

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 39

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1887

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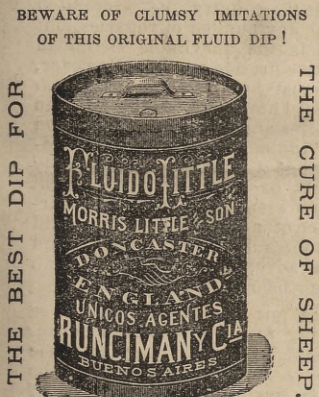
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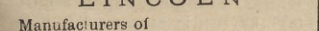
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86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86

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## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Sept. 3.

When £128,000,000 sterling were offered by people anxious to gain a share in the business of Guinness and Company (Limited), it was thought that such a sum would never be equalled again, as no other business of such magnitude was likely to be offered to the public. But it is now reported from Berlin that arrangements are progressing for turning the great manufactory of the late Mr Krupp into a limited liability company, with a capital largely exceeding the amount which was offered by the Dublin brewing firm, and that it is proposed to offer the shares in London as well as Berlin.

Gavan Duffy has published his scheme for Home Rule, and its publication has created not a little interest in the political world.

In one part of his paper he refers to a question which has often been alluded to in these columns, and which demands the attention of all who would do justice to Ireland. We refer to the taxation. Ireland pays in the form of taxation close upon £8,000,000 sterling per annum. Gavan Duffy insists that she ought not to be required to pay, that she cannot afford to pay, more than £4,000,000 and he is able to quote the high authority of Mr Griffen in support of his contention. The case has been very succinctly stated by Mr. Mitchell Henry, and equally convincingly by Sir Joseph McKenna. The annual income of Great Britain, calculated by the best English authorities, is over £800,000,000. The annual income of Ireland, calculated in the same manner, is under £48,000,000. Ireland pays each year in Imperial Taxes nearly £8,000,000, or 3s. 5d. out of every pound of her income. Great Britain pays £67,000,000, or 1s. 8d. out of every pound of her income. If Ireland contributed to the Imperial revenue in proportion to her relative ability, she would pay a very little more than £4,000,000. She does pay nearly eight. Whilst the taxation per head in England has been steadily decreasing for the last forty years, in Ireland it has been steadily increasing. In 1841 it was only 10s. 1d per head; in 1851 it had risen to 13s 3d; in 1861, to £1 3s 5d; in 1871, to £1 11s 6d; to-day it exceeds £1 13s.

Mr O'Brien, M.P., gave a lecture in Dublin on 'The lost opportunities of the Irish gentry' Archbishop Walsh presided. A vote of thanks to Mr O'Brien was proposed by Mr C. Dawson and seconded by Mr Labouchere, M.P.

Mr O'Grady, of Herbertstown, has had his innings. Six families have in two days' campaign been cast on the roadside under circumstances of the most atrocious barbarity. By this Mr O'Grady has gained nothing. He has got no rent; he knows there is no rent for him. He actually offered to surrender the day before the evictions if the people even gave themselves the name of paying his legal costs. He has simply in this matter gratified his hellish desire of vengeance against those who dared dispute his right to rob them.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., presiding. There was a very large attendance, including an unusual number of Catholic clergymen. Mr. T. Harrington stated the amount received since last meeting was £278, and the amount voted to evicted tenants, £137. He submitted lists of

gentlemen wishing to become members, these including Mr. Conybeare and Mr. Schwann, M.P.s, and a large number of gentlemen resident in England and Scotland. Mr. O'Brien said the Government must not be allowed to suppress the right of free printing and public meeting in Ireland. The people had a right to combine and to refuse social intercourse with land grabbers. The first branch of the League against which a special proclamation might be issued should held its next meeting with closed doors, refusing to open the doors until the police broke them in with sledge hammers. It might yet come that the members of the Central Branch would have to ask the Lord Mayor to grant to them the hospitality of the City Hall, with Special Constables to defend them.

During the discussion in Committee of Supply the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Irish Chief Secretary was denounced with vehemence by Mr. Sexton, Mr. Healy and other Irish members. The charges against the right hon. gentleman were couched in the language of indignation, but that they are substantially true cannot for a moment be disputed by any fair-minded and impartial judge. He is a Scottish landlord, who, up to the time when he succeeded Sir Michael Hicks Beach, had never set foot in Ireland, and whose political convictions are utterly out of harmony with the sentiments of the Irish people. That he owed his appointment not to his ability or experience of public affairs, but to his relationship with Lord Salisbury, is an acknowledged fact. His selection for the post of Chief Secretary was at once a most daring species of nepotism and an outrage upon representative government.

London.

Mr Muir, of Dumbarton, intends to build a cutter of 99 tons to compete for the Cup next year.

A meeting of 10,000 people was held on Tower Hill. The police tore down the placards announcing the meeting and demanded the names of the promoters. Speeches were made from six platforms. The speakers denounced the Irish policy of the Government and the conduct of the police at Mitchelstown. Resolutions to this effect were proposed and carried. There was a large force of police present, but they had nothing to do, as the greatest order prevailed.

Dublin.

Mr T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and owner of several newspapers, and Mr O'Brien, Editor of 'United Ireland,' were summoned to the police court for having published a protocol of the suppressed branches of the League.

The new trading company founded by Mr Davitt has shipped four tons of woollen goods to Boston, and a similar cargo will be shipped every week.

The members of the proclaimed branches of the League are holding meetings inside and outside their houses. The police take down their names.

New York.

The second race for the American Cup has resulted in a victory for the Volunteer, which arrived at the winning post 12 seconds before the Thistle.

An attempt was made to shoot Governor Martin, at Atchison, Kansas, by editor Reynolds, who met him in the street, used vile language to him, and then drew a revolver, but the police seized him before he could fire.

A race between the Thistle, Puritan, Priscilla and other yachts is being arranged.

The Quarantine Office announces three deaths from cholera. On Swinburne Island there are 18 cases, all doing well, in spite of the heat.

The exiled Bishop of Guatemala has arrived at San Francisco. He refused to be interviewed or to say anything about his expulsion.

Ottawa.

It is estimated that the cattle and timber destroyed in the fires caused by the drought were worth \$5,000,000. Owing to the smoke, navigation is suspended between this city and Montreal.

Valparaiso.

Mr Pretot-Freire, chief engineer of the Transandine Railway, sailed for Buenos Aires in the Cotopaxi on the 1st inst.

The Coronal coal-fields are turning out splendidly; and the sugar and porcelain factories at Penco are doing well.

Great rise in price of cattle and sheep, owing to losses on the frontier, where 10,460 animals have perished.

The Grace contract has not yet been sent to the Peruvian Congress, and Press and public have ceased to pay any attention to it.

Paris.

The German Government has agreed to prosecute the soldier Kauffmann for killing the French forest guard.

Count Munster has informed M. Flourens that his Government had resolved without waiting for the result of the official enquiry, to grant liberal compensation to the widow of the guard who was killed.

In a speech at Epinal, M. Ferry said that the Republic regarded the manifesto of the Count de Paris with contemptuous indifference.

The Fiscal Attorney has ordered the prosecution of the manager of the Opera Comique, two assistants, and two firemen for their culpable negligence which caused the loss of life in the fire.

General Boulanger met with an enthusiastic reception at Dijon. Crowds surrounded his hotel shouting 'Vive Boulanger! Vive la Republique!'

Berlin.

The interview between Crispien and Bismarck is considered of great importance, and as a recognition of the military convention between Germany, Austria and Italy, which was only made for six months from last March. While Bismarck and Kalnoky were at Friedrichsruhe, Crispien telegraphed to know if they would renew the convention. Bismarck is also disposed in this way, which will guarantee European peace for some time. Another very important question is that of a reconciliation with the Vatican.

Messina.

Yesterday there were only 14 new cases of cholera and 10 deaths.

Madrid.

There are rumours that the Emperor of Morocco is dangerously ill. The Spanish Government is concentrating troops in Andalusia, in order to be prepared for any events that may occur.

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[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Startling Revelations on the  
C. E. Railway.Daring Conspiracy of Train  
Robbers.

Oct. 6, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

For some time past, the local directors of the Central Argentine Railway have been puzzled to account for a long series of robberies that were evidently committed on the railway, and by men having a certain control over the goods and parcels sent over the line. Various theories were broached upon the subject only to be subsequently discarded as too utterly absurd and untenable, it never having entered the imagination of any one that there could exist such a thing as an organized conspiracy to plunder among any of the employees of so well organized a line. In the meantime complaints multiplied, and the credit of the line as a means of conveyance was beginning to feel the natural consequences of so unsatisfactory a state of affairs. Among the things lost were several boxes full of silver money (chirolas), that were coming from up the country to a firm in this city; large packages of dry goods, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, wines and spirits, jewelry and goods of every description. The complaints of the 'damned' were heard all the way from Cordoba to Mendoza, and echoed back thence to Rosario, and though great vigilance was exercised, the thieves continued for weeks plying their nefarious business with perfect impunity. Finally, acting under the advice of Dr. Arias, the Company's legal adviser, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Robinson set about the adoption of extraordinary measures, and kept their eye, so to speak, on every train that left, having the number of their wagons accurately counted, from the time of their departure till their arrival at their destination. Thus it was discovered that sometimes wagons were unhooked from trains and left about half way to be taken on by following trains, without any such orders having been given from headquarters. It was afterwards ascertained that these wagons were opened by inferior employees of the line, robbed of whatever the same pleased, sealed up again with a seal similar to that of the railway, and then let go. The Gefé Politico, Sr. Maciel, being informed of this, set about the arrest of the guilty parties. And

on the first day several were run in on the strongest evidence, goods and some of the missing silver money and other articles of value being found in their houses. The utmost consternation immediately prevailed over the whole line, and the strictest watch was kept upon the movements of all who might, because of their positions as guards, drivers, porters, etc., be implicated in the affair. Thus some forty men in all, principally Englishmen, were arrested, and, as you may well imagine, numerous families were plunged in the deepest distress and affliction. It being more than probable that some of the men in custody may succeed in clearing themselves of blame, I withhold the names of those that have come to my knowledge, not wishing to inflict needless pain where none may be merited. I shall let you know, however, perhaps in my next, who have been found guilty, and, as nearly as possible, the value of the goods recovered. A beautifully designed diamond ring, in seven loops, valued at more than \$1000, was found in one man's possession, and a heavy gold chain, of extraordinary weight, in that of another, who could not be supposed to come by such an article honestly. At one house, while the police were effecting their entrance inside, an attempt was made to sink a large parcel of dry goods down the well, but it was happily frustrated, and the goods were saved. It is still expected that further arrests may be made on different points of the line, so that those who feel themselves guilty, and doubtless many who may only be suspected of being suspicious, may proceed to put their 'barbas' in 'remoja.' Great credit is due to the Manager of the Railway, and to Sr. Maciel, the Gefé Politico, for the intelligence and activity with which they have followed up this matter, and succeeded in discovering one of the most carefully planned conspiracies ever heard of in this country.

The Methodist Episcopal conference ended this week, after a very fruitful session. Licences to preach were granted to a number of candidates, and all those already holden were confirmed. The Rev. Dr. Wood was proclaimed as head of the Theological Seminary to be established in your city; the Rev. George P. Howard was appointed pastor of the 2nd M.E. Church in the City of Montevideo; the Rev. Mr. Spangler was appointed Pastor of the 1st M. E. Church in this city; the Rev. Sr. Pensoti, heretofore pastor of the 2nd M. E. Church here, goes as representative of the American Bible Society in Peru. The Rev. Dr. Drees, newly-appointed Superintendent of the M. E. Mission in this country, who has held a similar post in Mexico for the last fourteen years, is a genial, scholarly gentleman. He has very little to say about the Scarlet Woman, and much about the love of God and the exceeding sinfulness of sin. I cannot quarrel with such work, for, if anyone should know, I should, how many it has been instrumental in saving from lives of misery and degradation, and even in bringing them into the bosom of the one Church. There is, to my mind, no greater mystery in life than the mystery of dissent, and yet it may be accounted for by the fact that many of its most brilliant ornaments have been born and bred in it, and have become satisfied with the elements of truth they have found mixed up with it, so that they have never given the claims of Catholicism any thought, and whilst doubtless sincerely loving our Lord, they live and die in woful ignorance of His glorious Bride, and imagine to themselves a Church, bristling with cross statements, embracing all manner of conflicting views, and finally resolving itself into a kind of moral rationalism, the best to be said of which is, that it is better than infidelity, and that it has already brought hundreds of the world's best men and women into the Church of Christ.

