

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 42

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887

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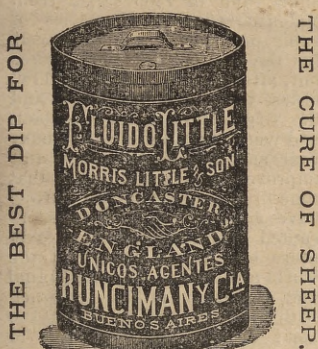
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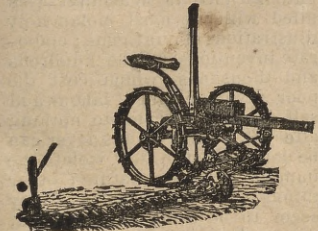
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El VIERNES, 11 de Noviembre

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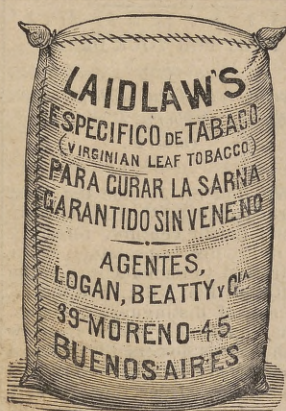
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## TELEGRAMS

London.

Mr Gladstone attended a public meeting at Derby. He said that the demands of the Nationalists had been modified since 1881 and there was now no reason for disapproving of their policy.

The workmen out of employ and the Socialists held another meeting in Hyde Park. A deputation then waited on the Home Secretary to tell him what they required. Afterwards the police cleared the streets.

Deserters from the rebels report that Ayoub Khan is endeavouring to excite an insurrection in Herat and in Afghan Turkestan.

Lord Lyons wishes to resign the embassy in Paris, but Lord Salisbury has persuaded him to retain his post till the end of the year. It is said that he will be succeeded by Lord Lytton, but the 'Daily News' protests against the appointment because the period of his Governor Generalship of India was the most disastrous in the history of that country.

News has been received of the destruction by fire of Ritab, a city in Bokhara. It is said that half the inhabitants perished.

A communication has been received from Mr Stanley that he has followed the course of the Arucohimi for 150 miles more and that the natives do not show any sign of attacking the expedition. Mr Stanley and his party were all in good health.

Seventy conspirators have been arrested at Tirnova and Nikopol. The French Steamer Hindostan which arrived at Marseilles from New York was entirely destroyed by fire last night.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was won by Gloriation.

General James C. Dormer will succeed General Stephenson in command of the British army in Egypt.

Dublin.

A meeting of the National League was announced for last Sunday at Kilrush, but the announcement was intended to deceive the police, the meeting being held at a place some miles off and the telegraph wires being cut. 6000 men attended the meeting, with flags and bands. Mr Walsh, an editor, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour for publishing a notice of meeting of a suppressed branch of the League.

New York.

The French steamer Britannique which arrived from Naples and Marseilles on the 13th instant had four cases of cholera on board. She was put in quarantine in the lower part of the bay.

The Western Union has given notice to 2000 employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway that their services are no longer required.

A private letter from Havana announces the death of Beriben, the second in command of the revolutionary forces of the interior and who headed the expedition from Cayo Hueso on August 31st which landed at Matanzas.

Antonio Seribrosio, a new senator who was recently in Madrid has declared that, unless the Cortes will grant Home Rule to Cuba, he will do all in his power to accomplish a revolution.

Archibald Forbes, the special correspondent of the 'Daily News' arrived here. His health is much broken and he has been obliged to rescind all his engagements for giving public lectures.

St. Petersburg.

Excavations on land belonging to the Russian Government in Jerusalem have led to the discovery of the old city wall and of part of the city which existed during the life of Jesus Christ and through which he passed to Golgotha. The Grand Duke Sergius, as President of the Palestine Society, asks for subscriptions to a fund for preserving these relics.

Paris.

It was announced officially that General Caffarelli had been dismissed from his post and struck out of the Army list. He will still be entitled to a pension of 8000 francs. The Council of the Legion of Honour has proposed that his name should be expunged from the list of members of the Legion and that he should be deprived of the right of wearing the decoration of that order. General Caffarelli is lodged in the Conciergerie.

A meeting of Socialists held here sent fraternal congratulations to their brethren in London and Chicago for their bold attitude towards the capitalists.

The 'Figaro' says than an anti-German alliance has been formed between Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark.

The Budget Committee has resolved to abolish the Secret Service Fund. The Minister of War has reduced his budget by 1,000,000 francs and the total reductions in the budget amount to 14,500,000 francs.

The conventions between England and France relating to the Suez Canal and the New Hebrides have been signed.

Berlin.

Bishop Wopp, the new Bishop of Breslau, took to-day the oath of allegiance to the Emperor. This is the first time that any prelate has taken the oath which has been altered so as not to be objectionable to the church dignitaries.

The official journals, in again denying the report of an intended interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany, use very bitter language against Russia on account of the Czar's anti-German tendencies.

The Russian journals show themselves equally hostile. The Panslavist newspapers show that economic war between Russia and Germany has obtained a new development by a decree of the Czar establishing preferential tariffs for French and English goods, a reduction of 20 o/o being made for the latter and of 10 o/o for the former, because England does not tax Russian grain and France imposes only a low duty. This decree is obviously intended as a blow at German commerce. Another proof of hostility is the energy with which the fortifications are being carried on at Warsaw, Vangsrod and Litooski. The same energy is displayed on the Austrian frontier.

Charleston.

A railway collision has taken place three miles West of Griens in consequence of a goods train remaining on the main line instead of going on to a siding to let the passenger train pass. Both engines were destroyed as well as the host office and luggage vans. Several persons were killed and many others were injured. The engine-driver and guards of the goods train fled into the woods.

Rome.

5,000 soldiers will leave for Massowah on November 2nd and 6000 more on November 11th.

Reports come from the East that an agitation in favour of autonomy has commenced in Georgia and that the movement is extending.

Rio Janeiro.

The Sanitary Congress will assemble on November 1st.

The Portuguese writer Ramalho Ortigas has left for the River Plate.

Santiago de Chile.

The report of the death of Admiral Condell was premature, but he is very ill and his death is momentarily expected to occur.

Exchange on London is 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Rear Admiral Condell is dead; the Government will give him a splendid funeral.

Valparaiso.

Sr Vergara has been chosen President of the Senate and Señor Orrego Luco President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The convention for regulating the traffic of the Transandine Railway has been signed. It contains eighteen articles which settle all important points.

Four houses have been burnt down at Valdivia. The losses are estimated at 300,000 m/n.

The British bark Celeste Burtil from Rio Janeiro has been put in quarantine because a sailor died on board of small-pox. Another sailor who was suffering from the disease has been landed here.

The Bolivian Chamber of Deputies has had a stormy session in which the Minister of Worship was interpellated respecting the suspension of the income of the Bishop of La Paz. The Minister said that the Government would not recede from its act. The Bishop had endeavoured to become independent of the Government.

In the Peruvian Congress a bill has been presented for fixing the 10th of August 1889 for the termination of the presidency of General Cáceres.

General Hermojenes Lopez has assumed the Presidency of Venezuela and has named Sr Urbaneja as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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THE WORLD-FAMED

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The National Mortgage Bank, that was established with branches throughout the country only a few months ago, and from which such great things were expected by the respectable elements in the country has already fallen into disrepute, through the utter badness of its management, and the evident determination of its directors to make it serve none but selfish and private ends. Apart from the late very shady transactions in which it has been discovered, and deservedly held up to popular reprobation by all the independent papers in the country, its regular business is conducted in such a slipshod way that it is apparent to the most casual observer, that business, i.e., legitimate business, is, perhaps, the very last of its objects. In Tucuman, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and wherever the place has established branches, complaints arise from the most trustworthy and respectable sources that applications for mortgages confined to the published rules of the Bank, and backed by the most unimpeachable guarantees, are suffered to lie sometimes for six months unanswered, so that applicants frequently overcome their temporary embarrassments and withdraw their applications; and more frequently still, carry their proposals to other banks and obtain accommodation from them before the managers of the National Mortgage Bank are in a position to say yes or no to an applicant. A Government in the form of a great house of business, Mr Editor, may be a very charming thing to contemplate in theory, but I think that the financial blunders and public losses of the past seven years more than prove that it is not the correct thing in practice. As far as the Bank in question is concerned, I think it will be let alone by the public in future, and though it is naturally exasperating to see the cedulas which represent the public money and the national credit made the instruments of the most barefaced scheming, it is only consistent, after all, with the indifference with which other hardly less serious wrongs and abuses are regarded by this patient and long-suffering people.

There have been an unusual number of fires in different parts of Santa Fe lately, and in some cases it has been clearly proved that they have been wilfully caused by the proprietors of the places burned, with the unhallowed idea of defrauding the insurance companies. I regret having to mention in this connection, though I do not mean to say it was a case of the kind above described, the burning of Messrs Beguis and Pantasso's fine mill at Coronda. The place was insured at the offices of the Compañia, the

Phoenix, the Sun, the Manchester, the Imperial and the Transatlantic, for sums amounting, in all, to 58,000 m/n, and it is stated that more than that amount of property was destroyed. In the meantime, it is known that the business was seriously embarrassed with debt, and it has been ascertained that a large quantity of the grain stored at the mill was saved from the fire. There can be no doubt but the agents of the different companies affected will make it their business to look into all the different circumstances of the case before they admit any claim for compensation.

The Corrientes department of the Exhibition at Parana was opened this week, in the presence of a very large assembly of visitors. It embraces quite a creditable collection of samples, and does high honour to that province and its workers. On the whole, the Exhibition is turning out quite a success, and it has already indicated the wisdom that suggested it, and the enterprise and industry of those who have contributed towards it.

The few cold days we have experienced lately; after a week or so of unbearably hot weather, have done great damage to some of the wheat and linseed plantations about Rosario and to the south of Cordoba. This is the occasion of great disappointment, it having been expected that this year's harvest would be an exceptionally fine one. In places that have not suffered, however, the grain is remarkably large and heavy, and unless any further 'contretemps' arise to spoil the prospect, a pretty good harvest may be anticipated.

There is a feud being sustained between the merchants of Cordoba and the Bank of Entre Rios, in consequence of which the notes of the latter are systematically boycotted by the merchants of the Doctoral city, and another serious inconvenience arises out of our wretched system of irresponsible paper money. It is difficult, at this writing, to say who will obtain the victory in this dispute, though I should fancy the Bank can starve the merchants into capitulation in the long run. In the meantime, and as is usually the case, the poorer people and the small dealers, who are glad to see any kind of money, are the principal sufferers.

Another chapter has been opened in the rather too lengthy history of the Rosario Sanitary Works. You will doubtless remember that I have told you on previous occasions of the delays and expenses incurred by the Municipality over these necessary and important works. Very well, the upshot was that Mr William White, C.E., was brought up from Buenos Aires to give his opinion of the different projects that had been submitted to the Municipality. After introducing a number of amendments and modifications in it, Mr White decided that Mr Staniforth's scheme was the best, though it certainly was the most costly of all that had been submitted. I understand, however, that Messrs White and Staniforth are connected to some extent in business, and this may have tended in some measure to induce Mr White to introduce his amendments in the most costly of the various schemes instead of some of the others that offered unquestionable advantages. Mr White charged and recovered for his disinterested advice the sum of ten thousand dollars. Now, however, two new Councillors have taken their seats in the Municipality, and, listening to their reasoning the Corporation has again become undecided respecting the scheme it will adopt. Mr Staniforth's plans, with Mr White's costly amendments, are nowhere, and Mr Tenac, a gentleman who deservedly stands in the front rank of his profession, bids fair to be the winning horse. The one thing I saw in Mr Staniforth's project that seemed to commend it above all the rest was, that his getting the contract would place it and the water works in the same hands, and thus naturally prevent difficulties arising between two companies that have many things in common, and between which

the greatest harmony ought to prevail.

