

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 41

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887

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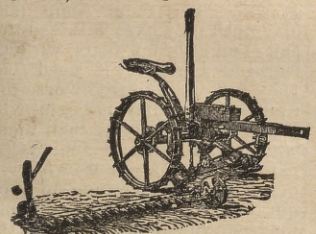
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226 - PERU - 238

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212—GENERAL LAVALLE—212  
BUENOS AIRES olpm

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288—RECONQUISTA—288

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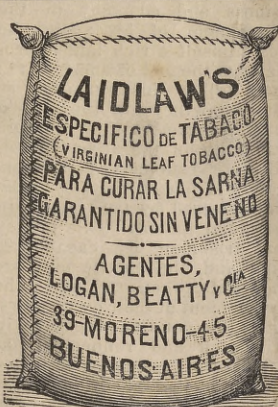
TERMS REASONABLE s19tf

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604 - CALLE ARTES - 604  
o13pm



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Setiembre 20 de 1887.

Sr Tomas Murray,  
Buenos Aires.

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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 se ha de dar principio al baño.

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39—MORENO—45

o12pm

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115—RIVADAVIA—115

BUENOS AIRES o8n8

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Notable remate de potrillos y potranas de trote, de la raza 'Morgan,' hijos del grand trotador 'Black Warrior' (Guerrero Negro) introducido al pais por el Sr Dr Apolinario Gavoso, 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, libey num 227.—Dos caballos oscuros y un colorado, llamados los primeros 'Congo' y 'Cuervo,' y el segundo 'El Niño,' esplendidos trotadores, sanos y mansos, traídos por el mismo Sr Gavoso.

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. o1n11

**EDUARDO ZORILLA Y CIA.**

Remate del gran trotador de la raza 'Morgan,' introducido al pais por el Sr Don Apolinario Gavoso, 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 cuerdas en 2 minutos 51 segundos, preñado 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, libey num. 257.

EN MONTEVIDEO

El LUNES, 14 de Noviembre

A las 3 en punto de la tarde.

Venderemos el rico y unico trotador 'Morgan' en el pais al mas alto precio, dinero de contado.

NOTA.—Tiene sus respectivos certificados, cuya produccion podra verse en nuestras caballerizas.

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197—DEFENSA—197 o1n11

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86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86  
m31pm

**TELEGRAMS**

London.

Official returns say that 30,780 persons died of cholera in North-western India in the month of August.

A number of workmen assembled in Trafalgar Square and then marched in a body to the Mansion House where they asked for an interview with the Lord Mayor which was refused.

The police endeavoured to disperse the crowd but where resisted and they had to use force for the purpose. The crowd assembled again and was again forcibly dispersed.

Mr Bright has written a letter disapproving of the pamphlet published by Mr Gladstone on the Mitchelstown affair. Mr Bright says that the Liberals have fallen into such a condition that they adopt every cry or order emanating from Mr Gladstone.

A telegram from Berlin states that the health of the imperial prince is in a precarious condition and that Dr Mackenzie's treatment has failed.

The Council of State in Ireland will meet this week in Dublin, with the view of taking measures to suppress completely all the branches of the National League.

A great storm has burst over England and Wales; the roads in Wales are covered with snow.

During the inquiry at Mitchelstown it transpired that the policemen who were accused of having fired were removed from the district on the eve of the trial. The Coroner declared such removal illegal. Mr Harrington, who appeared against the police, called for a verdict of wilful murder against the commander of the police, Brownrigg, and the constables he ordered to fire. Mr garrington also said that the murders were premeditated. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Inspector Brownrigg, Dewy, Curran and Brennan, and constables Gearan and Doran. The Coroner at once ordered their arrest.

The 'Morning Post' recommends the Government to adhere to the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, in order to prevent the development of Russia's preponderance.

The latest news from Morocco is that the powerful tribe of Beni-Hassan has risen in insurrection and it is thought that the Sultan's forces will be unable to repress the revolt.

The cholera has almost disappeared from Sicily.

The ceremony took place at Stratford on Avon of unveiling a column commemorative of Shakespeare which had been presented to the town by Mr. G W Childs of Philadelphia Mr Henry Irving presided and made a very happy speech.

A deputation of workmen went to the Mansion House to ask for work. An alderman told them to apply to the Poor Law officials for relief. When the deputation reported to the body of workmen the result of their mission the mob became infuriated and marched towards the city surrounded by police. They went on quietly till they reached the Strand when they began to attack the police with stones. The police charged the crowd and dispersed it.

The crowd again assembled in Trafalgar Square where some violent speeches were made by some of the leaders which excited the crowd, whereupon the police drove them out of the square and remained there on guard all day.

Dubin.

At a meeting of the corporation the Lord Mayor said that Mr Chamberlain's conduct was part of the Unionist plan of exciting the Orange party and of insulting the Irish race. The object of the conspiracy was to inflame the passions of the people.

The Government is making an inquiry into the conduct of the magistrate at Mitchelstown and of Inspector Brownrigg.

Paris.

Louise Michel addressed an Anarchist meeting at Menilmontant. The police dissolved the meeting after a fight in which many persons were wounded by shots from revolvers.

General Boulanger has been placed under arrest for thirty days for disrespectful observations concerning the Minister of War.

The plan of the mobilization of the 17th Corps, divulged by 'Figaro,' has been found in General Caffarel's house an account of sums received for decorations was found in General Cholden's house. He has gone to Brussels, but says he will return to stand his trial. The lady arrested as an accomplice is the Countess of St Souvainers. The discovery of the plan is very compromising for General Caffarel, as he was Chief of Staff in the War Office. It is said Government will allow justice to take its full course in the case.

General Boulanger has been arrested. He acknowledges that he was indiscreet in what he said to the newspaper reporter respecting the Caffarel affair. The Press unanimously condemns General Boulanger's conduct.

The Senator Count d'Adlan has disappeared from Paris. Judicial proceedings have been instituted against the Duke of Seville (cousin of the late King of Spain) for frauds of various kinds.

Madrid.

A decree has been issued authorizing the construction of six ironclads of 7000 tons each, and four large torpedo and sixty small torpedo boats.

Brussels.

The liberal party has gained a large majority in the communal elections.

Rio Janeiro.

The horse Gladiador and the mare Phryne have been embarked for Buenos Aires to take part in the international race.

Berlin.

The state of health of the Imperial Prince of Germany has become much worse and fears begin to be entertained as to the result of his illness.

It is reported that M Ferry is the person who has most contributed to the tension of the relations between Germany and Russia.

The Russian Press is permitted to attack the Germans and the Kreuz Gazette warns Russia that Germany may be disposed to favour the restoration of Poland.

Chicago.

Parsons, one of the Anarchists condemned to death, has petitioned the Governor of the State, on behalf of himself and of his companions that the capital sentence may be commuted into penal servitude for life.

Gibraltar.

Serious fights have taken place between the English and Irish soldiers of the garrison and many of them are under arrest. The streets are guarded by strong patrols.

**! TEA, TEA !**  
AND  
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IMPORTED DIRECT

**LUIS R. SCHEINER'S**  
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**TEAS AND COFFEES**



## THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP



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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

This ought to be a red-letter week for the English-speaking Catholics of this city and department, owing to the fulfilment of their most cherished desires, the coming of an Irish priest to minister to their spiritual necessities, and to aid in keeping alive the lamp of Faith, that is the fairest of fair Erin's beauty spots, and her brightest mark of honor. I do not think that I exaggerate by any means when I say that the coming here of the Rev. Father Sheehy has been hailed with sincere pleasure by scores of loyal hearts that still beat true to the inspirations of a well-informed conscience, and that are susceptible to the impressions of religion. The Rev. Father Sheehy was well received by our Vicar, Father Cordoba, who at once conferred on him the faculty to celebrate the Holy Mysteries, and did his best to give him a right Argentine welcome. He also provided him with letters of introduction to the Bishop and Vicar-General at Parana, whither Father Sheehy departed on Sunday to receive full powers to exercise his high functions in this diocese. In the meantime, Father Sheehy has not been idle. He has visited most of the English-speaking Catholics in this city; he has celebrated Mass every morning, and on Saturday he visited the Caridad Hospital, and made the acquaintance of the Lady Presidentess of the Sociedad de Beneficencia, and of the good sisters who work so assiduously in that establishment for the sick and needy. I am convinced that the coming here of Father Sheehy is for great good, and I hope you and all your readers will give him and us the benefit of your prayers, that it may be even so, and that the indifference for religion and religious things that characterise so many in this country may form no part in the character of the English-speaking Catholics of Rosario.

Count Patrizio is astonishing the natives with his wonderful tricks, which truly are worthy of great praise. He occupies the Apolo Theatre, and notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, succeeds in drawing large and appreciative houses every time.

I am most happy to tell you that two Irishmen, implicated through suspicion in the late railway robberies have been fully acquitted by the Criminal Court from all participation in the same, and furnished with letters that amply clear their characters. The 'sumario' of the whole matter has been finished, and it forms a pile of at least a hundred sheets of stamped paper. The result is that eight men have been convicted, and they have already acknowledged their

guilt. One of these, who figured as a ringleader, had been once convicted in Australia, whence he had to fly for similar offences. It is to be hoped that after the lesson they have received, the railway companies may beware of whom they employ, even for positions of minor responsibility, and that it may induce them to pay wages for men to live upon, so that if they do happen to go wrong in the future, they may not be driven thereto by hunger or absolute necessity of any kind.

A grand banquet was given on Sunday evening by the Popular Club to Governor Galvez and the Gefé Politico, who started on the following day to visit the Exhibition at Parana. This competition of industry is likely to do good a long way outside of the Province of Entre Rios, and to establish commercial relations between the different Provinces that it were difficult to arrange through any other means.

The great fraud attempted through and by the National Mortgage Bank, that lent 500,000 mln on 30,000 worth of land, has come to nothing for the present, through the return of the half million by the syndicate in question, that professes not to want it till the 400,000 dollars worth of houses are built, and ready to be accepted as security, even then; however, the business would be out of order in the highest degree, since the whole property will only be worth 430,000 mln, whilst the bank, whose statutes only authorise it to lend 50 o/o of the value of any property, will be lending 70,000 mln over and above the entire value of the same.

Other equally and still more shady transactions of a similar kind are reported to have been effected in other parts of the country, shewing the object of this new institution to be the forming of political friendships and the promotion of private and selfish ends rather than the good of the people who are asked to invest their money in it and to give value to its cedulas. It is to be hoped, however, that the revelations made through the independent press may prove timely warnings to the people, and that they may carry their means and their influence to more equitable markets.

The fountains brought out by the Water Works of Rosario are being put up in the Plaza. They are very like those in the Plaza Victoria of your city. It is hoped, now, that the city will be well supplied with water, and thus be saved from the avarice of the water-carriers, who have been following lately in the wake of the butchers and green-grocers as far as prices are concerned.

The first anniversary of Dr. Juarez Celman's accession to the Presidential Chair was celebrated by the Santa Fe Government with a general holiday, and numerous congratulatory telegrams were addressed to H. E., whilst columns of flattery were printed in all the official papers. The whole thing, however, bore a thoroughly official look, and in private nobody seemed to see any particular occasion to go into ecstasies.

