

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 44

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887

PRICE 20 CENTS.

## TEES FINOS

PROPIEDAD EXCLUSIVA DE  
**PARRY & CO.**  
Buenos Aires

MARCA registrada La Patria, en cajas de 12 lbs. y plomas de 1 lb. Es un Kaison Congou de mucha fuerza y fragancia, hoja entera y limpia (sin el polvo y la mezcla que siempre se encuentran en las clases inferiores).

MARCA registrada La Portaña—Cajas de 6 y 12 libras, cada caja envuelta en estera, bultos de 45 libras.—Sonehong Puro Extra Aromático, suave al paladar, floreado con puntos blancos, lo que demuestra excelencia de calidad.

MARCA registrada Erin-Go-Bragh. Extra Fine Kaison Congou—Esta famosa marca, tan conocida y apreciada por todos los amantes del verdadero Té Puro, Fino y Sin Mezcla, lo recomendamos y lo garantizamos de calidad superior. Viene en cajas de 12 y 6 libras, bultos de 45 libras.

## CERVEZA NEGRA

(MARCA CHANCHO)

Única recomendada por los Médicos por sus calidades fortificantes y sumamente restaurativas.

## GINEBRA DE LA HOLANDA

(MARCA CHANCHO)

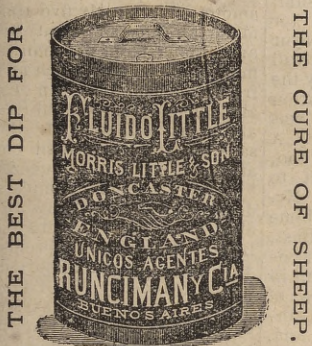
Importada por nosotros y Garantida de Calidad Superior. Cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada (colorado y blanco a listones).

COGNAC HENNESSY  
COGNAC PARRY  
COGNAC MARTELL

Rom de Jamaica, marca Corazon Rojo.  
Whisky, marca Lorne. Schnapps  
(Schiedam) Aromático de Wolf.

## FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.

Do Casks of 40 do.

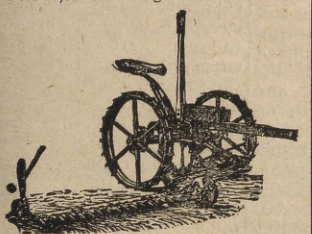
## RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73  
no 1—pm

## CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH LINCOLN

Manufacturers of  
ENGINES AND THRESHING MACHINES  
FIPED ENGINES MAIZE SHELLERS  
SAW BENCHES, ETC. ETC.

Over 23,000 threshing sets have been sold



WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWER  
One of the best in the world for cutting alfalfa

RATRILLOS ACERO para pasto  
SOLE IMPORTERS

JOHN AND JOSEPH

DRYSDALE AND CO.

226 - PERU - 238

## PERFECCION EN LA ESQUILA DEL GANADO LANAR

ESQUILADORA RARIQUAND DE PARIS

PATENTADA EN FRANCIA Y EN EL ESTRANGERO

Privilegiada por el Superior Gobierno Nacional Argentino

Se maneja con gran facilidad y lige reza, hace una esquila hermosa, no lastima los animales y produce al estanciero un 10 ojo (mínimum) mas de lana. Único representante para la República Argentina y Uruguay.

## LAVAL Y SORBETS

115—RIVADAVIA—115

BUENOS AIRES o8n8

## LINA MILLER

(From London)

PRACTICAL WORKING (LADY)

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

288—RECONQUISTA—288

Repairs of watches and clocks of every kind and description. Special attention is paid to pocket and marine chronometers and complicated watches of any kind. With every watch or clock leaving her hands is given a 12 months' guarantee.

Mounting, gilding, plating and repair of jewellery of every description. Country orders carefully attended to.

TERMS REASONABLE s19f

## MAPLE & Co.,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

LONDON

Upholsters by Special Appointment to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria

Messrs Maple and Co., beg to advise their numerous customers, and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that they have opened offices at

134 CALLE FLORIDA

and are now prepared to personally to carry out any instructions for complete House Furnishing.

Maple and Co. supply every description of China, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Gas Fittings, Floor Cloths, Household Linen, Library, Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture. Also Artistic Decorations, Parquet Flooring, solid Oak Doors, Panelling etc., etc.

A full and complete set of Designs of Furniture and samples of carpets, curtains, etc., Wall Papers, etc., always on show.

For Particulars, Price Lists, etc., apply to—

F. H. HOWELL,  
Manager.

N.B.—Mr F. Howell is the only authorised representative in Buenos Aires. n1pm

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

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

ALSO

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

List of Subscriptions for Papers and Magazines for 1888 now open.

JOHN GRANT

69 - CANGALLO - 69

n1j1

## CALLE CUYO 286

Buenos Aires  
CASA  
E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>IE</sup>  
INTRODUCTORA  
PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## VINOS

AGENTES Y ÚNICOS INTRODUCTORES DE LA MARCA

J. CALVET & C<sup>ie</sup>.  
De BORDEAUX  
DEAUNE (Bourgoigne).

## LOS MEJORES Vinos en Bordalesa

Côtes—Côtes supérieures—Macau—Moulin—St Emilion 1884—St Laurent 1884—St Emilion 1884—St Estephe 1881—St Julien 1881—Pauillac 1881—Margaux 1881.  
Y procedentes todos de la casa J. Calvet & C<sup>ie</sup>. de BORDEAUX.  
La casa tiene los mismos vinos embotellados aquí para las familias.  
PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## COGNACS

AGENTES Y ÚNICOS INTRODUCTORES DE LOS RENOMBRADOS

Cognacs Fine—Champagne  
COGNACS GRANDE—CHAMPAGNE  
1858 1847 1831 1811  
De la misma casa, J. CALVET & C<sup>ie</sup>.  
Establecida en JONZAC-COGNAC.

## CHAMPAGNES

V. Clicquot-Ponsardin, Louis Roederer, G. H. Mumm, H. Piper  
LEGITIMIDAD GARANTIDA  
PROCEDENCIA DIRECTA

AGENTES Y ÚNICOS INTRODUCTORES DEL Gran Champagne

## POMMERY & GRENO

## LICOR

## GRANDE CHARTREUSE

Por contrato celebrado en el CONVENTO de LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, el 27 de Abril de 1887, los Sres. E. R. Portais & C<sup>ie</sup>. han sido nombrados Agentes generales y apoderados de la Grande Chartreuse para las Repúblicas Argentina, del Uruguay y del Paraguay.  
Para evitar las falsificaciones, exigir la etiqueta especial de los agentes.  
PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>IE</sup>

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## MRS. SUTOR

Begs to advise her numerous customers and the public generally that she has received a splendid assortment of Millinery, Flowers, Laces, Dresses, Mantles, etc. from London and Paris and respectfully solicits a visit.  
As Mrs Sutor has decided to liquidate her business, customers will find prices very much reduced, in order to realise everything.

N1 pm

## ESPECIFICO.

TRADE MARK

VENTAS POR MAYOR Y MENOR

FIDANZA & C<sup>IA</sup>

Cerralon—11 de Setiembre

V. CASARESE HIJOS

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

26—Baleares—26

## JULES ROBIN AND CO'S CELEBRATED

## BRANDY

The oldest imported in the River Plate

Always a stock on hand with their sole agents

## MOLLER & CO.

86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86

m31pm

## TELEGRAMS

London.

Mr Balfour has written a letter in which he says that he entertains no doubt that in time Ireland will become obedient to the law, which will regain the supremacy that it ought never to have lost. It is not true that the British bark Temple Bar sank in the Bristol Channel. She has arrived safely at Lundy Island.

The Cabinet has resolved to pursue its present barbarous policy in Ireland, especially as regards public meetings.

An explosion occurred in a lead mine at Matlock. There were 25 men in the mine at the time. Five dead bodies have been taken out.

Earl Spencer, in a speech delivered at Scarborough said that Lord Hartington did wrong to make indirectly unjust charges against Mr Gladstone, and that he had no doubt that the present system of harshness towards Ireland without attending to national hopes would prove a failure.

The 'Times' correspondent in Vienna says that the triple alliance was concluded secretly in the spring, but that the details had been arranged at the recent interview between Sr Crispi and Prince Bismarck. He says that the treaty provides for a continuous action, by sea and land, on the part of Germany, Austria and Italy, against every Power which may try to disturb the equilibrium of the Powers of Europe.

It is also stipulated that no territorial changes shall be made without the consent of the three allied Powers, and that neither of them shall isolate itself from a war engaged in by the others nor treat separately for peace. These conditions extend to the whole of the Mediterranean coast.

The Duke of Cambridge was entertained at a banquet yesterday, at the Naval and Military Club to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his joining the army. He has been named Commander-in-chief of the forces. The Duke of Wellington was the last who received this rank.

The 'Daily News' says that Balfour's idea that he can coerce Ireland is absurd. Equally so is it to suppose that the Liberals of Great Britain will remain silent if he persist in his present conduct. It adds that the present Cabinet will fall amidst the jeers and execration of all.

Dublin.

The Irish Gaol Committee has ordered that O'Brien shall receive the same treatment as malefactors thieves and murderers.

O'Brien's cell in Tullamore prison is eight feet in length by six in width. He sleeps on a plank bed. He told the Governor that he would not clean his cell, nor put on the prison dress nor mix with criminals.

United Ireland has two columns of notices of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

It treats O'Brien's removal to Tullamore as an outrage effected in the interests of landowners. Henceforth, it says, the people will hold the landlords as hostages to guarantee O'Brien's safety. The tenants' plan of campaign is not only of defence but of revenge.

Twenty one persons accused of preventing ejections all Bally Kerran have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The Governor of Tullamore Jail has been ordered to make Mr. O'Brien, M.P., don prison garb.

Paris.  
The Chamber of Deputies has approved by a large majority the bill for conversion of the Four and Four and a half per Cents. Thus the whole Debt will be converted into Three per Cents.

George Buy, and accomplice of Audland in the sale of decorations has committed suicide.

The Chamber of Deputies has resolved to make a minute investigation of the Caffarel affair.

The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived at San Reno. He has had a relapse and Dr. Mackenzie has been telegraphed for.

General de Courcy has died at an advanced age.

Vienna.

'La Correspondencia Politica,' confirms the rumour of the activity of Russia on the frontier. The same paper declares that the agricultural and commercial crisis is increasing all over the Empire. The Moscow agrarian bank recently offered for sale by public auction 460 properties whose rents did not pay the interest on the mortgages.

Count Kalnoky told the Hungarian Delegation that the present political situation gives no ground for alarm. Austria alone cannot solve the Bulgarian problem; she wishes for a free and independent Bulgaria and cannot for the present refuse to recognise Prince Ferdinand as legitimate sovereign. He said it would be a great thing for the world at large if England joined Germany, Austria and Italy to keep the peace. He hoped all would pursue a peaceful policy in the East.

Berlin.  
The 'Post' says that Government has decided on a new and smaller repetition rifle for the army. The present repetition rifles will be given to the Reserve and Landwehr. This change has been made owing to the French War Office having adopted a rifle of smaller calibre.

Dr Mackenzie reports that the general health of the Prince Imperial is excellent, but that during the last few days the local affection of the throat has taken an unfavourable character.

St. Petersburg.

Eighteen young officers have been sent to Siberia for conspiring against the Government.

Rome.

The monument to Garibaldi has been unveiled at Turin in the presence of an immense number of people.

It is announced officially that cholera has completely ceased in Italy.

New York.

Mr Chamberlain arrived yesterday. He declined to state definitely what attitude he would assume, and he positively refused to express any opinion on the Irish question or on English policy.

The quarantine officers say that the cholera has disappeared from the passengers of the Italian steamer Britannia.

Chicago.

Fifty-four soldiers, armed with Winchester rifles, are quartered in the barracks and will remain there till the 11th, when the con-

demned Anarchists will be hanged.

Within fifteen minutes after the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the Anarchist's case was known eight or ten policemen in plain clothes were posted near the building of the Criminal Court. The High Sheriff said that he had orders not to let any person enter. The execution will take place on the 11th instant. Very few persons will be present. The sheriff will comply strictly with the law in this respect.

There is a great movement in favour of the condemned Anarchists. The police are quite alarmed, and say that if the condemned men are not hanged, they (the police) will never fight against Anarchists again for the public good. They say Anarchy will spread widely if the convicts escape death.

Six loaded dynamite bombs were found concealed in a wooden box in the prison yesterday, in Ling's cell. All the prisoners have been removed to other cells. The discovery was made through Ling's nervousness while the cell was being searched.

The Crow Indians have been completely routed.

The police have discovered more bombs in an Anarchist's house.

The analysis shows that the bombs found in the prisoner's cell were full of dynamite.

Madrid.

A representative of the Union Steam Packet Company had an interview with Sr Sagasta, who promised to use his influence to reduce the time of the journey from London to Lisbon to 46 instead of 56 hours. It is probable that all the mails for South America will be sent by this way.

Brussels.

1600 miners are out on strike in the Borniage district.

Rio Janeiro.

The steamer 'Norseman,' of the Western and Brazilian Company, is engaged in repairing the submarine cable between this and Bahia.

Santiago.

The Peruvian Congress has closed. It is thought the old Cabinet will be recalled to office. The Pope has accepted the resignation of the Bishop of La Serena, Chile, Dr. Orrego, owing to his advanced age.

Exchange 24 1/2. Gold 92 premium.

Deputies approved Transandinian Railway Convention, which is now law.

Rosario.

The wheat that was in store in the Colonies is now coming down in large quantities for shipment.

A North American family has been murdered by the Indians at Garzas in the Chaco.

Legislature will close next week.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Nov. 8.

It is intended to establish a Correctional prison for Women, which will be under the direction of the sisters of 'Buen Pastor.'

The English Bank has arranged with the National Bank for the redemption at the end of this month of the 1st series of the Consolidated Debt, and to advance 4,000,000 on account of the loan.

The Uruguayan Unified Debt will be quoted on the Buenos Aires Bolsa in the middle of the month, a strong syndicate having been formed to speculate in it.