We ought not to ignore the work that is being done by the dissenting communities in this country, but we should let our light shine, and not afford the excuse which they may have for accusing us of indifference and disregard for the souls of men. This is not to be done by provoking controversy, which I consider one of the Dissenters' weakest features, but by patient work, by purity of heart and life, by the cultivation of the Interior life of the soul, and the daily practise of those graces and virtues for the knowledge of which all alike are indebted, whether it be so acknowledged or not, to the one Catholic Church.

The employees of the Custom House here have addressed the following telegram to Dr. D. Estanislao Zeballos, the Deputy for Santa Fe, asking him to move for the increase of their salaries. The arguments adduced hold good in the case of all the National employees in this part of the country who have to work and slave after hours, at anything they can get to do, in order to make ends meet in these times of dearth and scarcity:—

'As the representative that you are of this Province which you so much love, we beg you to use your influence with your distinguished colleagues, to prevent exclusions when the budget for next year comes to be discussed, and to uphold the increase in the salaries of all the employees of this Custom House that has been recommended by the Committee. . . . Trusting, sir, in your good sense of justice we hope, whilst awaiting your favourable reply, that you will suggest this to your colleagues, and beg to remain, sir, your very respectfully.'

Here follow the signatures of about a hundred employees. There will be a grand Christy Minstrel entertainment on Friday evening, for the purpose of providing funds to wall in the new British Cemetery. This is a work that ought to have been attended to long ago, and its not having been done says very little for the enterprise of those most interested.

The Rev. Father Gimenez, and his Committee of house inspectors are hard at work hunting up nuisances, and a number of conventillos have been cleared out, whilst the proprietors of others have been fined and admonished for their want of cleanliness. It is to be regretted, of course, that this most necessary work was not undertaken during the cold weather, but it is now too late to think of that, the heat during the past week having been as great as at any time in the midst of summer.

The feast of Our Lady of the Rosary was celebrated with great pomp in this city on Sunday. There was a solemn High Mass at the Parish Church, in the morning, followed by an eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. Father Silva, from Santa Fe, and the statue of Our Lady was borne in procession round the Plaza, in the afternoon. These offices were very largely attended the 'elite' of Rosario being numerous and worthily represented.

Our too paternal city Fathers have been distinguishing themselves of late, by their zeal against the exhibitors of monkeys and bears in the streets, and the turco peddlers who hawk little trinkets, etc., about the streets, and orders have been given for them to be sent 'con su musica, a otra parte.' I hardly succeed in seeing through the luminosity of such an order which is based upon the poverty of these poor people, and the mere presumption that if they got a chance they would be likely to steal something. If this presumption were followed by similar consequences through every grade of society I greatly fear that there would be a great falling off in our population, and that vacancies might be noticeable here and there in offices of high public trust.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

## NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha,  
Sept. 25, 1887.To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

As welcome as the flowers of May was the news that reached us, dwellers in the camp, by this week's 'Southern Cross,' wherein we find that the members of the Arrecifes Irish Union, in meeting assembled, have conveyed a letter of thanks to Mr. Edward Casey for generously abating a half year's rent to his tenants of Stegman's estancia. It is by good deeds like this one that posterity loves to cherish the memories of public benefactors, and Mr. Casey may rest assured that this generous action of his, when many men are so sorely weighed down by the losses of last winter, will endear his name to future generations. But Mr. Casey has not alone earned the thanks of his own tenants; he has gained the applause of the community in general, for he has set an example that we sincerely hope may be followed by all the large landowners throughout the country.

Camps are growing wonderfully fast since the last rain; consequently all kinds of stock have improved in proportion. On the 23rd instant we had slight rain, but it ceased after a few hours, much to our regret, for now is the time that showers and sunshine are required, at least for the camps around here. However, considering the present dreadful state of the old country, in regard to the absence of the blessed fluid, we, in Argentina, cannot complain.

Preparations are fast being made all over the country for the annual shearing. Indeed, on some large estancias around here, shearing has commenced, but I should qualify that statement by stating that operations are, as yet, exclusively confined to fine sheep and rams. Still, the time of promise is fast approaching, when the metallic music of the shears shall ring in our ears once more. The 'clip' promises to turn out in beautiful condition this year, the pity is that owing to the heavy losses last winter, there will be a great decrease in the yield. Notwithstanding that sad fact, I sincerely trust that, for once, quality may make up, in a great measure, for quantity.

A friend of mine, who has suffered severely during the past month from a cold which he cannot shake off, thinks that the said cold is some epidemic that is going around, and he furthermore drew my attention to a statement in a home paper which you will please allow me to insert in these 'notes,' for it is a statement which, if true, is rather startling. The following is the excerpt:—The Transmission of Diseases.—The 'lower animals,' as we are pleased to call them, have a way of revenging themselves for some of the injuries they receive from the higher animal—Man. They contract diseases in a mild form, and communicate them as virulent epidemics to their masters. The cow has a slight attack of scarletina, so slight that it hardly causes her inconvenience—and a deadly infection breaks out among those who drink her milk. From a report which has just been compiled by Dr. George Turner for the British Government, it appears that diphtheria may be one of the diseases which we catch from animals. Pigeons suffer from croup, horses and swine from 'strangles,' lambs from sore-throat; all which affections, Dr. Turner thinks, may develop into diphtheria in human beings. The worst offender is the domestic cat, which is very liable to suffer from a cold in the head and chest, and to pass it in a worse form to children. Considering the many victims that, for the last few years, diphtheria has added to the death-roll of this country, perhaps one of the many talented gentlemen in this country would

be kind enough to send an article to your valuable paper giving us his opinion on the subject referred to above. I know, for my own part, that, in several counties in Ireland, there is a belief common among the people, when horses are suffering from a certain disease commonly called 'farsey' the grooms in charge of the animals are liable to be infected with the disease.

The 2nd of October, being the patron day of this parish, we are to have a 'funcion' in Suipacha town. I am given to understand that at the conclusion of the sacred ceremonies suitable to the occasion, there are to be several games inaugurated for the amusement of the general public. Sack-races, greased pole exploits, The national game of horse-racing is likely to prove attractive, as there is one race, distance eight squares, the stakes being pretty spicy, for which there are eight entries. The horses are all 'clippers' belonging to the locality, and a rattling race may be expected. The pretty little town will be 'en fete' on the occasion, and should I be present at the festivities, I shall do myself the pleasure of sending you an account of them.

As I conclude these 'notes,' two long trains, loaded with cattle for the Buenos Aires markets, are passing by on the Pacific line, ergo meat should be a little plentier in your city this week. But, I suppose, it will be only a drop in the ocean. Indeed meat is dear even in our rural towns, and I hear that in the city of Mercedes fat turkeys are ranging from six to seven dollars per pair.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

DRAGRAN.

## LETTER

FROM VENADO TUERTO

September 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN  
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The climate out here is quite exceptional. For several years, as far as I can gather, there has been none of these deluging rains we know to occur so frequently in the Southern province. There are plenty of lagunas, though the waters for most part are acid; and, curiously enough, one succeeds the other in Indian file, and sometimes in parallel lines.

Many, nay most of our cañadas, are deep and broad with high banks on each side, and I have no doubt that the geologist, could by them, and the lagunas, trace the direction of many extensive rivers now filled up. These cañadas, too, are rich in geological specimens. Many fossilized bones have been found by some of our countrymen in digging their wells; and the frequency with which they have been found proves their abundance. What a rich harvest for a geologist! The current, too, of running water, when there has been such a thing, was from south to north, or, in other words, to the valley of the Carcaraña. Besides the absence of heavy downfalls of rain, what is peculiar to this district, at least, during the spring and fall of the year, is the prevalence of harsh winds, which makes things very unpleasant. It matters not from which part of the compass they blow; night and day, they charge us, noisy, blustering, unpleasant. Cape Horn should be set down in our district. Besides their unpleasantness to ourselves, these harsh, noisy, coarse winds have a deteriorating effect at this season, on vegetable growth. Six weeks ago we had, for some days, mild, pleasant, almost summer weather, and vegetation went ahead like wildfire. Suddenly, the equinoctial weather set in, accompanied by cold and frost, and all growth became paralyzed. Even now, though the afternoons are warm, the nights and early morn make overcoats pleasant, and our camps and plants are not getting on to our wish.

We have had, during last week, the semi-annual visit of our parish priest, Padre Ballesteros. It seems rather hard to us that we should be limited to only two visits in the year from our priest, each visit lasting the small space of four days. During the rest of the year we are placed on equal terms with our cows and horses. I believe a movement is projected for the purpose of starting an Irish Union here, and one of the objects proposed is the getting up funds for the purpose of paying the expenses for periodical visits of a priest of our own nationality. The idea is good. We are within easy reach of other parishes, and our children, grown up and growing, will be none the less improved by being taught or having recalled to memory many of our spiritual duties.

It is really a feather in our cap that really I have nothing to relate; people inside have had such frightful ideas of the Venado Tuerto. Still the air is redolent of stories about Indians. The mayoral of a diligence, not so long ago, described to me how he had been chased by them for more than three leagues, and were it not for the superior speed of his horses (harnessed in the galera!) he would have been overtaken. Again, I was travelling with a young man, who was clerk in a country 'boliche' during an irruption of the Indians. 'Los Indios! los indios!' was the cry, as the black cloud floated over the plain. Most of the neighbouring women took refuge in the 'boliche,' which was surrounded by a deep ditch defended by a drawbridge. However, the Indians did not attack them, and, when they had ultimately disappeared, it was found, that with the loss of a few mares and cows, they had only 'mataron un Ingles.' The 'Ingles' seems to be a great trouble all over the country, he is credited with any number of vagaries, but he is the inevitable victim in native fireside stories. However, it must not be understood from what I have said that these Indian stories are untrue; the incursion of Indians such as I have described it, really took place, only eight or nine years ago. Yet at the present moment the appearance of a real wild Indian would astonish us quite as much, as did the advent of the gipsies with their bears last autumn.

'E pur si muove.' Bricks are being made, bricks and mortar heaped up, until they take the appearance of azoteas, and the little town has the appearance of a growing but modest prosperity.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

CURIOSUS.

## NATIONAL STATISTICS.

The total revenue of the nation in 1886 amounted to \$42,250,152. The revenue for the previous year was 38,728,257 mfn. The duties on imports gave a return in 1886 of 27,693,876 mfn, and of exports 1,988,082. Stamped paper about 20,000,000 mfn; patents 832,896 mfn; direct tax 598,662 mfn; post office 751,446 mfn.

The expenditure in 1886 was 54,458,335 mfn. Ordinary expenses 42,296,754 mfn, and extraordinary credit 12,161,591 mfn. The sum voted was 41,448,799 mfn. There was a deficit in export trade of 27,823,820 mfn.

On the 31st of March of this year the entire public debt of the nation was 147,791,257 mfn; of this sum 93,882,962 mfn was a foreign debt, and 53,908,294 mfn home debt. The floating debt amounted to 7,997,880 mfn.

Lady of the house (to male cousin)—'Henry, whatever do you mean by putting your coffee on a chair?' Cousin—'You see, my dear Amelia, your coffee is so weak I thought I would offer it a seat.' Master of the house—'You are doing my wife an injustice, Henry; the coffee is strong enough; it has been standing since this morning.'



