

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 45

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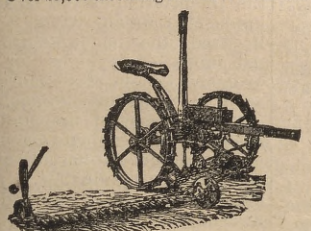
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## TELEGRAMS

London.

The New Lord Mayor was installed in the usual way. At the banquet, Lord Salisbury made an important speech in which he said that the policy of Great Britain would tend to secure the peace of Europe.

Telegrams from Paris to the 'Times' gives an account of ascene at a Cabinet meeting, when M. Grevy refused obstinately to separate himself from Mr. Wilson.

The Socialists held a meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday and violent speeches were made against the Government which was declared to be responsible for the existing distress. The police intervened and were pelted with stones; then they were aided by the troops and about 400 of the principal rioters were arrested, among them Burns, and two members of Parliament, Cunningham and Graham, who had incited the people to resist the law. Several hundred persons were wounded as well as many policemen and several soldiers.

Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of Police, issued an order prohibiting any meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday. At an early hour 4000 policemen occupied the streets leading into the Square but shortly afterwards the Socialist, Radical and Irish Societies, headed by bands of music and carrying flags, began to arrive from all directions. The police attacked and dispersed every group as it arrived.

One society managed to enter the Square but was driven out after a severe fight. At 4.40 p.m., the crowd in the neighbourhood numbered quite 100,000 men, and cavalry and infantry were despatched to support the police.

In St. Martin's Lane the Socialists confided their flag to Mrs Taylor (one of the Socialist leaders) who refused to surrender it to the police. The police tried to take it from her when her followers came to her aid and a serious fight followed which ended in the police carrying off the flag and also Mrs Taylor who had fainted. This conflict so exasperated the police that their officers could no longer restrain them and the Socialists were severely punished and all their flags were captured. Many policemen had to be sent to the Hospital.

A procession of about 8000 men came from Peckham, Bermondsey and Deptford to Westminster. They marched arm in arm, under a single leader. On reaching Parliament Square they were ordered to disperse, but, refusing to do so, they were attacked by the police who drove them out after a terrible fight, in which many on both sides were wounded.

The Conservative papers applauded the energy displayed by the authorities at the riots on Sunday and urge Government to be inexorable with disturbers of order.

It is said that the Crown Prince of Germany, on being consulted about the operation on his throat, said he would not consent to it while his father, the Emperor, lived, adding: 'I prefer that my aged father be still enabled to entertain some hope and I will not risk a catastrophe by submitting myself to a dangerous operation.'

Lord Salisbury, after an interview with the Home Secretary, Mr Mathews, sent a message to Sir Charles Warren expressing the satisfaction of the Government with the measures he adopted to suppress the riots in Trafalgar Square on Sunday.

Mr. Mathews has accepted the offer of numerous householders to act as special constables and assist the police in case of another riot on Sunday next.

The police have adopted stringent measures to prevent a repetition of riotous Socialist meetings.

Sir John Gorst, Conservative M.P. for Chatham, made a speech to his electors. He condemned, in strong terms, the London manifestation of Sunday, but he was frequently interrupted, and, on terminating, a vote of confidence in the Government was rejected by the majority. The meeting broke up in the greatest disorder.

Dublin.

O'Brien was removed to the prison infirmary by order of the doctor.

A mob upset near Ennis several cars on which were soldiers and policemen. Several wounded. One soldier missing.

Messrs O'Brien and Mandeville, on being released from prison, instituted proceedings against the Magistrate Mr Stokes for illegally ordering their arrest and against the inspector of police for carrying out the order.

Berlin.

The Crown Prince has been forbidden to speak, and another operation is contemplated.

It is considered certain that another operation must be performed on the Imperial Prince's throat.

The bad symptoms of the Crown Prince's illness began on the 1st inst. Dr. Mackenzie thinks he can complete the operation by the mouth instead of making an incision in the throat. He says there is no danger, and that the Prince's robust health is a good sign.

It is announced from San Remo that the tumour in the Crown Prince's throat is growing, and an immediate operation, it is feared, will have to be resorted to, in spite of the patient's objections.

The Crown Prince was examined by a number of physicians at Remo and they declare that he is suffering from cancer in the larynx and that it is incurable.

The news of the Czar's intended visit to Berlin was received most cordially. He has specially asked the Emperor William not to come to the station to meet him, considering the Kaiser's great age. The Imperial party will be received at the Russian Embassy by Prince William, and afterwards go to the Palace to see the Emperor.

A strong force of Russian detectives has arrived here, and others are coming from Hamburg, Lubeck and elsewhere. The Russian and German police are guarding the Czar's route. It is said the Czar has postponed his journey till the 18th. During his

stay in Berlin, the police are not to take any measures of protection that may cause obstruction.

Paris.

The Deputies Committee has introduced a clause in the Alien Bill providing that children of foreign parents born in France, or who have resided in France for twenty years, shall be considered French citizens on reaching their majority.

At the burial of the remains of the Socialist Otier yesterday attempts were made to display the red flag. The police interfered and a riot resulted, the gendarmes being obliged to draw their swords. In the cemetery most violent speeches were made amidst shouts of 'Vive la Commune!' Jeoffrige, a member of the Municipality and one of the leaders of the mob was arrested.

There is very bad news from Berlin about the Emperor's health. It is said that he fainted on the 10th, and all the family were summoned to his bedside.

De Lesseps will soon start again for Panama. He says the Canal will be ready in 1890, and no new loan will be required.

Several witnesses in the Caffarel case have sworn that they gave the General money for decorations.

The revelations about Wilson have caused immense sensation. M. Plon proposes that Government must order an immediate enquiry into Wilson's case. It will not take place till Caffarel's trial is over.

A new incident has occurred in the Caffarel affair. It appears that two false letters from Mr Wilson have been substituted for two which were really written by him, but which are not produced or transcribed in the investigated 'sumario.' Consequently, the Chamber of Deputies has sent a note to the Executive Government asking that a careful investigation may be made to ascertain the exact circumstances of the case.

Count d'Andleau has been convicted, in his absence, of unlawful dealings and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

It is asserted that the investigating Judge considers that judicial proceeding ought to be taken against Mr Wilson.

M. Wilson appealed to-day in the Caffarel case. It is said now that the suspected letters are genuine. Madame Limousin declares that they have been maliciously altered.

The 'Voltaire' warns the Republicans to prepare for a Presidential election.

The Intransigents have resolved to barricade the streets if Ferry be elected to succeed Grevy, if the latter resign.

President Grevy has declared that he will not resign even though the Chamber of Deputies should vote for M. Wilson's being submitted to trial. Henry Rochefort appeared to-day before the Committee of Investigation and produced documents tending to show that M. Wilson had received large sums from the family of Baron de Seillere, whom detention in a lunatic asylum recently caused such a sensation.

Rome.

The programme for the Pope's Jubilee is drawn up. On the 31st December the International Committee will present His Holiness with a million francs. On January 25th several saints will be canonized.

Madrid.

The Minister of Government, Sr Castillo, has been appointed to the Embassy in Paris and Sr. Albareda will take his place in the Cabinet.

Spain has taken possession of the island of Perejil, near Ceuta,

and will erect a lighthouse thereon. The Moors are furious at this proceeding.

General D'Audlan has been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, a fine of 30,000 francs, and the loss of all his civil and political rights.

New York.

The nomination and re-election of President Cleveland are considered certain.

Ling, one of the condemned Anarchists, committed suicide. He placed a dynamite cartridge in his mouth and set fire to it with a candle. Half his head was blown off. The sentinel near him thought he was lighting a cigar. It is thought that some of the prison warders supplied the cartridges.

Ling retained his senses to the last. His jawbones, teeth, and almost all his tongue were torn out. The other prisoners' cells were searched, but no cartridges were found. The editor of the 'Leader' asked police permission for a procession of 10,000 Socialists to protest against the execution of the Anarchists.

Three thousand Socialists marched in procession through the streets by way of protest against the execution of the Chicago Anarchists. The bands played funeral marches and the 'Marseillaise,' and red and white flags, hung with crape, were carried in the procession.

George Wolff, a half brother of the hanged Anarchist Fischer, was arrested while addressing a mob at the corner of 26th Street. He was denouncing violently all who had anything to do with the Chicago executions.

The Arizona Indians have been completely routed, with great loss.

Chicago.

When the news arrived that Felden and Schawab had been respited, extraordinary excitement ensued in the prison. The friends of the prisoners were allowed to pay them a last visit.

Three hundred police armed to the teeth arrived at the prison. A battalion and three companies completely surrounded the jail.

The Sheriff read the death sentence to each prisoner. Fisher, Engel and Spies were hanged at 7.44. All the condemned men slept well and did not awake till 6.40. Engel drank a quantity of port wine, but the others refused any stimulant.

Engel refused the ministrations of religion. Spies' last words were, 'The time will come when our silence will be more powerful than our voices.' Engel said 'Hurrah for Anarchy!' Fisher said, the same, adding 'This is the happiest moment of my life.' Parsons said 'Let the voice of the people be heard. What a shame to strangle liberty of speech.'

Rio Janeiro.

The elections in this Province have been adverse to the Liberals, but they have the majority in the Chamber.

Santiago de Chile.

The Anglo-Chilian Arbitration committee has terminated its business. The Chilian Government will settle the 21 pending claims for compensation for the damages sustained by English subjects by the payment of \$100,000 silver.

In last 48 hours 102 cases and 48 deaths from cholera. In Valparaiso a 'Sociedad de Socorros' has been formed.

Valparaiso.

Don Ignacio de la Cruz has died of cholera in Santiago. Milk unboiled is said to be the cause of all the attacks.

Several heads of Valparaiso firms have been arrested for frauds on the Custom House.

Government has asked for \$400,000 for sanitary measures.

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Our little political world is all actively engaged over its plan of campaign for the next electoral one-sided contest in which it is evidently designed to exalt our worthy Governor, Dr Galvez, to the questionable celebrity of an illustrious American, and to make it appear, at the public expense, of course, that he is indeed the desire of the people, and that his proteges are the foreordained to office. This sort of thing has been worked up to such a pitch here that hardly any but those immediately under the control of the Government either like or care to take any interest in public affairs of any kind. People seem to have resigned themselves to let things take their own course, or to permit them to be manipulated by any office-holder who may choose to shape them to his own ends, which, I need hardly tell you, are almost every time selfish and unpatriotic ends in the highest degree. One of the last little games in this programme has been the voting of 30,000 mqn out of the public treasury for the foundation of a Galvista organ in the Press, somewhat after the style, I presume, of your 'Tribuna Nacional'. Doubtless, the formation and subsequent support of this organ will necessitate the creation of another tax or two, but the people have become so used to being fleeced that they are hardly likely to trouble themselves much over the matter till they find themselves literally sold out in order to satisfy an ever-growing official greed, which beginning as a greed for power and place has degenerated into one for lucre and for lordly possessions, to feed which the people are taxed and burdened without mercy. One of the most hopeful signs of the times in this connection is the appearance of 'El Municipio,' than which, a worthier upholder of popular rights was never published in this or any other country. It is a paper written by several of our best men in Rosario, Messrs Deolindo Muñoz, Eudoro Diaz and men well fitted through study and experience to grapple with the evils that war against the people. I have great hope that the mission of 'El Municipio' will go a long way towards emancipating the people of Rosario (where it is printed) and of the whole Province from the thralldom of indifference, and in awakening them to a sense of their duties and privileges as citizens of this Republic.

I regret to say that owing to a great measure, to the losses sustained in the rural districts of late, commerce has been suffering severely, and several heavy failures have occurred. I hear that in the prison of Santa Fe quite a little collection of once-prominent merchants is being

formed, and though, doubtless, most of them will be able to clear themselves of all fraudulent intention, and thus to obtain their discharge, the fact of their having to do so speaks too eloquently of the intimate connection existing between the town and the country, and of the dependence of the one upon the other.