The Sanitary Works muddle, however, is not the only thing to the charge of the brand new City Fathers of Rosario. One of them, an engineer named Fimal, had the audacity the other day to propose that an ordinance should be sanctioned prohibiting the people to visit the Catholic Cemetery on the 1st and 2nd of next month, the days of All Saints and All Souls, when as in all Catholic Countries the people love to decorate the graves of their deceased friends, and to pray there for their eternal repose. You will be surprised to hear that this absurd ukase was accepted without comment by the rest of the Corporation, and that it stands recorded on the minutes of that session that the Rosario Municipality ordered the people of this city not to go to the Cemetery on the 1st or 2nd of November proximo. I have no fear that so ridiculous an order will be taken any notice of by the people, but its being made will show what representatives of the people will take upon themselves from time to time.

The interest in buying and selling land in Rosario is awakening again, and several important transactions have taken place this week. A great deal depends, in this connection, on being able to select land capable of improving in value, or situated in places of immediate promise. Dr Creagh sold some land on Thursday at 100 m/n per vara front, for which he paid, only two years ago, 2 m/n; I understand he made 10,000 m/n by the transaction; another case I know of is that of a German gentleman who purchased a quinta lot last November, on the line of the Sunchales railway. It cost him 10,000 m/n, and he sold it a few months since for 48,000 m/n, and it has since been sold to be cut up into building sites for 105,000 m/n. Of course this is rather an exceptional case, but it shows the possibilities that still exist here and there in the land market, for advantageous investment. The trouble with most of us is that we cannot pawn our winter clothes for enough to make the first investment.

The magnificent new premises of the Italian Bank of the River Plate were opened in Rosario this week. The building is one of the handsomest of its kind we have seen in this country. It occupies a commanding corner in Calle Puerto, and is quite an ornament to the city. Signor Leonardini has been appointed the Manager of the Bank, and if I may judge by the number of persons I continually see going in and out of the establishment, it will do as good a business as its honoured namesake does in your city.

Now that the Italians have their Bank, the Spaniards, who are numerous represented here, are desiring of starting a similar institution for themselves, and a preliminary meeting to discuss the matter has been called for next week.

For some time past, a number of thieves, well known by the police, have been arriving here from different parts, and at the same time robberies have been increasing in number, and becoming more and more frequent. Being, however, unable to bring any special act of the kind home to our new visitors, the Chief of the Police thought of a happy expedient, with which it is to be hoped you good people in Buenos Aires will be perfectly satisfied. He sent round to the different fondas where the light-fingered gentry were stopping, and had them all shipped off for Buenos Aires, where of course, they will find a wider field for the exercise of their industry. I understand, however, that it is not intended to act in the same manner with all the known thieves in the city and department, hence the rest of them may make their minds easy and only take good care not to be caught.

The Rev. Father Sheehy has by this time become acquainted with most of the English-speaking Catholics in Rosario, by whom, I need not tell you, he has been made heartily welcome. Father

Sheehy having now received full faculties from the Bishop of the diocese, starts for the camp this week. I am sure his coming here will be the occasion of great good, and we ought all to be grateful to the good Father Foran for sending us a priest who bids fair to do honour to his cloth and to his country.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

PRAY FOR YOUR DEAD.

November Pastoral of Right Rev. Bishop Carbery, Hamilton, Ontario.

We find St. Jerome the most learned amongst the Holy Fathers of the fourth century, referring to it in his consolatory letter addressed to Pammachius on the death of his wife, Paulina, a woman of distinguished virtue. Other husbands, he says, strew with various flowers the grave of a departed spouse. But you Pammachius bedew the venerable remains of Paulina with the sweet essences of charity. Knowing that as water quenches fire, so do alms-deeds extinguish sin. (Epist. 26.) 'Is the sinner dead,' says St. Chrysostom. 'It is then proper to rejoice that an end may be put to his sins, that they can no longer be accumulated. And now it becomes a duty to aid him to the best of our power, not by tears, but by prayers and supplications, and alms and offerings. Nor were these means lightly divided, nor is it in vain that in the sacred mysteries we mention the dead, imploring for them of the Lamb that lies there taking away the sins of the world.—'It is not in vain that oblations and prayers are offered and alms given for the dead, so has the Divine spirit ordained, that we might mutually assist one another.' (Hom. XLI, Hom. XXI in acta Apost.)

St. Augustine, in speaking of the Christian usage of burying the dead in the cemeteries of the Martyrs, tells us that it is done to the end that the survivors be reminded to beseech constantly these martyrs for their intercession before the Lord, in aid of the deceased. 'De cura mort.' He treats in another place the case of a man engrossed in worldly pursuits, rather than the great business of salvation. Such a man not only leads a troubled and unblest life on this earth, but after this life he will have to suffer either the pains of purgatory or the pains of hell. (Lib. 2 in Genesis.) What does he tell us in his work on the City of God? 'Before the last judgment some undergo temporal punishment in this life; some after death, others before and after. For not all that die are condemned to eternal fire, what is not expiated in this life is remitted in the next.' (Lib. XXI.) Again he says (Lib. XXIV.) 'the prayers of the Church and of some good persons are heard in favor of those Christians, who depart this life, not so bad as to be deemed unworthy of mercy, nor so good as to be entitled to immediate happiness. So also at the resurrection of the dead, some will be found to whom mercy will be vouchsafed, having gone through the pains to which the souls of the dead are liable. Otherwise it would not have been said of some, as it was by our Lord in the XII Chap. of St. Mat., that their sins shall not be forgiven, neither in this world or the world to come; unless there are some sins, the remission of which will not be obtained in the world to come.' Such is the testimony of St. Augustine; and in another of his works, in which he treats of this subject, he has this remarkable saying: 'We read in the books of the Maccabees that sacrifice was offered for the dead, but even if no such fact was contained in the Old Testament, the authority of the universal Church would be decisive; and her practice in this respect is beyond denial.' ('De cura Mort.')

## DREAMS AND FAILURES IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

The problem of perpetual motion has always had a peculiar fascination for scientific dreamers, and also for not a few persons who were something more than mere visionaries. A work in two volumes has recently been published, describing the various machines that have been invented with the view of carrying out this idea, and not less than 200 patents have been taken out during the present century by the perpetual motion enthusiasts. The great inventors, Arkwright and George Stephenson, were at one time fascinated by this subject, and the latter began his career by the invention of an ingenious contrivance with phials of quicksilver, so adjusted as to impart, as was hoped, continuous motion to a revolving wheel. Both of these men, however, soon became convinced that the whole thing was a delusion. The history of these machines—and there is no end of them, one famous mechanician in the last century having constructed not less than 300—is interesting as a study of the capacity of the human mind in the direction of palpable illusion; the whole matter, as has been well said, being an effort 'to make something out of nothing. Another futile endeavour to accomplish the impossible is the invention of a lamp that shall burn perpetually without being replenished. A great many wild stories are told about such lamps being found in ancient tombs, which had not been opened for centuries. Roger Bacon avowed his belief in the possibility of such a lamp, and only a few years ago a paper was read before the Royal Irish Academy, in which the writer asserted that by means of a thermo-electric current, decomposing water so that it should be an unceasing recombination and condensation an ever-burning flame might be produced. If this could be done, what would be the use? The invention of flying machines is another instance of failure in the domain of science, and the old mythologies are filled with fables of 'aerial soarings,' flying chariots, and the like. The first authentic account we have of any actual attempts in this line dates back to B.C. 400, when we read of a wooden dove so constructed that it would fly for some little distance in the air. In more modern times, numberless efforts have been made to solve this interesting problem, all of which, thus far have proved to be inoperative. The original suggestion of our gas balloon, by means of which we are able after a certain fashion, to navigate the air, came from Dr Black, of Edinburgh, in 1769. A few years after this, the experiment was successfully tested in France; and from that day to this, the brains of ingenious inventors have been turned to discover some mode of giving direction to these aerial ships. At the great Exposition, in 1851, an American flying vessel, with copper boilers and engines of twelve-horse power was exhibited in Paris; and that is the last that has been heard of it. The thought of navigating the waters by steam was suggested more than 200 years ago, and during the last century experiments were made in this direction, some of which were so successful that we cannot but wonder at their being so entirely relinquished for a period of years. In the writings of Victor Hugo we find this passage: 'a machine good for very little,—a nightmare dream from Utopia—a steamboat. The 'nightmare dream' has become a great reality since his time, and in some respects it is revolutionising the face of the world. One or two ingenious and plausible contrivances to abate the agonies of the rough passage from Dover to Calais have resulted in failure. One of these was the construction of what is known as the Bessemer saloon, which was suspended on pivots to prevent its being affected by the motion of the vessel; and the other was the connection of two hulls with a common deck, which it was thought would facilitate the passage of the vessel through the

waves. Many years ago a vessel was constructed on the same principle for the navigation of the Hudson river, the invention of Dr Nort, president of Union College. In 1855 the grand idea of an Atlantic cable, that was to bring the western and eastern Continents into instantaneous contact, was announced, and two years afterwards the Agamemnon and the Niagara started with the cable. After paying out 335 miles the electric action ceased, and just as orders were about to be given out to cut the cable and return, to the great relief of all concerned, the cable began to work again, before the morning dawned the vessel gave a lurch and the cable snapped, and the vessel returned with the report that it was all a failure. The following year the same steamers started again with a stronger cable and a more effective apparatus, in the form of 'self-releasing' brakes, so constructed as to give way whenever the strain exceeded a ton and a half.' The plan now was for the two ships to proceed together to the middle of the ocean, and then begin to lay the cable, starting from that point, and one ship going eastward and the other westward. Three several times the cable separated, and again the ship was obliged to return without success. Nothing daunted, the enterprising men who had undertaken this bold endeavour once more sent forth the same vessels to their starting point in mid-ocean, and several days after they separated the joyful tidings came from Newfoundland to New York that the Atlantic Telegraph was an accomplished fact, and the representatives of England and the United States exchanged congratulations, invoking the blessing of Heaven upon this wonderful result. It seemed now as if all the expense and agony must be over, and for a month the cable continued to do its work, when suddenly all was silent, and the sad story went abroad that the cable was dead. For seven years nothing further was attempted, when the Great Eastern was chartered for one more effort, and in 1865 sailed from Valentia with 26,000 miles of cable on board. All went well for the first part of the voyage, but, after paying out some 1186 miles, the cable gave way, and the Great Eastern turned about and went home again. The next year she started with a new and improved cable, and from that time to this America and Europe have been in almost uninterrupted communication. Was there ever in the history of the world a record of so many signal and depressing failures crowned with such splendid success at the last? It may not be known to all our readers that, as long ago as the year 1809, an attempt was made to construct a tunnel under the Thames, not very far from the site of the excavation now existing. The projector had carried on his work successfully for the space of 1000 feet, and had nearly reached the low water mark on the opposite shore, when the whole thing came to nought, in consequence of a foolish and thoughtless act committed by him in a freak of passion. A rival engineer having asserted that his tunnel had deviated from the proper line, the enraged tunneller struck a hole through the bottom of the river, directly over the spot which he believed he had reached in order to prove the accuracy of his work, and, of course, in a few minutes, the tunnel was filled with water, and that was the end of it. The Patent Office in Washington is filled with the most melancholy illustrations of our theme; elaborate inventions by the hundreds and thousands, which cost the poor inventor much labour and self-denial, and came to nothing after all. Some things never can be done, because they violate the immutable laws of nature; other things, which on the surface, may seem to be almost as difficult, can be done, whenever the way to do them is discovered.

If there is any great good in store for you, it will not come at the first or the second call, nor in the shape of fashion, ease, and city drawing rooms.



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A fleeting show—A horse-race. He is well paid that is well satisfied.

King ransom—When their subjects got after them.

The home stretch—Trying to make both ends meet.

The painter who fell from a ladder went down with colours flying.

Riot, strawberries, and carpets should always be put down with alacrity.

The Real, Original Corsican Brothers—Louis, Joseph, and Napoleon Bonaparte.