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Dr Carver, the great shot, says: 'Hit an orange in the centre and it will vanish from sight.' People have often noticed that the orange vanishes pretty suddenly from sight when attacked on the circumference by a small boy.

'My son,' said Mr Spriggins to his little son, who was devouring an egg—it was Mr Spriggins' desire to instruct his boy—'my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?' 'Do they, father,' said the young hopeful, 'I thought the reverse.' The elder Spriggins drew back from the table sadly and gazed on his son, and then put on his hat and went out.

A distinguished diplomatist from the United States of America, a very genial and sociable being, soon after his arrival in London made the round of the sights, Madame Toussaud's among the number. 'And what do you think of our waxwork exhibitions?' asked a friend. 'Well, replied the general, 'it struck me as being very like an ordinary English evening party.'

'Mother, why do they call a girl a "bride" when she gets married?' 'Because that's the right name for her then I suppose.' 'I'll bet I know.' 'Well, why?' 'Cause bride is took from bride, and they call her that 'cause then is when she begins to put the bride on her husband—or 'halter' I dunno which. Mebby she ought to be called a 'halt' 'cause she puts a halter on him. Was it a bride or a halter you put on papa?' 'That'll do, sir.'

Little Isaac Moses, whose grandfather began life as an errand boy, and finished as a millionaire, was paid by his mother a penny a dozen for pins picked up from the carpet, to keep the baby from getting them. 'Nurse,' said little Isaac, as his stock of pennies increased, do you know what I am going to do when I have sixpence?' 'No,' answered the nurse. 'I am going to buy a paper of pins and scatter them all over the floor, and then pick them up, replied the young financier, who was barely six years old.

A detachment of soldiers being suddenly surprised by the Indians, fired their mountain howitzer without removing it from the back of the mule that was carrying it, the result of which was that the mule and the howitzer went rolling down the declivity towards the red men, who fled in consternation, one of the Indians being captured, and asked why he ran so, replied: 'Me big Injun! not afraid of little gun or big gun, but when white man load up and fire whole jack-ass, Injun don't know what to do.'

A notorious gambler of the last century finally ruined himself by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorn; their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card table and, seizing a large punchbowl, said: 'For once I'll have a bet where I'll have an equal chance of winning! Odd or even for 15,000 guineas!' 'Odd,' replied the peer calmly. The bowl washed against the wall, and, on the pieces being counted, there proved to be an odd one. The rash gambler paid up his 15,000 guineas; but, if tradition is correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

'Have you got a morning paper, ma'am?' It was a tramp who addressed the lady of the house. 'Yes,' she replied; 'do you wish to look at it?' 'I would be thankful if you would permit me to look over the weather predictions.' 'Certainly; being so much exposed, you are doubtless always interested in the state of the weather.' 'It isn't so much the exposure, ma'am, as solicitude for the condition of the inner man; you see times are so hard that I am obliged to live on the air most of the time, so it is natural that I should wish to consult the weather report; it's my bill of air, you know!'

## The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 937

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

TESTIMONIAL NO. 938

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

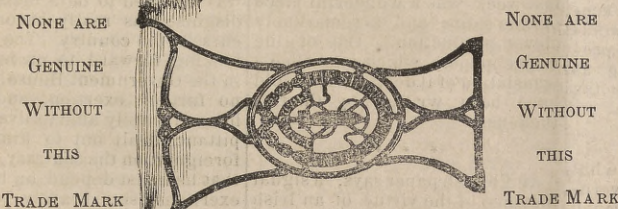
SOLD IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 80 LBS. ALSO IN  
CASKS OF 400 LBS. EACH

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ISINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!!



The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the  
**NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE**  
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—  
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
**OSBORNE AND CO.—CHABACUCO-65**  
sep 4—pm

## EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE  
**BAZAR INGRES**  
C. R. SIMONS & CO.

336-FLORIDA-344 N.N.

## THE TOBACCO EXTRACT

MATA SARNA DIP

NON-POISONOUS

The most efficacious and cheap-  
est cure of SCAB, GUSANOS,  
GARRAPATAS, MANQUERA,  
etc., either in sheep or any  
other domestic animal

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY THE  
SOLE IMPORTER

## G. H. CLAUSEN

74-CALLE PIEDAD-74

## SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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

## LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA  
ESTABLECIDA EN 1885  
29 - PIEDAD - 29

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

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

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

RESERVAS, " - - - - - 265,708

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

## SINIESTROS PAGADOS:

D. LUIS LINKLATER - \$5,000

D. JUAN PORTES - 10,000

DR. ONESIMO LEGUIZAMON 10,000

D. MARTIN GORGIOHEN - 5,000

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

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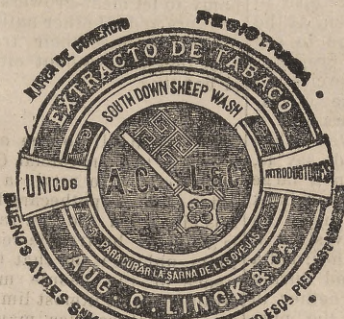
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TOBACCO EXTRACT  
SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH  
VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY  
NICOTINA  
For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate. Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water.

Sole Agent: appointed by the Italian Government's Company

**AUG. C. LINCK**  
AND CO.

104-SAN MARTIN-104  
TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

## NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 21 Corrientes has been transferred from J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts that the old clients will continue to patronise it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. a11m10

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin  
a16pm

## ESPECÍFICO M<sup>c</sup> 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

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 indubitable 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 animales laneros atacados de *manquera* que curó Vd. con su específico, quedaron sanos a los pocos días de la aplicación del remedio, y que el específico que Vd. usa es, a su juicio, el que ha dado mejor resultado de los empleados allí hasta ahora.

Saluda a Vd. S. S. S.

LEONARDO PEREYRA.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1886.

Señor don P. Mac Neave.

Presente.

Muy señor mío: Hemos probado el remedio de Vd. para el vazo en nuestra estancia 'Tatay' y ha probado ser muy eficaz en las ovejas curadas por Vd.

Después de partir Vd. de la estancia lo hemos vuelto a usar en otras ovejas, y a los tres días después empezaron a dar muestras de mejoría. Tenemos gran fe en el recorte de los vasos de la manera formal que Vd. recomienda, pues nada deja que pueda enconarse.

Su A. y S. S.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

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

De esa manera, evitarán los consumidores el ser engañados con productos 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. Juan y José Drysdale y Cia. . . . . Perú 236 a 238  
Gregorio Villafañe . . . . . Rivadavia 301 1/2 a 305 1/2 Miguel Lanús . . . . . Rivadavia 369  
Sanchez y Moreno . . . . . San Martin 51 R. Bossi y Cia. . . . . Florida 159  
Perez, Serra, Girault y Cia. . . . . Rivadavia 351

Estoy, pues, completamente satisfecho y ya no tengo miedo al 'Pietin'.

De Vd. A. y S. S.

V. C. AMADEO.

Noviembre 24 de 1886.

Hemos ensayado en nuestra cabaña y en majadas de campo el específico compuesto por el señor Mac Neave para la cura del mal del vazo, y podemos asegurar que es el remedio mejor y de resultados mas seguros que todos los demás conocidos.

PELLEGRINI Y LAGOS.

Estancia 'San Juan'

ESTABLECIMIENTO 'MAIPU'

Junin, Marzo 8 de 1887.

Sr. Don P. Mac Neave—Buenos Aires.

Muy señor mío:

Me es sumamente satisfactorio poder comunicar a Vd. que su específico para curar la enfermedad conocida con el nombre de *manquera* en las ovejas, me ha dado los mejores resultados, no teniendo actualmente en mi establecimiento, gracias a su remedio un solo animal que sufra de esta enfermedad.

De Vd. A. y S. S.

JULIO CARRIE.



## 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

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275—CANGALLO—277  
849-851 n/n.  
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## IRISH LITERATURE AND CATHOLIC BOOKS

ON SALE AT

**L. JACOBSEN & CO'S**

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|--|---------|
| Saint Jure—A Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of our Lord Jesus Christ, 3 vols. .... | \$10 00 |
| Butler—Lives of the Saints, 12 vols, half morocco .....                                | 15 00   |
| Gilbert—The Lily of Israel, or the Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary .....               | 0 90    |
| Murray—The Catholic Pioneers of America .....  | 1 50    |
| Furniss—Tracts for Spiritual Reading .....   | 1 25    |
| Forster—Heralds of the Cross ..  | 2 00    |
| Fitzpatrick—Life of Father Thomas Burke, 2 volumes ..                                  | 12 30   |
| 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.

**LIBRERIA EUROPEA**  
242 Calle Florida 244

**THE  
"Southern Cross,"**  
596 n/n CALLE FLORIDA 596 n/u  
Formerly 336  
(Corner of Tucuman.)

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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

### TERMS.

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## NOTICE

Subscribers and advertisers in the SOUTHERN CROSS are requested not to pay any accounts to Joseph Hood, and not to accept receipts signed by this person. All receipts for the city should bear the signature of

The Manager,  
MICHAEL DINNEEN.

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1887

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'A Lover of Justice' sends us a small detail of which we cannot understand the head or tail. He also promises to send 'many particulars' in future. If we may judge by the diction of this one, we think he may save himself the trouble, though we are thankful for his good intentions.

A Camp Subscriber.—We should be very sorry indeed to advise you or anybody else to invest in property in town. At the same time we are bound to say that the value of all property, without exception, in the city and the environs has gone on increasing for many years, and it does not yet seem to have reached the climax. What we do say is, that it is foolish to keep a large sum of money deposited in a bank while one is sure to make an enormous profit by investing it in land. We have not heard of a single purchase of land during the past few years, whether in town or camp, where the purchaser has not done well by the transaction.

Leinster.—We would gladly publish your letter were it not for the odious distinction you make between Westmeath and Wexford. We thought that folly was dead and buried. Imagine a gaucho from Arrecifes despising his countryman because he was born in Mercedes or Carmen de Areco. Imagine him carrying this dogged prejudice and ignorance into a foreign land. This is exactly what you do though you evidently have got a fair education, which ought to be sufficient to raise you above such stupidity. There are good, and, we suppose, some bad Irishmen from all counties, but the fact of an Irishman being born in any particular locality should not make him better or worse than his countrymen in general. This will be admitted by all civilised people.

The Chamber approved of the grant of 15,000 hectares of land to General Roca, as commander in chief of the Rio Negro expedition; also of the grant to Sr Araoz of 20 square leagues of land on the Bermejo for his exploration of that river.

We thought the grant to General Roca had been made and accepted long ago. Has he fought all his battles o'er again, or has he routed all his foes and slain the slain three times? No matter, the value of the land, which might be sold for a large price, is so much loss to the citizens and a corresponding increase in taxation. Horace said: 'Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi,' which means, when freely translated, 'Whoever will dance, the common rabble must pay the piper.' Roca and Juarez are the gods of this happy land, and the atheist Wilde is their prophet.

The Rosario papers say that there are fifty-six people implicated in the robberies on the Central Argentine Railway, most of them connected with the Traffic Department. They are all to be prosecuted, and it will not be easy to find experienced hands to replace them. Our Rosario correspondent has some very pertinent remarks on this subject in his letter which we publish to-day on our 2nd page. Another

organised swindle or wholesale robbery association has been discovered on the Great Southern line. It is not very edifying for those who put their faith in John Bull's proverbial character for honesty to learn that many of the thieves on the Central Argentine Railway are Englishmen, and that some of them held respectable positions which ought to have raised them above such temptations. There is not such a mighty difference after all between the sanctimonious bible reader from Tweed or the Thames, and the Philistines from the South American Pampas who never read a bible, and who regard a prayer-book as a toy fit for children.

A writer in one of the dailies this week proposed to place a tax on export meat, so that the frozen mutton and other food supplies may be kept in the country. This is going to the other though certainly not the worse extreme. We have been paying a tax on export wool for many years, for no purpose but to injure our own trade. Wool is not woven or spun here, and probably will not be for half a century more, but meat will always be eaten as long as man is a carnivorous animal. It would be sound political economy to let meat-growers, wool-growers and all other native producers exercise their trade as best they can without either tax or bounty.

