

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 40

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887

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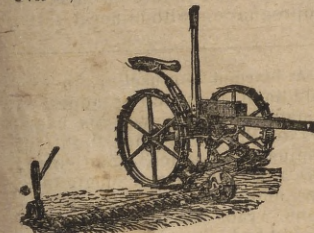
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
no 1—pm

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BUENOS AIRES al7pm

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212—GENERAL LAVALLE—212
BUENOS AIRES olpm

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288—RECONQUISTA—288

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604—CALLE ARTES—604

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Setiembre 20 de 1887.

Sr Tomas Murray,
Buenos Aires.

Muy Señor mio,—

En contestacion a su apreciable 15 de corriente, en la que Vd me dice desea saber si el remedio usado por Vd para la cura de la sarna en sus ovejas, con el que ha bañada en Febrero del corriente año, todas las majadas de este establecimiento, me ha dado el resultado deseado, tengo la satisfaccion de un resultado que no puede haber sido mas eficaz, por cuanto puedo garantizar de tener todas mis majadas que han sido bañadas por Vd, completamente libres de sarna, lo que no he podido conseguir con tanta eficacia en otros años con el uso de otros muchos remedios, con los que he bañado mis majadas.

Teniendo en vista un buen resultado obtenido por el remedio que Vd usa, y como medida preventiva, desea volver a bañar este año despues de la esquila todas mis majadas, para lo cual le estimo si apersona a esta, para acordar la fecha en que gusto servir, mente, su atento y seguro servidor,
G. F. STEGMAN.

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39—MORENO—45
ol2pm

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115—RIVADAVIA—115
BUENOS AIRES o8d8

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

EDUARDO ZORILLA Y CIA

Notable remate de potrillos y potranas de trote, de la raza 'Morgan', hijos del gran trotador 'Black Warrior' (Guerrero Negro) introducido al pais por el Sr. Dr. Apolinario Gayoso, ganador del primer premio del County Fair de 1881 y de madre pura 'Morgan'. De 20 a 24 meses de edad. Al mejor postor. En nuestra caballeriza, libicu num 227. Dos caballos oscuros y un colorado, llamados los primeros 'Congo' y 'Chervo', y el segundo 'El Niño', esplendidos trotadores, sanos y mansos, traidos por el mismo Sr. Gayoso.

EN MONTEVIDEO

EL VIERNES, 11 de Noviembre

A las tres en punto de la tarde

Venderemos estos animales, todos al mas alto precio, dinero de contado.

NOTA.—Oportunamente el detalle de las potranas y potrillos. o11n1

EDUARDO ZORILLA Y CIA.

Remate del gran trotador de la raza 'Morgan', introducida al pais por el Sr. Dr. Apolinario Gayoso, llamado 'Black Warrior' (Guerrero Negro) 154 manos de altura, gran fuerza y resistencia, gano el 1er premio en el County Fair de 1881. Troto dos vueltas en un curso de 26 cuadras en 2 minutos 51 segundos, prendido a un wagon de 4 ruedas, troto despues tirando igual, tren y la misma distancia en 2.48, y en una areña en 2.45, sin haber sido variado—costo \$1700 oro sellado—al mejor postor.—En nuestras caballerizas, libicu num. 257.

EN MONTEVIDEO

EL LUNES, 11 de Noviembre

A las tres en punto de la tarde.

NOTA.—El rico y unico trotador fideado, cuya produccion podra verse en nuestras caballerizas.

Casa en Buenos Aires—
197—DEFENSA—197 o11n1

EDUARDO KENNY

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Wool and Produce Broker

AND

General Commission Agent

New York.

The boring of a hole in the Nashua Canal has caused a disastrous flood. The river rose, the torrent tore up trees in its course, the mills are all closed, several weeks will be required for repairs, and 3000 men are out of work.

Yellow fever is very bad at Cayo Hueso. The inhabitants are terrified. Thirty cases and four deaths yesterday. Frenetic excitement prevails. All, even the doctors, are flying from the place.

It is proposed to lay a new submarine cable between Porto Rico and Canary Islands. Most of the shareholders of the new company are Spaniards.

An accident occurred on the Chicago and Atlantic Railway by which 25 persons were killed and many were injured. A light goods train overtook and ran into another train.

Little Rock.

The Pacific Express train was robbed, a few days ago, between Little Rock and the North of Texas, of \$50,000 or \$60,000. The officer in charge of the mails has disappeared.

San Francisco.

The Coastguard cutter Richard Rush has arrived from the Arctic Ocean and Victoria. During the season she captured 12 seal-fishing schooners with nearly 7000 skins. The Russian authorities captured three schoooners on the Siberian coast, one being British and another North American.

86—CALLE CORRIENTES—86
m31pm

MOLLER & CO.

TELEGRAMS

London.

The Sultan of Morocco is not dead. His health has improved. The supposed attempt to poison him was the result of intrigues of the harem.

The London Radical clubs are arranging to hold a general meeting to assist the Chicago Anarchists in their appeal against the sentence passed on them.

It is believed that the British gunboat Wasp has been lost in a typhoon, on her voyage from Singapore.

Dhuleep Singh and the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society of India have had manifestoes printed in Paris in which the Nations of British India are urged to awake from their lethargy and to show that they no longer desire to be the slaves of English Governors or to be plundered by English merchants.

Dublin.

Lord Mayor Sullivan continues to publish in his newspaper notices of the meetings of the National League. He says that if his printing office in Dublin should be closed, he will look to the English and Scotch newspaper offices for the use of machinery, type, etc.

Mr Sullivan has been acquitted, because it was not proved that the meeting at which he made a speech was the meeting of a branch of the National League.

A great meeting was held in the Rotunda, with Mr Sexton in the Chair, to protest against the action of the Government towards the press. After a speech from Mr O'Brien, resolutions were passed that the struggle in favour of absolute liberty of the Press must be continued.

New York.

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Salt Lake City.

The Mormon Constitutional Convention met again yesterday. A petition to Congress was agreed on by which the Convention asks for the admission of Utah into the Union, and a promise is given to conform to the prescriptions of the Constitution.

Berlin.

The 'Frankfort Gazette' publishes the result of an interview with Sr Crispi, who said that the question with the Vatican was one in which Italy would not permit any foreign intervention, and that Prince Bismarck recognised this fact. Italy had adhered to the Austro-German alliance in order to secure the peace of Europe. Italy, like the other Powers, had reasons for fearing a Russian advance to Constantinople, but it could not be permitted that the Mediterranean should be converted into a Russian lake.

The circulation of the French newspapers 'XIX Siecle' and 'Lanterne' has been forbidden in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Prince Imperial is staying for the benefit of his health at Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore in Italy. He is accompanied by Dr Mackenzie.

Paris.

The religious festival of St. Dionisius was suppressed to-day, for the first time since the revolution of 1793.

Madrid.

England and France have sent several men-of-war to protect their respective subjects in case any disturbances should be caused by the Sultan's death, which it believed to be imminent. Italy has also sent two gunboats to Tetuan and Tangiers.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

A decree has been issued con-voking the Legislature to extraordinary sessions in order to vote the Budget and taxes.

The Indians have invaded the estancia of Don Pedro Avela killing four peons and a woman and carrying off a large number of horses. Twenty national guards have been sent to protect the colonists near Fort Republica.

ROSARIO

Several forgers of Provincial Bank notes of Buenos Aires have been caught.

Flour falling; wheat steady; maize 23 cents per fanega on board.

The Senate has up to the present cut 50,000 Nats off the Budget.

PARANA

The peons of the Entreriano Railway have struck work for nonpayment of wages. The police had to protect the offices of the administration. 4500 persons have visited the Exhibition. Drysdale & Co. have sold all the machinery which they brought here. The Exhibition will be closed on the 31st. The Parana has risen to within 39 centimetres of the highest level on record. The electric lighting of the Exhibition has failed completely. The storm did not do much damage in this province.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP



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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

All these provinces are indignant over the revelations that are being made in connection with the great railway robberies of which you have already been informed, and people in almost every part of the country are wanting to know who is responsible, and to whom they are to apply for the reparation of their losses. Thanks to the indefatigable perseverance of the Rosario police, it has been ascertained that the boxes of silver coin, \$4000 in "chirolos," which disappeared from the Villa Maria Station till an opportunity presented itself for shipping it off to Montevideo, where, representing themselves as merchants from the Interior, they sold it to M. Jules Moreau, for \$3600 gold. This M. Moreau has been seen by an agent of the Rosario police, but no responsibility can be made to attach to him, forasmuch as he bought the silver in perfect good faith, paying a fair price for it; and because the transaction took place outside the Argentine Republic. It is estimated that the total amount lost or stolen on the railway since the beginning of these thefts cannot come under \$10,000 gold, and it is the general opinion that the railway should be held responsible for the same. It ought to be borne in mind, in this connection, that our railway employees, especially the lower ones, are miserably underpaid, and that the fat dividends of many of them, if subjected to a strict analysis, would betray the presence of such noxious elements as extortion, temptation, hunger, thirst and privation borne by hundreds of working men and their families.

But it is not only among the labouring classes that dishonesty and mal-practices are to be found. The great National Mortgage Bank scandal has doubtless reached your ears ere this. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—A piece of land was purchased some months ago by a syndicate of speculators for \$30,000 m/n, and its present value cannot be any more, rather, if the late reaction in the value of real estate be considered, it can hardly be worth more than \$25,000 m/n, nor is there any prospect of its increasing materially in value for years to come. Very well, according to the statutes of the Bank, the largest sum the Directors were authorised to lend on such a property was from \$12,500 to 15,000 m/n, instead of which, they have just lent the enormous sum of half a million, on the pretext that it was valued at that

price by Mr Treacher, who is 'an honourable man,' and that after another gentleman who was appointed to report together with Mr Treacher, as soon as he heard what he was required to do, refused to have anything to do with the affair. The independent papers of Rosario have taken up this matter, as the saying goes, 'por su cuenta,' and they mean, if I am not mistaken, to peg away at it till the enormity of the whole transaction is duly held up to the light of public opinion.

There has arrived a man here who represents himself as the delegate of a German socialist organization in your city, and his mission is, according to his own avowal, to sow discontent in the hearts of the working classes. The symbol of the society he represents denies the existence of the Supreme Being, advocates the dissolution of all family relations, and proclaims in the most unequivocal terms that 'Jack is as good as his master, and a great deal better.' I have no fear of such wild theories taking very deep root here, though there is danger of their doing incalculable damage among the unlettered German and Russian peasantry in the colonies, and I for one would feel no sense of injustice if the authorities were to consider it their duty to find out this emissary of darkness, and to clip his wings. I understand the society alluded to publishes a small paper in German in your city, and that its pernicious teachings are very widely disseminated among the working classes there.