The Judge of Crime has released Francisco Toeck, who was accused of double homicide and robbery. The general opinion is that he was guilty.

**! TEA, TEA !**  
AND  
GROCERIES IN GENERAL  
IMPORTED DIRECT

**LUIS R. SCHEINER'S**  
GROCERY STORE  
CORNER OF PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA  
FORMERLY MORE

We specially solicit a trial  
of our select  
**TEAS AND COFFEES**



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP



SNELL &amp; CO.

203 RIVADAVIA 203

ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 7, 1887.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

The death of Sr Maspoli, the respected head of the firm of Maspoli, Chiesa and Co., of this city, which took place on the 1st inst., leaves a void not easily to be repaired in our commercial and social circles, where the deceased gentleman was deservedly loved and honoured by all classes. Though only 47 years of age, Sr Maspoli was the architect of his own great fortune, and he had the additional satisfaction of knowing that he had won the same by honest hard work, and without having to resort to any of those small mean tricks that lie at the foundation of too many fortunes, or so-called fortunes, in this country. Feeling very ill, Sr Maspoli had recently made a voyage home, to Italy with his young wife, hoping, through change of air and of scenery, to re-establish his shattered constitution. He returned to Rosario, however, a few weeks ago, only to die, and, as we have said, to leave a void in the circles he adorned, and to bereave the poor and afflicted of one whose ear was ever open to the appeal of distress, and whose purse was ever open to the petition of the needy.

We need more men of the stamp of Sr Maspoli in our midst, and as we sincerely lament his departure, and pray that kind Heaven may comfort his deeply-bereaved consort and appreciative friends, we can only hope that his example may be generally imitated, and that his soul, with those of all the faithful departed, may, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

Notwithstanding Councillor Firmat's ukase against attendance at the Cemetery during All Souls' day, the place was thronged with visitors all day long, and hundreds of beautiful tributes of affection were placed upon the graves of departed friends. A strong force of police was sent to maintain order, but finding their services quite uncalled for, the men amused themselves by preventing the friends of the departed who were taken to the cemetery for burial, from approaching too near to the openings of the graves, breaking through more than one solemn gathering of the kind with the order 'despejen,' not unfrequently blended with a Spanish interjection savouring more of garlic than of anything else I can think of, and endeavouring to show even the dead that the authorities of this free and enlightened province are not to be 'desacatated.'

The offices at the Parish Church were very solemn and imposing, and they were attended during the day by many hundreds of the best people in Rosario.

Councillor Firmat, who has recently been elected (?) as a member of the Municipality, deeming

it fruitless to seek for celebrity, has entered upon the course pursued by Santos, Wilde, *et hoc genus omne*, who are determined to be spoken of at all hazards. I hear his next proposition will be to prevent people from attending Church on Sundays during summer, because he fears the assembling of people must engender cholera and all the ills the flesh is heir to. It is something wonderful to see how frightened these luminaries of free thought are of the cholera. Of course, if his ridiculous scheme should be made law it ought to extend also to schools, public amusements, and, in fact, to every place where people are accustomed to assemble in any numbers.

There was another Municipal election (sic.) on Sunday, for the purpose of filling a couple of vacancies in the Corporation, and as usual, squads of policemen and soldiers were posted at the voting places, so as to assist the free and enlightened citizens to keep away, and thus to leave the field open for the occupation of official candidates. On the whole, it would be far more honest, and more satisfactory in every way, were the Governor always to appoint the Municipality, without going through the farce of an election. This might lead the people to feel the necessity of returning men of their own choosing for such posts, and to fight and agitate for the privilege of doing so, and having done this, they would doubtless consider the right worth exercising.

The feast of St Charles Borromeo was celebrated with great solemnity at the historical old Franciscan Convent of San Carlos at San Lorenzo on Friday. Nearly all the Fathers at the Convent are Italians, and they are a fine, hardworking lot of men. One, however, the Master of the Novices, is as genial and genuine an Irishman as you could wish to see. His name is Father O'Shea, and it is known and respected all over this Department as that of an earnest self-sacrificing Priest and a whole-souled man in the very best sense of the terms.

The inauguration of the West Santafecino Railway's extension to San Jose de la Esquina took place, amidst great rejoicings, on the 4th inst.

The special train taking the official party out to Esquina, left here at 7 a.m. It was gorgeously adorned with the Argentine and Spanish escutcheons and accompanied by the band of the police guard, graciously lent for the purpose by the Gefe Politico.

At 11.15 the train reached its destination, after having traversed a most beautiful extent of country, and called at several stations on the way. The Committee was here received by a large assembly of the leading residents, headed by the J.P. of the locality, Sr Loza, who conducted the party to the improvised banquet hall, where a sumptuous breakfast for a hundred persons had been provided. When the champagne began to flow, eloquent speeches were made by Messrs Alfredo Artega, Eloy Palacios, E. Perez, Ovidio Lagos, and J. Firmat, C.E. (the constructor of the line) who generously attributed much of the praise bestowed upon him, to his able coadjutors on the works.

After breakfast the party walked about the town, seeing the sights and admiring the evidences of progress that are discernible on every hand, till two p.m., when the express returned to Rosario. Many of the visitors, however, remained behind to be present at the grand ball given in the evening by the principal residents of Esquina, which was a very grand affair indeed.

Money is very scarce just now in this province, and failures are succeeding each other with alarming rapidity. Four once apparently prosperous merchants in Santa Fe have been lodged in prison this week till the state of their affairs can be ascertained, and it is feared that more must shortly follow. There is, likewise a great scarcity of small change, and what there is in circulation is so filthy and tattered through frequent manipulation that it is scarcely recognisable.

Captain Ferguson, the esteemed representative of Messrs Lamport and Holt in this city, left for England on Monday with his family, purposing to return in February. Captain and Mrs Ferguson take with them the sincere good wishes of a numerous circle of friends who will be happy to welcome them back on their return.

The case of the unfortunate Mme Giacometto continues to drag its weary way before the Court of Appeal, and there can be no doubt but she will suffer the full term of imprisonment that could have been inflicted upon her had she actually been guilty of the offence laid to her charge.

The circumstances of the case are briefly, as follows. Some two years and half ago the man Giacometto formed an intrigue with his own cousin who was married to a Chemist's assistant for whom he professed great friendship. Finding, doubtless, that his wife's presence was a continual hindrance he devised a diabolical scheme to get rid of her, and accordingly accused her of committing adultery with a profligate Italian Doctor named Greselli. According to the usual absurd plan in such cases she was arrested on this charge, and detained in prison pending the result of the trial which after two years and a half has resulted in her favour, the Court declaring her not guilty, and ordering her immediate release. Her implacable brute of a husband, however, has appealed against the decision of the Court and I assure you it will be something almost unprecedented in the annals of the law if the poor woman gets out before another six months have run their course. Thus she will have suffered the full terms of imprisonment prescribed by our vindictively virtuous laws against women convicted of adultery, and the brute that calls himself her husband may snap his fingers at the law and continue his incestuous relations with other men's wives with perfect impunity. The case has awakened quite an interest here and this has been given a practical form to by the local correspondent of 'La Nacion' who has succeeded in collecting the sum of 40 mps for Mme Giacometto's relief. On the whole, I have hardly ever heard of a more infamous case or of one better calculated to awaken popular indignation, and to suggest the advent of a Ligurian scion of the house of Lynch.

The Santa Fe Building Bank has laid out a couple of squares of land within the bounds of the city, upon which it purposes building one hundred and four six-room houses suitable for families. These will be let on somewhat more equitable principles than those usually practised by the landlord of the period, and I have no doubt but this will produce a favourable reaction in the matter of rents, and tend to bring house owners to their senses.

Very much just dissatisfaction is felt at the manner in which the National employees here have been treated by Congress on the occasion of the discussion of the Budget of expenses for the incoming year. Whilst some of the Custom House employees, have had their salaries nominally increased so as to almost place them on a gold footing; those of the Post Office, the National College and Normal School, and others have been left out in the cold, and are apparently expected to continue receiving paper for its face value whilst rents, clothing, provisions, travelling expenses and even taxes are raised so as to make up the difference. This is not the way that the Government is going to secure good servants and it may have something to do with the frequent resignations that are reported from time to time in these departments. The aggravation of the thing is enhanced moreover when it is seen that some of the Provinces have been more kindly considered in these respects.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

W.

P.S.—We were all much pained to hear of the severe illness of our beloved Dean, and join you in prayers that Heaven may be pleased to restore him perfectly to health, and long to spare his valuable life to the Church and to the country.

W.

## NOTES FROM LONDON

London, Oct. 7.

Now 'Autumn's wealth is passing from us,' and even in such a city as this, where money seems to be the chief end of every effort, and confusion the means, we can gaze, sad-eyed, upon its parting bloom. In the suburbs the Virginian creeper has exhausted all the beautiful hues through which it struggles with death; and in the city the flower-girls are few and far between, with more of the keen-edged expression of hunger in their faces than was wont to be visible when 'opening flower and bursting bud breathed incense forth unceasingly.' *Rubecula familiaris*, commonly called cock-robin, has it all his own way in Nature's orchestra, for, though he sang most perseveringly through the spring and summer, his notes were lost in the general chorus. Now he recognises but few rivals, and amongst them, strange to say, may be found the 'Jenny Wren' of our childhood's happy memory. Other voices than these, however, are to be heard on cool, sad autumn days. Voices of protest, some; voices of reason, others; voices of suffering and sorrow, alas, too many! On Sunday, when the spirit of summer seemed to have revisited the earth, Hyde Park was resonant with denunciations hurled against the attempt of the Government to suppress freedom of speech in the sister-country and with declarations affirming the right of the Irish to Home Rule.

Not alone there, were such sentiments expressed that same day. On Tower Hill, a mass meeting, convened by the Artisan Radical Club 'to condemn the Mitchelstown murders and the imprisonment of Mr O'Brien,' was addressed by Dr Aveling, of ultra-Socialist fame, who put the question of the day as not simply of importance to Ireland, but of importance to England and to the labouring classes all over the world. Those of the thousands present who heard his words intimated their assent to his doctrines from time to time by violent explosions of approval and various cheers for Mr Gladstone. In Camberwell and elsewhere scenes were enacted, so that a student of men of our time, passing from one platform to another, might readily have been excused from concluding that, in the words of Mr Bernard Cole-ridge, M.P., speaking at the great Morley demonstration at Templecombe on Saturday, 'the time was nigh when the moral conscience of the country, aroused and indignant, would sweep away that gross system of outrage and wrong which takes place in defiance of all order, and relying on a gross misapprehension of the law.'

If it is not drifting too far away from our moorings, it may be said that Mr John Morley scored a bull's eye in Somerset when he took a shot at Mr Chamberlain, to the great delight of 20,000 sympathisers. The way he put the momentous topic of the hour was certainly not involved. On the contrary, nothing could be simpler than his statement—'What we have a right to know that Mr Chamberlain is, not whether two-fifths of the population of Ireland are against Home Rule altogether, but whether he is or is not himself against Home Rule altogether.' Surely this 'information wanted' ought to put a stop to the tricky tacking of the orchideous and eye-glassed autonomist! 'Justice to Ireland' was the be-all and end-all of this great Liberal demonstration at Templecombe, which concluded with a profound and sympathetic unanimity in the determination that the people of Ireland shall have the same laws as the people of England, and that the same

constitutional rights and guarantees which have made England what she is shall also be extended to unhappy Ireland.

'Justice to man' was the cry which gathered together the thousands of 'idle' workers who filled a large section of Hyde Park on the following day—Monday. As the force-laden procession moved along from the east to the west of the Metropolis, with bands playing and banners waving, its dimensions could not fail to arouse a feeling of dread lest such a power should ever be directed against the laws and legitimate institutions of the country. 'No work, no wages; no wages, no food'—this was their appeal, blazoned above them in bold characters on fluttering flags; and one had only to look at the turbulent wave of humanity beneath to see the agony of hunger in many eyes, the poverty of enforced idleness on every side, and a bitter resolution evident throughout the whole mass that 'Fair Trade,' and 'British' wages for British workmen were not merely theories for oratorical enunciations, but also hard facts in possession of the minds of an oppressed multitude. Tainbee Hall is a beautiful idea expressed in stone and mortar and a printed programme, yet even (as on Saturday night) when such men as Mr J. Russell Lowell and Professor Seeley unfolded their doctrines on English literature and language within its precincts in Whitechapel, it remains a stern reality that only the intellect of the few is reached by such a philanthropic scheme, while the bodies of the great proportion of the working population are wasting away with want and worry.

Thus great revolutions are working onward, destroying many, marring more, and making life a very serious affair to all. But small concerns of passing importance jog in and out of existence much the same as usual, and the city talks a bookful for and against the new Lord Mayor—Alderman De Keyser—who will be the first Catholic to occupy the civic chair since the Reformation although the Test Act was abolished half a century ago. A good deal has to be said, too, about Signor Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck; about Mr Gladstone's letter to the Home Rule Association in Belfast, wherein he states that union between Catholic and Protestant in the struggle for the welfare of Ireland would be of great advantage not only to one kingdom, but to all three; about the National League Convention to be held in Cardiff on the 29th inst., with Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the chair; and about Mr James Gordon Bennett's new English paper, which was issued for the first time in Paris on Monday morning.

