

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 38

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887

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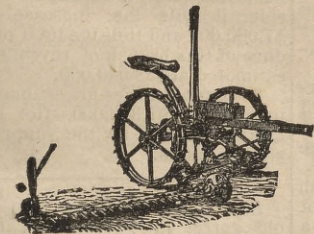
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TELEGRAMS

London.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' continues to attack Colonel Hallett, M.P., for immoral conduct with Miss Selwyn, and says that during his stay in the country he was turned out of the house in which he was living, and the owner of it telegraphed to Mrs. Hallett: 'Your husband is a villain and I have turned him out of my house.'

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Lord Mayor of Dublin condemning the violence of the police and the conduct of the Government in approving of their acts.

Colonel Hallett has stated that the scandal published about him will not induce him to resign.

The rise of the Nile has caused the loss of thousands of lives in Wady Halfa.

A letter from Stanley, dated June 23rd, says that as soon as fuel is procured the steamers will start, and there will be no probability of communicating with Europe for some months.

Half a regiment of Hussars, a detachment of artillery and a large police force have arrived at Mitchelstown. The magistrates prohibited public meetings.

The Imperial Prince of Germany is again suffering from the disease in his throat. Dr. Mackenzie has been requested to perform another operation.

On Monday there were in Messina 119 cases of cholera and 60 deaths; in Catania 10 cases and 9 deaths, in Palermo 6 cases and 2 deaths.

Field-Marshal Archduke John of Austria has been suspended from his rank in the army. No reason for this measure has been made public. It has caused much surprise as he is considered to be one of the best generals in the army.

Dublin.

The English Home Rule deputation was received yesterday by an enormous multitude. The Lord Mayor and many prominent citizens escorted them to the hotel. Speeches were made. Mr. Davitt said: 'No measures of coercion can arrest the triumphant march of the national movement. Balfour will find it easy to issue proclamations, but difficult to suppress the National League.'

There was a riot in Belfast and the mob destroyed a tavern and pelted the police with stones, but the police being reinforced succeeded in suppressing the disorder.

Mr. O'Brien has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having encouraged the people to defend their homes. He has appealed.

Cork.

Mr. W. O'Brien objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, because it was composed partly of foreigners and was not in conformity with the British

constitution. The Judge refused to allow him to raise a political discussion. He replied that he was one of the representatives chosen by the Irish people, and that he insisted upon his right to speak. The Court again ordered him to be silent.

New York.
The tightness in the money market causes some uneasiness.

A meeting of a new Dynamite Association was held last night under the auspices of the Sons of Ireland. Two hundred people were present. Mazcooff, a Russian Nihilist, and others made violent speeches. The object is to liberate Ireland by blowing up London and other English cities.

A Treasury circular was published this morning offering to buy 14 millions of 4 per cents. Immediately offers to sell were sent in. The fact that Government is willing to buy has calmed the uneasiness of the money market.

The steamer 'Indiana' from Naples, with 600 passengers, had four cases of cholera on board. There were eight deaths during the voyage. The sick passengers were sent to the Auburn sanitary hospital and the other passengers to the lazareto. The steamer will remain in the lower part of the bay until she has been cleaned and fumigated.

Orders have been given to the quarantine station at Cape Charles to stop and search every vessel from Italy. 60 qto of the cases in Naples are fatal.

News has arrived that the Spanish Governor of the Caroline Islands has been killed by the insurgents, who are now masters of Pinapi. Many wounded persons have taken refuge on board the Spanish pontoon. Two ships of war have been sent to restore order.

Paris.

The 'Temps' has published a telegram from Epinal stating that a lieutenant of dragoons, accompanied by a forest guard, was fired upon by some person who was invisible, while he was near the frontier. The guard was killed and the lieutenant's thigh was broken. The surgeon declares that the shot was fired from a military rifle. The leg will have to be amputated. It is thought here that the firing came from the Custom House guards.

While a lieutenant of dragoons was amusing himself with shooting on the French side of the German frontier, some Custom house guards fired on him and broke his leg. It is also stated that his orderly was killed, but this wants confirmation.

M. Rouvier says that the Princes will not be expelled unless an attempt be made to circulate the manifesto of the Count de Paris.

The following particulars have been received of the affair of Aron-sur-Plaine. Five sportsmen were out shooting and were walking along a road distant seven yards from the frontier line, when three shots were fired at them from a group of trees standing at about 80 yards from the German side of the line. The second shot killed the forest guard. The third wounded a pupil of the School of Cavalry. The German officials state that a soldier called Kauffmann, who was assisting the forest guards to prevent poaching, fired the shots. Kauffmann declared that he called out loudly three times before firing, and that he thought the sportsmen were on German territory. M. Rouvier sent a note to Berlin asking that an inquiry might be immediately instituted into the affair, and the German Ambassador in Paris has

expressed the regret of his Government at the unfortunate incident.

Madrid.
The Governor of the Philippine Islands reports that disturbances have been caused there by the conduct of the Protestant missionaries.

Berlin.

The relations between Germany and Russia have not improved.

The 'Colone Gazette' says that Germany has lost all faith in Russia as an ally.

It is not true that the Imperial Prince is again ill.

Viena.
It is said that Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky are quite agreed that Russia must not be allowed to occupy Bulgaria.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

RESISTENCIA

The troops of the 4th division have taken the offensive, after occupying strategic positions in the heart of the Chaco. Lieut. Campos Gutierrez attacked an Indian encampment west of Roca and killed 30 warriors and made many prisoners. Two soldiers were wounded, one with a ball and the other with an arrow. Lieut. Puidarrie, of the 9th regiment of infantry, fought another body of Indians, killing several and capturing others. Captain Meslin of the 6th regiment of cavalry has pursued the rebels of San Antonio for 60 leagues, until they had dispersed in all directions.

Major Racedo, with part of the 6th regiment of cavalry, has left Napalpi to surprise an encampment Encrucijada. Lieut-Colonel Mendez has marched from the same point for Monte de la Viruela, and despatched various parties to surprise the old camps of Rijas and Bartolo. Part of the 8th regiment of the line is operating in conjunction with Mendez and the remainder occupies Aguara, Napalpi, Salado and other points.

To-day a telegram was received by Colonel Sosa from General Donovan to get ready 60 more men who will embark in the 'Tenco' with their horses and will be landed at Ocampo, and this week the 11th regiment of infantry will make an attack upon Chilcas and other points. It is expected that by these operations the South Chaco will be entirely cleared of Indians.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, Aug. 26.

The Pope's third niece, Signorina Maria Pecci, is soon to be married to Count Moroni, a Noble Guard of His Holiness. A considerable part of the trousseau has been ordered in Paris, through a French lady who often winters in Rome. The Pope gives it, and also the dowry, which is not considerable—£4000. His Holiness has three nephews and three nieces. The eldest nephew is a country gentleman at the family seat of Carpineti. The second is a Noble Guard. The third married a South American lady of brilliant expectations. Two of the nieces are married to Italian noblemen of family and good fortune.

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sept. 29, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Political circles are busy brushing up their candidates for next Congress, and to the surprise of many who have been in the habit of watching men and things for some time past, Sleepy Hollow, that has for ever so long been the bull's-eye at which 'La Capital' has levelled its shafts, has resolved to heap coals of fire upon the venerable head of editor Lagos, by bringing him forward as the official, that is, the chosen candidate for the representation of this province in the Chamber of Deputies. I understand the price of this favour, since everything under the present regimen has its price, and place and honour are dealt out at so much per so much, is the silence of 'La Capital' whenever it might otherwise speak to the detriment of public men and public affairs. Of course this is a most unprincipled way of doing things, and it makes a scoff and a laughing-stock of all our vaunted institutions and free principles, but you must remember, Mr Editor, that this is a time in which principle is regarded as a myth, and institution is thought a more convenient name than chattel. We must not be too hard, however, on 'La Capital,' for when we come to look into the sources of the applause and vituperation that are daily dealt out through the Press, we are not long in discovering that it is not the only sinner in the 'buso,' and that it is not even the greatest among those who transgress by calling wrong right, and right wrong, out of respect for a consideration.

The Co-operative Stores Society has now been definitely organised, Mr Gordon being duly confirmed as manager of the same, and a thoroughly representative Committee of Management benignly appointed. All that is wanted now is a suitable house in which to establish the society's stores, which, I sincerely hope, may be speedily followed by many more in every department of trade. Things are getting so dear here that it is positively wonderful how people manage to live. There are many poor men striving to drag through life on 1.50 or 2.00 per day, and keep families on the same, who are positively worse off for food than the meanest beggar who goes from door to door gathering what may be thrown from the tables of the rich. Even families that heretofore have been in comfortable circumstances find themselves stinted in many ordinary articles of food, and it can all be traced to the Municipality and the outrageous way in which the retailers of food to the people are burdened and handicapped on every side by taxation. This Municipal greed, which I understand makes itself felt in your city as well as here, must be cut short soon, or it must be the source of many lamentable consequences that can result in

no good for the self-constituted oppressors of the people. This Municipal greed, which I understand makes itself felt in your city as well as here, must be cut short soon, or it must be the source of many lamentable consequences and of consequences that can result in no good. Feeling conscious, doubtless, that public opinion must have something to say regarding the past things have come to, the Municipality of Rosario has recently appointed an officer whose duty it is to wade through all the papers every morning, and to inform the Corporation of every mention, whether good or bad, that is made of its sayings and doings. I venture to say that the City Fathers will be regaled now and then with spicy paragraphs that will make their spacious ears tingle.

Great preparations are in progress for the due celebration of the Feast of our Lady of the Rosary, and even the Municipality has been induced to part with 200 mjn to add to the lustre of the same. What is wanted here, however, is a rousing Mission, or Catholic Congress to awaken the public interest in the interests of Christ's Church, and to show her enemies that she is not the dead thing they would fain represent her to be. What are the great religious orders doing that they do not send forth their members to tell the people of the precious gifts of faith and holiness and immortality that they are suffering to slip from their possession, and to awaken in them that zeal for religion and for the faith of their fathers that is one of their most glorious inheritances, and which has marked the brightest pages in their history? I hope I am not giving too much importance to human instrumentalities when I say that more of their action is necessary if the most precious privileges we enjoy and the faith we possess are to bear much fruit among us.

The Provincial Senate has begun its discussion on the law of 'patentes,' or licenses to work, and it is devoutly to be hoped that it will devote some attention to the dearth and almost famine under which we are labouring, and that it may do something efficacious to ease the situation.

A new hippodrome is to be formed in the northern part of Santa Fe, by Dr Nicolas Pombo, at a place united to the city by tramway.

Sr Ripamonti, of the Esperanza Colony, has received 50,000 mjn worth of agricultural machinery. He expects to get rid of it during the present season and to make at least 10,000 mjn in the operation.

The Rosario Christy Minstrels are organising an entertainment that is to take place early next month for the laudable purpose of walling in the new Protestant cemetery, which up to the present is only an unconsecrated piece of camp.

The price of flour is reported to have fallen at Coronda, where it is now quoted as follows: Cero brand, from the 'Molina Nacional,' 7.80; do, half cero, 6.50.