The Feast of St Francis of Assisi was celebrated with great doings at the historical old monastery of San Carlos at San Lorenzo, near Rosario, where solemn High Mass was sung by the Vicar of Rosario, and an eloquent panegyric of the Saint was pronounced by a preacher from San Nicolas. In the evening the towers of the monastery were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in the plaza, where a large concourse assembled. Angels of Mercy, the good ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia have just closed a grand bazaar holden in aid of the local charities, which I have no doubt have been very substantially benefited thereby. Now they have asked for the erection of an Asylum for the poor and the insane, which they propose to take under their fostering wings. This is an institution that is sadly needed in Rosario, where beggars are to be met in every street, and where the barbarous custom exists of sending mad people to the public prison where they are subjected to all kinds of indignities and have to bear the most cruel sufferings. Only last Sunday, as the procession of Our Blessed Lady of the Rosary was perambulating the Plaza 25 de Mayo, a poor madman in the public prison, not 50 yards from where the devotions of an adoring multitude were breathing their fragrance, threw himself down the well of the prison, and was taken up in a dying condition. Oh we need to be reminded that we always have the poor with us and that they are committed as solemn trusts to our charge and that we are answerable to a very great extent for them, and it speaks well for the appreciation of this solemn fact by the religious elements of society that the very same week that this occurred, the Sociedad de Beneficencia resolved to build a proper Hospital for the insane.

The late storm which appears to have wrought such havoc among the Madero port works, left its mark here also, in the shape of thousands of dead animals, and in the wreck of scores of sheds, old dead-walls and out-houses; I am happy to say, however, that the wheat fields in Santa Fe and thereabouts are all looking in prime condition and that the prospects for the next harvest are most encouraging. In Tucuman the reverse is the case and birds, and beasts, and flowers are suffering terribly from a prolonged 'seca.' Tons of fine loose dust cover the

ground and the lightest breeze suffices to raise it in clouds that are most distressing to the people.

The exhibition at Parana opened on Sunday under most favourable circumstances, the Governor made the inaugural speech and the number of visitors from other parts was much larger than was anticipated.

After Entre Rios, Santa Fe was the Province that was best represented and of it, Rosario was undoubtedly the department that carried the palm.

The renowned Count Patrizio has just left Santa Fe after a brief but very successful sojourn in which besides a goodly roll of depreciated currency, he obtained the most 'nutrido' applause.

The Governor of Cordoba, Sr. Olmos, who is popularly regarded as a very pleasant gentleman and as one who is well placed in the high position he occupies, has excited the ire of some of his constituents.—I cannot precisely say yet, on what occasion, accordingly Dr. Miguel Angel Angulo y Garcia has demanded the political trial of H. E. together with that of some of his political friends and advisers. I will endeavour to ascertain the occasion of this requisition so as to let you know of it in my next. City improvements are progressing with giant strides in the city of Doctors, and appearances go to show that it will soon be completely transformed.

The Municipal elections took place at Rosario last Sunday to fill the vacancies left through the resignation of Messrs Ortiz and Palacios, two of the strongest and most stalwart of the City Fathers. The free and enlightened electors were represented by some ten or twelve seedy looking cartmen and Municipal employees armed with doughty 'tala' sticks (the Native black-thorn, only it is white) with whose innocent little amusement nobody seemed disposed to interfere; hence the official candidates, who like Anglican Bishops, had been enunciated previously to their election, were returned without opposition, and on the following day the reporters for the press. Now if I had been the Municipal Intendant, I would have waited, perhaps a week, ere I gave such an order, but perhaps I am a fool, and that may account for it.

Mr Ross, the well known Manager and leading partner of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company in this city has sold his old-established foundry for four hundred thousand Nationals, to an anonymous Company that will still doubtless find it a paying concern. Since the establishment of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company, Mr Ross has been its very life and soul. He has twice risked his life at the hands of Sleepy Hollowish guards and drivers, and he has succeeded in infusing unwonted energy and activity into a staff of guards and drivers that has no equal in this country.

An order has been published here calling for the enrolment of the National Guard of the Republic, and I understand that coincident with the same, a decree has been published through the War Department, by virtue of which every National Guard will stand his chance of being drafted for the regular army, and sent to associate with murderers and blacklegs of every grade in the troops of the line.

I am very much mistaken, Mr Editor, if any Minister has the right to issue such an order without the consent and sanction of Congress. Why, if such laws are to prevail here, and if besides the evils of forced currency and dearth of living, we and our sons are to be subjected to compulsory military service, in the battalions of the line, and of such a line, the sooner we all emigrate to Europe the better off shall we be. No, if this Government were following in the stream of progress set in motion by foreign immigration, instead of aggravating the conditions under which military service is to be performed by citizens, it would have abolished the ob-

noxious National Guard business altogether, and established in its place a volunteer service in which all, without distinction of Nationality, who felt a vocation for the tented field might take part, whilst the rest, who never come to anything in the army, might hold themselves excused.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

THE IRISH UNION.

Carmen de Areco,
October 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The Inaugural Meeting of the Irish Union was held in Mr Edward Kenny's store, town of Carmen de Areco, on Sunday, the 2nd day of October. All things considered, it was a great success, and was very largely attended. At two o'clock precisely the chair was taken by Mr Joseph Dunn as President *pro tem*, and James Lawless, acting secretary, the President of the Arrecifes Irish Union, assisting as honorary secretary *pro tem*.

After going through a few preliminaries, it was proposed and seconded that Mr Joseph Dunn be a fit and proper person to occupy the chair as president for the twelve months, and was unanimously elected, and James Lawless, secretary.

The following gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded to form the committee:—Mr Peter Rourke as chairman of sitting members; Messrs Peter Carrigue, Peter Scally, James Egan and Edward Moran. They were elected for twelve months by a general vote of the meeting.

Subscription lists were opened, and the members walked up to the table and entered their names. It is to be regretted that all those who did not take an interest in the Union should not enter their names, but walk out of the room and from the meeting.

After the reading of the rules and regulations by Mr Martin Gillen, for the general approval, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr Joseph Dunn for presiding, and the orderly manner in which he conducted the meeting.

The first rule and cardinal principle laid down for the Irish Union of Carmen de Areco is—to live and to let live, and man to enjoy the fruits of his labour—and to accomplish that end this Union shall use every means legitimate and constitutional, and every man was asked to bind himself down and to adopt that principle; if he did not do so to retire from the room and meeting. It was also given the members to understand that money was not the object sought, but unity amongst Irishmen.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES LAWLESS,
Secretary.LORD ABERDEEN ON THE
IRISH IN AUSTRALIA AND
AMERICA.

The Earl of Aberdeen, on his arrival in England, published the following letter:—

The tour on which we started last December has been somewhat extensive, notwithstanding the comparatively short time that has elapsed since we left home.

After spending several months in India, we proceeded to Australia. On the voyage thither I took the opportunity of obtaining from some of our Australian fellow-passengers, some of whom were men of large colonial experience, some information as to the position and reputation of the Irish portion of the Australian communities. I then learned that the Irish were generally respected as

good and useful citizens. Subsequently I had ample opportunities of ascertaining that their opinion was fully supported and justified.

Next, as to the attitude and feeling of Irishmen in the Australian Colonies concerning the question of the day, I was prepared to find a considerable amount of interest existing as to the position and progress of the Home Rule movement, but certainly I was altogether non-plussed by the extraordinary earnestness with which every phase of the movement has been watched, the depth of conviction manifested as to the urgent need of self-government for Ireland, and the unstinted outpouring of generous and warm-hearted expressions, evidently sincere, towards persons who have had a share in promoting that cause, or who have been able to display a sympathetic attitude with reference to Irish national feeling.

I shall not attempt to describe in detail the manifestations upon which the above remark is based. Suffice it to say that before leaving the vessel in which we sailed to Australia I received a telegram of welcome from Irish societies of Sydney, with a proposal to present an address, and that at every town, large or small, which we visited in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, we were the recipients of an address of welcome and other tokens of regard. Passing by what may be called the personal element in these demonstrations, I may observe that these addresses and the speeches which accompanied their presentation were uniformly characterised by a distinctly loyal tone with regard to the position of the Sovereign, coupled with a clear recognition of the fact that the 'Home Rule' sought for is not that of separation, but of reunion on a fresh basis—the basis of justice and reconciliation.

In these addresses, moreover, allusion was constantly made to the existences of self-government enjoyed, with its attendant benefits, in the Colonies, as furnishing

My own impression is that no one can study colonial affairs without observing that not only much of the prosperity of these parts, but the loyalty and good feeling towards the mother country, which is so manifest at the present time, is in no small measure the result of a judicious and liberal granting of autonomy, the establishment of which was not unduly postponed.

At most of the meetings in Australia to which I have referred, the chair was occupied by the Mayor, frequently accompanied by some prominent citizens of the towns in which the proceedings took place, though in one or two of these instances the Mayor, and perhaps some others present were not personally identified with any support of the Home Rule policy.

After leaving New Zealand, where public opinion, apart from that of the Irish inhabitants, is perhaps more extensively in sympathy with Mr Gladstone's policy than in any of the other colonies which we visited, we crossed the Pacific, and after a very pleasant voyage, reached San Francisco in the early part of June. Of the American portion also of our tour, its interesting character and the courtesy and hospitality which we experienced on all sides, I shall not attempt to give any detailed account; but, summarizing, I may state that the hearty personal welcome and warmth of feeling based upon our association with the Irish cause which we experienced in Australia was repeated in America. Knowing the prevalent opinion hitherto entertained in England regarding the American Irish, I observed with deep interest and satisfaction, mingled with the consciousness of a process of enlightenment, that the vast majority in America do not adopt the views which have been generally attributed to them. They do not, as a body, aim at separation, and they disown and deplore violence. It should be added, moreover, that the promulgation of Mr Gladstone's measure of last year, and the

large amount of British support accorded to it, has undoubtedly already exercised a very large influence in allaying or removing the disposition or tendencies of an opposite sort. At the same time it is, of course, admitted that there is a section, a minority, the utterances of which have been brought into much prominence, but it was frequently impressed upon me that a part, and a small part ought not to be taken as a representative of the whole, I must not forget to mention that we also had frequent opportunities of observing the very large extent to which purely American opinion supports the Irish policy of Mr Gladstone, while the admiration felt in America towards that great statesman personally is, of course, very widespread and apparent.

It will also interest you to hear that the scheme inaugurated by Lady Aberdeen for the development of Irish home industries was recognised and referred to both in Australia and America with the warmest appreciation.

I observe in the 'Freeman's Journal' some correspondence in which Mr Dwyer Gray endorses a proposal of Mr Healy, of Melbourne, that Irish industries should be effectively represented in the coming Melbourne exhibition. I trust that the plan will be heartily taken up.

I may add that in New York, at Lady Aberdeen's suggestion, a ladies' committee will probably be formed to co-operate with those who are acting in that capacity in Ireland, for the encouragement of Irish home industries.

To conclude this hasty and condensed description of some of the impressions of my tour I may say that though I started from home as a convinced and ardent supporter of the Home Rule policy, I return with these convictions deepened and intensified, and with a corresponding feeling of satisfaction and confidence on account of the recent indications of a steady and rapid growth of British opinion in Ireland.

