

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 43

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887

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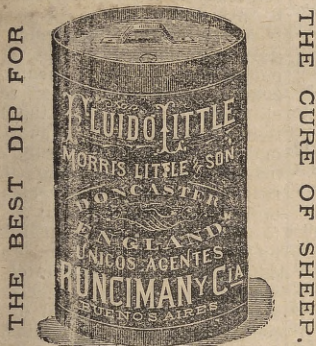
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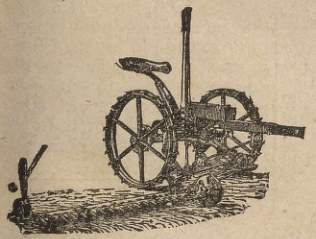
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## TELEGRAMS

London.

Lord Lytton has been named to succeed Lord Lyons as Ambassador in Paris, a post the latter has held since 1867, and he resigns on account of his health.

The seventh annual Conference of the Irish League of Great Britain was held at Cardiff on Saturday.

Mr O'Connor said that the League must take care that every Irishman entitled to a vote was placed on the Register.

Lord Lyons, late Ambassador in France, will be made an Earl.

The Grand Jury of Wolverhampton asked the Court to request the Committee of the public library to reject Andrew Carnegie's book entitled 'Democracy Triumphant,' which has been presented to the Library, because it was declared by the Jury to be a false, scandalous, calumnious and treasonable libel against the Queen.

Oldland, the leader of the unemployed workmen who made a demonstration recently has been indicted for inciting the people to commit disorders.

The Times correspondent in Paris says that M. Grevy is trying to produce a crisis in the Cabinet in order to stop the discussion of the Wilson affair and to make M. de Freycinet Prime Minister, but that this will only postpone the inquiry. It is believed that he will have to resign and election committees are being formed in anticipation of that event.

M. de Lesseps has announced at a meeting of the Academy of Science that the Parana Canal will be opened by the 3rd February 1890, and, even if not then completely finished, 20 ships will be able to pass through it daily.

Dublin.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment against the Irish M.P. O'Brien for urging the people to defend their homes.

Mr O'Brien made a bold and patriotic speech at a place where he eluded the vigilance of the police. He said: 'This will be my last day of my freedom for some time, and I am proud to be here amongst you. I laugh at Balfour's attempt to suppress our meetings by arresting Irish members of Parliament and tenants. These latter will have a decent house and a good dinner on Christmas day which is more than the landlords can say for themselves. Wherever the tenants adopt the Plan of Campaign, they may defy the landlord and strike terror into the heart of the tyrant. I hope you will all be present at my trial to-morrow. You will thereby be doing me a greater kindness from Balfour.'

Mr O'Brien is treated like the worst criminal in Cork gaol. O'Brien says he will not allow himself to be treated as a criminal and he will resist until death. The Governor of the prison has asked advice on the matter.

Early on Wednesday morning O'Brien and Mandeville were spirited away from Cork gaol, and carried by special train to Tullamore. The authorities took care to keep the removal of the prisoners a secret. The excitement of the people is most intense.

New York.

The Quarantine officer has consulted the Secretary of the Treasury about closing the port to ships from places where cholera prevails.

The following cablegram was sent to-day to the Treasurer of the Irish National League:—

'Your friends in America have only one opinion: Coercion must be fought to the last. \$10,000 lodged to-day in the Alliance Bank.'

The steamer Vernon has sunk during a violent gale. It is feared that all the crew of 24 men and the passengers have lost their lives.

A deputation from the Workmen's Peace Association has been presented to the President by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pennsylvania. There were also present Sir Lyon Playfair M.P., representing the English Members of Parliament and Mr. John Wilson representing the Congress of Manufacturers.

Mr. Cremer, Secretary of the Society, presented a Memorial to the President and delivered a speech. He said that the object in view was approved of by all social classes in Great Britain and that it was particularly desired that the United States would take the initiative.

An evening newspaper publishes the story that Jay Gould has felt for Europe because the Anarchists have threatened him with death on account of his refusal to use his influence in favour of the condemned anarchists.

Paris.

President Grevy sent for Messrs. Leroyet and Floquet, and told them that he had no objection that Wilson should be legally tried for what he had done, but he protested against the system of calumny employed against his son-in-law in the papers, in the Chambers, and amongst personal enemies. The Committee had arrogated to itself the powers of judge and jury, and, in view of the spirit in which the Committee had been formed, he would resign the Presidency. So long as he had thought that he possessed the confidence of the Chamber he would never have dreamt of taking such a step, but he would not remain in the Elysee with his family broken up, his dignity hurt, and his son-in-law arraigned before an illegal tribunal that had no power except to calumniate and persecute him. M. Floquet assured him that he had not lost the confidence of the Chamber, and finally M. Grevy resolved to wait and see what the House would do.

M. Grevy held a consultation with Premier Rouvier and Messrs. Leroyet and Floquet. It is said M. Clemenceau refuses to support anything whatever that may lead to President Grevy's retirement.

A violent hurricane, swept over England and the North of the Continent yesterday, causing severe damage. Several shipping disasters are reported in the Channel, and loss of life is apprehended.

M. Wilson, in view of the hostile attitude of the Press, has

thought well to leave his residence in the Champs d'Elysee, the official residence of the President of the Republic.

There was a majority of 143 against the Government in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion for interpellating General Ferron as to contracts for supplies for the army.

The Caffarel committee has reported unanimously that Mr Wilson's conduct in the matter must be investigated.

Sofia.

A Montenegrin arrested at Varna has confessed that the Slave Committee at Odessa promised him 5,000 Napoleons and a good Government post if he organised a plot to murder Prince Ferdinand and Stambouloff.

Berlin.

It is stated officially that the Emperor is suffering from lumbarago.

Santiago de Chile.

The Senate has approved unanimously of the Transandino Railway Convention.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

SANTA-FE

Lieutenant Gutierrez with a detachment of the 11th battalion, closely pursued the Indians who stole 180 horses at La Verde. The remainder of the battalion is distributed in small parties to scour the country to Republica, La Sarnosita and Monte Aguaro.

Lt. Colonel Kratzenstein has been ordered to send a sergeant and ten picked men well mounted to search for Petizo in all directions. Lt. Col. Gomensoro has been placed under the orders of Lt. Col. Kratzenstein, and if he should disobey the order he will be removed from his post. It was through his neglect that the Indians were able to attack La Verde. General Donovan has ordered him to give up the Indian prisoners and to return to La Verde and Lt. Col. Cepeda has been ordered to double back upon Nanducito.

All the South Chaco is occupied by small parties of the 8th and 9th battalions and of the 6th regiment of cavalry.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Oct. 30.

The Health Junta have resolved to stick to quarantine till some proof is forthcoming that the Argentine travelling doctors and the disinfection system are of some use.

The strike of peons at the Cerro saladeros continues.

A Deputy is preparing a Bill to naturalize foreigners.

The Health Board have discovered and gravely announced, that the sanitary regulations of their Argentine colleagues, are so deficient that there is no possibility of coming to any agreement for common action.

Mdme. Laurentina Guerra de Casavia committed suicide in Florida by drowning herself in a lake. Motive unknown.

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.

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[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 31, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Shearing has commenced at most of the estancias in and about this department, and if there be no further violent changes in the temperature, such as there have been of late greatly to the trial of our physques, we may expect it soon to be over for the year. I regret to say that owing to the terrible mortality among the sheep, there will be a far smaller crop of wool forthcoming from this Province than there has been for many years past. Some Irish 'estancieros' here have lost thousands of sheep through the severe cold that has broken in upon us several times recently, in the midst of oppressively hot weather.

The late rain which has fallen rather plentifully here has had different effects upon the wheat crops in different parts of the country, proving the old saying that what is one man's meat, may be another man's poison. Thus in some places the planters who were actually praying for rain, have been raised from the very verge of despair to the highest pitch of exultation; whilst others who were already calculating how they were going to lay out there extraordinary gains, and sending orders for goods to town on the strength of their anticipations, have seen their expectations taken away in a night, and had to recal orders even for the most necessary articles.

The West-Santa-Fecino Railway is destined to be one of the most important lines in this country. It is continually pushing further and further out, and it works with so well grounded a knowledge of the necessities and possibilities of the places through which it extends its lines that there is no labour lost upon any of them. Its next departure will be to a place called 'La Esquina,' and I am safe in saying that the 'esquina' was never resorted to, to better purpose. The inauguration of this extension has been fixed to take place on the 7th of November, and it will be duly celebrated by the enthused settlers there who see in it the means of adding greatly to their possessions and of increasing the value of their property.

You have of course heard, ere this, of the collision that occurred at 2 A. M. on the 26th near the Espartillar station of the Central Argentine Railway between Cordoba and this city. Very few particulars have been made known concerning the affair up to the present, but from all that I can gather it seems the most infamous case of carelessness that has come under my notice for some time. The night was pitch dark, and supposing the line to be perfectly clear, as it ought to have been, no special precautions were taken by the driver of the passenger train from Cordoba who

proceeded at the usual speed till he found himself right upon the locomotive that had been left with neither lights nor fires, right in the middle of the line. Of course the smash that followed was inevitable, and it is the greatest mercy that the numerous passengers in the train were not all killed on the spot. As it was, both the locomotives were converted by an expeditions process, into old iron, and several cars were wrecked, a large number of the passengers being more or less severely injured.

It is stated, by way of all explanation, that the offending engine had been despatched several hours previously for another station on the line, and the reason of its being abandoned in the dangerous way that it was yet to be explained. I cannot see that the Company can gain anything by keeping the particulars of such cases from the knowledge of the public, and I am rather of the opinion that an account and explanation should be insisted upon by the authorities. Taking the best view of the affair that we may, it does not speak well for the management of this line when the lives of 150 passengers may, at any moment be thus endangered or sacrificed without their friends even having the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how it all occurred. The question of the late robberies on this line has not been fully disposed of yet though in this I am aware that the greatest possible zeal and activity are being displayed on the part of all concerned. Some \$5,000 worth of goods has been found in the possession of an Italian dealer in maize and charcoal, at Cordoba, and several fresh arrests have been made in consequence. The wretched man Burns, who at first volunteered his services as informer upon his dupes and companions in crime, made a during attempt to escape the other day, as he was being brought back by train from Cordoba. Taking advantage of the carelessness of his custodian, he jumped from the train as it was going at full speed, and was not missed for several hours afterwards. He was found on the next day lying in the ditch alongside of the line, with his leg dislocated, and I am told he received a 'descomunial paliza' when taken back to prison.

Not wishing, doubtless, to be outdone by the Italians who have opened their splendid new Bank in calle Puerto, the principal Spanish residents have resolved to establish a similar institution of their own. With this end in view they have held several meetings and even gone so far as to elect a provisional Committee, and to draw up a code of statutes. The President of the provisional Committee is Sr. D. Miguel del Cerro, a very superior man in every way, and all his colleagues in office are gentlemen whose names command confidence in all circles, and speak well for the success of the undertaking.

The frequency of Governor Galvez's visits to your city may be explained, or at all events have some light thrown upon them by the announcement that his excellency, who has worn widower's weeds for the last year is contemplating an early marriage with Miss Lynch, the charming niece of Sr. Cambaceres of your city.

Mr Cassels, from Buenos Aires is here endeavouring to prevail upon the Municipality to discard gas altogether and to have the city lighted by his system of electric light which he proposes to provide for some 10 o/o less than is at present paid for gas. I am not aware how his offer will be received by the Municipality that seem to ignore their obligations towards the present gas company altogether. It is quite probable, however, that Mr Cassels may obtain the privilege to light one or more of the Plazas by his favourite system.

Simultaneously with this, there has been started a Company, that I suppose is intended to be a species of Co-operative Gas Company, under the name of 'Compania Consumidores de Gas,' so we ought soon to have light enough in Rosario if we have

nothing else. There can be no objection to this so long as the Legislature and the Municipality keep their necks out of the concession noose. The present Gas Company has already enjoyed a monopoly for 20 years, and through the bungling of the Municipality it is safe to continue the same for 17 years longer, or to recover substantially for the breaking of its contract; Mr Cassels wants a similar thing for five years, and it is to be presumed that every new comer will endeavour to insure against law by some similar provision.

The good ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia are meeting with great encouragement in the matter of building their proposed poor house and asylum for the insane.

