

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 48.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

HABIENDO LOS RECIENTES FALLOS DE LA Suprema Corte

en los pleitos seguidos sobre la
marca

REAL HOLLANDS

y la marca

CORONA

establecido claramente el alcan-
ce de la Ley — previnimos á
quienes interesa que la palabra

ANGOSTURA

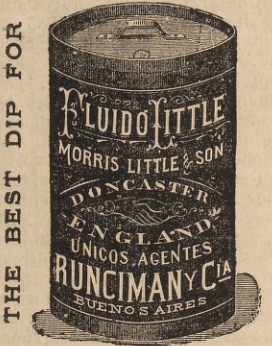
como marca de fabrica, es de
nuestra exclusiva propiedad,
como apoderados de los Sres. J.
G. B. Siegert é hijos; y los que
ofrecen en venta Bitter con es-
ta marca que no sea de la fabri-
cacion de los Sres. Siegert se
esponen á las penas estableci-
das en el Título III. de la Ley
sobre marcas de fabrica y de
comercio.

PARRY & CO.

au28pm

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

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

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
no 1—pm

SUMMER DRAPERY

We beg to inform our patrons and
the English speaking public in general,
that we are now showing an excellent
assortment of summer dress goods,
consisting of thin wool materials, can-
vas cloths, muslins, ginghams, a great
variety of prints in the newest designs,
fast colors, from 16 cents per yard.
Laces of many makes and colors from
one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades
for ladies and children from 1 nacional
each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in
black and colors. Ladies' linen collars,
white and colored. A variety of lace
collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New
frillings, embroideries, corsets, linen and
fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cot-
ton, thread, and silk. Ladies' under-
clothing, well made, and at low prices.
We have always in stock reliable
makes of calicoes, sheetings, table lin-
ens, towelings, and other household
draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS AND CO.

104-CUYO-104

Between San Martin and Reconquista
—3m

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

12pm



LETTER FROM CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

Dec. 5, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
What struck me most this
morning on arriving here was the
solitary appearance of the
town. Even the customary toll-
ing of the church bell did not
greet the campman's ear this
Sunday morning. All shutters
were up and every door was
closed. The Frenchman into
whose corral I gained admis-
sion for my horse, lowered his
voice when addressing me, I sup-
pose to be in keeping with the
surrounding calm. Having en-
tered, I was not a little surprised
to behold him girded with a new-
ly invented belt, on the outside
of which were closely sewn to-
gether some 40 elastic sockets,
in each of which a carbine car-
tridge was firmly inserted. His
ready carbine stood close by, and
when I asked him what all that
meant, he said: «Si, amigo, a el
que esta preparado no le es facil
á ganar.» I thought of Sedan,
and the different fate that might
have been hers had she had such
defenders. However, as I could
perceive no occasion for such a
warlike display, I tightened my
hat over my forehead and walk-
ed towards the plaza. There too,
all was mute, but casting my
glance towards the church door
it flitted over the backs of a dozen
soldiers, erect and motionless,
each holding by his side a wea-
pon similar to that of the French-
man. The commissary and half-
a-dozen civilians stood in the
gateway of the church patio, and
alternately one of these would
step out from the group, and
shout at the top of his voice to
another group that stood at the
next corner to the right of the
church: «que vengan dos mas.»
Then again, after a little while,
two from a group at the left of
the church would be ordered to
come forward. Numbers of men
were to be seen along the principal
street, the Plaza being the
dividing line between the Pazis-
tas and Achavalistas. An armed
soldier was stationed at each
corner, and scarcely a voice was
raised above a whisper. As each
couple gave in their votes they
were dismissed from the inscrip-
tion table, which was placed un-
der a corridor adjoining the
church, and two of the opposite
party took their place. The
voting was continued till 12
o'clock, when Paz was declared
to have a majority of 20 votes.
Several Pazistas were present to
vote but could not, their names
not being previously registered.
Still no sound of strife was
heard. The closing of the 'pul-
perias' contributed largely to the
amicability of both parties,
neither of which at any time

showed an animosity toward the
other. As such good feeling was
evinced, the order to sell no
drink was not rigorously en-
forced, and the evening wore
away in mellow protestations of
fraternal greeting. The French-
man had taken off his belt and
put away his carbine, and was
sensibly attending to the require-
ments of the thirsty 'paisanos'
while laughing over the joke of
his morning's formidable prepara-
tions.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Capillero.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Nov. 7.