A GHASTLY WORK OF ART

In the Pitti Palace, at Florence, is a table which, for originality in the matter of construction and ghastliness in conception, is, says the 'Medical Press and Circular,' probably without a rival. It was made by Giuseppe Sagatti, who passed several years of his life in its manufacture. To the casual observer it gives the impression of a curious mosaic of marbles of different shades and colours, for it looks like polished stone. In reality it is composed of human muscles and viscera. No less than 100 bodies were requisitioned for the material. The table is round, and about a yard in diameter, with a pedestal and four claw feet, the whole being formed of petrified human remains. The ornaments of the pedestal are made from the intestines, the claws with hearts, livers, and lungs, the natural colour of which is preserved. The tabletop is constructed of muscles artistically arranged, and it is bordered with upwards of 100 eyes, the effect of which is said to be highly artistic, since they retain all their lustre and seem to follow the observer. Sagatti died about 50 years ago. He obtained his bodies from the hospitals and indured them by impregnation with mineral salts.

A learned counsellor, in the middle of an affecting appeal in a slander suit, treated his hearers to the following flight of genius: 'Slander, gentlemen, like a boa-constrictor of gigantic size and immeasurable proportions, wraps the coil of its unwieldy body about its unfortunate victim's soul—loud and verberating as the night thunder that rolls in the heavens—it finally breaks its unlucky neck upon the iron wheel of public opinion, forcing him first to desperation, then to madness, and finally crushing him in the hideous jaws of mortal death.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Out of sight—The blind man.
A deep mystery—The bed of the ocean.

To find out how old a lady is—Ask some other lady.

A deaf mute, it is said, is not a man of his word.

The most charming talkers are those who think as you do.

Many people prefer to foot the collector rather than the bill.

Isn't it singular that the product of the still should make people so noisy?

The man who wrote 'How to get Rich' has failed in business fourteen times.

A young lady at a ball called her escort an Indian because he was 'on her trail' all the time.

Letter carriers are by no means a modern institution. The Phoenicians, who invented letters, carried them into Greece.

Strange that ladies should have been given two ears and but one tongue, when, as everybody knows, they would rather talk all day than listen five minutes.

Evils become less portentous as we approach them. The worst toothache will oftentimes suddenly cease as we approach the dentist's door.

Brown—'Whose umbrella is this? It looks like one I lost.' Smith—'I don't see how it can, for I scraped the handle and altered it generally.'

'You look,' said an Irishman to a pale, haggard smoker, 'as if you got out of your grave to light your cigar, and couldn't find your way back again.'

Mistress: Bridget, everything in the house is covered with dust. I can't stand this dust any longer. Bridget: 'Do as I do, ma'am—don't pay any attention to it.'

Old Mother Peter she went to the metre to see how much gas she had burned; she danced a cotillon when she read seven million, and her head was for ever returned.

'How's business?' 'Oh, it's picking up. How's yours?' 'Well, mine's falling off.' 'So?' 'What is your business?' 'Going over Niagara.' 'What's yours?' 'I'm a rag-picker.'

An interesting series of articles is appearing in the 'Bazaar,' entitled, 'How to Live on Five Hundred a Year.' This series should be supplemented by another to be called, 'How to Get the Five Hundred to Live On.'

Contributor: 'Here is a manuscript I wish to submit.' Editor (waving his hand): 'I'm sorry. We are full just now. Contributor (blandly): 'Very well; I will call again when some of you are sober.'

She said it was a very bright idea. He said he knew a brighter one, and when she asked him what it was, he answered, 'Your eye, dear.' There was a silence for a moment; then she laid her head upon the rim of his ear and wept.

'I received a lot of rejected manuscripts to-day,' said Titmarsh to a friend. 'Did you? I had no idea you had an ambition to shine as an author.' 'Not exactly that. You see my girl and I quarrelled, and she returned all my letters.'

A clergyman on board a ship began a sermon in the following manner: 'Dear friends, I shall embark my exhortation on the barge of my lips, in order to cross the stormy ocean of your attention, and in hope of arriving safely at the port of your ears.'

The near-sighted man who imitated the Uncle Toby act by taking what he thought was a fly tenderly to the window and saying as he let it go, 'There is room enough in the world for thee and me,' will not imitate the Uncle Toby act again. His fly was a wasp.

Customer (severely): 'Do you sell diseased meat here?' Butcher (blandly): 'Worse than that.' 'Mercy on us! How can that be possible?' Butcher (confidentially): 'The meat I sell is dead absolutely dead, sir.' Customer (sheepishly): 'Oh!'

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TESTIMONIAL NO. 937

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(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887

The bogus document purporting to be the Papal excommunication of Father McGlynn, which the 'Dublin Evening Mail' in good faith recently copied from an American paper, is going the rounds of the English papers, upon but few of which it seems to have dawned that the document is a literal copy of the famous curse in 'Tristram Shandy.' The recollection of Father Prout's similar hoax on the continental press, when a report was started that the Pope had excommunicated Napoleon III. ought to have saved English journalists from falling into this blunder, even if the following extraordinary specimen of Papal phraseology failed to do so:—

'May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly, may he be cursed in the hair of his head, may he be cursed in his brains, and in his vertex, in his temples, in his forehead, in his ears, in his eyebrows, in his cheeks, in his jawbone, in his nostrils, in his hands, in his fingers, in his mouth, in his breast, in his heart and purtenance, and in his bottomest stomach, in his veins, and in his groin, in his thighs, in his hips, and in his knees, his legs, and feet and toe nails.'

It is a curious fact that the same trick was played in South America in the year '73, on the occasion of certain members of secret societies being excommunicated by the Bishop of Para. We remember having seen the Tristram Shandy curse copied into the 'Mercurio' of Valparaiso and several other newspapers, and represented as being the exact words of the Bishop of Para. Mr John Francis Maguire, in his work, 'The Irish in America,' tells us that the same words were attributed to a certain American Bishop in the olden times; so that the falsehood has not even the merit of novelty about it. Nobody except the writer of an Orange newspaper like the 'Evening Mail, and certain English Frankensteinists, who are ever imagining some ghoul-like monster in connection with the Catholic religion, could to-day try and foist such stupid and stale trash on the world as if it were truth.

A third part of the army of this country is composed of Indians, who are principally employed in shooting down and in every way exterminating their own countrymen. The remainder are largely recruited from the worst element of society, and are drafted into the army in punishment for some crime committed against their neighbour. And these are the bulwark of a nation's liberty, the guardians of our homes, the protectors of our national rights and the avengers of insult and wrong. It is fortunate for the Argentine Republic that she is at peace with the world. Argentine bravery was never put in question, but

the army as at present constituted is not a fair representation of national valor or merit. It is true that the entire army is not composed of the objectionable element referred to. There are many honest and industrious men who have been dragged from their homes and forced to enter the military service for the simple reason that men were wanted to complete the number of a battalion. This barbarous act is not done according to any system, nor in accordance with any law. The recruiter is sent out, and the first 'paisanos' he happens to meet are doomed to serve in the army for a certain time. The victims are generally poor, ignorant men, who cannot defend themselves, and have no alternative but to submit to 'fuerza mayor.'

The transactions done on the Bolsa, or, in other words, the bets made by speculators and gamblers during the month of September, represented the enormous sum of \$138,592,425, that is to say, about three times the total revenue of the country! The sum invested in buying and selling gold was \$65,596,400, in National Bank shares \$38,364,400, etc., etc. How many hearts broken and wives and children robbed in this gambling match? How many a man who went in light-hearted and hopeful has come out broken and dejected—a prey to sorrow and despair!

The plan of the Government is to sell out in the present and mortgage its credits in the future. We sell our railways to be free from actual concern in public works, and we guarantee 300 millions gold for railways which are only marked on paper. The Government gets the name of being a protectionist Government, because it crushes our import trade by heavy duties, and it forgets its protectionist theories when it imposes patents and taxes on the land, houses, industry, and on the very food which our land produces.—La Nacion.

during that time he has done nothing to prove himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. His Government is 'carried on' on the one-man principle, and that one man is not Celman but Wilde. This is the dry nurse who affords pap to the inhabitants of Argentina, as if they were a lot of witless children. It is at Wilde's orders that the millions of guarantees have been given to all sorts of adventurers who would make an experiment on the body politic or corporate. It is in obedience to Wilde that the city of Buenos Aires has been handed over to a schoolmaster to levy taxes on it for the next fifty years. Wilde's frown is enough to throw the honourable senators and deputies into a white heat, and the 'Galleguito' was not far wrong when he painted them as a flock of humble 'carneros.' Wilde is master in this country as absolute as the King of Dahomey in his hunting grounds, and Juarez Celman is simply a feeble instrument in his hands. The Argentine Republic has wonderful resources, but Wilde is doing as much as one man can do to reduce it to the condition of poor Peru. The Congress has sanctioned the railway to Tartagal, and if a railway to the moon were proposed it would also be sanctioned, provided it had the approbation of Wilde.

We beg to express our thanks to the Rev. Father Mulleady of San Antonio de Areco for a copy of Lady Wilde's excellent work, 'The American Irish.' Like everything else that venerable lady has written, it has the true ring of genuine metal about it. We hope at a future date to be able to publish some extracts, if not the entire work, in the 'Southern Cross.' The Argentine Irishman, whose heart has grown cold by want of sympathy, will again feel his patriotism enkindled and his courage revived,

when he reads of the enthusiasm with which his countrymen in other lands are animated.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Dr Kehoe's advertisement which we publish in another column. He is now permanently established in this city, and has his office in the Calle Alsina. His brilliant record as a student and practical surgeon and physician will speak for itself. It is sufficient for us to say that Dr Kehoe is the author of the excellent sanitary sermons which are occasionally published in our paper, and are read with such a lively interest in town and camp.

About this period every year many sheep-farmers are caught in a trap into which they fall with their eyes open. The price of wool in Europe just now is not encouraging, and purchasers are unwilling to buy, but let a re-creation set in, as it most probably will, and the wool-sharks will rush into the camp before the news of the rise has reached the farmers' ears, and as the price offered is a small improvement on previous offers, they gladly grasp at it. Common prudence would suggest that before they dispose of their produce they should ascertain the current rates in the Buenos Aires market. Camp brokers are not likely to offer more than the article is worth in the city, and nothing can be lost by waiting a reasonable time.