The city inspectors in Rosario are hard at work in some quarters of the city, hunting up nuisances, overhauling 'conventillos,' and asking the Municipality to co-operate with them in getting the place as clean as possible before the very hot weather begins. I cannot say that anything further is being done in this connection. In the meantime the city is in no better condition to resist the breaking out of an epidemic, than it was at the beginning of last Summer and it is only to be hoped that its power of endurance and resistance may not again be put to the test.

Nothing definite has been done up to the present concerning the Sanitary Works of Rosario. It is generally believed that the Municipality will approve of Mr. Stainforth's plans, for advice to do which it paid \$10,000 mln, but though several meetings have been called for the purpose of deciding, it has been impossible up to the present to raise a quorum. Thus precious time is passing and these important works, upon which so much depends, are not taken in hand.

There have been some important transactions in real estate of late among which I may mention the following:—

General Donovan has bought 1 1/2 leagues of land from Sr Juan Lopez, in Entre Rios, for 40,000 mln.

In the same Province, the Government has made a grant of 100 squares of land at Villa Urquiza, to Count Bertran de Galard Bearn, for the cultivation of flax. The capital to be employed in this business is 50,000 mln of which 20,000 will go to purchase machinery, 15,000 for buildings, and the rest for sundry incidental expenses. There can be no doubt but if it is well and intelligently managed this will prove a very lucrative business indeed.

The first anniversary of President Juarez Celman was celebrated in Tucuman by the cremation, in the public plaza, of the stocks that used to be used in the prisons and military barracks. As you may imagine, this act was the occasion of great rejoicings, particularly among the unwashed elements of Tucuman society and those who were in most danger of having their necks and ankles confined at any time, in the stocks. Tucuman could hardly have adopted any more eloquent means of showing that it believes the present to be an epoch of progress and enlightenment.

I regret having to tell you of a tragic occurrence on the railway at San Nicolas, the other day.

Sr Reviriego, a leading merchant from Parana was on his way to Buenos Aires, and when at San Nicolas he alighted from the train and walked about the line. He here appears to have fallen into a brown study, only to come to himself again on finding himself almost between two trains that were coming from opposite directions on different tracks. One of these was almost upon him, and leaping out of its way he fell straight under the other one, and was so badly crushed that he died immediately. When the mangled remains were gathered up and carried to the station, it was found that he had a large sum of money and valuable papers in his pocket-book, and his identity was at once established. The remains were then put in a coffin and sent home to Parana by steamer. The tragic affair caused a very painful impression in Parana, where the deceased gentlemen were well known and very highly and deservedly respected. R.I.P.

There surely ought to be more vigilance exercised on the part of the railway authorities to prevent persons from wandering about the line, particularly when trains are passing and changing, and when there is so much danger of being run over. It is hoped that this sad accident may lead to the adoption of measures to prevent such occurrences for the future.

Great interest was manifested in the races at the Hippodrome at Parana on Sunday last, when some very fine running was done, and pots of money changed hands. I will endeavour to get you the full particulars for my next. In the meantime,

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD THAT OTHERS SHOULD DO UNTO YOU.

Carmen de Areco,  
October 4, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

This year has been the most disastrous to stock producers in general that has come for a long while, and Old Father Time marks it in his annals as one fraught with calamity to the poor sheep-farmer, because, owing to high rents and bad seasons, he could accumulate no capital with which he could replace his stock, should a bad season, such as the present, be encountered; so that if some of his older exiled country-

men, of higher social standing—those who left their 'Island Home' some thirty years ago for the free and hospitable shores of the River Plate—do not afford him some assistance, a sad future looms up before him.

The Irishman on landing in the Argentine Republic, after some little experience in camp life, starts in the sheep-farming industry. By strict attention to his business and economy in the management of his affairs, he finds himself a rich landed proprietor at the end of some years; others follow his example, so that to-day they are the richest landed proprietors of any foreign nationality in the River Plate, and their estancias, I presume to say, if placed side by side, would exceed by far Ireland in superficial extent. This proves what Irishmen are capable of doing and the mettle they are made of when allowed the management of their own affairs. But as this country progresses in civilization and refinement, as her natural resources are developed, as the tide of immigration from European countries and the competition in the price of land increase, the ghost of landlordism appears, and is rampant in our midst, and those same pioneers of Irish industry are the very first to bring it to bear in all its wanton cruelty upon their less fortunate countrymen. This they should not do; knowing the privations and evil consequences that result from such a system; on the contrary, it should be the duty of every man to combine in a legal way to overthrow such a pernicious system before it takes too deep root in the soil, and ever remember the golden maxim, 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.'

The first of the 'fifteen thousand dollar rent' originated in this way: One of those 'old veterans of toil,' or his son rather, wanted to evict one of his tenants, so he thought the only decent way he could do it was by asking an exorbitant rent, which he thought the tenant would not pay, but to his astonishment he did pay it, but were he wise he would not have paid it, because such high rents tend to his insolvency, and in the long run will end in his ruin, as is the case with many this year; neither should the estanciero have resorted to that method of putting away his tenant, because it encouraged others to imitate his example, which they soon did, by asking even as high as eighteen thousand. He ought also to have known that it is characteristic of the Irishman to hang on like grim death to the place he has fixed for his dwelling, and that he will suffer any inconvenience sooner than leave it. But that is no reason why he should be asked to pay an unjust rent, or if he be prosperous in sheep-farming industry. If the natives had restricted the Irishmen thirty years ago to the same measures they want to impose on their countrymen to-day, they would not now be owners of those fine estancias we see when travelling through the camp. I would not like to know the individual who first invented the system of charging third owners rent; nor would it benefit any community to know him; society could dispense with his services if he never had come into the world to rob the poor man of his labour.

I see by your able journal that the Arrecifes Irish Union, at their last meeting, passed a vote of thanks to Don Eduardo Casey for his noble generosity in granting to his 'arrendatarios' an abatement of half a year's rent, in consideration of the disasters that have befallen them this present year. Such acts of generosity are characteristic of Don Eduardo and his honoured parents, under whom Irishmen realised fortunes. It is to be hoped that other estancieros will follow Mr Casey's benevolent example, by remunerating in some way their 'arrendatarios' and 'puesteros' to enable them to commence again the battle of life. Not to be charging their third owners rent or unjust rent to their tenants, by paying their 'puesteros' good monthly wages, not the starvation wages of \$300

per month, under the pretence of paying them \$5 a lamb at the end of the year. I know some poor men who are compelled, through necessity, minding sheep for this starvation wage, and I have had a great mind to expose the benevolent employer of these poor men in the public press; however, I shall refrain from it for the present in hopes that he may alter his plan of action. These suggestions only apply to those whose greed for wealth is unlimited, but who are animated by very little Christian charity or fellow-feeling. It is satisfactory to be able to state that there are few of this class, and it is to be hoped that these few will change their tactics for the future and be more generously disposed, at least, towards their countrymen. Because tyranny, unjust laws and landlordism are being warred against, to-day, in every civilised country.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

P. C.

## FRESH AGGRESSIONS ON THE CHURCH IN ITALY.

The Catholic press daily chronicles fresh developments of the anti-clericalism of the present Cabinet. The President of the Council, Signor Crispi, to whom the 'Rule of Three' is said to be attractive, not content with the abolition of tithes, is credited with the design of the conversion of the property of the parishes and of the benevolent institutions, the absolute secularization of all schools, and the furtherance of the Law of Divorce; whilst the better to ensure the spiritual ruin of the rising generation, it is proposed to vest in the State even elementary education by wresting it from the charge of various communes or municipalities. Systematic persecution is also waged by the Italian Government against the free schools of Rome, maintained by the generosity of the Holy Father and the Catholic patriots though veiled by the hypocritical mode of procedure. For example, besides the annual examination imposed upon the religious of both sexes to obtain the brevet as normal teachers required by law to engage in scholastic instruction, which diploma is granted or withheld according to caprice or anti-clericalism of the examining committee, this year, at the last moment, a circular from Signor Crispi prohibited all religious of French, Belgian, German, or English nationality from presenting themselves as candidates for the normal brevet. This arrangement was evidently inspired by hatred of religious, since no secular candidates had made application for the honor. The Cardinal Vicar learning of this step, at once made fitting remonstrance and representations to the agents of foreign Powers, who in their turn presented formal expostulations to the Quirinal Cabinet, demanding the withdrawal or modification of the ukase which would bring about the ruin of the numerous educational establishments in Rome directed by the religious congregations of foreign nationalities. The 'Cittadino di Brescia,' citing the above measure, marvels at the short-sightedness of the Italian Government, and at its paucity of educational criterion in thus seeking to deprive foreigners of the faculty to secure an academic grade for the purpose of public instruction. The 'Gazzetta Ufficiale' published this law, decreeing that the patrimony of the suppressed Religious House of the Cassinese Benedictines of St Peter, in Perugia, precisely as it now stands, with all its rights, burdens, reasons, obligations, debts and credits, be constituted as an autonomous moral corporation, and destined to the maintenance of an institute of agrarian instruction to be founded in Perugia under the direct and exclusive authority of the State. —The 'London Tablet.'

## A PUBLIC SHAME.

We gladly reproduce from our esteemed colleague the 'Standard' the following sensible and timely article:

'As the President of the Republic is supposed to be one of the guardians of public morality it is to be regretted that the offences which are now so frequent against Religion meet with no punishment. One day the Crucifixion of Our Lord is made the subject of a cartoon and burlesque in a weekly picture paper. Another a deputy in Congress declares that theatres are far more useful than churches. We are evidently going from bad to worse, and approaching the blasphemy of the French Revolution. One of the horses entered for races at Palermo is called God, as if the name of the Almighty were utterly devoid of respect in a community of Spanish Americans.

The mills of God grind slowly, but very sure. Blasphemy is a crime that has been terribly punished at various times in the history of the human race, and if the people of Buenos Ayres permit this abominable desecration of the Divine wrath may visit this city as it did Sodom and Gomorrah.

There have been depths of infamy, of national degradation, in which religion and morality have in some countries been for a while trampled under foot. But we cannot remember any case in which the name of the Almighty has been publicly held up as a jest, as in the present case. In order to make the blasphemy more pointed another horse is to run under the name of the Devil.

We do not hesitate to say that such iniquity is greater than if the people of Buenos Ayres were to burn, next Sunday, all the churches in our city. Whoever attends such races aids and abets in a most infamous crime. Possibly either the Federal or Police authorities may interfere.—'The Standard.'

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

## TO THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

Collected by Mr Richard Hammond of Pavaon:—

Richard Hammond	\$50 mln
James Murray	4
Peter Murray	4
James Kearney	4
Patrick Kearney	5
Thomas Medina	4
Joseph Connell	5
Avelina Maliga	4
Michael Jennings	4
Frank Quilter	2
James Walsh	20
Dr D. Leahy	10
Mrs Dr Leahy	5
W. H. Lane	5
James Conway	10
Michael Hogan	5
Mrs Michael Hogan	5

Total.....146 mln

## LET THE CHILDREN PLAY.

Children with active minds should not be sent to school as early as those of slower mental growth. Let them romp and play until they have attained the age of eight or ten years, without learning a letter, if need be. They will be none the worse for it, and, when they do begin, will progress more rapidly than those who began three or four years before. There are those who will perhaps take exception to this, but to the fact of early begun and long-continued school life, the broken down nervous system of the average American can be justly attributed. Health first; let mental attainments follow as they naturally will. It is not to be supposed that during this period the child is to be altogether free of training of some kind. A system of home discipline should go on during the time that will prove invaluable to the child in after life. When tired of play, devote a portion of each day to reading.