It is difficult to see on what grounds the Provincial Government refuses to retain a branch office of the Hypothecary Bank in this city when the central office is about to be transferred to La Plata, unless it be that the patience of the people must be strained to its utmost limits, and the value of cedulas may be depreciated. The great majority of the holders of cedulas find it convenient to settle their accounts with the bank in this city, but the Government says, 'No matter, you must come to La Plata, just to show you that we can command.'

There are 34,000 lawsuits now pending before the courts 'de primera instancia.' This means, at least, 68,000 plaintiffs and defendants, some of whom have already sent in whole cart-loads of 'escritos.' They have as much hope of obtaining a judicial sentence as Jarndyce and Jarndyce had in old chancery.

Sr Calvo put a question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the ownership of the Falkland Islands. The Minister replied that his Government regarded the Falkland Islands as Argentine territory, 'de jure,' and that Sr Dominguez, the Argentine representative in London, had lately applied to the English Government, expressing a hope that as they were now being delivered from Irish troubles (!) and other difficulties they would turn their attention to the fulfillment of this act of justice.

We have only to say that Sr Dominguez and his Government must be very unsophisticated if they imagine that England will surrender the Falklands or anything else of which she is in possession through a sense of justice. We have heard even a Spaniard lately declare that English statesmen were seriously thinking of restoring Gibraltar to its original owners. He was somewhat disappointed when an uncompromising Jingo who was present coolly remarked, 'Seria inutil; España no podia guaw-daw; Ewancia vendwia a quitaw.' As much as to say, 'We rob you because if not somebody else would rob you, and as we are the most respectable robbers you had better let us have our way.'

'La raison du plus fort est toujours la meilleure.'

It was again rumoured this week that cholera had paid us an early visit, and though one swallow does not make a summer, nor one 'caso sospechoso'

a plague, the gamblers of the bolsa took advantage of the alarm caused thereby to turn an honest penny. We expect to write the words cholera and 'caso sospechoso' fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-three times before the summer season is over, but even so, people should not be scared at that. We wrote the same words frequently last year and Buenos Aires still exists, and the population has vastly increased.

The German artisans of Buenos Aires propose to hold a meeting in the Calle Comercio 336, on the 9th inst., in order to take measures and combine to protect themselves from starvation, which is threatening the labouring men in this city, owing to excessive prices of all necessities of life. In a circular which the artisans have issued, they say that wages are diminishing with the depreciation of currency, and that electric light has been introduced into many workshops with a view to make the artisans work extra hours.

M. J. K.'s report of the meeting at the English Literary Society last week was a wonderful piece of fine satire and a remarkably clever production. One of the native papers which published a translation of it declared it should have been written by Charles Dickens.

An English paper says, 'a signal instance of the virtue of an Irish girl, unshaken amidst trials and poverty, was the conduct of Annie Kelly, a native of Streamstown, Crossmoline, Co. Mayo, for whose murder Alfred Sowerby, of Preston, was executed the other day at Lancaster. It was commonly rumoured at the time the girl met her sad fate that her death was the penalty of her heroic resistance to evil overtures. Now, the dead man Sowerby, speaking through the gaol chaplain, bears witness to her prudence of demeanour and chastity, and begs forgiveness of her parents. That forgiveness is freely and generously granted. The parents are penetrated by that noble spirit of religion which their daughter carried with her when seeking her daily bread amidst the struggling masses of busy Lancashire.'

### A 'STRANGE FACT.'

The census of the commercial statistics of this city has brought to light a strange fact, which is worthy the attention of every true Argentine. It is the comparatively insignificant number of commercial houses owned by Argentines in the Argentine Republic. We publish elsewhere a partial list, but as we write these lines we have the complete list before us, and the revelation it makes is really startling. The number of Argentine commercial houses in Buenos Aires is only 1163, while that of Italian houses is 5176, Spaniards 1593, French 898, English 145, Germans 196, Swiss 111, Orientals 191, North Americans 33, Belgians 31, Austrians 54 and other nationalities 137. Some twenty years ago it would be considered a heresy to say that one half of the commerce of the city was in the hands of foreigners. To-day the proportion for the Argentine Republic has dwindled down to 7.84 per cent. of the total, while Italy is represented by 53, France by 13.86, Spain by 12.16, England by 1.15 per cent., etc. And we must remember that a large proportion of the houses classed as Argentines are owned by the sons of foreigners, who, though born in this country, pay a sort of doubtful allegiance to it, and divide their sympathies between the land of their birth and the land of their origin. The same thing is visible, though not to such extent, in the camp. The genuine native is fast disappearing and his place is being taken by the foreigner. We are glad of the prosperity of the foreigner, because it is an indication of general advancement, but there is good reason to weep over the particular decadence of

the Argentine which the inexorable figures indicate. It would occupy too much of our time to trace the origin and cause of this decadence, but there is one preponderating cause to which we would like to refer. It is the false system of education in which the youths of the Argentine Republic are trained. Every young Argentine or Creole believes himself born to a fortune, and looks to a Government employment as an indispensable acquirement in life. To train them for this career there are National Colleges and staffs of learned professors, and every boy receives a smattering of education in some 25 or 30 branches. Whilst the Argentine boy is hearing a learned individual spouting from a tub, the Italian boy is working in his father's shop or counting-house with his coat off. The Argentine boy of National College experience often gets the title of Doctor, or other such handle to his name, and he becomes a politician or a quack, but the Italian boy builds on his own experience of practical industry, and establishes a prosperous house of business. All government offices are carefully kept for the native aspirant. This which was intended to be a blessing in disguise has really become the curse of the country. The native, looking forward to an heirloom in the Government House, makes no further exertion, and finds himself barely able to live on the pittance dealt out to him. The foreigner, on the contrary, feeling that he must depend on his own exertions, sets bravely to work and achieves a fortune.

### A NEW BISHOPRIC.

The Provincial Government has sent a note to the Chambers proposing to constitute the Province of Buenos Aires into a separate Bishopric, the See of which will be fixed in La Plata.

The following is a translation of this very important message:

La Plata,

Oct. 4, 1887.

To the Honorable Legislature,—In compliance with an urgent necessity, continually manifested, the Executive Government has the honor of presenting to you the annexed project of law, with a view to constitute Buenos Aires into a separate Bishopric, the episcopal jurisdiction to extend over the entire province.

It is beyond doubt that this province, by its extent, population and development, requires the pressing attention of the ecclesiastical authorities, and that this want cannot be duly supplied, owing to the enormous labour which is incumbent on the Metropolitan of the archdiocese, to which the Government of the Church throughout the entire province is superadded, thereby forming a dual Government more difficult to exercise in proportion as the importance of both duties is becoming greater, while one of these duties is performed outside the territory where jurisdiction is exercised. Besides these important considerations and others of an administrative character, there are additional motives which must suggest themselves to you. By the appointment of a Bishop for the province the city of La Plata will receive a new element of attraction which will supplement the idea of making this city a centre of life and progress, such as becomes the capital of the most important province of the republic. The Executive Government requests you to sanction this bill, being convinced of its necessity and of the benefits that will accrue therefrom to the province.

MARCOS PAZ.

FRANCISCO SEGUI.

### THE BILL.

Art. 1. The Executive Government is hereby authorised to ask the National Government to make La Plata the seat of a bishopric of the province of Buenos Aires.

Art. 2. The preliminary expenses will be paid out of the Provincial Treasury.

Art. 3. Let this be communicated.

SEGUI.

### THE LATE

MRS. MARTHA GAHAN KENNY

Mercedes,  
September 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you respecting the somewhat unexpected death of the late Mrs Martha Gahan Kenny, who last Friday at the estancia house of her daughter, Mrs Doherty, passed peacefully away at the advanced age of seventy-two years, fifty-two of these having been spent in this country. Assisted by the Rev Father Petty, of the Society of Pious Missions, surrounded by her children, her relatives and friends she died, and such a death, after so virtuous and so amiable a life, must indeed console those she leaves to mourn her loss. The hopeful resignation with which she met the end must surely take the sting from the thought that the kindly heart is stilled for ever—that the gentle smile will be seen no more—that the tender voice will ne'er again express the generous emotions of a noble nature; and a belief that she has exchanged the trials and afflictions of this life for that heavenly peace which is promised to the good, will most certainly temper the grief of those who, cherishing the memory of her venerable form in their hearts, weep that she is no more.

To die, after a long and pious life, at peace with God, lamented as much by poor as by rich;—to die in the arms of affectionate children, soothed with the sweet incense of the prayers and the blessings of those that we have loved on earth, is the most happy consummation a Christian could desire,—and this happiness fell to the lot of the late Mrs Kenny. The funeral procession to Mercedes consisted of about fifty carriages and a hundred horsemen, gathered together from all points of the compass, and it may be truly said, that in all that long sorrowing train, there was not a single person but knew of some deed of mercy, some act of kindness wrought by the deceased in times gone by: not one was there, but mourned her for her goodness, and prayed with heart and soul for her eternal welfare.

I remain, dear sir,

Respectfully yours,

E. A.

### GOD'S GIFT.

[These simple verses were composed by a child of eight years of age to celebrate the birth of a little brother. Our infantine poet is a son of Dr Thomas of this city, and though he has not yet attained the vigor of Cowley's first attempt to climb the Parnassian hill nor the even flow of the youthful inspirations of Pope, who 'lisp'd in numbers for the numbers came,' yet we feel that little Louis Thomas's lines give promise of a great future and we are happy to give them a place in our paper. His 'God's Gift' is far superior to Tennyson's 'Jubilee Ode,' and it has the additional merit that it is the expression of a sincere heart, and is not written for hire, as Tennyson's was.]

Down through the darkness—  
Through the dark cloud's mist,  
An angel bore a present  
From our Father in Heaven.

He lay in a cradle,  
Just fitted for his use,  
And when the morning cometh  
The baby doth awake.

Behold! a gift from God.

When his mother awaketh,  
The baby partaketh,  
The milk of his darling.  
Darling mother's breast.

He cometh on Monday,  
Ye 22nd of August 1887.

When he cometh he was speechless,  
Hairless, toothless, but noisy—  
That's how he first appeareth.

The room now filleth with giants,  
And the baby thinketh to himself,  
'Who are those mighty big giants?'  
They are thy brothers and sisters.

LOUIS N. THOMAS.



THE  
RACES AT THE HIPPODROME.

The races at the National Hippodrome on Sunday were looked forward to with extraordinary interest, and no wonder, for the big prize of \$10,000 is one which is seldom offered in South America, and some of the most skillful dealers in horseflesh had their champions ready to enter the list. The first prize was easily won by Luis Chico's Angelus, who defeated Casey's Colera. The second prize fell to the lot of Amare's Ulysses, beating another famous member of Casey's stud, the well-known Signet, by two lengths, and Stud San Adrian's Shadow. Then came the great Olympian contest, in which 18 picked horses entered, all of pure blood, and many which had already won high honours on the turf. The backers of Casey's horses were somewhat daunted by previous experience, and held back in face of the splendid condition and no less splendid reputation of Luis Chico's animals. 6862 tickets were taken on Luis Chico's Kingsclere, and Lenape his runner had 4143, whereas Casey's Condesa only received 3034, and amongst the other distinguished competitors were Graziela of the Stud Acebal, Pasha, Recuerdo, Mississippi, and Agripina. Such was the confidence reposed in Luis Chico's Stud, that the field was freely given against his horses. Lenape and Banksia advanced at the start. Pasha made a dash to come to the front when passing the Railway Station, but Kingsclere disputed every inch of ground with who-ever attempted to close on Lenape. The most profound silence was observed by the vast concourse of people when the horses entered the straight. Luis Chico was almost sure of victory, when suddenly, as if on magic wings, Casey's colors became more conspicuous, and the plucky little mare took the foreground amid a storm of acclamations. Lenape feeling overpowered by the mighty effort fell back and gave place to Kingsclere. He made a most desperate push to catch Condesa but in vain; she won by a length. Mr Casey was congratulated on all sides, and his health was drunk in sparkling champagne. The Emulation stakes were won by M. Campos' Colibri. Portenito of the Stud Luis Chico distinguished himself in the 'Premio Fortaleza,' and carried off the victory from Salvato and Valentino. The last race was another triumph for the Casey stud. It was won by Coronel notwithstanding the very heavy weight he carried.

