

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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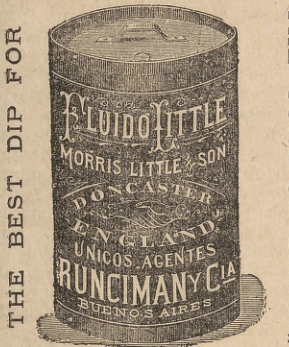
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## A CHILD'S DEATH.

The following beautiful lines have been sent by a lady friend to Mrs. Edward Kenny as a touching memorial of her dear little child, Joseph Michael, who died a few months ago.

Thou touchest us lightly, O God! in our grief,

But how rough is Thy touch in our prosperous hours; All was bright, but Thou comest, so dreadful and brief, Like a thunderbolt falling in gardens of flowers.

My children! my children! they clustered all round me, Like a rampart which sorrow could never break through, Each change in their beautiful lives bound me In a spell of delight which no care could undo.

But the eldest! O Father! how glorious he was, With the soul looking out through his fountain-like eyes; Thou lovest Thy sole-born! and had I not cause The treasure Thou gavest me, Father! to prize?

But the lily-bed lies beaten down by the rain, And the tallest is gone from the place where he grew, My tallest! my fairest! Oh, let me complain, For all life is unroofed, and the tempest beats through.

I murmur not, Father! my will is with Thee, I knew at the first that my darling was Thine; Hadst thou taken him earlier, O Father! but see, Thou hadst left him so long that I dreamed he was mine.

Thou hast taken the fairest he was fairest to me; Thou has taken the fairest, 'tis always Thy way; Thou hast taken the dearest, was he dearest to Thee? Thou art welcome, thrice welcome—yet woe is the day.

Thou hast honored my child by the speed of Thy choice, Thou has crowned him with glory, O'erwhelmed him with mirth, He sings up in heaven with his sweet sounding voice, While I a saint's mother, am weeping on earth.

Yet, oh for that voice, which is thrilling through heaven, One moment my ears with its music to slake! Oh, no! not for worlds would I have him again, Yet I long to have back what I would not retake.

I grieve him and grieve him not, Father! Thou knowest The foolish confusions of innocent sorrow, It is thus in Thy husbandry, Savior! Thou sowest The grief of to-day for the grace of to-morrow.

Thou art blooming in heaven, my blossom, my pride! And thy beauty makes Jesus and Mary more glad, Saints' mothers have sung when their eldest born died, Oh, why, my own saint, is thy mother so sad?

Go, go with thy God, with thy Savior, my child; Thou art His, I am His, and thy brothers are His; But to-day thy fond mother with sorrow is wild, To think that her son is an angel in bliss!

Oh, forgive me, dear Savior, on heaven's bright shore, Should I still in my child find a separate joy, While I lie in the light of Thy face evermore, May I think heaven brighter because of my boy?

## TO RESIST EVICTION.

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD CONTRIBUTES 3000 DOLLARS.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, has received the following important communication from the President of the Irish National League of America:

Lincoln, Neb.,

October 7th.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

In response to the appeal addressed to me by Mr. Parnell requesting aid for the evicted ten-

antry of Ireland, I have issued an address to the officers and members of the League and other friends of the oppressed, in which I requested that an anti-eviction fund be started in every branch. We must come to the rescue of our people and save them from the systematic attempt which is now being made for their extermination. We must take prompt measures to save the honest yeomenry of Ireland from the workhouse. The indignity and disgrace of associating them with workhouse degradations should not be permitted. Enclosed please find draught for \$3000 as my personal subscription for those who are making such a gallant fight for life and liberty in Ireland.

Yours very faithfully,

John Fitzgerald.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 9.

The most glorious piece of news from Ireland this week is the double victory of the Nationalists in Londonderry and Belfast. In the former city Mr. Lewis, who according to the Mayor's calculations was elected by a majority of 3, was unseated. Justin McCarthy was declared legally elected. In the latter Mr. Sexton's election was petitioned against, but the case of the Orangemen utterly broke down and Mr. Sexton still holds the fortress in West Belfast, and it is to be hoped he will continue to hold it for many a year. In both cases the Orangemen were mulcted in costs. Let no man now doubt of the invincible power of Irish national feeling when two men of popular opinions are representing the great Orange strongholds of the north, places where a Catholic could not enter but with fear and trembling only a few years ago. Of course the rejoicing in all Ireland when the result of the trial was announced was long and loud.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has quailed before the determination of the men of Galway, and has written a letter to the *Times* in which he offers his tenants a reduction of 20 per cent to all who will pay up the rents due to Nov. 1886. Needless to say the tenants will not accept the offer. As John Dillon said in his speech at Loughrea:

"When the time comes for settlement they will expect something a great deal better than is offered in this letter, and they will make no settlement until the evicted men in Woodford are put back into their homes again and until those who were first made to suffer in their cause, and without whose exertions and sacrifices Clanricarde would never have yielded one inch—until those men were reinstated and compensated for their loss."

Loughrea was recently the scene of a splendid gathering, with the special object of applying the principles enunciated to the great local dispute between Lord Clanricarde and his tenants. The meeting was held in a field which was just about to be surrendered by a repentant land-grabber. The Irish Parliamentary party were represented there by Messrs. John Dillon, W. K. Redmond, and David Sheehy. In forcible and lucid terms Mr. Dillon pointed out to the people the way to win, and showed how in their own hands lay the solution of the quarrel. At Gort, next day, the same gospel was expounded by the same eloquent trio.

Says Mr. Labouchere in his excellent paper, *Truth*: "The tenants are upon the very eve of victory, if they don't spoil their hand; a victory complete,

crushing, and final. Nothing can carry landlordism over this winter if the tenants will only stand firm. The Government itself (as is shown by the action of Gen. Buller in requiring ten days to enable police inquiries to be made) before protection is given to eviction parties) is beginning to take fright. The advice given to the tenants by Mr. Dillon and *United Ireland* is the best imaginable. What I like about these Parnellites is that they are so eminently practical and business like. Mr. Dillon says to the tenants, 'Meet and settle what you can pay. If the landlord won't take the reduced rent thus offered let him go without it, and let a fund be banked in the names of trustees to meet the necessities of any tenants whom he may be so foolish as to evict.' This is sense. This is business. If Irish agitators had always talked like this Ireland would have got her 'rights' long ago—or, rather, she would never have lost them." The result of the crusade is that the landlords are voluntarily coming forward and offering reductions all over the country.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 1.

The City of London companies have resolved to sell their tenants the lands which they hold in the north of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he expresses the hope that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will abandon their position and will state categorically whether they refuse to work with the Liberals.

The *Times's* correspondent in Vienna says that all the European Governments except England have notified to Russia that they are disposed to accept the Prince of Mingrelia as candidate for the Bulgarian throne and that they are making proposals for a mediation between Russia and Bulgaria.

General Roberts has asked for 4000 Indian soldiers to reinforce the English army in Burma.

The Government of Queensland has offered to establish and pay all the expenses of a government in New Guinea.

Parliament will meet on January 13th.

The *Morning Post* says that England has opened negotiations for the cession of Port Hamilton to China with the view of getting rid of the Russian pretensions respecting Port Lazareff, and in this manner to secure an effective protection of British interests in the east.

Trustworthy reports from Zanzibar are to the effect that a rupture is imminent between the French and the Hovas in Madagascar. Orders have been given to the commander-in-chief not to submit to any more aggressions on the part of the French.

The British Home Rule Association and the Home Rule League will form one society called the Home Rule Union. All will support the same candidates at future elections and assist the Irish people to recover their lost rights. Both associations will hold a meeting on the 9th of December.

John Morley, speaking at Harwich, said order would not be restored in Ireland until the Government settled the land question, which could not be done without Home Rule.

The *Standard* says that at Sofia they are about to propose an American to sit on the throne of Bulgaria.

Archbishop Walsh, speaking of the great union among Irishmen, said that at first he was opposed to the plan of the League but that afterwards he was convinced of

its necessity, and that he had no fear the Church would lose her influence over the people. He added that the movement was one of pressing necessity.

Russia will not insist on the election of Mingrelia.

France has requested the British Minister to give a definite answer with respect to the Suez Canal.

Lord Charles Thynno, 73 years of age, a Canon of the Church of England, has been received into the Church of Rome, and was ordained as a priest by Cardinal Manning.

It is said that Sir R. Buller will return to the War office.

A telegram from Hongkong says that the French steamer "Haghabar" on her way to Marseilles has been cut down to the water's edge by the Pacific steamer "City of Pekin."

Dublin, Nov. 27.

Great irritation has been caused by the prohibition of the announced meeting of the National League.

As the disturbances continue in various parts of Ireland General Buller has received orders to adopt severe measures of repression for the purpose of restoring order.

Fifty moonlighters arrived today at Cork to be tried for outrages in the counties of Clare and Kerry. They were escorted by a large force of police. On arriving at Upton station they received an ovation from a large crowd assembled there.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., declared last night in a speech made in Dublin that the Irish public would know how to avenge any injury done to Mr. Dillon or to Mr. O'Brien.

The prosecution of Mr. Dillon was commenced to-day. The court was crowded, and the corridors were filled with people who cheered Mr. Dillon enthusiastically.

Paris, Nov. 30.

The Marseilles sanitary authorities have resolved to impose from 3 to 7 days' quarantine on all vessels coming from the Argentine Republic and which have sailed after the official recognition of the existence there of Asiatic cholera.

On Saturday, in the Chamber, M. de Freycinet declared that in spite of the desire of the Republic to maintain peace France will not abdicate her position as a great power, that she will not allow the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire nor any power to take possession of Egypt. The question of the Suez Canal will be settled in a friendly manner. In her colonial policy France will limit herself to the organisation of her present possessions.

During a Radical meeting the tribune was assaulted by a party of anarchists, and a fight took place in which many persons were injured. At last the police cleared the room and twelve persons were arrested.

The Municipal Council has asked the United States Minister to interpose his good offices in favor of the anarchists condemned to death in Chicago.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the credits for Tonkin and Madagascar amounting to about 10 million francs.

A treaty of commerce has been signed with Mexico.

Berlin, Nov. 26.

The Emperor's speech at the Reichstag read by the Minister of the Interior, declares that the object of the Imperial policy is to maintain peace among all the powers. It is also announced that the army must be increased on account of the increase of those of neighboring States.

The *German Gazette* in a long article on the financial condition

of Russia, compares it with that of France prior to the great revolution, and also warns the Germans not to take part in the Russian loan.

Some newspapers assert that Germany will propose Prince Nicholas of Nassau, now in Wiesbaden, as a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

Madrid, Nov. 27.

Yesterday at a meeting of the Republican party, resolutions condemning the recent military revolts were rejected. It was resolved to urge Zorilla to return to Spain so that the party might be governed by the present Republican coalition. A general meeting will be called as soon as possible.

A strict quarantine has been established at all the ports for vessels from Rosario, Argentine Republic.

A fire has almost completely destroyed the city of Valverde in the province of Leon.

Rome, Nov. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies resolved by a considerable majority not to recognise the election as deputy of Sr. Cipriani, who was an aide-de-camp of Florense during the reign of the Commune in Paris and is now in prison for homicide.