HOW TO SOLVE THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

The reported death of the King of Morocco was the signal for a rush of the European powers on that devoted Kingdom. Like a flock of cormorants they swooped down upon what they thought was a piece of precious carrion, ready to fill their hungry maws. Poor Spain sent over her fleet because the Moors once held a portion of the Spanish Peninsula, and there was no reason why such a share in the banquet because the neighbouring country of Algiers is already under French protection, and the Republic wants a scientific frontier in Africa as Disraeli wanted it in Asia. England, of course, must have a finger in the pie, for she is 'mistress of the sea,' and Morocco must be somewhere near the briny ocean. The Italians imagine that the 'patria irredenta' extends on both sides of the Mediterranean, and the land of Juba must by right be an Italian possession. Plausible reasons were not wanting why the emissaries of Bismarck should put in an appearance. While ostensibly going to protect their respective subjects, the European governments have all ulterior views, and that is to excite a commotion among the subjects of Muley Hassan, and then seize the land under pretext of keeping order. If the telegrams state truly they have all met with a 'soberano chasco.' They took a 'gato por liebre,' as the saying is, and counted without the host, which was a great mistake. Muley Hassan was not dead, nor even sleeping. He was wide awake when the fleets that came to protect his kingdom were drawn up beneath his window. He must have experienced a feeling somewhat similar to that which Martin Chuzzlewit felt when pursued by his poor relations in anticipation of his death. How the hot blood of the Moor must have boiled in his veins on witnessing the approach of the greedy vultures who came to devour what remained of him and his. Our facetious colleague, the 'Standad,' says that Muley Hassan is the son of a Mrs O'Mahoney, the widow of an Irish sergeant. We find it difficult to believe that any countrywoman of ours ever married an African barbarian, but if Hassan had or still has Irish blood in his veins, then it is as plain as the rule of three that Mauritania is part and parcel of the dominion on which

the sun never sets. Ireland belongs to England; Mrs O'Mahoney, mother of Muley Hassan, was Irish, and as the monarch was or is absolute owner of Morocco, it follows that his inheritance should fall to England. That most benevolent newspaper, the London 'Times,' lately cited the grave words of Niebuhr, that the Irish should all be transported to Morocco, where they would become the prey of the fowl simon or the African tiger. Oh, what a blessed consummation, and what a happy thought of the German philanthropist and his London eulogist! If Salisbury is wise, therefore, he will get a reversion of the crown from Muley Hassan, while he is still alive; and on his demise he will claim it for his royal mistress as the inheritance of Mrs O'Mahoney. Ship off some millions of Irishmen to Moorland as Cromwell did to the Barbadoes. That's the way to solve the Anglo-Irish difficulty. Once free from its Celtic inhabitants, Ireland would soon become another Arcadia. The Tories would get a new lease of power. Joseph Chamberlain and the Liberal-Unionists might boast that they had saved the empire from disruption. Professor Tyndal could contemplate with feelings of satisfaction the desolation produced in the country which had the misfortune to have given him birth. King-Harman and Hanna and Kane, and the other Orange howlers, would cease to belch forth orations redolent of blood and hatred, and even Froude might die with a chuckle of satisfaction though he had merited damnation by piling up one calamity upon another until he witnessed the extermination of all Her Majesty's subjects in the Sister Island.

FREE BANKS.

The free banking bill is now the law of the land, and the optimists are singing psens of joy in anticipation of the great benefit that will accrue to the republic from such a popular and democratic enactment. They say it will put down the premium on gold, and on all events, prevent the issue of paper money which is so injurious to the trade of the country, and they triumphantly point to the United States of North America, where the establishment of the free bank system after the Civil War was followed by payment in specie. This argument would no doubt hold good if the positions of both countries were identical; but we must remember that the United States with her resources developed went in for strict economy and reduced her outlay to a figure far below her income. In this country, on the contrary, no account seems to be taken of the relative proportion of income and expenses. We vote away money for all sorts of wild speculations, and when the treasury is empty we call for a new loan to replenish the public coffers. What is the free bank law but a loan made to Government, for which private individuals are allowed the privilege of using a certain quantity of paper money? The owner of a bank, whose capital must in no case be less than half a million currency, hands over 90 per cent. of his capital to Government by purchasing bonds, and he receives an amount of bank notes equivalent to the sum invested. Precaution is taken against fraud by obliging each bank to have a minimum reserve of ten per cent. in gold, and forbidding it to make any advances on its own shares. This may be very convenient in the way of facilitating business transactions in certain districts, but the great fact remains that the new law will be the means of throwing on the market some ton loads of paper money, which bears on the face a false promise to pay in gold. Every step in this direction is prejudicial to the credit of the country, because it carries us further away from the goal from which we started. No matter what the local advantage may be, it can only be temporary, for inconvertible paper money is equivalent to partial

bankruptcy, and the more of it we have the more the people are robbed by the Government. The United States succeeded in re-establishing payment in gold because the statesmen at the head of the Government there acted with common prudence and honesty. Here we seem to have no financial plan whatever. The only question seems to be how to spend more. All our legislation seems devoted to authorising some extravagant expense. Spend and borrow is the motto of the Executive and Legislature, and both one and the other are under the control of a quack doctor—the Sangredo of statesmanship. The so-called free banks will enable the Government to pay in paper for what it receives in gold. It is fully in accord with the principle which the Government has been following for many years, and if the same principle be continued it must certainly end in national disaster and disgrace.

IMPORTANT TO CAMPMEN.

A law has just been passed by the Provincial Government for the establishment of colonies along the lines of railway. As the law is of the greatest importance to the farming classes, we give below the principal clauses of the act just passed:—

The Executive to proceed at once to colonize those lands, not settled on, which are situated within the vicinity of railway stations, and which may be suited to agriculture.

All lands situated in the vicinity of railway stations (outside a radius of 20 leagues from the capital), are declared corn-growing to the extent of at least one square league.

Said lands may be colonized by the Government or by the owners, who bind themselves to consult the present law.

Owners of said lands are allowed the space of a month, within which they must notify the Government of their willingness or refusal to submit to this law.

In case of non-reply or refusal, Government is authorized to expropriate the lands of the Agricultural Bureau, whose business it shall be to declare whether the soil is suitable enough for agriculture.

Government has the privilege of suppressing railway stations on those lands which are found useless for agricultural purposes, or whose owners refuse to comply with the law.

The Government to expropriate the requisite extent of land in cases where the owner refuses to comply with the law. After which, the Engineers' Department shall divide the expropriated land into convenient lots for farming purposes.

The Government shall then have the privilege of mortgaging the lots, and selling them by public auction.

Purchasers shall pay the difference between the price fetched by the land and the amount of the mortgage, the service of which they must then cover.

One half at least of each lot must be cultivated during three years.

If the population of the settlement exceeded 120 souls, Government shall erect a school.

Colonists shall be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. in railway freights (State Lines) and the Government shall endeavour to make similar arrangements with private railway companies in favour of the colonists.

The advances made by the Provincial Bank to the colonists must be amortized at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

All companies or private land owners, who desire to colonize in accordance with the provisions of this law, must send in a petition to the Government.

Said companies and owners shall then proceed to make allotments of land, half of which at least must be land under cultivation for the space of three years.

On the expiration of the term of three years, the companies or owners alluded to shall obtain the full grant of the farm-lots.

Said companies or land owners must furnish every facility to colonists in the way of agricultural implements and money-advances.

Said companies or land owners cannot transfer their rights without the previous consent of Government.

The area of each lot must not be less than 50 hectares or exceed 100 (227 acres).

No colonist shall be allowed to buy more than 3 lots of 100 hectares during the three years allowed for cultivation.

Nevertheless, concessionaires shall be permitted to cultivate during the course of the 1st and 2nd years, those lots they were unable to place. After the 2nd year, said lots must be sold by public auction.

Colonists are exempted from all taxes.

Concessionaires shall be allowed free passage on the state-railways twice a year.

Land-owners whose properties are situated beyond a railway station, if desirous of colonizing, may file a petition to Government and, in case of convenience, Government is at liberty to order the opening of a station on the land.

The Executive shall have the privilege of opening colonies near stations of new railways.

State-lands must not be sold at less than 5 dollars per hectare.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Sept. 10.

The opening of the new public playgrounds in the Coombe, provided by Lord Meath, was signalled by the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and Archbishop Walsh, who met publicly for the first time. His Grace, who was greeted with hearty cheers, occupied a place in the front on the dais near the Duke of Leinster and the Earl and Countess of Meath. Upon his arrival his Excellency advanced and greeted the Archbishop very cordially. The Earl of Meath, in his opening address, referred in graceful terms to the presence of the Archbishop. Although Dublin boasts of possessing the finest public park and two of the finest squares of any European capital, it has long stood in need of some open spaces and playgrounds in the more densely populated districts. In one of these, the Coombe, a large section of the city crowded by the poorer classes, the practical philanthropy of Lord Meath has provided what will be a great boon to the inhabitants. The object, as stated by Lord Meath, is two-fold; to increase the health and the strength of the population, and to throw a little happiness into the lives of those whose existence is often exceedingly monotonous. In Dublin the death-rate in 1886 was 23.11 per 1,000, taking the whole of the city. In this part of the town it was 29.6 per 1,000. This is an excess of 9 per 1,000 over London. That is to say, there is a proportion of 11 per 1,000 out of the population of Dublin (which numbers 345,000) of a useless loss of life, amounting to 3,795 deaths. Of the 23,830 odd houses in Dublin in 1889, 9,760 were occupied as dwellings let in tenements, and out of that number 2,300, containing 30,000 persons were quite unfit for human habitation, while out of the whole population of 345,000, 117,000 lodged in tenement houses. The playgrounds are situated in New Row and Pimlico, cover an area of about 2,400 square yards, are provided with horizontal bars, boat swings, and other arrangements for gymnastic and pleasurable exercise, and cost over £1,500, exclusive of £100 a year allocated for the maintenance of the grounds, of which a free grant has been given.

The statue of the Rev. Dr. Cahill was unveiled in Glasnevin Cemetery. The rev gentleman has been buried in the O'Connell Circle where the remains of so many distinguished Irishmen are at rest. A large number of people assembled to witness the event, but a heavy drizzling rain was falling during the proceedings. Alderman O'Connor was unable to be present and the statue was unveiled at four o'clock, amid cheers, by Mr Peter McDonald, M.P. It is the work of Mr Cahill, of Dublin, and is a wonderfully correct likeness of Dr. Cahill.

One by one Liberal Unionists of prominence are slipping away from Lord Hartington's control—the rank and file have left him long since, as the late elections amply prove. A Liberal Unionist organizer having written to Mr Hughes, J.P., Menai, asking advice as to the perfection of Liberal Unionist organization in Anglesea, was informed by that gentleman that there was no material for such an organization in that county, and that though he himself could not vote last year for Mr Gladstone, he was now a Liberal Unionist only in the sense of desiring Liberal union. He wished Lord Hartington a higher destiny than acting as adviser to a moribund Tory Government. Verily, so far as Liberal Unionism is concerned, though the barque is still there, the waters are gone.