Of course frauds also occur here from time to time, as well as in other places, and all Rosario has been roused this week by one of the most daring robberies known for some time. The circumstances of the case are as follows: About a fortnight or so ago there was opened in this city a house of business under the style of Gonzalez, Fernandez and Co., and goods amounting to over 20,000 mqn were purchased on the stipulation that they would be paid for in the course of a few days, when the firm expected important remittances from abroad. Suddenly, however, the man who represented the firm disappeared, and when an investigation was ordered by the police, at the request of the swindled creditors, it was found that everything but a lot of empty casks and boxes had been removed. Telegams were immediately forwarded to Buenos Aires, Parana, Cordoba and other places, but all to no purpose. It is feared that Mr Gonzalez Fernandez and Co. has taken himself far beyond the reach of the law, and that he has carried his spoil with him. The principal firms affected are Messrs Leudesdorff, Temple and Co. for 5000 mqn, Rivas and Co. 5000, Candela and Co. 2300 mqn, J. Lac Prudent 2000, and so on, making up in the aggregate something between 20 and 30 thousand nationals. It is supposed, however, that in order to realise on the goods at so short a notice, and to dispose of them for ready cash, they must have been sold at an enormous sacrifice, and this is what the police are now trying to find out. I do not see, however, that they can hold anyone responsible as purchasers of stolen goods on this occasion, for the thief or thieves kept an office and were duly installed as *bona fide* merchants.

Some of your readers may be interested in hearing of a grand land sale that is announced to take place on the 20th inst., between the Arroyito and Alberti, near this city, in a place admirably adapted for residences within a few minutes' ride from Rosario. There will be 200 beautiful building lots put up for sale, and the terms of payment, in three instalments, three months apart, will place them within the reach of many who might not otherwise become landed proprietors. At the same time that this sale takes place, the new tramway to the town of Sorrento will be inaugurated, so that the property in question will be simultaneously sold and enhanced in value.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, we have two Circuses and one Theatrical Company in full operation here, and doing apparently a good business. The Carlo Brothers are astonishing the natives with their trained elephants and dogs, and the invincible Rafetto is doing no less with his prodigies in the ordinary circus line; he has, moreover, sent to Cordoba with the view of enlisting the services of the Japanese Company that is at work in that city.

Quite a jubilant feeling has been awakened in religious circles by the news that a Bishop of Santa Fe is to be consecrated, or rather, that this Province is to be created into a Bishopric. It is devoutly to be hoped that this will awaken a renewed interest in religion, and endue its professors with greater zeal for the good cause.

The offices of the month of Mary began at Rosario this week, when the Rev. Father O'Shea, from San Lorenzo O. S. F., preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon. The various services in connection with this season have since been very largely attended, and I doubt not but precious fruits of that grace which filled our Blessed Mother have been reaped by many of her devout children.

The building of the Poor House and the Asylum for the Insane,

under the auspices of the good ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia, is to begin at once. It will add a noble monument to the many that already exist to the honour of that noble society.

There were great doings on Sunday at Espinillos, on the occasion of its change of name. Henceforth, instead of the above thorny cognomen, it is to rejoice in that of Marcos Juarez, and though I cannot for the life of me tell why the denizens of the place are enthused almost out of their very shoes in consequence. Of course there was a considerable amount of 'hall marked' imported official enthusiasm, and it may have affected the people to some extent; at all events there were rejoicings there all day on Sunday and I shall not be surprised to see the day marked with a red letter in the Calendar and made the occasion of an annual spree and jollification.

Another accident, the result of pure carelessness, occurred on Friday night at the C. A. Railway Station in Rosario under the following circumstances. It was about 9 p. m. and the night train for Buenos Aires was standing at the station, almost ready to make a start. Presently, however, the combination train for Cordoba arrived, and through the bungling or absence of the man whose duty it was to make the change, it came in upon the same rails as those occupied by the Buenos Aires train. Of course, a violent collision was the result and it is the occasion of sincere congratulation to all concerned that it was not attended by fatal consequences. As it was there were several wagons smashed together with a lot of glass, and for a time the greatest panic prevailed among the passengers. Accidents of one kind and another are becoming as frequent on this line that it is high time they claimed a little more of attention of the local managers than they are wont to receive. Unless they receive this we may some fine day have to lament some serious loss of life.

The new line of railway from the Capital of this Province to Reconquista was tried on Saturday to an extent of sixteen kilometres, I am happy to say with the most flattering success.

Commerce continues to boycott the notes of the Entre Rios Bank, but wishing, doubtless, to make hay whilst the sun shines, the tramway Company, with unprecedented generosity, has published a notice offering to receive them with a discount of 50 ojs. Thus holders of the same who may have been compelled through the 'curso forzoso' iniquity, to receive them as gold dollars, losing thereby a round 40 ojs may now begin to get rid of them with a total loss of 90 ojs or say, at the rate of 10 cents per dollar. This is the nearest approach I have heard of in connection with the wonderful evolutions of our paper money, to a return to the old moneda corriente days of Buenos Aires, where a once hard dollar was caused to descend by easy stages, to the value of four cents. Who knows when some other Bank, the Santa Fe Bank for instance, or the National Bank may be boycotted in the same way with similar results. Hoping this may not occur in our day, and that this may find you all well,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly

PACIFICUS.

## LETTER

FROM FATHER JOHN CULLEN.

We publish below a letter from Father John Cullen, who laboured for many years in the mission among his countrymen in the River Plate. It pains us to hear that after so many years' faithful service in the vineyard of the Lord, he finds himself reduced to poverty in his old age. Mr T. J. Kearney, with characteristic charity, has undertaken to collect subscriptions for him, and another gentleman in Carmen de Areco will do the same. We shall be glad to receive any sums

offered to us for the same purpose, and shall hand them over to Mr Kearney to be transmitted to the aged and venerable clergyman.

Franciscan Convent,

Ennis, Ireland,

October 7, 1887.

Dear Mr Kearney,—

After forty-four years' missionary life and labour, I have retired from active duty, owing to failing sight. I am afraid of coming cataract—otherwise my health is good. I built, furnished and paid for the church at Haverfordwest, but the congregation was so small and poor that I had not sufficient support—about fourteen shillings weekly—it is quite usual in England and Wales for the priest to have to provide a great part of his support from his private income. I came away in debt, and have been succeeded by a young priest with means. I am nearly 74 years of age. For eleven years I had to visit from Capilla del Señor to Arrecifes, when there were no bridges across the arroyos nor railways farther than Villa Mercedes. I used to almost dread to reach Arrecifes, either from Fortin or San Antonio de Areco. I am rejoiced to observe your patriotic spirit shown by the Union Irlanda. I was yesterday listening in Court to Callinan, who betrayed the Moonlighters. I expect you will send me a substantial help to free me from debt. Wishing you and your family every blessing, and a good trasquila-wool crop,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN CULLEN.

## ARRECIFES IRISH UNION.

The usual Quarterly meeting of this Society was held on Sunday, Nov. 6th. The president occupied the chair. When the minutes of last meeting were read and approved, the Chairman addressed the meeting at great length on the danger of being too hasty on coming to a conclusion on any case that may come before them for their consideration, as there was a case between three of the members of the Society to be brought forward at this meeting. The case is as follows: Mr Christopher Ryan, who has five puestos rented from Mr Edward Casey, on Stegmann's camp, has three of them sub-rented to others and has recently got a reduction of half a year's rent, but would not allow the reduction to two of those parties who sub-rent from him. After a lengthened consideration of the matter by the members it was decided to expel Mr Ryan from the Society. As there was not a single member present to say anything on his behalf; all were unanimous in their decision.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr Thomas Lestrangle, seconded by Mr Patrick McLoughlin.

Resolved:

That we, the members of the Arrecifes Irish Union, wish to tender to Mr William O'Brien, M.P., our heartfelt sympathy in his prison cell under the Coercion Act, and hope the day is not far distant when the tide will turn in favour of his highest ambition, namely, to see his own countrymen making their own laws in the Irish capital. Also that this meeting expresses its horror and indignation at the unlawful and brutal onslaught of the police upon the people at Mitchelstown. (This was received with loud cheers for Mr O'Brien and groans for the police.)

The next resolution was proposed by Mr Michael Sheehy and seconded by Mr Lawrence Flannagan.

Resolved:

That this Society return thanks to Mrs Perez Millan and Mr Salas for their reduction of a half year's rent to their tenants. Also to Mrs Ibanez, who has rescinded the contract with Mr Lawrence Flannagan and given him the reduction of a half year's rent. After the distribution of cards, a

vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

F. J. O'SHEA,

Secretary.

[We publish the portion of this letter that refers to Mr Ryan because it has been sent to us by a representative public association. At the same time we are well aware that there are often two sides to such questions, and we shall be very glad to publish any reply that may come from Mr Ryan.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS  
TOWARDS ERECTION OF AN  
IRISH UNION SCHOOL-HOUSE.

If the San Pedro Irish Union has been silent for some months past, all its members have not remained inactive. Under the auspices of the Union a collection has been undertaken and the proceeds applied in the erection of a large and commodious school-house, in the centre of the most densely-populated spot in the partido, on a spot gratuitously given by the Vice-President of the Union, Mr R. P. Kehoe, who confines not his generosity to this benevolent act, for he contributes besides in money and in kind.

Fortified by the knowledge of the all but limitless generosity of his countrymen, the collector set out on this mission, quite sanguine of being able to collect sufficient to build three schools; but, in his zeal, he forgot to include in his reckoning that at least one thousand nationals had been raised in the partido in the course of the two preceding months, fully two-thirds of which found its way to Patagonia, where, it is to be hoped, it will be put to good account in the education of the Indians there, while the subscribers here are cheered by the consoling fact of their having had the education of the—well, sure, the education of the children at their own doors provided for! Nor could he have anticipated that the long-continued drought would wind up so disastrously. Consequently, he had to extend the circuit of his labours to friends, acquaintances and sympathisers in the neighbouring partidos of Ramallo, Pergamino, and Arrecifes; and long before he would, under other circumstances, have thought it prudent to suspend the collection, he felt bound to do so owing to the reasons already stated.

To Messrs Thomas Wheeler, 'San Patricio,' San Pedro, and John Cullen, Ramallo, his gratitude is due in an especial manner for their kind encouragement and generous offers of sites whereon to build schools—the former gentleman stating that he would give to the collector a grant of about three squares. To the subscribers he begs respectfully to return his warmest thanks.

He thinks, nay, he entertains not the slightest doubt, that he consults the best wishes of the subscribers by handing over possession of the building, in a few days, when it is completed, to Father Flannery, in trust for the public. The Rev. gentleman has kindly consented to assume the Patronship.

Thomas Wheeler \$20 mqn, R. P. Kehoe, 20, Mrs John O'Toole, La Constancia, Pergamino 10, John Young, Tala 5, Christopher M. Young 5, Thos. Young, junr., 5, James Slavin 5, Edward Kennedy 5, Mrs Brennan 5, J. J. O'Sullivan, Ramallo, 5, Timothy O'Horrigan, Quiroga's estancia, 5, Mrs Lee, Ramallo, 6, Michael Griffin (James) 4, John Doyle 4, Thomas Newman 4, Bernard Newman 4, Mrs Quinn, Zapiola, 4, James Molloy, Pergamino, 4, Gerald Kehoe 4, Thomas Kehoe 3, Thos. O'Farrell 3, John Cullen 3, Mrs Wall, Ramallo, 3, Mrs Lawrence Flannigan 2.50, A. Paulsen 2, Michael Eustace, senr., 2, Eugene Morris 2, Edward Eustace 2, John Clohesey 2, Miss J. Casey 2, Mr Lloyds 2, James MacDonnell 2, Terence O'Toole 2, Mrs Hugh O'Toole 2, John Keilly 2, Patrick Nolan 2, Timothy Harrington 2, Mrs Timothy Harrington 2.

ton 2, Mrs O'Neill, Arrecifes, 2, Michael John Griffin, Ramallo, 2, Mrs John Crowley, do, 2, Patrick Clancey, do, 2, James Doyle, do, 2, Mrs James Kehoe, Pergamino, 2, Mr Hawkins 2, John O'Connor, do, 2, Luke Peter Doyle 2, George Quinn 2, Mrs Gouk, Arrecifes, 1.25, James Feeny 1, William Black 1, Michael Eustace, junr., 1, E. Barlow 1, Cornelius O'Sullivan 1, J. O'Sullivan 1, Timothy O'Sullivan 1, Michael O'Sullivan 1, J. O'Sullivan (Harrington) 1, Miss Griffin, Rincon, 1, Mrs Dalton 1, Miss Dalton 1, Miss Annie Dalton 1, Miss L. Bannon (Stegman) 1, Mrs James Bannon 1, Joseph Bannon 1, Mrs Harle 1, William Flynn, Ramallo, 1, Mrs W. Flynn 1, Mrs J. O'Dwyer, do, 1, Mrs E. Wall, 1, Mrs Richard Hayes 1, James Hayes 1, Mrs Ryan 1, Mrs P. Heduvan 1, Miss Heduvan, Salto, 1, James Curran 1, Mrs Curran 1, P. McLoughlin 1, Michl. Moran 1, Michael Kennedy 1, Daniel Murphy 1, Mrs John Casey 1, Charles Seery 1, Jeremiah Clohesey 1, Mr Joseph O'Neill 1, Mrs Joseph O'Neill, senr., 1, Denis Crowley, Arrecifes, 1, George Clohesey 1, Harry Lynch 1, Thos. Pettitt 1, John McDonnell 1, John Haugh 1, Rodger Bannon 1, Patrick Yorke 1, Thomas Feeny 1, A. Dalton 1, T. Dalton 1, Martin Carmody 0.50, Mrs Whitty 0.50, Mrs James McDonnell, Ramallo, 0.50, Irish Union \$150 mqn.