A woman may be ugly, ill-shaped, wicked, ignorant, silly, and stupid, but hardly ever ridiculous.

A recent writer on woman says her true place is at the fireside. Rather an uncomfortable place in summer.

The red-haired man who consults a phrenologist has a double advantage. He has a head-head and he has a head read.

Two girls of 7 and 8 are playing together. 'And your papa, what does he do?' asked one of them. 'Whatever mamma says.'

At least three men on the average jury feel bound to disagree with the rest to show that they've got minds of their own.

A voice comes from the colonies saying, 'Send us wives!' and a thousand unhappy Benedicts respond, 'Take ours.'

A young lady, being asked by a rich bachelor, 'If not yourself, who would you rather be?' She replied sweetly and modestly, 'Yours truly.'

'Your papa and mamma know what's best for you, Bobby,' said his mother. 'Don't tease me any more.' Bobby lay down on the rug and rolled over once or twice. Then he said from his recumbent position: 'Ma, do you know that I feel like being an orphan?'

Charles—Your gun is a good breech loader, but the sights are bad. John—'Yes; it is more honoured in the breech than in the observance.'

'Yes,' sighed Amelia, 'before marriage George professed to be willing to die for me, and now he won't even get his life insured in my favour.'

'Look here, Judge,' said the burglar, 'I ain't so bad as you think I am. Only give me time and I'll reform.' The Judge gave him fifteen years.

Smith—'Dr. Blank, what is the trouble between you and Jones? He says you can't cure fits.' Dr. Blank—'How does he know? He's a tailor and never had a fit.'

Judge: 'What sort of a man, now, was it whom you saw commit the assault?' Constable: 'Shure, yer honour, he was a small insignificant craythur—about yer own size, yer honour.'

Someone says women live longer than men. This is undoubtedly so. We know a charming young actress who was on the stage forty years ago, and she is only thirty-two now.

Teacher: 'And now you may ask any question you like.' (Little boy in the back row holds up his hand). Teacher: 'Well, what is it Willie?' Willie: 'Be've goin' to have a picnic this year?'

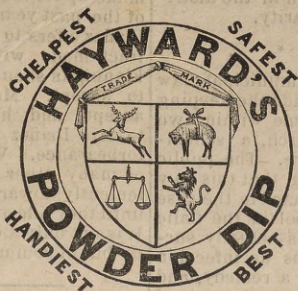
'Speaking of shad, would you say the price has gone up or has risen?' inquired a school-boy of a fishmonger. 'Well,' replied the scalescraper, 'speaking of shad, I should say it had roes.'

Lawyer: 'I shall have to charge you £5 for my services in the case.' Client: 'But the amount sued for is only £4.' Lawyer: 'Well, make it £4 then.' I'm always willing to do the fair thing.'

'Johnny,' inquired his aunt, 'What do you like best of all?' 'Candy,' replied Johnny. 'And what after?' inquired his aunt. 'More candy,' replied Johnny, after a moment's deliberation.

Gem from the French—Madam (to maid: 'Francoise, why do you clean my boots with my tooth-brush?' Maid (to madam): 'Madam the fact is, the other brushes are so large, and madam's boots are so small.'

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THAT KEEPS THE  
SHEEP CLEAN AND



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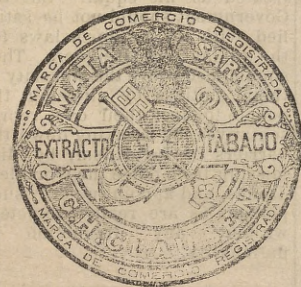
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On Tuesday, November 15,

We shall sell for cash, by order of the heirs, the fine and valuable properties above mentioned in the following order.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887

It has been telegraphed across the Atlantic that Mgr Persico's observations in Ireland convinced him that the clergy were in favour of the tenants. It needed not a telegraphic message or a prophet to assure us of that fact. Not only the clergy in Ireland, but every honest layman is in favour of the tenants, for their cause is that of justice against grinding oppression and tyranny.

Brazil, says a contemporary, is the most pestilential country in the world. Yellow fever is never absent from its shores, and elephantiasis of different species raises its hydra head from time to time, and devours some hundreds of our imperial neighbours. Yet these are the very people who are most ready to exclude other nationalities who may be suspected of having an epidemic disease in their midst. The Government of Dom Pedro is now discussing the propriety of shutting its ports against Argentine vessels. Jerked beef from the Argentine Republic was excluded for many months last year, ostensibly through fear of cholera, but really with a view to injure our cattle trade. In acting thus Brazil is not showing a wise or a politic spirit. If the world would treat Brazil as she seems disposed to treat this country, then her trade would be completely stopped, and her children would be confined to their own swamps.

Formerly it was a strong recommendation to rear a family by industry and honest labour. The man who brought up virtuous children was said to have given pledges of fidelity to the State and to his employer. Now we have reversed that code of morality, and the fact of being the father of a family is becoming a disqualification for office. We have heard of some who were actually refused employment because their families were too large! This is not the doctrine of Him who said 'suffer the little children to come unto me.' No, it is the doctrine of the greedy monopolist, who regards his fellow-man as a machine made for his special use and benefit—the mean and narrow soul, in whose heart there is no human sympathy, and whose pulse never beats in unison with any generous impulse. This man may call himself a Christian, but he is not; he is a Heathen Chinese, of ways that are dark and tricks that are vile. 'I had rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Roman.'

Governor Paz is resolved, in spite of all remonstrance to the contrary, to transfer the Hypothecary Bank to La Plata, and to leave no representative in this city. In doing so, he does not benefit the Bank or the public, and the proof is that Provincial cedulas have fallen in the market, owing to the obstinacy of the Government. National cedulas, series A, for example, issued at 7 per cent, are now quoted at the same price as Provincial cedulas, series K, issued at the same time at 8 per cent. To carry the Bank and all its appurtenances to La Plata may show firmness on the part of the Government, but it does not argue sound judgment or common sense.

Rev. Father Costamagna, of the Salesian order, warns persons against an impostor who is going about collecting money in the name of his community. To Campmen we would say, don't give money or alms for building churches, schools, etc., to anybody, even though he wear the garb of a priest or a monk, who is not recommended by your own clergymen. Some say it matters not to whom charity is given provided it is done with good intention; but it is a false doctrine.

Persons are obliged to exercise common discretion in the distribution of their charity.

\* \* \*

It appears a municipal law exists which forbids the keeping of houses of ill fame within two squares of a church, a school-house or a theatre. The public inspectors, finding that this law was grossly neglected in the case of the girls' school in the Calle Libertad, which is actually surrounded by 'focos de infeccion moral,' proposed a remedy, and what was it? That the school should be removed to another part of the city, and that the owners of the pest-houses should remain in undisturbed possession! This looks very like setting a premium on corruption and iniquity, and proscribing virtue and honor. It is possible that the inspectors who recommended the removal of the school did so with the conviction that it was impossible to cleanse the Augean stables, and, therefore, that no school should be allowed in such a place. In that case, their intentions are praiseworthy. But what are we to say of a municipal body which can tolerate such a state of things? Are they not a disgrace to the city and the Republic?

\* \* \*

Bitter complaints are again being made of the utterly unsanitary condition of the Riachuelo. The waters emit a foul odor, and the traveller feels as if he were in a charnel-house. This we suppose is only a preparation for the cholera microbes, who are expected to visit us next month. They will find a splendid field for their labours in the Riachuelo, and if they bring seven other tribes of demons along with them we guarantee that all will receive shelter and protection on our hospitable shores. Long live the sanitary 'junta'; at least may they live till the 'bacillus coma' comes to thank them 'in propria persona' for their 'caballerosidad.'

\* \* \*

The telegraph this week announces the death of Rear-admiral Condell of the Chilean navy. He was the son of a Scotch father and a Chilean mother, and he earned immortal fame by his coolness and daring in the famous battle of Iquique, in command of the little war sloop Covadonga. When, in the absence of Admiral Rebolledo and the main part of the Chilean fleet, the Esmeralda and the Corvadonga were surprised by the Peruvian monitor Huascar and the iron-clad Independencia, Prat and Condell held a hasty council of war, and all the officers on board swore never to lower the Chilean flag before the foe. The crew of the Esmeralda, assailed by the Huascar and the land batteries, performed prodigies of valor, nor did they lower their flag nor ask for quarter until their frail vessel sank beneath the waters, split open by her formidable foe. While the Esmeralda was being rammed by the Huascar, Prat jumped on board the enemy's vessel, shouting out, 'follow me, boys!' Only one sailor succeeded in accompanying him. Both were shot on board the Huascar fighting bravely for their country. Meantime Condell succeeded in getting out of the port, hotly pursued by the Independencia, commanded by Captain Moore, a brave but rash officer. With extraordinary tact Condell steered close to the coast, and continued to return shot for shot, until he drew the Independencia on the rocks, where she foundered. The Chileans have raised a public monument to Prat, and no doubt a similar honor will be paid to the memory of Condell, who was his companion in arms in that glorious battle.

\* \* \*

The example of Mr Casey, in giving a reduction of rent, is being followed by other good men and good ladies in the partido of Arrecifes. Mr Michael Sheehy has been allowed a reduction in rent by Mrs Perez Millan, Mr Adolfo Salas has allowed his

tenants a half a year's rent to make up for the terrible disasters of the past year, and Mrs Matilde Ibañez offers to rescind the contract made with Mr Lawrence Flannigan should he be inclined to accept. Mr Flannigan will accept, and he feels grateful to Mrs Ibañez for her generous forbearance. We hope to hear of many other landlords acting leniently towards their tenants until they tide over their troubles. It is not only a question of charity but of common justice.

### NATURALIZATION.

A motion was made by Sr Calvo in the Chamber of Deputies last week that none but citizens of the Argentine Republic should be entitled to a pension on retiring from public service. The motion was supported in an able and patriotic speech by Deputy Zeballos, and was unanimously carried. We believe that this is only one step in the direction of welding together the heterogeneous elements of which this nation is composed and infusing into the whole body a national spirit which, it must be admitted, is now wanting. Some of our native contemporaries are apt to be censorious against the foreigners because their bosoms do not beat with patriotic ardor on reaching the shores of Argentina. The accusation is not a just one, for foreigners in all parts of the world look to their own private interest more than to the public welfare. It is the duty of the State to make their interest identical with the public weal, to bind them with irresistible ties to the land of their adoption, and to prove to them that the more they love that land and the more faithfully they serve it the more chance they and their children have of securing happiness and independence. Hitherto the Argentine Government has not done this. True, it gives the foreigner many privileges, but it has never taught him that these privileges presupposed the performance of certain duties. While proclaiming liberty and equality in the loudest tones, it took care to reserve all offices and emoluments for special favorites. The consequence of this absurd system is that the most worthless men are often raised to the highest positions in the State, men who give no example of patriotism, who care little for the country, and who worship only the golden calf. Our readers will readily believe this when they call to mind the way in which elections are carried on amongst us. How can the foreigner be expected to be more patriotic than the native Argentine, and how can he be induced to show his patriotism if Argentines do not lead the way? Nevertheless we applaud the measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies. Every servant of the State should be a citizen of the State, and be ready at all times to defend this country, her honour, and her interests against any assailant. We would say the same of persons holding real estate. There is no reason in the world why they should not pay the same tribute of loyal service which is expected of their Argentine brother, if in other respects they are treated as his equal. But the Government should not be satisfied with laying down laws for the guidance of foreigners. They should also prove the sincerity of their motives by allowing the people to elect their own representatives, by breaking down the barriers of favoritism, by dismissing from office the worthless drones, and appointing only such persons as are really competent without any distinction of nationality.