The Methodist Conference opened this week, when the licences of all the preachers were confirmed, and nine new ones were added to the list. A spacious hall was taken and discourses were delivered every evening during the conference. Last Sunday there were sermons in English, Spanish, German and Portuguese, and it is needless to say that whilst strong pleas were advanced in favour of revelation, of the Divinity of our Lord, the Immortality of the soul, and the importance of attending to religious things; Catholic sentiment and the faith that made Belgrano a great man, and prescribed the colours for the Argentine flag, taking them from the vestments of the Immaculate Queen of Heaven and of every Catholic heart, were treated as puerile fanaticism, unworthy of strong men, and untenable by the luminaries of the Argentine Congress. The names of President Juarez Celman and of Minister Wilde were invoked as witnesses against Catholic doctrine, though nothing was said of our worthy friends Dr Estrada and Goyena,

and that indifference that is the fruit not of Catholicism but of libertinism and agnosticism, and the numerous other isms imported to this country under the label of free thought was laid at the doors of the Catholic Church. As you said in your last, it is high time that we bestirred ourselves and let our light shine through the purity of our lives, and our steadfastness in the faith, so as to show the world that the piety of our noble women, of the mothers of Argentina, the Daughters of Mary, the lovers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, is reflected in the hearts and lives of thousands of men who are not afraid to be called fanatics, if fanaticism means the imitation of our Lord and of his patient, suffering mother, all the way from the manger to the Cross. You will kindly excuse me for dwelling at such length upon this matter, but I am convinced that we cannot afford to let standards be raised here and there and everywhere throughout the country, in opposition to the Church of God, without doing our part to show the people that we have nothing to change for, being already sealed to the service of Christ in the Holy Sacrament of Baptism; that there is no easy way of the Cross; no homeopathic system of religion that can take them to the skies,—

On flowery beds of ease,
Whilst others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas.

Advices from Cordoba announce the death of Sr Juarez's famous racer, and the consequent retirement of that gentleman from the turf. As Santos is said to be doing, Sr Juarez has already found the race-course an expensive place to dally on, and hence his resolution to retire whilst he can do so with grace and dignity.

Preparations are in progress in Santa Fe for the coming Municipal elections (sic) and already influences are at work, and wire-pulling has begun with the view of securing the official preferment, which here, alas! means the election of certain gentlemen who are not ashamed to enter office through such questionable instrumentalities.

The statue of the late General Paz will shortly be unveiled in Cordoba with all due solemnity. A choir of school children is being trained for the occasion, and the singing by them of the National Anthem is likely to be one of the most attractive features of the whole proceedings.

Cordoba was visited by a mild hurricane on the afternoon of the 23rd, when the blossoms were blown from thousands of trees and other damage of more or less importance was done.

The 'sierra' of Rio IV, is crowned with snow, and the probabilities are that we shall yet have another taste of sharp, cold weather. The Exhibition at Parana this year is likely to prove a great success. Numerous and very important exhibits have been sent from all the neighbouring Provinces and great interest is manifested everywhere in the undertaking. At the Santa Fe Exhibition which closed last week the 1st and 2nd prize medals for chemical preparations, medicines and specifics were awarded to Messrs. Day Brothers (Anglo-Argentines) and W. F. Paul, the only English chemist of Rosario. These gentlemen are to be congratulated on this occasion which reflects great credit upon their respective establishments.

The price of cattle is looking up very considerably, and the whole country is crying out against the absurdity not to say the sin of the Government paying money to people for sending meat out of the country whilst the people are actually suffering for the want of it themselves, and paying prices, when they can afford to do so, that are higher than those of London and Paris. I think the Press of the Republic is guilty of a great sin of omission in this matter, through not making its voice heard more effectually for the abolition of the causes that have brought about such a state of things. Here we are, wallowing in peace and with rather an overdose of administration, with resources and opportunities that might well be the envy of the

whole world, and yet our money is dishonoured by 30 or more per cent, food is up to famine prices, and the people are worse off in every respect than they used to be after one of the old-time revolutions that we are so proud now of having rendered almost impossible, except when, as in Tucuman, they are the work of the Central power.

Here, then, you have 'tela de que cortar,' and I can only hope that you may succeed in setting the example to your colleagues that they may unite with you, in spite of every personal or private interest of every kind, in calling for reform until you get it.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The following are the principal articles of the Civil Marriage Bill which has just been introduced into Congress:

PROJECT OF LAW.

The Civil Code is modified as regards cap. 1, sec. 2nd.

Marriage shall be valid unless some of the impediments exist as hereafter laid down.

Rights and obligations shall depend on the laws of the republic, no matter where the parties have been married.

The nuptial contract covers the property of both.

Change of domicile involves change of jurisdiction.

If a couple married here be divorced abroad, neither can marry again.

Any marriage of affinity or consanguinity is null, or if the husband be under 18 or the wife under 14 years; or if either have killed the previous husband or wife.

The law does not recognise betrothal.

Minors, even above marrying age, must get their parents' consent or that of the Judge.

Free consent is indispensable for valid marriage.

Marriage can be contracted by proxy.

Fraud, violence, or insanity makes a marriage null.

Persons intending a marriage must lodge a petition before the Justice of Peace of the bride's parish.

The documents must be sent to the nearest Judge.

No stamps or fees are to be charged, and no objection is to have force unless on the grounds already stated.

Any relation may oppose, and the opposition may continue till the marriage.

The opponents must express their name, age, etc.

They must either produce documents, or say where they are to be found.

If the intended husband or wife confess the impediment the Judge shall quash the whole business.

The impediments may be denounced by anybody.

In such case the Fiscal shall decide in three days.

Objections on minority can only come from the parents.

Parents need not give reasons for objecting, unless they be enjoying the child's property.

Guardians, however, must give reasons.

In such case a contagious disease or conviction for felony would be valid grounds.

The 'promises sponsi' may get married as they like, but it is no marriage unless registered.

They must simply go before the registrar.

Who will put down their names, ages, etc.

They may specify that they disapprove of any religious rite, and take one another freely according to law.

Then they get a certificate.

No marriage is recognised unless thus registered.

The Justice of the Peace may act in place of Registrar.

And send duplicate entry to nearest Judge.

If married by a clergyman either may compel the other to sign the registry.

Infidelity of husband does not justify that of wife, nor vice-versa.

If the husband abandon his house the wife may sue for alimony.

If there be no marriage settlement the husband administers all property, even his wife's.

If the wife abandon her home, the husband may refuse to support her; except her life be in danger.

The wife cannot sue or be sued, but through her husband.

Neither can she buy or sell without his permission.

Such permission is implied if she carry on a business.

The husband's permission is unnecessary if it be to sue him, or to make her will.

Third parties cannot object nullity of permission.

The wife may obtain license from a Judge to carry on business if her husband be mad or missing.

Creditors may also seize the wife's goods.

In case of divorce neither can marry again.

The right to seek divorce cannot be bargained away.

Mutual separation is no divorce.

Divorce may be obtained for adultery, cruelty, or infectious disease.

The Judge shall decide about alimony and the care of the children.

Any evidence is admissible except that of either party.

When divorced the parties may reside here or abroad, but cannot take the children without Judge's permission.

The wife may then start in any business.

During the suit for divorce the wife may embargo the husband's property, to be divided afterwards.

The pursuer may revoke deeds in favour of the respondent.

All children under five to remain with the mother. Over that age the judge shall decide what alimony he must give his wife.

In all cases the respondent is liable, male or female, for alimony.

If husband and wife come to live again together the law will suppose them reconciled.

Valid marriage is only dissolved by death.

Even persons married abroad cannot dissolve the tie in this republic.

No matter how long missing a husband or wife is not supposed to be dead until proved so.

No action for nullity of marriage can be undertaken if either of the parties be dead.

If the party was aware of the ground for nullity he or she cannot make it cause of action.

If the marriage was made by both in good faith its effects shall be legal until its nullity be declared, and the children shall be legitimate.

If there was good faith only on one side the fraud shall not prejudice the other nor the children.

The fraudulent person shall forfeit all rights and escape no obligations.

If the marriage was mutually in bad faith it is null, produces no effects, and the children are illegitimate.

Bad faith simply means, that both knew of the impediment on the day of their marriage.

The husband or wife entrapped may sue the other or a third party for damages.

A marriage may be annulled for fraud, violence or marrying the wrong person, or insanity.

The wife may sue for annulment within ten days.

Either may sue in case of insanity of the other.

Physical incapacity before marriage is also ground for suit of annulment.

The annulment of a marriage must be duly registered.

After annulment, or the death of her husband, a woman cannot marry for ten months, unless a child be born, after which she is free to marry. If she do marry before ten months she forfeits legacies.

When a woman marries again she must ask the judge to appoint a guardian for her previous children; in like manner a husband.

This law shall be interpolated in the Civil Code.

And come into force from 1st of January 1888.

THE BUDGET.

In Friday's session of the Chamber of Deputies Sr Tagle presented the Report of the Budget Committee on the budget of revenue and expenditure for 1888. He said that the current budget, as presented by the Committee, showed a surplus of \$ 3,000,000, but the chamber by largely increasing the expenditure converted it into a deficit of \$1,000,000, but this is only an apparent not a real deficit.

The E. P. fixes the expenditure of 1888 at \$48,494,555 and the estimate of Revenue is \$49,123,000. The existing budget fixed the expenses at \$47,017,000 and the revenue at \$46,000,000. The Budget Committee estimates the expenditure of 1888 at \$49,911,528 and the revenue at \$55,544,300, thus showing a surplus of \$5,572,772.

The Committee always fixes the revenue at less than it is likely to produce, because Congress always votes a larger expenditure than the Committee recommends, and through this wise manoeuvre (which of course deceives Congress), there is always an actual surplus, and the first half of this year produced \$2,000,000 more than the estimated revenue.

As regards the Revenue, the Committee proposes to increase some of the customs' duties. The duty on cigars and snuff is raised from 50 to 60 o/o, the duty on tobacco in general being 55 o/o. The duties on 'comestibles' have been raised from 25 to 30 o/o, except rice and farina, which are articles not produced in the country and are consumed by the poorer classes.

The duty on refined sugar has been raised, because it is not equitable that it should pay no more than unrefined sugar. The increase will be from 7 to 9 cents per kilo. We must remember also that the Nation has guaranteed a sugar refinery, which is about to be established and it is necessary to give it some protection in order that it may produce the profitable results expected from it.

The duty on common wine is raised from 6 to 8 cents per litre. Formerly it paid 45 o/o *ad valorem*, and the new duty will not amount to so much. Fine bottled wine now pays 22 cents per litre; it will be raised to 25 cents.

The export duties on all the products of cattle are suppressed. It would be desirable to abolish export duties altogether, but it would be imprudent to deprive the nation suddenly of a secure income.

The duty on storage, etc., paid by goods in deposit has been raised 20 o/o.

Houses of less value than \$4000 are exempted from direct tax.

The E. P. estimates the produce of import duties at \$35,550,000, but the Committee cannot accept these figures and raises the estimate to \$38,040,000. The first half of this year produced \$16,814,965 and the second half will be about the same, thus giving a total of \$33,629,931, but the estimate made in the budget was only \$30,000,000, the natural increase, arising from the progress of the country, is therefore 10 o/o and not 7 o/o as estimated by the E. P. and the actual average for 10 years has been 10 1/2 o/o. The Committee considers that the additional duties will produce \$2,000,000, but, to be on the safe side, it puts the increase at \$1,000,000 and thus the total produce of this branch of revenue is estimated at \$38,040,000.

The export duties are estimated to produce \$1,800,000 after the loss of \$400,000 by the suppression of duties.