Every day brings with it its own special programme, and on Monday evening Sir Charles Russell, M.P., was to be heard concluding the political day down in Hackney by stating that Mr Gladstone had done what no English statesman had ever done before—caused the Irish nation to look with hope and grateful expectancy to the democracy of England, Scotland, and Wales, and to regard this democracy as their friends and brethren. He believed the heart of the people of England on this and on all questions of human justice and right, was sound. The following day, the hero of Hawarden himself received a deputation of the Kidderminster Liberals and spoke to them at some length on the same matter. In the course of his address, he asserted that he had never scrupled to say that it would be a source of the most infinite joy if he were to hear that the Liberal Party were ousted by the action of the Tories in undertaking to give Ireland that which she is entitled to have. It would impose upon him the delightful duty of giving them every assistance in his power to attain so righteous and so necessary an end. Attuned to a minor key is the cracked voice of one who years ago uttered words as pleasant to hear as the bay of a trusty Newfoundland. Mr Bright now professes to a Scotch corre-

spondent that he was never more the friend of Ireland than at present 'when objecting to hand the unfortunate country over to the rule of the revolutionary and rebel conspiracy with which the Government is now contending.' While these currents of adverse opinion are exercising a nation's power of expression, we have the scarlet fever epidemic raging in the slums and alleys of the Metropolis. Early in the week there were 1,717 cases under treatment and the Metropolitan Asylums' Board unanimously carried a motion to provide 1,000 extra beds for fever patients.

## GERMAN versus BRITISH MERCHANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From the recent reports of the British Consuls it appears that Spain is the country in Europe in which German competition with British manufactures has been the most severe and successful. Much the same story comes from the countries of South America, in most of which the Spanish tongue prevails. Mr Newman, of Valparaiso, writing on the native woollen manufactures of Chili, states that a cotton-cloth, called in that country 'cottonade,' is largely used; it is an imitation of woollen suitings manufactured in Yorkshire, and is mainly imported from Germany, although it is now being successfully imitated in England. Of the woollen goods imported into Chili more than 60 per cent comes from Germany. In the report of the trade of the great Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul Mr Bennett, who last year discussed the general subject of the improvement of British trade abroad with much intelligence and judgment, states that the Germans are making great efforts to control completely the trade of that district. Last year German imports of woollens amounted to nearly five times as much as those of Great Britain, and linens from Germany were more than twice as much as those from this country. In cottons alone does England hold its own, and it is probable, Mr Bennett says, that even British cottons are being gradually squeezed out. 'Unless it be in chemicals and drugs and in earthenware it is absurd to suppose that Great Britain enjoys the supremacy in any single article imported into this province.' The Consul at Santos, although he says that a cessation of British trade to that part of Brazil would mean a trade famine which the industries of the whole world could not relieve yet states that German trade there is increasing more rapidly than that of any other country. There has been a complete transfer of the trade in earthenware and glassware from British to German merchants, and another branch of industry in which Great Britain was supposed to excel without fear of competition is in similar danger—viz., cutlery and steelware. Moreover, great efforts are being made at Santos to establish the supremacy of German woollen and cotton industries. Going further north into Central America, we find much the same story. The Consul at San Jose, in Costa Rica, reports that Germany is fast becoming a competitor in these markets, producing wares, if not superior, at least as good and as cheap as those of Birmingham. English hardware has been superseded to a large extent by the manufactures of Germany and the United States, and English beer has likewise been ousted by the lighter lager beer of the same countries.

Mr Archer, the Vice-Consul at Porto Alegre, argues that it is not so much that British manufactures have been driven out of the field, as that British merchants have had the foreign trade of their own country wrested from them, and as one of the reasons for this he mentions the circumstance, already alluded to by Mr Bennett, that the heads of British houses never take the trouble of providing themselves with successors, while the Germans invariably do so. This may, he suggests, be due in part to the



difficulty in finding suitable successors to a business in the employ of a British house, 'for it is, unfortunately, a fact that the British clerk is inferior to his German colleague in commercial education and qualifications, such as knowledge of foreign languages, etc.' Whatever the reason may be, there appears to be a continuity in German mercantile houses in South America which does not exist in the establishments of their British competitors; the former exist regardless of the death or retirement of members, while the latter are founded and die in a generation. The Consul at Santos thinks the great secret of German success in South America, as elsewhere, is their thorough training as mercantile men; German merchants possess 'the inestimable gift of being able to ingratiate themselves with the people with whom they reside and have to deal,' and their 'mercantile and industrial communities form one homogeneous mass from the Fatherland to the uttermost limits of the world, and work together for mutual benefit like one immense machine.' But in almost every case the cry of our officials abroad is that British Commercial travellers are badly needed; but this point has been reiterated so frequently that it is unnecessary to press it here. On the whole it appears that the British commercial position in South and Central America is being seriously threatened by German competition, not because German wares are better, but because they are pushed with more energy, judgment, and commercial knowledge. — 'The London Times.'

## THE PLEASURES OF POVERTY.

When husband and wife are true-hearted, there is no greater aid to happiness than a few deprivations and hardships in the commencement of their married life. It is a great thing for each to realise that he or she is sacrificing something for the other. The wife came with empty hands to a husband who had no rich gifts to bestow; but while she is struggling and saving, and he is toiling and denying himself, the consciousness of doing it for the other's sake confers a happiness nothing can equal. It will be in more prosperous days alone, perhaps, that both will realise the pleasures of the poverty they endured in youth. In that grand new house there is nothing lacking that taste can devise or wealth procure. Yet amidst the splendours and delights, the hearts of both—the wife's oftenest without doubt,—will turn with wistful affection to the little home of old times, poverty stricken and inconvenient as it was. The hardships and discomforts endured within its walls have passed away like mist before the sunshine and memory only recalls the delights of contriving, managing, and arranging. The fun enjoyed over amateur attempts at carpentering, and surprises in cookery. The brief, sweet holidays stolen from weeks of toil, saved for so anxiously and looked for so eagerly. These and a hundred other simple joys are the pleasures of poverty, in fact, undreamt of by the rich and worldly.

## AGE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, reached the age of seventy years before she was called to receive the crown of glory, the diadem on her brow proclaiming her to be the Queen of Heaven. She lived in Nazareth with her parents 3 years, in the Temple of Jerusalem 11, in Nazareth and Hebron with Joseph 1, in Nazareth and Egypt with Jesus and Joseph 7, in Nazareth with Jesus and Joseph 21, in Nazareth with Jesus after the death of Joseph 2, in Chapharnaum during the preaching of Jesus 4, in Jerusalem after the death of Jesus 2, in Ephesus with St John 11, afterwards in Jerusalem for a second period with St John 8, in all 70.

## BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Scrap Books, Paperies, 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.

## AT MACLEAN'S

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214  
(Between Calles Cuyo and Corrientes)  
o24n24

## LA LIBRERIA MACLEAN

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214

## Christmas Cards

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

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214  
o24n24

## ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE  
D. DIEGO ANDERSON

FABRICA DE ATAHUDES Y SERVICIO  
FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES

141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143  
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 1471

## Dr KEHOE

SURGEON

369 - ALSINA - 369

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

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

Tea Merchants

245-RECONQUISTA-245

## RAMS FOR SALE

At Mr William Mooney's Estancia. El Progreso, partido de Pergamino.

Four different Classes.

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

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

n1d1

## Mrs Ward

ENGLISH DRESSMAKER

Latest Paris Fashions

604 - CALLE ARTES - 604

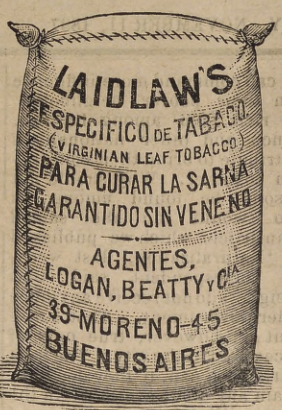
o13pm

## 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.



## 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—

LOGAN, BEATTY & CO.,

39—MORENO—45

o12pm

## NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

584-Calle Paraguay, Bs. Aires

N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.

se 8—pm

## L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

## TEA! TEA! TEA!

—

La Gran China

337—PIEDAD—339

—

THIS HOUSE, so celebrated for its

splendid stock of Teas, Coffees, and

general Grocery Goods has the

honour to inform its customers and the

public generally, that an immense as-

sortment 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,

Tapoca, Sago, Barley, etc.; Bordeaux

Wines, Ports, Sherries, 'Favorito' brand,

the only legitimate one, recommended

for the sick; Cognac, Rum, Whiskey,

Gin, and different brands of Beer. Fresh

Butter every day.

—

La Gran China

337—PIEDAD—339

(In front of San Miguel Church)

—

LUIS R. SCHEINER

Telephone 474

o22pm

## LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

ESTABLECIDA EN 1885

29 - PIEDAD - 29

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

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

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

RESERVAS, " - - - - - 265,708

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

## SINIESTROS PAGADOS:

D. LUIS LINKLATER - \$5,000

D. JUAN PORTES - 10,000

DR. ONESIMO LEROUZAMON 10,000

D. MARTIN GORGONHEN - 5,000

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

## DIRECTORIO:

Presidente— D. José P. de Guerrero

Vice Presidente 1º— Dr Emilio Lamarca

Vice Presidente 2º— D. Emilio Chayla

Tesorero— D. Tomas Dugan

Secretario— D. Apolinario C. Casabal

Vocales— Dr Luis Ortiz Basualdo

D. Erasto Rodriguez Orey

Oficinas—Reconquista 27 o Piedad 29, Buenos Aires.

D. Emilio V. Bunge

Dr Honorio Martell

Suplentes— D. Leon V. Forgues

D. Francisco Ncetti

D. Santiago F. Klappenbach

D. José Luis Amadeo

Inspector General— Hector S. Soto

Sub Inspectores— E. Rodriguez Lubary

D. Carlos Casares

—

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

BAZAR INGRES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

336--FLORIDA--344 N.N.

## ESPECIFICO

CONTRA LA LOMBRIZ

ESPECIFICO MACNEAVE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

IN FALIBLE

## AUCTION BY PEDRO EBBEKE &amp; CO.

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 front-

age 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

dwellling-house, Calle Cangallo No. 1133,

situated between Ombu and Azucena,

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 con-

tract; a hair dresser's shop, a jeweller's

shop and a drug store, with the corre-

sponding 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 letinas, aligbe, well,

gas, water pipes (agua corriente) two

spacious patios the first of black and

white marble floor, the second of bal-

doza; 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 potran-

cas de trote, de la raza 'Morgan', hijos

del grand trotador 'Black Warrior' (Guer-

rero Negro) introducido al pais por el

Sr Dn Apolinario Gayoso, ganador del

primer premio del County Fair de 1881



## TOBACCO FOR CURING SHEEP

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

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275—CALLE CANGALLO—277

## EL PASTOR OF P. AMARATONE

First Prize and Silver Medal at Mercedes Exhibition 1887

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

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

Sole Agents in Buenos Aires

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275—CANGALLO—277  
849-851 n/n.  
ju28-pm

## TO OUR IRISH AND CATHOLIC CUSTOMERS

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 the 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 nearest 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 humbly to invite friends, customers, and every Irish Catholic, who has a religion, and the great Patriots who are listening people through their sacred works, we invite all, whether reading in town or country, to visit the bookstore; we beg it as a favor not to forget to walk down to our place, No. 242 Calle Florida, between Corrientes and Lavalle, where it has been for the last 18 years, and have a look at our large showrooms and tables and shelves, replete with Prayer Books, Historical and Religious Works, Novels and Tales, Picture Books, Catholic Lives, 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.

### NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

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

### A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

For exhibition and sale of our new Christmas and New Year's Cards, Birthdays Cards, Book Marks, Albums for Photographs and Frames for copying Poetry, handkerchiefs, Purses, Pocket Books, Note Books, Hand Bags, Satchels, beautiful large and small Chromo Pictures for wall ornaments, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Date Cases, and a thousand other useful, handsome and valuable, and cheap articles

AT THE

**LIBRERIA EUROPEA**  
OF  
**L. JACOBSEN & CO.**  
242 Calle Florida 244

oil 1m

## THE "Southern Cross,"

596 n/n CALLE FLORIDA 596 n/u

Formerly 336

(Corner of Tucuman.)

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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

### TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 m/m  
Credit..... 9.50 —  
Monthly..... 0.75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887

We are happy to announce that Dean Dillon is fast recovering from his recent illness.

To-day, the feast of St. Martin, our patron saint, is kept as a strict holy day of obligation in the Argentine Republic. It is a curious coincidence that the name of the tutelary saint and the greatest hero of the independence should be exactly the same. Many believe that today is a civil holiday in honor of general San Martin; but such is not the case. He was born on the 25th of February 1778 and died 17th August 1850.

We heartily second the motion of our colleague 'The Standard' that Dr. Gannon should be appointed to the post of permanent resident surgeon of the British Hospital. Dr. Gannon is a man of profound knowledge in his own science and he is a general favorite in town and camp. We are confident that the committee will consult the best interests of the hospital in appointing Dr. Gannon.

There were sundry flying rumours of cholera this week, but the rumours have not yet taken any tangible or coherent shape. Except a few hysterical old ladies nobody seems to be afraid of it. It did good work last year in obliging some slovenly people and antiquated Municipal bodies to set their houses in order and to sweep out the Augean stables, and a gentle warning this year may have a still better effect. Eat sound food; drink no alcohol; breathe pure air; remove anything that may cause disagreeable odours, and put your trust in Providence.

Governor Paz is evidently doing his best to boycott Buenos Aires, with the object of continuing the galvanic existence which the provincial capital acquired at the cost of millions of the public treasury. The employees are ordered to take up their abode in La Plata, so that if they earn a salary they may have the mortification of knowing that they are prisoners on parole. The Hypothecary Bank and all its works and pumps are removed from Buenos Aires, and if persons are anxious to know about its local habitation they must go in pursuit of it like Mahomet, when he apostrophised the mountain. Now we are assured that the Provincial Bank will go to join its sister establishment, and no account whatever will be taken of the public loss or inconvenience caused thereby. The public interests in a matter so momentous are only a drop in the sea compared with the ephemeral name of the new Constantinople founded by Dardo Rocha I. for his own honour and glory. Some day the people will discover that La Plata is a sham and then it may disappear as quickly as it rose, like those Oriental palaces of which we read in the 'Arabian Nights.'

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'Under what star?'—There are some very vigorous lines in your verses, which give promises of a better future if you persevere, but they are rather too amorous for our columns. Don't you think that sudden transfer of your affections from 'beauty's power which wrenched' your heart at home to 'the tempting form with the raven tresses' in the pampa was somewhat hasty? When next you write please send your name along with your poetry, and if you so desire it, we shall not publish it.