### SLAUGHTER OF THE INDIANS.

The slaughter of the unfortunate Indians continues in the Chaco, and the official newspapers daily record the capture or death of so many human beings 'de lanza' or 'de chusma,' as if they were wild beasts. The savages, driven from their homes, naturally fly from their more

savage persecutors, and on their way they plunder and despoil any persons or property they may meet. In this they are only imitating the practice of civilized beings. War is openly declared against them, and all their tribe are doomed to death or extermination. Need we wonder if they take reprisals and strike back whenever an opportunity offers? Talk of the cruelty of the first Spanish settlers, the Pizarros, the Almagros, the Valdivias. The same and even a worse treatment is dealt out to the Indian to-day. Formerly they were allowed a breathing space, and, provided the Spanish settlements were free from attack, the Indians were allowed to occupy their 'tolde-ras'; now they are hunted to their retreats and fastnesses, and even to the depths of the Cordillera. Whatever may be the ferocity of the ancient Spaniard he had still some feelings of humanity in his breast, and the minister of the Gospel attended him in his expeditions to remind him that there was a God above who judged of his actions, and who avenged the blood of his children. Now the Christian minister is seldom seen among the poor Indians; alas, that it should be so! The men who defend their homes are ruthlessly slaughtered, and then we have books written, and grandiloquent reports are published of 'conquests of the desert,' and the rapid spread of civilization, which, after all, differs little from brute force. All our policy is to drive the Indian to despair, and we make him an enemy when he is disposed to be a friend. Before the expedition of General Villegas in the South the colonists in Chubut were never molested; now they have to be constantly on their guard against attacks of the Indians. It is thus we understand why travellers cannot recently pass through Indian settlements with any degree of safety, as was done in more remote times. M. Crevaux was murdered by the Toba Indians. M. Thouar is reported to have been killed in Bolivia. An English traveller, named Peters, has fallen a victim either to treachery or a spirit of revenge in Araucania. These are indications of the feelings which the natives entertain towards the bold invader. In North America the name of the white man is synonymous to the Indian with liar, and the Archbishop of Canterbury told us in a speech made lately before the Protestant Missionary Society that the Indian owed nothing to his fellow-Christians but a habit of telling lies and drinking fire-water (whiskey). Here the Indian owes nothing to the so-called Christians but murder and robbery.

### MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Oct. 24.

The conspiracy against the credit of the country is still the topic of the day. It is asserted that the investigations made by the Government have incalculated foreign capitalists occupying a high commercial position and that the telegrams were concocted in London. The Captain of the port has received a long list of persons who are to be detained if they attempt to leave the country. It is said that the false telegram was transmitted from Buenos Aires. Business is improving, the Unified Debt is firmer and National Bank shares have risen 4 per cent.

Minister Kubly has left for Europe.

The Captain and crew of the bark August Gustav which was wrecked on the English bank on Tuesday have arrived in two boats.

### ARRECIFES IRISH UNION.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday, 6th November. All members are expected to attend on that day.

F. J. O'SHEA,  
Secretary.



## NEW AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

The following are the principal clauses of the decree issued by the Provincial Government, authorizing Messrs Lacroze and Gorostia to open agricultural colonies:—

The concessionaires must establish four colonies within five years from date.

Each colony must cover an area of 3 1/2 square leagues (24,700 acres) and be divided into lots ranging from 30 to 100 hectares (247 acres), 120 hectares being reserved in the centre for a town.

The concessionaires must establish 140 families of three persons, at least, in each colony, within the space of five years from date.

Lots to be sold at cost price to the colonists. To every purchaser of one lot another lot must be reserved for future enlargement, and in no case can the concessionaires dispossess a tenant, during the first three years, of this reserved lot.

The concessionaires must build small houses of at least two rooms and sink wells for the colonists. Furthermore, if necessary, the concessionaires must advance provisions, agricultural implements, seeds and animals for one year.

The colonists shall reimburse the money advanced to them and represented by the house, provisions, implements, etc., by instalments which must not exceed 33 per cent., and which must be made after the harvests.

The concessionaires must erect a school and other public buildings in each settlement.

The concessionaires must proceed immediately to procure the agricultural implements required and to open a general provision-store, on a cooperative basis, and according as the settlements develop to establish a stud-farm for fine breeds of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and pigs; a steam flour-mill; a model dairy farm; a distillery; a brick-factory; a sugar-factory (beet-root); a nursery for fine plants and flowers; barns and deposits; a savings Bank, which must moreover advance money to the colonists on the security of the crops.

These colonies to be exempted from all taxes during 12 years.

State-railway freights to be reduced 25 per cent in favor of the colonists.

The Government to make a free grant of 20 acres on the port to the concessionaires for deposits, and 4 acres in the town for offices.

The lowest price for state-land to be 5 dollars per hectare.

Private properties required for the colonies to be expropriated by the company.

The concessionaires to deposit 200,000 dollars as pledge of good faith.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

Salto,  
October 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me, through the medium of your widely-circulating journal to bring to the notice of the public an extraordinary cure which was recently performed by Dr Woolmer of this town. The lucky patient is an infant child of Sr Mariño, a respectable inhabitant of this partido, married to an Irish Portefa. The infant was attacked with tetanus shortly after birth, and the father called on Dr Woolmer, who said he could give no hope, but would do his best to save the life of the child. The infant then appeared as if dead, and Dr Woolmer took it in his arms and by his skilful treatment or manipulation caused it to breathe by artificial means. Before twenty-four hours it was completely restored. Sr Mariño could not but feel rejoiced for such a happy and unexpected result, and he requested me to write to the 'Southern Cross,' first as a mark of gratitude to Dr Woolmer, and also that other residents in Salto may know that they have in their town a medical gentleman who by his practice has already inspired the highest confidence, and whose popularity is daily increasing. Thanking you on behalf of Sr Mariño for the insertion of this letter,

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
VERITAS.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Sept. 27.

With respect to the massacre in Mitchelstown it will be remembered that a Mr Seagrave commanded the police in the fatal affray. Touching this 'infeliz,' a correspondent of the 'Celtic Times,' writing from Newton, County Wicklow, says:

'The Mr Seagrave who got such a bad fright in Mitchelstown last Friday, and who wanted to let the police loose on the people, is a son of Captain O'Neill Seagrave's, who lives a short distance out of Newtown. The Seagrave family have a pew in Newtown chapel, and into this 8 or 9 of the boys strolled carelessly this morn, just before Mass. When the Seagrave family arrived they saw what was up, and retired to another part of the church. Shortly after the ceremonies were ended they appeared guarded on each side by three policemen on their way down the road. Isn't it quick retribution; we are hit in Mitchelstown, and we retaliate in Newtown (Edinckun) the day after. Union like that makes tyrants tremble. Give us the hand, Cork.'

Professor Thorold Rogers and other members of the English Home Rule deputation addressed an enormous mass meeting in Londonderry. There was much enthusiasm, and a resolution was passed thanking the English Democracy for their support and condemning the action of the Government. After the meeting the deputation were accompanied to their hotel by an immense crowd, who cheered the entire way.

An address was presented to Archbishop Persico from the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Cork. The address of the Corporation having been read, Alderman Dale, on behalf of the Protestant members, read a resolution passed by them expressing their desire to join with their Catholic fellow citizens in welcoming his Excellency, whose visit they hoped, in the words of their resolution, passed at a meeting, would lead to that cordiality, esteem, and brotherhood which they sincerely desired to exist among all classes. His Excellency, in reply, said it would be his most pleasing duty to lay at the feet of the Holy Father the address of the Corporation, and to add to it the resolution which had been passed by the Protestant portion of the community. He was sure the Holy Father would be very happy to perceive that such a fine feeling existed between the different religious communities in Cork. The Holy Father had great sympathy for Ireland, and took a most lively interest in its welfare.

Mr Kilbride, Nationalist, was elected on Wednesday, without opposition, Member of Parliament for South Kerry.

The committee of a Primitive Methodist Bazaar, held at Scarborough having telegraphed to Mr Gladstone wishing him success and expressing approval of his policy, the right hon. gentleman sent the following reply—'Reciprocate good wishes, but remember Mitchelstown.'

Mr Balfour was served with a writ on Friday on behalf of Mrs Dillon, the midwife slandered by the Chief Secretary.

The deputation from the English Home Rule Union have had a busy time of it during the past week attending and addressing meetings in various parts of the country. Amongst other places large meetings at which the members spoke were held in the North—at Omagh, Strabane, Derry, and Magherafelt, and in the South at Limerick, Bodyke, Herberstown, Tralee, and Ban-

don. Everywhere, as need scarcely be said, they received a cordial greeting and were heard with enthusiasm.

Mr Brunner, M.P. for Northwich has subscribed £1000 towards a fund for the relief of Irish evicted tenants and labourers out of employment during the coming Winter. He earnestly appeals to English sympathisers to aid in this project.

Mr Balfour has issued his dictum that the League shall be suppressed in the county of Clare; in the baronies of Leitrim and Loughrea, county Galway; in the barony of Corkaguiny, county Kerry; and in the baronies of Condons and Clangibbon, Duhallow, and West Muskerri, county Cork! The gauge of battle has thus been definitely thrown down, and with confidence we await the issue. God defend the right!

The Limerick Convention on Tuesday was signalled by a practical enthusiasm in the fight against landlordism. It shows that the Government cannot frighten the people out of their combinations, and that notwithstanding their coercion the fight will go on. The Plan of Campaign will still be a weapon in the hands of the tenant, and eviction will be as poor a speculation for the landlord as ever.

## GENERAL ITEMS

Our young countryman, Mr Lawrence MacDonnell, left by the steamer Provence on Thursday for Europe. He is going to Rome to continue his studies in the Colegio Pio Latino Americano. Don Aurelio Alcoba and Don Bartolome Picada of this arch-diocese, Don David Luque and Don Carlos Echenique of the diocese of Cordoba, and Don Martin Lopez of the diocese of Salta are also bound for the same destination. The pious youths are accompanied by Rev. Father Aurelio Patrizzi, commissary of the Holy Land.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' is sending a special reporter to travel round the world.

A woman named Feliza Villareal was barbarously murdered in Rojas last week. Juan Andradra, who is suspected of having committed the crime, has been arrested.

The difficulty which arose, owing to the similarity of names of the Banco Italiano and the Banco de Italia, has been satisfactorily arranged. The new bank will be called El Nuevo Banco Italiano.

Incredible as it may appear, it is not improbable that Ignatius Donnelly's coming book will prove by demonstration that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, and that William Shakespeare, or Shakspeare, was a mere tool and figurehead. Mr Donnelly claims to have discovered Bacon's cypher (he was a master of cypher) in which he wrote the story of the deception, concealing it in the text of the plays. At any rate the book will be the literary sensation of the year.

The ordinance requiring meat to be sold by weight is being strictly enforced, and many fines have been inflicted for breaches of it. The anticipated effect has not been produced, for the butchers charge more for meat than before.

Some capitalists in England have agreed to find the capital necessary for making the railway from Buenos Aires to Montevideo. Most likely the bill will be sanctioned by the Senate of Buenos Aires, but it remains to be seen whether the Montevideo Government will ratify it.

The National Senator Toribio Mendoza and Don Mauricio Orellano of San Luis have commenced an action against the Andine Railway Co to recover \$150,000 damages for the destruction by fire of the trees, grass, etc., on 16 leagues of camp in San Luis, the said fire being caused by sparks or cinders from the engines belonging to the Company.

The free banking bill has been sanctioned by the Senate.

Don Claudio Stegman, Vice-governor of the Province, died suddenly yesterday.

The races which will take place at the National Hippodrome on the 11th November are expected to be the most interesting ever witnessed in this country. The prizes are: Premio Inauguracion, \$1000, a handicap for all horses; Premio Rio Janeiro, \$1000, for three-year-old colts and fillies; Premio Internacional, \$10,000 for the first, \$600 for the second, and \$200 for the third; Premio Washington, \$2000, for trotters; Premio Montevideo, handicap for all horses; Premio Trotting Club, for stallions foaled in the country.