A little grammar found in an old garret in Portsmouth, has illustrations of the rules as follows: The active, passive and neuter verbs are represented by the picture of a father whipping his little boy: the father is 'active', the boy is 'passive', and the mother, sitting by herself on a stool, looking on but doing nothing, is 'neuter.'

WIT AND HUMOR

The golden mean—A miser.
Key to poor house—Whiskey.
A shoplifter—A earthquake.
A coloured swell—A black eye.
The man who lends his influence rarely gets it back.
A man of grit—The grocer who sands his sugar.
Deeds done in the flesh—Those drawn on parchment.
Silence is golden—especially if your false teeth do not fit well.
An hour glass is made smallest in the middle. It shows the waist of time.
A coquette is like a war veteran—She goes through many engagements.
All men try to get the earth, but the earth gets them. This is not a joke; it is the grave truth.
The surest way for sweet girl graduates to get into print is to wear calico dresses on commencement day.
'Dream of eggs, sign of money', says the dream book. Perhaps that is the origin of the term 'shell out'.
There are lots of people who mix their religion with business, but forget to stir it up well. The business invariably rises to the top as a result.
Why is it dangerous to go out in spring-time? Because every flower carries a pistil, the grass has blades, the trees shoot, and the bulrush is out.
Mother—'How do you like Mr. de Snoodle?' Daughter—'Oh he's just lovely—such an educated man! I didn't understand half he was talking about.'
A 'jubilee drink' is being advertised in London. A 'jubilee coffin' had previously made its appearance. This was putting the effect before the cause.
An esteemed contemporary excitedly demands to know 'For whom was the earth made?' We think that question will have to be decided by arbitration. There are a great many claimants.
'Is your teacher grounded in the roots?' inquired old Heavyhead of his daughter, the other day. 'Of course not!' replied Miss Heavyhead spitefully; 'he's away up in the branches'.
Stranger (to boy in newspaper office)—'Is the publisher in?' Boy—'Yes, sir, but he's busy swearing to the circulation'. Stranger—'Well, is the editor in?' Boy—'Yes, sir, he's upstairs, swearing at the circulation'.
A little girl came home from church, greatly troubled over the bottomless pit. After a while she cheered up, saying, 'I didn't think of it before, but if the bottom of the pit is out I could get out on the other side, couldn't I?'
They were talking of a death, when one man asked, 'What were his last words?' 'He didn't say anything', was the reply. 'That's just like him', said the first man, with an approving nod. 'There was no gas about him. He was all business'.
The little folks have a wonderful gift of expression, even if their vocabulary is somewhat limited. Little Richy wasn't feeling very well, and his mother solicitously inquired what was the matter. 'I feel as if some of me was dead', was the expressive reply.
Reporter (interviewing rich man)—'You began life barefooted, and worked for a dollar a week, I believe?' 'No, sir, I didn't'. 'Well, that will have to go in, anyway. They all do it, and if we should make an exception in your case our readers would complain.'

In a Paris restaurant a gentleman and a snob are seated at the same table. The snob is just finishing his dinner, the gentleman just beginning. The snob lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his coffee. The gentleman rises and says in the politest tone:—'Excuse me, sir; will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?'

The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 957

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

TESTIMONIAL NO. 958

From ROBERT LOWRIE SANTA ROSA, AZUL
I have used your Glycerine Dip again this year and my sheep are in splendid condition.

SOLD IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 50 LBS. ALSO IN
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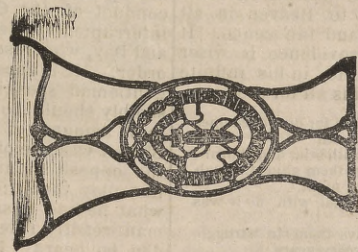
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To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

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The most efficacious and cheap-
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GARRAPATAS, MANQUERA,
etc., either in sheep or any
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74-CALLE PIEDAD-74

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

Special attention of the sheep breeders in the northern camps, whose flocks suffered severely from draught, is called to this splendid remedy, which not only cures effectually but makes the wool grow rapidly. See testimony at my office, from John Browne, Esq., La Chosa, Lujan, and other estancieros. j14814

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COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

ESTABLECIDA EN 1885

29 - PIEDAD - 29

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

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

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

RESERVAS, " - - - - - 265,708

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

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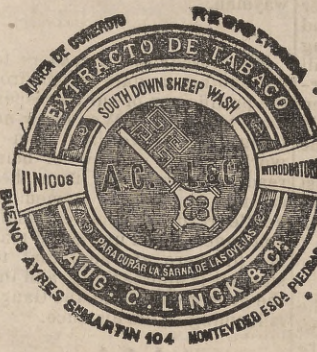
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SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy

approved and adopted by all sheep-

farmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold

water—one gallon to be mixed with

150 gallons of water

Sole Agents appointed by the

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AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

104 - SAN MARTIN - 104

TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 24 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



DE ÉXITO INDUDABLE Y PROBADO

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 informa el mayordomo de mi estancia

"San Juan": que los ciento cincuenta anima-

les 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

vase en nuestra estancia "Tatay" y ha probado

ser muy eficaz en las ovejas curadas por V.

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

encontrarse.

Su A. y S. S.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 21 de 1886.

Hemos usado el remedio del señor Mac

Neave para la manquera en las ovejas du-

rante los últimos meses. Estamos satis-

fechos con el remedio y lo reputamos el

mejor de cuantos hayamos usado.

MIGUEL DUGGAN Y HNO.

Cabaña del Molino, Estacion Ituzaingó (F. C. O.)

Noviembre 22 de 1886.

Sr. D. Patricio Mac Neave—Bs. Aires.

Muy señor mío:

Tengo el gusto de comunicar a Vd. que

las ovejas que Vd. curó en esta cabaña, con

su específico, de la terrible enfermedad del

vase, contagiosa, han sanado de una ma-

nera radical y que las nuevas enfermedades

curadas con la propiedad que Vd. nos enseñó,

siguen curándose en el acto sin atormentar-

las, como me ha sucedido antes. Veo

que es indispensable el prolijo método de

extraer con delicadeza toda la parte dañada

y hacer la menor sangre posible, como nos

ha enseñado Vd. para la cura instantánea y

sin causar dolor, puesto que el animal, por

grave que haya estado, se levanta y come

con gusto y no aparenta mas incomodidad

que la delicadeza al pisar hasta que se en-

durezca el vase.

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, ó en los puntos que se indican al pie de este prospecto.

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

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

DIRIGIRSE A LA AGENCIA CENTRAL EN BUENOS AIRES - 358 PIEDAD, BAZAR DU MENAGE, PIEDAD 358

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

LISTA DE LOS AGENTES DE ESTE REMEDIO

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia Alsina 78.
Gregorio Villafañe Rivadavia 301 1/2 a 305 1/2
Sanchez y Moreno San Martin 51
Perez, Serra, Girault y Cia Riadavia 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

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, & C.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the only

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Having returned from Europe, has resumed his practice at 211 calle Alsina. Consulting hour 1 to 2 a16s16

TOBACCO FOR CURING SHEEP

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

C. S. BOWERS & CO.
275—CALLE CANGALLO—277

EL PASTOR OF P. AMARATONE

First Prize and Silver Medal at Mercedes Exhibition 1887

An infallible remedy for the cure of foot-rot in sheep; specially useful for sheep kept in the open camp.

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

Sole Agents in Buenos Aires

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Saint Jure—A Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of our Lord Jesus Christ, 3 vols.	\$10 00
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Forster—Heralds of the Cross ..	2 00
Fitzpatrick—Life of Father Thomas Burke, 2 volumes ..	12 50
Hay—The Sincere Christian ..	0 75
O'Hart—Irish Pedigrees, or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, 2 vols.	2 75

We are now preparing orders for the coming year'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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TERMS.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887

The one-story houses of the city are fast disappearing, like old clothes and old fashions, and new houses of two or three stories, with capacious cellars, are being erected in their place. The 'almaceneros' who kept the ancient tenements are getting notice to quit, and many have their chances of making a rapid fortune ruined by being obliged to remove to less popular quarters. If it is true to say there is no wind that does not favour somebody, it is no less true that there is no wind that does not blow evil to somebody. Barring this consideration, the progressive movement now going on will be of great advantage. It will improve the appearance of our streets, and will vastly enlarge the extent of house accommodation.

We have heard several gentlemen in this city, who have had friends lately deceased, speak in terms of the highest praise of the funeral arrangements of Mr Deck of the Calle Lavalle. Mr Deck is very punctual in his engagements, and his charges are very moderate compared with other similar establishments, and though we hope it will be long before any of our friends will have occasion to require his services (professionally), yet when the time comes, as it inevitably will come, to shuffle off the mortal coil and plume themselves in immortality, Mr Deck is just the man to take charge of their earthly remains and gather them to their ancestors.

If it is true, as Sr Leyros the chemist assures us, that the gin imported into this country are and many other liquors made made from old rags, then we shall soon be the most ragged people in the world. We shall wear rags on the outside, for it is impossible to buy a suit of clothes with the current prices running so high, and we will console ourselves in our affliction by taking a quantity of the fluid 'trapos' inside. Can it be possible that the shiploads of rags which we sometimes send to Europe are returned to us in the form of Royal Hollands? Verily there is nothing new under the sun. We wear our clothes first and then drink them. What a beautiful rotation in the course of nature!

After this we are not at all surprised at Carlyle's veneration for old clothes. The sage of Chelsea evidently had in his mind's eye, or, better still, in his hand, a glass of Scotch toddy, when he wrote the following sympathetic effusion:

"Often, while I sojourned in that monstrous tuberosity of Civilised Life, the Capital of England; and meditated, and questioned Destiny, under that ink-sea of vapour, black, thick, and multifarious as Spartan broth; and was one lone soul amid those grinding millions;—often have I turned into their Old-Clothes Market to worship. With awe-struck heart I walk through that Monmouth Street, with its empty Suits, as through a Sanhedrim of stainless Ghosts. Silent are they, but expressive in their silence: the past witnesses and instruments of Woe and Joy, of Passions, Virtues, Crimes, and all the fathomless tumult of Good and Evil in 'the Prison men call Life.' Friends! trust not the heart of that man for whom Old Clothes are not venerable."

After the Supreme Court had been some ten days begging of the law-adviser Dr Costa to enlighten them in regard to the legality of Sr Sojo's imprisonment, and after that distinguished jurisconsult had brought forward whole volumes of authorities to prove that they had full jurisdiction in the matter, the majority of the Court came to the conclusion that they had not

jurisdiction. It is the case of 'lucus a non lucendo.' If Dr Costa had declared that they had not jurisdiction they probably would have decided the other way. What a contradiction is man and especially a judicial man—when influenced by politics or prejudices! The majority of the Supreme Court consisted of Drs Frias, Victorica and Zavalia. The minority were Drs Ibarzurre and Latorre. Sojo's case will be laid before the Federal Judges, but, as we say in Irish, 'Fahn an capul bas fadh a bhain an fear a fas.' 'The horse dies while the grass is growing.' Meantime poor Sojo consoles himself in his prison cell by caricaturing his enemies, as if the light shaft of ridicule could resist the sledge-hammer of brute force.