One gentleman has already given them a suitable piece of ground for the purpose, and the Municipality has followed up with a donation of \$10,000 m/n. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this new and most necessary institution will soon be built and in working order.

The Venerable Mgr Gelabert Bishop of Parana and of this diocese has again asked for permission to retire from active life in view of his age and many infirmities that prevent him from attending as he would desire and as he has always been used to do, to his high duties. It is hoped that this very reasonable request will be granted and people are already speculating as to who will be his successor. Among those mentioned in this connection are Dr Alvarez, the Dean; and the Rev Father Cordoba, of this city. As I have heretofore had occasion to say of the See of Cordoba, a Bishopric in these Provinces, though doubtless 'a good thing,' is no bed of roses. It involves constant hard labour, and continual travelling, and it is sufficient to wear out the strongest constitution in a very few years.

The Water Works have been finished for the last fortnight and still they have not been inaugurated owing to the unaccountable delay of the Municipality in appointing a day for their inauguration. I suppose, however, that they will be inaugurated sometime between now and Christmas and I will be glad to let you know when the great event takes place.

The two men John McDonald and James Hunter who were prevailed upon to enlist whilst undergoing a short imprisonment the other day for some misdemeanor have been set at liberty again by the Gefé Politico Sr. Maciel, at the request of Mr Vice-Consul Mallet. The men had actually signed a paper consenting to serve as soldiers for two years, without knowing what they were doing. As soon as Mr Mallet heard of it he saw them and then used his influence with the authorities to obtain their discharge, which, thanks to the obliging courtesy of Sr Maciel was readily granted.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,  
PACIFICUS.LETTER  
FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

(To the 'Irish World.')

Land League Office,  
Ballybrack, Co., Dublin.

Dear Sir,—An enemy is never thoroughly licked until he confesses he is beaten. The Irish landlords took the Irish people into their confidence yesterday, and by resolution and speech informed us that despite the robust villainy which still enables them to perpetrate evictions, they are driven to the wall and compelled to combine for protection and to cry out for help. The hearts of 'Irish World' readers will doubtless be wrung with sympathy for the misfortunes of the unhappy rack-renters. They are quite candid in their admissions of distress. None of that false pride which hides from the scoffing world the details of

adversity was allowed to influence the talk of the vast number of landlords which assembled in Dublin yesterday. They gathered 'in their thousands,' to form an association! It was quite characteristic of them that they had not the honesty to credit their tenant-victims with having taught them organization. It was a mere coincidence, of course, that such an organization of landlords should be formed on the very day when Parliament confirmed, by a majority of 78 votes, the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation of the National League. But the ducal Chairman was careful to inform the public that 'the objects of the meeting were in no sense political. It was not a meeting of landlords as opposed to tenants!' Of course not. They would be incapable of harbouring a though inimical to the interests of their tenantry. But Duke Abercorn deemed it necessary to remind his brethren in distress of a wholesome doctrine—a doctrine, however, which he did not intend should apply to any other class. 'It remains to us,' said the Chairman, 'under our present trying circumstances to exert ourselves to the utmost of our ability to protect our own interests. (Hear, hear.) Because it was quite evident that if any body of men did not fight for themselves—(hear, hear)—and try to protect the interests and rights which were allotted to them. Therefore their association had been started to put the position of the landlords as favorably as possible before the public.'

This valor-inspiring address evoked a kindred response in the breast of an equally resolute, if over-candid, disciple of the Duke. Mr. Richards said that 'what the landlords of Ireland wanted was instant action. (Applause.) He had a great deal of experience in England both before and after the general election, and he knew that there were plenty of good Unionists but there were very few friends of the Irish landlords. They had allowed judgment to go against them by default. If they did not act now they were lost!' Another rack-renting orator followed and told a similar story of all but hopeless defeat. His speech deserves to be recorded in the columns of a paper which has a big 'sin upon its soul' for all this 'cruel misfortune by which a once great class is now afflicted:—I propose that every county in Ireland shall send forward two delegates' spoke one Captain Crosby, 'and that the provisional committee shall then summon these delegates, who shall choose their executive committee. We shall then have a committee representing all parts of Ireland. Everything that we own in Ireland is dependent upon what we do. We are in a frail bark and wish a good crew in order to steer our vessel on to the softest spot where we can be wrecked—for wrecked the vessel will be—so as to save as much as possible.'

If you do not start a fund immediately after reading this speech to equip an 'Irish World' life-boat to save the crew of that vessel from rushing upon the Land League rocks, you are manifestly not in sympathy with persecuted people who make this pathetic appeal to a flinty-hearted community on this side of the Atlantic. All subscription received for such a fund can be transmitted through me. Don't all subscribe at once.

Evictions, emigration, and Coercion may try our souls over here almost beyond the power of endurance, while many of the best friends of our movement on your side are to be pardoned if, in madness at such wholesale crimes, they are tempted to ask 'when are these hellish outrages to be stopped—are these the only fruits of constitutional agitation?' But there is—at least to me—both compensation and hope in the suffering which the authors of those crimes are also compelled to endure. Our losses have been great, I admit. We have suffered—or rather we will be made, if people to suffer—indignities and wrongs which a more resolute policy might have averted. But it is neither true nor just to say that we have gained nothing but evictions, coercion, and emigra-

tion because our movement has not yet shown corresponding gains for the country. We are yet in the thick of the fight. It is too soon to count our reverses. It would not be just to the general commanding an army, or fair to the men under his command, to declare the battle lost by counting the wounded on one side without reckoning also the fallen and the disasters upon the other. An enormous number of our people have, it is true, been driven from the shelter of their homes since the Land League movement began. But has the land from which they were expelled profited the evictor? Not one cent. It has not passed into the possession of an enemy to the National cause. Thousands of acres of such land lie as a burden upon landlords' hands to-day in punishment of the crime of eviction. Such land has ceased to grow rent, while it produces instead the obligations of rates and taxes to the exterminator. Eviction has proved to be a costly—a ruinous—luxury to the landlord. Not a penny of money can they borrow now from English banks upon the security of their 'property' in Ireland. Eviction removes all the value from the land. When the Crowbar Brigade has done its devilish work it has destroyed more than the tenant's lowly cabin, and the fate of the workhouse or that of the emigrant ship is less hard to those who have been nurtured in poverty and persecution than the penalty of bankruptcy and ultimate penilessness which awaits the evicting scoundrel who has literally killed the goose with the golden eggs. Yesterday's meeting of landlords counts the killed and wounded on the other side. Not a single one of the once all-powerful horde of rent-stealing brigands dared whisper the hope of ever seeing landlordism recover its former strength. Their speeches were the funeral orations of their doomed system. 'We are menaced with ruin in Ireland—we have no longer any friends in England; we are certain to be shipwrecked. Let us try and save as much as we possibly can from disaster!' And this is what England's landlord garrison in Ireland openly confesses to the world it has come to!

The remainder of the struggle between us and the garrison is a fight for the terms of surrender. Their only hope is in a purchase bill. Their humiliation and punishment will be complete only when the fortunes of political warfare compel them to look for this, not from an English, but from an Irish Parliament. Mr. Parnell assured me last evening that it would be impossible for even the present Tory Government to obtain any Imperial credit from Parliament with which to buy out the Irish landlords. He considers that Nature is about to settle the price of the landlords' interest in Irish soil. They laughed the Irish leader to scorn in 1879 when he—too generously—offered them a settlement at 20 years' purchase of 'Griffith's valuation'. In 1888 that interest will have fallen to 'prairie value.' By that time many of them will be made to see that an Irish Parliament will be 'the softest spot for the landlord bark to be wrecked upon.'

Meanwhile they intend to try their hand once more at Coercion. They have not lost all hope in the old methods of imprisoning leaders and evicting people. They hope by these congenial means to create a state of demoralization in the country by next year which will powerfully appeal to the British people in favor of a purchase scheme by which the agrarian war can be ended, and without the application of which scheme no peace can be restored to Ireland. It remains to be seen how far their monstrous policy will succeed. They have begun badly in prosecuting William O'Brien. They could not have well made a bigger blunder. Immensely popular and powerful as the editor of 'United Ireland' is already he will be made, if possible, fifty times more so by being singled out as the first victim to Coercion. In striking at the League in the manner of the recent proclamation the landlord Government has re-

gistered another act of political imbecility. Persecution—it is to be hoped—will strengthen the back of the Executive of the League, as it generally does that of a prosecuted Nationalist. It has certainly not sinned in a policy of aggression against landlordism. It is as guiltless of encouraging boycotting by the branches as Mr. Balfour. It has lectured the country—fortunately without any effect—against anything but 'passive' resistance to eviction, and yet the organizing committee was credited in the House of Commons last night by Government supporters with being the directing genius of disturbance and disorder from Antrim to Cape Clear! From having become a 'registration League', without saving itself from the danger of suppression, it is to be hoped it will now become a resolute resisting League to exterminators and earn the honor of suppression by a policy of rational combat which will tumble into the same ditch the power which will proclaim it as the Land League 'took a fall' out of old Buckshot Forster in 1882. To menace the League with suppression is to call to its support every element of Nationalist succor in the country, and in this sense the Tory Coercionists are rendering an enormous service to the organization.

The feeling among the Liberals of Great Britain has grown much stronger in favor of the Home-Rule Cause since the policy of Coercion has been openly resorted to by the Tories. Many leading Radicals are promising to come over and take their chances of plank-beds in helping the Irish people to resist the tyranny of the Government. A great deal of this feeling is honest, but there is an ugly suspicion about some of it which makes one prefer a distant rather than a too close alliance with English Liberalism—until after Home-Rule. The 'Pall Mall Gazette' in its issue of yesterday is a little too candid. It says:—'Our policy is to use Irishmen in order to develop the governing element in the Irish people as the best means of counteracting the mere rebel element which has had the field to itself so long, and, in short, to make hostages of Mr. Parnell and his friends by holding them responsible for the government of Ireland.' However, it is due to the editor to say that Ireland has had no better or braver defender on the other side of the water; and that Mr. Stead has always advocated federal or imperial Home Rule as against its Irish National form of legislative independence.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS OF  
THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the Chief of Bureau of statistics for the month ending July 31st presents some interesting figures on immigration. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States in July was 39,080 of whom 29,657 landed at New York. The number for the same month last year was 31,348, a difference of nearly 8,000. The immigration for the seven months ending on the 31st of July, of this year was 325,531. The immigration for the seven months ending the 31st of July, 1886, was 221,313. Thus our increase in population from immigration in favor of the seven months of this year was 104,218, enough people to make a city somewhat greater in size than Columbus, Ohio, or Indianapolis, Ind.

Among the advertisements in a German paper there lately appeared the following: 'The gentleman who found a purse of money in the Blumenstrasse requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he was recognised.' A few days afterwards the reply was inserted: 'The recognised gentleman who picked up a purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his house.'

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A creditable affair—The dinner that isn't paid for.

What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? One is a sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

'I'm going to take the neck strain,' (next train) said the criminal as he stood on the gallows waiting to be hung.

Doesn't it seem a little strange that whenever a yacht's on a cruise the crew's on the yacht?

Sam Jones told the Baltimore people that they were a 'silly crowd,' and they paid him \$150 a night and proved the statement true.

The subject of christening ships with bottles of wine is about to be taken up by the temperance people, who assert that the rolling of vessels at sea is mainly caused thereby.

Teacher—'Now we had the Stone Age, the Brown Age, and so on. Who can tell me what the present age is? Johnny Harris, you can tell me.' Johnny (who reads the papers) The age of steal, ma'am.

A Frenchman has made a slight improvement in the telephone. Whatever is spoken in French into the receiver at Marseilles comes out in Spanish at Madrid. It is not only a transmitter, but also a translator.

Sir Henry Hawkins is getting a reputation as a witty judge. Recently a prisoner pleaded guilty of larceny, and then withdrew the plea and declared himself to be innocent. He was tried, and the jury acquitted him. Then said Sir Henry Hawkins, 'Prisoner, a few minutes ago you said you were a thief. Now the jury say you are a liar. Consequently you are discharged.'

Intending Emigrant—'Did you ever see a cyclone?' Man from Dakota—'Only one, but it was a regular old timer with all modern improvements.' Did it strike your house? 'I should say it did!' 'Ruined you, of course; swept everything away?' 'No, sir; didn't take a thing. The Sheriff had been there that very morning, and he did the sweeping. You never saw a cyclone so disappointed in your life.'