The Post Office now gives money orders on the provinces, and they will prove an immense convenience to the public. The amount is limited to 20 dollars, and no one can obtain more than one order in one office on the same day. The charge is 10 cents for sums not exceeding 10 dollars, and 20 cents above that amount. An order will be telegraphed upon payment of the cost of telegram. A note may be written on the back of the order to the person for whom it is intended. The recipient must produce evidence of identity (such as a known witness, receipts, letters, etc.) in default of which the amount of the order will be paid at his residence without expense to him. An order is good for 30 days only, but may be renewed for 30 more. If the office on which the order is drawn have not sufficient money to pay it, the money will be sent afterwards to the holder of the order without any expense to him.

An actress of the Politeama Dramatic Company, Madame de Lucca, has asked permission of the Municipality to represent the dramatized version of Zola's immoral work, 'Nana,' on her benefit night. The licenser, Dr Belaustegui, taking into consideration that the principal character of the play is a common prostitute, whose abandoned life is openly depicted, has advised the Municipality not to concede the permission required. The representation of the same play was forbidden at the Politeama some two years ago.

The world will read with grief that John Ruskin, the great art critic and philanthropist, is partially insane.

Amongst the passengers who arrived here on board the Trent were Messrs Michael Hearn and William Ham, whom we are happy to welcome on their return home.

The English Butcher Company will soon open its shops in this city, and the opening will be hailed with delight by all gourmands, and many who are not gourmands, for it is expected that the new establishment, besides supplying meat of superior quality, will tend to reduce the exorbitant prices paid at present.

Passengers arrived per ss Buffon from Southampton:

Mr and Mrs Fielding, Masters E and C Fielding, Miss Georgina Fielding, Miss L Slattery, Mr and Mrs De Bruyn and child, Miss Theresa Vos, J T Williams, Mr Mr Tucker, Alex Reid, P S and Mrs Sword Mr and Mrs Sheehy, John Doyle, Mrs Davy, W P Fleming, Robert Rennie, James Johnson, Robert Henderson, Miss Hannah Waters, John Durant, Emma Durant and child, James Wallace, Mrs Wallace, W T Thompson, Wm Knight, John Wilson, Thos Wharton, M Campbell, Wm Leyton, Robert Card, J and Mrs Corne, T MacMurray, Mrs Terry Surame, A A Wallis.

It is officially announced that the cholera has broken out in Chili.

Eight employes of the Central Argentine line have been arrested in connection with the recent robberies. The persons arrested are reported to be all Englishmen.

The Indians invaded the colony of La Verde Santa Fe and carried off 450 horses.

On one night last week fourteen monuments in the Northern Cemetery were robbed of articles, some of which were of considerable value.

An attempt has been made to burn the printing office of the 'Estandarte Catolico,' a daily newspaper, edited by clergymen, in Santiago de Chile. A quantity of paraffin, placed near the door, was set on fire. Fortunately, the fire was extinguished before much injury was done.

The municipal laws are being strictly enforced against the hackney coachmen of this city. Fifteen of them were arrested in one day for over-charging the passengers.

Bielsa has accepted Bargossi's challenge to run against him for \$20,000. Bielsa says he will be able to deposit his share of the stakes six days before the race.

In spite of the very numerous immigration to the River Plate, workmen are wanting for all the improvements in the city. Peons are at present receiving from 1.30 to 1.40 mjn per day, but most of the new arrivals are engaged at once to go and reap the harvest in Santa Fe or the other provinces.

The flags in all the public buildings in La Plata were lowered on the day of the late Mr John Dillon's funeral. It was a tribute of respect which was well deserved by the deceased gentleman.

Subscriptions are being made to offer a testimonial to Dr Quintana, late Intendant of Las Flores, in recognition of his valuable services as a public officer. A lady, who does not give her name, has opened the list with a subscription of 1000 mjn. The total amount has already exceeded 7800 mjn.

Don Carlos, on landing at Bordeaux, was only granted permission for a few days' stay on French territory, and a detective was commissioned to follow him.

A telegram has been received from the Governor of Neuquen that the man who was Wood's companion in the robbery of the Bahia Blanco Bank has been captured.

Some fine mestizo Novillos were sold in the Corrales at 30 nats, also some fat alfalfa fed novillos from the Province of San Luis brought in by Pacific Railway.

The passenger traffic of the Great Southern Railway for the year ended June 30th, 1887, shows the following results:—

|                              | 1885-6  | 1886-7    |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1st class passengers carried | 459,404 | 619,132   |
| 2nd class passengers carried | 498,131 | 573,077   |
| Government troops, etc.      | 7,689   | 9,272     |
|                              | 965,224 | 1,202,481 |

The National Senate has passed a bill authorizing the erection in the Plaza de Mayo of a monument commemorative of the great revolution, the expenses being paid by a popular subscription.

If the subscriptions should be insufficient to cover the expenses the E. P. is authorized to make up the deficiency, provided it do not exceed \$300,000.

The Chamber sanctioned the bill for encouraging the exportation of live cattle and of preserved beef and mutton. \$550,000 a year for three years will be distributed in bounties, of which \$250,000 will be given for the exportation of cattle and beef, 150,000 mjn for mutton, 50,000 mjn for opening new markets for dried beef and 100,000 mjn for subsidies and prizes to the Rural Exhibitions. Exporters will be entitled to 20 mjn for every 1000 kilos of frozen or preserved mutton, but the quantities exported must not be less in three months than 5000 kilos of meat or 25 animals.

The Governor has vetoed the law passed by the Legislature authorizing the sale under the law of 26 December 1878 to Señor Paulino Amarante of 8000 hectares of land beyond the old frontier line. The Governor says there is no ground for such a concession, which is prejudicial to the public revenue and to good administration.

The E. P. has ordered a committee to be formed for establishing people's libraries in the province.

Passengers arrived per ss Holbein from Liverpool:—  
Mary Maguire, Mary Ann and Kate Hedwan, Patrick Cahill, Catharine Cahill, Wm Lowronson, Edward and Fred Roberts, James Laurie, John, Mary, Ellen Evans, Sarah and Edward Thomas, Robert Williams, Benj Harker J G Milne, Wm Moore, Wm Sutton, Donald McCrae, Capt Cullinan.

Mr John Malcolm has withdrawn from the Jockey Club and has also instituted proceedings against the Committee in consequence of his mare Orpha having been rejected as a competitor for the Grand National Prize.

The Provincial Legislature has sanctioned the creation of a new partido, to be called Coronel Dorrego. Its boundaries will be the Atlantic Ocean, the Arroyo of Quequen Salado and Indio Rico and the Sance Grande.

Mr Gifford Pallgrave, H.M. representative in Montevideo, has returned in the R.M.S. Trent.

The Asuncion papers report the singular case of a little child being frightfully bitten and worried there by a mad donkey.

A committee of the Argentine Geographical Institute waited upon the Minister of the Interior on Friday to ask for Government assistance in carrying out an important expedition to South Patagonia, the object of which is to cross to Chile by the pass discovered by Captain Del Castillo, by means of the lakes and the river Santa Cruz. The expedition will last 10 months and will winter in the Cordilleras in Latitude 51, for the purpose of making meteorological observations. The Institute will provide materials for constructing boats and houses for winter quarters. Captain Del Castillo will command the expedition, consisting of 11 persons, of whom only six will remain in the mountains; the others will conduct the horses to the Atlantic coast.

The bill authorizing the sale of the Central Northern Railway was approved. The minimum price for the line from Cordoba to Tucuman, with the branches from Salta to Recreo and Chumbicha, and all the stations, rolling stock, lands, buildings and appurtenances is fixed at \$15,000,000 gold, payable in monthly instalments of \$200,000 with interest at 5 o/o per annum from the day of delivery of the railway to the purchasers. The first instalment will be paid on signing the contract, and the second on the delivery of the line within 40 days afterwards.

The presidents and delegates of six out of the fourteen school councils met on Thursday evening to consider the important question of salaries, and it was resolved to propose that the following scale of monthly salaries should be adopted:—Sub-inspectors of districts \$200, superior preceptors 150 mjn, elementary preceptors 100 mjn, infant school teachers 90 mjn, sub-preceptors 60 mjn, assistants 35 mjn, porters 30 mjn.

Señor Carminati has, by the advice of his doctors, embarked for Italy.

The firm of MacKinlay and Latham of this city have gone into liquidation.

We recommend to the lovers of good tea the house of 'La Gran China,' belonging to Mr Scheiner in the Calle Piedad, which is always supplied with a fine stock of the fragrant beverage, besides an immense assortment of preserved meats and other good things.

Captain Manton has started a telephone company in Pergamino.

During the past year there have been 2600 deaths from contagious diseases in the city of Buenos Aires. The number for the previous year did not exceed 1400.

Dr Bustos has given judgment against the Provincial Bank in the suit for return of the commission of 300,000 mjn paid to Dr Ortiz for negotiating a financial transaction with the National Government. Of course the Bank will appeal.



# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

## FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamship  
TRENT

Captain A. G. Bell

2912 tons, 550 horse power

Will sail on

1st NOVEMBER

## LA PLATA

3025 tons. 600 horse-power

Captain Dily

To sail on

17th NOVEMBER

Touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia Maccio, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp

These steamers will load for any other continental port than Antwerp if sufficient inducement offers

The above steamers will carry 1st 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

## REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table wine is given to all classes

## RETURN TICKETS

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FAMILIES & COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor

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For further particulars apply to the Agent:

HENRY L. GREEN

228 Reconquista

Agents in Rosario:

Messrs Barnett & Co.

16pm

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

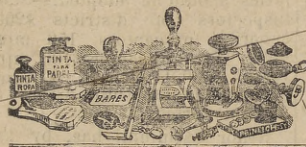
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Introducentes por mayor de todas clases de

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GRAN FABRICA DE

SELLOS DE GOMA Y METAL DE

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Se ha mudado de la calle Piedad a la calle PERU 45 y 47, frente a la Ciudad de Londres. Se hacen grabados de todas clases, Chapas para puertas, eliches y sellos con monogramas para marcar ropa y papel. Chapas caladas para marcar fardos, cajones, bolsas, etc. Tinta para sellos para marcar papel y ropa. Imprenta para hacer tarjetas al minuto, facturas y circulares. Precios modicos. 08tf

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Camps, House Property and Building Lots always for Sale

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(ALTOS)

Escritorio No. 15

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The following high-classed steamers will be dispatched:

S. S. RANMOOR

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FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT

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30th October

The steamers of this line are specially adapted for this trade, and offer every inducement for shippers. Being of the very highest class, insurance may be effected at lowest rates. For freight, passage, and other particulars apply to the agents

JOHNSTON & CO.

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MATEO BRUZO

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PARA

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El Vapor

NAPOLI

Salda de la Boca

18 de Noviembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

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En San Nicolas—194 Concordia

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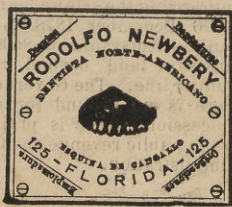
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Ireland produces the  
BEST IN THE WORLD

## "GUINNESS"

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Can be had at all Town and Camp Stores, in small cases of 42 half bottles, suitable for families

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BUENOS AIRES

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A good assortment of Groceries at

MODERATE PRICES

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m. legal oro sellado

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

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

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

CHARGED

Advances in Current

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

H. G. ANDERSON

Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

120pm

## Dr A. Greene

STUDY 266 PIEDAD

(Dr Lausen's House)

Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m.

010pm

## HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ORIENTAL

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

The charges will be strictly moderate.

He invites all to give him a trial.

06pm

# SHORT'S BAR

Most popular place in town

For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60

BOENOS AIRES

at 7pm

# WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS.

AND

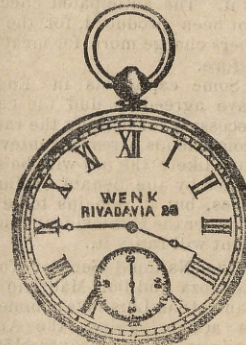
## SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES



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

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

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LAWYER

159 — ALSINA — 159

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m—pm

# EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

—O—

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

—O—

186 — SUIPACHA — 186

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

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224—CANGALLO—224

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN

SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to



## SELECTED POETRY

*The Little Grave on the Hill*

There's a spot on the hillside far  
away,  
When in summer the grass grows  
green,  
Where, beneath a rustling elm tree's  
shade,  
A moss-colored stone is seen.  
'Tis a quiet and unfrequented spot,  
A solitude loam and wild;  
Yet—somebody's hopes are buried  
there—  
'Tis the grave of a little child.