The meeting to be held at Ballycorree, which was proclaimed by the Government, was held on Sunday notwithstanding, about a mile at the opposite side of Ennis. A large force of military and police, under Colonel Turner, had been assembled to prevent the holding of the Ballycorree meeting and were engaged principally in watching Ballycorree itself while the meeting was being held elsewhere. Messrs Stanhope, Dillon, and O'Brien, M.P.'s, addressed the meeting. Almost at the conclusion of the meeting Colonel Turner arrived on the scene, and said he must ask the people to disperse. Mr Stanhope protested against this interference with a legal meeting but Mr Cox declared the objects of the meeting had been gained, and the people marched off towards Ennis. In Ennis brief speeches were made by Mr Stanhope and Mr O'Brien, after which the police cleared the streets without any disturbance.

The magisterial investigation into the charge against Dr Cross, of Shandy Hall, of having poisoned his wife in June last, was resumed before Mr Gardiner, R.M., in the County Grand Jury Room on Monday. Dr C. Yelverton Pearson gave further evidence of having found strychnine in some of the organs. Mr William Pool, manager of the North Western Hotel, North Wall, Dublin, swore that Dr Cross and Miss Skinner (identified from a photograph) stayed at his hotel as man and wife at the end of last March, prior to the death of Mrs Cross; they also stayed there on two subsequent occasions in June. A labourer named Cornelius M. Carthy, who has been in Dr Cross's employment, deposed to hearing him use harsh words to Mrs Cross several times after Miss Skinner came to Shandy Hall. Mr Deyos, the prisoner's solicitor, did not state his defence, and Dr Cross was returned for trial to the next Assizes. When he was asked had he any statement to make he said he was as innocent of the charge as anyone in the room.

The meeting upon neutral ground of two eminent representative personages, the Tory Viceroy and the Nationalist Archbishop is not without a certain significance. When a Tory Lord Vicery and a Nationalist Archbishop can thus come together in the very midst of the conflict which is to decide whether a people or a party are to triumph—whether Constitutionalism, wrongly interpreted, or Conservatism wrongly interpreted, are to prevail—it follows that as soon as the conflict is over and the people and the Constitution come out of the ordeal triumphant, Irishmen, too long separated by petty party division, will be able to meet and join hands in an united effort to promote the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. JOHN LYNCH.

Information is wanted of John Lynch, son of James Lynch, of Whiteleas, Kildare, Ireland. He came to Buenos Ayres in 1868, and continued to write to his friends till 1880. Nothing since has been heard of him.

Any person knowing anything about him will please write to James Lynch, J.P., care of Messrs. Henry Bath Brothers, 53 New Bond Street, London, or to the editor of this paper.—'Standard.'

[Ed Note.—We understand that Mr Lynch was living at Carmen de Areco, Giles or Arrecifes some time in 1883, and would feel much obliged if any of our subscribers or readers in those parts could give us some information about the missing gentleman, about whom we have also been requested to make enquiries.]

DEATH OF Mrs. O'CONNELL.

Carmen de Areco, October 12, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

It is my painful duty to announce to you this week the death of Mrs Daniel O'Connell, which took place at her residence on the 7th inst.

Deceased had been for a long time suffering from asthma, and a severe attack of same and bronchitis carried her away. She was attended in her last moments by the Rev. Father Victor, C.P.

Mrs O'Connell was a resident of this partido for many years, and was highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with her. Her kindness, hospitality and other amiable qualities made her generally respected and beloved, and she will be a long time missed by her afflicted family and sorrowing friends.

Her funeral took place on last Sunday evening, and was very largely attended.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

M. GILLEN.

ANOTHER GOOD ACT.

Arrecifes,

October 10, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The President of the Arrecifes Irish Union has received a letter from Mr Edward Casey, asking him to arrange with Mr James Kenny, jr., for the camp of two flocks of sheep, at whatever price he (Mr Kearney) may consider a fair rent. If other men would take Mr Casey's example, and all Irishmen do as they have done in Arrecifes, I have no doubt our Irish sheep farmers would be more prosperous in future.

I remain, dear sir,

Respectfully yours,

A MEMBER.

ORDINATIONS AT THE CHURCH OF SAN CARLOS, ALMAGRO.

[COMMUNICATED]

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

You will be glad to learn, I presume, and I hope you will be good enough to announce in this week's issue of the 'Southern Cross,' that the Right Rev. Dr. Cagliero, of the Salesian Society, and Bishop of Patagonia, is to confer Holy Orders at the San Carlos Church, Almagro, Buenos Aires, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst., and that one of the Ordinandi is Mr Patrick J. Diamond, formerly of County Monaghan, Ireland.

This intelligence will be pleasing, I expect, to your Irish Catholic readers, and to some

Buenos Aires, who will be in particular, and are hereby invited to attend the Ordination Ceremonies.

Mr Diamond has been engaged teaching in San Carlos, and preparing for the priesthood for nearly the last four years. It is only quite recently though that his age permitted him to see his aspirations to that exalted dignity about to be now realised.

I feel sure that you and other Irish Friends will join me in tendering to our privileged young Countryman our warmest congratulations on the joyous event and our fervent wishes and prayers that he may be a worthy minister of the Lord, and that his labours as such may benefit the English speaking Catholics of this Country.

With this consoling hope,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

P. J. O'GRADY.

GENERAL ITEMS

In the National Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday Messrs Stant and Co.'s proposal for a railway to Montevideo was discussed. A member of the reporting committee said the cost on the Argentine side was to be 10 millions. Upon a division, the Bill was carried by 24 against 20 votes.

The National Government has ordered a forced conscription to fill up the military ranks. A certain number of men must be furnished annually from the different provinces. Those obliged to serve will be chosen by lot from the National Guard.

The National Guard will be summoned to attend the drawing and will themselves draw out the tickets or, in their absence, the President of the Jury will do it for them, from an urn, in which will be placed a number of tickets equal to the number of national guards.

Substitutes will be allowed provided they fulfil the requisite conditions. The drawing will take place on the last Sunday in April 1888.

The term of service in to be four years.

The men sent by the respective provinces will replace an equal number of the contingent of that province then doing service; these will be ballotted for and will be immediately discharged.

The Deputies in Congress have passed the great railway scheme of Messrs Meabe and Co., running from the capital to Limay and Neuquen, the guarantee is 5 per cent on 22,000 nats gold per kilometre.

The 'Diario' publishes a telegram from Rio Janeiro which states that the Brazilian Government has refused to enter into any sanitary arrangement with the River Plate Republics and reserves to itself complete liberty of action in sanitary matters.

The Riachulo is to be canalized up to the boundary of the Capital. This will be done by the contractors for the port in order to obtain materials for the embankment.

The Argentine Minister in Chili announces that there is no case of cholera officially known in that country at present.

We are happy to welcome Dr and Mrs Kelly on their return from a trip to Europe and North America.

A decree was issued this week calling the National Guards of the Republic to become enrolled.

Fray Reginaldo Toro has been proposed by Government for the approbation of the Holy See as Bishop of Cordoba, and Dr Serapio Gallegos as bishop of Salta. The President of the Republic has written an autograph letter to His Holiness, requesting the elevation of both clergymen to the Episcopal dignity.

A correspondent of 'La Nacion,' writing from Baden Baden, says that he saw the Emperor of Brazil there, and that he was in excellent health.

In Santa Fe there are 136 males to 100 females; in Buenos Aires the ratio in 1881 was 130 to 100, whereas in Canada it is only 102 to 100, and in the United States 100.

Chamber or's session of the motion of Sr. Carities, upon the reconsidered and appa Chamber bill, previously reject of the granting a concession to Alfror Meabe and Co. for making a railway from Buenos Aires to Monte, Tapalque, Blanca Grande, Puan, General Roca, to the confluence of the Neuquen and Limay, a distance of 1180 kilometres. The plans are to be presented within two years from signing the contract, and the works are to be commenced within 6 months afterwards and finished in two years. The nation guarantees 5 o/o for 20 years on a kilometric cost of \$22,000 gold. For the purposes of the guarantee, 50 o/o is to be deducted for working expenses. The line is to be opened in sections of 50 kilometres. The national land required for the railway is to be ceded gratuitously.

The Chamber also approved of the concession to Sanchez, Igarzabal and Co of a railway from San Juan to Jachal; from a point on that line to Chilecito, and from Chilecito to Cabra Corral. The guage will be only a metre. The nation guarantees 5 o/o for 20 years on a total maximum cost of \$34,805 gold.

The Chamber also approved of the concession for 55 years to C. Portalis and Co of a railway, to be called the North West Argentine Railway, from Villa Mercedes, San Luis, to Rioja. At the end of the term the line will become national property without any payment. In the meantime the nation guarantees 5 o/o on a kilometric cost of \$22,500. For the purposes of the guarantee 55 o/o will be deducted for working expenses.

During the month of September there were in the Capital 1404 births, 315 marriages and 1095 deaths. Of the children born, 697 were girls and 707 were boys, there were 11 twin births; 194 were illegitimate children.

Of the marriages 292 were between Catholics and 23 between Protestants, 117 were between Argentines and 123 between foreigners, (61 of the latter being between Italians); 14 Argentine men and 61 Argentine women married foreigners.

Deaths according to nationalities: Argentines 640; Italians 196; Spaniards 166; French 42; English 13; Various 33.

Small-pox caused 84 deaths and diphtheria 54, being in each case 20 less than in August.

The annual death rate per 1000 of the population of 434,000 was 30.28.

Engravings may be transferred on white paper as follows: Place the engraving a few seconds over the vapor of iodine. Dip a slip of white paper in a weak solution of starch, and when dry in a weak solution of oil of vitriol. When again dry, lay a slip upon the engraving and place both for a few minutes under a press. The engraving will be reproduced in all its delicacy and finish. Lithographs and printed matter cannot be so transferred with equal success.—'Manufacturers' Gazette.'

Passengers arrived per R. M. S. 'Neva':—

Mr and Mrs Bolton and child, Mr and Mrs Wingate, Mr Charles Perry, Mr A E Dorrett, Mr H M Brown, Mrs Cusack and Son, Mr Manuel Lopez Ferrer, Doctor Fernando Uriarte, Dr Luis D'Almeida and wife, Mr and Mrs W Samson, Miss Stephens, Miss Hayes, Miss Elliot and maid; Mr and Mrs Thomas Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Mr Philip Dorman, Miss Bostock, Mr Isaac Cook, Mr T Macdonald, Mr J. M. McCrie, Dr F A Benitez, Mr C M Short, Mr M de Arechavala y Fernandez, Mr Thomas Swaby, Mrs B Whitby, Mr G P Lungley, Mr Alfonso Mascalharbe, Mrs Jane Dodds, Mr and Mrs Cruise, Master Wm Byrne.

The trinas of the Western line run as far as the Central Station.

Rev Father Carranza, of the Parish Church of San Ponciano, and Rev Father Celestino Pera, of Entre Rios, are spoken of as the probable candidates for the new Bishopric of Buenos Aires.

The Thour exploring expedition in Bolivia has turned out a failure. It is said that he was abandoned in the desert by the men who accompanied him. Some of his companions arrived person capital of Bolivia, and of Thour, sent out in search he has perished it is feared that

Two Orientals named Vedo and Diaz Sampayo vs Ace-duel with swords in province Ca a few days ago. Both combatants were wounded in the fray; they are under the doctor's care and it is hoped that they have learned by experience to become wiser as they have certainly become sadder men.