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A lasting document—An iron will.

The rivers which run smoothest are those with the most springs.

A married man remarks that the principal difference between a man's hat and a woman's bonnet is about twelve dollars.

A magazine writer has been discussing the question, 'Will the Coming Man Read Books?' Not if he has to nurse the baby while his wife attends woman's rights conventions.

'You don't taste any veal about them chicken croquettes?' said the restaurant proprietor with conscious rectitude. 'No indeed,' assented the customer. 'What do you make 'em of—codfish?'

'I can't afford more than one flower in my hat,' she said to the milliner. 'Well, where will you have it?' 'As I sit next to the wall in church, you can put it on the side next to the congregation,' was the soft reply.

'Don't you suppose,' said a member of the police force, that a policeman knows a rogue when he sees him? 'No doubt,' was the reply; 'but the trouble is that he does not seize a rogue when he knows him.'

'No, Bobby, said his mother, 'one piece of pie is quite enough for you!' 'It's funny,' responded Bobby, with an injured air. 'You say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practise!'

Edith—Both the great female astronomers were unmarried, I see. Clara—Yet, they were old maids. 'I wonder what started them into astronomy.' 'Really, I can't imagine, unless they were looking for the man in the moon.'

'I don't believe in feeding tramps at the door,' said Mrs. Crimmonbeak. 'You feed them once and they are sure to come back.' 'Well, I don't know,' replied Mrs. Yeast: 'I always give them bread when they come to my door, and I can't say that I ever knew a tramp to come the second time. 'Oh, well, Mrs. Yeast, you make your own bread, do you not?' This was all that was said, and yet Mrs. Yeast went down the street like a straw hat on a windy day.

First Tramp: 'Whenever the pangs of hunger steal o'er me like a troubled dream, I ask myself if the consciousness of an unquenched thirst or an unsatisfied appetite is more inclined to bring distress to the soul than the perception of the long-sought-after but still-withheld means of satisfying the inward craving. What would you say, Bill?' Second Tramp: 'Jes this: that if you spring any more of your Concord School of Philosophy conundrums on me, I'll dissolve partnership and hang on to this pie wot they gave me at the house that Emerson lived in.'

'I am a peaceable man,' said the horse dealer, grasping a large club with both hands, 'but if you don't come down with money damages for my lacerated feelings the bombardment will begin at once. Your dog has bit my son and I am going to have \$5 or more. The owner of the dog paid down the money, as he was afraid the other fellow might exasperate him if he hit him with a club of that size. The owner of the dog also said that he was sorry the dog had bitten the intruder's son.' 'Why, he ain't my son,' said the dealer pleasantly, as he stowed away the money. 'Whose son is he, then?' asked the astonished owner of the dog. 'He is the son of a friend of mine who owed me \$5; but he is poor and the only available assets he has are these dog bites on his son's body, which he turned over to me for collection.' 'Well, I'll be blowed!' 'Oh, you needn't complain; you are getting off dog cheap. I ought to make you pay in advance for the next time that the boy is going to get bit by your dog. If a dog ever bites you or your son give me the bill to collect, and I'll only charge you ten per cent. commission.'

## The Result of using — GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 987

LA CASCADA.

MR HAYWARD

Curumalan, March 17th, 1887

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

(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

TESTIMONIAL NO. 988

From ROBERT LOWRIE

SANTA ROSA, AZUL

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

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

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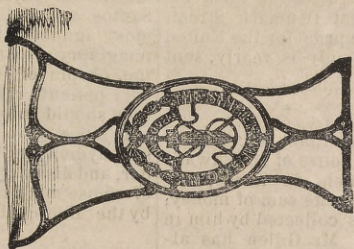
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SOLE IMPORTER

## G. H. CLAUSEN

74-CALLE PIEDAD-74

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

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

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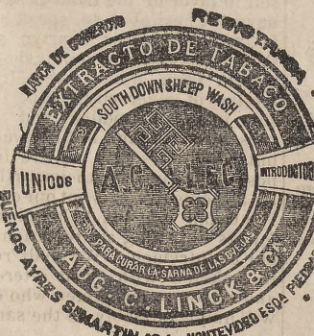
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EL MEJOR REMEDIO CONOCIDO

PARA

### CURAR LA MANQUERA

EN LAS OVEJAS



Marca de fábrica registrada

A los numerosos certificados y testimonios obtenidos por el inventor de este maravilloso remedio en los países citados, hay que agregar los que siguen, y que vienen a confirmar el éxito incontestable del específico del señor Mac Neave.

Excusan todo comentario la honorabilidad, competencia e indudable imparcialidad de las personas que firman esos certificados. Léanse con atención, y ciertamente llevarán el convencimiento pleno a los mas incrédulos en la eficacia del remedio mencionado.—Hélos aquí:

Buenos Aires, Octubre 16 de 1886.

Señor Mac Neave:

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

Saluda a Vd. S. S. S.

LEONARDO PEREYRA.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1886.

Señor don P. Mac Neave.

Presente.

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

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

Su A. y S. S.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Recomendamos a los señores estancieros que deseen obtener el verdadero específico Mac Neave, de no comprarlo sino en el

Depósito Central: BAZAR DU MENAGE calle Piedad 358, al lado de la Iglesia San Miguel en Buenos Aires, ó en los puntos que se indican al pie de este prospecto.

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

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

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

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

Buenos Aires, Octubre 21 de 1886.

Hemos usado el remedio del señor Mac

Neave para la *manquera* en las ovejas du-

rante los últimos meses. Estamos satis-

fechos con el remedio y lo recomendamos el

mejor de cuantos hayamos usado.

MIGUEL DUGGAN Y HNO.

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

Noviembre 22 de 1886.

Sr. D. Patricio Mac Neave—Bs. Aires.

Muy señor mío:

Tengo el gusto de comunicar a Vd. que las ovejas que Vd. curó en esta cabaña, con su específico, de la terrible enfermedad del vaso, contagiosa, han sanado de una manera radical y que las nuevas enfermas curadas con la prolijidad que Vd. nos enseñó, siguen curándose en el acto sin atormentarlas, como me ha sucedido antes. Veo que es indispensable el prolijo método de extraer con delicadeza toda la parte dañada y hacer la menos sangre posible, como nos ha enseñado Vd. para la cura instantánea y sin causar dolor: puesto que el animal, por grave que haya estado, se levanta y come con gusto y no aparenta mas incomodidad que la delicadeza al pisar hasta que se endurezca el vaso.

De Vd. A. y S. S.

JULIO CARRIE.

Estoy, pues, completamente satisfecho y ya no tengo miedo al *Pielino*.

De Vd. A. y S. S.

V. C. AMADEO.

Noviembre 24 de 1886.

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

PELLEGRINI Y LAGOS.

Estancia "San Juan"

ESTABLECIMIENTO "MAIPU"

Junin, Marzo 8 de 1887.

Sr. Don P. Mac Neave—Buenos Aires.

Muy señor mío:

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

De Vd. A. y S. S.

JULIO CARRIE.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY  
FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

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

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

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We respectfully desire to call their attention to our immense stock of valuable works, historical, political, and religious, written by good Irish authors and Catholic Americans. We might fill pages and pages of the 'Southern Cross,' attempting only at giving an extract of our catalogue of books on sale, and this being nearly impossible, and then still without conferring to the mind the real impression as when looking yourself at the very books, our good friends, our dearest friends—in fact what dearer friend, what truer friend than a good book?—touching them, handling them, turning over their leaves; and, therefore, instead of issuing a long and dry list of titles, we prefer herewith cordially to invite friends, customers, and every Irish Catholic, who has learned to respect and love his country, his religion, and the great Patriots who talk to the listening people through their printed words, we invite all, whether residing in town or country, to visit the bookstore; we beg it as a favor not to forget to walk down to our place at No. 242 Calle Florida, between Corrientes and Lavalle, where it has been for the last 18 years, and have a look at our large showrooms and tables and shelves, replete with Prayer Books, Historical and Religious Works, Novels and Tales, Picture Books, Catholic Bibles, Lives of the Saints, Life of the Blessed Virgin, Educational Works, School Books, Song Books, Writing Papers, and every description of Newspapers and Magazines Monthly, Weekly, Dailies, printed in Ireland, England, or the United States; Ave Maria, Catholic Fireside, Young Ireland, Dublin Nation, Weekly Freeman, Irish-American, Young Ladies Journal, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Tit Bits, Punch, London Journal, Family Herald, Harper's Journal, in fact any periodical published can be supplied, without exception.

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186—SUIPACHA—186

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74-FLORIDA-74

## NOTICE

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

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Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 m/n  
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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887

There is a very palpable lull in the land-purchase excitement in this city. Several sites that were put up for auction last Sunday had no bidders, and the auctioneers and owners returned from their work of profaning the Sabbath crest-fallen and disappointed. 'Sic semper profanatoribus.' Scandal, we suppose, will never have an end, but the price of land and houses must some day reach the top figure.

Our esteemed colleague, 'La Voz de la Iglesia,' has commenced an essay on the Irish in the camp, and it will appear in serial form. Judging from the chapter which has already appeared, the writer, who signs himself 'Muerdago,' is well acquainted with the Irish people and their customs, and he evidently takes a lively interest in their welfare. After detailing their sufferings and sorrows on leaving their own country, he says: 'They came here to cultivate our vast plains, and render them productive. Our country has given them in return for their labour peace and prosperity, so as to make them forget their misfortunes and even to enable them to assist their parents and relatives at home. They devoted themselves by choice to the pastoral life, and they have formed for themselves a new home similar to that which they possessed in their own island. Beautiful is the example which they give of respect for their clergy. They have been vituperated by some frivolous spirits, who sacrifice good nature and truth itself to their desire to be witty, and even some Catholics, believing that they were thereby defending the Roman Pontiff, who for lofty reasons has not yet declared himself in favor of the Land League, have not hesitated to speak unfavourably of this martyr and Catholic nation, which they should refrain from doing even from motives of generosity, seeing that she is down-trodden and oppressed. We are not Irishmen, but Argentines, and we are in a position to judge with impartiality a people which is not our own.' We thank 'La Voz de la Iglesia' for its flattering appreciation of our countrymen. We shall read this sketch with great interest, and all our countrymen who can will unquestionably do the same.

'La Ilustracion Argentina,' with the intention of doing honor to Mr Nicolas Lowe, has produced a wood-cut portrait supposed to represent that worthy gentleman, but if the editors had done their level best to make him ridiculous they could not have been more successful. The portrait reminds one more forcibly of an unlicked bear, than of the active and benevolent estanciero from Mercedes. It is not unlike those monstrous shapes or 'developments of the species' in which 'El Mosquito' paints Sarmiento on his birthday. In this, as in other cases, Mr Lowe may say 'Save me from my friends.' Save me from the artists as well as the poets and paragraph-writers who sound my praises.