In the winter, alas! that mossy stone  
Is hid 'neath a shroud of snow;  
But around it, in springtime, fresh  
and sweet,  
The daisies and violets grow;  
And o'er it the summer breezes  
blow,  
With a fragrance soft and mild,  
And the autumn's dead leaves  
thickly strew  
That grave of a little child.

And every year there's a Redbreast  
comes,  
When the month of May is nigh,  
And builds her nest in this quiet  
spot,  
'Mid the elm tree's branches high;  
With her melody sweet, by the  
hour she trills,  
And if by the scene beguiled,  
Perhaps—who knows? 'tis an angel  
comes  
To the grave of that little child.

Yes, somebody's hopes lie buried  
there,  
Some mother is weeping in vain,  
For, though years may come and  
years may go,  
'Twill never come back again,  
Yet blessed are they who die in  
youth,  
The pure and the undefiled;  
Some road to Heaven, perchance,  
runs through  
That grave of a little child.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

## TO THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Mr O'Meara, C. E., £1 sterling.  | \$m/n   |
| Mrs. John Cormack, for her daughter.....   | 20 00   |
| Master Ronald Carr Drysdale, donation.....   | 300 00  |
| Oct. 16th.—  |         |
| Subscriptions for the Irish Orphanage collected by Miss Mary E. Corry, partido 25 de Mayo—   | \$m/n   |
| Mr Patrick Corry.....  | 5 00    |
| Miss Mary E. Corry.....  | 3 00    |
| Miss Catherine Meany.....  | 2 00    |
| Mr John Corry, Miss Catherine Corry, Miss Margaret Corry, Mr Patrick McNamara, Mr Daniel Fluky, Mr Patrick J. Corry jun, Mr Robert Murray, P. S., Mr. Anthony Cuida, Mr Thomas Duffy, Mr Manuel Benenvides, Mr William Reid—\$1 each.....  | 12 00   |
|  | \$22 00 |
| Partido Saladillo—   |         |
| Mr Patrick Gilligan.....   | 2 00    |
| Mrs Margaret R. de Garride, Mr Suberino Olivera, Mr M. Olivera, Mr Manuel Blaco, Mr Manuel Garride, Mr Peter Williams, Mr Patrick Russell, Mrs Teresa T. Campbell, Mr John Carmody, Mr John Calahau, Mr John McLoughlin, Mr Bernard Reardon, Miss Margaret Reardon, Miss Margaret Manny, Miss Ann Manny, Miss Lizzie Manny—\$1 each..... | 17 00   |
| Mr Eugenio Reirdan.....  | 00 50   |
|  | 19 50   |

## HOW CONCEIT IS SHOWN.

The 'Chicago Standard' says—  
Conceit is shown in many ways.  
'The sun rises in the East where  
I live,' says Boston. Hoosier  
responds—'But it don't stay there  
long; it goes out West right  
away.' There was a man (he is  
said to have lived in Chicago)  
who never pronounced his own  
name without respectfully taking  
off his hat. Old Dr. Caldwell, of  
the Louisville Medical College,  
while lecturing the students on  
the then new science of phrenology  
very gravely told them  
that there were in this country  
but three perfectly developed  
heads, these of Daniel Webster,  
John C. Calhoun, and the third  
modestly forbade him to mention.

## ANCIENT PERU.

From 'Atlantis,' by Ignatius  
Donnelly.

[CONTINUED.]

I have already shown, in the  
chapter upon the similarities be-  
tween the civilizations of the Old  
and New Worlds, some of the re-  
markable coincidences which ex-  
isted between the Peruvians and  
the ancient European races; I  
will again briefly refer to a few  
of them:

They worshipped the sun, moon,  
and planets. They believed in  
the immortality of the soul. They  
believed in the resurrection of the  
body, and accordingly embalmed  
their dead. The priest examined  
the entrails offered in sacrifice,  
and, like the Roman augurs, di-  
vined the future from their ap-  
pearance. They had an order of  
women vowed to celibacy—vestal  
virgins; and a violation of their  
vow was punished, in both con-  
tinents, by their being buried  
alive. They divided the year  
into twelve months. Their  
enumeration was by tens; the  
people were divided into decades  
and hundreds, like the Anglo-  
Saxons; and the whole nation  
into bodies of 500, 1000, and  
10,000, with a governor over  
each. They possessed castles;  
and the trade of the father de-  
scended to the son, as in India.  
They had bards and minstrels,  
who sang at the great festivals.  
Their weapons were the same as  
those of the Old World, and made  
after the same pattern. They  
drank toasts and invoked bless-  
ings. They built triumphal  
arches for their returning heroes,  
and strewed the road before them  
with leaves and flowers. They  
used sedan-chairs. They regarded  
agriculture as the principal in-  
terest of the nation, and held great  
agricultural fairs and festivals  
for the interchange of the pro-  
ductions of the farmers. The  
king opened the agricultural  
season by a great celebration,  
and, like the kings of Egypt, he  
put his hand to the plough,  
and ploughed the first furrow.  
They had an order of knight-  
hood, in which the candidate  
knelt before the king; his sandals  
were put on by a nobleman, very  
much as the spurs were buckled  
on the European knight; he was  
then allowed to use the girdle or  
sash around the loins, corre-  
sponding to the 'toga virilis' of  
the Romans; he was then  
crowned with flowers. Accord-  
ing to Fernandez, the candidates  
wore white shirts, like the  
knights of the Middle Ages, with  
a cross embroidered in front.  
There was a striking resemblance  
between the architecture of the  
Peruvians and that of some of  
the nations of the Old World. It  
is enough for me to quote Mr  
Ferguson's words that the coin-  
cidence between the buildings of  
the Incas and the Cyclopean  
remains attributed to the Pelas-  
gians in Italy and Greece, is the  
most remarkable in the history  
of architecture.

Even the mode of decorating  
their palaces and temples finds a  
parallel in the Old World. A  
recent writer says:

'We may end by observing what  
seems to have escaped Sr Lopez,  
that the interior of an Inca  
palace, with its walls covered  
with gold, as described by  
Spaniards, with its artificial  
golden flowers and golden beasts,  
must have been exactly like the  
interior of the house of Alcinous  
or Menelaus—

'The doors were framed of gold,  
Where underneath the brazen floor  
doth glass  
Silver plasters, which with grace  
uphold  
Lintel of silver framed; the ring was  
burnished gold,  
And dogs on each side of the door  
there stand,  
Silver and golden.'

I might pursue these parallels  
much farther; but it seems to me  
that these extraordinary coinci-  
dences must have arisen either  
from identity of origin or long-  
continued ancient intercourse.  
There can be little doubt that a  
fair-skinned, light-haired, beard-  
ed race, holding the religion  
which Plato says prevailed in  
Atlantis, carried an Atlantean

civilization at an early day up  
the valley of the Amazon to the  
heights of Bolivia and Peru, pre-  
cisely as a similar emigration of  
Aryans went westward to the  
shores of the Mediterranean and  
Caspian, and it is very likely that  
these diverse migrations habitu-  
ally spoke the same language.

Sr Vincete Lopez, a Spanish  
gentleman of Montevideo, pub-  
lished a work entitled 'Les Races  
Aryennes en Peru,' in which he  
attempts to prove that the great  
Quichua language, which the Incas  
imposed on their subjects over a  
vast extent of territory, and  
which is still a living tongue  
in Peru and Bolivia, is really, a  
branch of the great Aryan or  
Indo-European speech. I quote  
Andrew Lang's summary of the  
proofs on this point:

'Señor Lopez's view, that the  
Peruvians were Aryans who left  
the parent stock long before the  
Teutonic or Hellenic races entered  
Europe, is supported by argu-  
ments drawn from language,  
from the traces of institutions,  
from religious beliefs, from leg-  
endary records, and artistic  
remains. The evidence from  
language is treated scientifically,  
and not as a kind of ingenious  
guessing. Señor Lopez first  
combats the idea that the living  
dialect of Peru is barbarous and  
fluctuating. It is not one of the  
casual and shifting forms of  
speech produced by nomad races.  
To which of the stages of language  
does this belong—the agglutina-  
tive, in which one root is fastened  
on to another, and a word is  
formed in which the constitutive  
elements are obviously distinct,  
or the inflexional, where the aux-  
iliary roots get worn down and  
are only distinguishable by the  
philologists? As all known Aryan  
tongues are inflexional, Señor  
Lopez may appear to contradict  
himself when he says that  
Quichua is an agglutinative Aryan  
language. But he quotes Mr.  
Max Muller's opinion that there  
must have been a time when the  
germs of Aryan tongues had not  
yet reached the inflexional stage,  
and shows that while the form of  
Quichua is agglutinative, as in  
Turkish, the roots of words are  
Aryan. If this be so, Quichua  
may be a linguistic missing link.

The resemblance between the  
Quichua and Mandarin words for I  
or me—*mi*—will here be observed.  
Very recently Dr. Rudolf Falb  
has announced ('Neue Freie  
Presse,' of Vienna) that he has  
discovered that the relation of the  
Quichua and Aimara languages to  
the Aryan and Semitic tongues is  
very close; that, in fact, they  
'exhibit the most astounding  
affinities with the Semitic tongue,  
and particularly the Arabic, in  
which tongue Dr. Falb has been  
skilled from his boyhood. Follow-  
ing up the lines of this discovery,  
Dr. Falb has found (1) a con-  
necting link with the Aryan roots  
and (2) has ultimately arrived  
face to face with the surprising  
revelation that 'the Semitic roots  
are universally Aryan.' The com-  
mon stems of all the variants are  
found in their purest condition  
in Quichua and Aimara, from  
which fact Dr. Falb derives the  
conclusion that the high plains of  
Peru and Bolivia must be re-  
garded as the point of exit of the  
present human race.

[Since the above was written I  
have received a letter from Dr.  
Falb, dated Leipzig, April 5th,  
1881. Scholars will be glad to  
learn that Dr. Falb's great work  
on the relationship of the Aryan  
and Semitic languages to the  
Quichua and Aimara tongues will  
be published in a year or two;  
the manuscript contains over two  
thousand pages, and Dr. Falb has  
devoted to it ten years of study.  
A work from such a source, upon  
so curious and important a sub-  
ject, will be looked for with  
great interest.]

[CONCLUDED.]

GROWING RICE IN NORTH  
AMERICA

Before our late war rice culture  
was an important industry in  
several of the Southern States.  
Cheap slave labor enabled  
Southern planters to compete  
with the coolie labor of India,  
and the rice from this country, being  
of better quality than that

furnished elsewhere, had the  
monopoly of our own market, and  
was to some extent exported. It  
is one of the signs that labor has  
about got down to bed rock, that  
the rice growing industry in this  
country is picking up. Last year  
150,000,000 pounds were grown,  
and about 100,000,000 more were  
imported. This year our produc-  
tion is estimated at 175,000,000  
pounds, and perhaps more. Rice  
is being substituted for sugar on  
plantations in Louisiana, where  
the latter has been found unpro-  
fitable. It is also grown to some  
extent in Minnesota, though this  
is mainly wild rice, and the chief  
expense of the crop is in harvest-  
ing and cleaning it.