We have received a letter from Mr. J. F. Corry, referring to the erection of an Irish Union school-house in that district, and giving a list of subscriptions. We shall be happy to publish letter and list next week.

'Saladillo' writes from the Estancia Santa Julia, Carmen de Areco, to complain that the wife of his master, who has the reputation of being a most kind and charitable person, is nightly cut in sheer wantonness. It is to be presumed that no Irishman would be guilty of such an act, and therefore it would be in vain to publish 'Saladillo's' letter. The gaucho does not read the 'S.C.' Moreover, our correspondent does not give his name, and we cannot undertake to publish any letter which is not accompanied by the name of the writer.

## THE WORSHIP OF MAMMON.

The present may truly be designated an idolatrous age, for it is one which substitutes the worship of the creature for that of the Creator. True, men do not nowadays make to themselves graven idols, and bow down before them as the apostate Jews did before the golden calf; but their hearts bow down in reality, and they pay the homage of their devotion to the substance of which the calf was made, or to the vile stuff which represents it, which in this country smells strongly of garlic, and goes by the name of 'moneda corriente' and 'billete inconvertible.' The rich men are the gods of Buenos Aires; they, too, bestride this narrow world like a Colossus, and the poor are contented to walk beneath them. The Bolsa is the temple where sacrifice is offered, and the most successful gambler has the highest niche or pedestal among the divinities. If this worship of gold were confined to the scribes and pharisees among the Jews we should not wonder. There were even in the time of our Saviour some who turned the house of God into a den of thieves. There have been at all times men who preferred the world and its dross to the riches of a Heavenly Kingdom; but, thank God, there have also been some who held fast to the light of truth—ten thousand men who have never bent the knee to Baal or Mammon. Our fathers sacrificed everything sooner than surrender their heritage of glory. They suffered persecutions of all sorts, starvation, contumely, death, but they kept their convictions. Now we fear the descendants of that great race who have settled in the Plate are becoming forgetful of their glorious past; imitating the ways of the Philistines. The worship of Mammon is becoming so prevalent, that soon every manly feeling, every generous emotion, every impulse of charity will be banished from the soul. 'Some men are born to fortune,' saith the poet, 'some achieve fortune and some have fortune thrust on them.' The Irish immigrants who have established themselves here were not born to fortune. Many of them achieved it by their labour, and not a few of them had a fortune thrust on them by the favourable circumstances which ruled their destiny. Many of the rising generation are born to fortune, but we are sorry to say that as a body they are not complying with the duties which the possession of that fortune presupposes. It is the rich who in all countries are expected to lead. They generally have a better education

and can command more influence than their poorer neighbours. The rich men among Italians, French and other nationalities contribute to bring their countrymen together. Why should not persons be found among us who would do the same? In an article which we published on 'Naturalization,' last week, our correspondent said that foreigners do not receive any office under Government. That statement is, however, true only of offices held in the city. The sons of Irishmen can, if they desire it, obtain any office available in the camp. Why do they not accept these offices, when they might be of the greatest benefit to their countrymen? We are afraid it must be attributed to other motives than those which are generally assigned. The rich man coddles himself in the midst of his wealth and he cares not for the thousand claims which religion, friends and country have upon him. 'Give us a commercial newspaper,' says the rising young man of the day, 'show us how to make money, what do we care for religion or politics?' This is the doctrine which is now sown broadcast, and which permeates certain strata of society. The ties of home and kindred are nothing, the world is one counting-house or gold-smelting establishment, and they are best who seize the most of it as it issues from the mint. These are practically the principles taught, but they are selfish and base, and those who hold them are wanting in the noblest characteristics of man.

## REPEAL OF EXPORT DUTIES.

### CUT DOWN THE UPAS TREE.

The Minister of Finance, having been questioned on Monday as to the intention of Government with regard to export duties, frankly avowed that Government were disposed to sweep away this odious burden which has lain on the shoulders of the principal branch of industry in the country for many years, and has done more to retard our progress than any other public measure that has ever been enacted. The minister in his reply gave some very cogent reasons which are not at all new, and which it is surprising our rulers did not see and act on long ago. Dr. Pacheco said: 'The Executive has proposed to repeal the export duties, as a far-reaching administrative measure, as a grand stroke of government policy. The Executive has deeply examined the wants of the cattle industry, which represents a grand total of 1000 millions of money. In other words, it eclipses every other industry in the country. And this industry, Mr. President, is on the decline; the price of wool has fallen; as compared with the prices of last year there has been a fall of 50 per cent; the price of hides has fallen, and cattle are with difficulty sold to-day at 3 or 4 dollars per head. And this low price is the reward for the three years' hard work required to place such cattle in the necessary conditions for sale. In other words, the estancia owner's work is not remunerative. Even the saladeros are in difficulties; formerly they slaughtered 500,000 and 600,000 head of cattle every year; to-day they barely kill 250,000. The decline is very marked indeed, and it is precisely for this reason that the Government have seriously and minutely studied the question. The only way to solve the question and to raise the drooping industry, is to abolish the export duties as has been proposed, from the date of promulgation of the law. We must not wait until next year; we must do it at once. For the same reason we have proposed bounties on exported meat. Such measures are indispensably necessary to keep life in the industry. In conclusion, I shall repeat that the Executive has no intention of proposing to increase the issue of inconvertible notes, and that the export duties will be abolished without delay, from the date of promulgation of the law.' In accordance with this promise, the

Deputies have already passed the Bill repealing the obnoxious law, and it is hoped that the Senate will not be long in following suit. It is some relief to the farmer crushed by unprosperous seasons, and, in many cases, heavy rent. In repealing the law, the Argentine Government is doing nothing but what has long ago been done by all other civilized nations. The time is past when we might suppose that we had a monopoly in the wool or hide market of the world. The following paragraph, which we copy from the 'Anglo-American Times,' will show how vastly the supply of the former article has increased during the past few years:

'The enormous increase in the world's wool crop is shown by statistics collected. In 1850 the world produced 790 million lbs.; in 1856 there were produced 1911 million lbs. The average yield of clean wool in 1850 was 65.1 o/o; in 1860, 63.0 o/o; in 1886, 64.4 per cent. Since 1850 the production and consumption of clean wool has increased nearly 103 per cent. The consumption per head of population is now reckoned at 2.66 lbs. of clean wool; 2.33 lbs in 1870, and 1.93 lbs in 1850.'

And now that we may consider the export tax as having received its *coup de grace*, we may be allowed to say one word on another tax which is closely related to it in one sense, but which, unlike the export tax, is a gross violation of the Constitution of the Republic. We mean the tax imposed for transferring produce from one part of the country to another. A tax is imposed on cattle sent from Entre Rios to Santa Fe and vice-versa. We have heard of a tax demanded for sending sugar from Santiago del Estero or Tucuman into a neighbouring province. One estancia owner informed us last year that he paid five per cent of the value of his wool for permission to send it from the province of Santa Fe into that of Buenos Aires, so as to have it shipped at San Nicolas. Frequently these taxes take the form of 'guias,' but they are not the less odious and burdensome to the public on that account. Buenos Aires is taxed by arbitrary municipal laws as if it were a foreign city. The 'octroi' tax is equivalent to a declaration of war and spoliation against the labouring classes, and the thousand other 'trabas' placed on the free trade and commerce within the limits of the Republic, are so many illegal and unconstitutional measures which a wise and protecting Government would abolish in half an hour. Dr. Pacheco has made a good beginning, and now that he has entered on the way of popular reform, we hope he will not stay his hand until he has cut down the upas tree of illegal taxation, root and branch.

## THE SOULS IN PURGATORY.

The memory of the dead is sweet. It chastens us and curbs our passions. It consoles us to know that, as St. Bernard says, death does not separate two hearts united by piety. United thus, father, mother, brother, sister and beloved friends live with us in tender communion. How grateful and consoling to us to know that we can aid them and secure their release from Purgatory, where they may now be detained, by our prayers and good works. The Catholic Church, enlightened by the Holy Spirit, and guided by the Scriptures and the traditions of the early Fathers teaches in her councils the existence of Purgatory, and that the souls detained there are helped by the suffrages of the faithful. It is said that at one time in certain cities of Southern Europe every Monday at midnight a man in a black mantle issued from the parish church and proceeded through the city carrying in his hand a wooden clapper, which he sounded at every corner, crying in slow monotonous voice: 'Awake, ye who sleep, and pray for the souls of the faithful departed.' During the present month, the Church remembers the souls in Purgatory, in an especial manner, and over the world the faithful lift up their

voices in prayer for the faithful departed. Let us not forget our beloved dead. Let us awake, and during the month of November multiply our prayers and good works for their benefit.

## NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha,  
Nov. 6, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The hurry and worry of shearing is going on in full swing in the camps at present. This year's yield, speaking in a general sense is much superior in quality to that of last year, but I am sorry to say that prices fall far short of those which were paid in former seasons. This is the more to be regretted, for never, I dare say, in the history of sheep-farming in the River Plate, were good prices more a desideratum than at present, in order to compensate in some measure for the awful losses of last winter. There is a great falling-off, too, in the attendance of camp wool-buyers; these gentlemen, for reasons best known to themselves, are fighting shy of buying, and as a rule are exhibiting a modest behaviour in contrast to the aggressive demeanour that used to distinguish them in former years. But if we have a scarcity of 'acopiadores' there is a glut in the supply of shearing hands; any number of these sons of toil can be found without much labour being expended in the seeking. This was not so in former years; sheep-farmers then had great difficulties to encounter in depriving the sheep of their coats, and the change that has come over the spirit of the peon's dream is to be attributed to a lamentable cause; namely, the reduction of flocks by last winter's storms. In a few sales of wool around here, prices averaging \$3.50 per arroba, but the vast majority of flock-masters are either railing their wool to the capital or holding out for better prices.

Not alone have we had prices for produce to contend with, Sheep farmers, chacareros, quineros, *et hoc genus omne* have another serious difficulty to face in the shape of the present drought. Owing to the strong sun, as well as to the want of rain, camps are fast losing their vernal hue, and I greatly fear, that if the blessed fluid does not come down soon, we shall have all the horrors of a summer 'seca' looking us in the face. In districts around here horned stock and horses are in a sad plight for want of water. House-wells are getting dried up; the 'jagueales' are being deepened and many men have already begun to water their animals by artificial means.

Not only is it a grave outlook for animal life during the approaching hot months, but we, humans, run great risks in regard to life, particularly if our dread visitor of last summer should again come to our shores. An old saying hath it that 'Prevention is better than cure'; it, therefore, behooves all classes of the community to be prepared to fight that fearful plague—cholera, should it be the will of the Almighty to afflict us with it this year. A 'Short Sanitary Sermon' by the author of those excellent essays, (M J K) treating of cholera and its preventives, would be very welcome to many at the present time. I think it would be well if the municipal bodies of every partido throughout the province would make it their business to place disinfectants within easy reach of all, and cleanliness, that virtue which is akin to godliness, should be practised by every person, if not for the sake of the common weal, at least for his own.

The Land Appropriation Bill is now the law in this country. The several sections contained in it were published a few weeks ago, but up to the present I have looked in vain, in your valuable journal, for any expression of public opinion regarding its merits or demerits. The very people who



are most interested seem to treat the subject with apathy. Why this should be is, (to use Lord Tom Noddy's famous phrase) 'One of those things no fellow can understand.' Public opinion expressed through the Press of a free country, can never injure a good measure, but it may, and often times does, mollify, or even kill a bad one. Bear witness, thou threatened 'scab law' of the benevolent Rural Society. Now while I do not, by any means wish to insinuate that the law in question is a bad law, still I think many will bear me out in the opinion that there are certain sections of it that would be all the better for a little amendment. At a first glance it reads plausibly enough, but on a closer scrutiny it will be found that there are provisions in it whereby monopolists can insert the thin end of their greedy wedge, to the detriment of that very class, the poor, which this law is apparently intended to serve.

The Mitchelstown butchers have not all the sport to themselves; their Argentine brother 'bobbies' occasionally flatter them by a close imitation. But I must in justice state that the latter are the milder-mannered men of the two classes. They generally fight in the open and do not skulk behind iron shutters, taking pot-shots at their defenceless fellow countrymen, like the heroes of Mitchelstown. However, even the Argentine policeman sometimes loses his head, and exhibits a strong inclination to act the part of a murderer. A few days ago a ruffian in uniform committed an unprovoked assault on a young Irishman, a neighbour of mine, striking him severely on the head and arm with a sword. As the case is *sub-judice* I refrain from commenting on it at present, but I shall let you know the results of the case in my next.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,  
DRAGRAN.

#### INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Pigue,  
Nov. 4, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

As you may be anxious to know, the state of things in this part of the province I purpose to give you here a few particulars of this part of the partido of Coronel Suarez. I am glad to state that camps just now are splendid; what we most require here is plenty of rain but unfortunately it rains but seldom. The camps being high and the soil of a sandy nature I believe it could not rain too much for us. There are not many flocks around here, but the few that are have given a good increase, are in good condition, and their owners are well satisfied. The land here is undulating similar to the camp of Arrecifes and Salto but as you must be aware not anything like so rich as the Northern or Western camps. Nevertheless a flock feeding over 6 or 7 hundred squares gets enough to keep itself in good condition and yield good results.

There are about ten leagues fenced and set apart for the French colony which is occupied by about 120 families, some cultivating a chacra of 60 squares, others two chacras, and so on. The greater part of the colonists are as yet poor, but should they have favourable seasons, they will, in course of a few years, no doubt become owners of the chacras which they now have to pay rent for. Mr Casey has given them everything in the shape of agricultural implements that they required.

It having rained pretty freely here this last month and the beginning of this month the crops are now looking splendid and give every promise of a good yield. This part of the country close to the range of mountains, some 20 leagues in extent, would be very picturesque if there were trees; but unfortunately the 'tosca' being close to the surface the roots are unable to penetrate it.