We are happy to welcome to the River Plate the Rev. Father John Sheehy, of the diocese of Waterford, who comes to succeed Father Foran in the mission of Pávon and Rosario. Father Sheehy belongs to an apostolic family. He is a relative of the patriot and martyr priest of the same name, who was executed on a false charge by the English Government in the last century. He is young in years, and comes full of energy and zeal for the glory of God and the spiritual advancement of His people. We need not ask our friends in Pávon and Rosario to give him a cordial welcome, for their goodness and generosity are proverbial. The sheep-farmers of that district have suffered terrible losses this year, and it has pleased God to impose heavy afflictions on them, but like true Irish Catholics they do not repine. Fortified by their faith and hope in Providence, their courage is unflinching, and their arm is again nerved for the battle of life. May the arrival of this young clergyman in their midst be the harbinger of every blessing to them and to their children, and may his sojourn amongst them be agreeable to him and beneficial to all.

We beg to announce the receipt of the first number of 'The Lyceum,' a monthly educational and literary magazine and review, published in Dublin. It professes to 'promote a higher Catholic literature, to discuss

questions of scientific and literary interest from the Catholic point of view, and under the guidance of Catholic teaching to contribute something to the solution in Christian fashion of the great problems, social, scientific or religious which engage the minds of men in other lands and which are fast forcing themselves upon public attention near home, to discuss the claims of contemporary literary works, and the merits of present educational methods and systems.' If we may judge by the first number, the object in view will be fully attained. The magazine is ably edited, and contains a series of articles on important subjects, and reviews of books which will be read with pleasure by the Catholic historian and philosopher. It will interest our readers to know that the editor, Rev. T. J. Finlay, S.J., is brother of Madame Finlay of the Sacred Heart Convent in this city. Father Finlay is well known in Ireland as a distinguished scholar and a pulpit orator. He has lately published an edition of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' with notes, which has been highly commended by the Dublin press. 'The Lyceum' can be had at 6 Great Denmark Street, Dublin. The price for the United Kingdom is only 5s yearly, sent post free.

We beg to thank Mr Martin Gillen of the house of Mr Edward Kenny, Carmen de Areco, for sending us a large sum of money, subscriptions collected by him in his district. Mr Gillen has always been an ardent and true friend of the 'Southern Cross,' and we are vastly indebted to him for his kindness.

Guarantees, pensions, and concessions are still the order of the day. We hear that an Italian syndicate is going to ask a guarantee of five per cent for a large macaroni factory which they are about to start, and we are told that some enterprising Scotchmen have promised to sell whiskey cheaper than caña or aloja if the Government will help to keep them straight. As we propose to enlarge the 'Southern Cross,' we shall ask for a five per cent guarantee on our own account, and we earnestly hope that the nice, complimentary terms in which we refer to the Minister of the Interior in to-day's issue, will induce him to grant our modest request.

### THE SANGREDO OF STATES- MANSHIP.

We said last week that Dr Wilde regards himself as possessing a fee simple in the Government, and even in the ownership of this extensive country. The following extract from a letter which he addressed to President Juarez on the anniversary of his installation—we were going to say his coronation—confirms our opinion:—  
'After many years, when we (Juarez and Wilde) manage the interests of other generations, for their benefit, with paternal solicitude and mature wisdom, for we are never going to surrender our place in governing—we shall contemplate the road over which we travelled, and, in agreeable conversation, we shall call to mind as a remote history the animated present that absorbs our attention. Town and camp will be transformed. Millions of men will inhabit this sunny land, opened up to all the inspirations of the human race, everything will be changed around us, and only our ancient and solid friendship will remain permanent.'

'Risum teneatis, amici'

The correspondent of 'El Telégrafo Marítimo,' in reporting the substance of Dr Wilde's letter, expressed serious doubts as to whether the author was not of unsound mind. It is certain that many of Wilde's words and acts are more worthy of a madman than of a rational being, but his conduct on this occasion is far from being unique or exceptional. It is consistent with the pompous

vanity which he has always displayed from the day when he first took the reins of government in his hand. The man has contracted by indulgence and public indifference a habit of overweening insolence, which is natural in a turnkey or a beadle, but which is most unbecoming in a statesman. Wilde promising himself an everlasting lease of power; Wilde making a contract with his compadre to stick to office at all hazards; Wilde generously taking the welfare of future generations under the shelter of his paternal wing, while he boasts of his friendship with the president as the only solid and unchangeable thing in the world, is a sight to excite the ridicule of gods and men. In days gone by we often laughed at Santos, 'the illustrious semi-savage, who reminded one of the rumbling of a goods train full of empty barrels.' We read of a Roman Emperor who had his achievements recorded in letters of gold, when he had only been gathering shells on the seashore, but neither Santos in the heyday of his glory nor Caligula in his imbecility ever reached the climax of 'majaderia' to which our Buenos Airean 'payaso' has mounted. Santos and Caligula received a most ignoble fall from their imaginary greatness, and, though the people of this country are very patient, it is impossible that they should submit for ever to be led by a man whose name is synonymous with discord, blunder, and disaster, and the sanity of whose mind is placed in doubt by the Montevidean newspapers.

### A CATHOLIC'S OPINION OF DR. THOMPSON.

Buenos Aires,  
Oct. 18, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

On reading over the papers of Sunday last, I saw in one of them (by the way, not a very popular one) a notice that Dr Thompson would give a sermon on 'The Confessional, and Morality.' Induced by a spirit of inquisitiveness, right or wrong, I decided on going that night to hear what Dr Thompson had to say on a subject which Catholics consider one of the fundamental doctrines of their Church.

I got there some time before the beginning of the so-called 'sermon,' and so had time to look round me and take some note of the people assembled in the conventicle. It struck me very forcibly indeed that so far as intelligence or respectability is concerned, there was very little to be seen on the faces or features of the members present. Dr Thompson having given out the hymn for the evening and that being sung (by the way, they have a fine organ and a fairly good choir), he started on his subject. I could respect him while he was reading the text of the Bible, and could imagine him as a man free from passion or hatred, but when he started his 'sermon' the gentleman was lost only to find himself in the . . . . . The word is hard, but what can you hope to be applied to a man who, with tearing from one end of the platform, perhaps I should say stage, to the other, with his hair standing on end, making frightful gestures, tells us that the faith we believed in, and still believe, is nothing but a mirage?

The learned Dr told us that night that the priest in the confessional assumes not alone the attributes of the priest, but that he takes on himself the attributes of the Almighty. If Dr Thomson lived in more ancient times 'mentiris sicut medicus' would never be written.

Mr Thompson told his audience (for I can hardly call it a congregation in the accepted term) all that has ever been said about the women, young and old, going to confess their sins to a priest in whom they believe; but with an unblushing effrontery he did not hesitate to speak of things which

even men amongst themselves are shy of mentioning—and yet there were very many girls and some married women in the audience.

He had no consideration for the superiority of race (of course not, his income is drawn in the greater part from the negroes and mulattoes whom he has gathered around him in the Paseo de Julio).

By some most extraordinary sleight of hand trick he contrived to 'lug' in the question of Transubstantiation, which had nothing whatever to do with the question. Of course, Our Holy Mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary, did not escape his wrath. But he reached the climax of the sublime of the ridiculous when he told his audience that the North of Ireland was happy, prosperous and content, while the other three provinces were murdering each other—just because the Orangemen of the North do not go to Confession, while the people in the other provinces do. I must say that he paid a tribute to some of the men who represent the Irish people in Parliament; but he did so avowedly because he was a Republican, and thought he felt as they did—but not because they went to the priest to confess.

Service over, I could not really decide whether Dr Thompson was anything better than a ranter, or a man to be introduced to Dr. Melendez.

On the steps outside I heard a fashionably-dressed young Argentine say to his equally young friend, 'Che, me he divertido mucho; a la Pompadour con cerveza negra.'

Yours truly,

T. E. MCCARTHY.

[Ed. Note.—As our correspondent has now given us his mind about the Rev. Dr. Thompson's lecture, let us ask him why did he go to hear it, knowing as he did that it was to be of an objectionable type? Catholics are strictly forbidden to attend sermons or religious service of any sort which is not approved of by their own Church, and we know many honourable Protestants who, on principle, refuse to attend a house of worship in which Mr Thompson preaches, such is the fury with which he pours out vituperation on all who do not agree with him. The natives say, 'si no quieres polvo, no vayas a la era,' and we would say to our Irish Catholic, in the words of Moliere: 'Que diable allez vous faire dans ce galere?' Leave the Rev. bawler to shout himself hoarse. He has been doing so for many years, and yet the River Plate has not been set on fire by his Pythonic orations, nor has he succeeded in bringing round one respectable man in South America from the 'errors of Popery' to those of Blatheration Hall. As far as the Irish are concerned, they can afford to treat the Rev. gentleman and his rhodomontade with the utmost contempt.]

### IN MEMORIAM

MICHAEL LONERGAN, foully and brutally murdered at Mitchelstown by the order and instrumentality of the Tory Government of England, September 1887.

JOHN SHENNICK, foully and brutally murdered at Mitchelstown by the order and instrumentality of the Tory Government of England, September, 1887.

JOHN CASEY, a boy of 17 years, foully and brutally murdered at Mitchelstown by the order and instrumentality of the Tory Government of England, September, 1887.

These are among the first victims of Salisbury and Balfour's coercion—true martyrs to the sacred cause of Irish nationality. Christian, pray for the repose of their souls and that their blood may not be shed in vain.



## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Sept. 17.

Persuant to the public announcement which he had made, Mr O'Brien disregarded the summons which had been served on him, and stayed in Dublin instead of going down to Mitchelstown on the invitation of two personages who form what, in mockery, is called a court under the Crimes Act. He repudiates any authority on their part to sit in judgment on his acts. The 'court' was duly held, but there was no appearance, in person or by deputy, of either Mr O'Brien or his co-defendant, Mr Mandeville. Hence the brace of R.M.'s issued warrants for their arrest. After this proceeding was over Mitchelstown was the scene of an immense demonstration. From all parts of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary swarms of stalwart frieze-coated farmers came thronging in, on foot and on horseback, with banners flying and bands ringing out rattling national music.

Not many minutes had the meeting been formed ere it became apparent that a deliberate design had been come to to break it up, or at any rate to create a scene of violence. The people were packed close as sardines around the wagonette where Mr Dillon, Mr Labouchere, Mr Gill, Mr Brunner, and a few other visitors were; yet a strong body of police endeavoured to force their way through. They escorted a Government reporter, a police-sergeant named Condon, but the people would not give way. Indeed they could not, if they would, so close was the packing. A body of peasant 'cavalry'—stalwart frieze-coats from Galbally—presented an impenetrable barrier to the gentlemen in invisible green. The headconstable drew his bayonet, and would have driven it into the nearest human frame to him, but on looking around and seeing the men in frieze clutching their blackthorns with a look not to be mistaken, he wisely returned the perhaps Brummagem piece of steel to its scabbard, and gave the order to his men to use their batons. They obeyed, and attacked the flanks of the horses, thinking thus to force a way. But the horses were of no meek mould. They kicked back for every stroke of the baton, and the excitement grew intense with every plunge of the steeds and every lunge of the infuriated policemen. From the horses the uniformed bullies turned their attention to the men, but they quickly found themselves in the wrong shop. A dozen stalwart fellows stood up and faced the whole white-livered gang, and soon the rattle of the honest shillelaghs was heard resounding on the scoundrels' helmets. For a few minutes it was a stand-up fight between clubbed rifle and blackthorn. But only a very brief one. The black-coated gentry gave up the battle and fled across the square, the victorious peasantry kicking their helmets after them with shouts of triumph. But having gained the shelter of their barrack, the cowards seized their rifles, and, so far as can be ascertained, without any orders, fired out upon the people. Their bullets found billets in three cases. One victim was a youth named Lonergan, a boy of 17; another a middle-aged man named Shinnick, an army pensioner; a third a boy named Casey; and some others sustained slight injuries. Were it not for the prompt action of Mr John Dillon and Mr Labouchere, M.P.s, who quickly went across to bear upon the resident magistrate, Captain Seagrave, and Inspector Brownrigg,—both of whom appeared to have temporarily lost their heads in the excitement—a much more lamentable loss of life would certainly have been chronicled.

