what can be done for national progress by individual exertion.

The advances made for the benefit of the fishermen by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts amounted to over £10,000, and a sum of between £3000 and £4000 has been expended on the school, which accommodates 120 boys. It is proposed to lay out £10,000 altogether on the institution and to provide room for 400 boys. Towards the necessary expenses the Government has made a grant of £5000, and this contribution has been followed by the munificent gift of £500 from the Duke of Norfolk, received through Sir Thomas Brady. The school has been superintended by the best teachers and practical instructors that can be obtained, and the pupils will be instructed in the most improved modes of fishing, together with the trades incident to fishing—carpentering, coopering, ship and boat-building, net, rope, and line making, sail making and fish curing. The fishing population will, it may be safely predicted, eagerly avail themselves of the excellent opportunities which the school will afford them.

The English Press are beginning to recognise that the power of the National League is superior to that of the Government. The 'Daily News' in its issue of Monday has some interesting comments. It says:—'The Government are in a sorry condition with regard to the power of proclaiming the National League. They have been screaming for such a power, and telling all the world that they will do wonders with it if they only get it; and now they have got it and they do not know in the least how to do the wonders. We have spoken purposely of the power of proclaiming the National League, not of suppressing it, for no man with two ideas in his head can believe that the Government could really suppress the National League. They may declare that the League has ceased to exist; but they cannot prevent the men who in each town and village formed the executive of the local branch of the League there from talking over political questions among themselves, in each other's houses, in the fields, as they walk along the roads, as they meet in the chapel yards; anywhere and everywhere; they cannot prevent them from coming to an understanding as to what ought to be done in this matter and in that, and from communicating their decision to their neighbours. So far the Government have had no provocation from the people of Ireland; and the dearest hope of every friend of Ireland—and Ireland has now a friend in every true Liberal—is that the Irish people may thus continue to distress her Majesty's present Ministers.'

FOREIGN NOTES

The announcement of Capt. Bove's suicide has made a great impression on the scientific world. In 1852 he entered the Royal Navy. He took part in 1878-79 in the Nordenskjöld expedition to the northern part of Asia. On his return he devoted all his attention preparing for an expedition to explore the Antarctic pole, and in the meantime made two important expeditions to South America. On his return to Italy he accepted the offer of his Government to explore the regions of the Congo, and accomplished his mission in a most satisfactory manner in the years 1884 and 1885 with Captain Fabrello. The account of his journey was published in the Consular Reports. In consequence, however, of the privations, he had to undergo in

Central Africa, he was laid up with a severe illness, which seriously affected his mind, and, it is thought, led him to commit suicide. He shot himself with a pistol, having previously written several letters both to his family and to the authorities.

The population of the United States is about 58,000,000; that of Canada 5,000,000; and that of South America 45,000,000. The population of the two Americas in round numbers is 108,000,000.

The following common sense means of obtaining a correct insight into the condition of the Irish laborer is announced to be about to be taken by the British working classes under the direction of the Right Hon. Viscount Kilcourse, ex-Vice Chamberlain, and at present a Liberal member of the House of Commons for South Somersetshire. He is arranging to send a deputation of English labourers to Ireland to investigate for themselves the condition of the Irish labourers and report the truth, as the deputation find it, to the labourers of Great Britain. The education of the Saxon is proceeding apace.

The most important news from England is that the Gladstonians have won an important victory at Northwich, where the Liberal candidate had a majority of over 1000. The place was previously represented by a Unionist. This is taken as a proof that the great majority of Englishmen to-day are in favour of Home Rule.

That useless acquisition, a 'smattering' of Greek and Latin, is no longer sought after in Germany. There are in the Fatherland 80 higher grammar schools in which French and English are taught, but from which the ancient classics are excluded. This is utilitarianism, but it is also wisdom. Of what avail is it to waste people's time in teaching them the rudiments of languages they can never master? No boy should attempt Latin and Greek if he cannot devote years to the study.

Bulgaria has, at length, got a prince in place of Alexander, and a bold prince he is. In ascending the Bulgarian throne, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg knew that he had to face the secret hostility of Russia, that he had no practical sympathy to expect from other great Powers, and that he was engaged in a task which bristles with difficulties. Yet he has bravely proclaimed that he means to realise a glorious and happy future for Bulgaria, trusting to God and the devotion and fidelity of his subjects. The Prince is a Catholic, and he is not ashamed to profess publicly the religion in which he believes. In the reception accorded to him a special feature was the appearance of the Catholic Bishop of Neapolis and three diocesan priests, one of whom read an eloquent address, which pointed out that there are a considerable number of Catholic Bulgarians residing around Sistova, five villages being inhabited solely by them.

The popular idea in N. America is that Englishmen are harder workers than any other people. This is quite a fallacy, for even among white races the English are by no means the most industrious. They do a lot of work, and good work too, but they are rather fierce workers, possessed of special energy, than really industrious men. The Belgian peasantry, the French peasantry, and some of the Prussian peasantry beat them completely in the power of persistent, monotonous, long-continued application to disagreeable work. English labourers would certainly never toil for fifteen hours a day as the Auvergnais do, neither would they work hours, day after day, in the stifling dens in which the silk throwers of Northern Italy are compelled to labour. Taking the world all over, there is no doubt that the hardest workers are the Chinese. They care nothing for leisure, and so long as they are paid will go on for sixteen hours a day with a dogged, steady persistence in toil such as no European can rival. The Chinese peasants work all day and every day; indeed were it not for the untiring industry which they display, the closely-

packed masses of China could not be sustained by artificial irrigation as they are.—'Chicago Living Church.'

CATHOLICITY IN ITALY.

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the Italians of Buenos Aires celebrated the anniversary of the spoliation of the Pope and the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel. The following article, which appeared recently in the 'American Quarterly Review,' from the pen of the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly will show some of the results of that iniquitous Act:

'We have said that in a Catholic country, like Italy, and in the very centre itself of Catholicity, the interference and anti-Christian legislation of the Piedmontese Government followed the priest in his very ministrations within the Church and within the sanctuary. We have mentioned instances of parish priests seized at the altar during the celebration of Mass, and taken perforce away to the barracks to serve in the ranks. But the new law-givers of Italy went further. They prohibited even in the country places the solemn procession of Corpus Christi prescribed by the ritual and practiced, to the delight and edification of the people, ever since the establishment of the Feast of the Blessed Sacrament in the thirteenth century. Within the year last past, in the city of Rome, and within the great court of the chancery palace, belonging to the Pope, the city authorities forbade the procession of the Blessed Sacrament! What would it be, as before 1870, the procession was held in the square of St. Peter's, the Pope himself officiating! Protestants have described the solemn scene under Pius IX, as the most magnificent ever beheld on earth. In was the triumph of Our Immanuel in the central sacrament of His love; it was the holiest, dearest rite in Catholic eyes, after the Divine Sacrifice itself; and the Pope dares not celebrate it within the precincts of the basilica of the Holy Apostles and of the great square designed and constructed to favor the sacred function!

But there is more than this. It is the real anti-Christian legislation on the Sacrament of Matrimony and its administration, as prescribed by the Church and her councils. The matter of the sacraments by Divine right falls within the jurisdiction of the Church alone. In Christian marriage the very contract, or mutual consent, by which the parties pledge themselves for life to each other is the essential matter of the Sacrament. Under the law of the Gospel, it is the duty and the province of the Church to see to it that the parties fulfill all the conditions required by Christ and by the Church herself. She has to see that both the man and the woman come to the performance of this contract with all the dispositions and conditions that may secure them the fullness of blessing and grace attached to the worthy performance of the contract, the pledging of their mutual consent, which, given in the presence of her minister or according, to the forms she lays down for its validity, becomes, ipso facto, a Sacrament of the New Law, having its august type in the union of Christ with His Church.

To be sure, the State has a deep and vital interest, for the sake of families and the valid inheritance of property, and other causes, in the due and faithful observance of all the forms and rites prescribed by the Church in matrimonial matter. Therefore it is, for instance, that in Canada, where the old French law still holds, the registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials, authenticated by the Bishop, are kept in duplicate; one register being kept in the parish archives, and one in the Prothonotary's office in the Court of Queen's Bench. This natural and reasonable interest and superintendence of the State the Church

admits, wherever both powers, as it ought to be, agree with each other and act in concert to secure the interests of religion which are those of the State as well, the wellbeing of families, the peaceful and rightful transmission of property.

Such was the accord between the two powers which existed in every State in Italy before the year 1848. As the Piedmontese armies invaded State after State, till Rome herself fell into their power, the old laws and forms relating to matrimony were set aside. The revolutionary power would not recognize the divine right of the Church, universally acknowledged in Christendom before the 'Reformation', over the matter and form of the Christian matrimonial contract, or Sacrament of Matrimony. Every man and woman who intend to contract such a union are bound under the severest penalties to apply to the civil authorities, and to be married by them. They may go the parish priest afterward if they like. But one can imagine how, by degrees, all sorts of moral obstacles are put in the way of their doing so. And thus it becomes more and more the custom, in Italy as in France, to be satisfied with the civil marriage, and to have nothing to do with the priest.

This is not all. But should the parties dare to go to the priest first, and should he have imperative and most urgent reasons for blessing their union then and there, both he and the contracting parties are open to the severest penalties of the law.

Hence—not to go further into this matter—the sacred union of marriage, the foundation of the Christian family and the Christian home, as the family is itself the foundation of the State, is violently, sacrilegiously deprived by the new Italian laws of its holy character and the consecration of religion.

So marriage, the sacred fountain of family life; so education, the very root of the Christian State; so all that is most fundamental and vital in domestic and civil society is thus made Godless in the new order inaugurated in Catholic Italy and in the capital of the Christian world.