Thus the want of trees and scarcity of birds gives the hills and dales a bare and barren aspect. This little town of Pigue is increasing rapidly in size. A large steam mill three stories high has been erected here for account of Mr E. Casey and is now being filled up with the most improved machinery for making flour. In fact nearly everything here belongs to Mr Casey. The Almacen that does any business is his. The large deposits 50 by 60 yards for storing the grain of the colony are his, engines, thrashing and mowing machines and all the land from Sauce Corto to within a league of Alfalfa belong to Mr Casey. In Arroyo Corto there is also an Italian Colony and in Sance Corto a Welsh colony. The greater part of these Welsh colonists migrated from Chubut, the land there being poor sandy soil and the colonists suffering from a want of rain. Both Arroyo Corto and Sauce Corto are nice little towns whilst Curumalan boasts of nothing but the Railway Station and Mr Casey's big estancia.

In last week's 'Courrier de la Plata' there appeared a most sensational description of this country and it would be most amusing if it went no farther than Buenos Aires, but should it find its way into the home French journals it may have the effect of deterring many an emigrant from venturing towards the River Plate. After describing the climate and system of government, the writer says, 'Nevertheless with two revolvers in your "tirador," a carbine on your back, a dagger in your boots a hatchet on your shoulder and six packets of cartridges, it is not impossible for a determined man to travel the provinces provided it be not in election times.' Further on the writer describes a 'gringo' as follows. 'He is an individual who belongs to a country which has had a Newton, Corneille, Shakspeare, Goethe, Napoleon, which has invented steam, the telegraph, printing, built Saint Peter's, pierced Suez, discovered America, etc.' After this it is hoped that Argentines will see the wisdom of dropping the obnoxious word. Speaking of the women in B. Aires the same writer says; 'they pass their lives on the door step looking at the people passing.' Referring to the means of locomotion he says 'trains travel at the rate of only six kilometres an hour and as to tramways there are so many stops that if one is in a hurry he has to foot it.' The last paragraph in this most amusing letter is the hardest hit of all.

There are also manners, customs, usages, etc; there is no such thing here as nobility or aristocracy, nothing but too categories, persons who are decent and those who are not; they are easily distinguished by the cut of their dress and pointed tops of their boots.

Your paper is received here every Sunday and we are always glad to see how our countrymen in the north are getting on. It appears they have suffered great losses this last year. We heartily sympathise with them in their losses. You will no doubt be glad to know that Mr Campion one of your subscribers is one of the few well to do men in the district,

Yours truly

S. P.

#### A NEW CHURCH IN SUIPACHA.

We have been requested to publish the following: 'On the 25th of October the following gentlemen at the invitation of the parish priest, Rev. Ciro Placo, assembled at the parochial residence, Suipacha, for the purpose of taking measures to appoint a committee who would undertake to collect subscriptions for the building of a new Church in this locality.

Messrs Thomas Gahan, Thomas Maguire, Peter Murray, Francisco Boyce, Pascual Vitellini, Juan Laborde, Thomas Maguire (hijo), Miguel Correa, Augusto Daws, Francisco Espina, Juan Dulce, Juan Foley, Jose Collado, Antonio Mones, Serapio Meidana,

Rev. Ciro Placo, Timothy Kelly and Hermogenes Llorente.

On meeting, it was proposed to appoint a committee, who would undertake the work and bring it to a successful conclusion. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee:

President, Rev. Ciro Placo; Vice-President, Don Jose Galeano; Treasurer, Don Hermogenes Llorente; Secretary, Don Serapio J. Meidana; Members of Committee, Don Tomas Gahan and Don Tomas Maguire.

A few days ago the subscription was opened, and a very successful beginning has been made. A respectable sum has been collected, of which an account will be given later on. The plan of the new Church has been handed over to the Municipal body who will have it sent for approval to the Government of La Plata. When approved of, as it is hoped it will be, the works will be immediately commenced. It is expected the Municipality will, at its own expense, demolish the old church edifice, which has been some time in a dilapidated condition.

For the rest, we may say that it is lamentable that a church worthy of this rich and prosperous partido has not been heretofore constructed. The sacred ceremonies are now carried out in a temporary edifice specially fitted up and decorated by Mr E. Kenny at his sole expense, for which generosity and Christian charity the people of Suipacha are very thankful. But the place is not by any means large enough to contain the number of Catholics who may assemble at Mass, and as we are now entering on the summer season everything points to the necessity of a more spacious and commodious house for divine worship. All the inhabitants are interested in carrying out the pious work just initiated and therefore a very practical result is expected.

[COMMUNICATED]

#### SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.

Members are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on the 8th December at 1 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is specially desired.

WILLIAM LLOYD,  
Secretary.

#### GENERAL ITEMS

We hear that a young Hiberno-Portefio is about to start a large poultry farm in combination with cultivation in Mercedes, which will be managed on the most scientific principles. It will contain the very best breed of fowls of all description and we have no doubt that it will be a great success.

Passengers arrived per s.s. Olbers from Antwerp and Southampton:—

Dr Emil Bastin, John and Adela De Lisle, Edward and Fanny Clarke Wright, Miss Anne Owen, Miss Jeanie Brown, Mr Isaac Rich, Mr John Jackson, Mr Jesse Bolland Hide, Mr Thomas Hope, Mr Joseph Beaumont, Mr Arthur Albert Ring, Mrs Magdalen Knight, Miss Winifred Knight, Master Lionel Herbert Knight, Mr Samuel Hay, Miss Frances Crabbe.

Mr. Edward John, Mary, Frank, Christopher, Edward Clarke, James and Jane East, George Meade, Wm Davidson, Clement Hazeldone, Caroline Arnold, Wm Henry Watson, Carlo Milgelo, Wm Henry Colowit, Edwin Evenden, Wm Haw y, Mary Flanagan, Bessy Naughten, Bridget, Eliza, Bridget Ann and Kate Cleary, Rose Daly, Bridget Farrell, Ellen Kiernan, James Lawford, Charles Camp, Patrick Maxwell, Mary Whity.

Señora Clara Anchorena, widow of Sr. Jose Anchorena, died on Thursday week at the age of 80 years.

In October, there were registered in this city 1179 births, 617 of the children being boys. 130 children were illegitimate, 272 marriages were celebrated, of which 183 were between foreigners

(56 between Italians); 36 between foreigners and Argentine women and 6 between Argentines and foreign women. 46 were between Argentines. There were 830 deaths, nearly equally divided between the sexes. Of these 621 were Argentines (mostly children), 113 Italians, 44 Spaniards, 23 French, 17 Orientals, 3 English. Small-pox caused 80 deaths and diphtheria 59.

The principal school of Salto has been closed because of an outbreak of measles.

A correspondent from Rojas says:— 'There are excellent camps to let in this "partido," with plenty of fat stock, which will be sold cheap.

The Chamber of Deputies last week raised the bishop's salaries to \$400 per month.

The amount for completing churches in course of construction was raised to \$108,000 mfn. The Chamber voted 1000 mfn for the church in Mercedes, and 5000 mfn for La Cruz in Corrientes; 6000 mfn for San Luis, 4000 mfn for Ayacucho, 2000 mfn for Rio Zeballos, Cordoba, and 4000 for Copacabana, Catamarca.

The Senate insisted unanimously on its amendment to the Banking Bill by which the minimum capital for a new bank is fixed at \$250,000 mfn.

The Chamber approved of the Extradition Treaty with Italy and the railway convention with Chile.

The bill was sanctioned by which the Municipality of the Capital is authorized to issue \$10,000,000 in Municipal bonds bearing not more than 7 o/o interest and amortization. The service is to be regulated by the Municipality which is authorized to establish monthly, by-monthly, or quarterly prizes to be drawn by lot.

D. Pedro Podesta, 35 years of age, a brother to D. Domingo Podesta and manager of a large drugshop in San Pedro, committed suicide last week at Moron by blowing out his brains. It is said that he was a Spiritualist.

Father Purcell will say Mass at Arroyo Corto Station on the 19th and 20th of this Month and at Pigue on the 21st and 22nd, affording an opportunity to the English Speaking Catholics of Curumulan and its neighborhood of complying with their religious duties.

Tourists are already leaving the city for fashionable resorts. Some go to Montevideo and some to Mar del Plata.

The Governor of Cordoba, Señor Olmos, is about to be married to Miss Lynch, sister-in-law of Sr. Vicente L. Casares.

Rev. Father Pera paid a visit to La Plata last week, and was introduced to some friends by Governor Paz as the future Bishop of La Plata.

There were 577 deaths from small-pox in Rio Janeiro during the month of September. The total number of deaths that took place in that city during the same month was about 53 per day. The rate in Buenos Aires during the same month was 32 per day. The average rate of deaths in Dublin city is 26 per day. The average rate for London is 23 per day.

Señor Acevedo has appealed against the judgment of the lower court which gave judgment against his claim for damages for unlawful arrest by General Bosch at the order of Congress.

At the invitation of Sr. Madera, several gentlemen visited the new port works last week and were surprised at the progress made.

Doctor M. J. Petty of Campana, son of Mr William Petty the well-known pilot of the Royal Mail Steam Company, was married this week, at the Merced Church, to Miss Lucy M. Bryden, of Beech House, Uffculme, Devon. Miss Kate Ruth Petty was the bridesmaid and Dr Kehoe officiated as groomsmen. Captain A. H. Dyke of the R.M.S. La Plata gave the bride away. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Hotel de Provence where a sumptuous breakfast had been provided, and the usual toasts were proposed and drunk with enthusiasm.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. La Plata:—

From Southampton — Messrs Isaac Barker, A Soames, L G Barnett, W E Cranwell, R E Anderson, Wm Anderson, A Gebbie, T Gebbie, R Caldwell, W J Parry, G Ricketts, H Tudor, H Withington, C Drabble, R B Drabble, S Keen, A M Hancock, J W Wilkins S J P Wright, J B McKally, A Battle, L Cooper, G C Kitching, G Alexander, A H Coleman, H Bordiex, W Goodwin, T Thomsen, D Bankier Mr J Greenwood and three servants, Mr and Mrs Chas and servant, Miss Anderson, Misses Gebbie (2), Dr and Mrs Alston and three children, Mrs O Dwyer, Miss O Dwyer and sister, Miss Oswald, Miss Kyle and servant, Mr and Mrs C A Page, Miss L Boyden, Mrs Tulloch, Miss G Gibson, Mr and Mrs Trillia, Miss Bagley, Emily Adams, Miss Juxon Jones, Mr R Clouder, wife and three children, Miss Edith Merrylees.

From Rio de Janeiro — Messrs Max Popper, Jos L Steiner, A Larsch, John P Murray, Max Burse, W B Cooke, G Moltirio.

We are informed that John Lynch, about whom inquiries were made in this paper and the 'Standard' a few weeks ago, was residing recently in Arrecifes at Mrs Martin's house. He left there on the 10th July, and some time in October he called at Mrs Martin's and stayed about an hour. He said he was going in the direction of Pergamino.

The races at Palermo on Sunday were but poorly attended. The first race was won by Graziella against Mowis and Coronel Pringles. In the second race Casey's Signet added another to the many laurels he has already secured, beating Queen May and Ulyses without much trouble. The third race was won by Solomon against Brigand, Noisy Girl, Wild Beauty and Valentino. In the trotting race Villario beat his opponent Blonde.

Santa Fe advices announce that a North American family has been murdered by the Indians at Garzas in the Chaco.

Captain David Bruce, who was well known in the River Plate, died at Belgrano on Tuesday morning, after a prolonged illness. He came to the country some forty years ago as engineer of the Royal Mail steamer Camilla. On establishing himself here he chartered the Dolores to run between Buenos Aires and Rosario. He subsequently became owner of the Proveedor and other vessels by which he made a considerable fortune. Until very recent years, Bruce's vessels had a monopoly of the river trade. But when the Platense and the Fluviales started up the Proveedor was obliged to take a back seat. Mr Bruce, on returning to England, resided for some time in Southampton, and purchased a fine estate in Perth. Mr Bruce was a man of great energy and perseverance, and his example served as a stimulus to many others, who are now labouring on a broader field than was opened before him when he commenced business in the River Plate.

Dr Alston has returned from England with his family.

Mr Keenan, recently owner of the popular Hotel of Rosario has just arrived in this city, where he will stay for some time under medical treatment, as his health is somewhat impaired by the toil of many years. We beg to welcome Mr Keenan and wish him a speedy recovery.

The great international race takes place at Belgrano today. The event has been looked forward to with most extraordinary interest, and it is expected the number of people who will attend will be the largest ever witnessed at a horse race in South America. The following is the programme:

Inauguration Prize of \$1000. Open handicap. Distance 1900 metres. Ulysses 60 kilos, Mivoisin 60, Rolando 56, Hawk Eye 53, Celar 55, Alexandra 53, El Uruguay 51.

Rio Janeiro Prize of \$1000 for 3 year old colts and fillies which have never been placed. Weights: colts 57 kilos, fillies 55. Distance 1900 metres. Hero, Mowis, Poca Fe, Ituzango, Pampero, Franko.

Grand International Prize of \$10,000 for the first horse, 600 for the second and \$200 for the third. For horses 3 years old and upwards. Distance 3000 metres.

Washington Prize of \$2000, trotting race for pairs of horses in 4 wheeled Americans. Distance 3800 metres. M. Benitez, F. B. Bosch and the Stud Maria Theresa have entered horses for this race.

Montevideo Prize of \$1000. Open handicap. Distance 1000 metres. Signet 59 kilos, Mazarin 59, Queen May 58, Pegaso 55, Holyrood 52, Pihuen 47, Orkeke 47.

Trotting Club Prize of \$1000 in 4 wheeled Americans. Distance 5700 metres. Tric-Trac, Halcon, Blonde, Hero, Leandro.

We have received a list of subscriptions to the Irish Orphanage from Mr Michael J. Byrne, which will be published next week.

Yesterday, the feast of St. Martin, one of the Passionist Fathers was engaged in the afternoon hearing the confessions of English-speaking Catholics at the Parish Church in Belgrano.