The Pope has asked that all Catholic newspapers may be sent to him with regularity from all parts of the world.

Vienna, Nov. 28.

The cholera has appeared in Belgrade.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.

The *Novoe Vremya* urges the Government to adopt an energetic course in Bulgaria.

Sofia, Nov. 26.

In an interview with the Turkish envoy the regents announced that it was impossible to recommend to the assembly the election of the Prince of Mingrelia.

The cadets of the naval school have been disarmed. Captain Tepaveschroff of the military school has been arrested for inciting the cadets to rebel against the Government.

Replying to a note of the Porte relative to the election the Government refuses to accept the Prince of Mingrelia as a candidate, and adds that the action in this affair is not in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin.

Valparaiso, Nov. 26.

Congress has been convoked to extraordinary sessions in order to vote the budget, to create new provinces, to consider the petitions for railways through Uspallata and Antuco, and other matters.

The illness of Sr. Sarraute has taken a serious character; the doctors have performed another operation to remove a tumor in the neck.

Santiago de Chili, Nov. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies postponed the session to Tuesday to give time for the organization of the new Ministry, which will be probably constituted as follows: Interior, Francisco Freire; Exterior, Julio Zegers; Finance, Agustín Edwards; Justice, Adolfo Valderama; War, Luislao Errazuriz.

New York, Nov. 25.

The thick cloth curtain which during the day covers the glasses of the electric lamp of the statue of Liberty was burnt on Monday night and fell on the staircase, which is constructed of light wood in the interior of the statue. Only with much difficulty was a terrible fire avoided and the statue saved from ruin.

San Juan, 27.

The Chambers have passed resolutions approving in general of the precautionary measures adopted by the Government, and particularly of the establishment of quarantine.

## SHORT'S BAR

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THE BEST COCKTAILS  
IN  
BUENOS AIRES



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.  
ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 30, 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

There is very little besides cholera news to be reported from here just now, but you may be sure I will keep my eye open and my note-book ready in order to collar any more cheerful intelligence there may be to communicate.

As for the cholera, I regret to say that there is no sign of its getting any better, and that the probabilities are all in favor of its spreading through the whole country and continuing with us through the summer. Hitherto our grim visitor had devoted himself almost exclusively to the humbler classes, selecting victims from the «convencillos» the public prisons, the vessels in the port, etc. Now, however, it is looking higher, and there have been several deaths among people in good circumstances. Among these one of the most to be regretted is Dr. José González Janner, the esteemed Vice-rector and Professor of General History at the National College, who died on Thursday night after about 40 hours' sickness. The late Dr. was a Spaniard by birth and a most estimable gentleman in every way. He will be sorely missed at the college and in society, and honorably remembered by all who knew him. Owing to the appearance of the cholera at the college the examinations that were to have commenced on Monday have been postponed by the orders of the Minister until March.

The Municipal authorities and special committees that have been formed in every parish are hard at work over their sanitary measures, and much good work is being done. The great want that is felt is that of a man having the power and the ability to take the lead in these matters, and to prevent those unseemly and mischievous conflicts of authority that are encountered at every step.

The Rosarians are very highly incensed against Minister Wilde because he said they were three centuries behind the times, and yet they do very little to remove the soft (?) impeachment. The way they have of burying the poor people who have to be interred at the public expense is at least ten centuries behind the times. They send a foul old coffin for them, and when they get to the cemetery tumble them out of it into a common grave, and carry the coffin back to serve for future use. Sometimes they are taken without any coffin, and if the clothes they have on are too poor to be of any value, they are left on the corpse and buried with it.

One of the leading Rosario «atorrantes» came very near being buried alive the other day. He got very dead drunk, and in that condition lay down in a field near the railway station to dream of wealth and unlimited rivers of native Hollands. Presently the Municipal hearse came along, and without inquest, examination, or anything of the sort, he

was lifted in and galloped off to the cemetery, where he was dumped into the common grave; he would soon have been freed for ever from all the ills of life had not a shovelful of quicklime in his face brought him to, and opened the vials of his wrath, which he vented in vigorous language addressed to the frightened «sepulturero».

I merely mention this case to show you the want of system with which the gravest matters are treated here and the carelessness with which things are done.

Amongst other good things brought into being through the situation I have to mention the «British Relief Fund», which has been created by Messrs. Barnett, Eggington, Kidd and Prichard, for the relief of the sick and assistance of any who may be left destitute through the death of their providers. The first meeting was held on Saturday, and \$810 dollars were subscribed on the spot, and lists for further subscriptions were opened at the London and River Plate Bank, the English Bank of the River Plate, and the office of the *Re-porter* Calle Cordoba 192. It is to be hoped that this charitable effort will result in the creation of a permanent fund for the relief of the poor, whom we have «always with us».

Great inconvenience is felt through the cutting off of almost all the means of communication between Rosario and the outside world. Charcoal, which is brought from the islands, and which is therefore not had just now wholesale, is sold at \$2 m/n, instead of 60 cents, the «cuartilla», and one cannot get ironing done because the ironers cannot afford to pay so much for their fuel. Many other things have risen in proportion and, as you may imagine, the distress is very great.

Notwithstanding the well meant effort of the National Government to open up all means of communication throughout the Republic there is a very rebellious spirit abroad among the local authorities, and every petty head of a department thinks himself fully authorised to put on quarantine, and to make himself as much of a nuisance as he knows how. Thus, for a long time, a body calling itself «Comision de Fomento» at Villa Casilda, shut off communication with Rosario, and effectually stopped the running of the trains on the West Satafécino line for about a fortnight. I am glad to hear, however, that the board of the railway company has brought an action against the blessed «Comision», and I hope it may recover substantial damages, to teach men that they cannot play such pranks with impunity.

The grand races that were to have taken place on Sunday at Villa Casilda have been postponed till next month.

Very satisfactory advices continue to come in from the agricultural colonies and wheat districts. The grain will be large and plentiful, and some are of opinion that it will be superior to the famous wheat of 1883-84, which is considered the best ever raised in this country. The linseed crop will also turn out very well and much better than was expected.

Great inconvenience is suffered here by merchants owing to the parsimonious policy pursued by the National and other banks in respect to discounts. Unless greater liberality be shown by Sr. Paz, the new manager of the Provincial Bank in this city, than what was exercised by his predecessor, we may be pretty sure of a crisis, the consequence of which under present circumstances must be very disastrous. Another thing the National Bank needs raking up for is its dishonest practise of having different notes in every province, and refusing at one of its branches the notes paid by another. This is the way to destroy the national currency, and to expose the public to the rapacity of money changers, and others who do not scruple to charge 3 or 4 o/o for changing notes.

The weather continues very warm, and it is almost impossible to get about during the middle of the day. In view of this,

and of the recommendations of the local Board of Health, a Municipal order has been published prohibiting bricklayers and other laborers who work in the sun from working during the heat of the day. They accordingly knock off from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and take a «siesta».

The celebrated conjuror Bosco has arrived, and opened with a series of entertainments at the Olimpo Theatre, but there is very little disposition to go to the theatre manifested among the people, who wisely prefer to spend their evenings at home.

Hoping to have some more news for you in my next.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

W.

## THE LANDLORDS AND THE UNION.

In O'Neill Daunt's «Eighty-five Years of Irish History» occurs the following:

«No propositions can be plain-er than these: First, that it is the interest of every country to retain her own income, and to develop her own resources for the benefit of her own people; second, that the external control that drags away her income in large masses, overthrows her manufactures, and trains every class of her aspirants to look for promotion to a foreign source, must be ruinous alike to her national honor and to her material prosperity.

«Any rational landlord must have seen these truths if he could only shake off the fears and the fetters of party and sectarian prejudice. In November 1847 Smith O'Brien wrote to Charles Gavan Duffy: The tone of feeling among the gentry is much changed with reference to repeal. I hope you will abstain from attacking the landlords as a class. When an individual does wrong, spare him not; but do not render hostile to you a whole class—the most influential—by indiscriminate and undeserved censure.

«There must, indeed, have been many of their class who had sense enough to see that it would be better for Ireland to keep at home what wealth the Almighty had given her than that a powerful and jealous neighbor should rob her of the means of supporting her inhabitants. But the class were slow to move. They needed the spur of disestablishment to force them into action. They were blind to their own interests. John Mitchell wrote to O'Brien in 1847 that if the landlords would act as Irish patriots they could make fair and honorable terms for themselves, and become the most powerful and popular aristocracy on earth.

«That they could have become so I have not the slightest doubt. Had they taken the initiative in the repeal agitation; had they worked it with earnestness and with the weight of their influence; had they earned the popular confidence by showing themselves Irishmen in heart and soul; had they summoned their people to support them in demanding Ireland for the Irish; had they repudiated foreign legislation as a grievance and an insult; had they lowered their rents when excessive to a just and moderate level—had they done all this, their people would have loved them as champions and protectors, would have rallied vigorously around them, and invested them with all the strength that well-earned popular support can confer.

«I can see no wrong in landlordism considered purely as an institution. I can see no wrong in the fact that one man, possessing land, lets it at a fair rent to another man as tenant. But landlordism may be either a scourge or a blessing according to the mode in which it is administered. If a numerous body of landlords extort the last farthing that can be squeezed out of the industry of their tenants; if they hate the creed professed by their tenants and despise them for believing it; if they uphold the pestilent system of Ireland for the English, the system that makes their country the bond-slave of another; if they practise the policy of extensive evic-

tions; if, in a word, they show themselves the agents of an alien power to perpetuate the degradation of their country and to effect the oppression and expulsion of their humbler countrymen, then, indeed, landlordism thus viciously administered incurs the merited hatred not only of its victims but of all lovers of justice.

## MANIFESTO.

Don Maximo Paz has written a letter to the president of his central committee, which is intended as a kind of public manifesto of his political opinions. He declares that his desire is to govern with useful men, without distinction of political color, who will assist him in securing for the province a painstaking and honest administration; honest in the application of the Constitution and the law, honest in word and writing, and honest, above all, in political proceedings. He wishes to restrict Government to its proper duties and to repress the impulses of ostentatious egotism or exaggerated patriotism, which leads to the passing of unnecessary laws and to the realization of unnecessary works. He considers that one of the most urgent necessities of the present time is to insure the truth of the suffrage and the sovereignty of public opinion. He is in favor of reducing public expenditure to what is absolutely necessary. He would also place the banks under a severe control, limiting their action to the objects for which they were created and dedicating them chiefly to the encouragement of the pastoral and agricultural industries of the province.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE  
AT THE  
SANTA TERESA COLONY.

We have had occasion several times of late to report outrageous crimes that have been committed in different parts of the province of Santa Fe, and to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of strictness and impartiality in the administration of justice, and zeal in the pursuit of criminals. We have seldom, however, had to treat of so barbarous a slaughter as that which is now reported from the colony of Santa Teresa, where it will be remembered that seven persons were butchered in cold blood, not many weeks ago, by a gang of marauders all of whom effected their escape.