## THE STORM AND THE FLOODS.

The rain-storm of this week brought its usual train of disasters. The waters of the river rose on Tuesday evening to within a few feet of the moles, and the low streets leading to the Boca were flooded. The result was once more the exodus of the inhabitants. The steamer Proveedor dragged her anchor and was dashed against the Catalinas mole, and she was not towed away for a considerable time, owing to the difficulty of approaching her. The vessel was badly damaged, and a great portion of the mole was shattered. In Belgrano the flood rose to an unusual height, and the authorities had to telegraph for boats to save the inhabitants. The 'potreritos' in the vicinity of the Boca were completely inundated, as also were several streets of that important suburb. The sight of the mighty river, from the Paseo de Julio, was magnificent, the waves rising mountain high and spray being cast far up on the beach. Many of the port earth-works, recently constructed, were carried away. A portion of the enclosure of the Catalinas mole was also injured. The cutter Fray Bentos, belonging to Messrs. Tornquist, the British barques Annapolis, the Castle Eden, and others dragged their anchors. The Norham Castle and Signet

gave signals of distress from Punta Lara. When assistance reached them, the Norham Castle was a complete wreck; she had a cargo of coal and was consigned to Messrs. Gowland. The Condor was cast ashore near Colonia, and the Yapeyu found it impossible to come alongside, so that she is wrecked. On Wednesday the flood extended over the greater part of the amphibious town of Barracas. Several vessels that were announced to leave on Tuesday and Wednesday put off their departure. In the Tigre and San Fernando, also, the water rose to a great height; but, though the alarm was for a time extreme, fortunately the losses were inconsiderable.

## GENERAL ITEMS

Notwithstanding the rise in gold the produce market is still dull. We have not yet heard of any transaction in wool but if the high premium on gold continues buyers are sure to turn up at an early date. We have had large arrivals of sheep-skins during the past fortnight, but the unsatisfactory news from Europe has prevented any perceptible improvement in the market. Maize is being exported in large quantities. There are at present about 15 steamer loadings grain in port.

The reference Library contains 561 volumes and the Circulating Library 2378. The total number of volumes issued from the Library during the year ending August 31st was 2780, showing that the Society has already done much, in that way, 'to promote intellectual recreation.' The income for the year was 7980 m/n and the expenditure 6276 m/n. The latter item includes 912 m/n for furniture and 554 m/n for new books.

Military operations are being carried out successfully in the Chaco and many prisoners have been captured near Monte de la Viruela. Soon there will be roads from Presidencia Roca to Viñuela and Santiago del Estero. The soldiers not employed against the Indians till the land and sow maize and alfalfa. The Chara Indians work on Mr Langworthy's railway which will soon be finished.

The National Senate last week approved of the bill authorizing the sale to Mr John H. Temperley of 200 leagues of camp on the Atlantic in the territory of Chubut at 700 m/n per league. He is to expend 250,000 in saladeros and establishments for preserving meat for exportation, and is to introduce at least 100 families. The Chamber also approved of a bill for a railway from the right bank of the River Paraguay, through the Chaco, to the frontier of Bolivia in the direction of Port Magarikos. A guarantee of 4 1/2 per cent is given on a capital not exceeding 17,920,000.

A grant to Sr Guillerme Araoz was authorized of 20 leagues of land on the Bermejo, between Expedition and Ministro Irigoyen, as a reward for his exploration of the river Bermejo.

The Pelaez railway between the River Parana, Formosa and Resistencia was sanctioned.

The tax on property in the Capital may be paid at any time this month. People are objecting to pay the extra one per thousand, because it was not mentioned in last year's budget, and they are paying the tax into the bank, as the authorities demand the additional amount.

Butchers are now obliged to sell meat by weight, and under penalty of a heavy fine, in all the markets of this city; but if the purchaser is willing to take a piece of meat at the price at which it is offered by the seller, it is hard to see how any law can oblige them to go through the formality of weighing it.

There will be races at the Hippodrome, Belgrano, on Sunday.

Miss Kate O'Neill, daughter of Mr Thomas O'Neill of San Pedro, and Madam Donovan, both of the Sacred Heart Convent, left this city on Tuesday for Montevideo and took passage in the steamer

Aconcagua bound for the Pacific. Some other ladies of the same order were passengers on board the Aconcagua from Europe, and all are going to Santiago de Chile Where Mesdames O'Neill and Donovan will receive the veil. It is expected that after a short stay at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Santiago, they will return to this country.

A project has been brought before the Provincial Chambers for the prolongation of the Western line to complete the railway network. If the project becomes a law a line will be constructed from Cañuelas to Monte, and another from Ferrari to Monte. It is also proposed to construct several other branches running through districts which now experience the want of the Iron horse

The following are the additional branch lines which it is contemplated to construct:

A. A line for special service to the port of La Plata.

B. A line from a point between the stations Keen and Azcuernaga to Giles, Carmen de Areco, Salto, and Colon, on the frontier of Santa Fe, 1182 kilometres.

C. A line from Pergamino to the frontier of Santa Fe, in the direction of Cañada de Gomez, 44 kilometres.

D. A line from Junin to Lincoln and Lavalle, 95 kilometres.

E. A line from Nueve de Julio to Mellinque and Trenquelauquen, 176 kilometres.

F. A line from Saladillo to Alvear (47), Tapalque (38), Blanca Grande, and Guamini (235).

G. A line from Ferrari to Monte (60), Rauch (150), Balcarce (153), Necochea (85), 428 kilometres.

H. A line from Cañuelas to Navarro, 48 kilometres.

I. A line from Cañuelas to Monte, 46 kilometres.

J. A line from Magdalena to Port Tuyu, 205 kilometres.

Total, 1533 kilometres.

Mr Mitre de Vedia, editor of the 'Nacion,' has commenced an action for libel against the editor of the 'Sud America,' for some paragraphs which have recently appeared in the latter paper.

Sr Sparapani instituted proceedings against Stagno to recover 3500 pesos for a fortnight's salary, which Stagno refuses to pay because a performance was suspended through Sparapani's fault. Orders have been given to prevent Sr Stagno from leaving the country.

A contemporary says: 'It is probable that the new Convalescent Home, Jubilee memorial, will be established on the Drabble property at Lomas. It is a beautiful place. The proposition to make provision for "paying" occupants as well as "free patients" is a most excellent one.'

Mr Luis G. Repetto delivered an able lecture at the rooms of the 'Juventud Catolica,' on Sunday evening, on Galileo. There was a large and appreciative audience, and all were satisfied that the lecturer did full justice to the lofty theme which he took as his subject. He clearly explained the discoveries of the celebrated Florentine, and the advantages which the scientific world derived from them. At the same time he did not fail to demonstrate how far Galileo erred in trying to bring his astronomical discoveries into conflict with revelation, and how he thereby gave occasion to scandals and falsehoods, which even to this day are reproduced by the enemies of the Church, as if she had been the enemy of Science, when she has always been a strenuous promoter of knowledge and civilization.

A new map of the Argentine Republic and the adjacent countries has been published by the house of Lajouane of Paris. It was drawn by Sr M. F. Paiz Soldan, and measures 1.40 metres by 80 centimetres. It is generally considered the most correct map of this country that has hitherto appeared.

A game of cricket will be played on Saturday at Lomas de Zamora, between an Irish and an English team, all employees of the Southern line of railway. Stumps will be pitched at 1 p. m. The following are the names of the gentlemen who will form the

Irish team:—Messrs Siokes, Fitzgerald, Norwood, Rowland, Conway, Kavanagh, Lynch, Greaven, Hurley, Kelly, and Maxted.

On Sunday night a number of Brazilian slaves revolted against their task-masters, in Campinas, in the province of Paulo. Some soldiers who were sent to put down the revolt fraternised with the rebels, thereby showing that they too are human, and that they sympathise with their fellow-man in his degradation.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic, the Ministers of War and the Interior and some others paid a visit on Friday to the Port Works. There are now 11 locomotives and 300 wagons engaged in moving the excavated earth. The railways laid down measure 8 kilometres. About 2,000 tons of materials are on the ground and 1,300 men are constantly at work.

The Senate approved of a bill granting to Messrs Rafael Igarzabal and Co, for 15 years, a guarantee of 5 o/o on a capital of \$2,000,000 gold for working the mines of stone coal existing in the district of Paganzo, in the Province of Rioja.

The last acts of the Senate in the ordinary sessions were to sanction the bill authorizing Mr James Temple to make a railway from Buenos Aires to Rosario, to grant 15,000 m/n for finishing San Cristobal church, and to grant 15,000 hectares of land to General Roca as commander of the Rio Negro expedition.

Last week Congress sanctioned a bill granting to D'Abreu, Torres and Co a guarantee of 5 o/o on a capital of \$22,561,000 gold to be employed in making a railway from Bahia Blanca to Villa Mercedes, San Luis, and a branch from Toay to Rio IV.

The Neva arrived in Montevideo on Thursday. We welcome back Mr Thomas Drysdale and family, who have returned in her, also Mr William Samson.

The Northern Railway line will adopt its summer time table on the 15th instant, giving eleven trains each way, one of which will come into town from the Tigre, leaving the latter at 5 p. m.

The 'S. American Mail' has begun to reproduce in full the History of the Jesuit Missions in Paraguay from Mrs M. G. Mulhall's work 'Between the Amazon and the Andes,' and pays a compliment to 'the graceful pen' of that authoress. The subject is now very interesting on account of the many new enterprises connected with Paraguay, turning attention on that country.

Passengers arrived per SS Galileo from Southampton and Antwerp:—

Mr, Mrs and Master Chaplin, Miss A Johnston, Mr, Mrs Master and Misses Weston, Miss J Haggart, Mr A de Lisle, Dr J and Mrs Kelly, Mrs Ransdale, Miss D Ransdale, Mr R Wright, Mr A C Waddilove, Mr Kettlewell, Mr Harding, Mr F L E Wallace, Mr James Harrison, Mr Thomas Jones, Mr Joseph Scott, Mr de Wolf, Mr J Bovey, Mr F Bovey, Mr J Bourgeois, Mr A Roba, Mr E Delhay, Mrs Delhay, Master M Delhay, Miss E Delhay, Mr F Lee, Mr E Neumann, Mr P Clonelat, Miss Doughty, Mr J Murray, Mr S Marr, Mr Braushaw, Mr B Feeney, Mr W Lillie, Mr W Hallwell, Mr S Edgill, Mr E Pook, Mr Brune, Mr W Denneys.

Twenty-three guards of goods trains on the Southern Railway have been arrested for robberies on the line. Twelve of them have confessed. The highest monthly salary paid to any of them is \$60, and yet some of them had deposited in Banks from 4500 to 7000 m/n. A large quantity of merchandise of all kinds has been found in the houses of the prisoners. In one place a box was found buried which contained goods worth 1000 m/n. The discovery was made by detectives in various disguises continually travelling on the line.

Don Manuel Lainez, editor of 'El Diario,' being offended at the publication of a certain paragraph in 'La Razon,' sent a challenge to the editor of the latter paper, Dr Laurencena, to fight a duel if

he did not retract certain calumnious statements. The doctor consented to the latter alternative sooner than have recourse to the fierce arbitrament of the sword, and honor was again satisfied.