Later reports say that Sojo has been released by order of the federal judge, and he has signified his release by another blasphemous caricature. He comes riding on a rocinate, and there is an inscription parodying the Sacred Scripture, 'Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the independent Press.' We are not so sure, after all, but it would be better for the Galleguito to have remained in prison, and that Mansilla was doing him a friendly act by sending him there. The blasphemer is no more fit to live among Christians than a highwayman.

We present to our readers today another sanitary sermon from the prolific pen of our correspondent 'M. J. K.' We know nothing more worthy, from a worldly point of view of being read and practised, than these sanitary sermons. Remember, gentle readers, and especially you ungentle and unwashed readers (if there are any) that the summer is approaching and that the grim goblin from the Ganges is looming in the distance.

The lotteries are evidently doomed to destruction. The agents have been hunted into and out of their robber dens in this city. Forged 'extractos' have been seized and thrown into basura carts, and one of the boss swindlers has been held to bail for his good behaviour. In Paraguay another blow has been struck at the confraternity, and in Montevideo one of the agents has laid violent hands on himself. It is to be hoped that the others will do the same, or, better still, that they will turn over a new leaf—not a lottery leaf—and cease their immoral traffic.

The latest development of the artificial famine created in this city is the formation of a company in Montevideo to supply us with meat at cheaper rates than it is now sold in Buenos Aires. We wish some enterprising merchant in Dublin or Cork would send us out a few ship loads of their excellent mutton and corned beef. Does not every vessel leaving the port carry a large quantity of gold in specie to Europe while others are bringing about the same sums to Buenos Aires? Why should not the same occur with beef and mutton which are now almost as scarce as gold? People often talk of carrying coals to Newcastle as an absurdity, but to our Newcastle the imported article may not only be brought with safety but may be sold at a splendid profit.

The 'Standard' has fallen into the habit of substituting Dr Tanner's name for a certain objectionable adjective suggestive of fire and brimstone. It is rather hard on our countrymen, dear colleague; Dr Tanner is a plucky, manly young fellow, and his name deserves to be respected. If a name is wanted to fill up a gap, why not take that of the 'condenado tonto' Long, M.P., who was the real cause of the inexpressible scene in the lobby of the House of Commons, which now has become historic?

Fiat experimentum in nomine vili.

We are happy to welcome the Hon. Mr Hanna, United States Minister, on his return from his own country. During his stay in North America, one of his sons, who had been for a long time in a state of ill health died, and Mr Hanna had the melancholy consolation to bid him a last adieu before going to a better world, and to consign his remains to their mother earth. We deeply sympathise with Mr Hanna and on the loss they have suffered.

The hand of death has been laid heavily on our Irish community this week, and his insatiable maw has spared neither young nor old. Mrs Kenny of Navarro is deeply lamented by hundreds of relatives in the republic, as well as by the poor, for whom she ever had a heart full of compassion. She was buried in the Mercedes Cemetery last Sunday, and her funeral was one of the largest ever seen in that town. Mrs Hugh Kelly of San Antonio has been suddenly snatched away from her husband and family, and their home is now dark and sorrowful. Mr John Ham of Lujan was a young man of gentle manners and great worth, on whom every prospect smiled, and Mr and Mrs O'Rourke of Baradero have lost their little infant—taken to Heaven in all its loveliness and innocence. It is said, but Providence is wiser than we, and He, in his infinite wisdom, ordains all for the best.

Would we choose for our loved ones the rugged path
All tangled with briar and thorn?
Would we leave them alone through the gloomy night,
And rejoice that with us it was morn?
Would we leave them to struggle through weary years,
With bitter care and strife,
Or would we say God has done well
To give them Eternal Life?
And leave to us the heavy cross
And the dregs in the cup to drain?
'Tis well that the choice is not ours to make,
Heaven's joy or earthly pain;
'Tis well that ours is a passive part,
That they also serve who wait,
With a patient, hopeful faith like thine,
For the opening of life's gate.
And waiting still, from lips Divine
Come these words to comfort thee,
'Blessed are the pure of heart,
For they God's face shall see.'

THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of this Society assembled in unusually large numbers on Wednesday evening, in a large saloon in the Calle Esmeralda, to hear the annual report of the Committee and to discuss a motion of censure on them, of which notice had been given by Mr Fred Stearn. There were about 200 members present. The chair was taken at 7.30 p.m. by the vice-president, Mr Duncan Munro. The minutes of the previous yearly meeting having been read, Mr Stearn objected to their being approved of, because no mention was made of a protest against the ruling of the chairman, Dr Mackern, when he decided that a vote in favour of card-playing should have a majority of two-thirds of a general meeting. The meeting, however, confirmed the minutes. Mr Shephard proposed that in view of the important matters to be discussed, and that the meeting might have perfect liberty to act, the standing orders be suspended and precedence given to procedure. Mr Turner argued that there was no necessity to change the usual order, as the opponents of the committee could in due time give expression to their opinions, and there was no danger that they would be 'sat upon.' Mr Day proposed that the report of the committee be read. This motion was supported in eloquent terms by Dr Hiron, who said that while other matters were being discussed the votes might be counted. Messrs Hutton and Bladen maintained that it would not be in any way derogatory to the dignity of the meeting to suspend the usual order. Some sharp Parliamentary sparring then took place between Messrs Hutton and Day in which both gentlemen proved themselves able caustics. It was

finally put to the vote, and carried by a large majority, that the report be read. Mr Hutchison moved the adoption of the report, and, referring to the ruling of the previous chairman, against which a protest had been made, he said that the bye-laws cannot be altered by a simple majority, because it would be equivalent to the addition of a new law, which was contrary to the constitution. This question was discussed at great length by Messrs Hutton and Day. The Rev. Mr Spilsbury argued that the Literary Society was an intellectual society, and that card-playing, which many considered sinful, could not be regarded as an intellectual amusement. Why, therefore, introduce into the society an amusement which may become objectionable, and which any one can have at home if he desires it. Mr Bladen said the question was not one of whether cards should be played or not, but whether the Committee were justified in refusing to call a meeting when requested to do so. Mr Day said the whole question hinged on card-playing, and defied any one to mention a single society of the same sort in England where card playing was allowed. Mr Boisot made an eloquent speech in favour of free discussion and harmonious union. Mr Bladen having continued to discuss the conduct of the Committee was interrupted by Messrs Hutchison and Day, who rose to a point of order. Mr Dinneen said that any gentleman speaking in that assembly should be allowed a certain amount of latitude. Mr Bladen was one of the leaders of the opposition, and it was only fair play that they should hear what he had to say. The Chairman readily ruled that Mr Bladen be heard. Dr Hiron, referring to the bye-laws, said they were of the same category as the statute laws, and no change could be made in them but by a majority of two-thirds. Mr D. W. Lowe said he was against card-playing, but that was not the question. Rule 3 gives power to the Committee to hold lectures, entertainments, etc. The Committee might, by a majority of one, introduce card-playing, therefore, 'a fortiori,' the general meeting which appointed the Committee could do the same. The motion in favour of adopting the report was carried by an enormous majority. The Chairman then read the resolution of Mr Stearn, censuring the Committee. Mr Lowe proposed as a substitute for that rule that a committee be appointed to reform rule 16. In view of this motion, Mr Stearn begged to withdraw the motion of censure. Mr Hutchison proposed that the withdrawal be not allowed, and that the meeting should express its disapproval of the vote of censure by a crushing majority. Mr Lowe proposed that the paper containing the motion be placed on the table. This gave rise to a long discussion. Mr Dinneen suggested that as there was a motion of confidence in the Committee before the meeting, the vote of confidence be put, and the other motions be withdrawn. If it were carried it would be equivalent to a condemnation of the motion for censure. This was done, and the great majority of the meeting were in favour of the vote of confidence. It was then proposed that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a set of rules which are to be presented for approval to a general meeting at the earliest opportunity.

The following was the result of the voting for officers: President, Martin L. Munro, 126; Vice-President, A. Cooper, M.D., 125; Committee, David Hogg 148, F. E. Thicke 129, A. P. Seedorff 135, H. Leech 136, W. E. Hunter 140.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL

The marriage bill now before Congress is a strange jumble of incongruous and contradictory tenets. Whilst advocating the right of individual citizens to matrimonial union, according to a free and easy system, and

perhaps adapting itself to the convenience of a few, it glaringly violates the laws of conscience, and imposes an intolerable yoke on the many who believe that matrimony is a sacrament instituted by God, over which the State has no more right to exercise jurisdiction than it has to prescribe the forms in which the sacrifice of Mass should be offered up, or to appoint lay officials to perform any other ceremony of religion. The remarkable fact in connection with this bill is the way in which it mixes up paganism with Christianity. Whilst stealing from the Church many of its doctrines in reference to divorce and the impediments of marriage, it audaciously pronounces its flat on the validity of the nuptial contract, and declares all marriages null and void which have not been registered at the sanculum of the public official appointed *ad hoc*. This is not done in England or the United States, or in any country in which freedom is properly understood or appreciated. The very most that should be required for State purposes is the due registration of the marriage contract. All beyond that is sheer despotism—the latest development of that infamous tyranny which makes the governing power the ruler of the soul as well as the body of the subject. The validity of all other contracts is acknowledged without any restriction by the consent of the interested parties. Marriage, the most solemn of all human engagements, the sacred character of which is so frequently referred to in Holy Writ, is the only one which the State claims a right to nullify. And for what reason? Simply because there may be one in a hundred in the entire Republic who does not care to have his marriage blessed by the clergyman. Over 95 per cent of the inhabitants of the country are Catholics, and they, of course, even though they may go before the civil authorities cannot regard such a performance as any ratification of the marriage tie. And of the other five per cent, the majority are Protestants of some denomination, who have just as strong an objection to the official form of marriage. Congress is therefore legislating, not for the nation, nor for any considerable section of the nation, but for a miserable atheistic remnant, and in order to satisfy maudlin thirst for fame of a Government which does not believe in God or Revelation.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Sept. 28.

A priest is to be prosecuted for celebrating a marriage *in extremis* without a previous civil marriage.

A medical society has been formed to study the climatic conditions of this country and to advise as to the hygienic measures which ought to be adopted to prevent epidemics.

Sra. Valentina Gomez, the wife of Colonel Latorre, is dead, and it is believed that Latorre will be permitted to come here to attend the funeral on condition that he leaves again immediately afterwards.

Gerardo Taborda, the oldest Oriental typographer, is also dead. He was formerly 'regente' of the 'Telegrafo Maritimo.'

A telegram has been received from London announcing that the loan of \$20,000,000 has been placed.

The passengers of the Sirio have been submitted to seven days' quarantine.

National Bank shares have fallen 4 o/o.

Colonel Latorre has embarked with his family in the Saturno.

The Eastern Railway Company will open the line to Minas on January 1.

The sale of Santos's horses has commenced and they are fetching high prices. On October 1st the National Bank will issue notes of less than a dollar.

An Antwerp house has contracted with Sr. Alvarez for one million pounds of preserved meat and forty thousand pounds of Liebig's extract.