The *Daily News* commenting
on the extraordinary demand for
shares in Guinness and Co.,
Limited, says everything closed
at a premium, in some instances
as high as 18 per cent. The total
amount applied for reached the
enormous total of 127 millions,
and in the frantic eagerness to
buy there is nothing to compare
with the transaction but a new
French loan. The very pros-
pectuses sold for ten or twelve
shillings.

The Vatican has issued a des-
patch denouncing the French
primary education bill. The bill
would in five years endow every
commune in France with an ele-
mentary government school, in
which instruction would be gra-
tuitous and religious teaching
would be strictly prohibited. The
committee to which this abomi-
nable bill was referred has reject-
ed its provisions, but this is no
guarantee as to its ultimate fate.

Henri Rochefort's Irish drama,
«A Daughter of Ireland» was pro-
duced for the first time in New
York, and appears to have proved
a fiasco. There was a meeting
in the third act that defied de-
scription. The two ladies of the
play quarrelled like fishwives,
and chased each other about the
stage. The audience was in-
clined to laugh at the most thrill-
ing situations.

The subscription list for shares
in Guinness's Brewery Company
closed shortly after 10 on Monday
morning. The subscriptions re-
ceived up to that hour are es-
timated at one hundred millions
sterling, or nearly twenty times
the amount of stock for which ap-
plications were invited. To give
some idea of the magnitude of
the subscriptions, it may be men-
tioned that the Bank of Ireland
has, on behalf of their customers,
applied for six millions sterling
capital! The ordinary shares are
quoted 6½ to 7 premium, and
were dealt in in Dublin at 7½
premium.

The Irish Protestant Home
Rule Association has commenced
a lecturing tour in England.
Among the lecturers are Profes-
sors Swift McNeill, the author of
an excellent work on the Irish
Parliament of 1782, and Mr. W.
M. Crook, B.A., whose able and
eloquent advocacy of Irish auton-
omy materially helped in the re-
tention of several Gladstonian
seats during the late conflict.
This addition to the number of
organisations which are endeav-
oring to educate the English
electorate will be most valuable,
especially in those districts
where the religious intolerance
«bogy» was most effectively
used last July.

The death of the Marquis of
Aylesbury raises to the peerage
one of, perhaps, the most extra-
ordinary specimens of heredit-
ary rank that even recent days
have seen. Lord Saverne, who
now becomes the marquis of
Aylesbury, distinguished himself

a few years ago by constantly
appearing in public as a coster-
monger. He wore the usual stiff
cloth cut-away flash coat, with
rather large pearly buttons, the
gaudy gipsy neckerchief, and the
small peaked cap, in which the
well-known London character
disports, and he also drove a
small cart of the coster type.
Among his other exploits
was a marriage, when he se-
lected as the future marchion-
ess one of the young ladies
whom Mr. John Hollingshead
used to produce in the sacred
burlesques of the Gaiety Thea-
tre.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has
an announcement that Mr. T.
M. Healy would sit for the
seat for Longford with which
Mr. Justin McCarthy, now
member for Derry, has been so
long associated. We doubt this,
as Mr. Healy is believed to be
greatly averse to representing
any but an Ulster constituency.