Those who have not yet handed in their subscription will oblige by doing so to Mr R. P. Kehoe, or to

J. F. CORRY,

Collector.

## OUR WINES.

The consumption of wine in the Argentine Republic totals up to a very considerable item of expenditure in the country. All classes drink wine, not as the Anglo-Saxon races drink it, as a stimulant, but as a beverage. Wine at breakfast, wine at dinner, even in the poorest houses. Of course to satisfy this demand it is evident that an ordinary cheap wine was required; for very few could afford expensive table wines. Thus the common 'vin ordinaire' of France, was for many years, almost the only wine consumed in the country and very fair wine it was, and cheap at about one shilling the quart. Duties were then low.

The duties were raised to foster the domestic wines of Mendoza and San Juan. What they did foster were the hundreds of liquor establishments, where nasty imitations of all kinds of wine are manufactured. The French, in order to keep their hold of this profitable market, were obliged to falsify their own wines, and instead of the sound 'vin ordinaire' of former days, they send wine made from musty and rotten raisins, and at times from worse ingredients.

This state of things naturally required a corrective, which the Spaniards found for us in their sound, but rather heavy, Catalan wines, which are undoubtedly the best cheap wines to be had in the country, although the worthy members of the Club Industrial are flooding us with vile and poisonous imitations.

Protection, in this case, has had a disastrous result. It has quite banished the legitimate cheap French Bordeaux; it only permits the importation of the cheapest kinds of Catalan wine; it has licenced the manufacture of poisonous compounds for the exclusive benefit of a hundred or so of unscrupulous Italians, and it has not been of the slightest benefit to the legitimate Argentine manufacturer, who has never even succeeded in producing a palatable cheap wine, although he has succeeded in producing very expensive if not superior ones. And our legislators, on drinking these vintages of Mendoza and Rioja, exclaim: 'it is our protectionist wisdom that has created this wine.'

No Sirs; your protectionist wisdom has only fomented the manufacture of several millions of gallons of spurious and beastly Club Industrial wines and liquors every year.—Rosario Observer.



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Poverty is all non-cents.  
In a nutshell—The brain.  
Head-quarters—A pillow.

Is a tramp idle when he labours  
under an impression?  
Gone, but not forgotten—The  
pickpocket with your gold watch.

It requires capital to start a  
newspaper; it will stop itself.  
Little philologist: 'Father if  
cows are cattles, why are not  
calves kittles?'

The musical composition  
'Warblings at Eve' is the first in-  
timation that Adam was a singer.  
It is a fallacy to suppose that  
all marriages are unhappy. For  
every one couple divorced, there  
are ninety-nine happy couples.

'Why do leaves fall to the  
ground?' asks a poet. It is because  
they can't fall anywhere else.  
They have got to fall somewhere.

He: 'Then you love me?' She:  
'I do.' He: 'And I may speak to  
your pa?' She: 'No. Speak to  
ma. Pa ain't anybody in this  
house.'

A wag, seeing a lady at a party  
with a very low-necked dress and  
bare arms, expressed his admiration  
by saying that she out-stripped  
the whole party.

A poet sent an editor a contribu-  
tion entitled 'Why do I live?'  
The editor answered: 'Because  
you sent your contributions by  
post instead of bringing them in  
person.'

Compassionate Clara: 'Isn't it  
sad. Poor Mr. Littlewit has gone  
out of his mind.' Satirical Sally:  
'Wonder he stayed there as long  
as he has. Awfully cramped  
quarters, you know.'

A poetical young miss referred  
to a well-dressed young man as  
an idol in broadcloth. 'Yes, my  
dear,' remarked the practical-  
minded chaperone, 'he is a great  
loafer, if that is what you mean.'

'Doctor,' said Mrs Swallowgood,  
'my throat has been sore for  
several days; what shall I do for it?'  
Doctor: 'Give it a rest. It's over-  
worked. Don't do anything for a  
week but breathe with it.'

'What in thunder did you put  
in that glass of soda?' he gasped.  
'Whiskey,' replied the clerk. 'You  
winked.' 'I winked. My young  
friend, one of my eyes is made of  
glass. I'm a temperance apostle.'

A scientist has discovered that  
widows are more likely to die than  
widowers. They are more likely  
to get married than widowers,  
too. And we have noticed that a  
man generally dies before his  
widow, but shall not attempt to  
explain it.

A machine which will sew on  
3000 buttons a day is on exhibi-  
tion in Liverpool. It is pro-  
nounced good as far as it goes. It  
might do for an old bachelor or a  
young man, but the capacity must  
be doubled for the head of the  
family.

'I tell you what it is, Fritz,' said  
Gillispoun to his barber in a con-  
fidential way, 'there's more in my  
head than my acquaintances give  
me credit for.' 'Yes, yes, you do  
need a shampoo; that is a fact,'  
replied Fritz, as he peered down-  
ward between the spikes of Gil-  
lispoun's pompadour.

'The London letter hasn't come  
yet,' said the foreman of a country  
paper to the editor; 'what shall I  
put in its place?' 'Oh, run in that  
column of 'Forty Cures for Croup  
and Mumps that we ran in the  
last time. It may not be quite as  
fresh as the London letter, but the  
subscribers will find it less painful  
reading.'

Mr Bullfinger (retired merchant)  
—'No, I can't get no use for a li-  
brary. Books is rubbish.' Book  
agent: 'There are many gems of  
truth within these covers.' Bull-  
finger (dubiously)—'Mebbe  
so; and lies too, young man. What  
do I read here?' Book agent  
(striking an attitude)—'Nothing  
succeeds like success. A beautiful  
sentiment.' Bullfinger—'Beauti-  
ful bosh! Let me tell you, young  
man, that I never began to  
succeed until I failed twice.'

'The racing association will give  
you \$100 an acre, deacon, for the  
lot.' 'To build a race track on?  
No, sir, I don't believe in horse  
racing; it's sinful.' 'Say, \$150.'  
'Well, I'll take \$150; but if they  
build a race track it will be  
against my earnest protest.'

BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTMAS  
PRESENTS

Scrap Books, Paperies, Blotters,  
Writing Desks, Paper Knives, Purses,  
Pocket Books, Gold Pencil Cases, Cigar  
Cases, Walking sticks, Rackets, Ink  
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Boxes, Songs, Books, Card Cases, Birth-  
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o24n24

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Positively the finest collection ever  
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HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

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245-RECONQUISTA-245

## RAMS FOR SALE

At Mr William Mooney's Estancia. El  
Procerio, 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.

ndt

## Mrs Ward

ENGLISH DRESSMAKER

Latest Paris Fashions

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o13pm

## THE 'SOUTHERN CROSS'

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

Subscribers to European news-  
papers 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 news-  
papers sent through the P. O. of  
Buenos Aires must carry stamps  
from the beginning of the com-  
ing 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 ad-  
dress of each one printed and  
sent forward to the office of the  
paper or magazine he or she may  
require. Persons wishing to re-  
ceive their papers directly for the  
coming year should at once com-  
municate with Michael Dinneen,  
at this office.

N.B.—All orders must be pre-  
paid.

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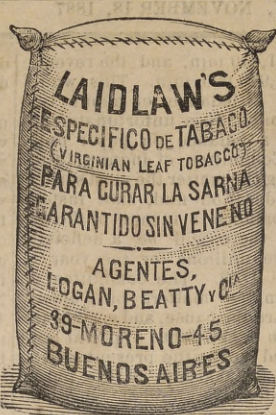
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TOBACCO POWDER

## 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  
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## GUARANTEE CURE

Read the following Copy of Certificate  
No. 981:—

Estancia 'La Residencia,' Villanueva  
7 Setiembre de 1887.

Por la presente certifico que he bañado  
todas las majadas de esta estancia con el  
'Polvo de Tabaco de Laidlaw,'  
especifico introducido por el Señor Don  
Tomas Murray, y el resultado ha sido  
perfectamente satisfactorio en praeza de  
esto he contratado con el Señor Murray  
para bañar todas mis majadas otra vez  
este año.

JUAN MACDONALD.

For all information apply to the  
sole Agents—

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o12pm

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and general Grocery Goods has the  
honour to inform its customers and the  
public generally, that an immense as-  
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been received, specially selected for the  
house, of which we recommend families  
to try the brand No. 105, in boxes of 3  
kilos, and brand LRS, strong, aromatic,  
and of good flavour, whilst for daily  
use Nos. 102, 103, and 104 will be found  
excellent. We have also received a  
large assortment of Huntley & Palmer's  
Biscuits, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Hams,  
Tapioca, Sago, Barley, etc.; Bordeaux  
Wines, Ports, Sherries, 'Favorito' brand,  
the only legitimate one, recommended  
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Telephone 474

o22pm

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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

PRI A S COBRADOS, 2 año - - - - - 266,425

## SINIESTROS PAGADOS:

D. LUIS LINKATER - \$5,000

D. JUAN PORTES - 10,000

DR. ONESIMO LEGUIZAMON 10,000

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

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ESPECÍFICO M<sup>c</sup> NEAVE

## EL MEJOR REMEDIO CONOCIDO

## PARA

## CURAR LA MANQUERA

## EN LAS OVEJAS

Marca de fábrica registrada

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

Excusar todo comentario la honorabilidad, competencia e imparcialidad de las personas que firman esos certi-  
ficados.

Leanse con atención, y ciertamente llevarán el convencimiento pleno a los mas incrédulos en la eficacia del remedio men-  
cionado.—Hélos aquí:

Buenos Aires, Octubre 16 de 1886.

Señor Mac Neave:

Me informo el mayor domo de mi estancia  
'San Juan,' que los ciento cincuenta anima-  
les laneros atacados de manquera que  
curo Vd. con su específico, quedaron sanos  
a los pocos días de la aplicación del reme-  
dio, y que el específico que Vd. usa, es, a su  
juicio, el que ha dado mejor resultado de  
los empleados allí hasta ahora.

Saluda a Vd. S. S.

LEONARDO PEREYRA.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1886.

Señor don P. Mac Neave.

Presente.

Muy señor mío:

Hemos probado el remedio de Vd. para el  
vase en nuestra estancia 'Tatay' y ha pro-  
bado, ser muy eficaz en las ovejas curadas  
por Vd.

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

Su A. y S. S.

SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Recomendamos a los señores estancieros que deseen obtener el verdadero específico Mac Neave, de no comprarlo sino en el  
Deposito Central: BAZAR DU MENAGE calle Piedad 358, al lado de la iglesia San Miguel en Buenos Aires, ó en los puntos que se indi-  
can al plé de este prospecto.

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

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

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

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Perez, Serra, Girault y Cia. . . . . Rivadavia 351

Juan y José Drysdale y Cia. . . . . Perú 236 a 238

Miguel Lanús . . . . . Rivadavia 369

R. Bozzi y Cia. . . . . Florida 159

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## TEA! TEA! TEA!

Having just received a large quantity  
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now in a position to supply our custo-  
mers and the public with the same in  
2 lb, 10, 30, and 50 lb boxes at wholesale  
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Messrs

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English Boot and Shoe Store

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A sample sent or given (free)

## CAMP TO RENT

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About 360 squares of good camp to be  
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\$34,000, old currency, per annum. There  
is salitre on the camp and amongst  
other advantages the landlord (Mr Steg-  
mann) never disturbs a tenant. Two  
years of subscriber's contract is unex-  
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Mrs Robbins, Partido Arrecifes.