A NEW BRANCH OF INDUSTRY

Amongst the numerous petitions for special privileges now before Congress that of Sr Antonio del C. Leyros, a chemist of this city, is worthy of particular attention from a scientific as well as from a humanitarian point of view. Sr Leyros proposes to extract from a plant called cotufa alcohol similar in its properties to the spirit of wine, and he asks an exclusive privilege for the application of his peculiar process of extraction which has been hitherto unknown in this country. Cotufa is, we believe, the same as the plant known in Europe as Jerusalem artichoke, and Sr Leyros seems to think that the soil and climate of this country are admirably adapted for the produce of the plant. Some specimens of the alcohol derived from this plant have been analysed by Dr Arata, the city analyst, and the result was most satisfactory, a specimen of the second distillation giving 60.26 per cent of alcohol, and one of the fifth distillation 86.42 per cent. The advantage of using this alcohol in preference to others, according to Sr Leyros, would be enormous, for cotufa alcohol contains ether, which is wanting in most manufactured alcohols except spirits of wine. He brings forward some curious statistics to prove his theories. The consumption of alcohol is increasing in a most alarming manner. France, that in 1850 consumed only 185,000 hectolitres, now consumes 2,000,000, and the greater portion of this is derived from corn, beet, potatoes, etc. This species of alcohol is exceedingly poisonous, and the smallest quantity thereof is injurious to the human body. When partaken of for some length of time, it inevitably brings on affections of the liver, madness, imbecility, epilepsy, scrofula, convulsions and other diseases. The greater part of the intoxicating liquors dealt out today to the public are simply slow poisons. In the Argentine Republic about 200,000 hectolitres of alcohol are annually consumed. Nine parts out of ten of imported gin, brandy, etc., are made from potatoes, vegetable residue found in kitchens and even from old rags! By the 'Anne Industrielle' of Paris it appears that in France at present the most delicate liquors and champagne wines, which are sold at enormous prices, contain about one-fourth of vinous substance and the remainder of other analogous substances, 'alcoholes, de indstria.' Germany is also using and exporting thousands of barrels of spurious imitations. The native alcohol of this country is nearly all made from maize and caña molasses which are less injurious than the others. They all, however, contain poisonous properties, and are exceedingly injurious when taken into the system.

Sr Leyros argues apparently with truth and justice that alcohol derived from cotufa being of a more salutary nature, it should be the duty of Government to encourage this new branch of industry, which would contribute to the public health as well as native prosperity.

The Power of Inspiration.—No man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart and brain which created all things new; which was the dawn in him of music, poetry and art; which made the face of nature radiant with purple light, the morning and the night varied enchantments, when a single tone of one voice could make the heart beat, and the most trivial circumstance associated with one form is put in the amber of memory; when he became all eye when one was present and all memory when one was gone.

The Value of a Good Heart.—So again is the story told, the lesson taught, the sermon preached, that not the coolest head the most profound knowledge, the most cultured intellect, leave such an impress on the world, as the wide-reaching pulsations of a large and humane heart.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 27.

Mr. Chamberlain made a thoroughly dishonest speech at a Birmingham Radical garden party Saturday. His way of disagreeing with the Government policy in proclaiming the National League is far more disgusting coming from him than an honest expression of approval of their conduct. His chief cause for disagreement, indeed, appears to be that he has more brains than the Government, and that he sees clearly that the proclamation of last week will only hasten the downfall of landlordism and Castle rule. Mr. Chamberlain expresses little anxiety for the welfare of Ireland. His idea is that the ordinary clauses of the Crimes Act would be the proper card to play in Ireland. With these National Leaguers might be struck down like ninepins, and English public opinion would hear little about it. But everyone will hear about the suppression of the National League. The initial proclamation of Saturday has already been noised abroad and if it is followed by a more practical step the occurrence will come with a mighty crash upon the sense of Great Britain. There is no crime, as Mr. Chamberlain admits; there are no outrages; there is peace everywhere, he is forced to acknowledge, except in the bosom of landlordism. Under these circumstances he informs us rather obligingly that the course adopted is a mistaken policy.

It is stated that Mr. Sexton, M. P., intends inaugurating his year of office as Lord Mayor of Dublin by inviting Mr. Gladstone to attend a banquet to be given in his honour at the Mansion House.

It deserves public mention, lest it might escape public notice otherwise, as it seemed very likely to do, that the Land Bill of the House of Lords, amended by the House of Lords, and re-amended by her Majesty's Government, has received the Royal assent and is now the law of the land. Singular to say, no bonfires blazed up when the act was done—not even on the turf-banks where princely souls like Colonel King-Harman lord it.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' thinks that the plain duty of the Liberal leaders now is to force a dissolution at once by obstructing Supply. It says—'The situation calls aloud not for remonstrance, but for determined revolt—not, of course, in the field, but in the House, by all the weapons which the Constitution places in our grasp. In other words, it is now the duty of the whole Liberal party to oppose to the last verge of obstruction possible in politics all voting of Supply and the transaction of any Government business whatever in order to force the Government to appeal to the country. This is the only safe—the only constitutional course. Mr. Gladstone must come up from Hawarden. Mr. Morley must hurry back from Switzerland. The Liberal rank and file must be recalled from the Moors and from the Alps to begin a campaign of obstruction 'sans phrases' directed to the distinct and definite end of forcing the Government to appeal to the constituencies. To shrink from this extreme course is to fail to rise to the height of the occasion, and to betray the trust which the people have confided to our care.'

'At the present time,' Mr. Chamberlain informed his guests at the garden party in Birmingham, 'Ireland is more free from serious crime and outrage than she has been for years past.' We devoutly wish that Mr. Chamberlain even for once spoke true. But it is not so. Agrarian outrage, that most cowardly and brutal form of outrage which is known as eviction, is still in full swing. It never was more rife in Ireland. True, it is a form of outrage committed under the patronage of the law and with the sanction and the encouragement of the Government. But what of that? Brutality is none the less brutal because it is legal. Dishonesty cannot be sanctified by statute. On the confession of the Government

itself eviction at the present crisis is robbery with violence. Even while they are ostensibly preparing handcuffs for the robbers they are helping the robbery. The Government on their own showing have passed an Act of Parliament to stop evictions, while the Executive continue to place their entire powers—horse, foot, and artillery—at the humble service of the evictor.

Mr. Timothy O'Leary, of Probus near Millstreet, is evidently not a man to be trifled with. Mr. O'Leary was marked out for eviction, but notwithstanding the Coercion Act and the statement of Mr. Erwin, R. M., that it was impossible to prevent the extension of legal decrees, he seems to have taken it into his head that he would not be evicted. He provided himself with a quantity of tar, some mops, and a few considerably sized stones, and with this ammunition he waged war upon eighteen policemen and five bailiffs during six hours. At the end of this period the law, very much tarred and feathered, retired. Immediately the neighbors gathered, and repaired such portions of the defences as had yielded to the assault. Mr. O'Leary has our most sincere congratulations, and we hope he will long continue to enjoy his home, for he has earned its possession by having the courage to fight for it.

The conduct of the Government with reference to the National League continues to cause widespread indignation throughout England. The immediate effect of it has been that a large body of Liberal members have joined the ranks of the National League; and a circular has been issued to the entire party calling a meeting to decide upon united action in affording moral support to Irish Nationalists in their legal and constitutional efforts for reform. Already individual members of the party have shown their practical sympathy with the people.

His Holiness Leo XIII. having learned from Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, that the Government of New South Wales had offered land to the extent of 300,000 acres to any missionaries who would undertake the civilization of the natives in the colony, instructed the Propaganda to supply the missionaries. It is stated that the Propaganda is in correspondence with the Irish episcopate with a view to engage the Irish monks of Mountmellary to undertake the mission.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

The balance-sheet is published for the year ending June 30th, 1887, the number of orphans at that date being 110, or three less than in June, 1886. During the year there was not a single death; 14 went to service and 20 returned to their families, in place of whom 31 new applicants were admitted.

The receipts and expenditure in the year ending June, 1887 were—

Receipts	\$ 9,803
Expenditure	12,241
Deficit	2,438

There was, moreover, a deficit of \$591 from the previous year. The expenses for the past 12 months were—

	Per orphan.
Food	\$ 8,070 71.40
Clothing, etc.	1,734 15.35
Carpenters, etc.	1,466 13.00
Fuel, medicine etc.	971 8.60
Total	12,241 108.35

The report before us shows that the friends of the Orphanage are only 513 in number, viz.: 17 subscribing \$100 or more, 26 " from \$50 to \$100, 470 " sums under \$50. It is worthy of observation that the deficit for the year just expired would have been about 4000 m/n but for the Jubilee donations, on account of Pope Leo's Jubilee, amounting to 1200 m/n, and a donation of 230 m/n from Mr. Coghlan.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN HAM.

The sad intelligence was communicated on Sunday evening that Mr John Ham, a young man in the very bloom of life, had died at his estancia in Lujan, and the news created a most profound impression of grief among his many friends and relatives in the city, as well as in the camp, where the Ham family have been long known as among the most esteemed and honoured of the Irish-Porteno community. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday was attended by a large concourse of people. A special train, with several carriages full of passengers, left the city on Tuesday morning. They were met by many other mourners at Lujan, and breakfast was prepared for over 300 persons, by Sr Aneceto, Bofre in the Hotel de la Paz. Early mass was said for the repose of the soul of the deceased at Mr Browne's chapel in La Chozza by Rev. Father George, after which the very large funeral proceeded to the Lujan Cemetery where the usual ceremonies of religion being performed, and the prayers and suffrages of the many fellow-Christians being offered up, the remains of Mr John Ham were deposited in the family vault. Peace be to his soul, and may the Healer of all Sorrows console his relatives and friends in their affliction.

GENERAL ITEMS

We have received a telegram announcing that a high mass will be chanted in Salto on some day in October, for the repose of the soul of the late Thos. Geoghegan. As the telegram was written in English, the date was somewhat bungled, but as well as we can judge, it appears to be Monday the third, at 10.30 a.m. When telegrams are sent to our office, it is better to write them in Spanish.

From the 1st January next, newspapers addressed to any part of the Republic will be charged half a cent postage for every 50 grammes.

Congress has ordered the publication of the works of Dr Alberoi and Dr Bilbao, and Dr Reynal O'Connor will receive \$10,000 for superintending their publication.

Arrangements are being made with Lacroze and Co. for a special tramway service in connection with the trains leaving the Once station.

The Municipality of Asuncion calls for tenders to illumine that city by electricity.

Latorre's wife died last week, and the ex-dictator was allowed to visit Montevideo to be present at her funeral.

Messrs Coquetaux, Bealy and Company have applied to Congress for permission to construct a Metropolitan railway, with a Government guarantee of five per cent, and a right of expropriating such private property as may be required. The capital invested to be about 18 millions gold, and the line to be finished in three years. If permission be given, the company will build bridges for their line over the moles, the streets in the vicinity of the Parque 3 de Febrero, and over those of the Puerto Madero.

The latest Chilean papers to hand contain reports of the discovery of a new mine of gold in Chañaral, province of Copiapo. The mine, called La Patagonia, is extremely rich. A thousand ounces of gold were extracted from a space of 60 centimetres. Some ores of mineral value have been found there. Very satisfactory reports of other neighbouring mines had also arrived, and caravans were arriving from all directions.

The Government have ordered the removal of the wooden houses at Maldonado to Martin Garcia where they are at once to be erected and furnished with beds and every necessary. This we suppose is being done in expectation of approaching evil. Forewarned, forearmed.

San Luis and Co. doba produce strong alcoholic wines, good for mixing purposes. Men doza produces rich Bordeaux wines. This province has now over 24,000 acres under vines. The cost per acre at the end of the 4th year, when the production begins, is 950 dollars, and the annual expenses after that 186 dollars. The yield per acre, well-laid out and planted, amounts to 409 dollars per annum net, which is very nearly 50 per cent on the capital. A vine may thrive over 100 years.