The rumor is again afloat that
the Pope is contemplating retire-
ment from the Eternal City. The
report, has, doubtless, been
started by those in whose minds
the wish is father to the thought,
and who are ever assuring the
public that something sensation-
al is about to happen at the Cu-
ria. Yet, in the present instance
there may be some groundwork
of truth for the statement that the
departure of his Holiness from
Rome is regarded at the Vatican
as a possible eventuality. The
Italian Government is ostenta-
tiously treating with contempt
that provision of the law of guar-
antees which stipulates that it
will pay to the Supreme Pontiff
the respect due to a sovereign
within the while kingdom and
will maintain the honor given
him by Catholic sovereigns. The
Holy Father has felt compelled
to protest against its persecuting
policy, and it is asserted by the
correspondent of the *Monde* in
Rome that this protest has been
considered so just and reasonable
that remonstrances have reached
the Quirinal from the Courts of
Vienna and Berlin. Despite the
intervention of foreign powers
the situation may be made intel-
ligible for the Pontiff, but Popes
have been driven out of Rome
and Italy and have returned more
than once.

M. de Lesseps is going to New
York to attend the inauguration
of Bartholdi's colossal statue of
Liberty on the 28th inst. Gen-
eral Grevy and Edmund de La-
fayette will represent the French
Senate, and the Chamber of
Deputies will send two repre-
sentatives.

Mr. Gladstone has been invited
to attend the inaugural meeting
of the Welsh Liberal Federation
at Rhyl. This federation will be
composed of delegates from all
the principal towns of north
Wales, and measures will be
taken to secure national legis-
lation. The federation is, in-
deed, the outcome of an increas-
ing desire on the part of the
Welsh for national legislative
representation. There will be a
large attendance of the Welsh
members.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

A telegram from Asuncion
states that there has not been a
case of cholera there for three
days.

There were disorders on the
5th in the School of Arts and
Trades. The vice-director has
been dismissed, and the muti-
neers were sent to the barracks
of the 4th Cazadores.

The cable has been re-es-
tablished between Rio Janeiro and
Isla Grande.

The manager of Cullier and Co.
M. Vauxbroug, who is suspected
of having violated the quaran-
tine regulations, will be sent to
Flores Island.

There has been great excite-
ment on account of the authori-
ties having protested against the
Ministers. Their reconciliation
was officially published in the
papers.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 7

The Czar has asked the Sultan
to name Prince de Mingrelia as
Governor of Roumelia. Later on
the Bulgarians will be forced to
elect him as the sovereign.

General Kaulbars was received
with great cheers by the mob at
St. Petersburg.

The *Standard* states that Rus-
sia is launching a loan of ten
million roubles on the French
market.

Telegrams from Dublin an-
nounce that O'Donovan Rossa
has been named head of the Fe-
nians.

War transports with 1700 men
have just sailed for Ireland.

Disturbances renewed in Ire-
land. Sir Michael Hicks Beach
has returned to Dublin to assist
at a meeting of the principal au-
thorities in Ireland.

It is said that the Porte and
Russia have come to an under-
standing.

The Irish Secretary, Hicks
Beach, has returned to Dublin,
as he was urgently called to take
part in a conspiracy against the
lives and liberty of the Irish peo-
ple. The Government conspira-
tors resolved to prosecute those
who had taken charge of the ten-
ants' funds deposited for the sup-
port of evicted persons.

Buller protests that he is not a
Home-ruler, which to the Irish
people is a matter of little im-
portance.

Moltke's speech in the Reichstag
has caused a most profound sen-
sation in Europe. War, accord-
ing to him, cannot be far off. He
says that permanent peace be-
tween France and Germany is
impossible.

Hartington, in a speech, de-
clared that the Conservatives and
Liberal Unionists had come to a
thorough understanding, and
that therefore Salisbury had a
long lease of power.

Dublin, Dec. 6.

The authorities have taken ex-
traordinary measures to protect
the landlords from the moon-
lighters.

General Buller has formed two
new corps to suppress the threat-
ened disturbances in the city and
other important places.