Mr John McKiernan, late manager of the house of Jacobson and Co.'s, is going on a tour to the province of Tucuman, in which he will combine business with pleasure. 'Feliz viaje!'

The Chamber of Deputies have passed the bill giving the Government a right to expropriate land along the line of railways at a distance not less than twenty leagues from the city, for the establishment of agricultural colonies. It is believed that this right will be largely availed of and that many districts will be expropriated in the vicinity of railway stations.

The amount of capital already guaranteed by Government for railways contracted or about to be contracted in this country amounts to \$300,000,000 gold. The interest amounts to 15 millions.

His grace the Archbishop went on a visitation to the Tigre on Sunday. On reaching that town he was met at the railway station by the P.P. of the district, the J.P., the children of the local schools, and many of the most respectable inhabitants. During the past week a mission has been conducted in the Paish Church, under the superintendence of His Grace, and many of the faithful attended.

Messrs E Verges and Co have proposed to the Provincial Government the construction, outside of the city of La Plata, of a large cotton and woollen goods factory. The capital of the concern is to be 85,000,000 gold. They ask for a guarantee of 6 o/o on said capital, at the same time they solicit the purchase of sixteen squares of land on which to construct the factory, and to be exonerated from the payment of all taxes for 20 years. It is said that the E. P. is favourably inclined to this proposal and will shortly submit it to the Legislature.

The Bishop and a large number of the most respectable people of Cordoba have protested against the Civil Marriage Bill lately passed by the Legislature of Santa Fe.

The President of the Republic has presented the Archbishop, Dr Aneiros with a beautiful painting in oil of Pius IX., which is one of the beautiful works of art exhibited in the Belgian exhibition in the Colon Theatre.

The Damas de Beneficencia opened a new house of refuge for little children in the Calle Azucena on Sunday. The Archbishop of Buenos Aires, and the President of the Republic and many ladies and gentlemen were present. A number of children acted a little play, and His Grace the Archbishop delivered an address, after which all present partook of breakfast in the refectory.

Advices from Loreto and Venado say that the settlers suffered some losses in cattle in the recent storm. Cattle in the south are doing well. Fat novillos can be got in thousands along the valley of the Rio Negro.

A man named Joseph Nenado-vich committed suicide in the town of Mercedes on Tuesday. The unfortunate man was suffering from illness and this supposid to be his reason for laying violent hands on himself.

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Buenos Ayres, July 4, 1887.

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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

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Remittances to the Interior

Deposits in Moneda Legal

Deposits in Oro Sellado

Deposits of Cedula and other

Stocks

Purchase of Cedula and other

Stocks

Sale of Cedula and other

Stocks

INTEREST RATES

ALLOWED

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

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

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

CHARGED

Advances in Current

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

H. G. ANDERSON

Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

j20pm

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FOR SHEEPWASH



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ANOTHER POEM BY LITTLE
LOUIS THOMAS.

926 Santa Fe,
Buenos Aires, Oct. 9, 1887.
To the Editor of the SOUTHERN
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I send you my other piece
which I wrote for mamma's
birthday, nearly a year ago. I
think I have improved on the
copy of the original that you
have.

Thanks for your very kind re-
marks about my 'God's Gift.' It
was my cousin, not brother, that
the verses are about.

I remain, dear sir,

Respectfully yours,
LOUIS N. THOMAS.

FOR MAMMA'S BIRTHDAY.
(From her Boy).

My love for you is greater than ever,
The flowers all bow down to you,
Because you are an artist.
And you can paint them, as they bloom,
Because you are an artist.

And you, the golden queen of all,
Sit and paint them all day long.
The lilies say, 'Oh! touch her not,
For if you do you'll turn a queen;
And then you will sit all the days
And months—sit and take our pictures.
She came here dressed in pure white,
And took our pictures with delight.
We loved her and couldn't let her go.'

Many happy returns of the day!

L. N. T.

Nov. 24th, 1886.

ANCIENT PERU.

From 'Atlantis,' by Ignatius
Donnelly.

The Quichuas—this invading
people—were originally a fair-
skinned race, with blue eyes and
even auburn hair; they had reg-
ular features, large heads, and
large bodies. Their descendants
are to this day an olive-skinned
people, much lighter in color
than the Indian tribes subjugated
by them.

They were a great race. Peru,
as it was known to the Spaniards,
held very much the same relation
to the ancient Quichua civiliza-
tion as England in the sixteenth
century held to the civilization of
the empire of the Caesars. The
Incas were simply an offshoot,
who, descending from the moun-
tains, subdued the rude races of
the sea-coast, and imposed their
ancient civilization upon them.

The Quichua nation extended
at one time over a region of
country more than two thousand
miles long. This whole region,
when the Spaniards arrived,
'was a populous and prosperous
empire, complete in its civil
organization, supported by an
efficient system of industry, and
presenting a notable development
of some of the more important
arts of civilized life.' (Baldwin's
'Ancient America,' p. 222.)

The companions of Pizarro
found everywhere the evidences
of a civilization of vast antiquity.
Cieza de Leon mentions 'great
edifices' that were in ruins at
Tiahuanaca, 'an artificial hill
raised on a groundwork of stone,'
and 'two stone idols, apparently
made by skillful artificers; ten or
twelve feet high, clothed in long
robes.' 'In this place, also,' says
De Leon, 'there are stones so
large and so overgrown that our
wonder is excited, it being in-
comprehensible how the power
of man could have placed them
where we see them. They are
variously wrought, and some of
them, aving the form of men,
must have been idols. Near the
walls are many caves and excava-
tions under the earth; but in
another place, farther west, are
other and greater monuments,
such as large gate-ways with
hinges, platforms, and porches,
each made of a single stone. It
surprised me to see these enor-
mous gate-ways, made of great
masses of stone, some of which
were thirty feet long, fifteen high,
and six thick.'

The capital of the Chimus of
Northern Peru at Gran-Chimu
was conquered by the Incas after
a long and bloody struggle,
and the capital was given

up to barbaric ravage and
spoliation. But its remains
exist to-day, the marvel of the
Southern Continent, covering not
less than twenty square miles.
Tombs, temples, and palaces arise
on every hand, ruined but still
traceable. Immense pyramidal
structures, some of them half a
mile in circuit; vast areas shut in
by massive walls, each containing
its water-tank, its shops, mu-
nicipal edifices, and the dwellings
of its inhabitants, and each a
branch of a larger organization;
prisons, furnaces for smelting
metals, and almost every con-
comitant of civilization, existed
in the ancient Chimu capital.
One of the great pyramids, called
the 'Temple of the Sun,' is 812
feet long by 470 wide, and 150
high. These vast structures have
been ruined for centuries, but
still the work of excavation is
going on.

One of the centres of the
ancient Quichua civilization was
around Lake Titicaca. The build-
ings here, as throughout Peru,
were all constructed of hewn
stone, and had doors and win-
dows with posts, sills, and
thresholds of stone.

At Cuelap, in Northern Peru,
remarkable ruins were found.
'They consist of a wall of wrought
stones 3600 feet long, 560 broad,
and 150 high, constituting a solid
mass with a level summit. On this
mass was another 600 feet long,
500 broad, and 150 high, making
an aggregate height of three
hundred feet! In it were rooms
and cells which were used as
tombs.'

Very ancient ruins, showing
remains of large and remarkable
edifices, were found near Hua-
manga, and described by Cieza
de Leon. The native traditions
said this city was built 'by beard-
ed white men, who came there
long before the time of the Incas,
and established a settlement.'

'The Peruvians made large use
of aqueducts, which they built
with notable skill, using hewn
stones and cement, and making
them very substantial.' One
extended four hundred and fifty
miles across sierras and over
rivers. Think of a stone aqued-
uct reaching from the city of
New York to the State of North
Carolina!

The public roads of the Pe-
ruvians were most remarkable;
they were built on masonry. One
of these roads ran along the
mountains through the whole
length of the empire, from Quito
to Chili; another, starting from
this at Cuzco, went down to the
coast, and extended northward
to the equator. These roads were
from twenty to twenty-five feet
wide, were macadamized with
pulverized stone mixed with lime
and bituminous cement, and
were walled in by strong walls
'more than a fathom in thickness.'

In many places these roads were
cut for leagues through the rock;
great ravines were filled up with
solid masonry; rivers were crossed
by suspension bridges, used here
ages before their introduction
into Europe. Says Baldwin,
'The builders of our Pacific
Railroad, with their superior en-
gineering skill and mechanical
appliances, might reasonably
shrink from the cost and the
difficulties of such a work as this.
Extending from one degree north
of Quito to Cuzco, and from Cuzco
to Chili, it was quite as long as
the two Pacific railroads, and its
wild route among the mountains
was far more difficult.' Sarmiento,
describing it, said, 'It seems to
me that if the emperor (Charles
V.) should see fit to order the
construction of another road like
that which leads from Quito to
Cuzco, or that which from Cuzco
goes toward Chili, I certainly
think he would not be able to
make it, with all his power.'
Humboldt said, 'This road was
marvellous; none of the Roman
roads I had seen in Italy, in the
south of France, or in Spain,
appeared to me more imposing
than this work of the ancient Pe-
ruvians.'

Along these great roads ca-
ravansaries were established for
the accommodation of travellers.
These roads were ancient in
the time of the Incas. They were
the work of the white, auburn-
haired, bearded men from Atlan-
tis, thousands of years before the
time of the Incas. When Huayna

Capac marched his army over the
main road to invade Quito, it was
so old and decayed 'that he found
great difficulties in the passage,'
and he immediately ordered the
necessary reconstructions.

It is not necessary, in a work
of this kind, to give a detailed de-
scription of the arts and civiliza-
tion of the Peruvians. They were
simply marvellous. Their works
in cotton and wool exceeded in
fineness anything known in
Europe at that time. They had
carried irrigation, agriculture,
and the cutting of gems to a point
equal to that of the Old World.
Their accumulations of the pre-
cious metals exceeded any-
thing previously known in the
history of the world. In the
course of twenty-five years after
the Conquest the Spaniards sent
from Peru to Spain more than
eight hundred millions of dollars
of gold, nearly all of it taken from
the Peruvians as 'booty.' In one
of their palaces 'they had an art-
ificial garden, the soil of which
was made of small pieces of fine
gold, and this was artificially
planted with different kinds of
maize, which were of gold, their
stems, leaves, and ears. Besides
this, they had more than twenty
sheep (llamas) with their lambs,
attended by shepherds, all made
of gold.' In a description of one
lot of golden articles, sent to
Spain in 1534 by Pizarro, there is
mention of 'four llamas, ten
statues of women of full size, and
a cistern of gold, so curious that
it excited the wonder of all.'