With what results the intelligent reader may easily imagine. Let one man, whose venerable years, whose glorious services to Italy, whose sufferings for her cause, transcendent literary bame, and inflexible devotion to the Church and her Pontiffs, have made his name dear to all scholars and all Catholics—let Cesare Cantu tell us how far Catholicity has gained or lost by the Revolution and the suppression of the Temporal Power.

In a letter written to the author of this article on October 13th, 1884, he says:

'The information you give me on your own country is very precious. Good and evil are mixed up together with you, as in other lands. With your present population and your vast territory, your last year's budget (expenses of government) was only \$240,000,000, while ours in Italy was \$300,000,000, a sum that compels them to crush us down with imposts. Thereby industry and agriculture are cramped. Money with you, I think, is to be had for 3 or 2 per cent. Here we get 5 or 6 per cent. for it. This is the reason why foreigners, Englishmen especially, are so eager to risk their money in Italian speculations.

I am only speaking of northern and central Italy; for in the south interest is demanded at the usurious rates of 12 and 20 per cent., and even then one has no security. The low state of public morality in our country is a something incredible. There seems to be left no feeling of honor, of delicacy, of honesty. A long, long time must elapse before Italy becomes worthy of her destiny. One great obstacle is the war which is waged, openly or covertly, not only against Catholicity as an institution, but against the principles of Christianity itself. The question of the Temporal Power, unhappily, affords some reason for treating as the enemy of Italy a religion

to which is due her chief greatness. The different Protestant sects are going to great expense to found establishments; they spend for that some eight or nine millions of francs annually. 'This', says in concluding a report drawn up by one of their ministers, 'is a great pecuniary resource for Italy'. The Government affords them all possible facility for their labors. It is in their favor that catechetical instruction has been banished from our elementary schools, as well as all religious acts connected therewith. For the crucifix and the portrait of the Pope they have substituted those of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. Baccelli, our Minister of Public Instruction, who shows himself all the more ardently hostile to Catholicity that he was formerly a subject and servant of the Pope, lately appointed a commission to choose school-books for the kingdom. One of the conditions imposed by these gentlemen is, that no books shall be admitted which treat of any form of religion. Fortunately, people pay no heed to this rule. In Milan the Frobelian establishments, the primary schools and the infant schools begin with prayer, and teach the children their morning and evening prayers, church hymns, and Catechism. So the little ones, even if prevented from going to Mass, return to their homes after contracting the Christian habits which our rulers are fain to do away with....

'Just now again I am sent statistical tables which show, among other things, that from 1863 to 1883 suicides were reckoned by thousands. Our prisons are crowded with condemned criminals. Immorality is daily on the increase, and crimes are multiplying on every hand.'

God knows how sincerely we desired that Italy, in pursuing and attaining the object of her aspirations after national unity, could have preferred federation to centralization! But Piedmontese ambition has ruined all.

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO RAILWAY:

The London papers publish the following about the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway:—

'We have again to record a satisfactory increase in the traffic receipts of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway. The receipts for the week ending the 31st July are £9410 as against £6119 in 1886, and the aggregate to date is £196,003, as against £140,932 for the same period last year, showing an increase to date of no less than £55,071.

These returns are eminently satisfactory, and give hope that the results of this year will prove all that the shareholders can desire, the returns which are now published weekly, are the results of the working of the whole length of the Railway, from Buenos Aires to Sunehales—a distance of 341 miles. The first week's return's of through traffic, published on the 10th of July, amounted to £8650; but the returns have since improved to £9410 according to the latest returns, and it is practically certain that they will continue to increase; as the province of Santa fast increasing in population and its vast tracts of fertile land are being rapidly opened up. We understand it is likely too that this important railway will be extended, so as to bring a large increase of business to the company, as new and extensive sources of traffic will be tapped, and connection made with other Argentine Railway systems. The allotment of new stock would, we presume, be very profitable to the proprietors of the company, as the stock and shares stand at a substantial premium.'

Minister (making a call)—'And do you always do as your mamma tells you to, Flossie! Flossie (emphatically)—'I guess I do, and so does papa.'

WIT AND HUMOR

What tree bears the most fruit to market?—The axle-tree.
Lending money strengthens the memory; borrowing money ruins it.

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.

If there is anyone who should be 'rapped in slumber', it is the man who snores.

When a man goes out of the poultry business he tears the tattered hen sign down.

Architects are not as pretentious as actors, but they draw uniformly better houses.

Why is a little dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it's farthest from the bark.

'I do not desire wealth for myself,' remarked a philosopher. 'No,' replied a cynic; 'I suppose you desire it for yourself.'

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that 'it will be found profitable for the undertaker.'

At the Board School—Teacher: 'Victor, tell me what animal it is that is most susceptible of attachment to man.' Scholar (after reflection): 'The leech, sir.'

Some one once said that care killed a cat. What we want to know is the exact locality where a goodly quantity of the quality of care above referred to can be procured at any price.

Scotland-road man — 'Your neighbourhood seems to be a great place for feuds'. Scotland roader—'Oh, well, we have had feuds there, but they are all settled now'. 'I am glad to hear that, very glad'. 'Yes; the folks are all dead.'

Some men are ever ready to offer a remedy for everything. The other day we remarked to one of these animated apothecary shops: 'An idea struck us yesterday'—and before we could finish he advised us: 'Rub the affected parts with arnica!'

Complainant (in a police court): 'Yes, I recognize this handkerchief. It is mine.' Magistrate: 'What makes you think so? I don't see any mark on it, and I have one just like it in my pocket'. Complainant: 'Possibly, your honour, I have lost several.'

Clara: 'Can it be, Dolly, that you are going to marry Billy Neville after saying to me so repeatedly that you could not endure him? Dolly: 'The truth is Clara dear, that until I heard that his aunt had died leaving him a fortune I was deceived in my own feeling towards him'.

A country paper thus falls foul of its hated rival: 'A man living about twelve miles from here died from poisoning on Monday afternoon. It seems he ate a lunch that had been wrapped in a copy of our loathed and disgusting contemporary and it killed him. Others should take warning'.

Seedy party (to bar-tender)—'Your refusal, sir to trust me a paltry drink of whiskey fills me with astonishment and indignation! Bar-tender—'All right, sir you can fill yourself up with astonishment and indignation and it won't cost you a brass farthing; but if you want to fill yourself with whiskey you will have to pay cash'.

'James', said a milkman to his new boy, 'd'ye see what I'm a doin' of?' 'Yes, sir' replied James; 'you're a pourin' water in the milk'. 'No, I'm not, James; I'm pourin' milk in the water. So, if any one asks you if I put water in my milk you tell'em no. Allers stick to the truth, James, cheatin' is bad 'nough, but lyin' is wus'.

Said one of the girls about to graduate: 'I've been writing my essay every Saturday since the term began, and now I have sixty-seven pages, and the subject is only half exhausted'. 'What's the subject?' 'The Intellectual Superiority of Women over Men'. 'Good gracious, does it take 134 pages of manuscript to prove that?' 'Why, yes'. 'Then you must be on the wrong side of the question'.

The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 987

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. 988

From ROBERT LOWRIE SANTA ROSA, AZUL

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

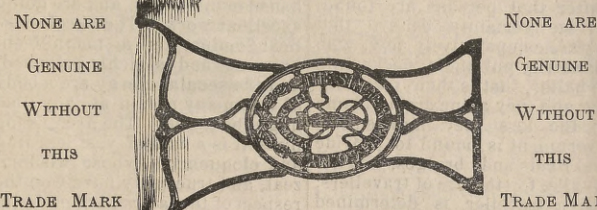
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Special attention of the sheep breeders in the northern camps, whose flocks suffered severely from draught, is called to this splendid remedy, which not only cures effectually but makes the wool grow rapidly. See testimony at my office, from John Browne, Esq., La Chozza, Lujan, and other estancieros.
j1484

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29 - PIEDAD - 29

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

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

RESERVAS, " - - - - - 265,708

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

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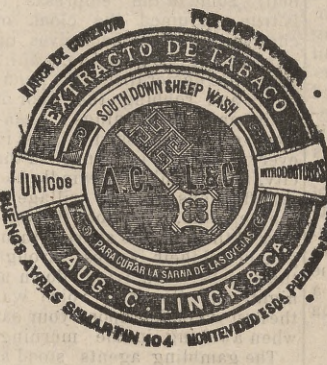
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approved and adopted by all sheep-

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Can be used with hot or cold

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150 gallons of water

Sole Agent: appointed by the

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AND CO.

104 - SAN MARTIN - 104

TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

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 patronise it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. a11m10

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin
a16pm

ESPECÍFICO M^c NEAVE

EL MEJOR REMEDIO CONOCIDO

PARA

CURAR LA MANQUERA

EN LAS OVEJAS

Mouina

DE ÉXITO INDUDABLE Y PRUBADO

En la República Argentina

En Australia

En Nueva Zelandia

Y en otros países

Marca de fabrica registrada

A los numerosos certificados y testimonios obtenidos por el inventor de este maravilloso remedio en los países citados, hay que agregar los que siguen, y que vienen a confirmar el éxito incontestable del específico del señor Mac Neave.
Excusan todo comentario la honorabilidad, competencia e indudable imparcialidad de las personas que firman esos certificados.
Léanse con atención, y ciertamente llevarán el convencimiento pleno a los mas incrédulos en la eficacia del remedio mencionado.—Hélos aquí:

Buenos Aires, Octubre 16 de 1886.

Señor Mac Neave:

Me informo al mayorazgo de mi estancia (San Juan) que los ciento cincuenta animales laneros atacados de manquera que curó Vd. con su específico, quedaron sanos a los pocos días de la aplicación del remedio, y que el específico que Vd. usa es, a su juicio, el que ha dado mejor resultado de los empleados allí hasta ahora.

Saluda a Vd. S. S. S.

LEONARDO PEREYRA.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1886.

Señor don P. Mac Neave.

Presente.