An old lady told her physician that she thought Bath would do her good. 'The very thing I was going to recommend to you,' said the physician. 'I will write the particulars of your case to a very clever man there, in whose hands you will be well taken care of.' But on the way the lady was curious to see what her London medical attendant had said about her. She opened the letter, and there found: 'Dear Davis—Keep the old lady three weeks, and then send her back again.'

Apologies of the visit of Mexican Joe to the Liverpool Exhibition the following will be read with interest:—About two weeks ago a Wigan farmer was approached by a stranger, who said: 'What will you take for that little short horned yearling out there in the yard?' '£4.' 'Is he gentle?' 'Yes.' 'Never kicks?' 'No.' 'No danger of butting a fellow over with his head?' 'Not a bit; my children play with him whenever they take a notion.' 'Well, I'll take him. I'm agent for Hollerwell and Showpoot's Anti-European Circus and we need another buffalo for our 'Wild West' department. By the time we put a hump on his shoulders and paint his horns black you wouldn't know your calf. I hope he'll stay gentle, though; the last one we had hooked three of our cowboys off their horses, disabled two Buffalo Bills and drove Texas Jack, the Western terror, up the centre pole. He acted so we had to tie him up with the elephants, give him a coat of red paint, and call him the terrible man-eating juggle wock, captured in Central Africa at great expense and loss of life.'

'Have you 'Hours of Idleness' here?' the maiden asked, as she sauntered into the secondhand book shop. 'No, we haven't, Miss,' said the youth behind the counter. 'The boss is an old skintint and when we ain't doing any business he keeps us dusting the books.'

## BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Scrap Books, Papeteries, Blotters, Writing Desks, Paper Knives, Purses, Pocket Books, Gold Pencil Cases, Cigar Cases, Walking sticks, Rackets, Ink stands, Paint Boxes, Compasses, Views, Perfumery, Soaps, Work Baskets, Cash Boxes, Songs, Books, Card Cases, Birthday Cards.

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o24n24

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## Christmas Cards

Positively the finest collection ever seen in this city, at prices to suit all pockets.

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## 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 on the slot hole on the top.

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

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

**THOMAS LEE**  
118 CALLE BALCARCE 118

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369 - ALSINA - 369  
HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

**JOHN O'HALL & CO.,**  
Tea Merchants

245-RECONQUISTA-245

**Mrs Ward**

ENGLISH DRESSMAKER

Latest Paris Fashions

604 - CALLE ARTES - 604  
o1gpm

*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**

*21 años de éxito lo prueba.*

**M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.**



## LAIDLAW'S TOBACCO POWDER

CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB

No fear of sheep dying under the treatment as has been known with other preparations.

Mr MURRAY, sole representative in this country for the manufacturers, will if so desired, personally superintend dipping, and

GUARANTEE CURE

Read the following Copy of Certificate No. 980:—

Partida de Pila, September 25th, 1887.

Mr Thomas Murray.

Dear Sir,—

In reply to your inquiry as to the result of your dip, I beg to inform you that it has given entire satisfaction. I have used several other dips but find yours to be the best and cheapest and therefore can recommend it with confidence.

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES GARDINER.

For all information apply to the sole Agents—

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

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**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 daily use Nos. 102, 103, and 104 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**

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(In front of San Miguel Church)

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Telephone 474

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**HAYWARD'S POWDER DIP**

From ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq., Nocton, Lincoln—

Your Dip is all you maintain for it—cheap, economical and very handy for large Flockowners. It is specially useful for fly, and, as it gives the wool such a nice appearance without injury, should take the leading place amongst Sheep Dips.

Messrs J. R. and R. R. KIRKHAM, Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire—

We consider your Powder Dip a splendid one for large sheepowners. We have used it on our pure bred Lincoln Long-wools, and it gives the wool a nice appearance without injuring the same. It is undoubtedly the best all round general purpose dip.

H. DUDING, Esq., Riby, Lincolnshire.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your Celebrated Sheep Dip, and for keeping the sheep clean and nourishing the wool I don't desire anything better.

Used upon millions of sheep annually. Sold in cases, in small, medium and large packets. Each case makes 1600 English Galones liquid or 1913 Galones Argentinos.

Apply C. P. HAYWARD

**MOORE & TUDOR**

93 CALLE MAIPU 93, BUENOS AIRES.

Manufacturers: TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Lincoln, England.

Established upwards of 45 years.

The feeding of Infants and Invalids made easy

## PEPTONISED MILK

PEPTONISED MILK, is without exception, the only preparation fit for feeding young infants artificially, and children seem to thrive on it as readily as on Mother's Milk. In all diseases where milk and skim milk are prescribed, it has been found to possess superior advantages. It presents all the nutritive ingredients—oil globules, sugar of milk, and casein, ready for immediate absorption. It approximates Mother's Milk more closely than anything hitherto discovered, and is equally palatable.

When Peptonised Milk was introduced, it became quite clear why Cow's Milk so often created distress in many invalids. It is an indisputable fact that Peptonised Milk agrees perfectly with infants, those troubled with the vomitings of pregnancy, those subject to Bright's disease, and Cancer in the Stomach, when everything else has disagreed. All this is simply because the great burthen of digesting a heavy curd is taken off the stomach. A little acid added to cow's milk suggests what harm the tough, hard curd may do. In Peptonised cow's milk the casein is made soluble, and can no longer do mischief. It flakes on adding acid like Mother's milk.

The value of Peptonised Milk has been proved in cases of gastro-intestinal catarrh, rickets, exhaustion, emaciation, cholera infantum, infantile diarrhoea, and in all cases of enfeebled digestive powers, due to chronic or acute causes.

Milk is often the sole food relied on in acute diseases, and many cases of a most obstinate and intractable nature yield to the curative effects of milk, but only in cases where the digestive powers are equal to the task of digesting pure cow's milk. Peptonised cow's milk, however, according to the degree of preparation, diminishes or entirely removes the difficulties of digestion, and is therefore, suitable for the weakest stomachs.

Peptonised Foods can be supplied in other forms, such as Peptonised Beef Tea, Chicken Broth, Soups of Arrowroot, Oatmeal, Semola, etc., Jellies, Custards, and as a digestive and stimulating food, in the form of Peptonised Rum Punch.

Prepared fresh daily, exclusively by

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TWO MAGNIFICENT PROPERTIES

belonging to the testamentaria of the late Mrs Murray.

1st. The house at the corner of Calles Buen Orden and Alsina, 20 varas frontage on the east, Nos 107 and 107A, of the former street, and 20 varas frontage on the south, Nos 419 and 421 of the latter street.

2nd. The beautiful and spacious dwelling-house, Calle Cangallo No. 1133, situated between Ombu and Azucenaga, 9 varas frontage by 69 deep.

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.

At 3 p.m.—The beautiful corner house in Alsina and Buen Orden, in which three different classes of business are carried on at present without any contract, a hair dresser's shop, a jeweller's shop and a drug store, with the corresponding apartments. Upset price \$50,000 m/n, ad-corpus.

At 4.30 p.m.—The excellent house, calle Cangallo 1133, with 8 splendid rooms, of plaster ceilings and boarded floors, kitchen, 2 latrines, aljibe, well, gas, water pipes (agua corriente) two spacious patios the first of black and white marble floor, the second of baldosa; a beautiful garden in the rear; in one word, a house of the first order, such as few houses in Buenos Aires can afford similar advantages. It is built of the very best materials, in modern shape, and fit to be occupied at any moment. Upset price \$18,000. The title-deeds of both properties are without a flaw or defect of any sort.

For further particulars, apply before the auction at our house calle Peru 80.

o26n45

## EDUARDO ZORILLA Y CIA

Notable remate de potrillos y potranas de trote, de la raza 'Morgan', hijos del gran trotador 'Black Warrior' (Guerrero Negro) introducido al pais por el Sr Don Apolinario Gayoso, ganador del primer premio del County Fair de 1881 y de madre pura 'Morgan'. De 20 a 24 meses de edad. Al mejor postor. En nuestra caballeriza, libicu num 227.

Dos caballos oscuros y un colorado, llamados los primeros 'Congo' y 'Cuervo', y el segundo 'El Niño', esplendidos trotadores, sanos y mansos, traídos por el mismo Sr Gayoso.

EN MONTEVIDEO

El VIERNES, 11 de Noviembre

A las tres en punto de la tarde

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

NOTA.—Oportunamente el detalle de las potranas y potrillos. o1n11

EDUARDO ZORILLA Y CIA.

Remate del gran trotador de la raza 'Morgan', introducida al pais por el Sr Don Apolinario Gayoso, llamado 'Black Warrior' (Guerrero Negro) 151 manos de altura, gran fuerza y resistencia, gano el 1er premio en el County Fair de 1881. Troto dos vueltas en un curso de 26 cuerdas en 2 minutos 51 segundos, prendido a un wsgon de 4 ruedas, troto despues tirando igual, tren y la misma distancia en 2.48, y en una areña en 2.45, sin haber sido variado—costo \$1700 oro sellado—al mejor postor—En nuestras caballerizas, libicu num. 257.

EN MONTEVIDEO

El LUNES, 14 de Noviembre

A las 3 en punto de la tarde.

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

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

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197—DEFENSA—137 o1n11

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Skins of every description finely prepared.

Quillango, fox, guanaco, swan, tiger, ostrich, wild cat, vicuña, alpaca and chinchilla. o19n19

**FOR SALE**

A flock of sheep in very good condition, mestiza fino, about 2000 (two thousand free from scab, with 30 very good rams, within a league from Mr Morgan's Estancia.

Apply to Don Nicolas Mendez, Giles, or to the owner, Mr William Cringan, Estancia Don Pablo Bustos. o13n18

## TOBACCO FOR CURING SHEEP

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

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

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## EL PASTOR OF P. AMARATONE

First Prize and Silver Medal at Mercedes Exhibition 1887

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

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

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We respectfully desire to call their attention to our immense stock of valuable works, historical, political, and religious, written by good Irish authors and Catholic Americans. We might fill pages and pages of the 'Southern Cross,' attempting only at giving an extract of our catalogue of books on sale, and this being nearly impossible, and then still without conferring to the mind the real impression as when looking yourself at the very books, our good friends, our dearest friends—in fact what dearer friend, what truer friend than a good book?—touching them, handling them, turning over their leaves; and, therefore, instead of issuing a long and dry list of titles, we prefer herewith cordially to invite friends, customers, and every Irish Catholic, who has learned to respect and love his country, his religion, and the great Patriots who talk to the listening people through their printed words, we invite all, whether residing in town or country, to visit the bookstore; we beg it as a favor not to forget to walk down to our place at No. 242 Calle Florida, between Corrientes and Lavalle, where it has been for the last 48 years, and have a look at our large showrooms and tables and shelves, replete with Prayer Books, Historical and Religious Works, Novels and Tales, Picture Books, Catholic Bibles, Lives of the Saints, Life of the Blessed Virgin, Educational Works, School Books, Song Books, Writing Papers, and Writing and Drawing Materials of every description.

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Monthlies, Weeklies, Dailies, printed in Ireland, England, or the United States: Ave Maria, Catholic Fire side, Young Ireland, Dublin Nation, Weekly Freeman, Irish-American, Young Ladies Journal, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Tit Bits, Punch, London Journal, Family Herald, Harper's Weekly, in fact any periodical published can be supplied, without exception.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887

We present our readers to-day with a supplement to the SOUTHERN CROSS, which contains an interesting story and a lecture on the Papacy by Mgr. Seton. We are making arrangements to enlarge our paper, but in the meantime our readers will be content with the supplement, which will always contain interesting reading matter as well as advertisements. While on this subject we may remind such of our subscribers as happen to be in arrears in their accounts, that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that a certain sum of money is absolutely necessary for us to conduct this journal in a worthy manner. So please let us have 'the needful,' that we may be able to express our joy and gratitude when the holy season of Christmas approaches.

We strongly recommend any of our readers who desire to have a good residence in town to purchase the magnificent house belonging to the testamentaria of the late Mrs. Murray, in the Calle Cangallo. It is on an elevated position, well and solidly built, with walls so framed that 'altos' can easily be laid on. With marble patio and spacious garden; it is situated in a most convenient and popular quarter of the city.