To grow rice under the best  
conditions, the land must be  
alternately flooded and drained.  
The crop requires promptitude in  
harvesting, and when fully ripe  
it soon shells and wastes. An  
average crop is 30 bushels of rice,  
besides some waste, broken rice  
and meal that is used for feeding  
stock. The wholesale price now  
is 4 1/2 to 5 cents per pound, and a  
bushel weighs about 28 pounds.  
In many retail groceries broken  
rice is mixed with the whole  
grain, and as this can be bought  
for 1 cent per pound, the mixed  
product can be sold low and yet  
realize a good profit. There are  
many risks in rice growing, and  
the price often fluctuates largely.  
In those countries where rice is  
a staple food, famines are more  
frequent than in those where  
dependence is had on a greater  
variety of grain. It is hardly  
probable that at present prices  
rice growing will prove profitable  
in the Northern States. If tried  
it should be either on some lakes  
or ponds on the borders of which  
rice formerly grew, or the upland  
rice should be sown, which may  
be cultivated and harvested the  
same as other grain.—American  
paper.

## 'TEMPERS.'

'Temper are a great trouble in  
this busy life. They can give so  
much mean and useless pain. The  
touchy temper, that flies off at a  
look, making its possessor look  
silly to every one else, and very  
uncomfortable to himself or  
herself—for even the gentler sex  
sometimes are 'touchy.' Then we  
sometimes run against an irri-  
table temper, rubbing the wrong  
way, when we think of nothing  
but good for its possessor. Now  
and then a violent temper, burst-  
ing its tethers, rushes over  
everything, only to find that it is  
'much ado about nothing'—a  
cyclone to sweep a doorstep. The  
sullen temper, like a snarling  
dog; the discontented temper,  
uncomfortable because it cannot  
find a reason for its discontent;  
the gloomy temper, hunting ever  
for the 'dark side'; the wilful  
temper, like an angry bull loose  
in the street—what an 'uncanny  
lot!' They paralyze our better  
ambitions, and take the heart of  
our prayers. They take all the  
glow and brightness off our  
duties, and make them hard and  
repulsive. The worst of it is, we  
are all so guilty, and forget it.  
All our tempers need to be  
humbled and washed in deep  
penitence, and held in steady  
discipline by a renewed and de-  
termined will.—'Our Work.'

## AGRICULTURAL.

Clover pasture increases the  
milk yield of cows and makes  
yellow butter.

No farmer need sit down and  
expect some one to furnish him  
with a ready-made system or plan  
of conducting his farm. He must  
make it himself, is the opinion of  
an acute agriculturist.

Remember that a cow will  
stand a great deal of suffering for  
want of water rather than make  
a long journey through the hot  
boiling sun to a pond or stream  
of water. See to it that your  
cows have easy access to water.

It pays to be clean in the  
stables as well as in the house.  
A good dose of carbolic acid in  
all stables, cowpens, and fowl-  
houses will be found very bene-

ficial. It is not expensive, and  
may be had at any drug store.—  
'Stockman and Farmer.'

The hens are the best means  
for hatching out chickens after  
all. The incubators are uncertain  
and expensive. Much experi-  
ence and unwearied attention are  
requisite to insure success with  
them. No inexperienced farmer  
should begin with incubators.

To give a horse medicine take  
a longnecked bottle, raise the  
horse's head, thrust the bottle  
into its mouth, and while the  
liquid is running into the throat  
rub the nose of the bottle vig-  
orously against the roof of the  
mouth, pretty well back. This  
done most horses will swallow  
nicely.—'Ex.'

To begin with good stock of  
any kind is to receive the benefit  
wrought out by the vast army of  
breeders who have gone before.  
Availing ourselves of the know-  
ledge contributed to the common  
stock by other workers, we may  
hope to be useful to ourselves  
and our friends, and to add some-  
thing to the general welfare of  
society.

A new and extraordinarily fine  
variety of asparagus has just been  
discovered on the steppes of  
Khal-Tekiz, recently annexed by  
Russia. Though growing per-  
fectly wild, it attains a size  
unknown in civilized countries.  
The stalks are said to be nearly  
as thick as a man's arm, and they  
grow to a height of five or six  
feet. This asparagus is tender  
and delicious in flavor. One  
stalk will supply ten Russian  
soldiers with all they can eat.—  
'Newark Merchant.'

An authority on the genus *Sus*  
declares that it is not the large  
hog that pays, but the one which  
will make the largest quantity of  
pork in the shortest time, and on  
the smallest amount of food. If  
a pig comes in during April he  
has nine months during which to  
grow by the end of the year. If  
he is well bred and from a good  
stock of hogs, he would easily be  
made to weigh 250 pounds during  
the nine months of his life. There  
is more profit in 'pig pork' than  
in old and elephantine animals.

Nature furnishes its succulent  
food for animals combined with  
seventy five per cent of water,  
which has a sedative and cooling  
effect upon the stomach and alim-  
entary canal. Heavy grain-  
feeding tends to produce un-  
natural heat and fever in the  
stomach, and, when given with  
dry fodder, this tendency is not  
sufficiently counteracted; but a  
grain ration, with scanty pasture,  
seems exactly to supply the de-  
ficiency and procure a healthy  
growth. It is, therefore, entirely  
safe to feed a small grain ration  
upon pasture, and when done  
judiciously and systematically, it  
will produce nearly twice the  
gain, in live weight, as the same  
amount fed in cold weather.

If you wish to have your young  
horses grow up hardy and able to  
endure severe tasks, don't raise  
them as you do hot-house plants.  
It is muscle and bone that are  
required to withstand hardships,  
and inactive colts never develop  
either like those which have the  
advantage of plenty of exercise  
every day. When too young to  
train, the best way to develop  
their muscles is to give them the  
freedom of a field large enough  
for them to find room for romps  
and play. The restless spirit of  
a growing colt is guarantee  
enough that the exercise will be  
taken if the opportunity is only  
afforded. The colt raised in the  
stall, or in too small a lot, is sure  
to be awkward and slothful, as  
well as soft and unfit to withstand  
hard usage.

## GOOD WORDS

Women who are in all things  
governed by their intellect are  
rather dreary creatures.

Listening to Evil.—Fear not to  
condemn that which you cannot  
approve. A willing listener is sa-  
guity as a bad principal.

There is no greater evidence of  
heroism than to see one smile  
while the heart is crushed with  
sadness. Where tears would be  
a relief, a smile is the refinement  
of agony.

The finer the nature the more  
flaws will show through the  
clearness of it. The best things  
are seldom seen in their best  
form. The wild grass grows well  
and strongly one year after  
another, but the wheat is, by  
reason of its greater nobleness,  
liable to a bitter blight.

Something intensely human  
and narrow, pierces to the seat  
of our sensibilities more readily  
than huge occurrences and cas-  
trophes. A nail will pick a  
lock that defies hatchet and  
hammer. 'The Royal George'  
went down with all her crew, and  
Cowper wrote an exquisitely  
simple poem about it; but the  
leaf which holds it is smooth,  
while that bearing the lines on  
his mother's portrait is blistered  
with tears.

It is not said that character  
will develop in all its fullness  
here. There was a time too short  
for an evolution so magnificent.  
In this world only the cornless  
ear is seen; sometimes only the  
small yet prophetic blade. The  
sneer at the godly man, for his  
imperfections, is ill-judged. A  
blade is a small thing. That  
great dead stone beside it is more  
imposing, only it will never be  
anything else than a stone. But  
this small blade—it does not yet  
appear what it shall be.

Engaging Manners.—There are  
a thousand pretty engaging little  
ways which every person may  
put on without running the risk  
of being deemed affected or  
foppish; the sweet smile; the quiet  
cordial bow; the earnest move-  
ment in addressing a friend, or  
more especially a stranger whom  
one may recommend to our good  
regards; the inquiring glance; the  
graceful attention which is so  
captivating when united with  
self-possession,—these will in-  
sure us the good regards of even  
a churl. Above all, there is a  
certain softness of manners which  
should be cultivated, and which,  
in either man or woman, adds to  
a charm that almost entirely  
compensates for lack of beauty.  
The voice can be modulated so to  
intimate that it will speak di-  
rectly to the heart, and from that  
elicit an answer; and politeness  
may be made essential to our  
nature. Neither is time thrown  
away in attending to such things,  
insignificant as they may seem to  
those who engage in weighty  
matters.

'Charlie, my dear, said a loving  
mother to her hopeful son, just  
budding into breeches, 'Charlie,  
my dear, come here and get some  
candy.' 'I guess I won't mind it  
now, mother,' replied Charles:  
'I've got in some tobacco.'

Mother Seigel's  
OPERATING PILLS  
For Constipation, Sluggish  
Liver, etc.,

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

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best fam-  
ily physic that has ever been discovered. They  
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances,  
and leave them in a healthy condition. The best  
remedy extant for the cause of our liver—Consti-  
pation and Sluggish Liver.

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

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

A coated tongue with a brackish taste is caused  
by a fault 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 disa-  
greeable effects will vanish, and good health will  
result.

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

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

For sale by all Chemists and  
Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, Limited

17 FARRINGTON ROAD

London, E. C.

Depositories in Buenos Aires—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138

" Murray y Seador, Recoleta 84

" Bozzy y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 52

" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 92

" M. M. Heredia y Cia., Piedad 1059

" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 264

Señor D. Eduardo Rieteme, Rivadavia 309

" F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714

" Y. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte

" Pedro Pesco, Boton del Franco, Flor

" José B. Paz, Calle Estados Unidos 465

" M. B. Varela, San Martin 68

Sucesores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 27

Señor D. Constantino Ferrás, Calle Belgrano 1246

" F. Amodeo, Calle 25 de Mayo 128

" P. Gallari, Olmuy y Cayo 1104

" J. A. Rosnani, Calle Libertad 362



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

October 27.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Gold .....                 | 142.80 |
| Provincial Cédulas—        |        |
| Series K .....             | 85.00  |
| Series J .....             | 87.00  |
| Series A .....             | 97.50  |
| National Cédulas—          |        |
| Series A .....             | 85.00  |
| Series B .....             | 78.50  |
| Series C .....             | 78.80  |
| National Bank Scrip .....  | 127.00 |
| National Bank Shares ..... | 224.50 |
| Banco Constructor .....    | 265.00 |

Mr Casey sends us the following account of the markets:—

Arrivals of wool very slow compared with last year, and prices not yet fixed. In fact, the lots sold up to the present have been purchased solely as samples to be sent to Europe. Lincoln wool sells from \$3.80 to 4.20 according to class, mestiza wools inferior from 2.70 to 3; middling from 3.10 to 3.50; good and superior from 3.60 to 4. Sheepskins no change whatever; prices are the same as last week; hides, mataderos firm, sold as high as 4.40; camp hides have fallen; superior 4 to 4.10, middling 3.80 to 3.90.

The following important sales of wool in the South market are reported:

Special lot 500 arr.  
Ranchos, Gibbing estancia 4.30.  
2000 arr., Curumalan 4.  
Fine lot, Cañuelas 4.  
Fine crop bred lot, Cañuelas 4.10.

Another good lot, Magdalena 3.90.

Splendid swell lot crop bred, Luro 4.50.  
300 kilos, Ferrari 4.10.

About 6000 arrobas in all sold on Monday morning.

The following further sales of wool are reported:—

3,000 ar., 'pasto fuerte,' Pringles 3.85 equal to 107 m/c.  
1500 ar., very fine, Ranchos 4.10, equal to 114 m/c.

15,000 ar. idem idem 4.20, equal to 117 m/c.

2,000 ar. Terrero's, 4 equal to 111 m/c.

500 ar. Sta. Catalina, Curumalan, estancia Cadmus 4.10 equal to 114.

1,000 ar. Barrancas, Reid's, reserved price.

1,000 ar. Angelitos, reserved price.

500 ar. Marcos Paz fine wool 3.60 equal to 100 m/c.

Two lots very good condition from Las Heras, and one lot from Oliviera at 3.65 per 10 kilos. Two lots Lincoln cross at 3.75, one lot from Bragado and the other from Mercedes, and a lot from Chacabuco, bad condition, 3 m/n offered and refused, sent to deposit. Several small lots from Magdalena, Chascomus, and Glew sold from 3.50 to 4.10.

400 arr., Ayacucho 4.00 m/n.