There are in Buenos Aires, exclusive of the 4th, 5th and 15th sections 7418 commercial houses, in which 22,936 persons are employed. Of the owners of these houses 1164 are Argentines, 4170 are Italians, 1214 Spaniards, 700 French, 124 English, 157 Germans, 94 Swiss, 155 Uruguayans, 22 North Americans, 26 Belgians, 51 Austrians, and 115 of different other nationalities. There are 4226 manufacturing houses with 26,963 employees. The owners being: Argentines 310, Italians 2554, Spaniards 562, French 663, English 47, Germans 75, Swiss 54, Orientals 63, North Americans 6, Belgians 9, Austrians 18, various 45.

A number of amateur English singers of this city gave a Christy Minstrel entertainment at the Salon La France, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the British Hospital, and, notwithstanding the rain and the storm, the audience that assembled to hear them formed a very respectable gathering. Several of the most popular negro songs were sung with piano accompaniment, and the performance was varied by witty conversation and quaint remarks and conundrums. Mr Richardson's 'Four Jolly Smiths,' Bones's 'Hen Convention,' and Mr Jarvis's 'Old Kentucky Home' were specially appreciated. The second part of the performance, a comic sketch, entitled 'Old Sambo's Cabin,' was very amusing. It was opened by Mr Adam with the popular song 'Old Folks at Home,' which was deservedly encored, and at the conclusion the chorus sang 'I'll meet her when the sun goes down.' We congratulate Mr French and the other gentlemen who organised the entertainment, and we have no doubt that the English-speaking people of Buenos Aires will look forward with feelings of pleasure to their next effort in the same direction. We had almost forgotten to say that Mr Gallacher presided at the piano in a way which does him great credit.

Messrs John and Joseph Drysdale have subscribed 200 m/n for the Irish Orphanage.

President Juarez Celman has vetoed several pensions proposed by Congress.

Lieut. Carlos Anderson of the 8th regiment has had a fight with Indians at 30 leagues North-West of Encrucijada. Several Indians were killed, including the chief Braulio Cordoba, and a few prisoners were made. General Donovan has asked that the steamer Vigilante be sent to Residencia to bring all the prisoners to Buenos Aires. Lieut. Puidarrie, of the 9th battalion, has also had an encounter with Indians, four of whom were killed and ten wounded; the rest fled.

The splendid saloons of the magnificent mansion just erected by Mr Thomas Duggan, situated in Calle Piedad, were thrown open on Wednesday evening, and a numerous gathering of his friends assembled for the house warming. Dancing was kept up until an advanced hour. The orchestra was grand, the host and hostess were untiring in their attentions to their numerous guests, the supper and wines were most recherche, and everybody was delighted at the agreeable evening passed beneath the hospitable roof of Don Tomas and his amiable Señora. Mr. Merry, the architect, was warmly congratulated on the skill displayed on the noble structure, which is one of the finest houses in the city. This entertainment, as well as the ball given a short time ago at Mrs Mullaly's, will long be remembered among the fetes of our worthy Hiberno-Portenios. We congratulate Mr and Mrs Duggan, and wish them many years of happiness in the mansion, that is an honor to the city and a testimony of their own merit.

Advices from Santa Fe state that farmers have suffered heavy losses by the storm: the news is probably much exaggerated.

The Report presented at the half-yearly meeting of the English Literary Society shows that, on August 31st, the Society had 548 members, of whom seven are ladies (with very limited privileges), 81 reside in the camp, 22 are absent, 6 are honorary and 432 are town members. The numbers show an increase of 64 during the year. The assets of the Society, which is happily free from debt, consist of furniture valued at \$2974, books worth 3526 m/n, a building fund of 5888 m/n, subscriptions in arrear 180 m/n and cash in hand 1726 m/n making a total of 14,294 m/n.

The census of the 30th ult. shews 9,882 houses of business or factories, in the city, of which only 39 belong to Englishmen and no fewer than 4,260 to Italians.

There was no meeting of directors at the Provincial Bank on Thursday, and consequently no motion about the Free Bank law.

Signor Letano's harp concert is announced for the 13th inst.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Oct. 6.

Among the measures to be considered in the supplementary sessions are a bill for establishing freedom of studies, and one repealing the law on convents.

Messrs Evans and Co. have presented a proposal for a fixed light on the English bank.

A new line of steamers will shortly be established between Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Sr Squeri has presented to the Government a proposal for establishing a Bank of Credit with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The drought was causing serious injury in the camp.

The Directors of the General Society of Credit have presented to Government a proposal for encouraging immigration. The building constructed for a School of Arts in Plaza Ramirez is to be turned into an Immigrants' Hotel.

Telegrams from Rio state that the Cabinet will abolish slavery; also that quarantine will be imposed on all vessels from the River Plate unless they impose it on vessels from Italy.

A decree has been issued convoking the people to elections in the country.

The Unified Debt has fallen in London to 67 o/o. Here it is quoted at 70.

The passengers of the Gio Batta Lavarello have been subjected to 7 days' quarantine.

A man has been arrested and sent to Buenos Aires who confesses that he was and accomplice in the frequent robberies which have occurred on the Northern Railway. He says that he bought the articles stolen by the employees of the line.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Rome.

'La Riforma' says that an understanding between the Vatican and the Quirinal is impossible unless the Pope surrenders his rights. Crispi and Bismarck have come to a definite arrangement for Germany, Austria and Italy. Italy is free to act as she likes in the Mediterranean, and she will be supported by Austria and Germany.

Dublin.

The National League is holding meetings in the district of Mitchelstown. In one place they held a meeting within an entrenchment and kept the police at bay. Mandeville, the chairman of the branch, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but was let out on bail.

Mr Harrington, during the trials at Mitchelstown, said the bobbies were a lot of perjurers. Several persons were brought before the courts in Ennis for attending a League meeting. They were escorted to the Court-house by bands of music.



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" " Bahia Blanca—

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PARA

#### GENOVA Y NAPOLES

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

Por mas informes ocurrir a

#### P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

Bn Buenos Aires—Piedras 35

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

En Rosario—45 Puerto

En San Nicolas—194 Concordia

## Res Non Verba

### MENSAJERIAS

### FLUVIALES A VAPOR

#### Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizes interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizes interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... " Silex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saldrá el 10 y 15 de cada mes el vapor

nacional

#### MÉRCURIO

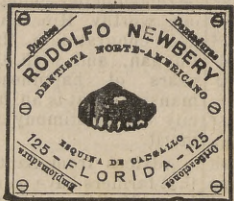
De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

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

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo



## THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000

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

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77

Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto

and Cordoba

Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.

And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Ac-

counts opened. Deposits received at

sight and for Fixed periods. Bills

Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se-

curities. Letters of Credit issued on

London, the Continent, the United

States and Brazil for Commercial and

Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-

ed on the following places—London

and the principal towns in England,

Scotland and Ireland; Paris, Bordeaux,

Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in

Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United

States Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and

other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this

country and the Continent can be effect-

ed by telegram or otherwise, through

the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-

siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be

allowed and charged by the Bank, until

further advice.

#### Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current

Account and Deposits at

Call..... 3 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice. 4 do

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

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

Longer periods according

to arrangement

Deposits in "oro sellado"

Credit balances in current

account and deposits at

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

Deposits at 30 days notice 3 1/2

Fixed deposits 60 days .. 4 "

90 " 5 "

#### Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-

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

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 4, 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 di-

nero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

#### SE ABONA

Por depositos en caja de ahorros

despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n

1 hasta 1000 ..... 7 o/o

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

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

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

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

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

A otros plazos.....convencional

#### SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real

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

#### HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

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

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

## BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a

3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las

4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso

a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

#### ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o

a plazo de 60 dias

y arriba..... 5 o/o

cuyo saldo pasa de

\$f 200,000..... 4 o/o

en caja de Ahorros

despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta a

1000 ..... 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en ad-

elante..... 5 o/o

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

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

#### COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de co-

mercio y de Letras de pago in-

tegro ó cuya amortizacion no

baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o

trimestral ..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con am-

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

or adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

#### M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

## L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

### CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

## LONDON AND

### RIVER PLATE BANK

#### BUENOS AIRES

LONDON—PARIS—ROSARIO—

MONTEVIDEO

### OPERATIONS

Letters of Credit

Discounts

Bills of Exchange

Telegraphic Transfers

Remittances to Europe

Remittances of interest on stocks

Remittances to the Camp

Remittances to the



## CHEZ PADDY.

From the 'Liverpool Catholic Times.'

Quite recently a pamphlet entitled 'Chez Paddy,' which was the product of a brief sojourn in Ireland, undertaken with a view of studying the Irish question on the spot, and which rivaled in flippancy and absurdity the letters of Monsieur Johnson, the London correspondent of the Paris 'Figaro,' amused the readers of the Irish daily papers, in which were given copious extracts from it. The writer, Baron de Mandat-Grancey, Avenue Friedland, Paris, belonging to what the French call 'the governing order,' sought the acquaintance and frequented the society of the corresponding class in Ireland, who crammed the gullible Gaul with stories of the tyranny of the National League, the savagery and superstition of the peasantry, the benevolence and beneficence of the paternal government which rules from Dublin Castle, and the patience and long-suffering of the landlords! The Rev. Emile Piche, a French Canadian, Chaplain to St. Vincent's Patronage, Lurgan, has just replied to 'Chez Paddy' in a pamphlet entitled 'Pour l'Irlande,' in which he takes Baron Mandat-Grancey severely to task for having 'laughed at a nation which loved and served France.' He says 'I thought three hundred years of struggle and martyrdom would have saved it from this insult, at least from a Frenchman. But I now remember that another Frenchman (Voltaire) said of Canada, when Montcalm was struggling for four years without the aid of men or money, 'What's the good of these few acres of snow? You have imitated this man in his frivolity, and, guiltier in a certain sense, you laughed in the midst of sufferings you could not understand.' Father Piche opposes to the Baron's bird's-eye view of Ireland the ripe results of a five years' residence in the country, supplemented by historical and statistical data obtained from reliable sources, of which he has made good use. Having pointed out that Home Rule does not mean separation, but simply what has been granted to twenty-three English colonies whose population and extent are generally much less considerable, he says 'We believe this measure is the only remedy for the Irish crisis. We have at present insolvent tenants and bankrupt landlords; and he goes on to prove that this state of things is not the result of the poverty of the soil, the idleness of the inhabitants, or surplus population, but of an odious system which has ruined the country, and that if there was encouragement of native industry and security for property, millions of Irish dispersed all over the globe would return with their capital to Ireland. He refutes the vile slander that the Irish clergy more or less approved of the murder of agents implied in an anecdote scandalously and mendaciously distorted by the author of 'Chez Paddy.' 'You wanted to raise a laugh,' says Father Piche. 'You have succeeded. But you might have chosen another object for your irony, another people than the one—the only one—that sent its sons in 1870 to defend us, the only one which, after Canada, recognised and loved you in your humiliations. Your book is translated into English, sir, and our Protestant enemies are much amused at the expense of the religion which, I hope, you practise. They laugh at the Sacrament of Penance and find therein an argument dear to their prejudices. I am no longer astonished at the praises of the English press. You are its man; I leave you in that good company. Speaking of religion, according to the census of 1871, the number of Catholics in Ireland was 4,150,877, while of the 1,260,568 Protestants 905,509 were settled in Ulster, the only part of the country that could be called Protestant, although there, Father Piche regards it as strange, unjust, and cruel that, despite their small number, despite Emancipation, it