Muy señor mío:
Hemos probado el remedio de Vd. para el vazo en nuestra estancia (Tatay) y ha probado ser muy eficaz en las ovejas curadas por Vd.
Después de partir Vd. de la estancia lo hemos vuelto a usar en otras ovejas, y a los tres días después empezaron a dar muestras de mejoría. Tenemos gran fe en el recorte de los vasos de la manera formal que Vd. recomienda, pues nada deja que pueda enconarse.

Su A. y S. S.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Recomendamos a los señores estancieros que deseen obtener el verdadero específico Mac Neave, de no comprarlo sino en el Depósito Central: BAZAR DU MENAGE calle Piedad 358, al lado de la iglesia San Miguel en Buenos Aires, o en los puntos que se indican al pie de este prospecto.

De esa manera, evitarán los consumidores el ser engañados con productos o específicos falsificados, nocivos, y de resultados funestos para el que los emplea.

Haremos descuentos liberales a los señores comerciantes de la Capital o de la Campaña que compren al por mayor, así como a los señores estancieros que adquirieran cantidades mayores a cinco docenas de frascos.

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El remedio MAC NEAVE para curar la manquera, es el más barato el más eficaz y el más sencillo de aplicar

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Gregorio Villafañe Rivadavia 301 1/2 a 305 1/2
Sanchez y Moreno San Martin 51
Perez, Serra, Girault y Cia Rivadavia 351

Juan y José Drysdale y Cia Perú 236 a 238
Miguel Lanús Rivadavia 369
R. Bossi y Cia Florida 159

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

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

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better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

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Over 200 animals may be cured with one bottle of the mixture.

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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's publications, and respectfully remind our friends, 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.

Any party who wants a copy of our completed list of English magazines for next year is requested to send his address; we shall have pleasure in forwarding one immediately.

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"Southern Cross,"
596 n/n CALLE FLORIDA 596 n/n
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[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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Monthly	0.75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887

There is no smoke without a flame, or, as our Spanish friends say: 'por el hilo se saca el ovillo.' Our readers will remember the lampoon 'Chez Paddy,' published in 'La Union,' on which we made some running comments a few weeks ago. Our colleague alleged by way of palliation or justification that it was taken from an orthodox source. We have just got a clue to the orthodoxy, which will be a surprise to 'La Union.' The real 'inventor' of 'Chez Paddy' is not a French Catholic Review, but an Irish Orangeman, or, if you will, a sprig of English bigotry planted in Ireland, the first article of whose creed is that all Papists (and Papist newspapers) should be exterminated. The following paragraph, which we cut from a late number of 'United Ireland,' throws a flood of light on the subject:—

'We knew Mr Townsend Trench as a merciless tyrant; we knew him as a blasphemous hypocrite; but as a grim humorist he comes upon us as a surprise. The Townsend Trench joke is gravely narrated in a book, entitled 'Chez Paddy,' by the foolish Frenchman who was its victim. It seems that Mr Trench having got the unsophisticated Gaul down on a visit to his comfortable quarters, actually induced him to load himself with bow-knives and revolvers for his protection, and to shift his position every five minutes in order thus to disturb the aim of the moonlighting sharpshooters who were lining the lawn. All this is gravely described in the book in question, which the 'Daily Express' pronounces a valuable picture of the condition of the country.'

His Grace the Archbishop having resolved to send two students from the ecclesiastical seminary of Buenos Aires to finish their studies at the Colegio Pio Latino in Rome, has made choice of Don Bartolome Picada and Mr Lawrence McDonnell, as the worthiest of all aspirants. The latter young gentleman is a son of our esteemed countrymen Mr Michael McDonnell of San Pedro, and we heartily congratulate him on the high honour and privileges awarded him, which no doubt he has won for himself by his talents and application. He will remain in Rome until his ordination to the sacred ministry, and all his expenses will be paid. We may reasonably hope to see him one day occupying a high ecclesiastical position in Buenos Aires.

'Macte virtute, puer, sic itur ad cæstra.'

General Mansilla was the Champion of the Church in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, when Señor A. Castro opposed the voting of a sum of money to build a church in Entre Rios. Sr Castro made some foolish observations which provoked a good deal of 'hilaridad y risas generales.' Sr Goyena protested against the tone of the honorable deputy's language, and Sr Mansilla said that though he was not going to make an act of faith he was only interpreting the national feeling, when he declared that the great majority of the Argentine people believed in the God whom the Scripture revealed to us, and whom the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church adored. Civilization was not antecedent to religion, but religion to civilization. Individuals may cease to believe in God, but woe to the community whose disbelief takes possession of it. The Argentine people are a religious people. They wish to have churches and behold the Cross around which liberty will grow and prosper. The result of General Mansilla's eloquence was that the sum of money required was unanimously voted.

A meeting for the appointment of officers of the English Literary

Society will be held at their rooms on Wednesday next. The question of card-playing being allowed will also be discussed, and we understand that some gentlemen who signed a requisition for a special meeting to be held will propose a vote of censure on the Committee because they did not comply with the request. The Committee have already issued a circular stating the reason why they did not call the meeting. Both sides are bracing themselves for the contest. On the eve of the struggle we deem it our duty to refrain from making any comment, but say with the poet:

Palmarum qui meruit ferat.

SAVE US FROM THE LOTTERIES

What is the matter with our esteemed colleague 'La Union'? A few weeks ago it published a most scandalous libel taken from a French novel against the oppressed tenantry of Ireland. Now it comes forward as the apologist of the public lotteries of Buenos Aires, and, in a leading article, advocates their establishment under the sanction of the authorities! This will be a matter of regret to those who remember what the public lotteries were a few years ago, when they turned this city into a vast gambling-hell. Some of the 'empresas,' it is true, assumed the cloak of charity, and cried themselves up as works of beneficence, while they were demoralising the population and robbing the poor of their hard-won earnings. Agencies were established almost in every block of buildings in the city, and the mighty swindle had ramifications in every village of the Republic. You met the vendors of the lotteries at every turn; you heard their voices through the streets when lying down at night, and the same voice was the first which fell upon your ear when awaking in the morning. The gambling agents stood at the church doors; they invaded the privacy of the public hearth; they haunted you at the clubs and hotels; nothing was sacred for them: no place or meeting was secure from their intrusion. Verily it was a most intolerable evil, and to their honour be it said the newspapers of Buenos Aires almost unanimously protested against it. We are surprised to learn that our colleague of the calle Alsina took a different view of the question, and advocated the continuation of the outrageous nuisance, for it says:

'We may say, without fear of contradiction, that we were almost alone in censuring the prohibitive law which the majority of the newspapers of this city applauded.' (!!!)

The reason assigned by our colleague for this extraordinary proceeding is even more extraordinary than its exceptional conduct in this respect. It is, that the law is not effective to put a stop to the lotteries, and that they are still carried on secretly; their abuses are continually felt, and 'there can be no remedy until the lotteries are placed on the same footing as they were before the decree of prohibition was passed.' Does 'La Union' seriously propose to let loose that immense army of swindlers again upon us, and to make wholesale gambling a permanent institution in Buenos Aires? With all due respect to our colleague's opinion there is no difference between the lotteries that do exist, if any, and those of former times, except in degree. They differ in quantity, not quality. Former lotteries were huge swindles, and those that exist at present are not a whit worse. But the legalised swindles were patronised and protected by the authorities. They planted their audacious standard on the public streets. They openly enlisted women and children under their flag, and trained them to become gamblers and thieves. The prohibited 'empresas,' on the contrary, are driven into holes and corners, and prowl about in the dead hours of night to find their dupes. That they do not always succeed is proved by the fact that some of the principal robbers,

who, we suppose, were legalised robbers last year, have this week been safely lodged in gaol. It does not pay to rob in defiance of law, and the 'empresarios,' knowing this fact, are likely to turn their hand to a more honest profession. But granting that they still do a thriving trade, and that a few foolish persons are gulled by them, that is no reason why lotteries should become a state institution, encouraged and patronised by Government. There is not a single argument which our colleague uses in behalf of their legalisation that might not be made just as effectually in behalf of any crime prohibited by police laws—the rouge-et-noir and the dice-table for example. It is not enough to prevent what 'La Union' calls the abuses arising from lotteries, for the lotteries themselves are an abuse and a crime. If we were asked what is the predominant vice of the city and province of Buenos Aires we would say it is gambling. The well-dressed people gamble in the bolsa, and the gaucho at the taba, but the lotteries were a strong temptation to every man, woman, and child in the Republic to become gamblers, and the poor and the ignorant were the principal victims. The plain duty of Government was to remove the temptation by prohibiting the infamous traffic. If after that persons are found, and we certainly believe that they are comparatively few, who voluntarily put their necks into the halter, that is their own concern and they alone are to blame for the loss they may suffer. Government is bound to provide good roads and bridges, and not pit-falls, for the use of travellers; but if a traveller is determined to throw himself over the bridge, or to jump into a quagmire, he should blame himself and not the laws. 'In spite of the prohibition decree of Congress,' says 'La Union,' 'lottery tickets will still be sold in Buenos Aires.' This may be true, but we will add: in spite of the law, written by the hand of God on Mount Sinai, robbery and blasphemy and murder will still be committed. Is that a reason why the law should be rescinded or ignored. In spite of the international laws, forbidding robbery on the high seas, piracy is not altogether abolished. Is that a reason why the nations should agree to tolerate piracy as an 'obra de beneficencia'?