At a meeting at Shankill, near Dublin, on Sunday, Mr Davitt condemned the action of the authorities at Mitchelstown, and said that Lonergan and Shinnick were butchered to make a coercionist holiday. He would adopt every word and meaning of Mr O'Brien's Mitchelstown speech. He had hoped that the Irish

Constabulary would have had some sympathy with the movement to emancipate their fathers, but the blackhearted deeds of Friday blotted out all friendly feeling towards these who turned on their own kith and kin and slew them in cold blood.

The 'Daily News,' advertising to the Mitchelstown affray, says the more we examine the tragedy the more evident does it become that we are in the presence of the worst crime known to our law. We have nothing less than murder before us, and, what is worse, murder by some person or persons unknown. The ominous silence of the Government and of all its agents on the question of responsibility is one of the worst features of the case. Mr Balfour is afraid to say whether or no the meeting at Mitchelstown was a legal meeting. He will not commit himself on a point which is of the essence of the question. His defence is, of course, no defence, if every word of it were literal truth. Since when has our law allowed a policeman attacked with sticks and stones to defend himself with a rifle? All the precautions known both to our law and administration in emergencies of this description are directed against the use of deadly weapons.

Mr William O'Brien, M.P., was on Sunday arrested at Kingstown. He had gone down to see Mr Labouchere and some other English and Irish M.P.'s off, when the detective hinted to him that if he went on board he should arrest him. Mr O'Brien immediately went on board and was arrested. He afterwards addressed the people from the windows, and said as long as he had breath in his body the British Government should never gag him.

The massacre in Mitchelstown is one of the foulest and most cowardly acts ever committed by the English Government in Ireland.

At the meeting of the Central Branch of the National League on Tuesday, it was announced that Messrs Labouchere, Brunner, and Leake, M.P.'s, had joined the League. The Lord Mayor spoke at some length on the Ennis meeting and the Mitchelstown affray, and said the Irish people would hold Mr Balfour responsible for the life of William O'Brien. Dr Kenny, M.P., and Mr Leamy also spoke.

The word Ichabod is stated to have been painted during Monday night, in several conspicuous places, on the front of the Protestant Bishop of Derry's Palace, because his lordship had entertained at dinner Mr Justin McCarthy, M.P., and his daughter.

Mr William O'Brien was on Monday removed from Dublin to Cork, brought before two resident magistrates in the city, and finally committed to the common gaol, there to await his 'trial.' Upon such an event it is hard to speak with that good temper which is so much wanting at the present time. The fact that the basest scoundrels in Ireland can thus immerse the noblest man in the nation in an aggravating one, and if the cause of Irish Nationality was not a fast winning one, and if peace and moral force were not the most potent weapons against the enemy, would make one wish that the means were at hand for bolder things than the Irish movement presumes to attempt.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Oct. 19.

Party feeling has become less violent, and a majority of the members of the Convention are willing to enter into an arrangement with the opposite party. Conciliatory letters have been exchanged between the President of the Republic and Dr Jose P. Ramirez.

A company has been formed with a capital of \$2,000,000 to work a gold mining concession in Matto Grosso.

The Brazilian racehorses are on board the Niger, which has left for Buenos Ayres.

## GENERAL ITEMS

Sr Picasso, an English engineer of this city, has proposed to do a public work which is destined to be of the greatest advantage to many districts of this province. He intends to lay down a line of steam tramways from Mercedes to Navarro, passing through the lands of Doherty, Gahan, Kenny and Garrahan. He has already solicited a site for a station of the Municipality of Mercedes, which, no doubt, will be readily granted. It is a circumstance in favour of Sr Picasso's project that he asks no guarantee from Government. He also intends to extend the line from Mercedes to Giles and Carmen de Areco.

The directors of the Western Railway have granted the petition of the people of Navarro and Zapola, so that the train to Saladillo will stop at Zapola station.

The frosts at the beginning of this month have done great damage to the crops in San Nicolas and some other northern districts.

Don Reynaldo Paravacini has been appointed Governor of the Penitentiary of this city in place of Don Enrique O'Gorman, resigned.

The province of Entre Rios has a population of 240,000 souls, the area of the province being 75,000 square kilometres. About 15 per cent of the population are foreigners. There are 4½ millions of cows, 5 millions of sheep and 700,000 mares.

The National Government has authorised Mr Arthur B. Hill to establish another line of telegraph between this city and Montevideo.

The first section of the Pacific Railway is now completely finished, and will be shortly opened for traffic as far as Pilar.

Judge Molina Arrotea has given judgment against the Southern Railway Company in the action brought against the Company by Mrs. Delfino H. Astengo for injuries sustained by her son while travelling on the line on the 2nd of January, 1885. Damages \$80,000 and costs. The accident in which young Astengo was injured took place during the management of Mr Cooper.

The gross profits of the Western Railway during the month of August, 1887, were 376,544 mjn, against 355,277 mjn during the same month last year. The expenses in August, 1887, were 189,264 mjn, against 222,671 mjn during the same month last year, showing a net profit of 187,269 mjn, against 132,555 mjn last year, which speaks highly for the actual management.

We are happy to welcome Rev. Father Majandrie, director of the College of San Jose, on his return from Europe.

The number of immigrants to the Argentine Republic from the year 1857 to the year 1866 was 80,570, from 1866 to 1876 399,788, from 1877 to 1886 617,972. The number of immigrants to the United States from 1877 to 1886 was 4,225,293, that is to say, about 1 to 13 of the population, for the Argentine Republic 1 to 4. The total number of immigrants to the Argentine Republic during 30 years was 617,962. The present population of the Republic is probably over 4,000,000.

Mr William Hutchison of this city was one of the passengers by the Cotopaxi. He goes to Spain, where his family await him, and he expects to return to Buenos Aires next May.

The frost last week destroyed the vine-shoots in the vineyard of Messrs Tonneller and Huergo a Temperley. The loss for the season is estimated at \$30,000.

Bielsa, a Spaniard, ran a race against young Bargossi in the Hippodrome of La Plata on Sunday, and succeeded in defeating him. Bargossi tired after running the course 13 times, whereas Bielsa held out for the 14 rounds. Bielsa contested the prize against old Bargossi in Spain, where, it appears, the latter was the winner, but Bielsa has now avenged himself by beating the son.

The city of Dolores is to have a tramway from the railway station to the centre of the city.

The Senate approved of the bill granting a guarantee of 5 oja for 20 years to Artayeta Castex and Co on the cost of construction of a railway from Nueve de Julio to San Rafael in Mendoza. The line will be 728 kilometres in length and the maximum kilometric cost is fixed at \$23,000, making a total cost of 16,744,000.

The Chamber sanctioned the grant to the Rural Society of 15,500 to cover the deficit in the receipts of the last International Rural Exhibition.

Mr James McCormack of Saladillo committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

The Intendant has proposed to the Council that architects at home and abroad should be invited to submit on 1st of March plans for a municipal palace, prizes of \$10,000, 50,000 and 3000 being offered. A 'manzana' of land is to be bought on which to erect the palace.

The 'Telegrafo Maritimo' of Montevideo published the news that the boilers of the Steamer Elbe blew up with terrible force killing nine men including the 1st and 2nd Engineers; this occurred on the 19th of September in the port of Southampton.

An Italian paper says that the Argentine millionaire, Don Fabian Gomez has joined a religious community. It appears he married a Miss Gabotti, an Italian singer, in 1869. This marriage for some reason was declared null and void, and he afterwards married a Spanish lady, who died about three years ago.

The Municipal Council has granted to the Ladies of Charity a piece of land, adjoining that which they possess in Calle Moreno, between Entre Rios and Pozos, for the construction of a Maternal Asylum.

Permission has been granted to Villafañe and Co to place a line of tramways from Plaza de Mayo to the Boca, along Paseo Colon and another from Paseo Colon along Estados Unidos to Entre Rios, and Independencia and San Juan to Boedo. The works must be commenced within a year from the date of the contract and must be finished in a year.

The construction is authorized of a market in the Pasaje Juarez Celman, Avenida Montes de Oca, without prejudice to the rights of the Garibaldi Market.

Sr Bovio will, at the end of this month, resign his post of director of the Riachuelo port works, in order to go to the South Chaco and commence the works of the railway from Resistencia Colony to Metan, of which he is the chief engineer.

The Chamber of Deputies approved of the contract with Fernandez, Francesconi and Denicolini for constructing a mole at Mar del Plata.

The Chamber ultimately approved a bill which authorizes Santiago Bertelli and Co to embark the river from the Northern end of the Madero port to the arroyo Maldonado. Messrs Bertelli and Co are to become the absolute owners of the land recovered from the river, not exceeding in width 450 metres from low-water mark, excepting 63,210 square metres which will be public property and will be laid out in streets, boulevards and plazas. Palermo Park to the river will also remain public property. The area of 286,800 metres will be the private property of the Nation for public building and railways. The concessionaries are also to give up the land necessary for offices for justices of the peace and commissaries at such points as may be fixed by the Government. The works are to be commenced within six months after the signature of the contract and are to be finished within four years afterwards. \$50,000 must be deposited as guarantee which will be returned when the amount has been expended on the works.

The inimitable clown, Frank Brown, takes his benefit at the Politeama to-night, and there is no doubt that he will have a full house to applaud him.

Don Alfredo Meabe, representing a syndicate, has made a proposal to the Provincial Government to take over the Provincial Railways and all its branches for a yearly sum of \$1,700,000 mjn.

'The Revista Medica' reports small-pox and diphtheria as having all but disappeared from the city; but measles are still very prevalent.

A contemporary says:—'Another sad suicide was reported yesterday, at Saladillo, the victim being a young Englishman, only 21 years of age, named Charles Coleman, who blew his brains out. The cause of the tragedy is not known. The young man, it is said, was expecting to inherit property, and possibly some disappointment in reference to it may have unsettled his mind.'

It is estimated that the annual pensions granted by the Provincial legislature amount to 60,000 mjn. A decree will be issued at the end of this month dismissing all Provincial employees who do not reside in La Plata. Dr Alsina, Chief of the Land Office, will resign at the end of this month. The headquarters of the Fomento Territorial will be removed to Buenos Aires. Sr Pedro L. Ramayo has been appointed manager in La Plata.