An anonymous pamphlet has been published which gives particulars of the conspiracy formed during the D'Amico administration for overturning the government of Roca and placing Rocha on the throne. To carry out the plans of the conspirators, among whom were many distinguished men, a large sum of money was taken out of the Provincial Bank.

The subscriptions to the convalescent home in this city now amount to \$37,537.

The disappearance of M. Billot of the Rotisserie Florida is still shrouded in mystery. It is well ascertained, however, that he is neither killed nor speechless, as he was seen on board the Saturno on his way to Montevideo. Commissary Socas is still in search of him, and it is supposed that Billot, for reasons best known to himself has taken up his residence in some remote corner of the Banda Oriental. Mrs. Bellot, who still carries on his business, gives every assurance that he was not in debt or pecuniary difficulties, of any sort. Before leaving he drew a cheque in part payment of a house in the Calle Esmeralda, the interest in which he had purchased.

The Regina Margherita is bringing from Genoa 1500 immigrants.

The new Banking Law has been duly promulgated.

The death is announced of Don Adrian Kiernan; of Irish descent, who was employed in the Provincial Bank.

In February next year competitive examinations for promotion in the Artillery will take place.

Yesterday the members of Congress visited the new port works at La Plata, at the invitation of the Governor.

Mr L. B. Tamini, the able correspondent of our colleague 'La Nacion' of this city, who has so often written eloquent sentences full of sympathy for dear old Ireland, has been appointed special telegraphic agent of the 'Bolsa de Comercio' of Buenos Aires in London. His title to this office was disputed by Mr Jones, who has held some similar office for several years, but it was afterwards discovered that Mr Tamini was appointed to supplement Mr Jones. There is room and work enough for all.

The Pacific line as far as Pilar is now ready and will be opened to traffic as soon as the opening decree can be obtained from the National Government. The works from Pilar to Mercedes are going ahead and will be finished at Christmas.

An Italian called Del Bagno has for several months been swindling his compatriots by pretending to be an agent for the sale of passages by steamer from Italy, which were bought there by people who wished to bring out their friends. Del Bagno has been arrested and, on Tuesday, more than 50 persons appeared before the Commissary of the 6th section to make complaints of this kind.



# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

## FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamship  
LA PLATA  
3025 tons. 600 horse-power  
Captain Diky

To sail on  
17th NOVEMBER

ELBE  
Will sail on  
1st DECEMBER

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

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

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

### REDUCED RATES

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

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

### RETURN TICKETS

are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money

### FAMILIES & COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's agent on reasonable terms

## NEW YORK

First-class tickets issued through from Buenos Aires to New York via Southampton, in connection with the fine steamers of the North German Lloyd S.S. Co.

For further particulars apply to the Agent:

HENRY L. GREEN

228 Reconquista

Agents in Rosario:

Messrs Barnett & Co.

16pm

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin  
at 6pm

## ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducción por mayor  
de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES,  
CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77



Se avisa que el Taller  
FRANCO-AMERICANO

GRAN FABRICA DE

SELLOS DE GOMA Y METAL DE

I. C. J. B. BARES

Se ha mudado de la calle Piedad a la calle PERU 45 y 47, frente a la Ciudad de Londres. Se hacen grabados de todas clases, Chapas para puertas, clichés y sellos con monogramas para marcar ropa y papel. Chapas caladas para marcar fardos, cajones, bolsas, etc. Tinta para sellos para marcar papel y ropa. Imprenta para hacer tarjetas al minuto, facturas y circulares.  
Precios módicos. o8tf

## HADE AND LEZICA

Auctioneers, Commission Agents  
and Valuers

Camps, House Property and  
Building Lots always  
for Sale

149 — CALLE PIEDAD — 149  
(ALTOS)  
Escritorio No. 15 s24pm

## HOUSTON LINE OF STEAMERS

WEEKLY BETWEEN  
LIVERPOOL & THE BRAZILS  
& RIVER PLATE

Including River Parana ports  
and the Boca del Riachuelo

The following high-classed steamers  
will be dispatched:

S. S. THESSALY

Capt Gordon

Sails

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT

on

22nd November

The steamers of this line are specially  
adapted for this trade, and offer every  
inducement for shippers. Being of the  
very highest class, insurance may be  
effected at lowest rates

For freight, passage, and other par-  
ticulars apply to the agents

JOHNSTON & CO.

207 CALLE RECONQUISTA  
tmfo

## LAVELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale col  
America Meridionale

El Vapor

NORD AMERICA

Salda de la Boca el

14 de Noviembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El Vapor

DUCHESA DI GENOVA

Salda de la Boca

18 de Noviembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

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

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

Bn Buenos Aires—Piedad 35

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

En Rosario—45 Puerto

En San Nicolas—194 Concordia

## JEWELLER

AND

## WATCHMAKER

M. HASSAN & CO

97 - CALLE VICTORIA - 97

Between Peru & Chacabuco

All classes of Engraving and  
Repairs neatly executed

M. HASSAN & CO.

are the only English Jewellers  
in Buenos Aires

a3pm

## FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

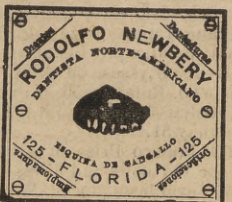
## BRIDGER & FARRAN

GENERAL CAMP BROKERS

& PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm



## STOUT

Ireland produces the

BEST IN THE WORLD

## "GUINNESS"

Bottled specially for us, and  
guaranteed by our  
Trade Mark

## "FOUR HORSES HEADS"

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

## MOORE & TUDOR

93 — CALLE MAIPU — 95

BUENOS AIRES

## GERMAN NOLTE

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL

PAIS Y HACIENDAS

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

Escritorio Reconquista 118, Pieza No. 25

PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca

Union Telefonica 4088

BUENOS AIRES

## PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176 — SAN MARTIN — 176

## ANGLO-AMERICAN

GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55

## LOCKHART & NANNERY

A good assortment of Groceries at

MODERATE PRICES

always to be found in this  
establishment

A speciality—try our Tea at \$0.75  
pm

BARRACA STEWART

## DEPOSITO DE CEREALES

A toda clase de Mercancias.

Con Ramales del Ferro-Carril y Tram-

way dentro los Depositos

Se cargan y se descargan Buques.

Casilla Correo No 653

Telefono No. 5213.

NOTA.—Las Guías de Ferro-Carril  
se deben hacer para

Cambio Barraca Stewart, J. C. B. E

A. STEWART & CO.

CALLE PEDRO MENDOYA 871

BOCA o1j1

EDUARDO KENNY

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS

Wool and Produce Broker

AND

General Commission Agent

## Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151 — SAN MARTIN — 151

## A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

## DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of law-  
yer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Of-  
fice hours 11 to 5 daily.

## Periodicals 1888

Our subscription list is now open and  
we can supply you with any paper that  
is published, and what is best, guarantee  
that you get your papers regularly.  
Loose numbers of English and Irish  
papers always on hand.

## LA LIBRERIA MACLEAN

214 — CALLE MAIPU — 214

o19n19

## THE NEW STUDIO GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE

Under the technical direction of the  
celebrated North American  
Artist

VAN GORDER

is now open

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

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

134 — CALLE FLORIDA — 134

SAMUEL BOOTE AND

VAN GORDER

o3pm

## NOTICE

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

## Dr A. Greene

STUDY 266 PIEDAD

(Dr Lausen's House)

Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m.

o10pm

## HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

ORIENTAL

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

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

o6pm

## SHORT'S BAR

Most popular place in town

For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60

BOENOS AIRES

at7pm

## WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND

SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises  
for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL  
AND STONES



This Establishment is now in a posi-  
tion to manufacture any and every de-  
scription of Jewelry in the latest and  
most elegant styles; and to fulfill any  
orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

## Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER

159 — ALSINA — 159

Business attended to in La Plata.  
11 m—pm

## EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN  
ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such  
as YERBAS, MATE, PRE-  
SERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics,  
Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186 — SUIPACHA — 186

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO

DE

Chute & Brooks

74 Calle Florida—Buenos Aires

25 de Mayo No. 300—Montevideo

ALL work executed with promptness,  
guaranteeing the finest work pro-  
duced in this city. Copies and enlarge-  
ments from miniature to life size.  
Pictures finished in Crayons, Water  
Colors, Turin, etc., etc.

74-FLORIDA-74

## COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors

W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,

W. HUTCHISON.

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

## MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES



Wm. A. Isard,

SURGEON DENTIST.

224—CANGALLO—224

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

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy  
and vigor to those great MAIN  
SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are  
confidently recommended as a never-  
failing remedy in all cases where the  
constitution from whatever cause has  
become impaired or weakened. They  
are wonderfully efficacious in all ail-  
ments incidental to females of all ages  
and as a GENERAL FAMILY  
MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties  
are known throughout the world.  
For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad  
Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND

ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually  
rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt  
into meat, it cures SORE THROAT  
and even ASTHMA. For Glandular  
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE  
it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufac-  
tured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET,

LONDON,

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines  
throughout the Civilised World, with  
directions for use in almost every lan-  
guage.

Purchasers should look to the label  
on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is  
not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they  
are spurious. au 26—pm

## Dr. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159—ALSINA—159</



## SELECTED POETRY

## The Answer.

BY ANNIE KAVANAGH K.

A breeze from the broad Atlantic  
Kisses my cheek and brow;  
But not as in days of girlhood  
Do I respond to it now.  
For oh! where it laughed it is sighing  
And my own heart sighs in reply—  
For 'tis weighed with the cries of  
The dying  
Of a long down-trodden land.

Fraught darkly deep with anguish,  
Comes that sea-borne breeze to me;  
For the death-sighs on it laden,  
Oh, Erin, come from thee!  
And the perfume sweet of the heath-  
er,  
Is overcome by the stench of decay  
And the hopeful hue of the sham-  
rock  
Is covered with blood to-day.

The murmur and plash of water  
Comes fearful to mine ear;  
Dear, sorrowing, struggling mother,  
In thine eye gleams the heavy tear  
And the feathery hills the sky-born  
Of the great white capping cloud.  
As today they hasten onward,  
Seem to weave a snowy shroud,

And the sighs of thy hopeless dying,  
The stench of thy rotting slain,  
The blood of thy children crying  
For vengeance, thy mother pain,  
Come on the sighing sea-breeze  
From thy loved distant shore,  
And from my heart calls the ques-  
tion,  
Will it last forevermore?

Will the blood of thy sons avail not?  
And thy daughters' broken  
hearts?

Or must thou still be tortured  
Till thy youngest-born departs?  
Will naught but thy extermination  
Content thy angry foes?  
Is utter desolation  
To end thy long-borne woes?

Nay! Not while Irish manhood  
Can move an Irish arm;  
Nor while Irish woman  
Has heart and mind to charm,  
Not while the mystic Shamrock  
Springs hopeful on the sod;  
Not while pitying Heaven  
Contains the throne of God!

—'Boston Pilot.'

## BYRON AND IRELAND.

## Proposal to Celebrate the Poet's Centennial.

An eloquent letter, signed 'E. M. R.,' on the coming centennial of Lord Byron, appeared in the Rochester 'Post-Express.' Byron was born January 22, 1788. 'E. M. R.' says:—

I can think of no literary character whatever, native or foreign at all approaching him in celebrity and power, whose memory so well deserves to be held in high regard by the American people as that of this English lord. He, too, was a hero-worshipper, and our great first President, with Franklin and the other illustrious figures of our Revolutionary epoch, were among the gods of his idolatry. He exulted with America, triumphant in the onward march of democracy, and always and to the end his active sympathies were with struggling and baffled Ireland, Italy and Greece.

At times when Pitt and the 'reptile' Castlereagh have been resurrected in the persons of Salisbury and the languid Balfour and the Irish people are in the very throes of a struggle for the restoration of their ancestral rights, and for the assertion of what their Grattan once described as 'the great principle, Liberty'—at such a time it may seem the extreme of ostentatious and presumption to even suggest that men of Irish birth or blood in these United States should be among the foremost of those who may unite in doing honor to the memory of this English lord. And yet they can do so without any stretch of magnanimity whatever. It would be no more than the payment of a debt of gratitude to a friend whose name deserves a place high among the most illustrious of Ireland's native patriots. He was, through life, the advocate of Irish rights, and it is a notable fact that the principal one of the three speeches which he delivered in the House of Lords was on Irish affairs.

In his speech of April 21, 1812, occurs the famous simile in which the infamous union is described

as 'the union of the shark with its prey,' a union which in its first operation gave a death blow to the independence of Ireland and in the end may be the cause of her eternal separation from this country.

Aside from his active interest in their political affairs there was something singularly warm in Byron's admiration of the Irish character, and he was fond of expressing it in public and private, in verse and prose. In the dedication of the 'Corsair' to Moore, he dwells with vivid eloquence on the wrongs of Ireland, 'the magnificent and fiery spirit of her sons, the beauty and feeling of her daughters,' as well as on the elements of 'wildness, tenderness and originality' which entered into the Irish character.

In that vigorous composition, the 'Irish Avatar,' his high sense of regard for the Irish is expressed in terms that go to the verge of hyperbole, while in the article of hatred and contempt for the more odious of their oppressors this Englishman goes far beyond the limit approached by even the most fervid of Irish writers on the same subject. I know of nothing whatever written by an Irishman so blasting as the terms of opprobrium in which the 'reptile,' the 'cold-blooded serpent,' 'carotid artery cutting' Castlereagh is held up to the detestation of mankind. In a prefatory note to the sixth Canto of 'Don Juan' he recurs to the subject again with no less energy. After referring to the manner of Castlereagh's death and the admo made over that event by 'a degraded crew of conspirators against all that its sincere or honorable,' he observes that 'it may at least serve as a consolation to the nations that their oppressors are not happy, and in some instances judge so justly of their own actions as to anticipate the sentence of mankind. Let us hear no more of this man and let Ireland remove the ashes of her Grattan from the sanctuary of Westminster. Shall the patriot of humanity repose by the Werther of politics? Lecky in his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland' has a pathetic reference to the fact that the effigy of Castlereagh is so situated in Westminster Abbey that it seems to bend in triumph over the grave of Henry Grattan! More than 60 years after Byron wrote, it may still have some weight with some Irishmen to repeat his indignant suggestion.