THE PASSIONIST FATHERS IN VALPARAISO

We have received a post-card from Rev. Father Edmund Hill, Passionist, who writes from Valparaiso informing us that he and Rev. Father Fidelis arrived in that city on the 8th August. They were not yet installed into their new house, but were staying at the Monastery of the Jesuit Fathers. Both the Church and house intended for the Passionist Community there are finished externally, and some rooms in the house are being fitted up for their use. The church will be ready for public worship about the end of this year, but the altar and windows which have been sent for to Europe will scarcely arrive so soon. It is supposed that Mrs Edwards has had to defray the entire cost of building the church. Fathers Fidelis and Edmund paid a visit to Santiago and were cordially received by the Archbishop, Dr Casanova, who insisted on their founding another house of their order in the capital. Dr Casanova speaks English fairly. He is a great admirer of English Catholics. While he was Ecclesiastical Governor of Valparaiso, he made many sacrifices with the view to establish a community of English-speaking clergymen in that city where there is a large English-speaking population, and we are not surprised that he should now invite our reverend friends the Passionist Fathers to Santiago. We think, however, it would not be advisable for them to accept the invitation, for Santiago is well supplied with clergymen already, and there are other districts where their services are much

more urgently needed. The Fathers of the Sacred Hearts have a magnificent college in the Alameda, which used to be under the direction of the learned and amiable Father Augustus Jamet, and another college and a beautiful Gothic Church in Valparaiso. Besides their collegiate duties these reverend soldiers of Christ do missionary work, and in Valparaiso they give gratuitous instruction to some 200 poor children. Many of the most eminent men of the country have got their education in the colleges of the Sacred Hearts. The Jesuits have another college hard by that of the Sacred Hearts in Santiago. The Lazarists, under the venerable Father Beneche, are the same zealous hard-working men that they are known to be all over the world. The Redemptorists, under Father Merges have established a house near the Central Railway Station. There is a 'casa de talleres,' with a model jarm attached, where a large number of poor boys receive a gratuitous education. This house was founded by don Joaquin Monje, a Spanish gentleman, who has long been the promoter of every good work in Santiago. Besides these, there are communities of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Mercedarians, etc., all of which have old and well-established monasteries, and are doing excellent work. The Ecclesiastical Seminary is a magnificent building, and is richly endowed; and the secular clergy are a body of whom any nation at any time might be proud. The Archbishop himself is a man of vast learning and eloquence, whose wisdom, zeal, and true piety have won the respect of the avowed enemies of the Church, and Doctor Larraín Gaudarillas, the Rev. Messrs Fernandez Concha, Errazuriz, Prado, Saavedra, Astorga, Escobar Palma, Vergara Donoso, and many others whose names we could mention shed a light and a lustre on the society to which they belong. The people of Santiago are a most Catholic and a most hospitable people, and though other clergymen will always be welcome among them, there is no pressing want of them. As for English-speaking Catholics, there are scarcely any in the city except such of the natives as have learned English at school or by travel. We beg to offer our congratulations to Fathers Fidelis and Edmund in their new home at the other side of the Andes. They cannot be more loved or revered there than they have been here, and if they should think of returning, there is no part of the world where they would be more welcome than among their old and tried friends in Buenos Aires.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WISDOM.

The way in which the laws are sometimes administered in this country, and the enormous amount of red tape necessary to redress public wrongs, are a sanguinary sarcasm on common sense and common decency. There is a general complaint that the price of provisions is running high, and while we are sending ship loads of butcher's meat to Europe, a beef steak or a mutton chop will cost more in Buenos Aires than in London and Paris. The Municipality gravely consult a bundle of old fogies, called the Rural Society, to find a remedy for the evil and that assembly of fossilized old Rhadamantuses sit down and write an article on the chemical composition of alfalfa, maize, bran, barley and oats. And this is the only relief afforded to satisfy the cravings of a hungry stomach. The people ask for bread, and they get a scientific article from the Rural Society. We are reminded of the inhabitants of Dean Swift's island, who spent years in trying to extract cucumbers out of sunbeams, while the land around them remained untilld. 'Behold, my son,' said Oxenstern, 'with how little wisdom the world is governed.'

Here is another sample of our wisdom or unwisdom. An unfortunate man is thrown into

prison without any trial or information being sworn against him, because he is supposed to have made a drawing freely caricaturing some high and mighty members of Congress, though everybody knows that the caricature referred to was only a faint picture of their imbecility. Thereupon there is an awful flutter in political circles; the Constitution is read over a half a dozen times. The 'habeas corpus' act is invoked, and the Supreme Court of the nation is called in to do its duty and liberate the prisoner. The Supreme Court consults the Attorney General and that functionary writes a volume somewhat similar to Stewart Mill's essay on liberty. The big-wigs of the Court still doubt their capacity to adjudicate and again there are consultations and explanations, and a most voluminous interchange of 'escritos,' and the untried prisoner is still pining away in durance vile. A mad-cap can commit him to a cell without the slightest formality. All the judicial power in the law cannot rescue him when he is there.

And these be thy judges, O Israel!

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with these episodes is the readiness with which the public officials seek to throw the responsibility off their own shoulders by consulting some neighbouring oracle. If the Municipality had any respect for public rights they would strike off some of the taxes, and let the Rural Society rest in peace. If the Supreme Courts of Justice were animated by zeal for the public good, they would not wait for the elaborate publications of Dr Costa, but would set Sojo at liberty, when the law on the subject is clear and distinct.

ARRCICES IRISH UNION.

On Sunday, 18th September, an extraordinary meeting of the Society was held. A very large number of members were in attendance. The President, Mr Thomas J. Kearney, took the chair at 2 p.m. After the minutes of last meeting were read and approved, the following resolutions were proposed:—

Proposed by Mr Thomas Le-strange seconded by Mr Christopher Murray.

Resolved:

That the thanks of this Union be unanimously given to Mr Edward Casey, for his generous reduction of a half year's rent on Mr Stegman's camp in Arrecifes.

Adopted by general assent. The next resolution was proposed by Mr Bernard Roan and seconded by Mr Joseph Bannon.

Resolved:

That this Union strongly protests against unjust exactions of any landlord who is so hard-hearted as not to give a reduction of rent in such trying times as these.

Passed unanimously.

After the distribution of cards and enrolment of members, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which brought the meeting to a close.

F. J. O'SHEA,
Secretary.

From the middle of next month there will be important changes in the time table of the Provincial railways. The journey to 9 de Julio will be made in 5 1/2 hours by the morning express train. The time to Pergamino will be reduced by 50 minutes. The journey to Saladillo and back may be made in a day, with a stay there of 3 1/3 hours. Night trains will run to 9 de Julio, leaving the Once station between 10 and 11 p. m., and there will be diligences to meet this train. The journey from the Central to La Plata will be reduced to 1 hour 15 minutes.

The 18th Annual Fair at Chascomus will come off on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. Messrs. Zimmermann, the well-known salesmen, have orders to sell at this fair magnificent stock from the estancias of Reid, Wright, Gowland, Elia, Dodds, Gibbings, Bell, Jones, Simons, Shennan, etc.

ROSARIO.
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sept. 22, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The exhibition at Santa Fe is going ahead with great enthusiasm on the part of all the people, and the hotels are over-run with people from different parts of the province, and even from other provinces, whither the fame of Santa Fe has extended. The show of prize animals, one of the most interesting features of the exhibition, is most flattering to the leading estancieros, many of whom are unsparing in their efforts and sacrifices to improve the breed of their stock, and thus to confer a lasting benefit upon the country. Great consternation was caused among a crowd of sight-seers on Thursday, when a sturdy young bull, that was the observed of all observers, broke loose among the crowd, and was making a B line for the waistcoat of a local masher who wore a glaring red tie. Happily, the beast was caught in time, and that masher still lives to repeat the story of his having covered half a mile in the very shortest time on record.

Engineer White has received \$10,000 mfn from the Municipality for his suggestions regarding the projects submitted for the construction of the sewerage and drainage works of Rosario. I regret to say that the City Fathers are labouring under a thick cloud just now, on account of certain shady transactions in connection with important public works, and that on the same occasion Messrs Palacios and Ortiz, two of the most prominent and reliable men in the Corporation, have been constrained to send in their resignations. It is greatly to be regretted that men are of so pessimist a turn of mind in this country. If an intelligent Neapolitan sees a rotten orange in his basket, he will not hesitate to throw it out for the sake of the remainder; in like manner, in older States, when a member of any public body is found to be impeachable on any plea, he is eliminated, and somebody more worthy than he is soon found to take his place. In this country, however, where a robber of a hundred thousand is privileged to be tried by his peers whilst the filcher of fifty cents is ignominiously consigned to a cell in the Penitentiary, it is all different, and when by any chance an honest man is returned for Congress, or for a post in the City Government he no sooner finds that there are malpractices there, than he resigns. The act has many points in common with Pilate's ablutions. It does not, nor can it, clear the washers, and it simply serves to proclaim to the world that public affairs in this country are, on the evidence of its most experienced citizens, in a hopeless condition. I would be sorry to think that they were so in fact; hence this expostulation. The truly strong man can need little besides opposition to make him stick to his post.

Considerable excitement was created the other day when it became known that a batch of fifteen prisoners were to be shipped up to Santa Fe to be incorporated with one of the battalions of the line. Immediately the mothers, wives and other relatives of the doomed men set to work endeavouring to enlist sympathy on their behalf, and though too poor to pay anything for the service, they soon found a charitable lawyer, Dr Amunestegui, who on the plea of "habeas corpus" obtained an order from the Judge of the Criminal Court to have the shipping delayed till further orders. The Chief of Police, being questioned by the Court, replied that he was acting under orders sent from Santa Fe by the Gefé Politico and that he had nothing further to explain on the subject. When the men were brought up for examination by the Judge, it was found that none of them were under sentence, that they had been arrested for various offences such as wife-beating (a very

fashionable pastime among certain classes here), drunkenness, "desacato," etc., and that they had not been brought before any judge nor sentenced to any definite banishment. Their remission to Santa Fe, however, would have signified a life-long slavery in the ranks of the army, separation from home, work, family and everything that even a wife-beater or a drunkard may at times realise to be precious and worth turning over a new leaf for, and it was all to be done in spite of the law, of justice, and of the decorum of the national army that ought not to be turned into a common sewer for the carrying off of all the dregs and refuse of society. It is high time that the War Department, that at present has a gallant and honorable soldier at its head, adopted measures for the reformation of this abuse, which, from whatever point of view it may be contemplated, must be most pernicious in its consequences.