is the Protestant fanatical minority that has continuously governed Ireland since 1800. 'You find it all-powerful in the most Catholic counties of the South as in the mixed regions of the North.' The writer, after giving a tabulated list of the present Irish executive, proceeds: 'In all this list you seek in vain for a friend of the Irish people. Like Marie Antoinette, you may say in perusing it: 'I seek everywhere for judges, but I only find accusers.' The Privy Council is composed of 36 Protestants and 9 Catholics. The unpaid magistracy is comprised of 3,826 Protestants and only 1,229 Catholics. These Protestants magistrates are scattered among Catholic counties. Take, for instance, the County Fermanagh, where you have 76 Protestants for a single Catholic magistrate! The paid magistracy is composed of 55 Protestants and 25 Catholics, all of the landlord class. After the magistrates come the police, who, although for the most part Catholics, are commanded and directed by Protestant officers, and are at the disposal of the landlord magistrates for ejectments.' Having quoted some glaring instances of jury-packing from the clever pamphlet entitled 'The Castle System,' by Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., and thrown a good deal of light on the financial aspects of the question, he asks, 'Can one be astonished now that the union of Ireland and England has been so disastrous? It was born in shame and has begotten nothing but misfortunes.' He then quotes the full text of the important resolution of the Irish Bishops on the Coercion and Land Bills and the education question, and adds in a footnote, 'I am astonished to see foreigners hardly landed obstinately clinging to the belief that they are wiser than a whole people, more prudent than a learned episcopate, more capable than men who have studied this social question for years, more disinterested than those who have sacrificed everything for this cause.' In concluding he uses grave words of warning. 'The National League, he says, "is pursuing its work of regeneration without soiling its hands with assassinations. But if England continues its cruel evictions and its Orange policy, the National League and the Catholic religion will be powerless to prevent deplorable excess. If, maddened by long oppression, and despite the heroism of three centuries, the Irish people set aside the laws of a Church which keeps it from imitating the Nihilists, I should mourn over it with all my heart. But, before blaming them, I should first curse the Government that wrought this evil; and the final triumph of England, wresting the sons of Ireland from Catholic obedience, would be punished by universal outrages and the infamy that would be her ruin.' Father Piche's book, which makes its appearance at a very opportune time, is well worth careful perusal, bristles with irrefutable facts, and is weighty with solid and convincing argument. He has done yeoman service to the cause he so ably and warmly pleads, and we trust his pamphlet will have a large circulation, particularly in France where it will educate French public opinion on the Irish question. The author, on the reverse of the title page, gives the following list of 'Benefits of the English Government in Ireland for fifty years.' Deaths from hunger 1,500,000; evicted, 3,668,000; exiled, 4,200,000; emigrants who died at sea in infected ships, 57,000; imprisoned under Coercion laws, 3,000; massacred in the suppression of public meetings, 300; executed for resistance to tyranny, 97; died in English prisons, 270; suppressed papers, 12.

## SUPERSTITION IN BUENOS AIRES

Within a couple of squares of the Bolsa is a hump-backed Italian bootblack, who, although he dresses poorly and will give you a patent leather shine for five cents, has accumulated an ample

fortune by his deformity and the superstition of his customers. If you will watch him at work you may see the person whose boots are being polished lean over slyly and touch the hump with the tips of his fingers. Light as is the touch, the bootblack feels it, looks up grimly, and is silenced by a 25 or 50 cents. That touch of the hump is supposed to bring good luck to gamblers, stock brokers, business men, and holders of lottery tickets. Sometimes when the superstition is verified by a coincidence the customer gives the bootblack a five or a ten dollar bill out of the profits, and then the magic touch is repeated more openly. We know of a stock broker who keeps a humpback in his employment to bring him good fortune by his touch. Many otherwise sensible speculators never go down with any confidence in their operations unless they have touched the old Italian in the morning.

## AN IRISHMAN THE CHAMPION RUNNER OF THE WORLD.

Great Match between C. E. Carter of New York, and T. Conneff of Co. Kildare, Ireland.

The 'Irish Times' gives the following particulars of a great foot-race which took place in Dublin recently:

The contest between the above-named athletes was decided on Saturday evening over the grass track on the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society at Ball's Bridge. It will be remembered that Mr. E. C. Carter, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, amateur champion of America, came to the United Kingdom some few months ago to compete in the championship meetings, and succeeded in securing the 4 miles and 2 miles championships of England. Mr. Conneff, won the 4 miles championship of Ireland a few weeks ago, and journeying to Manchester to compete in the Northern Counties Championship Meeting, he there met and defeated the American among other celebrated athletes, over the 2 miles course. That evening Carter challenged Conneff to a match over 4 miles at a future date. This challenge was quickly accepted, and was brought to issue, as already stated, on Saturday evening at Ball's Bridge. From the distinguished positions held respectively by the men the contest between them was looked on as virtually a struggle for the championship of the world. The prowess of our New York visitor, who had gallantly romped away with the honours both of America and England, and the extraordinary powers and still greater promise of the Kildare youth who had already represented Irish athletics with such signal honour to himself, invested the meeting with unparalleled interest. From about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening vast numbers of people thronged the approaches to the grounds at Ball's Bridge, crowding at the gates, choking the turnstiles, and ultimately overwhelming the officials. The tedious clicking of the turnstiles (only two in number) affording no relief to the crowd, which, as the time for the race, 6.45 o'clock, arrived grew still more dense, the outer-gates were closed by order, the management in this way hoping to ease the pressure by allowing the people access in batches, those already inside the walls to file in first through the stiles. Immediately those outside the gates, annoyed at the prospect of missing the competition and denied admission, rushed at the walls and gates, clambering over all obstacles. Thousands had already been admitted regularly, and now for some time hundreds swarmed over the enclosures, houses and sheds, and additional numbers were still arriving. Yet throughout the entire scene the greatest good humour prevailed, and when the management, with very commendable prudence, adopted the happy expedient of throwing open all the gates, allowing all in free alike of crushing as of

payment. Not many minutes elapsed till the multitude was arranged, packed close on the grand stand and around the wide arena. The competitors were cheered heartily on entering the field. Conneff very courteously gave the inside station to his gallant opponent, who was attired in cerise and white colours, his club crest the winged foot of Mercury adorning his jersey, while the Irish youth was costumed in his usual colours, black and red. They were quickly despatched off the mark by Mr. John Purcell, Carter on the inside leading by a few yards; his antagonist content with treading in his immediate footsteps throughout the journey till entering the straight, about 80 yards from home, when Conneff, amidst extraordinary excitement and the plaudits of the gathering, swiftly, but without apparent effort, went ahead, and won easily by 15 yards. Time—19 mins 44.2-5 secs.

## A ROMAN CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

A great pilgrimage of Roman Catholics has taken place to Holy Island, Northumberland, to celebrate the twelfth centenary of St. Cuthbert. The idea of holding such a celebration emanated from the late Provost Conset at the beginning of this year, and it was taken up by Catholics throughout the North of England. Nearly ten thousand people took part in the pilgrimage. Special trains were run from Newcastle, Darlington, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and other places in the North. There were large contingents of worshippers from Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other great centres of Catholicism. The nearest railway station to the shrine of St. Cuthbert is Beal, a small place a little south of Berwick, and it was here that the actual pilgrimage began. A distance of about five miles had to be traversed before Holy Island was reached, and three miles of this journey were over sands which are only passable at low water, and even then cannot be crossed comfortably unless pedestrians remove their boots and shoes, and the pilgrims all waded across. On reaching the island a procession was formed, and moved towards the ruins of Lindisfarne, the choir intoning the 'Litany of the Saints.' In the ruins the pilgrims sang 'Faith of our Fathers,' after which mass was celebrated, followed by a discourse by Bishop Patterson, of London. The 'Te Deum' and the 'Hymn to St. Cuthbert' concluded the devotional exercises, after which the return journey was begun. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the pilgrimage was in every way successful.—'Daily News.'

## THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is greater in America than in any State in Europe. It is 10 to 20 per cent. higher than England; it is twice as high as in France; it is three times as expensive as in Italy. Is this difference in the cost of living commensurate with the difference in wages? Possibly in England. On the Continent, I should say decidedly, the low cost of living does not fully compensate for the low wages received. The European workingman manages to exist by reducing the standard of living and buying only such articles as are absolutely necessary. There are men in Italy who earn but seven cents for a day's work of 14 hours—one-half a cent an hour. Very few skilled mechanics earn as much as a dollar a day; the average does not exceed 50 cents. The Italian mechanic manages to get through on this sum, partly because of the cheapness of living, but principally because of his wonderful economy and happy disposition that enables him to be satisfied and contented with conditions at which even an American beggar would rebel.

In the large American cities, as New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis etc., wages appear to be slightly

higher than in the small towns, though not sufficiently so to compensate for the greatly increased cost of living. In New York it is simply impossible for the average workingman to live in anything like comfort. Rents are high, provisions are high, everything is high. Few workmen get off with less than \$10 a month rent, and it may safely be said that any habitation in New York city would be at that figure of the most miserable and squalid condition.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Better uproot old, played out fruit gardens. The land is wasted. Do not sprinkle ashes too close to the tender plants, but scatter around them.

Kill the white caterpillars, as they lay the eggs which hatch the cabbage worm.

Don't grow fruit or vegetables too thick; thinning out improves size and quality.

English dairymen are now almost unanimous in the opinion that ground oats are the best milk-producing grain ration known.

If the tomatoes be of heavy growth and the vines fallen stake the vines and trim out the dense foliage. The vines blossom and ripen fruit all the season up to the time for frost.

Gather your cucumbers while they are small and green. There is no advantage in having large pickles. Cut them off the vines with a knife instead of pulling them, which is liable to injure the vines.

A. W. Cheever, of the N. E. Farmer, says: 'Any farmer who has ever been successful with peaches should keep planting a few trees annually for home use. If a crop is secured once in three or four years it will usually pay for all the trouble of setting and tending a few trees.'

Sheep manure contains from ninety to ninety five per cent of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as experience has shown. It is especially rich in nitrogen in an available form, and for that reason is excellent for use as a starter for corn and potatoes.

The cabbage requires a good soil or plenty of well rotted manure and phosphate, and the more frequently it is hoed the better. Old ground, or that which has been several times ploughed, is better than freshly-turned sod; at least we have found it so, and have raised heavy heads upon old clay land by generously fertilizing and plenty of hoeing.

Ten acres of sowing crop will give the same results as sixty acres of pasture, and during the hot, dry months when the pastures are burned up, will prove vastly more satisfactory. One man for an hour during the early morning will cut enough for two meals.

Farmers lose much by letting clover and orchard grass, two fodders that can be cut together, stand after they are fit for the mower. Both of these soon turn 'woody fibre, which is about as digestible as splinters from a chestnut rail. Plan ahead so as to drop everything and attack the orchard grass as soon as the bloom falls and the clover when half the heads begin to brown.

The New England Farmer says: 'About the most uncleanly thing we know of for a farmer to do is, after coming in from work at night and unharnessing his horses, to pick up a milk pail and go to milking before washing his hands. Too many men are guilty of this trick, and it is hard to see how they can drink with a relish milk that has washed off the horse dirt, harness grease and sweat of their own hands.'

Cows coming in on full feed may suffer from over-distended bags, if milked only at night and morning. Such cows may be milked also at noon, and it is better to do so than to run the risk of the injury which may follow neglect in this matter. Remember there are often the most valuable breeding cows in the herd.

Every farmer who has a hen house, by purchasing a barrel of plaster can make two or three barrels every winter by putting the sweepings of his hen house into a barrel once a week and covering it with a sprinkle of plaster to fix the ammonia. This home-made guano is excellent for quashes, cucumbers, early corn, etc.

It is stated that a new method of washing butter has been patented in Germany. As soon as gathered in the churn in particles of about a tenth of an inch in size it is transferred to a centrifugal machine, whose drum is pierced with holes and lined with a linen sack that is finally taken out with the butter. As soon as the machine is set in rapid motion the buttermilk begins to escape, a spray of water thrown into the revolving drum washes out all foreign matter adhering to the butter. This washing is kept up till the last drop of water is removed, as clothes are dried in the centrifugal wringer, the dry butter is then taken out, molded and packed. It is claimed that the product thus so fully and quickly freed from all impurities, without any working or kneading has a flavour, aroma and grain, and far better keeping qualities than when prepared for market in the ordinary way.

## SELECTED POETRY

## EYES.

I.  
Eyes of blue are like the sky,  
Brilliant with an azure stain—  
Though an angry cloud is nigh  
Soon 'twill vanish, and the sky  
Is clear again!