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## TOBACCO FOR CURING SHEEP

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

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**  
better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

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

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First Prize and Silver Medal at Mercedes Exhibition 1887

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

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

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ju28-pm

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

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## 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/n  
Credit..... 9.50 —  
Monthly ..... 0.75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887

When the Indians in revenge for their losses, or fighting in self-defence, kill a soldier or a policeman, it is designated savage murder. When the soldiers or police kill an Indian the act is not murder, but a vindication of justice and a glorious conquest of the desert. This is the interpretation from a 'civilised' point of view; but if the savage could only make himself heard, he should probably show cause why things should be painted in a different light. When we hear of the 'toldos' being invaded by the military, we ask what have the dwellers in these particular 'toldos' done that they should be slaughtered or led away into captivity? The only answer is that some Indians have done injury to somebody, and therefore some other Indians or the whole tribe must suffer for the act. It is not in accordance with Christian morality and justice. If a man commits robbery or murder in Buenos Aires, we do not therefore seize any suspicious-looking person who happens to be of the same nationality, and kill or imprison him. We bring the suspected person before the Court, and we hear the evidence for or against him before condemning him to punishment. Why do we follow a different code with regard to the unfortunate savage? If he is a human being, as we must admit, why not treat him with some of the consideration due to humanity? If only one-half the money spent in keeping soldiers on the frontier were devoted to payment of missionary priests who would disseminate the Gospel of Him who is meek and humble of heart, we would soon hear the last of the savage acts now perpetrated, and the Indian would soon become a peaceable and useful member of the great brotherhood of humanity.

King Cholera has raised his destructive hand in Chili, and, though early in the season, his august majesty has already had a fair harvest of human lives among the 'ranchos' of Santiago and some of the provincial towns of that country. His Majesty knows well where to pitch his tent, and when he wishes for a change of air he will decidedly cross the mountains and claim his human tribute in the Argentine Republic. A guard has been placed in the Uspallata pass, but the measure will have no effect. They may as well try and stop the River Mendoza with a fork. There are 25 passes in the Cordillera, and though all the passes were closed with an iron wall, the cholera would take wings and fly over the mountain peaks. What we have to do here is not to continue the absurd quarantine rules, but to live in such a way as to be able with the help of Providence to defy the cholera when he does come.

A Chilean publisher is bringing out a complete edition of Sarmiento's works, and already the 5th

volume has been issued. The Chilians entertain a very high opinion of Don Domingo, and believe that nothing but wisdom has fallen from his lips since the day when they entrusted him with the charge of school house. In his own country ninety per cent of the reading public regard the 'gran luchador's' writings as the most arrant nonsense.

We are now paying famine prices for all the necessities of life in Buenos Aires, but if we may believe a correspondent from Cordoba, the struggle for existence is still harder in the city of doctors. Cattle are very cheap, and meat is very dear, because the butcher has to pay 19 dollars taxes for each animal killed for the market! In Tucuman, where there is little or no pasture for cattle, meat is much cheaper than in Cordoba, where there is abundance of fodder. Firewood is sold at a fabulous price because a few individuals have got a monopoly of that trade. So it is with milk, bread, etc. Juarez Celman rules in Buenos Aires, and Don Marcos Juarez, his brother, is monarch of all he surveys in Cordoba. Why should not the latter city copy the example set by the former.

We regret exceedingly to announce the death of Mrs Mooney, wife of Mr William Mooney of Pergamino. Deceased lady had been ailing for a considerable time, and on Wednesday morning she breathed her last at her residence in this city, at the early age of 41 years. Mrs Mooney was sister of the Messrs Suffern of this city, and she was a true pattern of the virtues that adorn the Irish lady in all parts of the world. The news of her demise will be a severe shock to her numerous friends and relatives. The funeral takes place to-day. We heartily condole with Mr Mooney and all the members of his family on the irreparable loss they have suffered.

Where does Mr Chamberlain get his 2,000,000 anti-Home Rulers in Ireland from? The population of Ireland is 5,159,839; of these 3,951,888 are Catholics. Even in Ulster the Catholics are two to one in three-quarters of its area. The religious test, therefore, certainly will not bear out Mr Chamberlain's figures; still less will the electorate. The 85 Home Rule members represent a population of largely over 4,000,000; the Unionist members one of 1,000,000.

Englishmen are at last discovering Ireland as it is. They have long known it as it isn't. The faults of Irishmen have been exaggerated, their character has been misrepresented, and the whole country has been the subject of such gross misstatements that the ordinary ideas of the British public with regard to the Irish people have been about as reliable as those of the man who would accept as true the details given in Gulliver's Travels. Nothing has struck more forcibly the English visitors who have of late been making investigations in Ireland than the contrast between the actual state of affairs and the accounts published in the English press. 'I have never,' says Professor Thorold Rogers, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 'come across a people which is more foully libelled than the Irish is.' This is the testimony of a man who went to Ireland in a perfectly disinterested frame of mind.

### A DEFICIT OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

The Committee appointed to study the proposed Budget of the country for 1888 have sent in their report, and the revelations they make are likely to give another shock to the credit of the nation. Our readers will remember the roseate view of our finances taken by the minister a few weeks ago. The expenses for the coming year were calculated at

49,971,000 m/n, and the revenue at 51,943,000 m/n. This would leave a balance of about two millions. It is unfortunate that it is a balance on paper only. The Committee of Inquiry, after giving the matter the most serious consideration find, that instead of a balance in favour of the nation, there will be a deficit of twelve millions for the year of grace 1888. The committee do not mince matters but openly declare the cause, and specify the origin of the debt. Special laws passed during the present session add 5,560,000 m/n to the public indebtedness. (What wise and generous law-givers!) The supplementary credit asked by Government supposes a loss of five millions more, and about 800,000 m/n additional are in a fair way of being voted by the obsequious Parliament. Then come pensions and graces, which amount to a good round sum, 259,578 m/n. There are, moreover, concessions for railways to Tartagal and other unknown regions, and innumerable privileges and patents for Utopian projects and castles in the air for which the Congress has guaranteed a large percentage, and the demands for which are sure to come in due time. This is the realisation of ex-President Roca's grandiloquent promise. 'Peace and administration.' Verily we have had peace in this Republic for many years. Foreigners have imported their wealth and intelligence, and the resources of the country have been opened up in a wonderful manner. Trade and commerce have increased, and the bone and muscle of southern Europe is ready to plough our fields and dig our railways. There is only one black spot in this fair and rich country, and that is its Government. They rush blindly headlong on the road to extravagance, and never think of stopping until it is too late. The Minister of Finance told Congress on Tuesday that the President of the Republic was opposed to any further encroachments on the public treasury as it would inevitably increase the deficit of twelve millions. Why did not H.E. interfere before the country was burdened with such an enormous sum over and above its capacity? Why did not the Minister of Finance take a full view of the situation when he made up his romantic Budget? It is because we have an inveterate habit of looking only at the present moment. Like the ostrich, we bury our heads in the sand, and imagine ourselves beyond the reach of all danger, simply because we shut our eyes and hope others will not see us as long as we do not see them.

### THE RUFFIANLY ANARCHISTS.

Humanity breathed more freely on Saturday when the telegraph announced throughout the world that justice had been executed on the ruffians who, wantonly and simply through a love of evil for the sake of evil, threw bombs among the police in Chicago, and caused such terrible loss of life. It was not pretended by the anarchists for a moment that they had any personal grievance to complain of when they perpetrated the atrocities of which they were found guilty. Their avowed object was to do away with all authority, and bring back chaos and Old Night into the realms of earth. If Satan could take human shape he could not conceive a more insane or wicked idea. We may judge of the principles of the Anarchists in North America by those of their leader, Most, who was condemned to imprisonment last year for having committed the most atrocious crimes. Recorder Smyth, of New York, in sentencing him, said:—

'Most, you have advocated poison, murder, and arson. You have made addresses to ignorant foreigners, urging them to resort to these awful crimes against individual citizens, and against society. You have gone so far as to instruct domestic servants, through your writings, how to manufacture and administer poison to their employers. A more wicked and atrocious coun-

drel than you are does not disgrace the face of the earth.'

We are proud to record that none of the Anarchists is Irish, while many of the poor fellows who bravely fought against them and fell victims to their cowardice were of that race. We mention this fact because it has been the custom in certain circles to classify the extreme section of Irish Nationalists with Russian Nihilists and German Anarchists. There could not be a greater mistake. We do not approve of the ways and means of the extremists of our race. Apart from the moral and social views of their theories, they are often as dangerous to their friends as they are to their enemies, but their acts are prompted, not by a love of disorder, but by an intense hatred of the power which holds their country in subjection. The Anarchists have no such grievance and if they have, surely, it cannot be found in the mighty Republic of the North, which has opened its hospitable bosom to the oppressed of all nations, and has taken the poor and the unfortunate under the shelter of its wing. Let Most and such of his companions as still exist return to the country from whence they came. There they will find abundance of social evil on which to air their subversive theories—the Kaiser ruling the souls and bodies of millions of human beings, as if they were mere machines. Let them, if they will, plot and conspire against the successor of Peter the Great (Brute) and Catherine of infamous memory, and even if they disturb the dreams of Bloody Balfour and his army of butchers in Ireland we shall not shed many tears. But let them leave the United States to be what in has always been, and what, please God, it will continue to be—the home of the free, and the terror of sneaks and tyrants, whether these latter be called Ling, Spies, and Most, or Balfour, Chamberlain, and Salisbury.

### LEO XIII.

The jubilee of the Holy Father is approaching, and in all parts of the Christian world preparations are being made, and men and women are collecting the gifts which are to be laid at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, as the tribute of devotion, love, and attachment of his faithful children. We are glad to see that our brethren in the Argentine Republic are imitating the example of Catholics in other parts of the world. The Committee have received a large collection of donations among which are some rare and estimable works of art, and we understand that the money collected amounts to a very considerable sum. The offerings will be carried to Rome by a special deputation, who will testify to His Holiness the veneration in which his name is held by his spiritual children in the Argentine Republic. Those who have not contributed anything to the offerings have yet time to do so. And we may mention that the Holy Father is more in need of money than of artistic gifts. He has not abdicated the rights of a Sovereign, and must necessarily maintain an expensive state; yet he is entirely dependent on the generosity of his children. Works of art he does not want, for the Vatican is in itself a collection of the most wonderful works of art in the world.

In fact, the carrying of modern works of art to the Vatican seems like the process of taking coals to Newcastle. It should be the pride of the Catholic world to make the Holy Father entirely independent. He cannot accept the Italian subsidies. He does not beg from his people—but his people, knowing his needs, should supply them at the time of his Jubilee in a spirit of the most generous enthusiasm.

### CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

By request of Rev. Father Grennan, the Passionist Fathers will give a Mission in Capilla del Señor, beginning at the last Mass on Sunday week, the 27th of this month.