The American Methodist Episcopal Church holds its annual Conference in Rosario this week, when all the preachers of the denomination will be assembled here. I do not know how many there will be in all, but the principal ones are the Rev. Dr Drees, Superintendent of the Mission and an able controversialist, Rev. Drs Wood and Thomson, Rev. Messrs Stockton, Howard, Tallon, Milne and Spangler, there are also a number of Spanish and Italian preachers of various grades, whose principal work is the denunciation of "The Scarlet Woman" in the small towns of the Interior and in the colonies. In this respect, however, there is a vast difference among the preachers of Methodism, and it consists principally in the fact that some of them are educated gentlemen, who work from conviction not unmixed with deep religious feeling, whereas others, unhappily, are moved solely by passion, and by distorted views of Catholicism, which, if correct, would more than justify them in their proceedings. Thus, as the Scriptures have it, "they reason, but not right," and starting upon the hypothesis that we bow down to stocks and stones, and it is not to be wondered at that they build thereon what they and many of their hearers who are not sufficiently instructed to refute such fallacies, imagine to be impregnable positions. If it does nothing else, let us hope that the extraordinary movement noticeable in the camp of our separated brethren may awaken the Church in this country to greater activity and more zeal for the cause it represents, and for the proper instruction of the people. When religious teaching is banished from the schools, and when in places, such as Rosario, for example, the number of churches and of clergy is so manifestly inadequate to meet the demands of the people, it should be the occasion of no surprise that thousands are left to be blown about by every wind of doctrine they may happen to come across.

I see the Bishop of the Falklands is stirring among the Anglicans of this Continent, for the formation of a Bishop's Council, quite oblivious to the fact that he is infringing the canons of his own communion, which counts it trespass for one Bishop, be he Anglican, Greek, or Roman, to invade the diocese of another. In this part of the country Anglicans, as a rule, are not sufficiently instructed in Church matters to be in a position to propose any such pretensions, they are content to call themselves Protestants, which, with most of them, means that they are not Catholics, though they profess three times every Sunday to believe in One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church—and that is about as far as they can get.

I am glad to hear that the Salesian Fathers from San Nicolas contemplate the establishing of a college in Rosario, and I have no doubt but they will meet with great encouragement. I hope they will be able to send at least one English-speaking priest here, so that this great want may be supplied, though it be but partially, without any further delay.

I regret having to tell you that Mr Mallet, the highly-esteemed British Vice-Consul, is seriously ill with small-pox, which, since my last, has broken out afresh in different parts of the city. Mr Mallet is a general favourite, being the right man in the right place, and I have never heard of his being applied to in vain by any British subject in distress.

The affair between Judge Canioti of the Criminal Court, and his Secretary, Sr Garay, has been smoothed over. Sr Garay has been released from prison, but suspended for one year, and the Judge being left to follow his own devices, I hear that one of the first will be the presentation of his resignation.

Immense quantities of wheat remain unsold from last harvest, and prices, when sales occur, are scarcely more than 50 oja of what they were a couple of months ago. The chances are, however, that next year's crop will be far smaller than last, hence it would doubtless pay those who can afford to wait to send their surplus stock to deposit, and keep it till the coming of the "lean knee."

Further Indian raids are announced from some of the most distant colonies in the Chaco, and I do not see what else can be expected whilst the Government continues its cruel policy of extermination. I am convinced that nothing definite can be done with the Indian till the wise and beneficent methods of the Jesuits of Paraguay and Misiones be re-adopted. They were discarded in favour of a pack of blood-thirsty adventurers, and nothing but bloodshed and trouble has been the result ever since. Let a tenth part of what is spent on fruitless military expeditions be invested in missions for the evangelization of the Indians, and the fruits thereof will not be long in showing themselves.

The weather just now is fine, but the sudden changes from hot to cold are very trying to weak constitutions, and there is more than the average amount of sickness about. The oldest inhabitant swears that he sniffs a mighty stirring of the elements in the near future, and that we have yet to hear, as we have seldom heard on any other occasion, from Santa Rosa.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

PACIFICUS.

LETTER FROM 'CAPILLERO.'

Capilla del Señor,
September 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Expecting to write a letter on the Feast of our town, I made many enquiries, in order, if I succeeded, that I might be able to append some account of the founding and early history of Capilla del Señor. But I did not succeed, so its infancy must remain sealed until some Capillero, who will feel proud of his birthplace, shall be tempted to describe the transformation that has taken place here since the days when the Justices of the Peace wore the "chiripa" and "potro" boots, to our day when our "Juez de Paz" slides into as tight-fitting a set of unmentionables as ever graced the legs of an Irish member of Parliament.

The "funcion" of to-day has well maintained the reputation it has always enjoyed, of blending harmoniously together in one vast concourse the children of many climes. For this day the native's "lazo" and "boleadores" were carefully rolled up and safely hung upon a crooked wire, suspended from the roof of his thatched rancho, out of reach of the mischievous rat. On the vesper eve the Italian shoemaker had put aside his tools, and ordered his journeyman to prepare for a holiday, with a sly intimation that they had a chance on the morrow to mend their own souls. Our French tailors, to a man, closed their shops; while the Gallegos inside their counters put on a bran new smile for the

occasion. Irishmen left their flocks and herds, and all but their wives and daughters, behind them, and lent an extra sprightliness to those portions of the assemblage where they were located. No one would have thought they had just lost thousands of sheep, their appearance was so gay and festive, or else they must have a superior knack of wearing "The smile which the heart can never feel." But this must not be so, as it is generally asserted that an Irishman's face is a pretty true index to the state of his heart. This year our Municipality have contributed with more than their usual liberality towards the expenses necessary to ensure a becoming display in honour of the day. President Celman's letter to the Pope and the reply of His Holiness may have something to do with it. We are generally prone

to watch the man that carries the nation's purse, and the first indication he gives of rounding a corner will soon fetch us up to prepare for the same manoeuvre. However, the diplomatic verbiage of Presidents is no gauge to their feelings, and their professions of security for religion to-day may be succeeded to-morrow by a decree interfering with the rights of the Church. The Eve of the Fourteenth wore a threatening aspect, and as the thunder rolled we all endeavoured to appear as unconcerned as possible. Towards midnight, however, the stars began to peep out, or in upon us, "quien sabe" which! and in the morning the sun was laughing at us for our fears of the previous night, as much as to say—"Why did you doubt my shining on the Exaltation of the Cross?" And he did shine with an extra splendour on this day, and was welcomed by an unusually large number of worshippers.

Not alone the church on this occasion but the town generally was decorated; different flags were floating from every house, and bunting of almost every national colour was strung across the streets as thickly as the telephone wires in Buenos Aires. We had a company of gaily-dressed amateur lancers, composed of the young men of the town, and their leading in the procession lent an additional and pleasing feature to this year's Feast. His Grace the Archbishop departed immediately after the last Mass, having confirmed many children in the morning. Our rev. preacher chose for his theme the triumph of the Cross, to whose sacred influence, as he pointed out, the nations are again awakening. We ourselves had a miniature example of this in the composition of the procession as well as in the general demeanour of all. Many who have not been known for years to have uncovered their heads before the Blessed Sacrament were on this occasion taking a prominent part in paying respect to the religious ceremonies of the Church. No less than three thousand persons must have been in the procession which took a contour of several streets more than in former years. Order and decorum were well preserved throughout, and the different fraternities of the town marched in their allotted places. Some of the shopkeepers who did not attend were rather taken by surprise to see those they little expected taking part in the procession, and the look on their faces was a puzzle. It would seem as if they thought they had been taken advantage of by this sudden change of front of the converts, and that they, the non-attendants, should be found sadly in the rear; and then it will be so long till a like occasion arises again.

Great credit is due to our municipality, at whose head stands an Irish-American, for the harmonious quiet that reigned in every quarter of the town. They did not prevent the sale of liquor, but they did better, they cut off the great occasion of it. They prohibited gambling, and the sporting chaps, when they found their occupation gone, meekly joined the procession. Could not other towns take a lesson from Capilla del Señor, and abolish the accursed vice? Men in responsible positions

should feel they have a duty to perform for the alleviation of the people, but, for the most part, they think that duty is done if they open a gateway once in the year for the convenience of the public. Another boon is about to be conferred on the partido by our present municipality. A bridge that has been paying tribute since a period before any of us was born, and is still a tax upon the inhabitants, is about to take off its chains, and let its toll-box float down the river. Should there be a "carne con cuero" to celebrate the event, and in the absence of your special reporter, an account of the proceedings will be sent you from

Yours faithfully,

CAPILLERO.

GENERAL ITEMS

Congress has sanctioned the proposal of Don Isidro Quiroga to construct a line of railway from San Juan to Chumbicha, passing through the cities of Rioja and Catamarca, with a guarantee of five per cent.

Stagno's company at the Politeama gave their last performance for the season on Sunday night, when "Romeo and Julietta" was sung. Stagno himself and Sta Bellincioni sang the leading parts, and once more they were repeatedly applauded by a full house.

A concert was given on Monday evening in the saloon of the Italian Society, in the Calle Cuyo, for the benefit of the poor of San Isidro. Stagno and Stas Bellincioni and Mantelli took part in the concert. The hall was crowded, and the concert was in every way a great success.

Some of the Italian residents of this city celebrated the anniversary of the occupation of Rome on Sunday. Several societies assembled with bands and banners in the Calle Callao, and marched to the Plaza Euskara where they witnessed a match of hand-ball. On Monday a telegram of congratulation was sent to the Prefect of Rome. On Tuesday there was more ball-playing. Two hundred children of the Italian schools sang patriotic hymns. An Italian society gave a dramatic performance and a ball in the Andrea Theatre. An illustrated journal called "Roma Intangible," was published, of which 2000 copies were sold.