The Chamber of Deputies granted a monthly subvention of \$600 to D. Jose Arancibia Rubio for the support of a school of telegraphy. He is to educate 30 pupils gratuitously, and the school is to be under the superintendence of the Post Office. The Chamber authorized the purchase of the 29 pictures painted by Sr. Candido Lopez and illustrating the Paraguayan War.

A most audacious attempt was recently made in this city to rob Don Juan R. Franzoli of the sum of \$12,000. He was called into court by a judicial employee named Villalcho, and when there, was asked to sign a document which he was given to understand referred to a law-suit he had with one of his tenants. A few days afterwards he was informed that a pagare for \$12,000 which he had signed in favour of a person named Langone, an attorney, had been protested. Commissary Ottamendi took the affair in hand, and so well did he act investigating the particulars of the swindle, that Villalcho himself gave evidence against Langone and he was placed under arrest. When Franzoli heard of the result of the investigation he wept with joy.

In the races of the National Hippodrome on Sunday some very disagreeable hitches occurred, and there seemed to be a want of proper preparation. The prize 'Vanguardia' was won by Colera, who gained a great advantage at the start, which advantage he kept to the end. Munster second, Colibri third. The 'Primavera' prize (3000 m/n) was carried off by Stud Luis Chico's Angelus after a hot contest with Pasha. Also ran Recuerdo, El Uruguay, Banksia, Idalia, Diabolo, Vangnardia and Moonson. The 'Resistencia' prize was won by Stud Luis Chico's Portenito. The 'Alvear' prize was also a walk over for El Amigo, and the 'Rapidez' stakes were won by Mr Casey's Coronel. The races concluded with a trotting match. Mylord was refused by the Committee on constitutional grounds. The race was won by Independiente.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Cordoba on the 23rd inst. The surrounding sierras were all white.

Diphtheria has assumed most alarming proportions in San Jose de Flores; in a single conventillo there have been eight fatal cases.

The Italian residents of the city had another public manifestation on Sunday. They played ball and music at the Plaza Euskara, and a number of Italian girls performed some military evolutions.

The Sack-'em-ups' are now causing much alarm in the city, and it is noted that several tombs in the Recoleta have recently been rifled.

The Municipal Intendant has been authorized to acquire 8 or 10 hectares of land, at a distance of 6,500 metros from Plaza Lorea for the purpose of constructing there a permanent 'Casa de Asilamiento'; also to apply to Congress for a law for expropriating land for enlarging the Central Market; also to create an office for inspection of markets, 'tambos' and other establishments for the sale of food.

Messrs Noguez and Co. have got a concession to construct a new line of railway from Belgrano to the Tigre.

Several Indian deserters turned up at Ramallo and San Pedro. They were pursued by the police, and some of the poor fellows were shot.

The Nord America has brought 1000 Italian and French immigrants to this port.

The report of cholera having appeared in one of the upper provinces has been contradicted.

A concession was granted to Messrs Fumiere and De Jaer for a steam tramway from Barranqueras in the South Chaco, through Resistencia, to Juarez Colony.

It is said that the Central Argentine Company have proposed to buy the Central Northern line of railway.

Sr Sojo, editor of 'Don Quijote,' has been released by order of the Federal Judge, Dr Ugarriza, on the recommendation of the Fiscal.

At the meeting of the Progreso Club on Thursday night, Señor Rafael Cobo was elected President, Sr Manuel Quintana vice-president, and Señores Juan R. Molico and Enrique Acebal members of the Committee.

The Rosario papers are loud in their denunciations of the hordes of Turks and Gipsies that have settled up there, and declare them as great a source of corruption as Chinese or Mormons.

At the South where the climate is much colder than here, the only sheep which from year to year are doing well are the English breeds, of which the Lincoln is most popular and profitable.

The Director General of Railways has submitted to the Minister of Public Works a proposal for greatly enlarging the Once station and erecting large stores there so as to be able to provide for the increasing traffic.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Stores Society, held on Monday, it was resolved to increase the capital to \$500,000 m/n, to be issued in series of \$50,000 when required.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A new-comer's reply to 'Portenito.'—We are sorry we cannot publish it. It does not come up to our standard of poetry, besides the subject is now very old, and it is better let by-gones be by-gones.

'D. T.' inquires whether slavery was ever sanctioned by the laws of this country? Yes, and continued till the year 1813, when the National Assembly of patriots or revolutionists declared every child born of a slave in Argentine territory after the 31st of January of that year free. Many of the coloured inhabitants of this country are the descendants of slaves who were brought here during the last century principally by English slave-traders.

We have received letters from 'Dragran' and 'Curiosus' which we are obliged to hold over till next week.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, 28th.

Emperor William arrived yesterday at Baden. Amongst those who met him at the station was the Emperor of Brazil, with whom he conversed very cordially.

Vienna, 28th.

Negotiations about Bulgaria still going on, without much hope of success. England, Germany, Austria and Italy are opposed to Russian intervention.

Messina, 29th.

Sixty-eight cases; 36 deaths.

New York, 29th.

The Democratic Convention have named President Cleveland for a second time as President.

This market has exported 1,000,000 bushels wheat and 400,000 do maize to Europe during the fortnight.

London, 28th.

British Consols 101 1/2 to 101 5/8. Uruguayan Unifeds at 71. The stock market closed firm to-day.

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Los Sabados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silix

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A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... " Silix

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

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La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo



THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000

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

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto and Cordoba

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Commercial and other Current Accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods. Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected. Advances made, upon Approved Securities. Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—London and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland; Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

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Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms. The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current

Account and Deposits at

Call..... 3 3/4 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice. 4 do

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

Do for 90 days fixed..... 5 1/2 do

Longer periods according to arrangement

Deposits in "oro sellado"

Credit balances in current

account and deposits at

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

Deposits at 30 days notice 3 1/2

Fixed deposits 60 days... 4

90 " " " 5

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-

count Gold or Paper.... 10 3/4 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1887.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

DE

LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle 5 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$ 1,000,000 m/n

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

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y intereses.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

SE ABONA

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1 hasta 1000 7 o/o

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

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

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

Id id id 60 id 6 o/o

Id id id 90 id 7 o/o

A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real

a plazo fijo 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

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

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

BANCO NACIONAL

93-RECONQUISTA-93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a

3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las

4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso

a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o

" " a plazo de 60 dias .. 5 o/o

" " y arriba..... 5 o/o

" " cuyo saldo pasa de \$ 200,000..... 1 o/o

" " en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta 4000..... 6 o/o

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

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

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o 8 o/o

or adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO. CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180-SAN MARTIN-180

LONDON

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK BUENOS AIRES

LONDON-PARIS-ROSARIO-MONTEVIDEO

OPERATIONS

Letters of Credit

Discounts

Bills of Exchange

Telegraphic Transfers

Remittances to Europe

Remittances of interest on stocks

Remittances to the Camp

Remittances to the Interior

Deposits in Moneda Legal

Deposits in Oro Sellado

Deposits of Cédulas and other

Stocks

Purchase of Cédulas and other

Stocks

Sale of Cédulas and other

Stocks

INTEREST RATES

ALLOWED

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

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

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

CHARGED

Advances in Current

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

H. G. ANDERSON

Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

j20pm

LA ARGENTINA

SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA

DE

LIBRERIA Y PAPELERIA

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Dividido en 4000 acciones de

50 ps. m/n

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

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

Director Gerente: doctor Alejo de Nevares.

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

a31 s31

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This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewellery in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.

SHORT SANITARY SERMONS.

THE BATH.

'Wash and be clean.'
—2 Kings v. 13.

There are few perhaps who require cleansing so urgently as the American tramp, who, on being scrubbed for some hours, brought to light an old waistcoat, which he had for years regarded as lost; and there are less still, fortunately, who are in a position to part with so much of their outer man as the Rev. Sydney Smith, who, having spent some time at Brighton to reduce his corpulence, told a friend in confidence that they had 'scraped as much off him as would make a curate.' As with the decks of a sea-going vessel it is found necessary to moisten the timbers at least once a day, so in the same manner it may be taken as an axiom, that a man to remain healthy, and properly to resist external influences, must take a complete bath of some kind every morning of his life. Some will say it is time lost—but the short time necessary can be easily extracted from the already too liberal allowance of sleep in which we allow ourselves to indulge; or, better still, from the lazy moments of dozing or day-dreaming, in which so many attempt to realise that peculiar Italian pleasure of the 'dolce far niente.' Others may urge that they themselves have not had a bath for months, or perhaps years, and yet they continue to exist and maintain a good appetite; but this daily neglect is all stored up, little by little—the volcano only sleeps, and although no danger for these people may appear on the surface at present, it is sure to burst some time in various sicknesses and maladies, that they will probably attribute to everything but the right cause. As that crusty old pessimist Schopenhauer says—'Eternal justice reigns; and for many little sins, especially in matters of health, summary punishment is often dealt out in this world of ours—perhaps to save the trouble of keeping small accounts for the next.'

Every man—not to say every cat—imagines in his own inner consciousness that he can probably wash his face as well as it could possibly be done. But, according to Sir Erasmus Wilson, very few of either would seem to properly carry out the operation. 'And now, dear reader, he says (taking him into his confidence), 'having determined to wash your face, how will you set about it? There are many wrong ways of effecting so simple a purpose; there is but one right way; I will tell it you. Having previously washed the hands with care, fill your basin about two-thirds full with fresh water; dip your face in the water and then your hands. Soap the hands well (glycerine or Pears' soap being the best) and pass the soaped hands gently over the whole face, neck and ears. Having performed this part of the operation thoroughly, dip the face in the water a second time to rinse it completely, and catching up water in the hollow of both hands, thoroughly rinse the neck and ears as well. Then dry carefully in a moderately soft and thick dry towel. And now you will say, 'he continues, 'what are the wrong ways of washing the face? Why the wrong ways are, using the towel, the sponge, or flannel as the means of conveying and applying the soap to the face, and omitting the rinsing at the conclusion. If you reflect, you will see that the hands are the softest the smoothest and the most perfect means of carrying the soap—being besides a sentient rubber endowed with mind; and that if the final rinsing is neglected, the pores of the face will remain completely stopped up with soap.' And so our author goes on till he comes to explain, a little further, his peculiar manner of enjoying himself on a frosty morning. 'There is a mode of taking a bath,' he says, 'which in my opinion is the height of luxury, and a luxury which I enjoy every morning of my life. Let the reader after his shave' (if he does not happen to

adopt the more republicanly free and easy custom of this country), 'and, in *puris naturalibus*' (a translation of which is not given), bend over his hip-bath and give his face and neck a good wash. In comparison with the washing-basin, the hip-bath is a small ocean in which he can scouse and snort like a sea-god' (he probably means sea-hog, another name for a porpoise). 'Then the head and face washed and dried, let him rub his soap-cake over the body and limbs, more especially in the different flexures, and with the hand raise a good lather; then let him sit in the bath, and with a large sponge spread a stream over the shoulders and trunk, and thoroughly rinse away the soap; next let him stand up in the bath and flood the legs with his sponge; then soap the feet and toes with as much care as he would his hands and fingers; then after rinsing the soap from the feet he may step out upon the woollen rug upon which the bath stands. Next he can take his coarse brown Turkish towel, six feet long, and throwing it mantle-wise over his shoulders, dry himself leisurely: first the arms, then the trunk, next the legs and then the feet. After such a wash,' he says, 'the reader must feel as I did when I first tried it—that I had never had a wash before.'