II.  
Eyes of black are like the night—  
Woo them, and Love's mellow  
moon  
Gilds them with a glorious light;  
Scorn them, and fate's withering  
might  
Will blast thee soon!

III.  
Brown eyes are like autumn sere,  
Making earth a sombre spot—  
Seek them, if with Friendship's tear,  
Thou wouldst diamond Sorrow's  
bier—  
But love them not!

IV.  
Eyes of gray are like the sun,  
Shining steadily and clear;  
If by honest Friendship won,  
Steadfast till Life's day is done  
And night is near!

—C. A. DOYLE, in 'San Francisco Bulletin.'

## 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, those disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

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

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

For sale by all Chemists and  
Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:  
A. J. WHITE, Limited  
17 FARRINGTON ROAD

London, E. C.

Depositaros en Buenos Aires:—  
Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138  
" Murray y Sedoreff, Reconquista 84  
" Szabo y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendez 47 y 53.  
" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 92.  
" M. A. Hernandez y Cia., Piedad 1089.  
" Herrero Hermanos, Belgrano 261.  
Señor D. Eduardo Retienne, Rivadavia 309.  
" F. Ancoed, Buen Orden 711.  
" Y. Marciani, Salta 64, Buenos al Norte.  
" Pedro Pesce, Botica del Franco Flor.  
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.  
" M. B. Varcia, San Martin 68.  
Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 27.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferras, Calle Belgrano 1246.  
" F. Amighino, Calle 36 de Mayo 128.  
" P. Galleri, Ombu y Cuyo 1100.  
" J. A. Rosanmi, Calle Libertad 362.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

| October 6.                 |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Gold .....                 | 143    |
| Provincial Cédulas—        |        |
| Series G .....             | 80.50  |
| Series J .....             | 88.00  |
| Series K .....             | 85.50  |
| National Cédulas—          |        |
| Series A .....             | 83.50  |
| Series B .....             | 79.00  |
| Series C .....             | 79.00  |
| National Bank Scrip .....  | 123.50 |
| National Bank Shares ..... | 222.50 |
| Banco Constructor .....    | 220.00 |

An alarm was created in the Bolsa on Monday by a report that cholera had shown itself once more in Santa Fe, and gold went up to 45.50. A reaction soon set in, and the premium again fell to 43.50, at which price it closed.

The British steamer Zenobia is loading 3000 frozen carcasses at the Drabble meat factory. She will sail on the 10th inst.

It is said that £300,000 in specie has been shipped to Europe this week.

Messrs D'Amico Lopez and Mujica purchased a league of camp in Junin for \$57 mjn per square. Bordeaux.

River Plate sheepskins, are quoted as follows: Long wool fcs 125 to 130 per 100 kilos; half do 107 to 110, borregas 105 to 107. Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 80 to 85 per 50 ks.

Horse hair south, good mixed, fcs 115 to 120 per 50 ks. Maize, yellow and white, average price fcs 11 to 11½, per 100 kilos.

Wheat from the United States fcs 18 to 18 50 per 100 ks.

The River Plate sheepskins auction took place. Prices show a fall of 7 centimes in the kilo compared with last sales; about 2000 bales were sold.

176 German ships arrived in the port of Rio Janeiro during 1886. Of these 135 were steamers of a total burden of 203,919.57 tons, and 41 were sailing vessels of a total burden of 16,482.83 tons.

Mr Manuel Ricabarrena has purchased from Enrique Villalba 16 leagues of camp in Cordoba, department of Rio Seco and Talumbá, for the sum of \$12000 mjn per league.

The sale of a league and a half of camp in Loreto with the stock thereon for 40,000 nats is reported the price come out about 20,000 nats per league for the land.

The circulation of the Banks is as follows:—National, \$41,333,333; Provincial, 34,436,280 mjn, including the 7,000,000 mjn recently authorized; Santa Fe, 5,000,000 mjn; Cordoba, 4,000,000 mjn; Salta, 125,000; Mendez and Co. 400,000 mjn. The metallic reserves of the said banks are respectively:—\$9,003,256, 11,403,000 mjn, 2,900,000 mjn, 2,811,578 mjn, 52,162 and 130,281 mjn.

The "Tribuna Nacional" received the following telegrams dated October 1st—

Liverpool. Wheat has advanced, but the market is quiet. Cargoes to arrive are quoted at 5s 8d per 100 lbs. Linseed is worth 36s per 416 lbs.

Genoa. Wheat from the River Plate has declined to 16 fcs per 100 ks.

Santiago de Chile. Exchange on London is quoted at 25½ d. Tallow from the River Plate in boxes is quoted at 20½, mjc per 46 kilos despatched, do in bords at 19½, mjc, grease in boxes at 20 mjc and fine ditto in tins at 22. Walnuts at 5½, per 46 kilos. Chilean bullocks of over 3 years at 55 to 60 each, midding fat at 40 to 45, cows at 40 to 42, midding fat do 38 to 40.

Large wethers for export are so scarce that the meat freezing companies are buying capones in the vicinity of Bahia Blanca and the Colorado.

The Chascomus Fair was a great success as regards the quantity and quality of animals exposed for sale (about 1500 sheep, 130 cattle and 30 horses) as also for the large number of people it attracted. Total sales amounted to \$15,000 mjn.

The total number of immigrants arrived since the first of the year is 67,493.

The number of immigrants arrived during the month of September was 6829 and by way of Montevideo 1775, making a total of 8650, as follows: 4020 Italians, 1366 Spanish, 633 French; 266 Austrians, 144 Germans, 125 English, 119 Swiss, 60 Belgians, 34 Portuguese, 20 Danish, 8 Swedes, 8 North Americans, 7 Russians, 6 Turks, 5 Brazilians, 3 Dutch, 3 Arabs, 1 Maroqui.

During the same month 41 ocean steamers arrived, of which 19 were English, 8 French, 6 German, 5 Italian, 2 Spanish and 1 Belgian.

Ten leagues of land in the Province of Cordoba have been sold by Mr Guillermo Villanueva to Mr L. D. Forgues for \$153,700. Mr Villanueva bought these lands in 1883 for 32,800 mjn.

Auctioneers Falcon and Pithou auctioned a number of chacras and fincas by order of the Government in the town of Salado on Sunday, and the prices obtained were very high, being on an average 200 mjn per hectarea.

Messrs C. D'Amico, M. E. Lopez and E. S. Mujica, have bought a league of land in Junin at the rate of \$57 mjn per square.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold at auction:

308 hectares of land in Moron at 180 mjn per hectarea, including houses, fences, etc. Buyer, Mr E. Saenz Valiente.

30 building sites in the town of Moreno, at 15 to 41 cents per square yard.

Although we have seen, no notice in the papers, yet we believe that it is a fact, the directors of the Montevideo National Bank have made another call of 25 p. cent on the shares payable at the end of this month. This will make 50 per cent paid up and will, according to the rules of our Bolsa, entitle the shares, to quotation.

## Havre.

During the last fortnight small transactions in River Plate wools have been made. That of Buenos Aires class, special for Havre, of 3300 yield is quoted at francs 1.45 to 1.50 per kilo; stock about 6,000 bales.

Beef tallow from the River Plate fcs 30 to 31 per 50 ks. Dry ox matadero hides from Buenos Aires fcs 112 to 115 per 50 ks.

Salted horse hides from Buenos Aires at fcs 63 to 66 per 50 ks.

Salted ox saladero hides from Montevideo of 28 to 29 ks, at fcs 65 to 66 per 50 and 62 to 63 for matadero per 50 ks despatched. Small transactions have been made during the last fortnight. Stock of River Plate salted hides about 86,000.

## London.

Railway quotations:—Argentine Great Western, Deb Stock, 96.

Buenos Aires Great Southern, 19½.

Buenos Aires and Pacific 7 p c Deb stock, 16½.

Buenos Aires and Pacific Mercedes Ext 5 p c Deb Stock 99½, 100 Buenos Aires and Rosario Sunchales Exten Shares 100.

Do Ord Stck, 101.

Do 5 p c Deb Stock, 118½.

Cent Uruguay of Montevideo 12½.

Eastern Argentine gua 7 p cent 100 1½.

N Western of Uruguay, 6 p c Deb Stock, 109½.

Railway obligations:—

Argentine N Cent Railway Exten 5 p c; Government Mt Bds. Scrp all pd; 92½.

Western of Buenos Aires 5 o q Sterling Mort Deb 103 ½.

Mr. Charles Dunzelmann, the well-known land-broker, has sold for account of Mr. H. Acevedo to Mr. James Ham, fifteen leagues of land in Cordoba, department of Rio Seco, at 11,700\$ mjn per league. The Sunchales extension to Santiago del Estero will pass close to the land.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

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

## Hides.

|                           |          |          |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Sheepskins consumo        | per kilo | 350 mls. |
| Desecho .....             | 2 20     |          |
| Cord ritoz, la docena ..  | 0 85 cts |          |
| Horsehair per 10 kilos .. | 6 50     |          |
| Horse hides .....         | 2 10     |          |
| Cow hides .....           | 4 18     |          |
| Maize white shelled ..... | 2 65     |          |
| Maize, yellow .....       | 2 00     |          |

## ONCE.

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

## Hides.

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Cow hides .....   | 4 18 mjn |
| Horse hides ..... | 2 00     |
| Horse Hair .....  | 5 30     |
| Nonatos .....     | 2 10     |
| Calfskins .....   | 3 10     |
| Sheepskins .....  | —        |

Consumo .....

Pelados per kilo .....

Corderitos .....

Wheat .....

Candela with bag .....

Salado with bag .....

French .....

Coast with bag .....

Flour, coast, per 10 kilos .....

Maize .....

Morocho with bag .....

White, shelled with bag .....

Yellow, with bag .....

## PRICES OF GOLD

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Friday .....    | 134.80 |
| Saturday .....  | 139.40 |
| Monday .....    | 143.70 |
| Tuesday .....   | 143.40 |
| Wednesday ..... | 143.20 |

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Especiales 40 45 50              |  |
| Primer Parte 25 26 27 28         |  |
| Apartes generales 23 22 21 20 19 |  |
| Segundo parte 18 17 16 15 14 13  |  |
| Terneros 4 5 6 7 8 9 10          |  |
| Capones 1 50 2 2 50 3            |  |
| Cueros de vaca 4 4 50            |  |
| Id de novillo 5 5 50 6           |  |
| Matanza de vacas 598             |  |
| Id de terneros 63                |  |

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS



## DEATHS

At Tandil, on the 23rd inst., Catherine, wife of George Cribbes, Estancia La Fortuna, aged 50 years.

On the 25th inst., Felicitia, second daughter of Hubert O'Rourke, Baradero, aged two years.

On the 27th September, at his residence in the Partido of Suipacha, after a long and lingering illness, Joseph Carthy, aged 21 years, son of the late Michael Carthy.—R.I.P.

On the 29th September, Mary Ennis, aged 22, native of Ireland.

## THE NEW STUDIO

## GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE

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A specially will be made of LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS at very moderate prices.

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## SAMUEL BOOTE AND VAN GORDER

## HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ORIENTAL

Mr JAMES DEMERY, recently from Ireland, begs to inform the public in general that he has opened a new Hotel, situated at No. 57 to 63 Calle Corrientes, where every accommodation will be found according to the customs of the old country.

The charges will be strictly moderate. He invites all to give him a trial.

o6pm

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## HENRY HEATH'S PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION HATS

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## 77-DEFENSA-77

## ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO

DE

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## 74-FLORIDA-74

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## ALBERT GEBBIE &amp; CO.

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53,

One square from

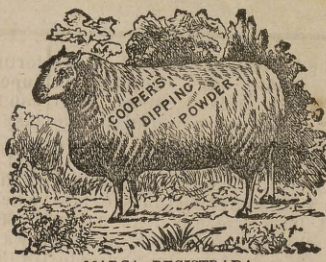
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I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Moleskin Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc. All articles kept of good quality.

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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.



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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

## Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

## A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

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HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

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

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The BARILLA LEE is the best

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

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

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