The Comic Opera Company which sang at the Politeama before the arrival of Stagno, will give five performances at the Politeama, to commence on Saturday with the opera "Carmen."

Two lieutenants, named Alfredo del Croce and Dalmiro Castex, of the sixth battalion of infantry, fought a duel with swords in an untenanted house in the Calle Victoria on Monday morning, in which Castex was wounded and Del Croce mortally stabbed. The latter unfortunate man was carried on a catre to the barracks, where he died a short while afterwards. His opponent, with the seconds, Captain Correa and Lieutenant Aldano were placed under arrest. The night before the duel, Castex and del Croce were at a friend's house together, when one of them sang and the other accompanied him on the piano. This they did, it appears, lest their intention to fight should be suspected.

The races at the Hippodrome at Palermo on Sunday excited a great deal of interest, and the attendance of ladies as well as gentlemen was unusually large. The first race was won by Munster against Pigue. The second race was competed for by Casal's Luc, who recently won a great victory in Corboba, Mr Casey's famous horse Coronel, El Amigo, Miss Rovel, Promesse, Parthenay, Nereo and Carte Blanche. To the astonishment of all, the prize was carried off by Miss Rovel. El Amigo was second, and Coronel third. There were 9272 tickets taken on Luc, 4885 on Coronel, 2000 on El Amigo, and only 410 on Miss Rovel. Sport gave \$86.30. Luc injured his chance of winning by his obstinacy, as he for a long time refused to allow himself to be saddled, and strove to throw his rider. On reaching the goal

the unfortunate beast was hissed, which shows that there is not such a difference between men and quadrupeds as some people are inclined to think. The third race was won by Pasha against Recuerdo, Angelus, and Brigand. Solomon was the winner of the fourth race, when he beat the famous Signet, who carried off so many laurels last year. Mazarin was second, and Promesse third. The fifth race was won by Salvato against Aurora, Valentino and Corneilles. The last match announced was not run. Next Sunday there will be races at the National Hippodrome.

Some 800 Basque immigrants arrived by the French steamer Bearn.

Another newspaper to be called "El Partido Liberal" will be started in the city in the beginning of the coming year.

Telegrams to one of the native papers announce that a man named Patricio Criwan (Kirwin?) was killed in the partido of Rojas by Michael O'Neil. We know nothing of the particulars of the tragic event.

On Friday morning the police surprised the administration of the lottery in calle Victoria 497, and the Agencies in Corrito 421 and Lorea 174. They arrested the manager and his employees, the owners of the two agencies, some distributors of tickets and many sellers. They also seized five bags and ten packages containing the tickets which were to have been used on the 20th, 24th and 29th instant. The manager was sent to the Central Police Department after making his declaration.

The ex-chief of police D. Pedro Crespo has been restored to the rank in the army which he held previously to the revolution of 1880.

The fortune of the late Dr. Simon Iriondo, Governor of Santa Fe, has been proved at 750,000 Nats.

According to the census taken last week, the number of inhabitants in the city is 424,873. The population in 1869 was 177,187 that is to say it has increased in 18 years by 247,086. Should the population go on increasing in the same proportion, which is not unlikely, the number in 1901 A.D. will be 849,746, in 1915 1,699,492, and, in 1929, 3,398,984. The population at present is larger than that of any of the following cities; Rome, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Turin, Boston, Cincinnati, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Manchester, Dublin, Milan, Amsterdam, and Baltimore.

The Mercedes Fair was a great success, and the number of animals exhibited was larger than on any previous occasion. Mr Nicolas Lowe made the opening speech. The first prizes for cattle and sheep were obtained by the following persons: Durham cattle, Messrs Torroba and Irigoyen; mestizo do, Aldaburo; Hereford, Salas; draught and race horses, Unzue; Rambouillet sheep, Messrs Pineiro, Lopez and Cruz; Negretti do, Moras and Sons and Irigoyen.

It is reported that Mr Munro, traffic manager of the Ensenada Railway, is about to resign his present position in order to take charge of the Santa Fe Colonies Railway. This will be regretted by many, for Mr Munro earned the esteem and confidence of the people of Buenos Aires in discharging the duties of his very responsible office. We take this occasion to cordially salute him, and wish him every success and happiness in his new field of labour.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Dublin.

It is now a crime to hold meetings of the National League or to hold meetings. The "Times" has a furious article urging on the Government to violence, but acknowledges that the struggle will be a hard one. Gladstone has written a letter to the Mayor of Glasgow denouncing the murders committed by the police at Mitchelstown. Meetings of the League will be held in all parts of the country on Sunday.

IRISH SCHOOLS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

By R. F. FARRELL in 'Donahoe's Magazine.'

When one reads Muratori, referred to by Lanigan in his 'Ecclesiastical History,' on St Gall, and the story of the wisdom-sellers before Charlemagne, he feels the force of the words of Thomas Davis in the 'Dublin Nation' forty-six years ago: 'This country (Ireland) is no sand bank thrown up by some recent caprice of earth. It is an ancient land, honored in the archives of civilisation, traceable into antiquity by its piety, its valor, and its sufferings.'

In 1286 Father Trallo, a learned professor in the Convent of the Holy Cross, Limerick, liberated in person from the Moorish prisons twelve thousand Christians.

Before the introduction of the 'Thirty-nine Articles' in Ireland, young men and women from that country were educated on the Continent, especially in Spain, which was the leading nation in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But there were no distinctively Irish schools until a much later period.

We find, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, her deputy in Ireland, Sir Richard Sydney, presenting gifts to the Misses Lynch, of Galway, in the name of the Queen, on their return from school in Spain.

During the residence of Philip II. of Spain in England, as the Consort of Queen Mary, he learned of the persecutions of the Catholics under the two preceding monarchs, enough to lend a willing ear to the claims of the Catholics of Ireland. He built a college at Salamanca dedicated to St Patrick, for the education of young Irishmen intended for the Catholic ministry in Ireland. It was rebuilt in 1614 by the Jesuits, and became the Colegio de Nobles Irlandeses, and attached to the famous university, which was one of the earliest in Europe. It took rank with that of Paris, and had the precedence of Oxford and Bologna.

The next college of importance was that of Seville. It was founded in 1612. This is the first date met in its records. We are given, however, to understand that a number of Irish students had died in a plague. This was the plague of 1582 which visited the city some time previously; and from the license granted by Don Antonio Caetano, Archbishop of Capua, and Nuncio in Spain in the year 1612, to collect alms for the 'Junta,' or body of Irish students of Seville, we are led to believe there was a college or seminary there of some kind, but it had no distinct form before the year 1612. Its object was to train young men for the then arduous and dangerous Irish mission.

Thus instructed and prepared they returned disguised to their native country to preach and teach and administer the sacraments.

The informal beginning of this college dates from some time anterior to 1612, but how long we cannot state; for on the 8th of June, it was already a 'Junta,' or reunion of Irish students.

The paper called the 'origin, progress and state of the Irish Seminary of Seville of the most pure conception of the Virgin Mother of God, our Lady,' and, as added in the hand-writing of the Rev. Richard Conway, of the 'Catholic Faith,' gives us no more information. The date is 1620. There are some erasures and emendations by Father Conway.

A zealous youth, called Theobald Stapleton, otherwise Galduf, with the desire of increasing the number of Catholics in his country, left Lisbon, where he was a student, without telling any one of his intention. Recommending himself to God and the Blessed Virgin, he reached the residence of the noble Duke of Braganza, and told him he wanted to found a seminary of his nation in Seville. The Duke gave him letters of recommendation to the Archbishop and Governor and

other persons of Seville, with a good vaticum, a part of which he spent in purchasing a blue habit and the cross which the students of Lisbon wore on their breast. And thus he arrived in Seville, animated more by the confidence he had in the Holy Virgin than by the human favours he received. A good number of his fellow-students united with him in a short time. He took a house and sought food for them, for which he neglected his own studies that they might prosecute their own with more freedom, and be able to give a good account of themselves. He procured for their direction a priest from the college of Salamanca called James Carney, who did them great service for a considerable time, till he determined on going to Ireland to comply with his obligation, and procure the salvation of his fellow-countrymen, leaving the town highly edified by his example, and the devil invidious of the good he feared might result from his work there.

Stapleton left no stone unturned to procure the means of subsistence for his young communities. He threw himself heart and soul into his work, and when he exhausted the resources of Seville went with a companion called Charles Reano to Madrid, where he procured large means. Worn out by his exertions and labours, and broken down by the many disappointments he met with, he at last returned to Ireland, where he crowned all his labours by a glorious martyrdom. When administering Holy Communion one day he was stabbed in the breast, and his precious soul passed to receive its reward in the kingdom of Heaven.

Among the many who assisted here in the good work of the foundation of the college Don Felix de Guzman deserves the first place. He took a deep interest in it from the first, and assigned it a monthly subsidy out of his own resources, besides making interest for it with others, and particularly with the king and the Society of Jesus, which he induced in the end to accept its government. He died Bishop-elect of Majorca, and left the college his universal heir.

Another great benefactor was Don Geronimo de Medina Farragut, who, when the students had no fixed abode, invited them to his house, and lived among them for two years, edified, as he says himself, by their piety and good conduct. When the society took charge of the college in 1619, he made it an absolute grant of his houses, valued at four thousand crowns.

Philip III. deserves to be mentioned also, for he took an interest in the struggling community, and not only assigned it five hundred crowns, but wrote commendatory letters in its favour to the Archbishop and the authorities of the town, whom he permitted to allot to it forty crowns a year. The Archbishop never gave anything of his own, but after the king's letter he allowed the students to wear their college dress.