Matters come more easily where there is regular bath-room accommodation, with supply of hot and cold water, etc. If the hot-water pipes are not laid on from the kitchen furnace, the 'Rapid Geyser,' which burns gas, will heat up a bath in ten minutes. At the first sound of the alarm-clock, then, the early riser can jump out of bed, throw on a dressing-gown (or better still one of those towel-gowns used in the bathing-season) and scarcely taking time to put his toes in his slippers, pass on to the bathroom for a quarter of an hour's enjoyment. While the murmur of the water fills his ears, he has time to rub the sleep out of his eyes, ask himself if life worth living, and, with a yawn, divest himself of his night-gear—by which time the bath is sufficiently full, and he can step daintily in, like a nymph or a naiad to her native element. In carrying out the process of saponification already mentioned many use a flesh-glove, hair-glove, or flesh-brush. The first is objectionable as it often contracts an unpleasant odour; the second also leaves a number of scattered hairs sticking to the body which are difficult to remove; and the flesh-brush is generally too heavy and cumbersome for any prolonged use, so that the arm gets tired just when one is beginning to like it. The most useful thing on the whole is a fibrous material, called the 'Egyptian loofah' (Cranwell's, 95 Victoria) which has none of these disadvantages, and is always clean and pleasant. From its daily use the Egyptian ladies are said to derive a complexion so tender and delicate, that they are unfortunately obliged to keep its charms continually covered up and concealed from the prying eye of man. After the process mentioned our bathers may rinse himself to his heart's content—as a washerwoman would a pillow-slip—generally avoiding the head (the washing of which may be deferred till Saturday night), as, unless very short, wetting the hair every day may produce baldness. After the superabundant moisture has been taken away with the Turkish towel, and the bather by the rough treatment he has given himself begins to simulate a boiled lobster (of course without claws) he may pass himself over once more with a small hand towel till he feels as dry and as crisp as an oatmeal cake. Then dressed in a pair of slippers he may take up a pair of dumb-bells (20 San Martin) to spend five minutes in a well-intentioned endeavour to turn his muscles on contraction into an imitation of cast-iron bands. The most useful weight of these instruments is probably that of five pounds each—although a strong man will soon want a pair of double the weight. The principal exercises are easily learned. Taking one in each hand, in the military position of attention, they are both

brought to the shoulders simultaneously; then straight up over the head—back to the shoulders; then straight out at each side and back to the shoulders again. This may be repeated seven times every morning to great advantage; and a variety of other exercises will be learned intuitively. By this time the early riser is thoroughly awake; the winter of his bath is made glorious summer; and he well deserves permission to don his gown and go back to warmer regions (to shave and dress)—in peace and good-will with all mankind.

Those, who in their youthful days have not experienced the indescribable pleasure of a cold shower-bath on a cool morning, have certainly missed one of the pleasures of life. A popular receipt for a good complexion is said to be 'May-dew,' and many young girls have been sufficiently innocent to get their feet wet while collecting that precious liquid from the grass, while probably it was meant all the time to be taken in the form of a shower bath. To prevent the hair getting wet an oilskin cap (Burgos's, Cangallo and Florida) may be worn; and, of course, for those who object to cold spray, the temperature may be properly adjusted. But in this as also in the other forms of bathing, it is altogether a matter of training. If a person definitely makes up his mind to take a bath of some kind every morning, he may begin with boiling water if he likes, but he will inevitably find himself drifting to a colder and colder temperature every day—as if he were engaged in a conflict with the elements—until in the end he will be surprised to discover himself some morning anxiously looking for a lump of ice to put in his 'tub.' To one who at first could not bear the slightest contact of a cold sponge without a shiver, after a month's judicious training day by day, it would seem as if cold water and he were old acquaintances. And this friendship will be found to ripen invariably into something much stronger, until he at least is unhappy when both are kept asunder, thus bearing out the truth of the very veracious saying that—'absence makes the heart grow fonder.'

But however unfortunate or lowly a man may be, or in how ever desolate a place his lot may be cast, in he must be poor indeed who cannot beg, borrow, or even steal, a basin of water, a sponge, a towel and a piece of soap. With these very uncouth materials he can enjoy a daily 'tub' as well as another, putting his basin on the floor, spreading his towel for a mat, and so making an effort to take a little care of the skin and flesh in which, as Job says, 'God has clothed him.' For a few minutes so spent in the morning he can cheaply and with little trouble derive a feeling of pleasure that is not to be experienced in any other way, and the comfortable sensation of which will not depart from him the whole day long. He can hold up his head among his fellows; and, like the honest blacksmith of Longfellow, 'can look the whole world in the face.' 'A sound mind in a sound body,' is an old Latin saying; and it is impossible to have a pure mind unless the body is also pure. Or, as Thomson so very well puts it, in his poem on the Seasons:—

Even from the body's purity, the mind
Receives a most sympathetic aid.

M. J. K.

UNSUCCESSFUL SHEEP BREEDERS

'Why is it that so many men become dissatisfied with the sheep business?' we once asked of a sheep breeder. 'Because,' he replied, 'they don't know how to conduct it, and if you can tell me of a single industry that can be carried on successfully without experience or capital, I will admit that a man has a right to grumble if he makes a failure of any calling. The trouble with too many of these stock men is that they have heard some big yarn about some fellow who made a pile of money, or some other.

Why, there are men to-day in our cities who have an idea that the only qualification necessary to sheep raising is pluck. They don't consider that lambs easily die, that wool gets dirty, that food may become scarce, that disease may sweep away thousands, and that dogs and wolves may slaughter. And so, in a fit of independence these tender feet may some day shake off the dust of the city, and, toggled out in rustic garb, go out West just to rough it and make a big stake. They invest all their savings in a flock and wait—perchance for blizzards about the 15th of February. Scores of sheep are piled up on the plains fit for carrion. The city man is disgusted and perhaps dead broke. He has no stamina, losses appal him. He cannot wait to make the business a success, luck has gone against him. He is now out of the business. This is one variety of the unsuccessful sheep man. I could tell you of others who go at it differently but come out at the little end of the horn.'—Sheep Breeder.

WASHING.

Here is a hint which some of the camp housekeeping Girls may find valuable.

As for washing, that can be done in summer without any fire at all. New soaps are made which cleanse clothes and whiten them thoroughly without the aid of hot water. I have used them for over 10 years, and have whiter, sweeter clothes than the washer-women with all their scalding and perspiring. Any good chemical washing soap will cleanse things beautifully without hot water, if they are soaked in sun-warmed suds, and bleached for an hour in the hot sun before rinsing. Leave the water in tubs to warm in the sun the day before, and put the clothes to soak at night with plenty of soap, using both more soap and more water than is usual. Wring them out of this and put them through the machine in tepid water, rubbing all soiled places lightly with soap, and laying them wet on the grass in the sun. As soon as dry, have them rinsed and hung out. No matter if they are a little yellowish, the sun will whiten them for you. This mode is practised in England among the cottagers, some of whom are the neatest women in the world. And Southern housekeepers tell me it is the way washing is done in the Gulf States. When you have the strong sun to do the work, with chemistry stronger than any soda or bleaching powders in the world, what is the use of heating the house and making it horrible every Monday with slops and steam and smells unmentionable? You will find no stains or grime able to resist sunshine. If they do not disappear at first drying, dip them into clean, weak suds or even clear water, and bleach again, wetting them several times as they dry.

THACKERAY AND DICKENS.

Dowden, in 'Fortnightly Review.'

Setting aside certain political or social inconveniences, 'circumlocution offices,' and such like, clearly capable of amendment, there was, in Dickens's view, nothing profoundly ailing with society. Thackeray had a quarrel with himself and a quarrel with society; but his was not a temper to push things to extremes. He could not acquiesce in the ways of the world, its shabbiness, its snobbery, its knavery; he could not acquiesce, and yet it is only for born prophets to break with the world and go forth into the wilderness crying 'Repent!' Why affect to be a prophet and wear camel's hair and eat locusts and wild honey, adding one more sham to the many, when after all the club is a pleasant lounge, and anthropology a most pleasant study? Better patch up a truce with the world, which will not let one be a hero, but it is not wholly evil; the great criminals are few; men in general are rather weak than wicked; vain

and selfish, but not malignant. It is infinitely diverting to watch the ways of the petty human animal. One can always preserve a certain independence by heroic form of warfare suitable to an unheroic age—satire; one can even in a certain sense stand above one's own pettiness by virtue of irony; and there is always the chance of discovering some angel wandering unrecognised among the snobs and the dunks in the form of a brave, simple-hearted man or pure-souled, tender woman. Whether right or wrong this compromise with the world is only for a few days. Heigh-ho! everything hastens to the common end—'vanitas vanitatum.'

GOOD WORDS

Likeness to God.—The heart benevolent and kind the most resembles God.

Virtue and Vice.—When the novelty of vice creates delight, it is only a question of time until virtue is overcome by frequency.

Wisdom and Understanding.—Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding.

The Hypocrite.—Whoever is a hypocrite in his religion mocks God, presenting to him the outside, and reserving the inward for his enemy.

Influence of Affection in Judgment.—Affection blinds the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable award where the judge is made a party.

Good People should be Agreeable.—If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they gain to the good cause.

Man not the Creature of Circumstance.—Instead of saying that man is the creature of circumstances, it would be nearer the mark to say that man is the architect of circumstances.

Fine Clothes.—Fine-fitting clothes do not make the perfect man; they simply tell of the skill of the artist that fashioned them, and could just as well have been shown on a wooden statue.

The Mind.—The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date. Even the last telegram may have upset some venerable theory that has been received as infallible for ages.

True Knowledge of Life.—He only knows what life means in its grandest definition who is able to put his hand up in the air while his soul feels the touch of another outstretched hand that is able and willing to save.

Sympathy Hunters.—Set it down for absolute fact that the persons that talk most of their injuries, and are ever on the hunt for sympathy, have generally the least to suffer. Those they complain of, and rail against, are the real sufferers.

Adversity.—If any adversity happens to us in this world, we ought to consider that many sad afflictions are not less natural than snow and hail, storm and tempest; and that it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble.

Man as a Sailor.—No man ever sailed over exactly the same route that another sailed over before him. Every man who starts on the ocean of life arches his sails to an untried breeze. Like Coleridge's Mariner, 'he is the first that ever burst into that lonely sea.'

The Value of Adversity.—How often has adversity developed strength, energy, fortitude, and persistence that prosperity could never have produced. How often has the dignity of self-support and self-respect been gained when the external prop has been removed.

The Days of Youth.—These bright days of youth are the seed time. Every thought of the intellect, every motion of the heart, every word of the tongue, every principle adopted, every act performed, is a seed whose good or evil fruit will be the bliss or bane of after life.

SELECTED POETRY

Poor Papa.

Who slaves all day with main and might
And comes home weary, worn and white,
To walk a qualling babe all night?
Poor Papa.

Who has to hear a tired wife
Recount the petty woes and strife
That constitute a woman's life?
Poor Papa.

Who has to go without new clothes
To keep his tots in shoes and hose
And dress his daughters having beaux?
Poor Papa?