200 arr., Ayacucho, 3.50.

400 arr., Curumalan, 3.90.

500 arr., Marcos Paz, 3.90.

300 arr., Curumalan, 4.10.

1000 arr., Udaondo crop, 3.90.

500 arr., Bonorino, 3.90.

200 Ortiz crop, 3.80.

200 arr., Short, bad edtn 2.80.

2,000 arr., Various lots, San Vicente and Sauce Corto from 3.50 to 4.10.

Mr James Gahan of Mercedes sent a lot of fine Lincoln wool, and not receiving an adequate price, it was placed in deposit.

The auction on General Bosch's stud farm by Bullrich brought 38,819 m/n. Mr Marengo bought a colt for 3100 m/n, S. Carrera another for 3000 m/n, E. Saenz Valiente, a pure-bred mare, for 1200 m/n, C. Pelligrini, another, for 1600 m/n, J. Rivera, a Durham bull, for 1200 m/n. etc., etc.

Advices from Liverpool, under date 20th inst, report a stirring demand for River Plate maize at 4s 6d per 100 lbs.

Telegrams from London report a slight rise in Argentine Hard Dollar bonds and quote the 1884 loan at 93 1/4; hard dollars at 71 1/4.

The Deputies granted to Mr. J. H. Temperley a concession of 200 leagues of land in the Chubut territory at the rate of \$700 per league, provided the concessio-

naire build a mole, start one hundred families, and invest at least 250,000 nats in improving the land, building houses etc.

Liverpool.

Buenos Aires wools merinos and mestizos No 1 of 30 to 32 oyo yield are quoted at 6d per lb; merino camp sheepskins of 65 to 85 lbs per doz at 5 1/4 d do, matadero ds of 90 to 100 lb at 6d do.

Beef tallow, 24 to 25s per cwt; stock about 5000 pipes of beef and mutton.

Salted ox hides of 63 lbs at 5 1/4 d per lb, stock about 20,000 hides.

Salted horse hides of 30 lbs at 15s each; stock about 1500 hides.

Linseed at 39s to 40s per 416 lbs.

Maize at 4 1/4 s per 100 lbs.

Wheat at 6 1/4 s per 100 lbs.

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

Bone ash from the River Plate £4 8s to £4 10s per ton on shore.

Indian rice, Rangoon clean, regular to good in double bags at 8 1/4 s to 9s per 112 lbs.

Messrs Juan B Goñi and Emilio del Valle have purchased the Campana quinta in San Jose de Flores for the sum of \$400,000 m/n.

The auction of blood stock on Sunday, at the cabaña La Portaña, near Moreno, is important for those who may wish to know the prices going. The farm consisted of 1,350 hectares, a little over half a league, it sold for 411,150 m/n, being almost double the valuation:—

Durham cows from 30 to 51. Hereford cows al corte 19 to 30; criollas mares 5 m/n. 1 puro imported Hereford bull 550 m/n.

The total of the sale amounted to 18,940. The sheep and horses sold better than the cows.

A large number of people attended Messrs A Bullrich and Co's auction of fine live stock on General Bosch's Cabaña El Laura in Marcos Paz, 4 colts including, Tuyuti, Bacaray and Junar, sons of El Plata, realized close on \$10,000 m/n. The mare Aconcagua was sold to Sr Valiente for \$1200 m/n, and the Salala 1700 to Carlos Pellegrini; other mares, such as Fedora, Pandora, Minus, Petra and Pascuala were sold from \$300 to 600 m/n each; after this the racing horses and Durham and Hereford cattle were sold at very high prices. The total sales amounted to close on \$50,000 m/n.

Mr F F Carreras sold yesterday 1667 hectares of land in the 10th section of the province for the sum of \$6 10 m/n per hectarea to Julio Goyena.

The quinta of Don Manuel Quintana in Flores has been sold for 130,000 m/n.

Messrs Bollini sold on Sunday 8 squares of land between the Flores highroad and Floresta, in lots, at prices ranging from 1 1/4, to 6 m/n per square vara. The whole fetched 211,000 m/n, an average of 1 dollar and 20 cents per vara.

London.

Railway stock quotations:—

Argentine Great West Deb Stock, 95 1/4, 96. Buenos Aires Great Southern 5 per cent Deb Stk, acc 122. Buenos Aires and Pacific, 6 p c, Deb St 136 1/4. Do 7 oyo Prf Shares, 126. Do Mercedes Ext 100. Buenos Aires and Rosario Ord Stock 156 1/4, 1/4. 7. Central Argentine 169. Central Uguayay of Montevideo 12 1/4, 3-16 5-6. Argentine North Central Railway Ext. 5 p c Mt Bds, Sep all pd, 91 1/4. N Western of Uruguay 6 p c 1st Pref Stk, 65 1/4. Do, acc 9 1/4. Do, acc 65. Western of Buenos Aires, 6 p c Sterl Mt Deb 1902 113. Do 5 p c Mort Deb 100 1/4, 1/4, 100.

The Provincial Government has given permission to Messrs Ernesto U Martini and Co to construct a tramway line from Barracas to the city of La Plata and port. The studies of the line are to be presented within 3 months and the line to be commenced within 6 months of signing the contract and to be finished within two years.

Don Juan Clark has sold his Establishment in the Partido de Magdalena measuring 1,200 squares wired in, for the sum of \$197,000 m/n, including cattle etc. Buyer Julian Gomez.

The 'Tribuna Nacional' publishes the following commercial telegrams:—

New York.

An important rise in the price of wheat and maize has taken place; the price today for American red disposable is 84 1/4 cents per bushel. There is much animation in the market and prices are firm. White maize is quoted at 53 cents per bushel.

It is reported from Genova that Baring Brothers of London have entered into the society Navegacion Italiana 'La Veloce' and have purchased the following recently built steamers: Duchessa di Genova, Vittoria and Duca di Galliera, which will soon be put on the River Plate route.

About five hundred persons attended Messrs Bullrich and Co's mart on Wednesday to witness the sale of Mr. Kemmis's splendid colts and mares from the celebrated stud Las Rosas; the bidding was active and high prices were paid for some of the animals such as colt Magur for 12,700 m/n and the fine mare Mary Stuart for 10,200 m/n. The total sales amounting to 83,900 and the average was 3107 m/n. Colts Honey Comb and Bien Venue were not sold.

Capones are selling in San Nicolas and Ramallo at 2,90 to 3 each.

## 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 mils. |
| Desecho .....                |                | 240       |
| Cord rones, la docena .....  |                | 335       |
| Horsehair per 10 kilos ..... |                | 6.80      |
| Horse hides .....            |                | 2.20      |
| Cow hides .....              |                | 4.15      |
| Maize morocho with bag ..... |                | 2.30      |
| Maize, yellow .....          |                | 2.20      |
| Lamb skins .....             |                | 1.30      |

## ONCE.

| Wool.            | Per 10 kilos |
|------------------|--------------|
| Good .....       | 3.65         |
| Regular .....    | —            |
| Bellies .....    | —            |
| Borrega .....    | —            |
| Black Wool ..... | —            |

## Hides.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Cow hides camp ..... | 3.80 m/n |
| Horse hides .....    | 2.20     |
| Horse Hair .....     | 5.70     |
| Nonatos .....        | 2.00     |
| Calfskins .....      | 3.10     |

## Sheepskins.

|                        |                 |            |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Consumo .....          | per kilo .....  | 3.00 mils. |
| Pelados per kilo ..... |                 | 2.00 mils. |
| Corderones .....       |                 | 1.60       |
| Lambskins .....        |                 | 4.00 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 .....             | 4.70     |
| Rosario .....                    | 4.50     |
| Flour, coast, per 10 kilos ..... | 0.63     |
| Maize .....                      | —        |
| Morocho with bag .....           | 4.70     |
| White, shelled with bag .....    | —        |
| 100 kilos .....                  | 2.25     |
| Yellow, with bag .....           | 2.30     |

## PRICES OF GOLD

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Friday .....    | 142.80 |
| Saturday .....  | 142.60 |
| Monday .....    | 141.90 |
| Tuesday .....   | 142.20 |
| Wednesday ..... | 143.20 |

## CORRALES DEL SUR

## PRECIOS:

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Especiales 40 45 50           |  |
| Primer aparte 20 22 24 25     |  |
| Apartes generales 19 18 17 16 |  |
| Segundo aparte 15 14 13 12 10 |  |
| Terneros 4 5 6                |  |
| Capones 2 2.50 3              |  |
| Cueros de vaca 4 4.50 5       |  |
| Id de novillo 5.50 6 7        |  |
| Matanza de vacas 636          |  |
| Id de terneros 85             |  |

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## MARRIAGES

On Nov. 24, at the Merced Church, by the Rev. Father Rasore, Mr Thomas Mullaly of Monte to Miss Bridget Cowley of this city.

## DEATHS

On the 21st of October, at No. 58 Calle Cochabamba, of congestion of the heart, Charles Cully (or Kelly), native of Ware, Hertfordshire, England, aged 78 years.

On the 22nd of October, at his residence, Chilveoy, David Fluskey, aged years. The deceased was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for over 40 years a resident of Buenos Aires.—R.I.P.



## FUNERAL MASSES

On Monday, the 7th of November, at half-past ten o'clock, a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs Daniel O'Connell, in the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

## JOHN HAM,

Died 25th September, 1887.

## R.I.P.

A Requiem Mass will be celebrated on Friday, the 4th of November prox., at the Parish Church of Lujan, for the repose of the soul of the late John Ham. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

## 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 Thursday, Nov. 3. The family will assist at the 10 o'clock Mass. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. o19o30

## FOR SALE

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

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

## The London HOSIERY STORE



## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERCLOTHING

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

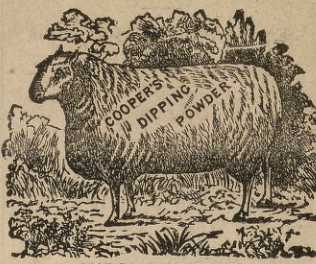
Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

## GATH &amp; CHAVES

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Between Florida &amp; San Martin



## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST, THE HANDIEST, AND THE BEST AS A CURE AND PREVENTIVE 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.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

30pm

## JOHN O'HALL &amp; CO., Tea Merchants

245-RECONQUISTA-245

## ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE

D. DIEGO ANDERSON

FABRICA DE ATAHEDES Y SERVICIO

FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES

141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143

Telefono Gower-Bell No. 1471

## FENCING

Important to Estancieros

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

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

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

## THOMAS LEE

118 CALLE BALCARCE 118

## Dr KEHOE

SURGEON

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

Resident Medical Officer of the British Hospital, Buenos Aires

369 — ALSINA — 369

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

Specialist in Surgery and Surgical Operations s28pm

*Familia que no consume*

*HESPERIDINA*

*debe consultar con aquella*

*que siempre tiene a mano*

*UNA BOTELLA*

*de este sano tónico-bic,*

*y se convencerá de que*

*ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA*

*25 años de éxito lo prueba.*

*M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.*

## NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

584-Calle Paraguay, Bs. Aires

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

## L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

## CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

## FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

## TEA! TEA! TEA!

## La Gran China

337 — PIEDAD — 339

THIS HOUSE, so celebrated for its splendid stock of Teas, Coffees, and general Grocery Goods has the honour to inform its customers and the public generally, that an immense assortment of Teas of this season has just been received, specially selected for the house, of which we recommend families to try the brand No. 105, in boxes of 3 kilos, and brand LRS, strong, aromatic, and of good flavour, whilst for use Nos. 402, 403, and 404 will be found excellent. We have also received a large assortment of Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Hams, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, etc.; Bordeaux Wines, Ports, Sherries, 'Favorito' brand, the only legitimate one, recommended for the sick; Cognac, Rum, Whiskey, Gin, and different brands of Beer. Fresh Butter every day.

## La Gran China

337 — PIEDAD — 339

(In front of San Miguel Church)

## LUIS R. SCHEINER

Telephone 474

o22pm