Can any one read these details
and declare Plato's description of
Atlantis to be fabulous, simply
because he tells us of the enor-
mous quantities of gold and silver
possessed by the people? Atlantis
was the older country, the parent
country, the more civilized coun-
try; and, doubtless, like the
Peruvians, its people regarded
the precious metals as sacred to
their gods; and they had been
accumulating them from all parts
of the world for countless ages. If
the story of Plato is true, there
now lies beneath the waters of
the Atlantic, covered, doubtless,
by hundreds of feet of volcanic
debris, an amount of gold and
silver exceeding many times that
brought to Europe from Peru,
Mexico, and Central America
since the time of Columbus; a
treasure which, if brought to
light, would revolutionize the
financial values of the world.

[To be continued.]

THE
VICTIM OF CIGARETTES.

The Results of Moderate and
Excessive Use of the
'Weed.'

When Russel H. Knevals, the
medical student, was found dead
in bed recently at the house of
his father, the late President
Arthur's former law partner, at
No. 62 East Fifty-eighth Street,
groundless rumours of suicide
and opium poisoning were
circulated. He was more the
victim of tobacco than of anything
else. Coroner M. J. B. Messemmer
made an autopsy, rather against
the wishes of Mrs. Knevals, and
he gave the results of it as follows
to a reporter: 'I found the heart
flabby and fatty and a decided
enlargement of the liver and
spleen—both the results of the
tobacco habit,' he said. The
stomach and kidneys were nor-
mal, but the brain was congested.
I should say that death ensued
from congestion of the brain,
aggravated by "tobacco heart,"
and accompanied by a congestive
chill. The chill resulted from
malaria caused by sewer gas, as
the street has been torn up; but
as the deceased was a great cigar-
ette smoker I think the habit re-
sulted in congestion of the brain.

You see, it is not every man
who can smoke with impunity,
and although Mr. Knevals was 28
years old, and a stout man, it
resulted in his death. There is
nicotine in tobacco, whether
manufactured into cigars, cigar-
ettes, chewing or smoking to-
bacco, and the result is always
the same—poison. Stout, dark
and sallow people are not as apt
to be poisoned as thin, high-com-

plexioned persons—at least that
is the result of my observations
at Mount Sinai Hospital, where I
have had many internal nervous
diseases under my charge. I no-
ticed that nervous men and boys
were troubled with intermittent
heart pulsations in greater propor-
tion to women and girls. In
most cases the males used tobacco
and the females did not. The
pulsations of the heart would be
regular in tone and note, say for
eight or ten pulsations, and then
there would be an intermission or
suspension of two pulsations.
The Germans call this 'taback
herz,' or tobacco heart. Tobacco
contains two deadly poisons,
nicotine and empyreumatic oil,
the antidotes for which are tannin
and caffeine, or strong coffee.
One drop of nicotine in a state of
concentrated solution would
immediately destroy a dog, and
birds perish at the approach of a
tube containing the fluid, the
mere smell killing them. Tobacco
moderately taken in any form
quiets restlessness, calms mental
and corporal inquietude and pro-
duces a general languor or repose
which has great charms to those
habituated to the impression it
creates. A liberal use of the
narcotic gives rise to confusion
of the head, vertigo, stupor,
faintness, nausea, vomiting and a
general depression of the nervous
and circulatory functions which,
if increased, eventuates in alarm-
ing and even fatal prostration,
as was the case with young
Knevals. The symptoms of its
excessive use and action are se-
vere retching, distressing and
continued nausea, a feeble pulse,
coolness of the skin, fainting and
convulsions. The symptoms of
tobacco heart are a coated tongue,
a sluggish pulse and heart, an
anxious, haggard expression,
heavy bleared eyes with the
whites discolored to saffron, and,
worst of all, the intermittent
heart pulsations.

Manufactured tobacco contains
more nicotine than the raw ma-
terial, and combustion while
smoking always increases the
quantity. I believe that a pipe
which allows the partial evapora-
tion or absorption of nicotine the
best—or rather the least harm-
less—smoke. The cigar which
allows some evaporation by its
wrapper, is far less injurious
than the paper-wrapped cigarette,
as the paper neither absorbs nor
permits the evaporation of nicot-
ine. I smoke perhaps ten cigars
a day without harm, but I should
never think of smoking ten ci-
garettes. Grant smoked vast
quantities of strong cigars, which
only affected his throat and not
his heart, but few men could have
done it. Young Knevals is said
to have smoked 60 cigarettes a
day. That's a fearful dose.

MAKING TYPE.

From 'Harper's Magazine.'

Gutenberg, Koster (if he ever
lived) and most of the early
printers made their own type, and
this, indeed, is the germ and key
of the type is now a calling by
itself—the trade of the type
founder—but it is most curious
that up to the invention of the
type casting machine in 1838 by
an American, David Bruce, Jr.,
of New York, there had been
scarcely any improvements in the
process since the early days.
Then, as now, in all probability,
the type founder cut first his
'counter punch' of hard steel,
which stamps into the end of the
tiny bit of soft steel the interior
part of the letter to be made. It
is a patient man who must do
this work, which is completed by
cutting away all the superfluous
metal outside the letter, leaving
in relief the letter A of the desir-
ed new pattern and new size.
When a smoke proof of his die
shows the punch cutter that his
A is perfect, he hardens the bit of
steel, and with successive blows
of this die upon a bit of type. If
it is a very large letter, the metal
is poured into a mold, with these
matrices at the bottom, by hand,
in the old fashioned way, and the
letters sawn apart; but most types
are now cast in the little casting
machines, which will turn out a
hundred or more type a minute.

The type metal has been fused in
great melting rooms, where the
lead antimony and tin have been
mixed in the crucibles in the
proper proportions to form this
alloy, which must be hard, yet
not brittle; ductile, yet tough;
flowing freely, yet hardening
quickly. It is kept fluid in a little
furnace under the casting ma-
chine, whence, as the caster
turns a crank, it is spurted by a
pump in just the right quantity
to fill a tiny mold which presen-
s itself at the spout at just the right
moment to receive it. The copper
matrix forms the end of the mold,
and as the latter jumps back with
its cooling charge of metal the
matrix frees itself from the mold,
the upper half of the mold pops
off and the formed type is tossed
out instantly. Thence the tiny
bits go to the breakers, boys who
break off the waste 'jets' of metal;
rubbers, with leather protected
fingers, sitting at large circular
stones, rub down the rough
edges; girls set the types in long
rows into a 'dressing block,' in
which they are held while the
dresser, with a planing tool,
grooves their understanding and
shaves their sides perfectly true.
After passing the inspection of
his magnifying glass, the good
letters go to a haven of rest to
wait the printer's order, while the
bad are committed again to the
flames.

DOMESTIC

The Beneficent Lemon.—While
giving people simple rules for
preserving their health, tell them
about the use of lemons, an in-
telligent professional man said
the other day. He went on to say
that he had long been troubled
with an inactive liver, which
gave him a world of pain and
trouble, until recently he was
advised by a friend to take a glass
of hot water, with the juice of
half a lemon squeezed into it, but
no sugar, night and morning,
and see what the effect would be.
He tried it, and found himself
better almost immediately. His
daily headaches, which medicine
had failed to cure, left him; his
appetite improved and he gained
several pounds in weight within
a few weeks. After a while he
omitted the morning, and now at
times does without either of them.
'I am satisfied from experiment,'
said he, 'that there is no better
medicine for persons who are
troubled with bilious and liver
complaints than the simple re-
medy which I have given, which
is far more efficacious than quin-
ine or any other drug, while it
is devoid of their injurious con-
sequences. It excites the liver,
stimulates the digestive organs
and tones up the system generally.
It is not unpleasant to take,
either, indeed, one soon gets to
liking it.'

Result of Idleness.—There is as
much danger in hurting the brain
by idleness as by overwork. Dr.
Farquharson argues that intel-
lectual power is lessened by the
listlessness in which the well-to-
do classes generally spend their
lives. Under such conditions the
brain generally loses its health,
and although equal to the
demands of a routine existence,
is unable to withstand the strain
of sudden emergency. So, when
a load of work is unexpectedly
thrown on it in its unprepared
state, the worst consequences of
what may be called overwork
show themselves. Similarly, a
man accustomed to sedentary
pursuits, is likely to be physically
injured by taking suddenly too
violent exercise. As to the
amount of mental work that may
safely be done, Dr. Farquharson
says: 'So long as a brain-worker
is able to sleep well, and to take
a fair proportion of outdoor ex-
ercise, it may safely be said that
it is not necessary to impose any
special limits on the actual num-
ber of hours which he devotes to
his labors. But when what is
generally known as worry steps in
to complicate matters, when cares
connected with family arrange-
ments, or with those numerous
personal details which we can
seldom escape, intervene, or
when the daily occupation of life
is in itself a fertile source of
anxiety, then we find one or other
of these three safeguards broken
down.'

Good Hot Weather Drink.—A
great physician once said that if
every one knew the value of
buttermilk as a drink it would be
more frequently partaken of by
persons who drink so excessively
of other beverages, and further
compared its effects on the sys-
tem to the cleaning out of a cook
stove that has been clogged up
with ashes that have been sifted
through, filling every crevice and
crack, saying that the human
system is like the stove, and
collects and gathers refuse matter
that can in no way be extermi-
nated from the system so effec-
tually as by drinking buttermilk.

It is also a remedy for indiges-
tion, soothes and quiets the
nerves, and is very somnolent to
those who are troubled with
sleeplessness. Its medicinal
properties cannot be overrated,
and it should be freely used by
all who can get it. Every one
who values good health should
drink buttermilk every day in
warm weather, and let tea, coffee
and water alone. For the be-
nefit of those who are not already
aware of it, I may add that in the
churning of it the first process of
digestion is gone through, making
it one of the easiest and quickest
of all things to digest. It makes
gastric juice and contains prop-
erties that readily assimilate
with it, with very little wear
upon the digestive organs. —
'Journal of Health.'

A little ammonia or borax
added to the water you wash
your hands with, and that water
just lukewarm, will keep the
skin clean and soft. A little
oat meal mixed with water
will whiten the hands. Many
people use glycerine on their
hands when they go to bed,
wearing gloves to keep the
bedding clean, but glycerine does
not agree with every one. It
makes the skin hard and red.
These people should rub their
hands with dry oatmeal and wear
gloves in bed. The best prepara-
tion for the hands at night is
white of egg with a grain of alum
dissolved in it. White of egg,
barley flour and honey is a good
application, but not better than
oatmeal. The roughest and
hardest hands can be made soft
and white in a month's time by
doctoring them a little at bedtime,
and all that is required is a nail
brush, a bottle of ammonia, a box
of powdered borax, and a little
fine white sand to rub the stains
off, or a cut lemon, which will do
even better, for the acid of the
lemon will remove anything.

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 unat-
tended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea,
griping pains, etc., etc.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best fam-
ily 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—Constipa-
tion and Sluggish Liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sick-
ness, 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 four things in the stomach. A few doses of
Seigel's Operating Pills will cleanse the
stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the
appetite, and will bring good health.