Who's tortured by the endless noise
Of half a dozen romping boys
That all his peace at home destroys?
Poor Papa.

Who's told the coal and flour are out;
Who wishes he was, too, no doubt,
And, when he tries, is put to rout?
Poor Papa.

Who groans when bills come in to pay
For some thing needed every day;
Who can not lay a cent away?
Poor Papa.

Who thinks he was a fool to wed,
And who, if his dear wife was dead,
Would get another quick instead?
Poor Papa.

Who, if he hadn't married, would
Be minus home and health so good
And end his days in solitude?
Poor Papa.

And who will have, when he gets old,
Protecting arms of love to fold
Around him—worth far more than gold?
Rich Papa.

—H. C. DODGE in 'Goodall's Sun.'

A Passing Cloud.

Land of my love, my native Isle,
Once more the chain is round thee
thrown,
The heavenly dawn of freedom's smile
Hath like a desert mirage flown,
And hope's fair lamp that shone so
bright
Shrouds for awhile her beacon light.

Upon thy ancient spotless fame
A sickening blot the tyrant's cast,
Thy pure, proud spirit writhes for
shame,
But trust ye heaven 'twill be the last;
Tis in their power's expiring throes
They deal the treacherous venom'd
blow.

For sooner shall the fierce cyclone
Still the wild wave with angry breath,
Or oil into the furnace thrown
Quell the red flames that seethe
beneath,
Than hearts of ancient Celtic blood
Grow tame beneath their iron rod.

Then raise thy drooping head with pride,
For 'myd clouds may still upon thee lower,
For myriad friends are on thy side,
With lib'rous love and hands of power,
In that great world where freedom
reigns,
Who count each hour ye spend in chains.

—M. H. KEELY in 'United Ireland.'

Mother Seigel's
OPERATING PILLS

For Constipation, Sluggish

Liver, etc.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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COMMERCIAL ITEMS

September 29.

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Series G	80.60
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Series A	83.00
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Series C	79.50
National Bank Scrip	110.00
National Bank Shares	212.00
Banco Constructor	236.00

The produce market is almost unchanged since last week. Some sales of wool at low prices. Market very dull, and no interest taken in this article. Accounts from Europe still bad. Gold high, which will favour the farmer if it continue. Hides are much firmer for the past few days. This article is principally bought by a few speculators. Wheat market very flat, but maize firm. This is not the time to sell wool. Wool-buyers are not expected here for a month yet.

Messrs A. Bullrich and Co. sold this week the following animals imported by Mr. Hugo Bunge:—Stallions—General Echewerlin for \$1200, to Mr. Meeks, General Zithen \$2200 to Mr. Nash, Prins Henrick \$1900 to Mr. Bracht, Saul \$1400 to Senillosa.

Mare—Tewina \$1000 mjn to Tengua.

A Trakenen stallion for \$950, an Anglo Normando \$1250 to Berdier.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold yesterday a splendid tot of Lincoln rams, the property of Mr. G Bell, at the following prices—3 at \$46 each, 2 at 47 each, 2 at 48 do, 3 at 50 do, 2 at 57 do, 2 at 52 do, 1 at 54 and 1 at 44, 1 at 56, 1 at 58, 1 at 68, 1 at 78, and 1 at 64 do. Buyers Messrs Moll, Mune, Chaparro, Munro and Iriarte.

Messrs Adolfo Bullrich and Co sold on Friday a beautiful Clydesdale imported horse 'Warrior Prince', for the sum of \$1250 to Mr. Berdier; also two other horses for \$500 and \$250 to Mr. F. J. Meeks.

The new Italian Bank will be opened on the 1st of October in the fine premises belonging to Don Juan Anchorena in calle Reconquista.

Enormous prices still continue to be paid for sites in the suburbs of the city. Several sites for houses have recently been purchased in San Jose de Flores at 6 mjn per square yard.

Mr C. Hayward has returned from Europe bringing with him some fine Lincoln sheep.

There is a tightness in the money market which has not been experienced for a long time. Deposits in banks are become scarce, and discounts are difficult.

The business of the Hypothecary Bank will at a very early date be transferred to La Plata, and the bank will not have even a branch or an agent in this city.

A colleague announces the following sales of wool: 120,000 kilos by Messrs. Necol and Aguirre at \$3 to 3.80, wools from South camps; in a barraca of the South, 100,000 kilos at \$3 to 3.60. The same colleague states that a consignee is offering in the market wools at 3.60, for which not long ago refused 4.50.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold at auction yesterday the stock of the wellknown cabaña of Lagos and Pellegrini for \$35,000 mjn.

Messrs Falcon and Panthou sold on Sunday 51 squares of land measuring 659,806 sq metres, in the port of La Plata on the Eastern Canal, at 1.04 mjn per sq metre, purchased by the Banco Constructor. They also sold some squares close by at 1.25, 1.08 and 1.07 per sq metre, and square No 1 for 1.90 per sq metre.

London.

National Loan of 1871 is quoted at 103 ojo, do of 1881 at 104 to 105, do of 1886 at 93 to 94, Hard Dollard at 72 to 73 ojo, Buenos Aires of 1882 at 100 to 101 ojo, Treasury Bulls at 89 to 90, British Consols at 101 1/2 to 101 1/4. Wool market quiet, no alteration in prices.

Liverpool.

Buenos Aires wools—Merinos and mestizos No 1 of 30 to 32 per cent yield, at 6d per lb. merino camp sheepskins at 5 1/4 d per lb, matadero do at 6d do.

Beef talow 23s to 24s per cwt, stock of beef and mutton tallow about 5000 pipes.

Salted ox hides of 63 lbs at 6d per lb, stock about 11000 hides. Salted horse hides of 30 lbs 14 1/2, to 15s each, no stock. Linseed at 34s to 35s per 416 lbs.

Maize 4s 6d per 100 lbs.

Wheat 6s per 100 lbs.

Bones from the River Plate 24 4s to 24 6s per ton on shore.

From the 'Tribuna Nacional' we take the following commercial telegrams—

New York.

The wheat market is very unsettled, the price of maize is sustained. American red wheat, disposable, is quoted at 81 1/2 cents per bushel. Maize at 51 cents. Buenos Aires selected hides are worth 18 1/2 cents per lb.

Habana.

Jerked beef has improved in price. The last quotation for superior is 8 dollars 10 cents gold per qq.

Rio Janeiro.

Exchange on London is quoted at 22 1/4 d per mil reis paper. Sovereign at 10620. Jerked beef from the River Plate 250 to 360 reis per kilo.

The second and third day's sale of live stock in the Chascomus rural fair was as follows:

By E and Zimmermann—from establishment Los Ombues, 1 racing stallion for 120 mjn, 1 do for 200, 1 do for 240.

Las Barrancas, 10 Lincoln ramh at 30 mjn, 50 and 90 each, 19 Rambouillet do at 30 each.

Los Jagueles, 71 capones al corte at 250 each.

La Granja Vetel, 1 Cleveland stallion for 140 mjn.

Los Jagueles, 1 Trakenen stallion for 180 mjn, 285 Lincoln owe at 3 each.

Establishment of R Walker, 3 Lincoln rams at 40 mjn each.

From establishment Negrette 4 Rambouillet rams at 140 each.

La Adela, 1 mestizo horse at 150.

Jeppener, 7 Lincoln rams at 20 mjn to 35 each.

El Rosario, 1 Negrette ram for 100.

Messrs S and J Justo sold animals to the amount of 4000 mjn. The total sales were close to 20000 mjn.

We have heard of 300 bales of sold in 'barracca.' Three new wool buyers from Europe have appeared in the market.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

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

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	per kilo
Corderitos, la docena ..	0.97 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6.50
Horse hides	2.10
Cow hides	4.25
Maize, white shelled ..	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

ONCE.

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

Hides.

Cow hides	4.10 mjn
Horse hides	2.00
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.40
Calfskins	3.30

Sheepskins.

Consumo	per kilo 3.20 mils.
Pelados per kilo	2.00 mils.
Corderitos	la docena
Wheat	Per 100 kilos

Candeal with bag	5.56 mjn
Salado with bag	3.30
French	4.20
Coast with bag	4.00
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.63

Maize.

Morocho with bag	2 40
White, shelled with bag	—
100 kilos	2.00
Yellow, with bag	2.08

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	134.80
Saturday	135.20
Monday	135.60
Tuesday	137.00
Wednesday	138.40

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Especiales 35 40 45
Primer Parte 20 22 24 26 28
Apartes generales 19 18 17 16 15
Segundo parte 14 13 12
Terneros 4 5 6
Capones 1.50 2.2.50
Cueros de vaca 4 4.50
Id de novillo 5 5.50 6
Matanza de vacas 596
Id de terneros 72

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in September:

30 Congo from Bordeaux

Steamers expected to sail in September:

30 John Elder for Rio and Liverpool (via Montevideo)
30 Maurice et Reunion for Certe and Marseilles
30 Hellenes for Londres

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGE

At the residence of the bride, on September 27, by Rev. Edmund Flannery, Mr. Bernard Duffy to Miss Catherine Allen, both of Arrecifes.

DEATHS

On the 23rd inst., Mrs. Martha Kenny, of Navarro, aged 68 years. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and for 45 years a resident of this country.

On the 24th inst., at Harmonia 154, Peter Denstone, aged 9 months, from small-pox.

On the 25th inst., at La Chosa, Partido Las Heras, John Ham, aged 24 years.

On the 20th September, at her residence, San Antonio de Areco, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Ann, the beloved wife of Hugh Kelly, deeply and deservedly regretted by her bereaved family and a large circle of friends. May her soul rest in peace.

On September 25th, at Baradero, Felicitia, second daughter of Mr. Hubert O'Rourke, aged two years.



MONTH'S MIND

Mary Butler died 2nd September, 1887. There will be masses for the eternal repose of her soul in the Parish Church, San Nicolas de Bari, on Monday October 3, from 6 to 11 a.m. The family will assist at the 11 o'clock mass. Friends are invited to attend.

Dr KEHOE

SURGEON

Gold Medallist, Exhibitionist and Prize-man of the Catholic University of Ireland. Formerly Visiting Surgeon to St Vincent's Hospital, Dublin; and late Resident Medical Officer of the British Hospital, Buenos Aires

369 — ALSINA — 369

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

Specialist in Surgery and Surgical Operations s28pm

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

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

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FOR SALE

From 1500 to 8000 good sheep, free from scab, and in good condition. Part mestiza Lincoln.

For further particulars apply to Mr Felix Dolan, Lobos. s29c29



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:

I have known Cooper's powders in Ireland 15 years ago, and I have since tried them on Mr Peter Murray's sheep here, passing 4500 of them through the swimming bath at a cost of a little over one cent per head. I can assuredly testify to their efficacy to cure the scab both by bathing as well as by hand curing, having used them both ways, and found them the cheapest and best remedy I have used yet.—Yours most truly, FRANCISCO BOYCE.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

j30pm

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Ricardo Eastman

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2600 or 2700 good Rambouillet She ep free from scab and in good condition.

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

N.B.—The sheep can remain on the same Camp till 1st January if necessary. s101

FOR SALE

Three small flocks of sheep.—Apply to Sr Celdoz, Mercedes, or to James Deane, Estancia La Turbia, in the same partido. s101

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

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debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

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y se convencerá de que

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es años de éxito la prueba.

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

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