## THE RACES AT THE HIPPODROME.

The races of last Friday were unique in many ways—unique in the enormous crowd of people, who went to witness them, and in the clouds of dust which blew all day, forced itself down the throats of the observers in lieu of better fare, and gave a uniform color to the entire panorama, grand stand, brilliant carriages, eucalyptus trees, fair women, sporting men, spindleshanked mashers, and thoroughbred horses. There could not have been less than 15,000 souls, or, at least, bodies, present. I may mention that a lot of those who went were not overcome by a love of the aesthetic, but by a love of gold—the *sacra fames auri* which gives a jaundiced appearance to all surroundings, and communicates to the human form divine the instincts of a beast. There is no fun in an Argentine race. It is all bet, bet, bet, gamble, stake, lose or win. The usual question asked is not 'how do you enjoy yourself?' what is your opinion of such an animal? but 'how much will you bet?' which horse are you going on? Fortunately, the betting booth is built of solid granite. Any less frail material would have been totally demolished before the fierce onslaught of that half-crazed crowd of mortals struggling with desperate energy to get a chance of losing their spare cash. Imagine the monk distributing alms after the siege to the sturdy beggars, as it is portrayed in the opera 'Favorita'; imagine the yelling paupers surrounding a beadle of a frosty morning in an Irish workhouse; imagine the damned shades of the old Pagans crowding down the shores of the Styx and begging for a seat in Charon's wherry; imagine anything that is grotesque, and it cannot surpass the 'coup-d'oeil' of last Friday, which was represented at the Grand Hippodrome. With all our advancement in the knowledge of gambling and horse-flesh we are one hundred years behind the age in the way of carrying the races to a successful issue, and making them pleasing to the beholders. It is the same principle that rules in all our institutions. There is too much concentration, too much of the spirit of monopoly. Monopoly in Government, monopoly in land, monopoly in marketing, monopoly at the races. If there were twelve booths instead of one the wishes of the most passionate gambler might be easily satisfied. If there were fifty refreshment tents instead of being limited to the one little spot under the stand, the 'empresarios' might have done a magnificent trade, and the thirsty souls might have had their fill. As it was, not even a glass of water, could be got for love or money by ten per cent of those who asked for it. What with the suffocating heat, the blinding dust, the crushing and crowding in one narrow space, the races on Friday were a good test of human patience and endurance. It was a scene which a philosopher might love to contemplate but in which he would not be desirous to take an active or even a passive part. It was my lot to witness the performance from one of the turrets surmounting the stand where a splendid déjeuner was served up after the principal race. The whole scene reminded me of the maelstrom bubbling and boiling in the midst of a tranquil sea. I shall not occupy much of your space describing the races, as the details have already been given in the daily papers. For the first races Ulysses, Hawk-eye, Rolando, and Uruguay faced the starter. Ulysses was the winner. For the second, Bosch's Pampero, Luis Chico's Mowis, Stud Lujan's Franko, Hero and Poca Fe. Pampero, ridden by Radcliffe had a desperate struggle for the prize, and only got first place at the last moment. The Grand International Prize was contested by 15 horses, Kettledrum, Last Prince, Facotin Surplice, Brilliant, Escocés, Phrynea, Luc, Recuerdo, Cormeliles, Miss Rovel, Satan, Salvato,



Stilletto, Richepanse. Escoces was the favorite, on whom 14,905 tickets were taken. Last Prince came next with 13,461. For Stilletto only 1430 tickets were taken, so that the winners had a big dividend \$85.13, for the two inveted. Owing to the obstinacy of Luc there were several false starts, and when they did at last get away it was in very irregular order. Luc pushed out, but his Luc did not last long. On entering the straight Phrynea, the Brazilian mare, was first, closely followed by Miss Rovel, but, on approaching the Grand Stand, Stilletto advanced, and won the great victory of the day, Miss Rovel second, Cormeilles third. Dr Luro, the owner of Stilletto was congratulated on all sides. Bosch's pair of trotters won the next race, and the Montevidean Stakes were carried off by Bosch's Pihuen, against Casey's Signet and Casal's Mazarin. The last was a trotting race in which Tric-trac defeated Halcon. It is calculated that over a million and a half of money changed hands over the races?

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

Collected by Mr Michael J. Byrne:—

Mr M. J. Byrne, ..... \$4  
Miss Bridget Byrne, Miss  
Annie J. McDonough,  
Miss Mary E. McDonough,  
Miss Annie Farrell,  
Miss Marsella Gavagan,  
Miss Eliza Kilin,  
Miss Annie Codd,  
Miss Rose Walsh,  
Miss Lizzie Carriaggy,  
Miss Ellen Keena, Miss  
Annie Farrell, Miss  
Mary Delhanty, Miss  
Miss Eliza Guaine,  
Miss Kate Whitlow,  
Miss E. Fox, Miss Nora  
Eivers, Miss Kate  
Eivers, Miss Bessie  
Geoghegan, Miss Mary  
Keegan, Miss Kate  
Kenny, Miss Annie  
Killiard, Miss Mary  
Lennon, Miss Esther  
Hegerty, Miss Kate  
McConroy, Miss Kate  
Donnelly, Miss Ellen  
Donnelly, Miss Julia  
Tipping, Mr J. Ubrico  
Holderigger, Mr G. M.,  
A Friend, Mrs Antonio  
Villeneuve, \$2 each .. 62  
Miss Maggie Flood,  
Miss Kate A. Kelly,  
Miss Annie Rooney,  
Miss Lizzie Rooney, A  
Friend, Miss Maria Pet-  
erson, Miss Josefa Ec-  
hebeher, Miss Mary  
Ryan, Miss Mary Brady,  
Mrs Brady, E. M.,  
G.V.H., A.B.C., Anony-  
mous, J. B., \$1 each .. 15  
Miss Esther M. Rooney,  
A Friend, Miss Kate  
Rooney, Miss Pepe  
Juicotina, 50 cts. each 2

Total.....\$83

Irish Orphanage,  
Nov. 10, 1887.

Received from Michael J. Byrne the sum of \$83 m/n, collected for the Irish Orphanage.

M. MAGLE.  
For the Superior.

#### MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Nov. 15.

A decree has been issued providing that the citizens shall be convoked to the election of electoral committees which will have the political attributes which have just been taken away from the Municipalities. The elections will take place on the second Sunday in December. The general elections will take place on the following Sunday.

Captain Maximo Santos has been discharged from the army. The steamer Solis is aground on Sayago Island.

The assassins of the Assato family of Paysandu have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS

##### SAN NICOLAS

Two Italian merchants, Tobias Caroselle and Andres Rula have been barbarously murdered in their place of business near Arroyo del Medio and their bodies have been brought here by a sub-commissary. It appears that they were killed in defending their property against robbers.

The steamer Borghese has been despatched to-day for London with 15,000 frozen sheep.

##### TUCUMAN

It is announced that a branch of the Spanish Bank will be installed here shortly, also that the San Carlos Tramway has been bought by Villalonga and Co.

Messrs Correa and Co have petitioned the Legislature for leave to make a railway for placing the principal sugar mills in connection with the Central Northern railway.

##### SALTA.

Mr Wilemam has come here to negotiate the loan of \$3,000,000 for this province.

The diligence between Salta and Jujuy makes the journey in eight hours.

The Legislature has granted to every doctor who gave his services during the cholera epidemic \$500 and to those who went into the country \$800.

##### ZARATE

The Azopardo arrived from Campana at 11 o'clock yesterday, bringing the President of the Republic and his party. The Krupp gun of 24 centimetres was fired by the President at a large tree about two kilometres distant. Major Carlos Sarmiento directed the operation. The gun will carry for 15,000 metres. The shot fell short, but the direction was good. An inscription was made on the gun of the fact of its discharge by the President.

The school children sang the National Anthem, accompanied by the band of the coast artillery. The President then visited the Arsenal, but in a few minutes sat down with his party to a 'criollo' lunch. Afterwards a visit was paid to Maupas and Co's paper Manufactory on the Parana.

##### 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.

#### NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Oct. 20.

Mr Chamberlain has been out like a bird of ill-omen, trying to stir up sectarian strife and arouse the dormant passions of the Ulster Orangemen. Of course, his principal theme was himself, whom he belauded to the skies as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. But even the Orangemen are not all fools, and the men of Derry refused to have anything to do with the viperous representative of Brummagen County.

Mr Gladstone made a powerful speech at Nottingham on the Irish question, in which he reviewed the policy of the Government in Ireland, and he concluded with an eloquent appeal to the electors of Great Britain to do their duty at the next elections.

In London clubs and social congregations they have been talking an immeasurable amount, since Monday last, concerning the cause and effect of the little shilling volume which Keegan Paul, Trench and Co. sent into the world on that day. The 'Handbook of Home Rule' starts with a preface by Earl Spencer in which he takes a clever bird's eye view of the situation. He urges that Home Rule is an expression of national feeling which cannot be extinguished in Ireland

and the only safe way of dealing with it is to turn its force and power to the support of an Irish Government established for the management of local Irish affairs. An article entitled 'Lessons of Irish History in the Eighteenth Century' is contributed by Mr. Gladstone. Though mainly historical, it contains some theories and doctrines applicable to the condition of affairs to-day, and some allusions to current events too. Here is one of the latter, for example—'Within the last twelve months we have seen in the streets of Belfast the painful proof that the work of Beresford and of Castlereagh has been found capable for the moment of revival. To aggravate or sustain Irish disunion, religious bigotry has been again evoked in Ireland. If the curse be an old one, there is also an old cure recorded in the pharmacopoeia of history; and if the abstract force of policy and prudence are insufficient for the work, we may yet find that the evil spirit will be effectually laid by the gentle influence of a living and working Irish nationality. *Quod facit Deus!*' The remaining articles, including Mr. John Morley's, are mostly republications, but the whole collection is symptomatic of the times and the political tendency.

The Mitchelstown inquest has terminated by the jury, after a lengthened deliberation, returning a verdict of wilful murder against County-Inspector Brownrigg and the five constables who were proved to have fired from the barrack windows. It is difficult to conceive how the jury could have come to any other conclusion. The fact as disclosed in evidence, pointed plainly to a state of things demanding the attention of a criminal court, and had they not brought in a verdict amounting to an indictment against some of those concerned the jury would not have discharged the duty imposed upon them by their oaths. County Inspector Brownrigg and those who acted under his orders on that occasion will now probably be put upon their trial in a formal manner. If the occurrence had taken place in England some person would be on his trial long ago. In Ireland it requires whole days for an able advocate to get at the truth, and even then experience shows that the Government cloak the accused, and refuse to bring them to trial. It is the duty of an intelligent public here and in England to see that no such occurrence takes place in the present instance.

The wretch Cullinan, by whose aid Balfour is securing the conviction of the Clare peasantry, is one of the most infamous ruffians that Ireland or any other country has ever given birth to. The 'Cork Herald' occupies two columns detailing his deeds of turpitude. The same paper says of him: 'Cullinan is now about 47 years of age, and is altogether a man with a record. He has crowded into thirty years so many crimes that probably, in the wide extent of Great Britain he has no equal in criminality. He has been during that time a persistent robber, twice a deserter from the army, a perjurer of the deepest dye, an instigator of outrages, a common cheat, a spy, a murderer, and in early life he was publicly excommunicated from the Catholic Church. He has been convicted innumerable times of drunkenness in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, and Dublin: He has on many occasions been sent to gaol for assaults, and the Cork police records could unfold a hideous story of his association with prostitutes. In his evidence in Ennis on October 6th Cullinan only gave us a little peep into his abominable and villainous life, but we will now lift the veil completely, and show the execrable features of the man. It is on the evidence of such ruffians as this that may a brave Irishman has been consigned to a convict's cell. No wonder Irishmen all over the world should utterly detest English rule and all its cursed abominations.

The aquatic National League meeting at New Ross has a companion picture, but on a vastly larger scale, in the midnight demonstration which took place

at Woodford between last Saturday night and Sunday morning. It was the first thing of the kind attempted since the Land agitation was started, and it must be owned that the experiment was a magnificent success. The scene was the most remarkable one ever witnessed. Not only was the whole town of Woodford illuminated for the three hours during which the meeting lasted but all the hills around as far as the eye could see had each its joyful beacon-fire alight—the whole *coup d'oeil* presenting a beautiful and wonderful sight. Mr O'Brien, in the course of his speech, declared that for his obstinacy, in holding out for his extortionate rack-rents the Marquis of Clanricarde had now been fined twenty thousand pounds Mr Wilfrid S. Blunt, Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., Mr. J. R. Cox, M.P., Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., and Messrs Ellis and Pike, delegates from English Radical associations, also addressed the meeting, which did not break up until three o'clock in the morning. Meetings were also held in Portumna Loughrea, and Bodyke.

The Plan of Campaign has scored some important triumphs. H. B. Trench, of the County Galway, whose tenants had recourse to the Plan, has consented to give the reduction demanded, and, moreover, to pay the costs. Mr Arthur Bennett has done the same thing in the County Clare. Several tenants in the County Court are taking advantage of the new Land Act, and are bringing their landlords to terms.

#### GENERAL ITEMS

We shall regard all who subscribed for European papers and journals through this office in the past year as disposed to continue for the coming year, unless we get express commands to the contrary, and we shall order the papers to be sent directly to their address.

The electric light in San Nicolas is to be inaugurated on the 8th of December.

The proceeds of the loan of ten millions of the Municipality are to be applied to sanitary works and works of adornment. During the existence of this loan, the Municipality must not establish any lottery nor contract any other loan of which the service is made by prizes. The bill for creating bishoprics in La Plata, Santa Fe and Tucuman was approved. The bill for amending the organic law of the tribunals of the Capital was also approved. The amendments provide for establishing 'Juzgados de Paz,' etc., in Belgrano and Flores.