Father Thomas White, the founder of most of our other Irish colleges in the Peninsula, was in Rome at this time, and several persons wrote to him of the state of affairs, and beseeching him to have the college placed in care of the Jesuits, as those of Salamanca, Lisbon and Santiago were. After many consultations, the matter was finally settled, and on August 20th, 1619, the Jesuits took possession, and Father Richard Conway became first rector. At his installation, and on taking possession Don Felix de Guzman and Don Geronimo de Medina Farragut, the constant and munificent benefactors of the poor exiles, attended, and in neat speeches manifested the joy with which their hearts were filled on beholding the realization of their hopes and the happy consummation of all their labours.

Of the college of Santiago, the venerable city of Galicia, we have little or no information. That Irish students attended it in as large numbers as that of Oviedo, one need only read the first chapter of 'Gil Blas,' which is so thoroughly Spanish in its

scenes and plots, that thousands imagine it to be the work of a Spaniard. It was, of course, written by Le Sage, a Frenchman. He says: 'I liked nothing so much as disputation; I stopped the passengers, known or unknown, to propose arguments to them; I sometimes ran across Hibernians—Irishmen?—who assured me they liked nothing better than a good argument,' etc.

This custom or habit of arguing in the street or public thoroughfare, was well known to London students as early as the fifteenth century. Stowe tells us 'the scholars of St Paul's meeting with those of St Anthony's would call them St Anthony's pigs, and they again would call the others pigeons of St Paul's, because many pigeons were bred in St Paul's church, and St Anthony was always figured with a pig following him, and mindful of the former usage, did for a long season act disorderly in the open street, provoke one another with, 'Salve tibi quoque placet tibi mecum disputare? Placet,' and so proceeding from this to questions in grammar, they usually fell from words to blows with their satchels full of books.

From 1619 to 1767 nothing of importance occurred. The rectors were changed every year. In the college of Santiago there is a complete list of them, as also of the students during that period, with the dates of their entrance and their leaving or their death. Among them are immortal martyrs, illustrious Archbishops and Bishops.

The Irish colleges in the Peninsula, like those in France and Portugal, were to feel the enmity which the malignant Choiseul, France, ferocious Pombal, Portugal and translucent Tanucci, Naples, waged against the Jesuits at the hands of the other member of the infamous quartette, Count D'Aranda. He was the Prime Minister of Charles III. of Spain, whose pragmatic sanction to expel the Jesuits has long been consigned to the sepulchre of royal ridicule and remains a warning to imbecile kings and queens to beware of the insidious wiles of favourites and the sufferings which flow from their ambition.

While the enemies of religion were endeavouring to banish the Jesuits from France, the Spanish ambassador at Rome Don Manuel de Roda, was asked why Spain did not follow the example of France and Portugal. 'The time has not yet come,' replied he. Wait till the old lady dies.'

The old lady whose death was to give a new impetus to outrage, was the Queen, Elizabeth Farnese, mother of Charles III.

The morning of April 3, 1767, broke in matchless loveliness over the snow-white houses of Seville. The soft winds carried the strong odour of her orange blossoms into the chambers of the early risers, the tawny Gaudilquivir stole noiselessly to the sea. At 6 o'clock the deputy mayor of Seville presented himself with an armed force before the Irish college, and put into execution the orders he had received by transporting the Fathers to Jerez de la Frontera—sixty miles south—to await shipment to the Papal States. There were only four Irish students in the house and twenty-three Spanish pensioners.

En 1769 Charles III., in extraordinary council, permitted the Irish colleges at Santiago and Seville to be incorporated with the 'Colegio de Nobles Irlandeses' at Salamanca, with all their goods, rents, and rights. In the councils of June 17th or July 17th, 1769, the mayor of Salamanca and the rector of the Irish college were authorized to administer the property which was declared exempt from the confiscation of the temporalities of the Regulars of the Society. The four students who remained were transferred to Salamanca. material edifice was handed over to the corporations who paid the Irish college of Salamanca. The material edifice was handed over to the corporations who paid the Irish college of Salamanca the half of its value and the Government the other half.

Thus closed the Irish colleges in Spain, excepting that at Salamanca, which continues to be the 'Colegio de Nobles Irlandeses' under the wise administration of the Rev. John Cowan, the successor of erudite and esteemed Dr. Mc-Donnell, who resigned charge in 1876.

A JUDICIOUS WIFE

Ruskin, in speaking of the wife, says: 'A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in the wrong direction. She keeps him in shape by pruning. If you say anything silly, she will affectionately style you so. If you declare that you will do something absurd she will find some way of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in the world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived there would be no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the street, no eating and drinking with disgusting velocity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about oddly dressed, talking absurdly or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure he is not a married man; for the corners are rounded off, the little shoots pared away, in married men. Wives have much more sense than their husbands. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.'

ANALYSIS OF THE LASS WE LOVE.

It is by her dress rather than by a single hair that beauty leads us. She enshrines herself in a walking tabernacle, whereat we do the worshipping. Yet no one can explain the glamour. A nicely-dressed girl who has been to the high school and perfected herself in the calculus of probabilities has figured out for the Republican that upon gala occasions a woman's external charm consists as follows:

	Per cent.
Linen	20
Flannel	10
Hosiery	6
Leather	5
Corsets	8
Silk	35
Ribbons	4
Millinery	6
Parasol	4
Gloves	2
Total	100

Now, if we add this to the proper compound of carbons, nitrogens, phosphates and all the other elements which go to make up a woman, we will be able to see exactly what conjunctions of matter it is that flutters the masculine pulse and stirs the young man's fancy in the spring, when Miss Goldlocks waltzes with Prince Charming to Strauss' music.—'St. Louis Republican.'

GOOD WORDS

True Strength. — Any truth faithfully faced in strength is itself.

Never Lose Hope. — He who loses hope may then part with everything.

The Loss of Honour. — He who has lost his honour can lose nothing more.

Go Straightforward. — Never take a crooked path when you can see a straight one.

The true Measure of Man. — If there be any truer measure of a man than by what he does it must be by what he gives.

What we have to Watch. — When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch—in families our tempers, and in society our tongues.

Be True to your Friend. — Harbour not even a thought of thy friend's dishonour, for it is contamination to the apotlessness of thy own soul.

Unknown Work. — The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden under the ground, secretly making the ground green.

A Difficult Task. — Few things require more of a calm, sweet wholesome discipline than the manner with which we bear with disappointment so we are masters of ourselves.

Sudden Thoughts. — The thoughts that come often unsought, and, as it were, drop into the mind, are commonly the most valuable of any we have, and therefore should be secured, because they seldom return.

What is Truth? — Truth is the handmaid of justice, freedom is its child, peace is its companion, safety walks in its steps, victory follows in its train; it is the brightest emanation from the Gospel, it is the attribute of God.

Good Temper. — Good temper is the philosophy of the heart—a gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects—a perpetual sunshine imparting warmth, light, and life to all within the sphere of its influence.

Extremes in Woman. — There is no fretfulness, spitefulness, revengefulness equal to those of a woman. There is no grace, sweetness, dignity, disinterestedness equal to those of a woman. And when all is said, the conclusion of one who understands the subject will be that, for depth of sympathy, intuitive divination, joyous sacrifice, perfect reproduction of all the modulations of feeling, there is no friendship equal to that of a woman.

What an Egg will do: — For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and, being always at hand, can be easily applied. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from the ordinary accident of this kind, and anything that excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

Shape your own Destiny. — You do well to improve your opportunity: to speak in the rural phrase, this is your sowing time, and the sheaves you look for can never be yours unless you make that use of it. The colour of your whole life is generally such as the three or four first years in which we are our own masters make it. Then it is that we may be said to shape our own destiny, and to treasure up for ourselves a series of future successes or disappointments.

AGRICULTURAL.

If cows are troubled with diarrhoea, give a quart of raw linseed oil containing an ounce of laudanum, is a recommendation of the 'Chicago Dairy Review.' Change the feed, and add to her drinking water, a tablespoonful of pulverised nitre each day, also a quart of tea made by boiling a quart of flaxseed.

The Holstein men carried off the prize for the greatest production of milk during a given time, and also the sweepstakes for the greatest production of butter within twenty-four hours, at the late dairy show at New York city. The dairy breeds were the competitors, the shorthorn not being represented.

One of the reasons why much poor butter is made in private dairies, is that farmers generally begrudge their wives and daughters the most improved appliances for the household work. They buy raspers, threshing machines, feed cutters, grinding mills, seeders and sulky plows, but when it comes to a butter worker or a creamer, there is no money for 'such new fangled things.'

Experience has abundantly shown that mulching the ground not only adds to its fertility by

the decay of the mulch itself, but it also retains a large amount of ammonia from the air. All have observed that soil covered with mulch keeps more porous and friable than when left exposed to the sun and drying winds. Earthworms contribute toward fertility by their holes, through which the air easily penetrates, imparting fertility, which the soil absorbs.

SCENE AT THE SESSIONS

Recorder (to prisoner)—'How do you live?'

Prisoner—'I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they asked whether he'd be roasted or fried.'

Recorder—'We don't want to hear what the oysters said. What do you follow?'

Prisoner—'Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when it ran over a man.'

Recorder—'We care nothing about the locomotive. What is your business?'

Prisoner—'That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken.'

Recorder—'That comes nearer to the line, I suppose?'

Prisoner—'Altogether in my line, as the rope said when choking the pirate.'

Recorder—'If I hear any more absurd comparisons I will give you twelve months.'

Prisoner—'I'm done as the beefsteak said to the cook.'

SELECTED POETRY

Mater inviolata

REV. W. P. TREACY

I stood in thought beside a circling sea,
Whose waters were more clear than morning light;
More calm than those that first met Adam's sight,
More beautiful than those of earth can be;
No slimy weed, nor jagged stone nor tree,
Was ever mirrored in those waters bright;
But there I saw deep golden rays that might
Shine in the court of the Divinity;
Thwask thy pure soul, O Mary, kind and sweet,
That came to cheer my heart and glad mine eyes—
For in thy soul so calm, so pure, so mild,
The piercing gaze of God could never meet—
As there, alone, the Sun of Justice lies—
A thing of earth, or aught by earth defiled.