The crime we now have to relate occurred on Sunday night, and it is suspected that the perpetrators were the same who murdered the seven colonists a few weeks ago. The victims on this occasion were five in number, being an Italian family named Bobo, composed of three men, a woman and a child. Their bodies were found covered with stabs, and the poor woman's head was almost severed from her body. No motive but the desire to plunder, and perhaps a savage thirst for blood, can be assigned for the crime, and it is to be hoped that the zeal the authorities are at last displaying for the discovery and arrest of the barbarous murderers may lead to their apprehension. When we consider the impunity with which crime is frequently committed in these colonies we are only astonished that the colonists do not band together for the protection of their lives and interests. We hope, at least, that when these assassins are taken they may speedily be brought to account for their crimes, and that their punishment may be calculated to strike terror to the breasts of the numerous cut-throats and robbers by whom the country is infested.—*The Reporter*.

## THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co. are authorised to receive subscriptions for £500,000 7 o/o preferred shares of £20 each at par. Under their concession the company are entitled to receive from the Argentine Government a guarantee of 7 o/o for 20 years on a capital of £1,191,000, which is represented by the present issue

of £691,000 debenture stock. This company has been formed to carry out a concession granted by the National Government of the Argentine Republic for the construction of a railway of 195 70-1005 kilometres commencing at the city of Mendoza on the National Andine Railway, and crossing the Andes to the boundary of the Republic, where it is intended to connect with the Chilean system of railways.—*London Daily News*.

## THE CHILIAN REVENUE.

The estimated revenue of the State for 1887 is \$35 millions, and the expenditure \$33,123,276, and the difference between these two items added to the estimated surplus of \$10 millions on December 31 1886, makes a total estimated balance in hand of \$12,871,724, but this balance may be affected by the redemption of the paper money. The ordinary revenue in the half year ended June 30 last amounted to \$17,961,075-07 against \$16,925,636-45 in the corresponding period of 1885.

The total amount of the national debt on December 31 1885, including the paper money, was \$83,175,636-46, of which sum \$49,917,636-36 belonged to the home debt and \$33,258,000 (gold) to the foreign debt. The total amount of the debt in 1884 was \$87,343,636, therefore a decrease of \$4,167,990 was effected in 1885.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO  
FIREMEN.

On Friday afternoon the fire brigade of this city went out as usual to exercise in the Plaza Lorea, under the command of Captain Chavarria and Lieutenants Pita and Moroni. After a short time, Major Fossa ordered ladder exercise at the back of a building adjoining the barracks, which is being pulled down for the purpose of the boulevard. On receiving this order, Captain Chavarria and the two Lieutenants approached Major Fossa and pointed out the dangerous state of the walls, but the Major repeated his order, and 21 soldiers at once placed their ladders against the wall and began to ascend. Suddenly Lieutenant Pita shouted to the men to descend, for he saw the wall trembling, and almost at the same moment it gave way and the soldiers fell with the ruins into the street. 5 soldiers and a peon received such serious injuries that they were sent at once to the San Roque Hospital. 15 other soldiers and a peon were attended to in the barracks by Drs. Sommer, del Arca, Gondolfo, Castaño, Lacroze, Vidal, Arce, Lieteri, Hernandez and Voto, and the apothecary Malvigne, and were then sent to their own homes in ambulances and carriages. Major Fossa has been placed under arrest and his conduct in the matter will be investigated.

## A HEROIC ACT.

[To THE Standard.]

Dear sir,  
While standing at the Casa Amarilla station, waiting for the 8.19 a.m. up train on Thursday last, I had occasion to witness an act of bravery attended with great risk.

As the 8.5 a.m. La Plata train (not timed to stop) was approaching Casa Amarilla station, a young girl between ten and twelve attempted to cross in front of the engine, and would most certainly have been killed on the spot had not the assistant station-master, Murphy, whose name smacks of the land of noble deeds, jumped in a twinkling on the line and, throwing his arm around the girl, saved her by two short feet from being caught by the cowcatcher.

This same young man on a former occasion also saved an old woman from an untimely end. In England a brave deed like this would be recognised, and in this case it is to be hoped Mr. Munro will fully appreciate such meritorious conduct on the part of a company's employé.

Yours truly,  
N. F.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Adam, who founded the *Paris Nouvelle Revue* and made it one of the best known publications in Europe, adds to her other distinctions that of being the most youthful looking grand-mamma in France. The cause of her retirement from the *Revue* was loss of health. She rarely to read manuscripts, to receive contributors and to dictate to secretaries. She saw her milliner at breakfast and despatched the meal and her orders together, and saved time by having her garments fitted on a dummy moulded exactly to her shape. She often sat up all night reading and writing, and in addition conducted her famous political salon. Her physician offered her the alternative of rest or death, but she did not heed him. He then threatened her with a loss of beauty if she persisted, and she at once gave way. Mme. Adam got, as editor of *La Nouvelle Revue*, 6000 dols. a year salary and 2000 dols. a year more for entertainment expenses, etc.

An American paper says: «Lord Lonsdale and his burlesque actress have met with a chilling reception in New York. There was not sufficient novelty in the spectacle of a dissipated English lord to attract public curiosity. Ladies, as a matter of course, kept away from the vulgar show, after the disgraceful exposure of the principal parties interested in it. It is refreshing to see so much decent public spirit in New York, and no doubt the rest of the country will be equally cold toward the enterprising «theatrical spec.» of the noble lord. Now, if the cable companies will shut down on the transmission of English nastiness, the reading public will be truly thankful.»

The Government of Spain did a righteous thing in anticipating by from two to four years the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, whose gradual freedom was provided for by the law of 1879. Over 200,000 slaves are benefited by this measure, which ends forever the last relic of slavery on American soil. The Cuban slaveholders have been paid for their loss, and the work of emancipation has been conducted smoothly on the whole, notwithstanding the frequent rebellions directly or indirectly resulting from the continuance of the system. Cuba is yet far from free, and she will never be contented without self government or absolute independence. Coolie servitude has taken the place of negro slavery to a great extent, and the odious tyranny of Spanish rule still prevails on the island. If Ireland were half as distant from Europe, or half as near to America as Cuba is, the question of Home Rule would be settled in short order without the need of a Parliamentary fund.

In many New England towns the child is the chief bread-winner of the family. A large share of the work in woolen and cotton mills is done by women and children. It is not uncommon in the manufacturing villages of New England to find women and children working in the mills from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, while their strong, able-bodied husbands, fathers, and brothers find it impossible to obtain employment. The women and children can do the work just as well, and can be hired for less wages. And even in families where the husband and father is employed the children's wages form an important item in the family income.

An almost fabulous discovery of gold is reported to have been made in the Salitre Hill, about two leagues to the east of Condoziano in Chili. The discoverers are Gregorio Montenegro and Rafael Matta, who were on a prospecting expedition for account of certain Serena capitalists. The reef is 40 centimetres in width, and the ore has given by assay the enormous ley of 3584.10 ounces to the «cajon.» The discovery has given the name of Millionaria to the mine, and a company to work it has







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No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

(Corner of Tucuman.)

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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

#### TERMS.

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

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1886.

We fear there will be rough work at some of the election tables on Sunday. It is said that «patibularios individuos» or, in plain English, gallows-birds are prowling about certain towns, notably the towns of Mercedes and Lincoln. A body of 150 soldiers has been sent to each of these places to keep order. In San José de Flores there are also some unwelcome visitors of a cut-throat aspect, who, like Major Sanderson, of Belfast, have more faith in the bullet than in the ballot. Rocha, it is said, has got large sums of money out of the Provincial Bank. If that be true, the chevaliers of the dagger and the revolver will not be wanting in the contest on Sunday.

We have received the prospectus of St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, from Father Feeney, from which it appears that no effort or expense is being spared in the repairs of the building, so as to consult for the health and comfort of the pupils.

It will be remembered that the college consists of two departments, the paying and non-paying. The former will be opened on the 7th of January next, and the prospectus promise that the superiors, while giving all necessary attention to backward pupils, will aim at nurturing and developing individual talent and directing it to those professions or pursuits for which it is best adapted, and by which it may most surely attain success in after life. The age of admission will be from 10 to 16 years, and the pension \$20 m/n per month, payable in advance. Further particulars concerning this department may be obtained by application to Father Feeney himself.

The non-paying department is already opened for a limited number of children who have lost either one or both of their parents. These children will be allowed three hours daily for study and school classes, and during the remainder of the day they will be engaged at some trade, to which they must be apprenticed by their guardian. The total number of children in this department cannot for some time exceed 40. Application for admission as to be made in writing and signed by an Irish Chaplain and some special benefactor of the institution.

Mr. Fitzgerald, president of the National League of North America, has responded to Mr. Parnell's appeal by subscribing 3000 gold dollars for the defense of Irish tenantry. Eugene Kelly, of New York, and several other Irish-Americans subscribed 2000 dollars each last year in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that there are scores of men in North America each of whom may say with truth: «I have contributed more in behalf of Irish nationality than all the Irishmen in South America together have done. And yet there are many of our countrymen in the River Plate who are richer than Mr. Fitzgerald or Mr. Kelly or the other generous Irish patriots of the United States.

Let no man say that the Municipality of Buenos Aires is not a far-seeing body. On Tuesday

they discussed the measures to be taken for the approaching carnival. While the cholera is at our doors and daily carrying off its victims, the City Fathers sit them down to speak of «pompos» and masked balls though the carnival season is still some three months' distant. Herein is a sample of stoic indifference to present troubles of which we have no similar record in history, except perhaps this case of Nero playing the fiddle during the burning of Rome.

#### SR. PAZ'S MANIFESTO.

There is this difference among others between Sr. Paz and his chief opponent Rocha, that the former is a silent man of simple and straight-forward action, while the latter is known to be an everlasting talker and intriguer. Rocha will publicly make profession of the noblest sentiments of patriotism and self-sacrifice, and when he gets behind the scenes he laughs at the people who are so deluded as to pay heed to his hollow-sounding verbiage. He will to-day invoke the wrath of gods and men against those who would deny the citizens their right of suffrage and to-morrow he will better the instruction given him, and by his behaviour show that he regards that same suffrage as a phantom, at the most a stepping-stone by which he may climb to power, but not a thing to be revered or respected. Sr. Paz is the very antithesis of this political humbug. He is so little given to boasting that he refrained from making any public declaration or exposition of principles until the eleventh hour when the contest was approaching; yet all this time the very best citizens rallied to the standard of Paz, and public faith in him becomes stronger as time advances. His manifesto in the form of a letter to Sr. Dantas, is the reflex of the man's character and every line carries with it the stamp and conviction of honesty, sincerity, truth and zeal for the public interest. «All are aware,» says Sr. Paz, «that I have not sought the lofty honor which you are prepared to bestow on me, but as my friends believe that I can correspond to the high duties demanded by the public opinion which has chosen my humble name I accept the honor with the firm purpose to discharge these duties to the best of my ability. I frankly confess that I am not in favor of Government programmes, which by use or abuse have been converted into simple pieces of rhetoric, but I have the most sincere respect for public opinion freely and conscientiously manifested. She is light and strength; governors are mere organic agents. I look upon public opinion as the gauge of independent men and of their pretensions and titles to excellence. I understand that you wish to elect a governor who will be free from any previous engagements that would control his actions, who is not trammelled by the prejudices of narrow clique, who will entertain no hatred or resentment against his adversaries, who will seek in good faith the true application of the law and who will satisfy the aspirations of the people of the province guided by sound counsels and the inspirations of public opinion, who, in short, will afford the maximum of liberty and the minimum of government. The rage of ruling is one of the weak points in our modern governments. We must restrain such extravagance as well as those impulses of ostentatious egotism and exaggerated patriotism which lead to the formation of unnecessary laws and to the promotion of hap-hazard public works whose realization corresponds to the future rather than to the present. Let us continue the work just begun by the present governor, who has given an example of patriotism by holding aloof from the present contest. One of the greatest needs of the day is to secure the freedom of election and the empire of public opinion.»