The E. P. has issued a decree ordering the sale by auction in lots of the national property, the Caroya Colony, in accordance with the measurement and division made judicially by the surveyor E. Garzon, with the approbation of the Cordoba topographical department. The sale will take place in Cordoba, having been previously advertised there and in Buenos Aires for 30 days. Sres Cuenca and Guittardi will be the auctioneers, who will receive two per cent of the proceeds for their commission.

The Chamber of Deputies sanctioned the expenditure of \$765,000 in laying a subterranean telegraph cable to Rosario and in constructing several other telegraph lines; also the expenditure of \$955,900 in installing a pneumatic postal service in this city. A bill was approved for granting a subvention of \$5000 gold, in conjunction with the Spanish Government, to a direct line of steamers between Spanish and Argentine ports.

On Saturday night, at 9.10, a collision occurred at kilometre 38, between Rivas and Castella station on the Pacific Railway, between a goods train coming from Castella and the passenger train which left Mercedes at 8 o'clock on its way to Mendoza. There were 80 wagons in the goods train, which, owing to the dust, was not seen by the engine-driver of the passenger train until he was within a kilometre of it. His train was then going at

the rate of 60 kilometres an hour and, as he had no air-brakes, he could not pull up his train. The driver of the goods train was equally powerless, and he and his fireman jumped off the engine. The shock was most violent and the engines were destroyed and six wagons a sleeping carriage and the restaurant carriage were damaged. It is said that the accident arose from the wrong interpretation of a telegram. A special train left Mercedes at midnight with the manager of the line, several employees, Dr Miguez and two gangs of peons, and with medicines and appliances for the wounded. There were more than twenty immigrants in the train. The line sustained was clear on Sunday evening. The personal injuries were very slight.

Leonardo Rossi, has been arrested in Tucuman at the request of the France Ministry. Rossi is charged with having committed robbery and murder in France. His extradition will probably be granted.

Sr Aveleyra went on Wednesday to the Hypothecary Bank to pay for a friend the amortization and interest due on a mortgage which was executed in this City, but he was told that he must go to La Plata to pay the money. This he refused to do, but he paid the amount into the Provincial Bank to the order of the President of the Hypothecary Bank to whom he gave notice of the fact. This will probably lead to litigation which will decide this point so important for owners of mortgaged property in Buenos Aires and the neighbourhood.

The Argentine and Chilean Governments have come to an understanding with regard to the tariffs and other regulations for the proper management of the international railways now in the course of construction. As our readers are already aware, one line will run through the Uspallata pass, and another through Antuco.

The bill authorising Government to sell to Don Juan Temperley 200 leagues of land in the district of Chubut for \$1,400,000 has been duly promulgated. Mr Temperley is obliged by the terms of the contract to construct a wooden mole in the most convenient port, to build huts, and to spend a sum not less than 250,000 m/n in some sort of an establishment, such as a fishing centre, a saladero, etc.; moreover, to introduce 300 families during the first three years of occupation.

It is rumoured that the New Zealand steamers that touch at Rio will henceforward call at Montevideo also.

A match was played between the Buenos Aires and Rosario Cricket Clubs at Palermo, on the 11th and 12th insts., in which the former were the winners with three wickets to spare. In the first innings the Rosario C. C. made 82, and in the second 32; and the B. A. C. C. in the first innings made 66, and in the second 50.

An entertainment was given at the Club de Gimnasia on Saturday and Sunday, to which many distinguished non-members were invited. On Sunday a concert was given, in which the well-known artists Lezano, Lewita, Ismael, Degremont and Madame Milette and Miss Pujal took part. In the midst of the performance somebody cried out fire. For a moment there was danger of a panic, which, if acted on, would have been disastrous. But one of the musicians struck up a tune and the alarm subsided.

Billot, the owner of the Rotisserie Florida, has been traced to Montevideo. The police having learned of his whereabouts have desisted from the pursuit of him, their only object being to prove that he was not murdered in this city as had been suspected.

The representation of a libellous drama at the National Theatre, and the lessee has been fined for putting such a libel on the stage without being duly authorised.

We beg to welcome Mr Lawrence Garrahan and Mrs Garrahan on their return from Europe. We are glad to announce the

both are enjoying excellent health, and are highly pleased with their trip to the old country.

We are happy to welcome Mrs James O'Roarke and the Misses O'Roarke who have returned from their trip to Ireland. On Monday they left the city for their residence in Baradero.

'La Nacion' of yesterday contained some extraordinary news anent last week's races. The keepers of the Luis Chico Stud and the Stud Buenos Aires have been dismissed by their employers. There is a suspicion of foul play, and the police are engaged making an investigation.

The directors of the Riachuelo new market and the Provincial Government have come to an amicable understanding. The sale made of the property to Mr Casey will be submitted for approval to the Provincial Legislature. The lessees will build the necessary moles on their own account, and pay 5000 m/n for the works commenced by the railway managers. They will also pay the sum of 38,700 m/n on account of interest.

The Senate this week threw out the portion of the new Post Office Bill passed by the Deputies, which obliges newspapers circulating within the republic to carry stamps.

The Minister of Finance stated in Congress this week that the direct tax on property next year will be 5 per thousand, instead of 6 as at present.

Christie and Co.'s Peptonised milk is one of the latest, and, by all accounts the best artificial food given to infant children, and must be an invaluable acquisition to such mothers as find it impossible to rear their own children. It is, moreover, invaluable as a cure and preventative of many diseases which have successfully resisted other remedies. Many a mother may save her infant by the use of this nourishment, which has already acquired a world-wide fame.

The Provincial Government has sent a Bill to the Legislature to forbid in future lands to be sold privately unless at the valuation laid down for the payment of taxes.

Letters which up to present have been charged eight cents postage within the Republic, will from the beginning of the new year be only charged five cents.

An Italian called Del Bagno has for several months been awinding his compatriots by pretending to be an agent for the sale of passages by steamer from Italy, which were bought here 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.

The Steamer 'La France' left Marseilles on the 16th, with 450 passengers for Brazil and 900 for the River Plate. Between Marseilles and Barcelona, there was a death on board and the steamer underwent 5 days' quarantine. She was expected to reach Rio Janeiro on the 14th. She has an Argentine doctor on board, also a disinfecting apparatus.

The whole of the National Guard is to be inrolled by April 1st. It is to consist of nine regiments of infantry and four of cavalry. The 9th regiment will consist of two battalions to be raised in Flores and Belgrano respectively. The Colonel will be D Emiliano Frias and the Lieut-Colonel D Ramon Bravo. Each of those towns will have a regiment of cavalry commanded respectively by Lieut-Colonel Leyria and Lieut-Colonel Diaz Arenas.

Lieutenant Campos Gutierrez and Ensign Aguir of the 12th regiment of cavalry, attacked several 'toldos' in the Chaco and took 137 prisoners. The number of Indian prisoners recently arrested in the Chaco amount to 400 and the few remaining elements will soon be disposed of.



# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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The Company's steamship  
LA PLATA  
3025 tons. 600 horse-power  
Captain Diky  
To sail on  
17th NOVEMBER

## TAGUS

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

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

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A considerable reduction is made in their favor  
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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

225 Reconquista  
Agents in Rosario:  
Messrs Barnett & Co.  
j6pm

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

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Between Reconquista & San Martin  
a16pm

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Introducción por mayor de todas clases de VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77



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SELLOS DE GOMA Y METAL DE

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Se ha mudado de la calle Piedad a la calle PERU 43 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

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149 - CALLE PIEDAD - 149  
(ALTOS)  
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Including River Parana ports and the Boca del Riachuelo

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Capt Gordon  
Sails

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT

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JOHNSTON & CO.

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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.

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P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

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a31m

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144-ESMERALDA-144

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm



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93 - CALLE MAIPU - 95  
BUENOS AIRES

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245 Primera Catamarca  
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BUENOS AIRES

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BOCA o1jl

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214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214  
o19n19

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A speciality 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 patronise 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

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For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

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BOENOS AIRES

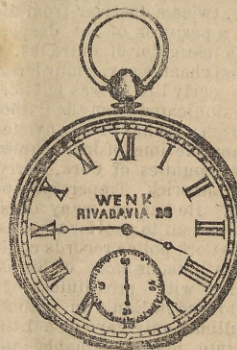
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PRICES MODERATE.

26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

## Dr. Klappenbach LAWYER

159 - ALSINA - 159

Business attended to in La Plata.  
11 m—pm

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186 - SUIPACHA - 186

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74-FLORIDA-74

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

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224-CANGALLO-224

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

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to 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

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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,

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

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

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

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Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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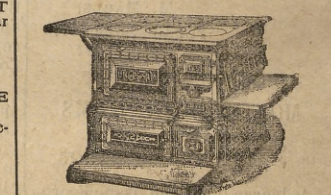
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and don't forget to pay a visit  
A LAS 3 BOLAS

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Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, oilskins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.



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Combining cleanliness and economy in cooking with great economy in fuel



## A NEW REPUBLIC.

## A Triangular Bit of Land North of the Amazon Becomes Independent.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: 'The tract of land which lies between Brazil and French Guiana, and which was a no man's land, has been declared by its inhabitants an independent country. The Republic of Counani, as it is called, is twenty-four thousand miles in extent, the coast line is one hundred and eighty-seven miles long and the population is seven hundred persons, one half of whom dwell at Counani, the capital, in thirty-five houses. The bulk of these are descendants of Maroons, or slave refugees from Brazil; but I learn from M. Boisset, the agent of the new-fledged Republic in France, that their sympathies are entirely French. In 1883 they begged to be annexed to France, but the French Government declined, in observance of a treaty entered into with Brazil in 1841, which declared Counani neutral soil.

Repulsed but not baffled the natives unanimously set up a republic, with a French journalist, M. Jules Gros, at its head. The other members of the Government are likewise Frenchmen, living in France, and the French language is rendered official in the newborn State. I have before me the first number of the official journal of Counani, styled 'Les Nouvelles de France et des Colonies, Journal Officiel de la Republique.' *La Guyane Independente*, whose offices are at the Legislation, 18 Rue du Louvre, is an interesting little penny sheet, and is to come out twice monthly. The official column contains a decree signed at Vanves, a suburban district, by the Life President, appointing M. Guignes Minister of State and Grand Chancellor of the Order of the Star of Counani. Another and older decree institutes the order of the Star of Counani, of which there are to be ten grand crosses, twenty grand officers, thirty commanders, one hundred officers, and an unlimited number of knights. The star, of which I saw a colored drawing at the Legation, is undoubtedly a tasteful one. M. Boisset tells me that after M. Gros leaves France very few decorations will be any longer given away, so that this distinction will become a very rare and hence highly prized one.

The resources of the country consist of agricultural products, minerals, timber and coconuts, \$7,000 sterling worth of which is annually exported; Indian rubber, cotton, sarsaparilla, tobacco; vanilla, coffee, maize, rice, potatoes, dates, goyavas, pineapples, oranges, lemons, etc. Breeding horses, cattle and sheep is also very profitable. A line of vessels will be run between Counani and Cayenne on one hand, and Para in Brazil on the other.