Obstinate diseases or partially digested food
causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the
bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose
of Seigel's Operating Pills, these disa-
greeable 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.

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COMMERCIAL ITEMS

October 13.

Gold	141.50
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K	85.40
Series J	88.00
Series I	90.50
National Cédulas—	
Series A	83.50
Series B	79.00
Series C	79.50
National Bank Scrip	12.550
National Bank Shares	222.50
Banco Constructor	260.00

No signs of life in the wool market. The European telegrams are very unsatisfactory, but such is generally the case at this season of the year. On the other hand the rise in gold is favourable to the holder of produce. A small lot of wool was brought into the Once Market to-day, and 3.50 was offered, but it is impossible to form an opinion of what the coming season will be, whether good or bad. Sheepskins very flat. During the last five days there is a fall of 3 cents per kilo. Cow-hides firm from 4 to 4.10. Wheat is slightly improved during the past few days. Maize firm from 2.30 to 2.35.

It is said that the Cuvier in her last trip homeward carried £300,000 in specie.

It is reported that the Provincial Government has been trying to let the whole network of provincial railways for fifty years, and that a very favourable offer has been made.

On Monday 27 foreign vessels entered the port.

Reports from Pergamino announce that wool-buyers have got orders to purchase lots of wool in that district at good prices.

The Rural Society have undertaken to obtain the census of cattle and the amount of agriculture in the Republic.

The people of Zapiola and Navarro complain that, according to the new time-table of the Western line, the train from Buenos Aires to Saladillo will not stop in Zapiola, and as this is a great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the above-named districts, they petition the directors to so far modify the time-table as to meet their views in this matter.

The following are the telegrams about wool and produce received since our last issue:—

Bordeaux.

Sheepskins are falling, prices ruling very weak. Top quotation to day 137 1/2 frs per 100 kilos for long-wooled and superior Buenos Aires qualities.

Havre.

Buenos Aires 'bonne a belle' prima wools are quoted at 1 75 per kilo unwashed.

Liverpool.

River Plate fallow has fallen to 24s per cwt. White River Plate maize has risen to 4s 5d per 100 lbs.

London.

Colonial wool sales closed with firm prices, but less demand. Superior Australians at 33d per lb; dirty, middling at 9d. Hard Dollars 71.

Berlin.

At to-day's wool auction large quantities of Capewools, washed, were offered. Prices for these qualities fell ten per cent. The wool market is weak.

Tourcoign.

Both here and in Roubaix the position of the wool market is unfavorable. All combed qualities have fallen five per cent. Business difficult.

Reims.

Wool market completely changed round. All qualities are weak and falling.

Fourunies.

Superior combed wools have fallen. River Plate wools sell with difficulty.

Amiens.

Wool market critical. Prices have fallen. We calculate decline in combed Buenos Aires at 5 p. cent.

The above telegrams show that the wool markets of the continent are going from bad to worse.

It is expected that £1,000,000 sterling will be shipped to Europe from this city during the present month.

It is reported that Don Leonardo Pereyra was offered by a syndicate 18 millions of dollars for his property, consisting of 169 squares in the Riachuelo.

The Paraguayan Government is giving to the English bondholders the Island of Yacoretta, containing an area of 20 square leagues.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce the loss of a European steamer on the coast of Maldonado. The crew were saved.

The Italian steamer Regina Margherita from Genoa brings 1250 passengers, and the Giava 800.

The steamer Proveedor is to be towed to the San Fernando dock to be repaired.

The directors of the Provincial railways have reported favourably on the proposal made to the Government to purchase the branch line from La Plata to Magdalena.

In Montevideo 700 arrobes of new wool from Durazno arrived and were sold at \$12 10 per arrobo.

Valparaiso.

The total value of the imports in the half-year ended June 30th, 1887, was \$44,170,147, being an increase of 4,673,518 over the corresponding period of last year.

The total value of the exports in the half-year ended June 30th, 1887, was \$22,920,072, being an increase of \$456,170 over the corresponding period of last year.

300 leagues of camp in Catamarca are reported sold by the Government of that province for the sum of 1800 mps per league to a capitalist in Buenos Aires.

Carminati's chacra in Ramos Mejia has been sold for 70,000 to Don Nicanor Mendez.

The Provincial Bank in La Plata will not discount till after the 15th inst.

The Cooperative Telephone Company is going to extend the wires to La Plata and the Tigre.

New York.

Buenos Aires dry hides of 20 to 23 lbs are quoted at 18 1/2 cents per lb; calfskins of 10 to 13 lbs at 17 1/2, to 18 cents stock of hides of all classes about 420,000.

A company has been started in London called the Brazilian Extract of Meat Co., capital £200,000, directors Edward Beckwith, London and Brazilian Bank; Thomas Knowles, of Knowles and Foster; W. Milburn and Philip Vanderbilt.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, working and developing the well-known and profitable hide and jerked beef factory at Paredao, near Porto Alegre, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, belonging to Messrs. Claussen and Co., merchants, of Rio Grande and Porto Alegre.

General Donovan has purchased 1 1/2 league of land belonging to Juan Lopez in the district of Federal in Entre Rios for the sum of 40,000 mps.

From the Commissary General of Immigration report just published for the year 1886 we take the following items:—

Number of European steamers arrived, 475 of which 204 were British, 98 French, 67 German, 60 Italian, 32 Belgian, 16 Spanish, 3 Danish and 1 Russian.

The number of passengers arrived were 19,293 and immigrants 93,116, making a total of 112,409.

Don Alfredo Arteaga representing Don Carlos Casado has received permission from the Government of Cordoba to prolong the Western Santafecino railway to Juarez Celman Colony in Cruz Alta passing through Cañada de las Mojarras, the line is to be opened within eight months.

Letters from the Chaco report the launching of the first vessel ever built in S. Fernando. Over 1000 people, including several bands of music, were present on the occasion. A salute of 21 guns was fired as the National colors were hoisted, and the vessel was named 'General Donovan.' A sumptuous lunch brought the ceremony to a festive close.

The 'Colonizadora de Cordoba' bought for the sum of \$441,500 22 1/2 leagues adjoining in the Province of Santa Fe, for agricultural purposes. The fact that the railways Copivari and Soledad run through it will add enormously to its value. The company intend cutting it up into lots and selling to colonists, and expect to clear 20,000 nats per league or 640,000. Some time ago this company bought ten leagues adjoining their present purchase, so that they now possess a splendid stretch of camp in that rich province.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold last-week day the following Hereford animals imported by Mr. Yeomans:—Cow, White Spot, for \$520 to M Duggan; Lily, for \$490 to same; Greta Mort, for \$400 to Newton; three cows at \$400 each to same.

A small lot of new Lincoln wool from the district of Campana was sold by Mr. Moores at 3.25, and we hear that the leading house of Bracht and Co has bought 600,000 kilos from deposit.

Messrs Bustamante and Co, have presented to the Senate a protest against the railway concession just granted by the Deputies for the making of a new railway line which for a portion of its route would run parallel with the B. Aires Great Southern, and further on run parallel with their Inter-oceanic line, the works of which are about to be commenced.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 40 kilos
Good	0.00
Regular	—
Borrega	0.00
Bellies	0.00
Black	—

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo per kilo	330 mills.
Desecho	230
Corderitos, la docena ..	1.00
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	7.60
Horse hides	2.30
Cow hides	4.10
Maize morochos with bag ..	2.30
Maize, yellow	2.20

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 40 kilos
Good	—
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Borrega	—
Black Wool	—

Hides.

Cow hides	4.10 mps
Horse hides	2.10
Horse Hair	5.40
Nonatos	2.15
Calfskins	3.33

Sheepskins.

Consumo	per kilo 3.20 mills.
Pelados per kilo	2.00 mills.
Corderones	1.70 2.00
Corderitos	la docena 0.85 mps

Wheat.

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candael with bag	4.50 mps
Salado with bag	4.00
French	4.20
Coast with bag	4.05
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.63
Maize	—
Morochos with bag	2.20
White, shelled with bag ..	2.25
100 kilos	2.25
Yellow, with bag	2.20

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	134.80
Saturday	139.40
Monday	143.70
Tuesday	143.40
Wednesday	143.20

CORRALES DEL SUP

PRECIOS:

Especiales 44 50	
Apartes generales 23 22 21 20 19	
Primer Parte 15 00 22	
Segundo parte 10 12	
Terneros 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
Capones 2.50 2.80	
Cueros de vaca 3.50 4	
Id de novillo 4.00 6.00	
Matanza de vacas 766	
Id de terneros 81	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGES

On the 8th of October, at the Cathedral by the Ven. Monsenor Dean Dillon, Richard Murphy, Navarro, to Margaret Molony Kelly, Mercedes.

On the 8th of October, at the Balvenera church, by the Venerable Dean Dillon, assisted by the Rev. Celestine Mollese, John Bourdachar, Zapiola, to Rose Garbe, of this city.

On the 10th instant, at St John's Anglican Church, by his Lordship Bishop Stirling of the Falkland Islands, Baron Arthur, second son of Baron Poellnitz of Bavaria, to Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S., India.



DEATHS

On the 7th instant, at the Estancia de Ombu, Carmen de Arco, of bronchitis, fortified by the rites of the Church, Mary, dearly beloved wife of Daniel O'Connell, aged 48 years. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing family and numerous friends. R.I.P.

THE NEW STUDIO

GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE

Under the technical direction of the celebrated North American Artist

VAN GORDER

is now open.

Business hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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

134—CALLE FLORIDA—134

SAMUEL BOOTE AND VAN GORDER

o3pm

FOR SALE

A flock of sheep in very good condition, mestiza fino, about 2000 (two thousand) free from scab, with 30 very good rams, within a league from Mr Morgan's Estancia. Apply to Don Nicolas Mendez, Giles, or to the owner, Mr William Crinigan, Estancia Don Pablo Bustos. o13n18

FOR SALE

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

For further particulars apply to Mr Felix Dolan, Lobos. s29o29

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

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MARCA REGISTRADA

It is the only Powder Dip that has stood the test of years. It has been in constant use for the last 45 years, and is now applied to 40 million sheep annually. Beware of imitations. 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

o30pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151—SAN MARTIN—151

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

NOTICE.

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

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N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

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Dr KEHOE

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

369—ALSINA—369

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

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22—RECONQUISTA—32

Familia que no consuma

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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Important to Estancieros

The BARILLA LEE is the best that has ever been invented; it is light and strong and will resist more than the double '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 wire, then fixing all the barillas at the required distances on the top and bottom wires with nails, one man can draw the wires the whole distance. The wires for the barillas with the slot must be all stretched first, then place the barilla on the wire and fix same with nails, the holes can be put at any distance according to order; and if necessary a barbed wire can be fixed on the slot hole on the top.

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

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

THOMAS LEE

118 CALLE BALCARCE 118

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WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

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Se cargan y se descargan Buques.

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CALLE PEDRO MENDOYA 871

BOCA o15h