These are only a few sentences picked at random from the letter of Sr. Paz. The sentiments they contain are the noble expression of a great and a good purpose, and not even the enemies of Sr. Paz will deny that he is a man of his word. What his conscience suggests he undertakes, and what he undertakes he will most certainly succeed in.

#### THE BOLSA EPIDEMIC.

People were somewhat alarmed when the cholera first broke out in this city, and though the evil inflicted by the grim visitor is trifling the effects of the alarm are still felt. The inhabitants of Buenos Aires little dream that there is in their midst a far more destructive epidemic, and which no remedy can cure no lenitive can assuage; we mean the reckless habit of Bolsa gambling. The liquidation for Tuesday last brought out the startling fact that about one hundred million dollars were staked for the end of the month. We say advisedly staked, because it is nonsense to suppose that the value of this amount of stocks or gold was bought or sold. It was simply wagered on the prices for the end of the month, and instead of allowing stocks and gold to take their natural course according to the change of events or the balance of trade, prices were artificially forced up or down according to the interest of the rings and relative strength of bulls and bears. Within six months we have seen gold descend from 60 per cent premium to 10 and in a few days rise again to 32, as it did last Tuesday. Needless to say, that these rapid and unexpected changes bring ruin to thousands of honest and industrious men; and trade is paralysed because cautious persons are afraid to invest in business, lest they may come by an irreparable loss through the manipulations of the Bolsa gamblers.

But this is not the only evil arising from Bolsa gambling. We have the enormous scandal of monthly bankruptcies by men who hold respectable positions in social life. At the end of the past month there were some six or seven failures of brokers and, strange anomaly, their names are not published lest any injury may be done to their delicate feelings. If it was a poor almalanero who had turned bankrupt through pressure of circumstances, in which even the best men may be placed, his name would get into the newspapers and be shouted to the four winds of Heaven. But a Bolsa broker is looked upon as a sacred sort of person, who risks sums which he can never pay, but whose name must not be mentioned when he shamelessly cheats his neighbor. There is no question about it, the Bolsa as at present managed is little better than a den of thieves, and the Government would do well to turn out the money-changers and seal up the doors of an establishment which has been turned into a vast gambling hell.

#### WANT OF CATHOLIC SPIRIT.

«There is no Catholic spirit here; there is no Catholic life amongst your people.» That is a frequent observation from those who visit this place for the first time. We are not alone in this respect. It is a complaint which may be urged against other places in this country as well. But the truthfulness of the above observation must be admitted. Nearly the entire population of this country are nominally Catholic, but there are few practical Catholics in proportion, so many in name only who never go to Mass, never approach the Sacraments, never contribute to the support of the Church, never interest themselves in Catholic affairs. This absence of Catholic spirit among Catholics in any community has its distinctive marks. How few Catholics in such a place go to evening devotions or daily Mass, or belong to the pious or charitable associations. How few of even well-to-do Catholics adorn their homes with religious pictures or keep there the emblem of Christ's passion, the crucifix, or holy water, or a blessed candle. How few there are who have Catholic books or read them, or who take a Catholic paper or magazine, or know any-

thing of Catholic literature. In the homes of worldly minded and careless Catholics there is no family prayer, perhaps the name of God is never mentioned. A religious vocation in a Catholic family is a growing rarity. Living in an atmosphere wholly un-Catholic, with no Catholic practises, without a correct knowledge of the teachings of the Church or the pious traditions of Catholic life, the children of the nominal or careless Catholic will in all probability be no Catholics at all, and although it is said that Catholicity is growing in this country it is losing largely every year from this cause alone. Nor are the evils results merely negative; positive injury to the whole Church body results.

The nominal Catholic is regarded by our separated brethren as a Catholic still, and whatever may be his sins they scandalise them.

He may sneer at the Sacraments and criticise the priests and nuns; he may swear, and have all manner of bad habits; these things are all noted down against the whole Catholic body by the enemy. Frequently Catholics in such communities who rise to affluence neglect their faith to gain imaginary social advantages, and others who acquire wealth are often miserly, vulgar, narrow, without public spirit, and of no advantage to the Catholic body. The church may be burdened with debt, there may be need of improvement in the parish, but they will not go down in their pockets, they will not do more than other people. The spirit of Catholic charity is dead in them. These are some of the marks of the absence of Catholic spirit.

#### AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT.

The Supreme Court of Justice has given judgment in the action brought by Sr. Pedro G. Posse to establish his claim to lands in the province of Cordoba claimed also by Messrs. Casey and Runciman. In 1867 the province of Cordoba sold a large area of land to certain persons who afterwards transferred their rights to Sr. Posse. Subsequently, the province of Santa Fe sold 100 leagues of land on the frontier of that province to certain persons who transferred their rights to Messrs. Casey and Runciman. In 1882 the question of the boundaries of the two provinces was settled, with the result that 9 leagues of the land sold to Casey and Runciman were found to be within the province of Cordoba and to form part of the land sold to the predecessors in title of Sr. Posse. The Court has decided in favor of Sr. Posse, on the ground that the sales made by either of the provinces or the rights thereby acquired by private individuals prior to the date of the boundary award (18th March 1882) cannot be altered as regards their efficacy and validity, whatever may be the jurisdiction under which the lands may be found by virtue of the award, because the 16th art. of the arbitration treaty expressly stipulated that the award should not alter in any case the rights of private individuals existing at the date of the treaty provided they had been legitimately acquired. The effect of the stipulation was to deprive each of the contracting parties of any right of property over lands situated in its own territory which, at the date of the treaty, had been sold by the other, and to recognise as the only and legitimate owners those who had acquired lands in good faith, and sales subsequent to the treaty could not prejudice the rights of the true proprietor.—The Herald.

#### CHOLERA.

Total number of deaths from cholera at the lazaretto during the month of November was 93. Total number of cases in the city on Wednesday 7. Deaths on the same day 7. From noon on Tuesday to noon on Wednesday there were 19 deaths from cholera in Rosario and 29 new cases.

On November 28th there were 28 cases of cholera in this city, including the Boca. Ten were from the male asylum and eight



from the female asylum. On the same day seven persons died of cholera in the city. On Nov. 29th there were in all only 17 cases and 6 deaths in the city. On the same day there were in Rosario 34 new cases and 19 deaths. In Cordoba there were from Sunday night to noon on Monday 12 new cases and 5 deaths. On Monday 2 suspected cases were reported from Carapachay island. On Monday the number of patients in the lazaretto was 64, and as there was only accommodation for 100, the Municipality voted a sum to enlarge the space available.

There was great alarm on Sunday when it was announced that there were 18 new cases in Tigre on one day. The news was not correct. Only 18 persons in all was meant, the number of patients attacked from the beginning.

On Tuesday 15 cases in the city and 9 deaths in the lazaretto. During the month of November 200 cholera patients were taken to the lazaretto in this city, of whom 145 were men and 55 women. 130 of these patients were from the male and female lunatic asylum, and 12 from other public institutions.

In Rosario there were 29 deaths from cholera from mid-day on Monday to the same time on Tuesday. In the same time there were in Cordoba 11 cases and 3 deaths. Four soldiers of the 5th regiment stationed in Tucuman were taken ill of cholera on Monday. Three of them died.

#### LETTER FROM CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

November 29, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
If election time brings excitement and trouble to some it also brings gladness and plenty to many, at least for a day. The supporters of Don Maximo Paz for the governorship of this province proved their attachment to their favorite in the plentiful board spread by nature and supplied by them with that savory comestible «carne con cuero.» Fifteen cows cooked in their hides were distributed among 600 men, and never did a cat enjoy its «carne con cuero» with more relish and despatch than did those 600 Pacistas devour the contents of the 15 hides. The beef was the gift of the Irish estancieros principally, who are all Pacistas. The feast took place by the Rio de la Cruz, in a grove of «sauces.» This grove has been known as the «Sausal de Priestley», the good doctor being once the owner, and the remembrance of his name is but a small tribute to a man whose skill brought unlooked for relief to many homes. Contrary to our expectations, the music and feasting began before 10 o'clock mass, thereby depriving the religiously disposed from becoming partakers, and withal upholding the downward tendency of the present generation to encroach as much as possible on the little time that should be exclusively devoted to God. I do not mean to aver that any intention was entertained to disrespect the ceremony of the Church, for so woefully indifferent are the majority to-day with respect to the 3rd commandment that any breach of it will scarcely elicit a remark. The crowd is increasing in its headlong march, and as there are some fashionable folk in it many waverers by the way-side are attracted to its ranks.

A gentleman from Buenos Aires was the orator of the day. He spoke well and to the point. Neither Belgrano, San Martin, nor our own dear old Brown was made to do duty again. Citizen Paz would regenerate the province and keep his hand out of the poor man's pocket (we all cheered this statement). The highest official as well as the humblest alcalde of them all would realise the responsibility of their positions, and through the irradiating influence of Governor Paz the whole network of the provincial legislation would be an accomplished fact. Rocha came in for a few hard hits, but not a word was heard of the opposition candidate. On the previous Sunday we had another

display with almost equal éclat in honor of Sr. Achaval. Next Sunday promises to be pretty lively around here.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Capillero.

#### NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Navarro,  
November 28, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
Sheepfarmers were very fortunate this year in the fine spell of comparatively unbroken weather that favored shearing operations. For the foregoing reason, coupled with a decrease of stock, the great majority of flockmasters out here only occupied about half the time they used to do in past years in shearing. As a rule the clip is light, but very clean and of a good color. I heard of one sale of wool by an Irish estanciero to a local buyer at \$4.50 per arroba, but as yet no brisk buying has commenced, owing to the buyers not making their appearance. Several parties about Suipacha rallied their wool to town. Pretty saucy wages were paid to shearing peons, ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 per cent, but I may mention that the latter sum was only paid by one wealthy native, who is happy in the possession of some valuable flocks of sheep that require very careful shearing. Of course, money being «flush», the inevitable «tapa» was the order of the day during broken weather, and the more exciting horse-race had its followers assembled in crowds at the neighboring «pulpas» on Sunday evenings. Unlike his North-American brother the «paisano» is on hot coals until he relieves himself of the «almighty dollar.»