## THE 'FOUNTAIN OF BLOOD.'

Near the town of Virtud, in Honduras, South America, there exists what is known as the 'Fountain of Blood.' It received this name on account of the curious red liquid which is perpetually oozing and dropping from the roof of a cavern, and which, on falling, coagulates and exactly resembles human blood. Like blood, also, it speedily corrupts and emits an odour of animal decay. Insects deposit their larvae in it, and dogs and carrion birds flock to feast upon it. We are informed by one who has witnessed it that the grotto is the nightly haunt of multitudes of large bats, which, like the dogs and birds, feast upon this strange liquid, which has not only the smell, but the taste of blood. A fearful odour is perceptible at a considerable distance from the cavern, and when it is reached masses of the blood may be seen in a state of jellified coagulation. Numerous attempts have been made to obtain a portion of this bloodlike liquid for analytical purposes, but in every case without success, in consequence of rapid decomposition, which causes the bottles to burst. The

late Don Rafael Asejo undertook to transmit some bottles of it to London, but his intention was frustrated by the bursting of the bottles, and that in less than twenty-four hours after sealing them. Mr E. G. Squier did once succeed in taking back with him to New York two bottles of the liquid, largely diluted with water, but it became very offensive, and no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon could be obtained. We give the following—perhaps the most satisfactory—explanation that has been received. It was written by one who undertook the journey in order to satisfy his curiosity:—'The principal cave,' he says, 'is a fissure about fifteen or twenty feet high, and five or six wide at the entrance, but it rapidly narrows, so that a man can only follow it for thirty or forty feet. It abounds with huge bats, which cling in masses to the narrower part of the fissure. The stench is strongly ammoniacal, and so intense that I was obliged to retire thrice before I could procure from the innermost part that I could reach a sufficient quantity of the material to fill the bottles of alcohol which I had carried with me for the purpose. In the rainy season a small current of red matter, like blood, flows from the cave into the stream; but in the dry season the water ceases to percolate through the roof and back of the cave, and the flow ceases. At my visit it had already stopped, but the floor of the cave was covered several inches deep with a jelly-like or pasty mass, which gave a blood-red colour when mixed with water. On the sides of the cave were clotted masses, looking like dried blood, which had run down from above; and in the narrowest parts that I could reach in the recesses of the fissures I collected with my knife some fresh semi-fluid matter which the insects had not attacked. Examined with a microscope on the spot, it exhibited no living particles, nor, in fact, anything but minute fragments of the digested debris of insects. From the tint of the red colour, I was at first inclined to believe that it might result from the generation of sulphocyanide of ammonium during the putrefaction of the animal excretions, and the reaction of that substance with a trace of iron in the water percolating through the sandstone. But Mr. W. T. Taylor, to whom I submitted some of the solid matter collected, as also the semi-fluid preserved in alcohol, writes me that he cannot detect any iron in the red solution, and that it appears to be entirely an organic colouring matter. The insoluble substance has been found by Dr Leidy to consist chiefly of *chitine* indigested fragments of insects, mingled with bats' hair and homogeneous granular matter.' In a country like Honduras, where scientific knowledge can hardly be said to exist a freak of Nature of this extraordinary description could not fail to become an object of great and superstitious veneration, and many weird and marvellous stories are current concerning the 'Fountain of Blood.'

## FLOWER-PRAISES OF OUR LADY.

Professor Stace, in the 'Ave Maria.'

*Virgo praeclauda, ora pro nobis.* The laurel has always been the symbol of renown. Among our American laurels, species of the general *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron*, and others, there is an *embarras deriches*; we hesitate which among them to choose as celebrant of the praises of the most renowned Virgin. The mountain laurel of the Pennsylvania Alleghenies (*Kalmia latifolia*) commends itself by its bright green foliage and profuse blossoms, rose color and white. Be it, then, our chosen vocalist to chant her praises on its native hills.

*Virgo potens, ora pro nobis.* Rising like a sceptre of virginal power above the prairie flowers, its lithe and graceful stem gemmed with a wealth of gold-flecked crimson bloom, on the long days of the summer solstice

we may find that lovely orchid *Calopogon pulchellus*, sometimes known as the 'grass pink.' It shall elevate our hearts to the *Virgo potens*.

*Virgo clemens, ora pro nobis.* Few of our native plants are fairer and richer than the American century (*Sabbatia angularis*), with its profusion of rose-colored blossoms lavishly poured forth as from the inexhaustible fountains of Divine mercy, every blossom bearing a star of hope in its centre. Prize it when found; for it changes its places of growth, and next year you may not find it again. And let it be for you a remembrance of the most merciful Virgin.

*Virgo fidelis, ora pro nobis.* Around the deathbed of the year amid fading autumnal glories, stand the faithful asters, their starlike blossoms telling of a higher life to come, and their balsamic odors breathing peace upon the last hours of the departing season. Wonderful in the multitudinous variety of species and coloring—rich purple, bright gold, aerial gray, deep wine-color spotless white, and clear blue—they seem designed to add the hues which autumnal foliage fails to supply, and to be complement of its splendors. In a thicket of dwarf sassafras and sumach, the former turned to scarlet and gold, the latter to crimson and purple, I have seen the azure stars of *Asters laevis* shining like sapphires on a velvet robe. What more beautiful emblem of the *Virgo fidelis* can we choose?

*Speenium justitiae, ora pro nobis.* The emblems of justice—the sword to punish offenders, and the crown to reward merit—stand forth mirrored in our native flower-de-luce (*Iris versicolor*) its ensiform leaves raised in threatening guise, while its beautiful blossom—the flower-de-luce itself—is the chosen ornament of royal coronals.

*Sedes sapientiae, ora pro nobis.* The gift of wisdom is the epitome of all virtues. Far from seeking display, it yet cannot be hidden, the vicissitudes of human life continually demanding its exercise.

But it must be sought after, like the most brilliant flower American woods produce. I knew a young lady, an American born and a great lover of flowers, whose privilege and delight it was to adorn the altars of her parish church with the choice productions of her garden, and yet she had never seen the cardinal-flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*). It grew within a mile of her home, but in an elder swamp, whose approaches defied the feminine foot, and whose tangled twigs threatened destruction to feminine attire. One might travel from New York to San Francisco and back without seeing it, even though it were the season of its flowering; but once seen it is not to be forgotten. Wherever it grows it always has a name which is more than can be said of any other wild flower. Some of these names are neither poetic nor choice, but all express the intense impression made upon the optic nerve. For this flower seems to shine by its own light, so bright is its red among the surrounding verdure. Red—not scarlet, not rose-color, not crimson, not flame-color, not any secondary hue or tint, but pure, elementary red. It seeks not to display its charms; it grows not by the way-side, unless you speak of those woodland ways that penetrate the inmost recesses of the forest. There, in seclusion, in the haunts of the contemplative like that wisdom of which it is the symbol, it is to be found, with its chosen colleagues—the creamy, recurved spike of the *saururus*, the lush foliage and fantastic, freckled blossom of the wild balsam; and the blue lobelia, its congenial relative. It is known to the herbalist, the physician, the hermit; unknown in the turmoil of worldly strife. It is rapidly disappearing before so-called civilization. Spots in this neighborhood where it used to be plentiful, know it now no more. But whenever its unparalleled radiance flashes across our woodland path let us raise our hearts to her whose bosom the Incarnate Wisdom chose for His most excellent throne.

## CHOLERA SCENES IN SICILY.

The Sicilian journals are filled with details concerning the terror which reigned in Sicily at the outbreak of cholera there. Every one is suspecting every one else of spreading abroad the terrible disease. At Leonforte, the peasants turned out armed to the teeth at the approach of some gendarmes whom they alleged to be propagators of cholera. They opened fire on the guardians of the law, and a brisk fusillade was maintained between the two parties for over six hours. One peasant was shot, several wounded and eventually fifty arrested. Three companies of soldiers were sent to the place to maintain order. A great quantity of arms has been seized, and over eighty peasants are now in custody at the prison of Nicosia. Sometimes, however, the objects of popular terrors are ones less able to defend themselves. The syndic of Palermo invited two Sisters of Charity to take care of a person ill with cholera. When they came in a cab near to where the house of the sick person stood, they were shown a house of another victim instead of that which they were seeking. The neighbors and family of the cholera patient there, at sight of the Sisters, rushed upon them, hooting them, and crying out that they were poisoners. The authorities interposed and accompanied the Sisters to the sick man, who welcomed them cordially. Nevertheless the neighbors forced their way to his room, and aroused so thoroughly his suspicions that he leapt from his bed and aided, amid a horrible uproar, their calumniators to drive away the messengers of charity, who had no small difficulty in escaping from the fury of a cowardly and ignorant crowd.—London Tablet.

## THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Along with hepaticas and violets and other wild blossoms that set the heart of man beating with pleasure at their loveliness, comes another young thing, born of early sunshine and soft winds—the barefoot boy. All winter long he has clattered about in clumsy shoes, his prisoned feet aching to be free from their cruel and solitary confinement. Not more eagerly does an untamed bird fly, joyous wing, from the open door of a cage than leap his young feet from the leather bonds that have bound them fast during the months of snow and frost. The barefoot boy is a sure harbinger of spring. Other prophets may be shy with their predictions. Birds may delay their northward flight, flowers be slow in opening, the grass refuse to pierce with slender blade the frozen earth, but when boys first shed their boots we may be sure the spring is here.

How they swarm the streets, crowd the schools, gather in the woods, shout, leap and run. What things they see and hear and do. Now impetuously busy, now deliciously idle, the barefoot boy seems the happiest creature of all the million living things that sing and cluck and twitter and gambol and grow every returning spring on this revolving globe we call our earth. We often hear the question: 'What shall we do with the boys?' The 'Register' would like to ask: 'What should we do without the boys?' What a quiet, sleepy, dull, unendurable monotony would settle like a pall over both town and country. The boys furnish the 'little heaven' that leaveneth the whole otherwise sodden lump. Troublesome? Of course. Everything worth having costs trouble. Noisy? So are the thunder storms that clean the murky atmosphere on a sultry summer afternoon. Destructive? So is war the mother of progress. Hardhearted? Not the tenderest thing on earth, and the most responsive to affection. Full of mischief? Yes, and full of wonderful possibilities also. In every boy's nature slumbers the future man, waiting for the wakening skies of time to rouse him to his work.

When one considers what the small boy may be, one feels like

taking off his hat to every youngster that he meets. The grace that shall save him, the power that shall ripen every good quality in him, that shall round out his virtues and kill his vices, the only power strong enough to control him effectually and permanently is love. Such love as mothers feel who have no other pleasure half so sweet as the companionship of their sons, love that is too deep and sacred for unwise indulgence, too tender and devoted for harsh severity—love that is patient, love that has faith, love that will not be denied its sure reward, the unfolding of a strong and noble character.

'Heaven bless thee, barefoot boy,' and send him all the love he needs.

## DOMESTIC

**Family Biscuit.**—One quart of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream of tartar; mix well; one tablespoon of butter or lard mixed in; wet with sweet milk; roll out soft and cut with the top of a glass.

**Brown Bread.**—One pint of Indian meal, one-half pint of wheat flour, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoonful salt, two-thirds cup of yeast and one pint of hot water; mix, let it rise, steam three or four hours and brown the top a little in an oven.

**Potato Puffs.**—Grate a quart of well peeled large potatoes and drain all the water from them; mix the drained potatoes with six grated onions, one and a half table spoons of flour, six eggs and salt to taste. When thoroughly mixed fry in cakes in butter of fine sweet lard.

**To Bake and Stuff a Fish.**—Select a large, firm-fleshed fresh fish, wash it carefully in cold water and dry it in a cloth. Grate some bread crumbs and chop some parsley, take a small sprig of the thyme and marjoram and chop finely, mix one tablespoonful of thyme and marjoram, mix all with the bread crumbs, adding salt and pepper to taste; mix with two ounces chopped suet; fill the fish, with this stuffing, and then sew it up; brush the fish over with egg, and then roll it in bread crumbs, covering it all over; grease a dish or a tin and lay the fish on, put into the oven, and bake for three-quarters of an hour, basting it with dripping.

**Too Slight or Too Heavy.**—As a rule girls under 18 are too slight and women over 30 are too heavy. Yet, with a little care in dieting, and two or three hours a day devoted to walking, rowing, tennis, swimming, dancing, etc., any young lady can add ten or fifteen pounds to her weight in a single summer, or reduce it, as may be desired. In either case you must exercise. If you are fat exercise makes muscle. Pork, veal, salmon, sugar, milk, and all vegetables grown underground are fattening. Beef, mutton, fish, bacon, dry toast, game, coffee, claret and sherry in small quantities tend to reduce corpulence.

**Flying in the Face of Providence.**—It is surprising how many of the physical evils to which we are liable at all seasons may be averted by the exercise of ordinary prudence in the matters of eating and drinking, of reasonable dress, and of exposure to the weather. There is something wonderful, almost profane, in the fluency with which many excellent people talk about providence in connection with visitations of disease and death, often in instances where a very little honest investigation would trace the affliction directly to the most glaring and inexcusable human carelessness. There are various ways of 'charging God foolishly,' and this is one of the most common. But so it will doubtless be to 'the latest syllable of recorded time;' men will persist in eating hot mince pie at bedtime and die of apoplexy; women squeeze the life out of their lungs and die of consumption; both men and women omit in matters of dress the proper reference to the swift and perilous changes of our climate, and perish of rheumatism or kindred maladies; and ministers at their funeral will

still talk of the 'mysterious providence' where by our brother or sister was taken away.—Cambridge Press.