The block has already commenced in the Western line, or rather it has never ceased to exist, on that great railway. In Chivilcoy and other towns holders of maize have been so long asking for wagons, and asking in vain, that they have despaired of being able to dispose of their produce, and they sigh for a return of the good old days of the bullock carts. At the station of Carlos Keen as many as a thousand wagons have been asked, but the keepers of sleepy Hollow make no sign of granting the request or awaking to a sense of their duty. We are not at all surprised to hear that Governor Paz is resolved to rent the entire line to a foreign company, 'Que se haga cuanto antes.'

Sir Wilfrid Blunt is a man who has the courage of his convictions, and is not ashamed to go to gaol in defence of Ireland's rights. In doing so, he proves that he is no mere spouter or wordy sympathizer, but a genuine lover of truth, who is ready to suffer for justice's sake. If only a dozen prisoners of Sir Wilfrid Blunt's stamp make a similar sacrifice Mr. Balfour would soon be spared the disagreeable task of staining his hands with Irish blood, for the Tory party would be hurled from power, and the Irish Parliament would be built upon its ruins.

Let nobody say that slavery is abolished in this country as long

as employees are obliged to work in hundreds of houses of business in Buenos Aires from seven in the morning till ten at night, including Sundays and holidays. For penury, avarice, and meanness many of the retail shopkeepers in this city might dispute the crown with the rest of the world. They give no chance to their employees to improve their position. Even when there is little or no probability of doing business, the unfortunate clerk or salesman is still kept in durance, and when his health is broken down he is sent adrift without pity.

Tartagal, which until recently was unknown to the entire world, except Dr. Wilde and Mr. Younger, is now likely to become a famous place. The free and enlightened Government of Bolivia, as soon as they saw the name Tartagal appearing in the newspapers, sent out an exploring party to take observations, and learn all about the interesting region. They then discovered for the first time that Tartagal was no myth but a reality. And as it is situated in territory which was claimed some time since the flood by Bolivia, the energetic Government of La Paz have dared Wilde and Younger to touch that soil without their express permission. Tartagal which has been regarded as a comedy may one day be the scene of a mighty tragedy. When that day comes public indignation will fall heavily on Wilde and Younger. The Argentine Government have protested against the pretensions of Bolivia, and so the matter remains *in statu quo*.

The Peruvian General Caceres is not remarkable as a man of many words. It was the boast of his friends that he dispensed with proclamations and 'pronunciamientos' in the war which he carried on against the Chilians at the head of the hardy mountaineers. Yet General Caceres can at times indulge in a man's (or woman's) share of the national gush of the land of Incas. In reference to a speech made by Don Santiago Estrada in this city about poor Peru, General Caceres writes to a friend: 'How beautiful, how sublime I found it! What balm it pours into our wounds, and how many tears it dries by inspiring us with courage for the future. I frankly confess that there are literary moments for conceiving and stamping which in the language a battle is worth losing.' It was said of James II. that he lost three kingdoms for a ceremonial form. Acting as he did, James, with all his faults showed that he had more principle than his enemies. But we cannot understand the logic of General Caceres consenting to lose a battle for the pleasure of 'a literary moment.' The inspirations of the brilliant Argentine writer would be just as valuable from a literary point of view if the battle were won instead of lost.

Our esteemed colleague, 'El Diario' is publishing a series of articles on Ireland, written by a Frenchman, Felipe Daryl, who recently travelled in Ireland. His articles, we are happy to say, are extremely favourable to the cause of Irish nationality. He does not hesitate to declare, judging from what he has seen, that the National League is the most powerful human organization that has ever been formed.

Our beloved chief editor, Dean Dillon, was very dangerously ill this week of pleurisy and neuralgia or rheumatism of the heart. So serious was his condition on Sunday that he sent for his confessor and received the Sacraments. Drs. Colborne and Murphy attended him and we are happy to say that under their care and skilful treatment he is now out of danger and we hope to be able to announce his complete recovery next week.

## WILLIAM O'BRIEN A MARTYR TO JINGOISM.

William O'Brien is at last lodged in gaol. One of the noblest men that this or any other age has seen, is chained like a wild beast in a British dungeon, and his appeals for a fair trial, under British law, are heard in vain. The man who exposed the moral corruption of Dublin Castle and dragged Cornwall and French and their multifarious deeds of infamy before the light of Heaven is now without a ray of light to cheer him, and obliged to herd with the worst characters, the burglar, the felon and the assassin. The man who so often raised his powerful voice in the Parliament of England in defence of the people whom he loves so well—the man who invented the Plan of Campaign, which has saved thousands of Irish tenants from the greedy maw of the ruthless exterminator, the man who was not afraid to confront Lansdowne and his Orange mob on their own hunting-grounds, is the first singled out for vengeance by the Tory Government, and after a mock trial, of which Pontius Pilate would feel ashamed, he is committed to the cell of a malefactor. The telegram assures us that the noble victim refuses to submit to the ignominy to which he is subjected, and it is not at all improbable that Balfour will order him to be murdered in prison. If that should happen (which may God forbid) such a spirit of vengeance would be awakened as England has never witnessed since the day when the Anglo-Saxon slaves mutilated and massacred their Norman masters. Balfour of the sanguinary sobriquet may murder William O'Brien, but he can never murder the spirit he has awakened. He may chain his limbs, but he can never chain that freedom which has been his watchword from the day that he was old enough to feel the wrongs of his country, or to work in her behalf. Whether dead or alive, in prison or out of prison, the Irish people all over the globe will honour and love the name of William O'Brien, and his memory will be enshrined in the heart of a grateful nation, when the name of Balfour can only be remembered as the personification of baseness, cowardice and tyranny.

### OFFICIAL SERMONIZING.

Any body who has read from time to time the voluminous reports issued from the different public offices in the city must be struck at the didactic tone which the compilers of them assume, and the constant tendency there is to pass from facts and figures to moral and social reform. In a country where the voice of clergymen authorised to preach is treated with comparative disdain, every public official at the head of an office becomes a preacher, and takes upon him the right of lecturing the Government and society on the way in which they should walk, and on the principles which should guide their actions. Sr. Navarro, of the Immigration office, is no exception to this rule. The report which he has recently published contains some very interesting statistics, and if Sr. Navarro had contented himself with that he would have very satisfactorily acquitted himself, and the public would feel thankful to him for his labours. But, unfortunately, Sr. Navarro, like his brothers in office, has the 'cacoethes predicandi,' and so he treats us to a long sermon on Social Science, of which the following paragraph may be considered the text:—

'There are three facts in connection with immigration which may be considered the germs of increasing dangers: 1st, the preponderance of one nationality over another; 2nd, the preponderance of one religion, even though it be the Catholic religion; and 3rd, the preponderance of ignorance in the masses that constitute the dynamic forces of the country.' We have not time nor space at our disposal to fully refute the pernicious theories

herein laid down, but we may state that Sr. Navarro's remarks plainly point at one nationality, which, after all, has brought great blessings and prosperity to this country. We mean the Italians. No matter what their drawbacks may be, no other nationality can compete with them in the field of labour opened up before them in this republic. The Irishman, the Englishman, the German and the North American may all excel in their peculiar sphere, but they cannot adapt themselves to the different trades so necessary for the advancement of this country as the Italian and, we would add, the Basque can. Talk about the ignorant masses and the danger that may accrue from their immigration. It was the good fortune of this country that the great majority of the immigrants that came here were comparatively ignorant toilers, who devoted themselves to humble labour. We would prefer a shipload of Italian bricklayers, who could neither read nor write, than ten times as many learned philosophers of Sr. Navarro's *beau ideal*. For the rest, we may say it is the first time in the history of the world that we have heard of unity of religion being prejudicial to the interests of a country, as long as all other religions are tolerated and respected. If Sr. Navarro is afraid of the predominance of Catholicity, then let him write to the Grand Turk or the Emperor of China to send us out some millions of Mahometans and Pagan Coolies. Certain it is the German and English Protestants will not come here in large numbers. They have tried it and failed, and they will experience greater failure when they come into close competition with the Italian, who can live cheaper, and is better adapted to the climate and customs of the country. All Sr. Navarro's preaching will therefore be in vain. Those ignorant masses which he fears so much will continue to arrive, and their arrival, contrary to his expectations, will be a benefit and not an injury to the country.

### THE GENUS 'LIBERAL CATHOLIC.'

A 'Liberal Catholic' may be defined as a man who deviates in word and deed from the corollaries of his Faith, often even from its teachings, who has a low estimation of the clergy and his fellow Catholics and a high one of all exponents and disciples of 'modern thought,' and who lacks the brains to see the lamentable exhibition he makes of himself in the sight and judgment of friend and foe. For, needing the moral courage to be in all things to all men what he professes to be in name, he is considered by both to be 'neither fish nor good red herring.'

The genus exists in both hemispheres, and *mutatis mutandis* is uniform everywhere in the way it cuts its capers before high heaven.

Not for the strictly traditional thirty pieces of silver, but for 'a little dust of praise' and the applause of his Faith's enemies does the Liberal Catholic speak and act, and, proportional to the amount of patting he receives from unbelievers and infidels is his *facilis descensus Averno*.

To discover at any time his views on any religious question which involves an external conformity to an inward belief, we have but to recall to mind the irreligious view on the subject, and we shall know beforehand what he is going to say.

As a result of this dangerous trimming between truth and error, or even worse, the total abandonment of the former for the latter, the Liberal Catholic ends by putting himself outside the pale of the Church, even though insanely maintaining that he belongs to it as much as its faithful members, whom he thanks heaven for not being like.

The Liberal Catholic has no excessive respect for the hierarchy and the religious orders; is very suspicious of the Jesuits; and still believes in the exploded fable of Galilee, though educated Protestants no longer do so.

For advertising irreligion and himself, our Liberal Catholic earns the distinguished honor of being called by the infidel organs an 'intelligent Catholic.' But, alas! his fame is of short duration. Like all things human, it is but a nine days' wonder. People get tired of him and he is quietly put on the shelf of oblivion. It may be that his little claim of public attention is even cut shorter by a more pronounced Liberal Catholic 'beating his record,' to use a sporting phrase.

In his inner self he feels besides that offended truth will have its compensation. The nemesis of an unquiet mind haunts him and makes him suspicious of his fellow men; and bitter experience but too well teaches him the lesson that to raise his little hand against the Church of God and drag the fair name of Catholic in infidel and atheistic mud, is to court ridicule, contempt and misery.

### NATURALIZATION.

Buenos Aires

Nov. 2, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The question of naturalization which has been recently discussed in the Argentine Congress is one that most closely concerns our interests, and I, therefore, trust you will allow me a small space in your valuable and independent newspaper to make a few observations on the subject. As you very justly remarked last week there is no reason why foreigners when receiving the same advantages should not perform the same service to the state that the native does. But before we leave that proposition or definitely accept it we should enquire whether the foreigner really receives the same advantages under Government that the native does. Are not all the principal offices with the exception of a few professorial chairs carefully guarded for the native? Is it not a fact that even the sons of foreigners born in this country are as a general rule excluded from any participation of the loaves and fishes? All Buenos Aires and in fact the entire Republic is ruled by a clique of freemasons, pettifogging lawyers and military adventurers. The elections of the country are conducted in a way so as to make manhood suffrage or any others suffrage a farce. Did not General Mansilla tell us in the House of Congress not very long ago that public opinion was a mere harlot and did not the majority of his fellow Congress men applaud him or at least acquiesce by their silence in his opinion? How can a patriotic nation be formed while such men are at the head of the state—men who feel it their duty to obey the behests of Juarez or Wilde as readily as the degenerate Roman Senate obeyed the mandates of Iulius Caesar or Sejanus? In the United States of North America men become citizens of the Republic because they are certain to benefit thereby. Every naturalized citizen there may become a candidate for office and if he deserves it there is no doubt that he will obtain it. At the same time every citizen has a consciousness that he is a political factor and that he can by his vote help to control the destinies of the Nation. What advantage does a free vote give a man in this country? Simply that of being shot down by a platoon of police placed in ambush, as was done at the elections last year. At the same time will the patriotic gentlemen who define the duty of the foreigner guarantee to us that our rights will be respected even after we become citizens of the Nation? We were told on coming here that naturalization was not necessary for the holding of office or property. Now it is likely to become the law and how do we know that more still will not be exacted of us by men who do not know their own mind for twenty-four hours? Let another revolution arise and let some 'caudillo' take it into his head to call all the citizens to his side how easily it may be done

and how readily an excuse may be formed for forcing men into the ranks? The present crusade is ostensibly directed against foreigners in general but mainly against the Italian. Why? Because the men of that nationality are immigrating here in large numbers and we have seen by the recent census taken in the city that they have the greatest part of the trade and business of the Capital in their hands. Why is it that Argentina is represented by such a comparatively low figure in that census? Because the natives were devising political schemes and intrigues while the Italian was working hard at his trade or business. Why should we deny the fact? The foreigner has done everything for this country. It is he that first ploughed the desert and conveyed thither his flocks and herds. It is his labor mainly that has given such an increased value to land in town and country. The foreigners were content to let the native have a monopoly of electioneering as long as they were not molested in their own vocation of honest toil. Now it is sought to make the person and property of the foreigner subservient to the will of political tricksters and Freemasons. Of course it will be impossible to bring public opinion to bear on Congressmen, for public opinion, as general Mansilla said, is in this free and enlightened Republic a 'ramera' but their action should place any restrictions on the immigrant, will be disastrous to the country. It will scare away those who had intended to make this country their permanent home. Let the Government once show that it is a real Government which has the good of the people at heart and then the foreigners will readily become citizens without the necessity of a compulsory law; but as long as the Government house is the resort of a pernicious and selfish clique we need not be astonished if honest men refuse to enrol themselves under its banner or to risk their lives and fortunes in its defense.