## FOREIGN NOTES

The history of Catholic education in Belgium is repeating itself in France. From 1875 till 1885 inclusive, the infidel Government of the latter country established, at an expense of \$3,383,885, 6,514 schools from which religious instruction was excluded, and laicized 5,660 of the existing Catholic schools. Within the same period the French Catholics have, at their own cost, by free-will offerings established 5,041 schools, which are filled to overflowing, while the godless schools of the Government are but scantily attended. Concerning the relative merits of the education imparted under each system, it is a significant fact that the Government have steadfastly refused the challenge for the Catholic schools to a competitive contest.

Swinburne must be looking after Tennyson's laureate chair, to obtain which he knows he must whitewash himself. He attempts to do this by befouling another and a greater poet, Walt Whitman, to whom he addressed a laudatory poem a few years ago, and whom he now attacks with a tongue that is absolutely putrid. There are objectionable passages in Whitman's poems; but they are the outcome of a mind rarely pure and independent. The objections to Swinburne's poems are, on the contrary, based on the utterly vicious nature of the man. He must be judged by his work of years ago, which he still publishes, at least until it is cancelled. Carlyle said of him: 'He is a creature standing up to the lips in a cesspool—and adding to it.'

## LOOKING BACK.

All the young are looking forward; the old are looking backward. Perhaps those who are looking forward may learn from those who have gone through life, and at its close look backward upon it. The number of misspent lives is great, and such lives do not afford pleasant reflections in the last hour. A celebrated courtier's lamentation a little before his death is well known: 'Had I but served my God as diligently as I have served my king He would not have forsaken me now in my grey hairs. But this is the just reward that I must receive for my incessant pains and study, not regarding my service to God, but only to my prince.' 'Oh, would to God that I had never reigned!' said a Spanish monarch. 'Oh, that those years that I have spent in my kingdom I had lived a solitary life in the wilderness! Oh, that I had lived a life alone with God! What doth all my glory profit, but that I have much more torment in my death?' Another wealthy nobleman, in the days of Henry VI., exclaimed, when he saw death at hand, 'Wherefore should I die, being so rich? If the whole realm could save my life, I am able, either by policy to get it, or by wealth to buy it; will not death be bribed; will money do nothing?' 'I have provided in the course of my life for everything except death,' said an Italian, great but infamous; 'and now, alas! I am to die, although entirely unprepared.' Contrast this with what an aged saint in prison once wrote to a young friend: 'For I am now ready to be sacrificed, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, I have kept the Faith; as to the rest there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just Judge, will render me in that day; and not only to me, but unto all them also that love his coming.' Do your readers know who wrote these words, to whom they were written, and where they were to be found?

## ECUADOR AND THE POPE.

In regard to the present state of the Temporal Power and the Papal Jubilee, the authorities of the Republic of Ecuador adopted, some few weeks ago, the following resolutions addressed to his Holiness:—1. The Parliament of the Republic of Ecuador respectfully presents its felicitations to his Holiness Leo XIII. on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his first Mass. The Parliament expresses it as its irrevocable opinion that the liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff should be entire, and that the sacred rights which belong to him as successor of St. Peter and Visible Head of the Church should be restored. 2. The Parliament of Ecuador, in its own name and that of the people it represents, renews the protestation made by the nation to remain faithful to the teachings of the Holy See, and especially to those contained in the encyclicals *Diaturnum et Immortale Dei*. 3. A sum of 10,000 sucros (\$2,000) is voted to contribute to the honorarium that the Catholic world will offer to the Holy Father the day of his Golden Jubilee for the Mass that his Holiness will celebrate on that anniversary. These resolutions speak for themselves, and are, in every sense, worthy the country of the martyr, Garcia Moreno.

## SPAIN'S PROSPERITY.

Spain is far from being the unprogressive country it is generally thought to be. She started upon the road of progress later than the other countries of Western Europe, but she is advancing rapidly. Her population is increasing, and, as there is plenty of room in the country, it is likely to increase until she is again able to assert her right to rank with the leading nations. The population was barely 8,000,000 in the reign of Charles III., but is now 22,000,000. The agricultural population, which was only 3,615,000 eighty five years ago, is now 9,328,000,

and the area cultivated has increased from 53,000,000 acres to 193,000,000. The head of cattle have doubled since the commencement of the century, and the industrial population has trebled. Most of the great central plateau of Castile and Leon is capable of the closest cultivation, while the coast province are exuberantly fertile, as is the Ebro Valley. In 1860 the exports and imports together were only \$125,488,000, whereas they are now \$272,160,000. The wine, which two decades ago could not be brought into the world's market, since bullock wagons were the sole means of transport, is now transported by 6,000 miles of railway, and the produce is reckoned at 461,256,000 gallons.

## DOMESTIC

The Dyspeptic's Cake.—A good tea cake that a dyspeptic can eat without injury, if cold: One cup of sugar, one egg, a half cupful of sour cream, the same of sweet milk, a small teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and nutmeg. Bake an hour before tea time, so that the cake may have time to cool.

Dishes from the Remnants of a Ham.—After the best part of a ham has been used for boiling or frying, take the ends that are left and boil them 'slowly' and 'thoroughly.' Take out the bone and trim off the skin and entire surface and any bits through the meat that may have become discolored through exposure to the air; chop the fat and lean together into small pieces. For an omelet, beat four or five eggs up light, and add to them a cup of milk; put a little butter into a hot sauce-pan, then a half a cup or so of the chopped ham, and pour over it the eggs; stir and let set; when stiff serve immediately. For a salad, take equal parts of the ham (prepared as above directed) and celery or lettuce; make a sauce of one teaspoonful salt and the yolk of an egg; to this add slowly, stirring constantly, a good tablespoonful of olive oil or melted butter; when this is well mixed add a tablespoonful of vinegar. For croquettes, chop the ham finer and season with pepper and mustard; make it up into little balls, dip in beaten egg and roll in cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard to a light brown. Remnants left from cold boiled ham can, of course, be used in the same manner. The bone of the ham may be used for soup when the meat has been removed before cooking, or it will do equally well if it has been boiled in the ham. In the former case it should first be thoroughly cleansed from all particles of mold, then put it over the fire in three quarts of cold water with one pint of split peas, which have previously been soaked in cold water for three hours; cook very slowly for seven hours, and then strain the broth, rubbing the peas through a colander; season to taste and pour over small squares of toast.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The best destroyer of weeds is cultivation.

A good remedy against cabbage worms is a slight sifting of red pepper.

Gathering up the litter of clover heads and leaves from the fodder way in winter, and scalding them for part of the hog ration, is a good old German plan.

One of the chief reasons why the yield of the average cow is so low as compared with the well bred animal, is the fact of unknown breeding. The influence of the sire is fully as strong as that of the dam in shaping the profitable future of the heifer.

The following is given as a good way to heal up wounds caused by the splitting of fruit trees by frost, or other means: Heat some grafting wax, dip a strip of muslin in it and place it perpendicularly over the wound; then put three or more narrow bands around the tree. This will be sufficient and the healing process will go on rapidly.

'Dig a trench four feet in width and three feet deep around the tree. A ball of earth is left directly around the trunk of the tree, containing the main roots. In this trench put soil, with liberal allowances of manure, refuse from a blacksmith's forge and some potash, and have them all mixed together. The effect will be to clothe the tree with the luxuriance and vigor of a young tree.'

Prof. Arnold, in the New York Tribune, says that farmers all through Western New York find the evaporators suited to their needs pay better than selling the green fruit, and far better than making it into cider to prove only a curse to the consumer. An evaporator will cost about \$5 for each bushel of apples it will dry per day. The 'running expense' in labor and fuel for evaporating apples at Rochester, N. Y., is ten to twelve cents a bushel; raspberries, four or five mills per quart; peaches, twenty-five cents a bushel. In a large way it costs less than in a small one.

The National Live Stock Journal says that young breeding sows should be kept principally on grass, with a small feed of oats or wheat middlings to give them a strong, muscular growth. They should have plenty of exercise, and, therefore, a good range of pasture. Very little, if any corn should be allowed them, as it is too heating for the young blood. Food that will grow muscle and bone is most needed. Linseed meal, in small quantity, is a most excellent food for breeding sows. It keeps the stomach healthy and furnishes a large proportion of food for muscle and bone.

When hogs have the run of a field, it is rarely the case that they will get so feverish as to be foundered all over, but they will often get quite stiff. The corn should be mixed with bran or oats, and only half of the bulk of the food should be of the corn or carbonaceous sort. Such fevered pork is not the thing to eat. When hogs are fed all the corn meal they will eat, the third of it is wasted. If farmers do not believe this, get a microscope and examine the excreta, and see the corn meal in it undigested. It can also be seen with the simple magnifier of common sense.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Difficult mission—Submission.

Acold chisel—The iceman's bill.

A receiving teller—A gossiping woman.

Court plaster.—Damages in a breach of promise suit.

When you embrace your pretty cousin can she be called a strained relation?

The man who best enjoys success is he who has drunk the dregs of failure.

A hot ball is not to be particularly dreaded if a man is hungry and it is a fish ball.

The fisherman has no difficulty in making both ends meet when he catches an eel.

It must be very hard on a man who has been a toper all his life, to find a watery grave.

If you happen to see a small boy chasing a bumble bee you will know when he yells that he has caught it.

There are very few brass bands in a military parade that can play as many airs as the drum major puts on.

'Meet all your troubles half way,' says a writer. We think a better plan would be to make a detour and try to get around them.

The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among uncalled for baggage after the limited express train has gone by.

In days ago, when a school-boy was punished by being made to sit with the girls, there was no complaint of overcrowding in our common schools.

He—'So you don't care to be mine with all that I have at my command?' She—'That's just the trouble. I don't want to be under your command.'

Writing a letter is, to many people, an irksome task; but it isn't half so irksome as it is to hear a lawyer reading your letter aloud five years afterwards in open court.

A new style of boy's trousers has been invented, with a copper seat, sheet iron knee, riveted down the seams, and waterproof pockets to hold broken eggs and worms for fishing.

Astonished father-in-law—'What a pension! What in thunder do you mean?' Son-in-law—'Why, ain't I dependent on you for support? Well, I want to be independent—that's all!'

Carlyle says, 'A man who sings at his work is a good man.' Maybe so. But we have noticed in the case of the mosquito, that when it sigs a serenade to you at night, it is after your blood.

'Handing Bees' is a headline in an exchange. That's the stuff. They ought to have had handles put on them years ago, then a fellow could pick them up without getting their blamed old stinger jammed into him every time.

A sailor being asked to define the difference between a hurricane and a typhoon, said, 'In a hurricane the wind blows as hard as it can right straight along; but in a typhoon, just as it is blowing its hardest, it gives an awful jerk.'

'You know, of course,' said the old man to the young man, that my daughter has £10,000 in her own right? 'Yes, sir.' 'And you are not worth a penny?' 'I'm poor; but £10,000 is enough for two! Why, I'm economical to meanness.'

Said Captious, pointing to a sign which read, 'Umbrellas repaired and recovered.' 'There is a palpable lie.' 'Why? How do you make that out?' asked Senex. 'Well, umbrellas may be repaired, perhaps, but they are never recovered.'

Jessie—'If that bull should attack us, what could you do?' Tom—'I could reach that fence in less than two seconds.' Jessie—'Yes, but what could I do?' Tom—'You? Why your parasol would keep his attention until I was safely over.'

An exchange asks, 'With microbes in the drinking water, tyrotoxin in ice cream, malaria in watermelon, Bright's disease in beer, and paralysis in iced tea, wherewithal may the thirsty soul refresh itself in the summertime?'

## Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS

For Constipation, Sluggish

Liver, etc.,

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

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

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

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

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

Often times disease or partially decayed food causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhea. If the causes are removed 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.

For sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, Limited

17 FARRINGTON ROAD

London, E. C.

Depositaros en Buenos Aires:—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia. Rivadavia 138  
" Murray y Seidoff, Recoleta 54  
" Bozoy y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.  
" A. Franzoni y Cia. Rivadavia 61 y 64.  
" M. M. Heredia y Cia. Field 1059.  
" Berti Hermanos, Belgrano 284.  
Señor D. Eduardo Lishonne, Rivadavia 300.  
" F. Amodeo, Buen Orien 74.  
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.  
" Pedro Penco, Bolívar del Franco Flor.  
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.  
" M. E. Varela, San Martin 68.  
Sucursales de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 37.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferriss, Calle Belgrano 1244.  
" F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.  
" F. Gallari, Ombu y Cayo 1160.  
" J. A. Ronanni, Calle Libertad 923.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

Gold	November 10.
Provincial Cédulas—	142.70
Series K	84.10
Series I	92.00
Series F	75.20
National Cédulas—	
Series A	83.70
Series B	78.80
Series C	78.50
National Bank Scrip	125.00
National Bank Shares	223.00
Banco Constructor	250.00

The market is very unsettled; prices of wool very low and lots are coming in slowly; very few sales made, except some Lincoln cross wools and superior mestiza wools. Prices for Lincoln cross 3.80 to 4.20 per 10 ks. Fine mestiza wool very superior, \$3.80 to 4. Other wools much neglected. Sheepskins very dull showing a fall of 3 to 4 cents within the past fortnight. Hides also dull; prices from 3.50 to 3.70. Wheat, no change, and maize very firm, 2.40 for superior white maize.

An estancia of 2 leagues and a fraction in the district Nueve de Julio and belonging to the Kenny 'testamentaria' is reported sold for \$85,000. Buyer, Mr Campbell.

Don Nicolas Lowe sold his wool Wednesday at the Once station at the rate of 4¢ per 10 kilos, bellies at 1.70¢ per 10 kilos. Mr Lowe was paid this time last year on the same lot 5¢ per 10 kilos and 2.10¢ for bellies.