**Symptoms and Their Indications.**—Convulsions occur in apoplexy, epilepsy and kidney diseases, and indigestive disorders and teething in children. Shivering fits usher in fevers, and indicate danger during illness. Pulse is weak in case of fainting, shock, collapse, and hemorrhage, irregular in heart diseases. Slow and laboring in cases of apoplexy and diseases causing pressure on the brain. Pupils of the eyes are fixed and dilated in paralysis and apoplexy. Unequal in size in serious disease or injury affecting one side of the brain, contracted in case of opium-poisoning and congestion or inflammation of the brain. Violent fits indicate insanity, drunkenness, hysteria, or epilepsy. Hemorrhage from ear or from mouth, nose or eyes indicates fracture of the base of skull. Flushed face occurs in intoxication, apoplexy and epilepsy. Giddiness indicates stomach, liver, kidney, or brain disorders. Epilepsy—Cause: Disease or disorders of brain. Symptoms—Convulsions, foaming at mouth, biting tongue, partial insensibility, breathing labored, pulse normal, face livid. Treatment—Prevent the patient injuring himself, raise the head. Hysteria or hysterical epilepsy—associated with other forms of hysteria. Symptoms—Falls suddenly but carefully, convulsions or rather jerking of the head and body, partial insensibility, apparent but not real. Treatment—Cold douche to the face. Syncope of fainting Causes: Debility or mental shock. Symptoms—Insensibility, face and lips pallid, pulse almost imperceptible, cold sweat over skin. Treatment—Cold douche to head and face, a little wine stimulant, place your hand between the patient's head and press down between the knees. Blood poisoning from kidney diseases. Symptoms—Convulsions, insensibility, twitching of muscles, delirium, breath has a urinous odor, signs of dropsy. Treatment—Hot-air or vapor bath, active purgatives, ice to head.—'Health in the Home.'

'How do you come to sell your red wine dearer than your water wine?' asked a customer of a new waiter at a restaurant. 'Just look at that colour. Do you suppose we get that for nothing? Do you think chemicals and log-wood and sich don't cost money?'

## 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 diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of Seigel's Operating Pills, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

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

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

For sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, Limite

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London, E. C.

Depositaros en Buenos Aires:—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138.  
" Murray y Sedoreff, Reconquista 54.  
" Bozzo y Bruzzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.  
" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 81 y 95.  
" M. M. Heredia y Cia., Piedad 1033.  
" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 201.  
Señor D. Eduardo Rotiense, Rivadavia 309.  
" F. Amador, Buen Orden 71.  
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.  
" Pedro Pesce, Bofia del Franco Plaza.  
" Jose E. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.  
" M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.  
Sucesores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 27.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferras, Calle Belgrano 1244.  
" F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.  
" P. Galleri, Ombú y Cuyo 1100.  
" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 362.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

Gold	November 16.	144.20
Provincial Cédulas—		
Series K	84.30	
Series J	87.00	
Series G	77.00	
National Cédulas—		
Series A	83.10	
Series B	78.00	
Series C	78.40	
National Bank Scrip	123.50	
National Bank Shares	221.00	
Banco Constructor	256.00	

We are sorry that we cannot give a more hopeful view of the market. Excepting special wools, which sell at good prices, all others are much neglected and the wool market is unusually dull for this season; very few arrivals, and prices offered are so low that the majority of holders send their wool to deposit. All this though gold has reached 45 per cent premium. Hides are slightly firmer. Prices reach 4 m/n today. Sheepskins, no change from last week. Good superior light skins 30 cents (consumos), epidemics 20. Special fine wools have been sold as high as 4.40 per 10 kilos, good Lincoln Cross 4 to 4.20, superior Lincoln Cross 4.50 to 4.70. For inferior wools no demand.

Owing to the report of a new emission of paper money, gold reached the very high figure on Tuesday of 144.50.

The bill repealing the export duties has not yet become law, and several cargoes of produce are retained in port with a hope that the Senate would have common sense and common justice, and sanction the law as the deputies have done.

We have heard of the following sales of wool: Some inferior Arrecifes wool sold at 2.30 per 10 kilos, and some wools of better quality from San Antonio and Arrecifes fetched 3 m/n. Fine Loberia wool sold in the South Market at 3.60, and a good lot from Lujan at 3.40.

Mr Bullrich sold a large number of horses of Mr Casey's stud on Saturday at prices never before realised for the same number of horses in Buenos Aires. The names of some of the horses will be remembered as having gained more honours on the turf than any that have distinguished themselves in the River Plate. The two-year-old thoroughbreds fetched \$31,800, giving an average of 3180 m/n, whilst the 'mestizos' sold at an average of 1150 m/n, breeders. Proceedings opened with a challenge by the owners to run Signet against any horse in the country over 1000 metres for 10,000 m/n, which was not accepted, and proceedings were forthwith commenced. The following are the details:

Buyer	
Signet	Bonnement \$4700
Coronel	Jezzi 3000
Marinera	Fariña 6200
Mariscal	Chapar 5200
Timoteo	Prellano 3500
Politica	Belinson 3000
Fernando	Carreras 2600
Manuel	Victorica 3000
Feliza	Belinson 2800
Dolores	Pellegrini 2200
Alicia	Castilla 2300
Andres	id 1000
Microbio	Abir 2000
Kitten	Muraterre 1000
Mestizos	
Rosario	Zemborain 2200
Samuel	Centeno 1100
Griego	Carril 900
Barbaro	Frias 1000
Roamano	Beyraro 1000
Stop	Vilianueva 800

Average of sale 2,470 m/n.

An auction of cattle was held on the 6th November at the estancia of Don Manuel S. Aguirre, Salado. Some fine Merino ewes at 4.20 each, some fine Lincoln borregas at 6.50, some fine Rambouillet rams at \$60 and 50 each, some lots of Durham mestizo bulls at \$25, some lots of Durham heifers at \$31 each, some lots of Hereford heifers, by the fine bull 'Beadsman' at \$65, some Hereford bulls at \$86 m/n.

A large number of colts and fillies of the trakenen breed were sold, there being great animation among the buyers. The prices varied from \$200 to 400 each, for two-year old fillies and from \$200 to 300 m/n for colts.

Some criollo novillos sold at \$9 each, and a flock of 2000 common sheep at 70 cents each. The principal buyers were—Señores Roneo, Lainez, Correo, Caseo, Napp, Giriborne, Molinari, Teasa, Macdonald, Kelly and others. The sale produced altogether 25,000 m/n.

—London, Oct. 10th.  
Railway stock quotations:—  
Buenos Aires Great Southern, 184 1/2.  
Do 1892 12 1-16 x d  
Do 5 p c Deb Stock, 123 1/2.  
Buenos Ayres and Pacific 7 p c Deb stock, 13 1/2.  
Buenos Aires and Rosario Ord Stock 161 1/2, 6 1/2, 2 1/4.  
Do 7 o q Prf Shares, 15 1/2, 16 x d  
Do Sunchales exten., shares 16 1/2, 15 1/2.  
Do 5 p c Debt Stock 119  
Central Argentino 169 70  
Do 6 p c Debt Stock 140  
Central Uruguay of Montevideo 12 1/2.  
N Western of Uruguay, 7 1/2, 8  
Do 6 p c Debt Stk, 100 1/2.

Railway obligations:—  
Western of Buenos Aires, 5 p c Mt Debs 1915-16 100 1/2, 1/2.

Mr. McClellan sold two prize Hereford bulls to Mr. Davison, for his estancia at Venado Tuerto. He has now on his land 17 pure Herefords, besides three English stallions.

Telegrams from New York announce a sudden rise in the price of maize and wheat. White American maize is quoted at 54 1/2 cents per bushel and wheat at 85 cents.

The La Plata Government sale of lands belonging to the Provincial Railway Board gave a total of 172,000 m/n. These lands are situated on the river coast.

Some lands in San Nicolas have been sold. We hear of some lots adjoining the railway station, bought by a German merchant for 20,500 nats., and before the title deeds were made out he had an offer of 20,500 m/n oro sellado for the property.

It appears that the new Banco Agrícola-Comercial will not open to the public before the month of January. Mr Bernardo de Irigoyen is President of this bank.

It belovet that the Royal Mail Steamer La Plata which left yesterday had on board 200,000 Argentinos.

## Havre.

During the last fortnight small transaction have been made in River Plate wools, that of Buenos Aires special for Havre of 33 o q yield is quoted at fcs 1 35 to 1 40 per kilo, stock about 5500 bales.

River Plate beef tallow, fcs 30 to 31 per 50 ks.

Dry hides matadero from Buenos Aires of 14 to 15 kilos at fcs 109 to 112 per 50 ks.

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

Salted or hides from Montevideo Saladeros, of 26 to 29 ks, fcs 62 to 63 per 50 ks despd, stock about 83000 hides.

About 2000 barrels of sugar were exported to Buenos Aires during the last fortnight.

Messrs P Ebbecke and Co, sold the following properties belonging to the late Mrs Murray, corner of Buen Orden and Alsina 20x20 varas for £65000 m/n to Garcia Ramos, Cangallo between Ombu and Azucenaga 9x69 for \$26,500 m/n Luis Gaebeler.

Mr J B Luqui sold 6 squares in Ponedredra for \$1000 m/n, 4 squares for \$8000.

## THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUTION.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln	4.50
New	3.35
Good	0.00
Regular	3.00
Borrega	3.40
Bellies	0.00
Black	—
Barriga	1.80
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo	.330 mils.
Desecho	.350
Corderones, la docena	.180
Corderitos, la docena	0.95
Horsehair per 10 kilos	6.60
Horse hides	2.10
Cow hides	4.00
Maize, morocho with bag	2.65

Maize, yellow	2.00
Calf skins	3.20

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
New	3.30
Regular	—
Bellies	1.50
Borrega	0.00
Black Wool	—
Hides	
Cow hides camp	3.30 m/n
Horse hides	1.80
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.95
Calfskins	3.00
Sheepskins.	
Desecho	1.80
Consumo	per kilo 2.50 mils.
Pelados per kilo	.200 mils.
Corderones	0.00
Lambskins	0.90 doz
Corderitos	la docena
Wheat. South with bag per 100 ks	
Candeal with bag	5.55 m/n
Salado with bag	4.60
French	3.70
Coast with bag	4.00
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 40 kilos	0.63
Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.45
White, shelled with bag	—
100 kilos	2.00
Yellow, with bag	2.30

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	141.00
Saturday	142.90
Monday	143.00
Tuesday	142.40
Wednesday	144.90

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Novillos gordos 20, 22, 24.	
Id carne gorda 18, 17, 16, 15.	
Id buenas carnes 14, 13, 12, 11, 10.	
Id flaco 9, 8, 7, 6.	
Terneros 4 5 6.	
Capones 1.50 2 2.50.	
Cueros de vaca 5 5.50.	
Id de novillo 7 7.50 8.	
Matanza de vacas 710.	
Id de terneros 107.	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

On the 10th inst., at 1129 Calle Cangallo, the wife of John MacGrath, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 235 Calle Andes the wife of William L. Caulfield, of a daughter.

## DEATH

In Buenos Aires, on the 13th November, Mr Patrick Nally, native of Ballymore, Co. Westmeath; aged 44 years. May he rest in peace.



## FUNERAL MASS

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

## 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

## GO

To MOEN'S shop, the

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

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CONTRA INCENDIOS

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Secret. Sr Ricardo Lavallo  
Tesor. Sr Remigio Rigal  
Vocales Sr Adolfo J Bullrich  
Id Sr Carlos Carranza  
Id Sr Carlos S Bowers  
Id Sr David Methven jr.  
Protector Sr Jose F Ledesma  
Suplentes Sr Ramon Artagaveytia  
Id Sr Luci Ledesma  
Id Sr Tomas Ambrosetti  
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## 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

V. Voisgontier

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

n1d1

## TO BE LET

For English families, a quinta house situated in the Avenida Las Huras, corner of the calle Gallo. Both streets are paved. Only one square distant from the Avenida Alvear. It contains 9 excellent rooms, and two rooms for a coachman, besides a coach-house and stable, algarbe and well; quinta and garden about an acre in size. Apply to Libertad 624, from 3 to 5 p.m. N15 D15

## 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



## 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:

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 strong 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, CIBSON BROS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

j30pm

## MAISON DE BLANC

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Special household articles; towels, handkerchiefs, table-cloths, stockings, sheets, bathing-towels, napkins, curtains, oil-cloth table-cloths, rugs, pillow-slips, shirts, drawers, etc.

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M. DE CLEMENTE

n8d8