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 cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

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
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Depositaros en Buenos Aires:—

Señores R. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138
" Murray y Sedore, Reconquista 84
" Rozzo y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 52
" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 21 y 23
" M. M. Hernáiz y Cia., Piedad 1059
" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 291
Señor D. Eduardo Resurrección, Rivadavia 309.
" F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714
" V. Mariani, Salta 94, Barracas al Norte.
" Pedro Pesce, Botica del Franco Flor.
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 465.
" M. B. Varela, San Martín 68.
Sucesores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 27.
Señor D. Constantino Ferrás, Calle Belgrano 1244.
" F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.
" P. Gallari, Olmu y Cuyo 100.
" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 302.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

September 22.

Gold	131.60
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series G	80.00
Series J	88.50
Series K	85.70
National Cédulas—	
Series A	8.00
Series B	77.00
Series C	77.00
National Bank Scrip	107.50
National Bank Shares	215.00
Banco Constructor	231.00

The wool market is unchanged, and from what we have learned, it is yet impossible to form any opinion of the prospect of prices in the coming season. A few sales of wool have been made, as we said last week, about 80 cents under last year's price. The arrivals of sheepskins are not so heavy, and prices have slightly improved. There is a difference in last week's prices of about one per cent per kilo. Arrivals of hides are heavy, and the market is weak. The wheat market is a little flatter. Maize is much firmer. Export price of this article as high as \$2.15, and for consumption 2.10 to 2.15.

A contemporary says that in the partidos of Pergamino and Arrecifes meat for consumption is very scarce, \$4 mjn is asked for good capones, \$3.25 is freely offered and as freely refused.

Hay (alfalfa) can scarcely be obtained at any price.

The Provincial Railway at almost all the stations between Junin and San Nicolas is receiving large quantity of maize, which is now fetching a better figure, for large lots \$1.60 to 1.70 per 100 ks is paid.

There are many new chacras opened up all along the line and more flax and wheat than formerly is being saved.

We note the following auction sales of live stock in the Rural Fair in Mercedes:—

From cabaña Tatay 15 Rambouillet rams at \$36 to 130 each Messrs Dowse, Lowe, Rosseter, Moreno, Escudero and others.

From cabaña Medano Blanco two mestizo Oldenburg horses at 90 dollars each to Sr Oliver, one at 60 dollars and two at 155, two mules at 104 dollars.

From the cabaña Las Claras 5 Negrette rams at 25 dollars to 70 each.

From cabaña of Juan Molina 2 Negrette rams at 25 dollars and 28.

From cabaña Santa Maria 5 Rambouillet rams at 32 dollars each.

From cabaña San Fermin 50 mestizo Lincoln rams at dollars each.

Mr Parodi has sold his quinta in Almagro, measuring 4500 square varas, for the sum of 40,000 dollars mjn to Mr Demisole.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold 138,750 square varas of land in Rosario, joining Messrs Alvear, Irigoyen and Vasquez property, for the sum of 9 cents per square yard; buyer Engineer Firmat.

Deputy Bernardino Acosta has made two important sales of camp in the Province of Cordoba; one is of 57 leagues situated in Rio Seco at 10,000 dollars per league, and the other is of 60 leagues on the Rio Dulce. These camps will be crossed by the railway to Sunchales. The price of this camp is reserved, but it said will amount to about 800,000 dollars mjn.

General Roca, the Argentine Minister in St. Petersburg, has accepted a commission from the Provincial Bank to negotiate in Europe the bond for 22,000,000 ars given to the Bank by the National Government.

By a report of the Hypothecary Bank, it appears that the cedulas already issued, with charges for commission, amortization, etc., amount to \$41,151,565,012, and the Bank has in ready cash \$19,331,688 besides cash deposited in the National Bank \$872,325,850.

Messrs Jose V. Martinez and Co. have obtained from the Provincial Government a concession to run a new tramway line in La Plata.

Messrs. Urdaniz and Trejo announce the sale of three leagues of land in Olavarría, about 4 leagues from Rocha Station, for 75,000 nats; buyer, Juan Mahon, seller Jose M C Belgrano.

Tre 'Tribuna Nacional' received the following telegrams:

London.

Argentine loan of 1883 is quoted at 95 o/o, Hard Dollars do at 73, Uruguayan Unificada closed at 72 o/o. The colonial wools are sustained.

Bordeaux.

The sheepskin market is quiet and few sales, long wool skins are worth 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ fcs per 100 ks, maize from the River Plate is worth fcs 11 25 per 100 ks.

Havre.

The wool market is slack, Buenos Aires class Bonne a Belle is quoted at 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ fcs per kilo, horse hair at 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ fcs per 50 ks, maize at 11 25 per 100 kilos.

Antwerp.

Horse hair from Buenos Aires is quoted at 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo, prime, medium wool at 155 per kilo, beef tallow 90 fcs per 100 kilos.

Messrs. Benitez hermanos have just sold 4 leagues of land in Cordoba No. 25, letter C, for 9000 mjn per league, buyer, Governor Olmos, seller, F Marti. The lands adjoin those of Mataldi and Dugan.

Price of live stock on the 15th:—

Mestiza cattle, by the cut, 7.50 to 8 each. Criolla do, by the cut, 5.50 to 6.

Lincoln sheep, by the cut, 2.50 to 3. Mestiza do, general class, by the cut, 0.80 to 1.20.

Mestiza mares, by the cut, 3 to 3.50. Criolla do, by the cut, 2.50 to 3.

Bullocks for fattening, by the cut, 10 to 11.

Cows for do, by the cut, 8 to 10. Mares for saladeros by the cut, 5.

Wethers for matadero, by the cut, 2 to 2.50.

Mr Denis Austin has purchased 400 squares of land in the partido of San Pedro from Don Pedro Castro at 101 mjn per square.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

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

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo350 mls.
Corderitos	0.95 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos..	5.40
Horse hides	2.15
Cow hides	4.40
Maize white shelled....	2.65
Maize, yellow.....	2.00

ONCE.

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

Hides	
Cow hides	4.40 mjn
Horse hides	2.15
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.10
Calfskins	3.30
Sheepskins.	

Consumo.....	per kilo 2.90 mls.
Pelados per kilo	2.00 mls.
Corderitos	la do- cena
Wheat.	Per 100 kilos

Candeal with bag	5.55 mjn
Salado with bag	3.50
French	4.20
Coast with bag	4.38
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.68
Maize.	

Morocho with bag	2 20
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2 00
Yellow, with bag	2 10

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	134.20
Saturday	134.80
Monday	134.80
Tuesday	134.60
Wednesday	134.60

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Especiales 45 50 55 60 70	
Primer Parte 28 30 33 35 36	
Apartes generales 24 22 20 18	
Segundo parte 16 15 14 13	
Terneros 6 8 10 11	
Capones 1.50 2.25 3	
Cueros de vaca 3.50 4 4.50	
Id de novillo 5 5.50 6	
Matanza de vacas 546	
Id de terneros 70	

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in September:

24 Nord America from Genoa and Escalas	
24 Rio Negro from Havre	
25 Menos from Bordeaux	
25 Elbe from Southampton and Antwerp	
28 Theben from Pacific (at Montevideo)	
27 Ramoor 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:

24 Gironde for Bordeaux	
24 Hamburgo for Hamburg via Brazil	
25 Köln for Brazil, Vigo, Amberges and Bremen	
26 Theben for Hamburg and Bremen (via Montevideo)	
28 Ville de San Nicolas for Dun kirk	
30 John Elder for Rio and Liverpool (via Montevideo)	
30 Maurice et Reunion for Cete and Marselles	
30 Hellenes for Londres	

BIRTH

On September 11, at Baradero, the wife of Hubert O'Rourke, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS

On the 12th March, 1887, murdered by his guide while travelling in the Province of Cautin, Chile, South America, Henry Fryer Peters, sixth son of Edward and Jane Augusta Peters of Chelsea, London, late of Sydney and India.

On the 13th inst., at 162 Maipu, Thomas Coquet, widower, aged 74.

At Las Flores, from cancer, John Kain, native of the County Cork, Ireland. Deceased was a resident in this country for over 40 years, and was esteemed by all who knew him. R.P.P.



REQUIEM MASS

There will be a Requiem Mass in Mercedes on the 29th inst., for the repose of the soul of the late Mr Ed. Dillon of Navarro. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. s15a27

ALMACEN DE LA GERMANIA

P. F. LOB

101 - CALLE PERU - 103

TEA & COFFEE STORE

Coffee from Moha, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Bourbon, Youngs, Caracillo, and Brazil, roasted and ground every day. — Tea, Congou, Souchong, Sou-chong-Congou, No 27, and Caravan Tea, No 500. — A general supply of Comestibles and Liquors. — Speciality in Preserves, Hams, Cheese, etc. — Soucrout 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

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j0a20

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

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

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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

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77-DEFENSA-77

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LANDS FOR SALE WITH APPROVED TITLES

Apply to S. Ker Jordan

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MARCA REGISTRADA

COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

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

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

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

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

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151 - SAN MARTIN - 151

FOR SALE

2500 or 2700 good Rambouillet Shee p 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. stot

FOR SALE

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

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

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 emigrants. se 8—pm

Familia que no consume HESPERIDINA debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA si años de suite la prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Co.

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, extra patent charcoal iron. The barillas and machinery have been invented and manufactured by Thomas Lee, calle Balcarce 118, Cuenos 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

ANGLO-AMERICAN

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LOCKHART & NANNERY

A good assortment of Groceries at

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A speciality—try our Tea at \$0.75

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