Camps out here are in splendid condition, any amount of clover, thistles, and other rich grasses. We are not cursed or blessed to any great extent with «cardos negros» as we were in past years. I say blessed or cursed, for I know many who consider it a blessing and more who deem it a curse. For my own part, I am not sorry at the disappearance of so unsightly a weed; its room is far better than its company.

Flying reports are going around that the cholera in your city will prevent the exportation of wool, and thus put a stop to wool sales or, at least, depreciate the value of that article. Regarding the opinion of camp people about the cholera, I can say we are very hopeful. The weather is beautifully mild and cool for this season of the year, the grass is as green as a leek, the carcasses resulting from the snow-storm have long ago been burnt, and with pure air, good water, cleanliness, regular diet and proper sanitary arrangements, we can have little to fear, always trusting in the mercy of Divine Providence.

When that great Spanish patriot Sr. Castelar visits Buenos Aires, I trust that you and the other gentlemen residing there (representing the Irish community of the River Plate) will give him a welcome that shall be worthy of Ireland and worthy of him. On several occasions within the past few years this illustrious man has nobly advocated the cause of our suffering motherland. Such disinterested friendship on his side should be met by gratitude on ours. Ireland wants the aid of all her friends, and few foreigners have proved themselves better friends to her than Emilio Castelar.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Dragan.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Colonels Vasquez and Ordoñez were detained in the Cabildo for a supposed violation of the quarantine regulations, but they declare that they came from Brazilian territory. An inquiry is being made.

The Oriental Minister in Rio telegraphs that dried meat will be received there if the Brazilian

Consul certify that the cargo has not touched an Argentine port.

The «Magellan» arrived from Callao, has been put under observation for not bringing a bill of health from that port.

The directors of La Platense have promised a subscription of \$20,000 to the commercial loan.

The report of a case of cholera having occurred at Flores Island is denied.

The Board of Health has closed the ports to vessels from Paraguay which sailed after the 18th inst. and 15 days' quarantine is imposed on vessels which sailed previously.

#### THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Jubilee alms through the Rev. F. O'Reilly ....	55.30
Nov. 10th, 1886.	
Mrs. Thomas Duggon ....	100
Sra. Doña Teresa Ledock ..	10
Miss Rorke .....	7
	117
Nov. 25th, 1886.	
Mrs. Fitzgerald, for her daughter .....	17
Mr. Pat. Coghlan, for his daughters .....	10
Mrs. Tormey, for her daughter .....	4
	31
Nov. 26th, 1886.	
Total .....	\$203.30

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

We congratulate Mr. Tallon of Zapiola on the high price, \$5.40, obtained for his wool on the estancia.

Yesterday there were 16 cases of cholera in this city and Barracas, and 3 persons died in the lazaretto. In San Nicolas and Zarate there have been one or two suspicious cases. On Wednesday there were 18 deaths and 25 new cases in Rosario. Public health in Cordoba is fast improving.

Before closing the paper we are informed that the contending parties are sending arms in large quantities into the different electoral districts. In Lincoln it is said there are 400 armed men ready for the fray.

Later reports say that a pacific arrangement has been made in Lincoln. The Achavalistas withdrew their armed men, and there are hopes that the election will pass off quietly.

The President of the Republic has ordered 2000 tents to be made and sent to Rosario for lodging the people now occupying the «conventillos» from which they are to be turned out.

The row has already commenced in Mercedes. On Wednesday night Captain Falcon, the police officer sent to keep order in that town, hearing that there was assembled a crowd of dangerous fellows at the house of Sr. Arce, Rochista, visited the place with some 25 men for the purpose of arresting the vagabonds. The police were fired on. Falcon and 2 or 3 of his men were wounded. About 40 Achavalistas were taken prisoners.

In the list of candidates for electors of Governor, the names of several Irish-Porteños appear. In the first section Guillermo Casey and Patricio Ham, in the second section Julian O'Rourke, Ricardo Eastmann and Eduardo Tormey, and in the sixth section Eduardo Casey. Robert Murphy was selected by the committee for the 1st Section, but through some unaccountable mistake his name was omitted and the mistake was only noticed when the lists were printed and circulated in the camp.

Mr. Dan Mullin and Mr. Wm. Ham have gone on a canvassing tour in the district of Arrecifes, and they were promised the enthusiastic support of all the principal inhabitants of that neighborhood in behalf of Paz.

The Press, with the exception of a few Rochista papers, has unanimously applauded the ap-

pointment of special commissioners to superintend the elections.

The night train to and from Rosario is suspended, and the timetables of the Central Argentine Railway will forthwith be changed.

Dr. del Viso will return immediately to Rome. Dr. Victorica will resign the Legation in Montevideo, and it will in future be confided to a charge d'affaires.

The officers of the Captain of the Port went on a tour of inspection among the islands of the Tigre on the 30th November, but the poor and ignorant Italians having heard about the dragging of persons from their homes, armed themselves and were prepared to resist encroachments, whereupon the invaders withdrew.

The Municipal Council fixed the hackney coach fares on Monday. Fifty cents for every 20 squares, or 1 dollar for the first hour and 80 cents for the rest; all between sunrise and 1 a.m. Extra fares at night can never exceed double the above. Those who hire hackney coaches now know to what extent they can be legally fleeced.

Among the passengers by the «Leibnitz» was Mr. P. Ham, who we believe is a relation of the Ham family, long established in this country.

The Rotisserie Charpentiere, at the corner of Florida and Cuyo will in future be closed at night for an indefinite period.

A Rosario colleague gives the following sound dietary advice: «Touch not a drop of wine unless it be genuine. No «almacen» abomination as you value your life. If you cannot afford good wine drink boiled water, eat «puchero» with rice, and broiled meat, confine your vegetables to potatoes and onions, and even if you catch the cholera you will only have it mildly.»

Achaval's organs are complaining that of the 34 commissioners appointed by Governor D'Amico to superintend the elections about 15 are decided supporters of Paz and only 3 are known to be in favor of Achaval.

Congress has granted to Don Ernesto Tornquist a patent for the establishment of a sugar-refining factory and gives him a guarantee for 15 years of a proper return for capital. The factory must refine at least 15 million kilos of sugar per year. The proprietors will be allowed to import the necessary materials for the factory free of duty.

It is said that letters have been received reporting more cholera cases on board the «Perseo» on her voyage home. This proves the story we published the other day about the cholera sticking to ships.

The «capataz» of the principal cemetery in Cordoba became insane in face of his grave responsibility.

Santos took shipping for Europe on Saturday; he was accompanied to the mole by Tajés and a military guard. A large crowd assembled to see Santos off, but no man cheered or said «God bless him.»

General Roca and Messrs. Maximo Paz, Gregorio Frias, Gregorio Soler, and Colonel Gramajo visited La Plata on Wednesday, and were invited to dine by Dr. D'Amico.

Messrs. John and Joseph Drysdale have set a noble example to their fellow merchants. They have been forced to dismiss 50 of their peons in consequence of the cholera and stoppage of work, but generously continue to pay the poor men daily wages till times mend.

A pyrotechnic factory at the corner of Calles Cangallo and Bollini exploded on Monday, killing two of the unfortunate employés, and half-a-dozen others were badly burnt. The house took fire, but it was soon put out by the assistance of the firemen. The owner, Angel Franco, was absent. The loss of property is estimated at 6000 m/n.

Telegrams from Rio Cuarto on the 29th announced that measures had been taken according to the order of the National Government to enable the trains on

the Andine Line to run from Villa Maria to San Juan without interruption. The traffic manager there got orders to call in the aid of the troops stationed in Mendoza if necessary to protect him and enforce the order.

Diphtheria is making great havoc in Tandil.

The United States Minister in Chili, W. M. Roberts, is writing a book on the customs and progress of Chili. He intends visiting and studying the interior, especially the Araucanian colonies.

Passengers arrived per steamer «Leibnitz» from Southampton:

Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Turner, Henblas, McCallum, Mrs. Cobham, Masters Edward and Archibald Cobham, Miss Rosamond Cobham, Master Hubert Cobham, Martha Reeves, G. Heary, F. Norster, P. Young, P. Ham, M. Scott, A. Scoul, F. Hetherington, F. Smith, J. Bright.

From Antwerp: C. and Louise Vandenbrach.

There is quite a panic in Cordoba and the families are flying from the city.

There is an epidemic of measles among the immigrants at Martin Garcia, and more than 200 persons, mostly children, are now suffering from that disease with only one doctor to attend on them, the other, Dr. Bonani, being isolated on board the pontoon «General Villegas» which is to receive cholera patients. On Saturday there were about 6000 immigrants at Martin Garcia; the immigrants of «La France» introduced the measles, there having been 20 cases, 8 of them fatal, during the voyages.

During the prevalence of cholera the weekly visits to the hospitals will be prohibited.

Martinez, the Spanish aeronaut, made a third attempt to ascend on Sunday with his heated balloon. A large crowd assembled and threatened to lynch Martinez and demolish his Montgolfier if he did not give them some return for their money. He succeeded in rising about 300 yards, when he once more descended. He returned in triumph escorted by the police. The same evening he was arrested for beating a tramway guard, who had the temerity to say that the tram had gone off the track because the unfortunate captain was on board.

The measles' patients in Martin Garcia are fast recovering.

We regret to hear that the dreadful disease of diphtheria has broken out in Carmen de Sauce in the district of Pavon. The people of Pavon fear diphtheria more than they do cholera and with good reason.

Congress has passed a law awarding pensions to teachers of both sexes who have been in service at least 10 years. Those who have served 20 years will receive a full pension as also those who have been disabled in the service. A pension of three-fourths salary will be given to those who have served 15 years and one half to those who have served ten.

At Campana on Friday on the arrival of the train from Rosario, the commissary of police and several of his men assaulted the passengers who tried to descend from the train. Among them was Dr. Alvarez, the sanitary doctor, who came from Zarate at the request of the sub-prefect to examine a suspicious case. The commissary compelled him and the other travellers to continue their journey; the doctor returned later, and the sick man whom he came to see died the next day.

On Friday afternoon a man called Vicente was run over and killed by the basura train between 1st and 2nd Garay; the engine driver, stoker and guard were arrested.

There were 6431 immigrants in Martin Garcia at the beginning of the week.

A military band will play in the Plaza 6 de Junio on Sundays and Thursdays.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. «Mondego»:

A. Whitehorn, Will S. Trehome, Wm. Neid, J. Morton, George Chubb, Miss A. D. Spence, A. Rivett, Josy, R. H. P. ... L. G. Tippuige,

W. H. Kirby, Miss Kirby and maid, David S. Scott, K. Kietz, John West. Landed at Montevideo, J. W. Richetts, wife, two children and nurse, Miss Richetts.

The Municipal Intendant of Azul has issued an order that from the 28th inst. every passenger arriving there from an infected place shall be taken to the lazaretto and kept under observation for at least four days and that his luggage shall be disinfected. The Government has sent a telegram to this functionary ordering him to withdraw the ordinance and the police have been ordered not to give effect to it.

The entry of the steamer «Me-teoro» into the port of Concordia was resisted by the Intendant and Chief of Police of that city by armed force.

Congress last week voted \$250 per month for missions to the Indians and \$75,000 for building churches.