On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of 6 million dollars for the proposed Congress Hall.

The death is announced of Mr Michael Keogh, which took place recently in Valparaiso. Deceased was one of the very few Irish Catholics residing in that city, and he earned the esteem of all who knew him by the unwavering fidelity to the religious principles in which he believed.

The races at Palermo on Sunday were well attended, though the interest taken in the different events did not seem to be as lively as usual. The following are the names of the racers in the order in which they reached the goal:—

Belgrano Stakes, for 3-year olds, 1400 metres, 800 mjn, Stud Oriental's El Uruguay, Casey Hermanos' Kitten, Stud Luis Chico's Dora. San Martin Stakes, open handicap, 1750 metres, 1000 mjn, E. Prisonero's Solomon, Stud Luis Chico's Hawkeye. Palermo Stakes, for four-year olds, 4000 mjn, 3500 metres, Stud Luis Chico's Portenito, E. Prisonero's El Amigo, Stud Luis Chico's Brilliant. San Isidro Stakes, open handicap 1000 mjn, 1000 metres, Stud Luis Chico's Queen May, Casey Hermanos' signet. San Fernando Stakes, for three-year olds, 1000 mjn, 2000 metres, Stud Luis Chico's Angelus walked over. Trotting Race, Tric-Trac, Independiente, Mylord.

His Grace the Archbishop continued his mission in Las Conchas until last Monday. During his stay there the inhabitants flocked to the Church to listen to his instructions and receive the sacraments. Over 1000 children and adults received confirmation, and a large number of half-civilised Indians were baptized. When the archbishop was leaving Las Conchas the people made a demonstration in his honor. They accompanied him in crowds from the parish church to the landing place near the River Lujan. A special steamer, the Olivera, was fitted up and gaily decorated to receive His Grace. The crew of the fleet anchored in the Lujan fired a salute when the Olivera was passing. On reaching Campana His Grace was the object of another popular demonstration. Large crowds were waiting to salute him on the mole. Don Eduardo Costa and a deputation of the Municipality went out to welcome him, and he was accompanied amidst the strains of dulcet music to the parish Church, where over 1000 persons were already assembled. His Grace there and then commenced another mission notwithstanding the fatigues of the previous week's labour, and, as in Las Conchas, the visitation was most fruitful in good works. The mission in Campana terminated yesterday.

Mrs Martin, wife of Mr Henry Martin of Campana, died suddenly on board the Britannia in her homeward voyage. Deceased lady was suffering from aneurism of the heart and was returning to her native country, Ireland, in the hope of improving her health. We beg to express our sympathy with Mr Martin and family on the loss they have suffered.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Irish Orphanage, held at Mr Casey's office, on Monday, it was agreed to sell the Rio Bamba Convent grounds and building to the nuns of the Sacred Heart for the sum of 225,000 mjn.

## CAVALIERE LEBANO'S CONCERT.

On Thursday evening, last week, we were afforded a rich musical treat in the hall of the 'Societa Operai Italiani,' in Calle Cuyo, the most interesting items being harp solos played by the gentleman whose name heads these lines, with an amount of inspiration and delicacy of touch that one may safely say left not a latent sweetness of the instrument unrevealed. Not a few of the pieces were his own composition, and these were peculiarly sweet, although complicated; but, however, the most delicate passages—sweet as those given out by an Eolian harp—were rendered with a distinctness and tenderness quite a revelation to ears only accustomed to the relatively coarse manipulation of the average player. 'Minuit' (original) now full of dramatic vigour and again breathing tenderest sighs, was the 'piece de resistance' of the evening; though a 'Pavane,' by Luis XIV., and another of Cav. Lebano's compositions, 'La Garde Passe,' created an almost equal enthusiasm in the audience.

To the Irish present, their national instrument appealed doubly, and at the end of the solos we heard two friends exclaim in one breath: 'What would I not give to hear our own melodies played by such a master!'

Were we in this country like our people in the States, an effort would certainly be made to secure Cav. Lebano's services for a concert of Irish music; as it is doubtful if there is another man living to-day so capable of doing justice to airs of the ineffable sweetness of Moore's masterpieces.

## DEATH OF SENATOR DILLON.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr John Dillon, Provincial Senator. He was for many years at the head of the Immigration Office in Buenos Aires. He was also a member of the Convention for the reform of the Constitution, and he held many other public offices with honor to himself and benefit to the republic. After the fall of Rosas Mr Dillon was appointed prefect of seven of the Western partidos. He was afterwards J.P. of Moron. Mr Dillon's father, an Irishman from Roscommon, emigrated to Spain for political reasons; thence he came to Buenos Aires and married a native lady. Senator Dillon spoke English well, and was always proud to be called an Irishman. More than once we have heard him at public banquets and other prominent occasions boast of his Irish blood. He knew by heart the history of Ireland, and always spoke with feeling tenderness of Green Erin. His funeral, which took place yesterday, was one of the largest ever seen in this city. The funeral service was performed by Dean Dillon, his friend and companion. Mr Dillon took an active part in the politics of his country of late years, and while holding the highest and most responsible offices, he earned the esteem of men of all parties by his consistency and honourable bearing and firm adherence to principle. Senator Dillon took a warm interest in everything connected with the country of his origin. He was 68 years of age. We deeply sympathise with his bereaved family in their affliction.



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Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1887.

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CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

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Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

j20pm

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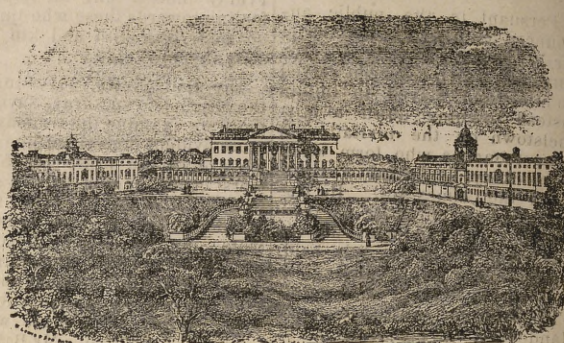
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11 m—pm

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## THE HAIR.

'If a man have long hair, it is a  
shame unto him; but if a woman have  
long hair . . . .

1 Cor. xi. 14, 15.

The Coming Race, which is prophesied by certain enthusiastic scientists, besides having no teeth and being obliged to wear spectacles, will also, it is said, be bald. This is certainly some consolation for the wigmakers of the distant future, whose trade about that time will of a surety look up; and there will, we hope, be no necessity for a royal edict to force people to wear perukes, as was done by some barbers when these articles last went out of fashion. It would besides save an immensity of trouble, if one could get up in the morning and put on his wig, all ready and combed. Indeed, in one of the English operas, a young gentleman comes out on the stage and sings a song to the effect, that for his part, he would prefer a sweet-heart with a head, 'as bald as any billiard ball'; and, moreover, gave a very good reason—because she could then wear her own (honestly-purchased) hair, either black or golden, curling or straight. But, as at present, like Esau, we are all born more or less ornamented with a capillary growth, we have only to see and do the best we can.

The different hairs, therefore, traverse the skin, each resting within a hair-tube at its root; as an old author quaintly remarks, 'like a plant growing in a flower-pot.' Each hair consists of a fibrous portion internally, which also contains the pigment or colouring matter, and an external coating of scales, which are laid on, one over the other, just like the tiles on the roof of a house. This is the reason that if rubbed the wrong way between the fingers a hair feels rough to the touch, and may be the reason also of the electricity which traditionally is said to issue from a cat's back in the dark when stroked in the wrong direction—if that animal would only have a little patience under the operation, which, indeed, it seldom has. The shape of each hair is generally cylindrical, although those of any length become slightly flattened; and at the end it either grows to a point, or more frequently splits up into fibres like the soft end of a paint-brush. The usual length of the hair of the head in ladies, for instance, is said to range between twenty inches and a yard; the latter, or indeed anything below the waist, being considered immensely long: for in spite of St. Paul's high authority, there is, after all, only a doubtful 'glory' in long hair, as some physiologists imagine that flowing ornament often grows outside the head at the expense of something more important and useful within. In a foot-note to one of Byron's longer poems—one of those, in fact, of which good people only read the notes—a case of an Irish lady is mentioned, who was able to clothe herself completely in her hair, if necessary; and a story is told elsewhere of a forward young person, who, to aid her 'novio's' ascent to the balcony, flung him down her long back hair, exclaiming, 'There, love, there!'

The Psalmist says somewhere—'mine iniquities are more than the hairs of mine head,'—and to all appearance seemed to be under the impression from what he knew of himself that they would probably run to millions. He never expected that any one would go to the trouble of counting them. But by careful calculation it is found the number on an average head cannot be made to exceed more than about 120,000. This number certainly seems small at first sight, but people with flaxen hair may console themselves by being able to figure up a little more than those with black; however, as in them

it is generally somewhat finer, the actual weight to boast of may not be more in the end. Six or eight ounces, or say half a pound, is said to be the general weight of a lady's hair; and though this appears of small amount, yet considering the influence a small increase of weight often has on a race-horse, it may possibly have something to do, when carried through a lifetime, with the slight inferiority of stature (at least, out of doors) in married ladies generally as compared with their husbands.

It will be surprising for most people to hear that there is a regular market for hair, with quotable prices, etc. The Breton girl, for instance, wears a peculiar kind of cap, so that nobody knows from the outside whether there is any hair underneath or not. She quietly lets her hair go on growing, like a timber forest making money for her while she sleeps; till some day she thinks she would astonish her sweet-heart with a present, and cutting it all off with the fatal scissors she sells it to a dealer. Black hair is chiefly brought from Spain and Italy; and golden, from Germany; while even convents, rather prosaically, are said to dispose of a variety of the article known in the trade as 'church-hair.' Black hair of ordinary length fetches about ten shillings the ounce; golden, twelve or fifteen; while grey hair, strange to say, sells at a guinea. The latter is generally used to make up wigs to represent the older characters in theatres, but not a single man knows what becomes of the black or the golden.

Speaking of grey hair, everybody has read of the Prisoner of Chillon whose hair was—

Grey though not with years;  
Nor grew it white  
In a single night,  
As men's have grown from sudden fears.

And this is generally thought merely a poetic license, and not substantial fact. But the following very credible story will leave no doubt on any sensible person's mind:—  
'Don Diego Osorius, a Spaniard of noble family, being in love with a young lady of the Court, had prevailed with her for a private conference, under the shady boughs of a tree, and within the gardens of the King of Spain; but by the unfortunate barking of a little dog; their privacy was betrayed, the young gentleman was seized by one of the king's guard, and imprisoned; it was capital to be found in that place, and he was condemned to die. He was so terrified at the hearing of his sentence (or more likely, perhaps, at the approaching loss of his lady-love) that in one night saw the same young person young and old, being turned grey as in those stricken in years. The jailor, being moved at the sight, related the incident to King Ferdinand as a prodigy, who thereupon pardoned him, saying he had been sufficiently punished for his fault.' The story does not relate whether they subsequently got married or not; but most probably, not.

No sensible man is really ashamed of his 'grey hairs.' As already seen they may be the result of prolonged anxiety or disappointed hopes, for which a man is not always to blame; and any person over forty has sufficient honourable excuse in his age; although some more susceptible people get grey even at thirty. Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer is simply a leaden dye; and the various other specifics are generally compounded of nitrate of silver, which is also the basis of marking ink; so that once a vain old coxcomb begins to dye, he has, like the dyer, to dye for life. And if in a hurry some morning he forgets his accustomed art, he will probably be a spectacle during the day for gods and men.