I am, Sir,  
Yours truly  
A FOREIGNER.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, Oct. 3.

Two thousand Englishmen have joined the newly-formed Shamrock League.

The 'Citizens' Gazette' of Hamburg has been just suppressed for adopting as a heading to an article on the Irish question the un-Bismarckian maxim, 'Force is no Remedy.' Truly 'Parnellism' has a lot to answer for.

The ravages of cholera at Messina are fearful. Most of the principal citizens have been swept away by the disease, which kills with unprecedented promptness. Half the citizens have fled.

The Bill that Government will introduce next Session to minimise the danger from fire in theatres will require the lessee to provide at his own expense a fire brigade and a reservoir over the stage. The Bill will extend to Ireland.

Mr O'Brien's speech at this 'trial' on Saturday has attracted extraordinary interest in England on account of its dignity and moderation. It was telegraphed word for word to America, and was published there in Saturday evening's journals.

On Monday night portion of the railway line between Killeagh and Youghal Stations on the Cork and Youghal line, was torn up, and some telegraph poles in the neighbourhood were removed. Fortunately no serious consequences resulted, as the affair was discovered before any train passed over that part of the line. The arrival of a large force of police was expected in Youghal but in the evening a telegram was received from the tenants' solicitor announcing the agreeable news that the landlord, Mr Ponsobly, who had just arrived in Cork, had stopped the evictions, and was prepared to try and settle with his tenants.

Sr. Thomas Esmonde, M.P., and Mr Arthur O'Connor, M.P., left Queenstown for New York on Sunday.

A meeting of the Mitchelstown Branch of the National League was held on Sunday. The Rev Dr McCarthy presided, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr O'Brien, M.P., in a powerful speech.

Major-General Sir Redvers Buller, it is stated will assume the duties of Quartermaster-General in the Military Department of the War Office about the middle of October.

The whole of the Russian Press has just received an official intimation to abstain entirely from attacks upon Germany and Prince Bismarck. It is, therefore, thought that a meeting between the Czar and the Emperor is still probable.

At the fifty-first annual meeting of the Bank of Ireland, a dividend of 11 per cent was declared as against 10 per cent last year. They were also able to carry over £8,000, some £500 more than was carried over last year.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held at Dublin on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. A number of persons, chiefly English, were admitted to membership, the daughter of Sir Rowland Hill being admitted by special vote. The Lord Mayor acknowledged the receipt of a series of resolutions from English ladies sympathising with the movement; also a postcard from Rev W. Sharman, Unitarian Minister Preston, expressing sympathy with Mr O'Brien. The Lord Mayor also announced that a young man named Thomas Larkin, one of the Woodford prisoners, had died in gaol. Speeches were delivered by Mr Xavier O'Brien, Mr W. Murphy, M.P.s, and others.

On Saturday evening Dr Tanner M.P., arrived in Fermoy from Mitchelstown, and while addressing a large number of people from the rooms of the Young Ireland Society a large body of police, without warning or provocation, charged the people with their batons. A scene of great confusion ensued and many severe wounds were inflicted by the batons of the constabulary.

A great meeting was held at Tallow on Sunday, and was addressed by Messrs T. H. Healy, P.J. Power, Douglas Pyne, John Deasy, and P. O'Hea M.P.s. Mr. Healy, in the course of a long speech, said he had in past times advised the people to remain peaceable, and after recovering from a bayonet wound, he would if he felt in a sufficiently charitable mood, report that advice.

Mr Gladstone has contributed an article to the October number of the 'Nineteenth Century' in which he reviews and condemns Dr Ingram's History of the Irish Union, and he himself supplies a statement of the main charges of the course of action by which the Union was forwarded and carried. In this statement he repeats the charges of corruption, intimidation and cruelty practised by the Government of the day, its armed forces and civil authorities; and that the voting on the Irish Union, while the issue was still in doubt showed that the independent and general sentiment of the country was against it.

On Sunday, in all the Churches of the diocese of Dublin, a pastoral letter from the Archbishop was read, in which his Grace referred to the crisis through which Ireland is now passing, and urged upon the attention of the people counsels which, we fervently trust will be earnestly laid to heart by the whole country. After an exhortation to prayer that the statesmen upon whom rests the responsibility of governing Ireland may be guided by the prompting of Divine wisdom in the execution of their awful trust, his Grace adds, 'And may our people, notwithstanding every temptation to enter upon violent courses, continue to walk steadfastly in those paths of justice by which alone they can hope to reach future prosperity and peace.'

The 'Citizen's Gazette' of Hamburg has been suppressed by the police on account of an article on the Irish Question headed in English words, 'Force is no Remedy.' The reason assigned is that the article indirectly incites the Socialists to violence.

Lord Aberdeen addressed a meeting in Crieff, Perthshire, on the Irish question. He expressed the opinion that the people of Great Britain brushing away irrelevant considerations, were arriving at the conclusion that the granting of the Irish demand was not only just but expedient.

The outcry about the invasion of the foreigners into London has reached even Mr Gladstone's ear, and one of his brief epistles advises London clerks to beat the Germans by industry and ability. There is some justification however for the outcry, as the report of Mr. Ritchie shows. In 1881 the foreign tailors in St. George's in the East were only 61 per cent. They are now 83 per cent. But in other trades the proportion remains the same. The inquiries were made in St. George's, in East and West Battersea, in Hackney and in Deptford. They show that 63 per cent of the sugar makes are of foreign birth, 58 per cent, of the tailors, 48 per cent of the tobacco workers, 34 per cent of the furriers and dyers 22 per cent, of the dyers, 25 per cent of the bakers, and 16 per cent of the bootmakers. Foreigners pursuing other occupations are in the proportion of only 2 per cent to the Englishmen engaged in the same calling. It seems therefore, that in a few restricted and poverty-stricken districts, and in regard to only six industries within those districts, the foreigner is competing very successfully with Englishmen.

## THE IRISH UNION.

Carmen de Areco,  
October 31, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The first general meeting of the Irish Union will be held in the town of Carmen de Areco on the first Sunday of December next unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances over which man has no control.

The Committee is most respectfully requested to make every arrangement necessary for the coming meeting as matters of importance will be discussed, and a lecture given by a gentleman whose name is reserved; the subject Ireland the land we love.

None but members or those that intend to become members will be admitted to the meeting.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,  
JAMES LAWLESS,  
Secretary.

## OUR DEBTS.

The following figures with respect to the debt of the nation are taken from the last report of the president of the public national credit:—

FOREIGN DEBT	
National .....	\$135,225,424
The Provinces .....	88,219,611
Total .....	223,445,035

HOME DEBT	
National .....	\$47,223,134
The Provinces .....	11,593,956
Total .....	59,117,090
Municipality of B Aires .....	14,259,254

Total debt of the Nation, the Provinces and the Capital \$296,821,379.

General Mansilla sent in his resignation this week of the office of National Deputy. The deputies having considered the matter refused to accept the resignation.

The Senate approved of the bill for the sale of the Andine Railway from Villa Maria to Villa Mercedes.

## GENERAL ITEMS

Saturday last was made the occasion of a presentation to Mr C. S. Kelly, of the Accountant's Office, G. S. Railway, by his many friends in the service, to congratulate him on the happy occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation which took place in the large office of the Contaduria, in the presence of a numerous gathering of the officials, took the form of a purse, with a very substantial sum of money, which was handed to Mr Kelly by the genial and popular chief of his office, Mr McLeod Smith, who accompanied the act with a few complimentary remarks appropriate to the occasion, and which were suitably replied to by Mr Kelly. We are happy to add our congratulations to those of so many other friends of Mr Kelly on his receipt of so graceful a testimonial of their high appreciation, and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to send him and his bonny bride cordial greetings in anticipation of the happiest event in their lives.

Dr Victor del Carril succeeds to the office of Vice-Governor, left vacant by the death of Sr Stegman.

There was a report last week that a case of cholera had appeared in the Boca. The report was not true, but as the Italians say, 'Se non e vero e ben trovato.'

On the 27th of October there were 12 cases of cholera in the towns of San Carlos, Parral and Currico in Chili, and there were several cases in other parts of the country.

The authorities are taking an extraordinary method of cleaning the Boca. They have ordered the pipes placed on the banks of the Riachuelo to be cut, except those necessary for the sewerage of the streets. Boats will be used to carry the refuse of the factories to a place within 15 kilometres of the coast of Quilmes, etc.

A Spaniard named Jose Cerda was arrested in Tucuman for having in a private house written some offensive words on a piece of pasteboard which contained a portrait of the Governor, Sr Quinteros. A commissary of police having heard of the outrage looked up Cerda, and the handwriting being identified, the offender was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment.

The death is announced of Mr Krabbe, formerly of the Lamport and Holt office, and recently agent of the La Platense in Paraguay.

Also the death of Señora Chas de Bunge, wife of Don Emilio Bunge of this city. This esteemed lady expired on Saturday night.

Latest mails announce that there was some hope of saving the Umberto 1, which was wrecked between Genoa and Naples on the 27th ult.

The Directors of the Western line have resolved to reduce by 25 per cent. the freight on maize sent to La Plata from the stations Chivilcoy, Benitez, Alberti, and Larrea, and a reduction of 20 per cent on maize sent from Bragado, Olascoaga, Dennehy, and 9 de Julio to the same port. Similar reductions will be made for freight of goods sent from La Plata by the Western line of railway. It is expected by these means to relieve the obstruction now prevailing in most of the stations of the Western line.

The death of Mr Claudio Stegman, which we announced last week, was much regretted in this city. Deceased gentleman was suffering from *angina pectoris* and he was coming by train from his estancia in Salado to this city. The train had just left the station Burzaco when he sank down and expired quietly.

At the Hippodrome on Sunday the first race was won by Stud Luis Chico's Mowis; also ran Stud Lujan's Franko and F. B. Bosch's Juvenilla. Second race (prize \$400) Stud Luis Chico's Portenito, also ran Stud Oriental's Recuerdo. Third race, a handicap (stakes \$1000), Stud Lujan's Rolando first, beating Valentino and Hawk Eye. Fourth race, Stud Buenos Aires' Tric-Trac beat Coniga and Mylord. Fifth race, Stud Oriental's Uruguay first, who beat, Stud Luis Chico's Angelus

and Stud Buenos Aires' Munster. The sixth race, an open handicap for \$1000 was won by Casey's Signet who beat Mazarin and Shadow. A trotting race at the end was won by Mephistopheles.

On the 1st January, 1888, the works of the tunnel through the Andes on the Pacific line of railway to connect Chili with the Argentine Republic will be commenced.

M. Billot the proprietor of the Rotisserie Florida disappeared a few days ago and has not since been heard of by his friends. It is feared he has either been murdered or has committed suicide.