It now appears that the suspicious case which caused so much alarm in Brazil was simply a case of cholera caused by eating excessively of sourcruit; the patient was a German.

Messrs. Holway and Co. have obtained the contract for enlarging the Asilo de Mendigos, it amounts to \$15,228. We believe this same firm have made proposals for throwing the syphon across the Riachuelo to complete Bateman's drainage system.

Most energetic preparations are being made by the different candidates and their friends for the elections to take place on Sunday. It is said that in several districts forged registers will be produced. The Government being informed that the blank register sent to the chief of the Municipality of San Isidro was already full of voters' names, ordered that individual to give up the books under pain of dismissal.

General Don Patricio Escobar and Don José Miranda were sworn in on Thursday as President and Vice-president of Paraguay.

«Conventillos» are being pulled down and their occupants expelled by the dozen. Many of the daily papers say that the «conventillos» are not in the worst sanitary state, that distinction being claimed by the back patios and water-closets of our gilded palaces.

Many persons are coming from Rosario to this city so that we are likely to share all the troubles of the Rosarinos.

Reports from Venado Tuerto say that cattle are in very good condition; they have had a slight rainfall out there which was exceedingly welcome.

The Commercial Judge, Dr. Castaña, gave judgment on Thursday in favor of the defendants in the action brought by Don Anthony Caviglia against the Transatlantic Insurance Co. for \$40,000, the North British and Mercantile for \$30,000, the Queen for \$24,000, the Guardian for \$24,000, the London and Lancashire for \$20,000, the London Assurance for \$20,000, the Estrella for \$20,000, and other companies for \$7000.

The plaintiff was owner of a mill in Gualleguaychu which on the 28th of March was almost completely destroyed by fire. It was alleged that the fire was intentional, and that the plaintiff had acted fraudulently; the defendants were also awarded costs amounting to \$16,500.

Mr. John Morley has in preparation a book on Irish matters which is described as «a slashing indictment of English misgovernment of Ireland.»

Three suicides are reported from Pergamino, all occurring within four days.

It is said that over 16,000 people have left the Boca since the epidemic scare begun. Where can they all have gone to?

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 2.

The French Government has sent a message to England demanding a declaration of neutrality in the Suez Canal. The English Press advises the English Government to disregard the claims and pretensions of France.







## THE HOPES OF IRELAND.

Like the sun-light breaking glorious on the blue waves of the sea,  
When the morning wakes in splendor,  
With the summer's flushing glees,  
Burst the hopes of plundered Ireland,  
Golden by the right they wear,  
Honored for the truth that guides them,  
And the banners that they bear.  
Banners with their deathless mottoes,  
Fashioned each by Christian hand,  
Dealing patriotic treasures 'For our Faith and Fatherland.'

Like the thoughts that rise unchequered by the shadow of a loss,  
With no chills of doubt before them, not a burden save the cross  
That is lightly lifted over tiny hillocks of distress;  
Then the cross a jewel shining, looms o'er earthly nothingness.  
So, the hopes of plundered Ireland rise o'er thralldom's dismal night;  
Be their thorn crown of the past times gently set in freedom's light.

See you child that sleeping dreameth happy, merry, laughing dreams  
Of a land of flowery sweetness, sprinkled with celestial beams,  
May the hopes of poor old Ireland live in the reality,  
Like the dream land be my sire-land, green and flourishing and free.

MAURICE C. DINNEEN,  
in the Boston Pilot.

## MILD FORMS OF IDIOCY.

FROM THE  
San Francisco Chronicle.

In the more offensive forms of mild idiosyncrasy there is always this disregard of the well-being of others. There is the peripatetic idiot, who is always stopping to talk to somebody else in the middle of the sidewalk or on a frequented corner, taking pains to do this when the streets are fullest of pedestrians. There is the dramatic idiot, who sits behind or in front of you at the theatre, and keeps telling his companion what the actors are going to do next. There is a female species of this genus who may be the supposed intellectual wife of a husband of well authenticated stupidity, to whose enlightenment she devotes during the progress of the play all her attention. Her volubility exceeds that of a thousand-dollar-a-year commercial traveller, and her voice is of that carrying, F-in-alt kind that aggravates the listener more than the filing of a saw or a pine splinter vibrating in the winter wind. Let it be said to the discredit of his sex that the musical idiot is usually a male. If you have an ear for music and it is a favorite opera, he takes pains to sit beside you, and when the marvellous voice of the tenor or the astounding organ of the wonderful soprano is going up and up like Shelley's skylark, he beats time with his feet and emits harsh, guttural sounds that he thinks resemble the air of the singer. The exquisite joys of music are eyenuescent at the best, and the musical soul is sensitive to the slightest discord. Nothing can be done with a pachyderm of this species. There are fools and idiots so strangely constituted that they will not believe they are fools and idiots even if you tell them. He is one of that kind, and the law, alas, does not allow you to kill him, nor can he be put in a dark cell, like the prisoner of Chillon, and fed on mouldy bread and tainted meat till his discordant life fitly ends in a lingering death. There are other forms of musical idiosyncrasy which are displayed in acrobatic feats at untimely hours on the piano, in tampering with that exquisite instrument the violin, and in eliciting ear-piercing sounds from the flute. But the types are too commonplace for scientific classification. So also are those types of idiosyncrasy that open all the windows in midwinter and insist on having them all closed in midsummer.

Once in a crowded theatre the orchestra ceased its efforts with a great crash and an abrupt silence, and a shrill voice was borne to the uttermost parts of the vast auditorium which said: 'I like mine fried in butter.' The incident is mentioned in all the histories of the period. It was one of those idiotic persons, a female in this instance, who, when they get to talking, can be stopped by neither a steam brake nor the side of a mountain. It is a numerous class, and its representatives travel much on the streets and often visit theatres and concerts, where they insist on

relating their private affairs in loud, nerve-harrowing tones. They have the kind of voice which heard behind you in the street, ever pursues you, maintaining its penetrating quality in the universal din long after its owner has been distanced and engulfed in the heedless crowd. This class of idiots is most vicious and offensive. They have an acute form of the malady transcending anodynes and anesthetics, and demanding heroic treatment. Nothing will suffice but to extirpate the present generation and slaughter their children.

The idiosyncrasy of the average boy is of an exaggerated kind. It can hardly be classed as mild. He might properly be called a howling idiot except that, not having arrived at years of discretion, he is partially excusable for the mental aberration which causes him to violate all the proprieties. A little later he becomes an adolescent, when his idiosyncrasy takes a sentimental form, less disagreeable, though equally selfish. The male biped just entering manhood imagines that he is the centre of the solar system, and that about him revolve all the planets and their moons. He is not quite certain about the universe. If he walks he thinks everybody is looking at him. When he speaks he imagines every one is listening. He regards all mankind as only an enlargement or broadening out of the family circle, of which he has been the idol. Nothing but hard knocks cures this form of idiosyncrasy, and it is a sovereign remedy except in respect of certain cases specified.

But the forms and phases of idiosyncrasy that characterise advancing years—the simper of old maidenhood, the girlish affectation of matrons who should have learned something in a past full of stern experiences, the weakness for the front row that characterises baldness, and all the little artifices by which one attempts to wage a losing battle with time—lack interest and repel sympathy. With varieties not mentioned there is enough material to make a work like Acazzis's 'Fishes' or Audubon's 'Birds,' and he who devotes his time to it will be sure to make money and enhance his fame.

## THE AFTER DINNER NAP.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS  
AND FACTS IN REGARD TO THE  
POSTPRANDIAL LUXURY.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* says:

'There is much difference of opinion concerning the desirability of an after dinner nap. Those who advocate it cite the example of animals, but these gorge themselves with food whenever opportunity offers, and are heavy and drowsy in consequence. A short rest too, however, is different from lethargic sleep, and often appears to do good. Brain work should certainly be forbidden after dinner; the interval between it and bedtime should be devoted to recreation and amusement. In the case of elderly people a short nap after dinner often aids digestion, but as a general rule it is better for such persons to take their principal at 2 p.m. The digestive powers of most elderly people are at a low ebb in the evening. When sleeplessness is troublesome relief should be sought for in the discovery and removal of the cause whenever possible. The condition is often due to indigestion, and when this is the case the ordinary remedies for inducing sleep are worse than useless. The nervous relations between the brain and the stomach are so intimate that disorder of the one organ is almost certain to affect the other. Excitement, worry, and anxiety which have their seat in the brain interfere with the functions of the stomach, and in like manner anything that unduly taxes the power of or irritates the stomach disorders the circulation and nutrition of the brain. The sleeplessness often complained of by gouty persons is due to the poisonous effect of the morbid material upon the nervous system. Excessive smoking, too much alcohol, tea and

coffee, often resorted to by overworked persons, are the frequent causes of sleeplessness. In all the cases the cause is removable, while the effect may be counterbalanced by the appropriate treatment. Nothing is more mischievous, however, than to continue the habits and to have recourse to drugs to combat the effects. A due amount of exercise tends to induce normal sleep, and such exercise need not be of a violent character. A walk of two or three miles daily is sufficient, and is as much perhaps as a busy man can find time for. A ride on horseback, the Palmerstonian cure for gout, is probably the best form of exercise for those whose minds are constantly at work. It has been well said that a man must come out of himself when in the saddle; he is forced to attend to his horse and notice the objects he meets. Walking may be a merely automatic process, and afford little if any relief to the mind, and carriage exercise may be practically valueless if the mind is not diverted from what had previously occupied it.'

DETERMINING  
THE AGE OF CATTLE.

There are two ways of determining the age of cattle. In cows, rings appear upon the horns which serve as a guide, though not always reliable. If a heifer calves when she is two years old the ring will come then, in which case add one to the number. If she calves at three years old add two. No rings are found upon bulls, and if oxen have them they are very rarely seen under five years of age; hence add five to the number. The teeth are neither always to be depended upon, as the manner of treatment and kind of feed will affect them. At birth two teeth are to be seen, and in eighteen months there is a set of broad, well grown teeth. But from this they begin to grow narrow, and about six months later the two middle ones will drop out, when others take their places. Each following year two more will drop out until the first teeth are shed, and in this way one can generally tell the age of the animal until it is five years old, when a new set has been formed. As has been intimated, there will be some variation from this, and from six years you cannot tell absolutely by the teeth. —*German Town Telegraph.*

## HINTS TO COURTSHIP.

If, while wearing your new summer trousers for the first time, you sit down on some molasses candy that little Willy has left on the chair, smile sweetly and remark that you don't mind sitting on molasses candy at all, and that 'boys will be boys.' Reserve your true feelings for future reference.

If, on the occasion of your first call the girl upon whom you have placed your young affections looks like an iceberg and acts like a cold wave, take your leave early and stay away. Woman in her hours of freeze is uncertain, coy and hard to please.

In cold weather finish saying good-night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate, and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, and chronic catarrh to help you worry the girl to death after she has married you.

Don't lie about your financial condition. It is very annoying to a bride who has pictured for herself a life of luxury in your ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a bald-headed parent who has been uniformly kind to her to take you in out of the cold.