Baldness has been the subject of ridicule for centuries, and it is difficult to say for what reason. Even Shakspeare calls a bald crown in one place 'fruitful,' and in another 'witless'; as if a polished scalp were in some mysterious way associated with stupidity. A Grecian philosopher once met death in a remarkable manner. Exposing his bald pate to the sun one day, an eagle in

the air mistook it for a rock, and let fall on it a tortoise so as to break its shell, and the poor philosopher's skull as well. There is a great reason to doubt if any of the so-called specifics for promoting the growth of the hair are really of any use. Vaseline applied regularly to the roots is probably the best; and a well-known preparation is a mixture of equal parts of Jamaica rum and castor oil, scented, if necessary, by the chemist. A little of this poured out in a saucer, and well rubbed in with a hard tooth brush, would cause hair to grow even on a marble chimney-piece. Ladies also, it is said, with good effect, frequently cut off the extreme tips of the hair with a pair of scissors, especially when found splitting at the ends, with the object of promoting its further growth.

One of the most troublesome affections of the scalp, and one which is more frequently the cause of baldness than anything else, is a disease commonly known as 'dandruff.' It consists of the constant formation of a branny scurf; and like the cholera and everything else now-a-days, it is said to be due to a 'microbio.' The best cure, on the whole, for this disagreeable affection is to dissolve half an ounce of 'borax' in half a basin of tepid water, and with this to bathe the head carefully. A more certain cure still, but one slightly dangerous on account of the drug is to use ten grains of corrosive sublimate in the water instead of the borax; and to wash the combs and brushes in the same solution as well. As the germs of the disease are likely to remain in these articles, it is better to purchase new ones to begin with over again; and, if possible, to have one's own comb and brush, even in the barber's shop. In fact, as many diseases of the hair are transmitted from one to another by this means, each person should have his own hair-implements, just as much as his own tooth-brush.

For the 'ring-worm,' which often occurs in children, and in which the hair breaks off short in a round patch on the head, a popular remedy in Ireland is 'the rub of a wedding-ring.' Without stopping to enquire into the efficacy of this treatment, it may be said, that a little tincture of iodine applied every morning with a camel's-hair-pencil, will be found a more rapid form of cure—taking care as well not to use the same comb and brush with other children, as the disease is contagious. Though commonly called a 'ringworm' there is no worm about the matter, and very little of a ring.

Those, then, who have still any hair remaining, might take proper care of it. There can be nothing worth having gained in this world without pain and trouble, and the measure of difficulty in accomplishing a certain desire, is often the measure also of its subsequent enjoyment. Five minutes, for instance, spent regularly every morning in attending to one's hair, will surely be the means of many pleasurable feelings afterwards of much longer duration. Each day, then, after the tie and collar have been properly adjusted, the wool and feathers derived from a restless couch, may be first removed with a coarse-toothed instrument of horn, and a little good temper. A finer class of goods in ivory may be then taken up tenderly to endeavour to extract the 'meteoric dust,' which according to Professor Tyndall, from the crash of other worlds, gets into everything—even the hair; and which if left to remain will cause a peculiar sensation during the day—anything but agreeable. The little instrument should be kept constantly clean by the frequent use of a small round brush for the purpose; and these, like a honeymoon couple should never be separate. A little vaseline pomade may then be spread on the palm of the left hand, and with the point of the right forefinger put carefully into the scalp at different places, and before it is all exhausted, the palms may be rubbed slightly together, then

over the hair in general, or, with ladies, stroked gently down their raven locks. The rest may be left to individual taste and a hard brush; unless, as sometimes happens, a few short hairs will still persist in standing up straight on the top of the head. This which is said to be a sign of a headstrong (or rather hair-strong) disposition; may be well seen in caricatures of Prince Bismarck; in whom three solitary hairs, like date-palms in a desert, are generally represented erect in the centre of a very bald forehead. He, as well as others, would be saved much needless irritation, perhaps, if he would only, in the intervals of politics, give these obstinate fibres a rub or two occasionally with a preparation to be had in the hair-dresser's shops called 'cosmetique'—a surprising quantity of which is said to be sold to aspiring young gentlemen, to give the points of their microscopical moustaches a peculiar upward curl—alike graceful and irresistible.

M. J. K.

## WOMAN'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

The heart of a true woman is like a placid lake which reflects sun, moon, and stars. She reveals the heart of God in her noblest characteristic, self-sacrifice. Her whole life is one of self offering on love's altar. She begins as a bride in tears on the wedding morning, for when she enters into her new life of joy she cuts asunder all the ties that bound her to the old home and the old loves; her very name she surrenders on that day when her life begins its mingling with her husband's life. Motherhood brings her new joys; but they are the joys of a new self-sacrifice. She hazards her own life in giving birth to a new life; she gives up society, friends, literature, art, music, everything that stands between herself and the highest, best, most perfect devotion to the dawning life that is entrusted to her. She bears her child's sorrows and carries his sins. She is wounded for his transgressions, and by her stripes he is healed. When he comes to an age in which he could begin to repay her service with service of his own, she sends him off with a baptism of tears and an ordination of prayers and kisses, to school, or college, or business; and whenever a loving letter, or a grateful word, or an unselfish service or even a warm kiss, or a tender glance of the eye, shall serve to repay her for a service so simply and unostentatiously rendered that the boy never comprehends either its value to himself or its cost to her, she knows not—nay, hardly stops to ask. From the very first day when, with tearful trembling joy, she rests her arm on him to whom she gives herself down to the hour when children and grandchildren gather about her bed of death, to bear her through the portal on their winged prayers, she lays down her life for her sheep. Thanks be to God for a pure and noble womanhood; for all its purity, its sympathy, its tenderness, its long suffering, its joyful self-sacrifice; but, most of all, for its pathetic interpretation of the incomparable and for ever incomprehensible Life.

## TIRED GIRLS.

Delicate young ladies, whom often the least exertion tires, will find that a little time regularly spent in the garden will have a favorable effect upon them. Devote the first part of the morning, or an hour before sunset, to your garden. Commence with what seems the most pleasant work—tying a climbing vine against the porch, cutting off the fading flowers, or raking a flower bed; but do not tire yourself out in the beginning; better to work only five minutes at a time than become fatigued and discouraged. With your interest your strength will increase, your drooping spirits revive, and the blush of your roses become reflected upon your cheeks.—'Good Cheer.'

## IRISH EDITORS IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the 'Kerry Sentinel' gives some interesting particulars as to the number of Irishmen connected with the London press. The following are particularly mentioned:

The late editor of the 'Times' (the most famous journalist of Europe) Mr. Delane was an Irishman.

The chief editor of the 'Times' at present, and author of the anti-Irish articles, Mr. Wilson, is a Cork man. The chief writer of the 'Morning Advertiser' (Tory) Mr. W. B. Guinel, is a Buttevant man.

The chief writer of the 'Daily News,' until quite recently, was Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P.

One of the principal cartoonists in 'Punch' (the inimitable sketcher of scenes in Parliament) Mr. H. Furniss, is a Dublin man.

The chief leader writer of the 'Globe' (Tory organ) Mr. Guinel, is a Cork man.

The sub-editor of the 'Morning Advertiser,' Mr. Talbot, is a Maryborough man.

The editor of the 'Daily Chronicle' (Unionist organ) is Mr. Boyle a Queen's County man.

The sub-editor of the 'Daily Telegraph,' Mr. O'Halloran, another Irishman.

The late founder and proprietor of the 'Liverpool Post' (Gladstonian), Mr. White, a Meath man.

The chief reviewer of the 'Athenaeum' (literary journal), Mr. Dunphy, an Irishman.

The chief foreign leader writer of the 'Morning Post' Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell.

The chief home leader of the 'Morning Post,' Mr. Parker-Greene an Irishman, who was a barrister, defended two Fenians at the Old Bailey in 1867.

The editor of the 'Daily News,' Mr. Lucey, is of Irish extraction.

The editor of the 'Bombay Gazette' (chief English organ in India), Mr. Grattan Geary, is an Irishman.

The late editor of the Conservative 'Evening News' (London), Mr. Charles Williams, a Derry man.

Five of the 'Times' Parliamentary corps are Irishmen.

Two of the 'Standard' corps are Irishmen.

Two of the 'Daily News' are also Irish.

The leader of the 'Morning Advertiser' Parliamentary corps is an Irishman, Mr. T. Boyle.

The leader of the 'Morning Post' Parliamentary corps, is Mr. Dunphy, an Irishman.

The London correspondent of the 'Liverpool Post,' the 'Sheffield Independent' the 'Darlington Echo,' etc., is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Want of success with Lima beans is generally due to too early planting.

If there is a buzzing and roaring in a hive in the dead of winter there is something wrong.

A good garden may not appear to bring in any money on the farm, but it saves a great deal.

Early cabbages may be greatly helped forward by cloth-covered frames, and will pay well.

If swine are to be kept on the farm the best profits will be found in the finest breeds, that run into maturest meat the first year.

A little sulphur or some fine tobacco stems or insect powder in the nests of setting hens will help to keep away insects and the hen herself should be examined when she begins to sit, and all vermin removed by some insecticide.

If the rhubarb roots are to be divided to get some new plant it should be done whenever the first thaw occurs. Scrape away the earth from one side of the plant and with a portion of the crown.

An English celery grower says a small black slug is often very troublesome; where they are plenty hundreds of plants are often found eaten off in one night. He says a timely application of soot and lime will check their ravages and do the plants no harm.

Horses' necks and shoulders are very liable to scald and become sore by early spring plowing. The use of the breast or Dutch collar—having a broad band connected with the traces, and supported only by a light belt over the neck, is a good substitute for the ordinary collar in this case.

Another wheat insect, the wheat bulb worm, is said to be sometimes as destructive as the Hessian fly and to be commonly confounded with it by wheat growers. A third brood of this species also was discovered in midsummer wheat, so that the same measures which will destroy the fly will apply to this as well.

Sweet or sugar corn should be planted as early as the ground has become sufficiently warm, and for a succession continue planting every two weeks in rich, well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, two to three stalks to the hill, or in hills three and one-half feet apart and stalks three inches apart in the rows.

From hay to grass is a critical time with cattle, and especially so with young stock. Turn out the cows and calves on grass or green rye for a short time only at first, gradually extending until full pasturage will be quite safe. Cattle in poor condition will relish and be much benefited by a warm bran mash. Treat such cattle to a free use of card and comb, that loose hair may be removed and the skin stimulated.

Brown to Blade: 'Hullo, Blade, glad to see you, I'm in a great hurry; you just wait a minute, and I'll be back in a quarter of an hour.'

A certain learned judge, when attempting to be clear, is at times rather perplexing. 'My good woman,' he is reported to have said to a witness, 'you must give an answer, in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the omnibus was coming down on the right side and the cab on the left side, and the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the plaintiff between the brougham and the cab, or between the omnibus and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham, cab and omnibus, or either, or any two, and which of them respectively—or how was it.'

## Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS

For Constipation, Sluggish  
Liver, etc.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Medicine Vendors.

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Depositaris en Buenos Aires:—  
Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138.  
" Murray y Sedore, Reconquista 81.  
" Bozzy y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendoza 67 y 68.  
" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 92.  
" M. M. Hernandez y Cia., Piedad 1039.  
" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 204.  
Señor D. Eduardo Retienne, Rivadavia 309.  
" F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714.  
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.  
" Pedro Pasco, Botica del Franco Flor.  
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.  
" M. B. Varola, San Martin 68.  
Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 27.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Belgrano 1244.  
" F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 123.  
" P. Galleri, Olmu y Cuyo 1100.  
" J. A. Ronzani—Calle Libertad 362.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

October 20.	
Gold .....	142.10
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K .....	84.50
Series J .....	86.00
Series E .....	78.00
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	83.30
Series B .....	78.80
Series C .....	79.00
National Bank Scrip .....	125.00
National Bank Shares .....	222.00
Banco Constructor .....	261.00

A lot of wool was sold by Girardo and Muratori at 3.70 in the Once, and an inferior lot sold by Elordi at 3 m/n. A fine lot consigned to Unzue from Olivera Station was not sold. Sheepskins are sold, consumo and maderos, from 24 to 30 cts, and epidemia, and desechos 15 to 20 cts. Hides from 3.50 to 4.15, per 10 kilos. Prices of wool have opened a little better than had been expected.

Mr W. Rosa has sold to Mr J. Seebor four leagues of land in Matara Sud, Province of Santiago del Estero, at the rate of \$5,500 m/n per league. Broker, Mr. E. C. Ropes.

Messrs Lavalle, Medici and Co have bought 250 leagues of land in Catamarca from the Government of that province for 500,000\$ say at the rate of 2000\$ per league. The purchasers intend starting colonies on the property.

Mr J C Mendez has sold his sugar factory in the province of Tucuman to a syndicate of capitalists in this market for three hundred thousand dollars.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Great Southern of B. Ayres Railway Company held in London last month, we see that the bonus and dividend for the year's working amounted to 12 o/o—a splendid return.

The moving of all the effects of the Hypothecary Bank to La Plata commenced on Wednesday.

Mr Thomas O'Reilly of Mercedes is one of the very first in the wool market. He sent 8700 kilos of wool to this city, consigned to Mr E. Kenny.

Mr John Coghlan of Mercedes has sold 200 capones al corte to Don Martin Echeverria at 2.80 each, and Mrs Margaret Casey has sold 150 capones at 3 m/n each.

We have heard of a lot of wool being sold in Las Flores at 4 m/n per arroba.

Four hundred squares of land in 25 de Mayo district were sold at auction by Mr L Godoy at the rate of 33\$ per square; also some land in Floresta at the rate of 50 cents per square yard.

4388 hectares of land in Guaminí are reported sold for 50,000 m/n.

The Colonizadora de Cordoba Company have bought from Mr J. Bares, twelve square leagues of land, situated in Section XIII, letter A, lots 21, 22, and 23, five leagues distant from the town of Victoria, for 60,000 m/n.

The Board of the Provincial Mortgage Bank will begin to issue on the 20th inst. a fresh emission of Cédulas under letter L, to the amount of 30,000,000\$, bearing 8 per cent interest and 2 per cent amortization. It appears that the applications at the bank exceed two millions. Next month the bank and all its Cédulas will be located in La Plata.

Messrs Echessortu and Casas have sold all the live stock on their estancia San Dionisio situated in the district of Pavon Arriba for the sum of \$200,000 m/n.

Argentine stock in London has a downward tendency. Telegrams received yesterday by the Bolsa give the following quotations, Hard Dollars at 71, Loan of 1884 at 93 1/2, Buenos Aires do of 1881 at 98.

Owing to the stoppage of the Santa Fe flour mills, the article has risen in value in this market and important contracts are spoken of here at 6 to 6.25 m/n per 100 kilos of flour first-class and 8.50 to 8.70 for the mark "patente cero."

## Bordeaux.

River Plate sheepskins are quoted today as follows:  
Long wool fcs 125 to 130 per 100 ks; half long at 107 to 110; borregas 105 to 107; stock about 1000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 80 to 85 per 50 ks.

Horse hair, south, good mixed, fcs 120 to 125 per 50 ks.

White and yellow maize, average price, fcs 11 to 11 50 per 100 kilos.

Wheat from the United States fcs 18 to 18 50 per 100 ks, that from the River Plate 2 fcs less.

Dr Walker, representing the Municipality of Cordoba, has negotiated a loan with Messrs Samuel B Hale and Co for \$1,000,000 gold at 83 o/o.

Messrs Lahusen and Co have purchased now wools from Basualdo establishment at the North of the province at 3.25 to 3.50 per 10 kilos. The amount is about 7000 arrobes.

In Olavarría sales are reported at \$4 per 10 ks.

Twelve hundred bags of wheat from Chilvilcoy were sold yesterday at \$3.80. 1600 bags Salado quality were sold at 4.20, and 400 bags Azul at 4.10 m/n.

The wool of the Achaval estancia in Rauch is reported sold at \$3.80 m/n per 10 kilos. Buyer, Mr J. Escribano.

Nine hundred Italian immigrants have arrived on board the Provence.

## Havre.

During the last fortnight small transactions in River Plate wools have been made at easy prices. That of Buenos Aires special for Havre of 33 o/o yield is quoted at fcs 1.40 to 1.45 per kilo. Stock of all clauses about 6000 bales.

Beef tallow from the River Plate at fcs 30 to 31 per 50 kilos.

Dry ox matadero hides from Buenos Aires of 14 to 15 kilos at fcs 112 to 115 per 50 kilos.

Salted horse hides from Buenos Aires fcs 61 to 64 per 50 ks.

Salted ox saladero hides from Montevideo of 28 to 29 ks, at fcs 66 to 67 per 50 ks despatched. Small transactions have been made. Stock about 83,000 hids.

One and a half league of camp in Las Flores betonging to Mrs Flores has been sold for 75,000 m/n to a German engineer.

In Lobos the sale is reported of 8000 mestizo sheep at 2 m/n each.

Advices received from various parts of the country announce that the plantations of cereals are in a satisfactory condition and the crop will not be inferior to last year's. During the first six months of this year 170,611,240 kilos of wheat were exported to Europe valued at 6,824,413 m/n. That of maize was 6,755,860 kilos valued at \$135,108 m/n and linseed 65,505,247 kilos valued at 3,274,466 m/n or a total of 11,233,987 m/n. The transactions in maiz during the last fortnight were about 200,000 bags at 2.25 to 2.32 delivered in Catalinas, Riachuelo and Campana.

The Montevidean auctioneer, Mr Gomensoro, has sold the great estancia in the Rio Negro department at prices ranging from 5 to 9 dollars the cuadra, the total realized being \$283,500 gold.

Henceforward only a limited number of ocean-going vessels will be allowed to enter the Riachuelo in one day.

Rumors state that General Roca has succeeded in organizing a company in London to take up the concession for the Bahia Blanca and Villa Mercedes Railway.

On Wednesday three lots of wool were brought to the market. One of Mr Thomas O'Reilly, Mercedes, sold by Mr E. Kenny at \$3.65 per 10 kilos; Mr Farrell, Marcos Paz, sold a lot at \$3.65; brokers Messrs Duggan Brothers; a lot consigned to Sr Unzue, from Alvear, in bad condition was not sold.

Owing to a resolution to issue another series of Provincial cedulas, this stock has sustained a considerable fall.

The contract made with the National Government by the Western Railway to build 600 metres of mole on the south bank of the Riachuelo has been taken

over by the Central Produce Market Co, who have agreed not to claim rights provided they be at the same time exempted from all obligations. The arrangements made are to be submitted to the approval of the Government.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good .....	3 60
Regular .....	3 00
Borrega .....	0 00
Bellies .....	0 00
Black .....	—

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo .....	per kilo .320 mls.
Desecho .....	240
Corderitos, la docena .....	1 00
Horsehair per 10 kilos .....	7 60
Horse hides .....	2 30
Cow hides .....	4 20
Maize morcho with bag .....	2 30
Maize, yellow .....	2 20
Lamb skins .....	4 02

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good .....	3 65
Regular .....	—
Bellies .....	—
Borrega .....	—
Black Wool .....	—

Hides.	
Cow hides camp .....	4 00 m/n
Horse hides .....	2 10
Horse hair .....	5 40
Nonatos .....	2 00
Calfskins .....	3 10

Sheepskins.	
Consumo .....	per kilo 3 00 mls.
Pelados per kilo .....	2 00 mls.
Corderones .....	1 70
Lambskins .....	0 82 doz
Corderitos .....	la docena

Wheat. South with bag per 100 ks	
Candeal with bag .....	42 0 m/n
Salado with bag .....	4 00
French .....	4 20
Coast with bag .....	4 05
Rosario .....	4 50
Flour, coast, per 40 kilos .....	0 63
Maize .....	—
Morcho with bag .....	2 35
White, shelled with bag .....	2 35
100 kilos .....	2 35
Yellow, with bag .....	2 27

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	141.20
Saturday .....	142.60
Monday .....	142.90
Tuesday .....	143.00
Wednesday .....	141.40

## CORRALES DEL SUR

## PRECIOS:

Especiales 40 45	
Primer Parte 20 22 24 25	
Apartes generales 19 18 17 16 15	
Segundo parte 14 13 12 11 10 9 8	
Terneros 4 5 7	
Capones 1 56 2 2 50	
Cueros de vaca 4 4 50	
Id de novillo 5 5 50 6 6 50	
Matanza de vacas 620	
Id de terneros 73	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS



## DEATHS

On the 19th September, suddenly, on board the P.S.N.Co.'s steamer Britannia, Emma, the beloved wife of Mr Henry Martin, of this city, aged 36 years. Her body was committed to the deep.

On the 12th instant, at his residence, Estancia Argentina Vieja, partido Saladillo, Francis James, the only surviving son of the late Thomas McCormack, of same place, at the early age of 22 years.

At Melincue, after a short illness, Mrs Mary Lane, sister of Mr Peter Fortune of Ramallo, native of the County Wexford, aged 75 years. R.I.P.

Wexford papers please copy.

## MICHAEL TYRRELL,

Died Nov. 3, 1886.

## R.I.P.

Masses will be celebrated in the Parish Church of Mercedes for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Tyrrell, on Wednesday, Nov. 3. The family will assist at the 10 o'clock Mass. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

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A flock of sheep in very good condition, mestiza fino, about 3000 (two thousand) free from scab, with 30 very good rams, within a league from Mr Morgan's Estancia.

Apply to Dn Nicolas Mendez, Giles, or to the owner, Mr William Cringan, Estancia Don Pablo Bustos.

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

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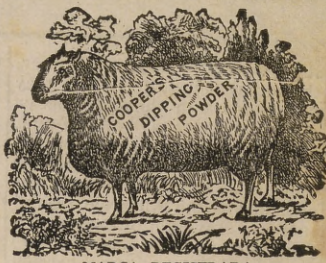
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POWDER  
IS THE CHEAPEST,  
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AND THE BEST  
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OF SCAB

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.

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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.

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

j30pm

## Ricardo Eastman

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

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