Rain fell in all the south departments of the province on Friday.

The Provincial Hypothecary Bank has 16,285,823 m<sup>n</sup> deposited in cedulas; it has credit for sundries 2,844,640 m<sup>n</sup>; its debt to the Provincial Bank has been reduced to 1,313,213 m<sup>n</sup>.

Sixteen leagues of camp in the 1st section in Cordova have been sold by N Villar to Santiago de Lastra for the sum of \$200,000 m<sup>n</sup>.

4309 hectares of land in the Guamini district are reported sold at the rate of \$11.60 per hectare.

The Wilkinson proposal to purchase the Magdalena railway branch for \$1,200,000 will be sent to the La Plata Chambers next week.

The fine Italian steamer Umberto 1<sup>o</sup> was wrecked off the island Valentino, on the 26th ult, between Naples and Genoa, on route for the River Plate. All the passengers and crew were saved but the steamer and 700 tons of cargo for the Plate are considered the Umberto 1<sup>o</sup> was valued at £80,000.

Cholera still continues to prevail in several districts in Chile, and the authorities on this side of the Andes are preventing the ingress of passengers from Chile to this country, except by one pass, that of Upsallata.

The Provincial Government has recommended the Legislature to accept the proposition of Messrs Hernandez and Sarto, for the construction of aqueducts and reservoirs of the Riachuelo. The aqueducts will branch off to a distance of 60 kilometres, according to the windings of the river, and the reservoirs will supply water in dry weather to the camps that are most in need thereof. The Legislature has not yet discussed this important proposal.

The police last week hunted up a large trunk full of lottery 'extractos' which had already served the purpose of the swindlers in Montevideo, and were there shipped to this city in order to 'enganar' those who are such fools as to invest in the lotteries.

Don Gregorio Torres entertained President Juarez Celman, Governor Paz and a large number of distinguished guests at a picnic at his estancia, La Armonia, in the district of Ensenada, on Tuesday.

At the races which took place in La Plata on Tuesday the first race was won by Acebal's Brigand, the second by Casey's Signet the third by Casey's Condesa, and the fourth by Acebal's Salvato.

A large crowd of pleasure seekers attended the regattas at Tigre on Tuesday. The weather was all that could be desired and the river was enlivened by a large number of steamers and small boats. The race for the Parry Challenge Cup was won by the Parry Club, manned by Messrs V Caldwell, C J Behrens, E W Bahntje, H Van Houten. The Barracas Club boat was second and The Tigre last. The distance was 1600 metres.

The next was a pair-oar race which was won by Edward and Henry Lawson.

The race for the Bridgett Challenge Sculls was won by E W Bahntje, against H Van Houten, who was the favourite, and Caldwell. There was no competition for the 4th race.

The 5th race, Double Sculls, was in two heats: The first heat was won by Cibils, Mitchell and Etchepareborda. The second heat was gained by Escobar, Gonzalez Velez and Quirk, who also won the deciding heat.

The next was a pair-oar race, 1500 ms, in which Gimenez and Lanus, with Williams as coxswain were successful. The 7th race, 1000 metres, was won, after a hard struggle, by Quirk and Enrique Madero, H Fernandez Frias being coxswain. Race No 8 was for four oars and was well contested, the winners being Nisbet, Earnshaw, Scott, Anderson (stroke) and F M Robinson (cox). The 9th race, 2000 metres, for four oars, was gained by Richter, Kade, Browning, W F Van Houten and J F Van Houten (cox). For the 10th race, for men-of-war boats, only one boat, that of the Subprefecture of the Tigre, presented itself. The last race was won by J P Simpson, H Richter, E W Bahntje, C J Behrens and J Williams (cox).

On the return of the train in the evening great alarm was caused among the passengers by the bursting of a kerosene lamp in one of the carriages. Several ladies faint but the accident had no worse consequences.

The National Bank has paid to the Municipal Intendant the sum of \$950,000 as the purchase money of the Colon theatre, and in a few days the necessary alterations will be commenced.

The theatre was sold in 1859, for \$3,700,000 m<sup>n</sup>. to the company from which it was purchased by the Municipality for \$241,248 m<sup>n</sup>.

The Month's Mind for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs O'Connell will not take place on the 7th inst. It is unavoidably postponed until further notice.

The great Leibig Saladero in Fray Bentos will begin the faena next month.

The Intendant in his budget for 1888 calculates the municipal revenue at \$7,675,000, not including returns of Belgrano and San Jose de Flores.

Mr. Joaquin Bustos has rented one league of camp in Arrecifes, joining the chacras of the town for the sum of \$9000 per year.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sell on the 12th inst sell for account of Messrs Eduardo and Santiago Casey a fine lot of race horses and mares including Coronel, Signet, Microbio, Kitten, etc.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

The furious tempest that has swept over all England has broken telegraph wires, tumbled chimneys and torn up trees by the roots. Seven vessels were wrecked at Cardiff, and many in other places. It was fearful on all the coasts of the United Kingdom. At Falmouth, the Thuzeldi, a Danish brigantine from Rio Grande, foundered, and the captain and a sailor are missing. It is also said that the British barque Temple Bar, from Rio Janeiro, has been lost in the Bristol Channel with all her crew, 18 men.

Valparaiso.

The loss by the fire in Valdivia is \$400,000, and some lives.

The insurance companies in Chile have lost over 1 1/2 million dollars this year by fire.

Government is considering the proposed commercial treaty with Argentina.

Rio.

Telegram to the Empress say 'Emperor quite well.'

The Sanitary Congress sits daily, and has named two Committees, the first for general purposes, and the second for yellow fever questions. The scientific attache of the Uruguayan Legation continues his interesting experiments to prove that cholera microbes do not like or reside in jerked beef.

Jenny Lind, the famous 'Swedish Nightingale,' has died, aged 66. She was ill for some weeks. Her last public appearance was in 1886.

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BOENOS AIRES a17pm

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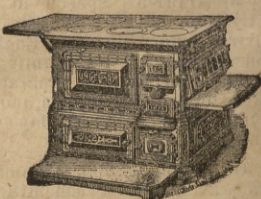
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## THE BEARD.

"I caught him by the beard, and  
smote him."  
—I Sam. xviii. 35.

Adam, according to Jewish tradition, was created with a beard; although the Jews never seemed so certain of the matter as to swear by it; unlike the Mussulmans, whose oath—"By the beard of the Prophet"—is considered a very forcible one indeed. Still, the Jews, like all Eastern peoples, had a great respect for this type of manhood, which they would never allow to be touched in a disrespectful manner; while the ancient Egyptians and inhabitants of Nineveh went so far as to wear a case for the precious article, as may be seen on many of their statues. Alexander the Great abolished beards in the army, for the very good reason that they might not give a hold to the enemy; and perhaps for much the same reason, we find Pope Julius II. remarkable in history, as having left down the razor to take up the sword. Queen Elizabeth, in spite of her wisdom, was foolish enough (but only in the first year of her reign) to pass a law, imposing a tax of three shillings and fourpence on every adult male face, unshaved for a fortnight; but the men only laughed in their beards at the Virgin Queen; yet this experience did not deter Peter of Russia from passing a somewhat similar law, and even putting men on bridges to collect the tax. In 'Much Ado About Nothing,' that young lady Beatrice (who was so hard to be pleased, but who at last relented) exclaims: 'Lord! I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face'—being only cheered up a little by her uncle's prophesying, as it ultimately proved, 'you may light on a husband that hath no beard'; and it is hard to say what Beatrice would have done, if she had but the fraction of a husband, as is the custom in Turkey, where wives, it is said, have to wait their turns patiently, and then only to kiss their unsympathetic lord—on the beard.

It has been calculated by a curious observer that the masculine chin grows at the rate of one line and a half in the week; this would give a length of over six inches in the course of a year, and for a man of 80 years of age 27 feet which would have fallen before the edge of the razor. Such an amount of growth appears less remarkable, when we learn that a carpenter once at Eidam had a beard nine feet long, so that when engaged at work he was obliged to carry it rolled up in a bag; and, moreover, a burgo-master in Holland, having upon one occasion forgotten to fold up his beard, trod upon it as he ascended the staircase leading to the Council-chamber, and was thereby thrown down and killed. Just as it has been said that if Dr Johnson were a member of the happy state, instead of being as he was a disconsolate widower, he would not have been allowed to go about picking up bits of orange peel, and touching each lamp-post with his hand as he laboured down Fleet Street; so the guess may be safely hazarded here, that these two eccentric individuals were probably antiquated bachelors; as otherwise they would have awakened up some morning, like Samson, to find themselves shorn at the same time of their locks and their vanity.

It may be asked—of what use is the beard? It is then a great protection for the throat and chest, being called by some medical authorities 'Nature's flannel'; and it is related that Walter Savage Landor, who was a great sufferer from sore throat for many years of his life, was only cured by following the advice of the surgeon of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to let his beard grow. But whatever dispute there may be about the use of the beard in general, none, at least, can take

place, it appears, concerning the importance of that portion of it attached to the upper lip. 'There can be no doubt,' says Mr Chadwick (a great authority on the subject) 'that the moustachio (as he calls it) is a natural respirator—defending the lungs against the inhalation of both dust and cold air; and it has been found that persons who wear moustachios are less susceptible to toothache, and have the teeth less apt to decay.' Blacksmiths at their work frequently have the beard round their mouths discoloured by a quantity of iron-dust, which might otherwise have passed into their lungs with the most injurious effect; and in sandy countries, such as Syria and Egypt, travellers find it expedient before commencing their journey to wait till their beards have sufficiently grown. Upon the same principle it is asserted by high medical authority that there would be much less consumption in the world if the moustache were more commonly worn—especially by people engaged in dusty trades, such as millers, bakers, masons, knife-grinders, etc.; as well as the much-to-be-pitied inhabitants of dusty cities, in which category we must certainly include Buenos Ayres. Further, many young people of the female persuasion in Ireland, have a saying amongst them that the process of osculation, when carried out with the aid of that symbol of adolescence, can only be compared to the eating of eggs without salt; and the echo of this rumour reaching the ears of youthful shavers, may account for much impatience in the fertilising action of 'bear's grease'—although in Ireland, where the young men from strict bringing up, are all more or less distinguished by an ingrained bashfulness and modesty in the presence of ladies, such impatience can only be attributed to a natural fear of consumption.

Beards have been worn of all fashions and cuts. For the first half of this century (which as Carlyle says, 'flatters itself that it is the nineteenth,') it was usual to shave the face completely; and the fashion was only changed it is said by arrival home of the warriors from the Crimea—where barbers were scarce. Then there have been Vandyke beards, Dundreary whiskers, Yankee goatees, etc., all fashionable in their turn; till now a man generally wears what pleases himself (or rather his wife) best. If a gentleman wishes 'to shine in the high aesthetic line' of a beard he must have a fine and naturally wavy material to start with, besides avoiding the razor altogether—as the beard or moustache that has once felt the touch of that instrument is seldom an artistic success. But 'boys will be boys'; and most of them, unfortunately, are like the immortal Mr Bailey, junior, who with chin as smooth as a new-laid egg, directed the mild-mannered Poll Sweeney to 'go with the grain, and tip-toe over the pimples.'

Lord Byron gets the credit of saying that the trouble of shaving in men more than equals the effects of the primitive curse in women—and most of those who shave themselves at least, will echo the sentiment. But in country parts there is often no other way out of the difficulty; and if so, the best instruments are those of Rodgers, of Sheffield, to be got at the corner of Florida and Piedad. Some grand people use a case of seven—marked with the name of each day in the week; while hines and strops will also be required *ad infinitum*. If the orthodox shaving-pot and brush are used, it is better to have the soap in powder, dusted from an ornamental kind of pepper-caster—both of which can be got in the hair-dresser's shops; or if not, the shaving-sticks of Pears' soap (Murray and Seedorff's) are very handy and much less troublesome. But as it has been said that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client—so the man, without urgent necessity, who is his own barber, might be wiser. For there is not one amateur in a hundred who can keep his instruments in proper order. He may grind them and get them ground, rub them and get them rubbed;

but the edge in some mysterious manner is as difficult to keep possession of as the fairy in Ireland they call a leprechaun. In the name of St Louis then—his patron saint—let us encourage the honest man with the brass basin (and generally a large family)—the many-sided genius, who besides being an inveterate enemy to the growth of hair, also draws teeth, applies leeches, and scorches his patients with cupping-glasses. It would be still more comfortable if we could manage as in India, where the native barber steals softly in to shave his client before he wakes; or even as in the States, where the customer has the the supreme felicity, under the operation, of putting his feet for exhibition under the barber's window. The most stylish hairdresser's shop in Buenos Aires is that at the corner of Florida and Corrientes; but for smooth work, a little place called the Peluqueria Oriental has the best reputation in town—the proprietor being a native of Montevideo—where (at least till lately, the unsophisticated inhabitants, like the gentleman in the song who preferred a life on the ocean wave, had really little else to do—bust shave.