Don't be too soft. Don't say: 'These little hands shall never do a stroke of work when they are mine; and: You shall have nothing to do in our home but sit all day long and chirp to the canaries—as if any woman could be happy fooling away time in that sort of style; and a girl has a fine retentive memory for the soft things and silly promises of courtship, and occasionally, in after years, when she is washing the dinner dishes, or patching the end of your trousers, she will remind you of them in a sarcastic tone of voice.

## GOOD WORDS.

The character of our individual beloved one having invested itself with all the attributes of right—that one friend being to us the symbol and representative of whatever is good and true—when he falls, the effect is almost as if the sky fell with him, bringing down the chaotic ruin the columns that upheld our faith. We struggle forth again, no doubt, bruised and bewildered. We stare wildly about us and discover—or, it may be, we never make the discovery—that it was not actually the sky that has tumbled down, but merely a frail structure of our own rearing, which never rose higher than the house-tops, and has fallen because we founded it on nothing. But the crash, and the affright and trouble are as overwhelming, for the time, as if the catastrophe involved the whole moral world. Remembering these things, let them suggest one generous motive for walking heedfully amid the defilement of earthly ways! Let us reflect that the highest path is pointed out by the pure ideal of those who look up to us, and who, if we tread less loftily, may never look so high again. —*Nathaniel Hawthorne.*

Thought.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea on paper—another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think for yourself and use other people's thoughts—giving them utterance only—you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless; but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think and you will learn to write. The more you think the better you will express your ideas.

Trust.—The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often, have short accounts. Trust no man's appearance, appearances are deceitful, perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exteriors, rogues usually dress well. The rich and plain; trust him if any one, who carries little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned, but make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in the law. Whenever you meet a man who is fond of argument, you will meet one profoundly ignorant of the operation of the human heart. Mind your own affairs. Let all the errors you see in others' management suggest correctness in your own.

## DOMESTIC

The mother who numbers among the relics of her girl days merino or cashmere fancy jackets may utilise them for her baby with little expense by converting them into sacques for home wear in winter. In such fabrics they are really more useful than the worsted jackets, which are never as nice after they have been washed and cost a good deal to begin with. A feather stitching of white silk makes a pretty and simple finish for these sacques.

Comfortable little sleeping sacques for babies, to tide them over the chilly nights that are too warm for heavy double gowns and yet too cool for nothing heavier than cotton night dresses, may be made of cotton flannel with the woolly side turned inwards. Most children have a disposition to throw their arms outside of the covers, so that while the lower portions of the body may be snugly tucked in, the shoulders and arms are liable to become chilled. The night sacques should reach just below the waist, button up to the throat and have long sleeves.

The following is recommended as a good method of washing knitted silk articles:

Dissolve a moderate quantity of white castile soap in warm water. Squeeze the articles through the water, never rub, until they look clean, rinse in clear cold water and lay in a

coarse towel. Roll the towel up with the articles inside, and twist until they are nearly dry. Stretch in shape and leave in a dark room until nearly dry. Take a soft piece of flannel and rub in one direction until perfectly dry. Never use an iron.

The following method of washing flannels, if closely followed, will prove thoroughly satisfactory:

Make a good suds by boiling a piece of ordinary yellow soap in soft water. Wash out the flannel in this, scrubbing as hard as is needed to remove the dirt, but taking care to rub no soap on the goods. If it is not clean enough from this washing repeat the process. Rinse out in clear warm water, and if the flannel is white blue it, using a much larger amount of the blueing than would be necessary for cotton goods, as the flannel does not take the color as readily. Hang the garment to dry in a shady spot, and while it is still damp iron it. White flannels if treated in this way will not become as yellow as if washed in the ordinary manner, nor will they thicken to the disagreeable fabric they so frequently become. This method is especially good for use in doing up baby's flannels, which are thus kept soft, and preserve the blue-white tint that is so desirable.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Two dogs fell to fighting in a saw-mill. In the course of the tussle one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion which cut him in two instants. The hind-legs ran away, but the fore-legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

'I've got a new machine,' exclaimed a Yankee pedlar, 'for picking bones out of fishes. Now, I tell you, it's a little thing you ever did see. All you have to do is to set it on a table and turn a crank, and the fish flies rite down your throat, and the bones rite under the grate. Well, there was a country, 'greenhorn' got hold of it the other day, and he turned the crank the wrong way; and I tell you, the way the bones flew down his throat was awful; why, it stuck that feller so full of bones that he couldn't get his shirt off for a whole week.'

The people live uncommon long at Vermont. There are two men so old that they have quite forgotten who they are, and there is nobody alive who can remember it for them.

A friend of ours was telling us, not long since, of an acquaintance of his who was noted for mendacity. He related of him the following anecdote:

Said some one to the liar, 'Do you remember the time the stars fell, many years ago?' 'Yes,' said Mendax. 'Well,' remarked the other, 'I've heard it was all deception—that the stars did not actually fall.' 'Don't you believe it!' returned Mendax with a knowing look. 'They fell in my yard as big as goose-eggs. I've got one of 'em yet, only the children played with it so much they've worn the shiny pints off.'

A Yankee shoemaker purchased of a pedlar half a bushel of shoe-pegs, all neatly sharpened at one end, and warranted to be of the best maple, but he found them on inspection to be nothing but pine. Not caring to be 'taken in and done for' after that fashion, and being constitutionally fond of whittling, he went at them with his jack-knife, and sharpening the other end of each peg, resold them to the pedlar on his next trip for oats.

A farmer in Woodstock makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that has been sitting for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick. 'Her anxiety,' quoth he, 'is no greater than ours, to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brickyard that hen is not for a ale.'

A Yankee has just invented a method to catch rats: 'Locate you bed in a room much infested by these animals, and on retiring put out the light. Then strew over your pillow some strong smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal

or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried codfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work, then make a grab.'

Proper costume for an elopement—a cut-away jacket.

The dentists are lucky fellows; they can cut a new set of teeth every day in the year.

An enthusiastic meeting—two girls who have not met each other for an hour.

They do say that a girl never looks so pretty to a young man as when she has just refused to become his wife.

A contemporary announces a new story entitled the 'Need of Money.' That has long been an old, old story.

How much property did Vanderbilt leave? inquired a gentleman the other day. All he had: was the prompt reply.

What would a woman do without a looking glass? is asked. Use another's. You can't stick a woman as easy as that.

The most fastidious girl in the world resides at Syracuse. It is said of her when a pupil at Vassar that she refused to do vulgar fractions.

A shrewd confectioner has taught his parrot to say 'pretty creature' to every lady who enters his shop, and his business is steadily increasing.

A wasp is no insignificant agent in dispersing a crowd; but a large woman making through a crowd for an omnibus, with a portmanteau in one hand and an umbrella in the other, is about as appalling an object as the human mind can conceive.

A lawyer who had proved too much for both his rivals and his clients, was supposed to be unconquerable; but, as one of his neighbours said after his sudden death by a thunderbolt, 'a streak of lightning tackled him one day and before he could make an action for a stay of proceedings it knocked the trickery all out of him.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight distention of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drug out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent acidity of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr Fred. Stearne) some of the Jar the de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,  
Estancia Floresta,  
Estacion Altamirano F.R.S.  
July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

December 3.	
Gold .....	129.50
Cedulas—	
Series A .....	—
Series E .....	76.00
Series F .....	—
Series G .....	98.00
Series J .....	—
National Bank Shares .....	339
Banco Constructor .....	235

The wool market is quite full. Heavy arrivals, but the market is weak. Prices, however, are about the same for superior wools, but medium and inferior wools are lower. On the whole it may be said that there is a downward tendency. The news of the opening of the auction in London is not favorable, but buyers are awaiting the termination. These auctions will be taken as the standard and guide of purchasers.

Mr. Casey sold about 200,000 kilos at prices ranging from \$3.20 to \$4.75 per 10 kilos. Northern wools bring from \$2.20 to \$4 per 10 kilos. Western wool from \$4.10 to \$4.75. Special lots \$5 to \$5.20.

Discounts are difficult, the official Banks are doing nothing. We hear of some private transactions done at 12 o/o.

The failure of some well-known Bolsa brokers was announced at the liquidation at the end of the month. The liquidation price for gold was 132. Many speculators got their fingers burned. One English gentleman lost \$60,000 m/n in the monthly transactions.

On October the 18th and 19th there was a great storm on the coast of England and many vessels to and from Buenos Aires and Montevideo had to put into the nearest port.

The total amount of gold bought for the end of the past month was \$89,000,000 m/n.

Don Marcos Paz has been appointed manager of the National Bank of Rosario.

The Custom House returns show \$40,066.74 received on Saturday, and \$2,135,710.35 since the beginning of the month; for the same time in 1885 \$1,546,503. From beginning of year to date \$25,663,862, and for the same period in 1885 \$21,615,006. These figures afford a favourable comparison.

The following figures give the Custom House receipts during the first 11 months of the year for the present and seven previous years:

1879.....	\$12,412,554.59
1880.....	11,670,085.91
1881.....	14,134,932.78
1882.....	15,605,173.73
1883.....	17,167,714.57
1884.....	19,123,484.90
1885.....	21,854,909.77
1886.....	25,832,186.36

The Reporter of Rosario says: A capataz of Sr. Quirino's has been stopped by the sanitary authorities at Tortugas, from proceeding to Cordoba with 200 head of fat cattle that were destined for the Cordoba market. Mr. Christophersen has chartered the British brig 'Canning,' 15 tons, to load wool and hides for New York. Cattle for the market are quoted at the matadero as follows: 1st pick \$20; 2nd, 18 to 19. Sheep \$1.60. The Government has suppressed the office for the depositing of railway material that existed in this city under the intelligent direction of Mr. Henry Heine. In future one of the engineers of the Santa-Fé section will attend to the reception of material.

Mr. Latzina publishes the following list showing the production of wool in the provinces during 1885: Buenos Aires 121,877,886 kgs. 94.92 per cent, Cordoba 2,603,945, Santa-Fé 1,818,182, Entre Rios 1,335,290, Santiago 662,147, San Luis 69,115, Tucuman 16,042, Corrientes 12,840, Mendoza 3,042, Catamarca 908, Rioja 885, Salta, San Juan and Jujuy none. Total 128,293,264 kgs.

The great business of the sale of the Andine Railway is concluded; Messrs. Clark Bros. the purchasers for \$17,000,000 m/n.

The branches of the National Hypothecary Bank will be established in all the provinces by the end of this month.

Telegrams have arrived, according to a daily paper, announcing an increase in the

capital of the West Argentine Gold Company of from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

A committee has been formed in the Bolsa, composed of Dn. Domingo Parodi, G. B. Maccio, Ernesto Tornquist, Rufino Varela, and Edward B. Legarreta, to confer with the Minister of Finance as to the manner in which the tax on Bolsa transactions shall be imposed.

The tramways in the city carried during October the following passengers:

The Anglo-Argentine Company 500,786, Central 419,301, Belgrano 303,942, City of Buenos Aires 1,274,038, Boca and Barracas 220,887. 257 coaches were employed and 81,692 trips made. The length of the lines is 149 kilometres. The total number of passengers carried since the 1st of January amounts to 25,344,362.