The licence tax of brokers on the Bolsa has been fixed at \$250 per annum. The liquidator must refuse to receive the liquidation papers from any broker who has not paid his 'patente,' under penalty of a fine of five thousand dollars.

The following telegram has been published:

Antwerp,  
Nov. 8th. 2.30 p.m.

'The wool auction opened as follows: Sales commenced slow, fair attendance, prices down 10 to 15 centimes. To-day's value of a Montevideo wool, usual quality for Antwerp in \$1.50.'

A portion of Mrs Moore's quinta in the calle Independencia, corner of Pasco was sold last week in small lots. Two lots 9 varas each by 48.65, were sold at 18 m/n per vara to Mr James F. Gahan. Dr. Murphy, bought 2 corner lots 20 varas in Independencia by 40 in Pasco, one at 17 1/2 m/n, and the others at 20 m/n. Don Pablo Guinea bought a lot 8.65 by 20 varas at 14.50 m/n.

A splendid lot of Lincoln wool from Carrill's estancia in Lobos was received by Mr. Unzué and reported sold at over \$4 per 10 kilos.

Mr Duggan obtained \$4.50 for a fine lot of wool from Nicolas Gonzalez's estancia in Las Heras; last year Mr Gonzalez obtained 5.20 m/n for the same class of wool.

Telegrams received:—

Havre.

Maize from the River Plate is quoted at 12.25. Stock of salted hides 86,000, beef tallow 400 pipes, mutton do 100 pipes.

London.

Hard dollar loan is quoted at 73 1/2, loan of 1884 at 94 1/2, Buenos Aires of 1870 at 99.

Liverpool.

No alteration in prices. Stock of salted hides 23,000, horse do 2000, beef tallow 4000 pipes.

Antwerp.

Linseed is quoted at 23.50, wheat 16.50, maize at 12. Stock of salted hides 237,000, beef tallow 3300 pipes, mutton do 100 pipes.

From Messrs Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following camp sales effected since the 24th Oct:—

Partido Moreno, the La Portaña establishment on the river Las Conchas, measuring 1305 hectares for \$305 each, to Tomas A. Rodriguez.

Pilar, 686 hectares, close to San Miguel for \$189.75 each.

Cañuelas, 459 hectares for 80 nats each to Dr Pano.

Suipacha, 1127 hectares for \$45.60 each to Rosa S de Bogarin, and 337 hectares for 89 each.

Guamini, 1667 hectares in section 10, for 6.10 each to Julio Goyena, and 4309 hect. for 11.60 each.

San Martin, 326 hectares on the river Las Conchas and Arroyo Moron (low land) for 142.50 each to Mr Ferrer.

Saladillo, 2530 hectares for 14.55 each.

Alvear, 2700 hectares for 18 each. Moron, 51 hectares for 9.18 each. Magdalena, 2025 hectares camp known as La Vigilancia, for 74.17 each to J Games.

Rauch, 3146 hectares for 17.47 each.

Olavarria, the establishment known as Morote, measuring 4500 hectares to J Stragomon for 90,000, also the establishment La Estrella, 2026 hectares, to Luis M Saavedra for 69.21 each.

Matanzas, 68 hectares for 90 each. Quilmes, 43 hectares for 267 each. Zarate, 548 hectares for 270 each. Azul, 185 hectares for 40 each.

25 de Mayo, 675 hectares for 19.55 each.

Chacabuco, 1580 hectares for 101 each.

Mercedes, 2275 hect for 45 each.

Loberia, 3692 hectares for 10.90 each to J Ibarrea.

Lincoln, 2900 hectares for 10.90 each.

Including the Provinces the total sales were 72, measuring 1,027,520 hectares, and amounting to \$7,143,066 m/n.

The National Mortgage Bank will move into the premise of the Provincial Mortgage Bank as soon as the latter is definitely installed in La Plata. It is more than probable that the National Government will purchase from the province the fine building of the provincial institution in the Calle San Martin.

From this port alone two hundred thousand bags of the grain have been exported during the last fifteen days, and if we include shipments from ports up river, the export of the fortnight cannot be less than 250,000 bags. Last July maize was quoted at 1.90¢ per 100 kilos; to-day exporters pay freely 2.40¢, and Mr Lix Klett, commercial editor of the 'Tribuna,' opines that 2.50¢ will soon be paid, if the gold premium keep up.

The ill-luck of the sheep-farmer is in inverse proportion to that of the 'chacrero.' The former suffered from the drought and the storm, and now, when he has his wool ready for the market, he is met by a fall in prices. Wools that were sold at 5 to 6 dollars last year bring from 3 to 4, and even so, there is little demand for the article. On the contrary, everything has favoured the 'chacrero.' Last year's crop was very good, and this year's prospects are no less bright. According to the telegrams addressed to the 'Tribuna Nacional,' the price of the grain has risen 25 centimes in Antwerp and half a franc in Marseilles per 200 kilos. Of course, the echo of the European markets reverberates here, and therefore the wool market is dull and maize is carrying a high price.

The Provincial Budget for 1888 has been completed. The outlay is calculated at eight millions, and the income at five millions. The balance will be made up by the sale of public lands. Compared with previous years, the outlay is diminished and the income increased. The receipts are expected to be much larger in 1889, when the new administration will be in full working order.

Mr Casey has sold from the Curumalan estancia 10,000 capones at 4 m/n each.

Several lots of new wool have been sold during the week at the South Plaza, from 3 to 4.30 m/n per 10 kilos. But only very superior wool fetches the last price, or even 4 m/n. Very little has been done at the Once.

A Rosario paper has the following paragraph:—

'Being doubtless afraid of developing too rapidly the San Luis Legislature has clapped a heavy duty on the exportation of wool from that Province, creating thereby quite a commotion among the merchants in that community.'

It is calculated that there still remains in this market a stock of six thousand bales of old wool and that the stock unsold in Havre, Antwerp, Tourcoign and

Roubaix exceeds forty thousand bales. These are unpleasant figures when we consider that Australia will turn out this season an extraordinarily heavy clip.

Messrs Piaggio in'end starting a steamship company to ply between this port, Bahia Blanca, Patagones, Chubut, Puerto Deseado, Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz, States Island, Tierra del Fuego and the Straits of Magellan. The new company, with three large steamers of over a thousand tons each, will put a fortnightly steamer on the route.

The National Bank of this city has opened a credit to the amount of one million National gold dollars in favor of the Bank of Uruguay.

Mr J Bulnes has sold 5,663 hectares of land in the district of Necochea at the rate of 33,000 dollars per league.

The lands of the Rojo testamentaria were sold at the rate of 45,000 dollars per league for those in Azul and 58,000 dollars for those in Tapalquen.

Several squares of land near the Chilicoy station of the Western Railway were sold the other day at an average of 4.30 m/n per square.

Large troops of cattle have been sent from Cordoba and Rio IV to the West bound for the Chilean markets. The passes of the Andes are still covered with snow and impassable.

## THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln	4.40
New	3.35
Good	3.60
Regular	3.00
Borrega	3.00
Bellies	0.00
Black	1.80
Barriga	1.80

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo	.330 mils.
Desecho	.245
Corderones, la docena	.335
Horsehair per 10 kilos	6.80
Horse hides	2.20
Cow hides	3.90
Maize morocho with bag	2.20
Maize, yellow	2.30
Lamb skins	1.02

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
New	3.20
Regular	
Bellies	1.60
Borrega	1.75
Black Wool	

Hides	
Cow hides camp	3.50 m/n
Horse hides	1.80
Horse Hair	6.40
Nonatons	1.80
Calfskins	3.00

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 3.00 mils.
Pelados per kilo	2.00 mils.
Corderones	1.60
Lambskins	0.90 doz
Corderitos	la docena

Wheat.	South with bag per 100 ks
Candeal with bag	4.50 m/n
Salado with bag	3.35
French	4.20
Coast with bag	4.70
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.65
Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.32
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2.25
Yellow, with bag	2.20

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	142.00
Saturday	142.80
Monday	143.50
Tuesday	142.60
Wednesday	142.80

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Especiales	30 35 40
Primer aparte	24 23 20 19 18 17
Apartes generales	16 15 14 13 12
Segundo aparte	11 10 9 8 7 6
Terneros	4 5 6
Capones	1.50 2 2.50
Cueros de vaca	5 5.50
Id de novillo	6.50 7 7.50 8
Matanza de vacas	660
Id de terneros	99

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

On the 7th Oct., at 46 Calle Santa Lucia, the wife of James Brayshaw of a daughter.

## DEATH

On the 8th inst., at Belgrano, David Bruce, in his 67th year.

On the 6th of November, at the residence of her daughter, San Nicolas, Mrs Bridget O'Shaughnessy, aged 83 years. Deceased was a native of the Co. Westmeath, Ireland, and is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.—R. I. P.

On the 30th ult., suddenly, at the Estancia San Jose, Chascomus, Jane Johnstone, 26 years of age, the beloved wife of Andrew McGaul, Estancia Tres Lomas, Balcarce; much regretted.



## FUNERAL MASS

The relatives and friends of the late Mrs Martha Gahan Kenny 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.

## CAMP TO RENT

About 360 squares of good camp to be rented at the very moderate sum of \$34,000, old currency, per annum. There is salitre on the camp and amongst other advantages the landlord (Mr Stegmann) never disturbs a tenant. Two years of subscriber's contract is unexpired. For further particulars, apply to Mrs Robbins, Partido Arrecifes.

## V. Roisgontier

## PAINTER OF SCENERY

From Madrid

Offers his services to ecclesiastics, landlords, merchants and artificers in all belonging to his profession; he will engage to do all works of painting, plain and unadorned, whether in oil or varnish. Painting and gilding of altars, tablets and images of saints, escutcheons of every class, samples and cards, with as great a variety of letters as may be desired; transparencies with decorations; flowers and allegorical emblems, etc.

N.B.—Those who wish to give orders may send them by letter (temporarily)

COMERCIO 510

nd1

## PELETERIA DEL ZORRO

80 — CANGALLO — 84

This new house, recently established, offers to the public the most complete supply of skins that has yet been seen in Buenos Aires. It has abundant capital to do business on a large scale, and the Managers are persons of wide experience in the trade who keep up a close relation with all countries of the world.

Skins of even the most fanciful device can be found in this establishment.

Quillango, Fox, Zorrino, Muca, Guanaco, Swan, Tiger, Ostrich, Wild Cat, Vicuña, Alpaca, Chinchilla.

Moreover, Skins are cut, cleaned or changed according to order, with fur or without it, and carpets of skins are made.

Though we receive directly from the Indians all sorts of skins, at the same time we buy all that are offered.

It is a house in which all may have confidence.

Animals tamed. Everything at reduced and unrivalled prices.

80 — CANGALLO — 84

nd9



# COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

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

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

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

It dissolves instantly in cold water and does not stain the wool. It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:

'Los Ingleses,' Ajo, Sept. 29, 1887.  
Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of Cooper's Dip, which we have now used for two years. This season's clip promises to surpass even that of last year, an usually fine one; promising that, in this district at least, the scab spread very rapidly wherever it got a footing. We find also that we lose no more sheep in the bath than we used to do with the non-poisonous dips, notwithstanding that we generally neglect the precautions you indicate. The stock here consisting of 100,000 Lincoln Cross sheep, the question of Dips is a most vital one to us, and it is therefore from thorough conviction that we repeat our opinion that Cooper's Dip is the best and most efficacious we have yet employed. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this.—We remain, dear Sir, yours truly, GIBSON BROS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

j30pm

## The London HOSIERY STORE



## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERCLOTHING

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

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

## GATH &amp; CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martin

## TO BE RENTED

In the partido of Arrecifes, from one to two hundred squares of splendid Camp, with houses and corrals, etc. Within two leagues of the town of the above-mentioned partido.

For further particulars apply to John J. Kelly, or to Mateo Leavy, in the town. n8d8

## PAPAS FRANCESAS

y

## INGLESAS ESPECIALES

PARA SEMILLA

Se han recibido y se seguirán recibiendo hasta fines de Enero, estacion de la sementera.

En el deposito de Semilla y Plantas

DE

VICENTE PELUFFO y Cia.,

201 — ALSINA — 201

## GO

To MOEN'S shop, the

## NUEVA LIBRERIA EUROPEA

136 FLORIDA 136

if you want to send home

## CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S CARDS

In no other place will you find as nice, cheap, and very particularly new models.

Seaside novels and Song and Music Albums. A splendid stock just arrived. Subscriptions for newspapers 1888 are received. n1j1

## LA

## BUENOS AYRES

Compañia Nacional de

## SEGUROS

SOBRE LA VIDA

CONTRA INCENDIOS

y

FLUVIALES MARITIMOS

El mismo plan de las mas importantes Compañias de Inglaterra

Capital Social:

PS. 3,000,000 M/N

Banqueros:

Banco Nacional de la Provincia

## SECCION VIDA

Medico Director:

Doctor Jose Maria Ramos Mejia

Directorio:

Presid. Sr Emilio N Casares  
Vice id. Sr Ruyno Varela  
Secret. Sr Ricardo Lavalle  
Tesor. Sr Remigio Rigal  
Vocales Sr Adolfo J Bullrich  
Id Sr Carlos Carranza  
Id Sr Carlos S Bowers  
Id Sr David Methven Jr.  
Protesorero Sr Jose F Ledesma  
Suplentes Sr Ramon Artagaveytia  
Id Sr Lucio Ledesma  
Id Sr Tomas Ambrosetti  
Gerente Sr Ed McCol

Oficinas:

123—RIVADAVIA—123

Agentes:

EN TODA LA REPUBLICA

## FILTRO CHAMBERLAND SISTEMA PASTEUR

El representante y el unico agente de la casa central de Paris en esta Republica y la Oriental, tiene su escritorio de administracion en la calle Alsina 208, donde recibe ordenes para la colocacion de Filtrros del Sistema expresado, tanto para aguas corrientes como sin presion para los de algibe y pozos surgentes. Horas de escritorio de 11 a 5 p.m.

M. DE CLEMENTF

nd8