Who could adequately sing the praises of a really artistic shave? The neophyte sits down in an easy chair with comfortable head-rest; and if at all inclined to vanity, can admire himself, Narcissus-like, in a large mirror in front. A soft tissue of diaper is gently tucked under his chin, reminding him of his long-past days of innocence, when with much blowing, he was coaxingly helped to some insipid stuff on a spoon. An ambrosial layer of softness and whiteness (vulgarily called a lather) soon envelops his countenance, like the first snowy mantle of winter; the artist gives his trusty blade a final polishing touch on the palm of his hand, and with eyes sunk in his work, he begins. He may chatter about the weather, or of some wonderful hair renewer he has for sale—but don't pretend to hear him. As he proceeds on his task, you gradually feel creeping over your whole body a peculiar mesmeric sensation that you can neither explain nor shake off; and as he catches you tenderly by the tip of the nose to attack the remaining flank, you feel as if you could follow that man of magic through the world, or fly to the moon at his bidding. When he lightly skims the translucent surface once more, as would a swallow o'er a glassy lake, you have already made up your mind that Tennyson (perhaps from wearing his beard) sang only a low ideal of happiness in the lazy pleasures of the lotus-eaters; and it is only—sad awakening! the unwelcome influence of cold water, that like the falconer's voice to his tassel-gentle, lures one's spirit back again to 'this sphere of our sorrow'—to all its little struggles and all its little jealousies.

M. J. K.

## SHAKESPEARE ATTACKED.

Did Lord Bacon write the Plays?

The 'New York World' lately published a very elaborate exposition of Mr Ignatius Donnelly's attempt to dethrone Shakespeare, and award the honor of the authorship of the so-called Shakespeare plays to Lord Bacon. The article was written by Prof. Thomas Davidson, a well-known scholar, philosopher and critic, whose opinion as to Mr. Donnelly's work cannot fail to carry great weight. Mr Davidson recently paid Mr. Donnelly a visit at his home at Hastings, Minn., examined the manuscript of his forthcoming work, 'The Great Cryptogram,' had the main features of the cypher explained to him, and obtained permission to report. Before examining Mr. Donnelly's work, Mr Davidson was an entire sceptic in regard to the Bacon theory, but he now admits that he is very much shaken in his belief that the plays were written by Shakespeare, and declares that if they had come down to us without any author's name attached, they would have been unhesitatingly attributed to Bacon. He says he

reached this conviction altogether apart from the cipher. The article gives a brief summary of the results reached in Mr. Donnelly's book, which is to be published about the first of December by the firm of R. S. Peale and Co., of Chicago. The book is divided into two parts—an argument and demonstration. The former collects, arranges and sums up all the arguments that have been put forward in the last thirty years in favor of the Baconian theory, and adds a large number to them. The author first endeavors to show that the education and character of William Shakespeare were such that it is even ridiculous to imagine he could have written plays which are distilled from all the wisdom and learning of the world. He shows that his education must have been extremely meagre, while that of the author of the plays was broad and deep. He emphasizes the fact that we have no record of any study or the part of Shakespeare.

His account of Shakespeare's character will certainly be a surprise to most readers. He shows him to have been steeped in almost every kind of vice, to have been a usurer, an oppressor of the poor, a drunkard, a systematic liar and forger of pedigrees, dying in the prime of life from the results of a three days' drunken spree. He next shows that we have no record that Shakespeare ever owned a library or even a book, and that not a single scrap of manuscript has come down to us, not even a letter to any of the numerous men with whom he is known to have been acquainted. Nay, more, that there is extant no letter addressed to him except one asking for a loan of money. There is nothing to show that Shakespeare was not very nearly illiterate. Mr. Donnelly next proves very clearly that while the author of the plays was an accomplished lawyer, there is nothing to show that Shakespeare ever opened a law book or was ever inside a lawyer's office, except on usurious business.

Having demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that the author of the plays was not Shakespeare, Mr. Donnelly next proceeds to prove that he was Bacon. After adducing evidence to show that Bacon was a poet and the author of the plays, a profound and learned philosopher, he treats of the geography of the plays, and here he brings out some most tell-tale facts. While neither Stratford (where Shakespeare was born) nor Avon is ever once mentioned in the plays. St. Albans, the home of Bacon, is mentioned twenty-three times. He next shows that the politics and the religion of the writer of the plays are identical with Bacon's politics and religion, and that what Bacon declared to be his great life purpose is fully exemplified in the plays. A chapter is devoted to Bacon's reasons for concealment, and here come out some startling facts. It appears not only that Bacon wrote works which he never publicly acknowledged, but that he is addressed by one of his friends as the greatest wit in England, though not known as such by his own name. Among the reasons for concealment Mr. Donnelly puts the political tendency of some of the plays, which was to encourage treason. The first part of the work closes with a long list of parallels between Bacon's acknowledged works and the Shakespearean plays—identical expressions, metaphors, opinions, quotations, studies, errors, use of unusual words, character, and style. These parallels will occupy over seventy closely-printed pages. The result of the whole argument, according to Mr. Davidson, is to leave upon the mind a strong impression that if Bacon was not the sole author of the plays, he had at least a principal hand in them, supplying the scholarship, the art, and the philosophy. After the argument making the authorship of Bacon probable comes the demonstration, that is, the cipher narrative which has already aroused so much interest in the public. The article in the 'World' tells how Mr. Donnelly came to look for a cipher, and

the laborious process by which he finally found it (has he believes). The story is full of interest as to the cipher itself. Mr Davidson does not claim to be in a position to entirely satisfy the public, not having received from Mr. Donnelly the ultimate formula of it. He does, however, express his strong conviction that Mr. Donnelly is neither a fraud nor a crank.—'Boston Pilot.'

## FOR THE LADIES

It is a mistake to suppose that the women who spend most on dresses are those who think most of it. Those to whom money is no object and who need only to wish in order to have, leave the burden of planning as well as execution to their dressmaker; it is the woman who must maintain a decent appearance on a small allowance and by taste and ingenuity make one dollar do the work of five, who gives her whole mind to the subject.

Fortunately taste and ingenuity can do a great deal, but even they must have some material wherewith to work. The woman who dresses, not handsomely, that is impossible, but well on small allowance, must be a genius in her way.

She must make her own dresses with, at most, the occasional aid of a dressmaker at \$2 a day; must do her own bonnets, have an artist's eye for color, and a French woman's knack at picturesque combinations, in short, she must be able to make the most of all she has, however little it may be.

In the first place, every purchase, no matter how trifling, must be made with reference to future as to the present use. Her best dress for the summer, for instance, ce, must be such that it will make over advantageously next year for second best, and the year after do for afternoon wear at home.

Conspicuous colors, however tempting, unless indeed they be wonderfully becoming, must be avoided if she would not be known by her dress. Neutral shades are her safest choice, and the material should be as good as she can possibly afford.

It is far better to have but one suit a season and have that handsome than to buy half a dozen cheap suits with the same money, unless, indeed, in summer, when a variety of light and airy toilette are to be preferred to one rich dress.

Real lace is an investment, and with care will last a lifetime. Take a real Spanish fichu for example; with a little ingenuity it is a scarf, a mantle for out door wear, wear a fichu for evening dress, or, arranged over a silk bonnet with a spray of flowers, an elegant evening bonnet. Handsome lace never goes out of fashion, and when worn can always be renovated.

On the other hand, money spent for cheap notion imitations is worse than thrown away—it spoils any toilet, for no lady with any pretensions to taste ever wears cheap finery.

A narrow linen collar is always in better taste than cotton lace, while crape lisse ruching, calling for no great outlay at the richest calling for no great outlay at the moment, is appropriate with the richest dress.

Crepe lisse, though, is expensive, because so often requiring renewal, so that real lace, in spite of the first cost, is much more economical in the long run.

It is a good plan to buy cheap tarletane ruches, and baste them inside the crepe lisse, low enough down not to show. Thus placed, they protect the crepe lisse from crushing, as well as from becoming soiled by contact with the skin.

What has been said about imitation cotton laces in no wise applies to pretty hand made thread laces which have of late years become the refuge of those who have refined tastes, but cannot afford to indulge them.

So, too, with handsome cut jet or fine pearl buttons; costing more perhaps, at first, they practically last forever, and may be used again, while passementerie and silk buttons seldom wear as long as the dress for which they were originally bought.

The question of gloves a difficult one for the practical economist in dress. To be well gloved is absolutely necessary to a good appearance, and even with the greatest care kid gloves soon grow shabby.

Cheap gloves are apt to prove a snare and delusion, and when these are used it is well to find some place where they keep a make that is to be relied upon, and buy always at that one place.

It is a clever expedient to take the long tops of gloves, the fingers of which are past wearing, and match them in two or three button gloves, which, being out of fashion, may be bought very cheap, and to which the tops may easily be sewed, the joint being hid under the bracelet when the gloves are worn.

In taking off gloves they should never be pulled by the ends of the fingers. Instead, turn the top of the glove down over the hand and take hold of the fingers through the kid by this means the fingers will not be rubbed in taking off.

Ostrich feathers also may be counted as an investment, since they are always in fashion, and when on hand reduce the cost of a new bonnet considerably.

## DOMESTIC

Spots may be taken from gilding by immersing the article in a solution of alum in pure soft water. Dry with sawdust.

To disinfect a house—burn sulphur freely in each room; i, e, throw sulphur on hot coals, then whitewash and paint.

After having your hands in soapy water, wet them in vinegar and spirits of camphor; it kills the alkali and keeps your hands soft.

Fish glue is not so generally appreciated in a household as it deserves. It will mend either furniture, glass or china, this last so well that the articles can be used constantly, if a little care is taken in the washing.

To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

Light Bread.—Eight pounds flour, quarter pound lard, six ounces yeast, four pounds bolted cerealine flakes, two ounces salt. Proceed in the same manner as you would in making rye bread.

## 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 and pleasant, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, etc., etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 84.

Buzzo y Branzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.

A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 11 y 98.

M. M. Herrero y Cia., Piedad 1050.

Berri Hernandez, Belgrano 364.

Señor D. Eduardo Retienne, Rivadavia 309.

F. Anselmi, Buen Orden 714.

V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.

Pedro Pasco, Belton del Franco 100.

Jose B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.

M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.

Sucesores de D. C. Tapieris, Pedro Mendoza 27.

Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Belgrano 1344.

F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.

P. Gallori, Ombu y Cuyo 1100.

J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 322.

## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

November 3.	
Gold .....	142.00
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K .....	84.70
Series J .....	87.50
Series G .....	78.00
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	84.00
Series B .....	78.80
Series C .....	78.80
National Bank Scrip .....	125.00
National Bank Shares .....	224.00
Banco Constructor .....	270.00

The condition of the wool market is most unsatisfactory. Buyers will not invest at any price, as they say they have got no orders. Wools that brought 3.80 to 4 last year, when gold was at a premium of 15, will now be sold at 3 or 3.40 which supposes a full of over 50 per cent. Wheat and maize have experienced a rise. Other articles of produce not much changed since last week.

Depositors of Cédulas are notified by the Board of the Provincial Mortgage Bank to withdraw their stock before 8th November, unless they wish to continue the deposits in La Plata. All the offices of the Bank will continue their daily and ordinary work in this city up to the 6th of November, except the office for applications, which is closed. All applicants must henceforward go to La Plata.

## Santiago de Chile.

Exchange on London at 90 days is quoted at 24 1/2 d, private do at 25d. Tallow from the River Plate in boxes is quoted at \$20%, with 5 o/o discount for 46 ks despd. Do in bords at \$17%. Grease in boxes at \$20 and fine do in tons at \$18 75 per 46 ks despd. Chilean fat cattle of over 3 years are worth from \$55 to 60 each, midling fat at 40 to 45. Cows are worth 40 to 42 each.