The French Minister here has notified the authorities that vessels leaving Argentine ports will be placed in quarantine.

The R.M.S. 'Tagus' brings dates from England to the 9th inst. and from Lisbon to the 15th inst.

The steamer 'Caxton' has brought from Europe \$200,000 for the National Bank.

It is said that the La Veloce Company has purchased 10 new steamers for the service in the Mediterranean ports and between Genoa and the River Plate.

The Chargeurs Reunis Company are building three new steamers similar to the Parana to run between Havre, Bordeaux and the River Plate.

The 'Leibnitz' brought 17 passengers and 1500 tons of cargo with dates from Europe to the 2nd ult.

Another lot of 'La Cascada' wool from Curumalan was sold on Saturday last by Don Diego Ramsay at the high price of \$6 m/n per 10 kilos, equal to 6.90 m/n per arroba or in a gold price 10d. per lb. This wool is classified in fine condition and of excellent quality.

Mr. Mariano F. Biais has sold the first lot of wool from his establishment in Pragado, 1000 arrobes, at \$5.70 per arroba; broker Carlos P. Rodriguez.

The beautiful Pardo quinta at Cabillito has been rented at the high rate of \$400 m/n per month.

Messrs. Lucas Gonzalez, Delfin Gallo and Eduardo Madero have been recognized as members of the Pacific Railway Board. Dr. Lucio V. Lopez will represent Don Eduardo Madero during his absence in England.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, Nov. 26.  
National Bonds (1881).... 103 1/2  
Do. (1884)..... 87 1/2

Province of Buenos Aires  
(1882)..... 96  
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o..... 90  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 77 1/2  
British Consols 30 o/o..... 102 1/2  
Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.  
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o.  
Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.36.  
'London, Dec. 1.

The fifth and last series of the colonial wool auctions opened yesterday. The opening prices represent a fall of from 5 to 10 per cent. There are from 125,000 to 150,000 bales, of which the greater part is Australian wool. There is little animation.

Havre, Nov. 30.  
The transactions in River Plate wool during the last fortnight have been very quiet.

Buenos Aires (special for Havre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1.60-1.65 per kilo. River Plate beef tallow fcs. 32-33 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 112-115 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides fcs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 61 to 63-64 per 50 kilos despatched. The transactions during the last fortnight were at higher and firmer prices compared with last.

CORRALES DEL SUR  
PRECIOS:

Bueyes, muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 30 50  
1° aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 12 20.  
2° id 6 y 8.

Flaco para chancheria, 5 y 8.  
Cueros de novillo 6.50 y 7.

Cueros de vaca 4 y 4.50.  
Id buey 6.50.  
Terminos grandes 150%.  
Id chicos 100.  
Id Mamones 50  
Novillos de saladero 320.  
Novillos para invernada 150.  
Id vacas 160 220.  
Capones y ovejas 55 63.  
Se carnearon para el abasto 450 animales y 76 terneros.

STOCKS AND SHARES.	
Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
La Curumalan shares of \$1000 each	20 o/o Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	Nominal
New Bolsa do	150 do
Gas Primitivo do	125 do
Gas Argentino do	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884)	98 o/o
Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits	300 o/o
National Bank Shares	235.00
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	\$29
Banco Constructor de la Plata	\$220
Banco del Comercio	1160
Treasury Bills	100 1/2
National Bonds (1882)	81
Do (1884)	70
Do (1883)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	70
Foreign Debt, gold	94
Riachuelo Port Works	92
Southern Railway Works	Nominal
Northern do	—
Campana do	—
Propiedad Hygiene	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	do
Barracas Road	50
National Bank Certificates	147 (90 o/o paid,

THE PLAZAS. CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior .....	5.45 m/n
Good .....	4.00
Borrega .....	4.30
Bellies .....	2.20
Black Wool .....	7.00
Hides	
Matadero .....	—
Corderitos .....	0.82 m/n
Good camp .....	4.25
Midding .....	4.15
Horse hides .....	1.75
Horse Hair .....	5.30 6
Sheepskins .....	3.20 3.70
Lambskins .....	75-76c

ONCE.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior .....	4.85 m/n
Good .....	3.60
Bellies .....	2.10
Lamb's wool .....	3.35 3.50
Horse Hair .....	5.30
Maize (morocha) .....	3.25 3.27
Wheat .....	5.10
Sheepskins .....	240 to 370 mls.

DEATHS.	
At 1213 Calle Mejico, on Nov. 25th, Catharina MacLannahan, the wife of John S. Allen. R.I.P.	
On the 21st inst., at Rosario, Honoria, wife of Patrick Mangan, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Richard O'Keefe. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland. Also on the same day two of her children. R.I.P.	
In Calle Cordoba, Buenos Aires, o consumption, Joseph McGrath, son of the late John McGrath, of Chascomus; aged 49 years. R.I.P.	

**TO BE SOLD**  
1,000 or 500 SHEEP, in good condition; without Scab. Nearly half capones, fat, with camp, until January. For further information apply to the office of this paper, or to the English Almacén of Mr. Edward Kenny, Salto. dtd12

**SANCHEZ Y MORENO**  
En la antigua casa Baltar y Quesada  
EN EL PARTIDO DE RAUCH  
**400 CUADRAS CAMPO FLOR**  
20 cuadradas de frente por 20 cuadradas de fondo, o sea 1/4 de legua  
Linderos: por el N.O. con Ezequiel Sayago, por el N.E. Mercedes Silva, por el S.E. Gabino Martinez y por el S.O. Pedro Salaverry.

BASE PARA LA VENTA  
Pesos \$10 m/n la cuadra.  
EL DIA  
MIÉRCOLES 15 DE DICIEMBRE  
A las 3 de la tarde  
En nuestra casa, Calle San Martin 51.

Por orden de su propietario vendemos al contado el Miércoles 15 de Diciembre a las 3 de la tarde, en nuestra casa San Martin 51, la fracción de campo arriba mencionada propia para invernada con la base bajísima de diez pesos nacionales cuadra.

Los títulos son de primer orden.  
Por mas informes a San Martin 51.  
NOTA.—El comprador abonará al firmar el boleto \$500 mju. dtd15

**ANGLO-AMERICAN**  
AN ESTABLISHMENT MUCH NEEDED IN BUENOS AIRES  
**A GENUINE GROCERY STORE**

Where families may be supplied with every necessary for the household, etc., etc.

**LOCKHART & NANNERY**  
**55-ARTES-55**  
B. Aires, Oct. 1886.

Lockhart and Nannery have opened a new Grocery and General Store replete with all the latest importations. Lockhart and Nannery have the honor to request that you will kindly favor them with a visit to inspect their unrivalled assortment of Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Sugars, Sauces, Ports and Sherries, and Claret wines, and an immense variety of other articles.

To inspect the stock it is not by any means necessary to make a purchase. A visit is only solicited, and the proprietors feel assured that once the visit has been made the excellence of the goods exhibited will ensure custom. n2d2

**FAMILIA QUE NO CONSUME HESPERIDINA**  
debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano  
**UNA BOTELLA**  
de este sano tónico-lícor,  
y se convencerá de que  
**ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA**  
es años de éxito lo prueba.

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

**TO BE LET**  
To be let in Loma Negra, Rojas, for a term of six years, 610 squares of camp. The land is well watered by a river and small lake, and contains large tracts of alfalfa and monte. On the estate are dwelling houses, galpones for wool, corrales, ensinada, etc. For further particulars apply either to  
Mr. CASEY,  
Reconquista 80  
or to  
Dr. GALBRAITH  
Victoria 27  
n2d22

**NOTICE.**  
Estancieros who have sheep suffering from Foot-Rot or Lombriz and Scab are requested to communicate at once with  
PATRICK MCNEAVE  
Office of Sanchez y Moreno  
San Martin 51, Bs. Aires  
As by so doing they will hear something to their advantage. Testimonials already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Dupont, V. C. Amadeo, Augusto Carrie, José Pichetto, Samuel B. Hale, Pellegrini y Lagos, and several others. n11-tf

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**CHRISTMAS**  
AND  
**NEW YEAR'S CARDS**  
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**A GENUINE GROCERY STORE**  
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To inspect the stock it is not by any means necessary to make a purchase. A visit is only solicited, and the proprietors feel assured that once the visit has been made the excellence of the goods exhibited will ensure custom. n2d2

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595 - CORRIENTES - 595  
BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director  
DR. JAMES P. KELLEY,  
may 1—pm

**DR. SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS**  
Cure headache and indigestion.  
Sole Agents—  
J. A. BENNET & CO.  
195 Florida  
n8tf

**KEROSENE LUXOR**  
A small lot of this celebrated brand of Kerosene just received.  
This Oil is guaranteed to last one-third longer than any other brand in the market.  
Agency—  
J. A. BENNET & CO.  
195 Florida  
n8tf

**ROCHESTER LAMP**  
The Rochester Lamp is perfectly non-explosive, and produces a light never before attained with kerosene, it being equal in brilliancy to 65 sperm candle power. It is beautiful in structure, elegant in finish, of large capacity, and is a novelty in its mode of work. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong, and its light the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp.  
Wholesale and retail.  
Agency—  
J. A. BENNET & CO.  
195 Florida  
n9tf

**TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH**  
Our Extract contains 7 o/p of Nicotine according to the certificate of Dr. P. Arata, City Analyst. A large number of Certificates are in our possession, and can be seen on application  
SOLD BY  
**W. SCHNEIDERWINDYCO**  
158-MAIPU-158  
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a26 n26

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'SOUTHERN CROSS' OFFICE,  
336—CALLE FLORIDA—336  
In view of the many complaints that are made to me by camp subscribers and others as to the irregular delivery of European and American Newspapers to which they have subscribed, I have resolved to establish at the Office of the SOUTHERN CROSS a  
**SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY**  
where I shall be happy to register the names of those who desire to receive papers for the forthcoming year. I am in correspondence with well-known and confidential Agents in Europe and North America, and I can assure a punctual and expeditious delivery to all who may favor me with their orders.  
MICHAEL DINNEN

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**FURNITURE**  
A Good Assortment  
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**ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.**  
Introducidos por mayor de todas clases de  
VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.  
**77-DEFENSA-77**  
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**CHRISTMAS**  
AND  
**NEW YEAR CARDS**  
Just received a large and varied assortment  
**JOHN GRANT**  
69-CANGALLO-69  
NOTE—Subscriptions received for all English and American Newspapers and Magazines. n10d10

**MRS. SUTOR**  
MILLINER  
293-SAN MARTIN-293  
MRS. SUTOR begs to inform her friends and former patrons that she has arrived from London and Paris with a beautiful assortment of  
MILLINERY GOODS, DRESSES, MANTLES AND FANCY GOODS  
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**BATHING SCHOOL**  
SHOWER BATHS  
Immersion baths hot and cold  
Filtered water for the basins, well water for the shower baths. Water renewed every day  
Open from 7 a.m. till 12 at night  
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ALONGSIDE THE LONDON BANK  
n15d15

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**CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,**  
80—RECONQUISTA—80  
Bills of Exchange on Ireland