The following prices are quoted for cattle at the corrales of Rosario:—

Cattle 1st pick 13 m/n per head.  
Cattle 2nd pick 20 to 22 m/n per head.  
Cattle 3rd pick 19 to 20 m/n per head.  
Sheep 2,50 m/n per head.

Messrs A. Bullrich and Co sold the following live stock on Pedro Nihurral's chacra in Matanzas:—16 vaquillonas in \$640 to Ferrari, 10 milk cows in \$1110 to Villariza, 9 cows in 675 to Guiraldes, 20 bulls in 1600 to Villariza, 6 heifers in 960 to General Bosch, 23 milch cows in 1495 to Sambucetti, 1 Durham bull 190 to Villariza, 1 do 190 to Angoitia, 18 heifers in 665 to same, 20 do 500 to Colombert, 13 do 351 to Salaverry, 23 do 575 to same, 12 do 351 to Panigazzi, 20 do 800 to Salaverry, 23 do 575 to same, 19 do 665 to same, 15 do 350 to same 37 do 1369 to same, 50 bulls 1000 to Guerrero, 150 do 3756 to Gomez total sales \$18370 m/n. 7 lots calle Larrea and 60 A at \$12.50 to 13 50, 1 lot Juncal 9x53 for \$14 m/n per vara.

## London

Railway stock quotations:—  
Buenos Aires Great Southern, 185 1/4, 4 1/2, 1/4.  
Buenos Aires and Pacific 7 p c Deb stock, 134 1/2.  
Buenos Aires and Rosario Ord Stock 158 1/4, 7 1/2.  
Do 7 o/o Prf Shares, 15 1/2, x d  
Do Sunchales exten., shares 15 1/2.  
Do 5 p c Deb Stock, 118 1/4.  
Central Argentine 166 1/4, 1/2, 1/4, 6  
Central Uruguay of Montevideo 12 1/2.  
Argentine Mort Bonds, £70 pd, 70  
N Western of Uruguay, 6 p c 1st Pref Stk, 63 1/2, 3 1/2.  
Do, 5 p c 2nd do, 41 1/2.  
Do, acc 8 1/2, 1/2.  
Western of Buenos Aires, 6 p c Sterl Mt Debs 109 1/2, x d  
Do 5 p c Mort Debs 100 1/2, 1/2, 100 1/4.

At foot we publish the balance-sheet of the National Bank up to the end of the last month. The principal figures compare with those of the Provincial Bank as follows:—

	Nat. Bank	Prov. Bank
Gold reserve	5,766,000	4,514,000
Paper deposits	41,750,000	90,000,000
Bills to collect	106,500,000	103,700,000

Telegrams received by the 'Tri-buna Nacional':—

**Liverpool.**  
Wheat from the River Plate has advanced in price, the quotations to-day is 6s per 100 lbs, Linseed is quoted at 35s 6d per 416 lbs.

**Marseilles.**  
There is a great demand for River Plate maize, prices has advanced to fcs 12 per 100 ks.

**Antwerp.**  
River Plate wheat is quoted at fcs 16 75 per 100 ks, linseed at 23 75 per 100 ks. The demand for maize is active fcs 12 is paid for 100 ks.

**Havana.**  
Jerked beef from the River Plate has advanced to 8 20 American dollars gold.

**Havre.**  
During the past fortnight some business has been done in River Plate wool. Special wool for Havre 33 per cent yield 1.35 to 1.40 fcs per kilo, River Plate tallow 30 31 fcs per 50 kilos. Dry novillo matadero hides 112-115 fs per 50 ks.

The Provincial Mortgage Bank commenced to do business in La Plata on the 1st of the month.

Messrs Bollini and Muro sold 405 squares of camp in the partido of Pilar by order of the courts for the sum of \$129,600 m/n. the upset price was \$27,730 m/n.

The live stock on the place was sold for \$8000 m/n.

Mr. Cosgrave's wool from the south, Fair station, was sold this week at 4 nats per 10 kilos, also 400 arr splendid wool, cross bred, from Sauce Corto, at 4.40; the highest price yet paid; also 1000 arr. good wool, south, 3.40.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold the well-known chacra Santa Cruz in Ramos Mejia measuring 94,434 sq metres for \$50500 m/n. Mr. Ortiz Basualdo, broker buyer also a Quinta in Lomas close to Banfield station for \$5,000 m/n also the live stocks on the Establishment Los Jagueles in Chascomus at fair prices \$80 to 350 were paid for horses. 50 to 270 for bulls, capones at 1 50, Lincoln sheep at 6, meztiza do at \$2 50.

Mr N. Villar has sold 16 leagues of land in the 1st Section of the Province of Cordoba to Mr S. Lastra for 200,000 m/n. Brokers in the transaction, Messrs Kiernan and M. Ortiz.

The following sales of wool are reported:—

In the South Market—  
2000 ar cross bred 4 50 m/n per 10 kilos equal to 125 mjc per ar.  
500 ar id 4.10 m/n per 10 kilos, equal to 114 mjc per ar.  
500 ar id 4.30 per 10 kilos, equal to 120 mjc per ar.

7000 ar superfine 4.15 per 10 kilos equal to 115 mjc per ar.  
1000 ar Udaando 3.60 per 10 kilos, equal to 100 mjc per ar.

First lot of same wool sold at 4.10.

500 ar very good North wool at 3.40 equal to 95 mjc per ar.

In the Once—  
1000 ar varios lots at 3.60, equal to 100 mjc per ar.  
400 ar fair, good, at 2.60 equal to 72 mjc per ar.

Mr Constenla sold at auction on Sunday the estancia La Elvira, in the district of Olavarría, at the rate of 17.60 m/n per hectarea. Buyer, Mr D H U Escobar. The stock sold as follows:—

639 cows 'al corte' at 8 m/n per head.  
707 do. at 8.20 m/n.  
565 do. at 14 m/n.  
132 mestizo heifers at 22.50 m/n.

135 do. at 30 m/n.  
15 mestizo Durham bulls at 35 m/n; mares at 5 m/n; tame horses at 9 m/n.  
1664 sheep 'al corte' at 1.45 m/n per head.  
1,424 do at 1.50 m/n.  
1,846 do at 1.60.  
2,580 do do.  
29 Rambouillet rams at 58 m/n per head etc. Total sales amounted to 35,722 dollars m/n.

## THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln .....	4.40
New .....	4.10
Good .....	3.60
Regular .....	3.00
Borrega .....	3.00
Bellies .....	0.00
Black .....	—
Barriga .....	1.80

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	per kilo . . . . . 330 mills.
Desecho	per kilo . . . . . 240
Corderones, la docena	335
Horsehair per 10 kilos	7.60
Horse hides	2.10
Cow hides	4.00
Maizemorcho with bag	2.30
Maize, yellow	2.20
Lamb skins	1.00

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good .....	3.65
Regular .....	—
Bellies .....	—
Borrega .....	2.75
Black Wool .....	—

Hides	
Cow hides camp	3.50 m/n
Horse hides	2.10
Horse Hair	5.90
Nonatos	1.90
Calfskins	3.10

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 3.00 mills.
Pelados per kilo	2.00 mills.
Corderones	1.60
Lambskins	0.95 doz
Corderitos	la docena

Wheat. South with bag per 100 ks	
Candeal with bag	4.20 m/n
Salado with bag	4.15
French	4.20
Coast with bag	4.70
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.65
Maize.	—
Morcho with bag	2.30
White, shelled with bag	—
100 kilos	2.25
Yellow, with bag	2.30

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	143.30
Saturday .....	142.70
Monday .....	141.00
Tuesday .....	142.00
Wednesday .....	141.10

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Especiales	30 35 40
Primer aparte	18 19 20 22 24
Apartes generales	16 15 14 13 12
Segundo aparte	11 10 9 8
Terneros	4 5 6
Capones	1.50 2 2.50
Cueros de vaca	4 4.50 5
Id de novillo	6 6.50 7 7.50
Matanza de vacas	649
Id de terneros	73

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## MARRIAGES

On Wednesday, the 16th Oct. at Trinity Church, Lomas, by the Right Reverend Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Robert W. Wolfgang, eldest son of General Romers, Royal Artillery, to Helen, eldest daughter of James Mohr Bell, Clifton Park, Temperley.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Anglican Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling, Walter Chapman Salmon to Anita Elizabeth Goulstone.

## DEATHS

On the 22nd of October, at his residence, Chivilcoy, Daniel Fluskey, aged 81 years. The deceased was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for over 40 years a resident of Buenos Aires.

On the 28th October, at Lomas de Zamora, Charlotte Sabine, wife of Archibald R. Whitehead, aged 36 years.

On the 29th October, at Calle Comercio 2253, Philip Ford, aged 44 years.

On Friday, the 29th October, at Salto Oriental, William Harper, drowned by falling into the River Uruguay while going on board the s.s. Cosmos, of which he was the chief engineer. Deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

On the 23rd of Oct., in the 76th year of her age, at the residence of her son, Capilla del Señor, Prov. of Buenos Aires, Mary MacNamara native of Limerick, Ireland, relict of the late Thomas Bird, of Norfolk, England.—R. I. P. Home papers please copy.



## FUNERAL MASS

The relatives and friends of the late Mrs Martha Gahan Keany are invited to attend a Funeral Mass which for the repose of her soul will be celebrated in the Mercedes parish church, on the 24th November, 1887, at 10 o'clock.

## THE 'SOUTHERN CROSS' NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

Subscribers to European newspapers and magazines received through this office have expressed themselves generally satisfied, notwithstanding the wretched service given by the post office during a part of the year. In future we propose to have all orders sent from the publishing office direct to the address of the subscriber. In this there is a treble advantage: 1st, it can be done at less expense, for newspapers sent through the P. O. of Buenos Aires must carry stamps from the beginning of the coming year. 2nd, It saves a vast amount of labour, and the orders will reach the subscribers much more speedily. At present papers pass through the offices of two agents, one in Dublin and the other in Buenos Aires, which must cause considerable delay. 3rd, We know from experience that foreign papers sent from Europe are delivered more safely than those dropped into the P. O. of Buenos Aires. We shall take all possible care to have the address of each one printed and sent forward to the office of the paper or magazine he or she may require. Persons wishing to receive their papers directly for the coming year should at once communicate with Michael Dinneen, at this office.

N.B.—All orders must be prepaid.

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## 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

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Just received a large and varied assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards.

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Letts' Scribbling and Pocket Diaries for 1888. Smith's Diaries of all sizes in a few days.

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## JOHN GRANT

69 — CANGALLO — 69

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26 — CALLE RECONQUISTA — 26

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## RAMS FOR SALE

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Four different Classes.

1. Those bred of Rambouillet and Lincoln dams. 2. Those bred of Lincoln and Rambouillet dams. 3. Those bred of Hampshire Down and Lincoln dams. 4. Pure Hampshire Down of imported sheep.

Interested parties are invited to come and see this magnificent stock.

n1d1

Buenos Aires,

Oct. 17, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I am most deeply indebted to Dr A. F. Llobet for being able to inform my relations and friends, both here and abroad, that I am now completely well of the severe neuralgia which made my life a misery for the last thirteen years. After consulting innumerable doctors, as well as quacks and others, I was at last blessed, by being introduced by Dr Ramos Mejias as a patient to this most gifted young gentleman, who ended all my suffering by a separation of three of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves. As I said, I am perfectly well, and find no inconvenience whatever from the wounds, which are now healed. For those who have not known of my sickness I shall mention that the whole right side of my head was affected by an intermittent contraction of the nerves. I have not had so many as two whole days' ease for the last thirteen years; save, indeed, for a few hours, after injections of morphia or cocaina. Even these failed, from long use! Dr Llobet operated also upon Mr Frank, a German, who was suffering from the same complaint, and succeeded equally as well as in my case. Mr Frank was ailing for over ten years, and was in the same ward as myself in the San Roque Hospital, where I had the opportunity of seeing him suffer equally and as painfully as myself. I had the pleasure of seeing him retire completely well and declaring unending gratitude to our mutual benefactor.

Hoping you will lend me space in your valuable paper,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your humble servant,

DANIEL KELLY.

'Herald' and 'Standard' please copy.