Paris, Dec. 3.

The French Government has
authorised the laying of a cable
between France and Madagascar,
passing through the Portuguese
possessions in Mozambique.

It is rumored that the Czar
has accepted M. de Giers resignation
of the Foreign Office, and named
Prince Lobanoff his successor.

The demand of the Government
for a declaration of the neutrality
of the Suez Canal by England has
caused intense sensation in po-
litical circles, even the papers
that support the Government ex-
press disagreeable surprise.

The French transport «Chan-
dernagore» recently reported lost
has arrived at Toyano, in An-
nam.

The *Journal des Debats* states
that Port Hamilton has been
ceded to China by the English.

All parties are trying to pre-
vail on Freycinet to resume of-
fice. His refusal is attributed to
a fear of European complica-
tions.

Grevy has invited Floquet to
form a Government, which he is
trying to do.

The three divisions of the left
will in future support the Minis-
try.

Berlin, Dec. 6.

The warlike preparations now
going on all over Germany at-
tract great attention, even the
official papers declare that some-
thing extraordinary is on the
cards in high political circles.

The Government's army propos-
al for 7 years' active service is
still being discussed.

Madrid, Dec. 3.

Great alarm in political circles.
Nothing is spoken of but revolu-
tion, the leaders of which are
named.

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.

The conflict between the Cabi-
net and the Parliament continues
and the Folkthing will probably
be dissolved.

Belgrade, Dec. 5.

The Bulgarian delegates will
have an interview with King
Milan to-day.

King Milan of Serbia will prob-
ably be named to the throne of
Bulgaria in consequence of the
union of Serbia, Bulgaria and
Roumelia.

New York, Dec. 6.

The Treasury Secretary advises
the suppression of all import du-
ties on foreign wool, which would
considerably benefit the Argen-
tine Republic.

The sessions of the United
States Congress were opened at
Washington. President Cleve-
land states that there is a surplus
of nearly 900,000 dollars from the
last budget voted, advises the
suspension of coining silver, re-
commends strongly the estab-
lishment of regular mail steam-
ers between the United States
and the River Plate, also an in-
crease in the number of steam-
ers to Brazil from one to two per
month, for which subventions are
asked.

Rio, Dec. 3.

The provincial government of
Rio Janeiro has sold the Cantu-
gallo railway for seven and a
half millions of Buenos Aires
money.

Valparaiso, Dec. 2.

Zenon Freire, the candidate of
the Liberals and Conservatives,
was elected President of the
Chamber by a majority of 2 votes,
the candidate of the National
party was Jovino Novan. The
announcement of the result was
received with great applause,
«vivas» were given for Minister
Lillo and «muera» for the Monti-
varistas. Freire, who knew that
his election would break up the
Government, absolutely refused
the presidency, nevertheless the
Ministry resigned although the
Chamber only required the Na-
tionalists to retire from the Cab-
inet.

The press considers the resig-
nation of Minister Lillo a misfor-
tune for the country. Augusto
Orejo, a Liberal, has been elect-
ed president in place of Freire.

Two commissioners have been
appointed to trace the scientific
boundary between the southern
regions and the Argentine Re-
public.

In consequence of the suspen-
sion of quarantine in the province
of Cuyo the Chilean Government
has prohibited any communica-
tion by land or sea with the Ar-
gentine Republic.

Rosario, Dec. 6.

Messrs. Kemmis and Dickin-
son have consented to collect
money for the poor and have
themselves given £1000. Large
sums are being subscribed. Food
and clothing are distributed daily
to 800 people. The temperature
to-day is 36 deg. centigrade.

The Chief of Police, Rams, has
resigned in consequence of a dis-
agreement with the Gefé Político.
There is complete anarchy in the
police department.

SHORT'S BAR

For WHISKIES
JAMESON'S, OLD IRISH
TALISKER, FINE SCOTCH

SHORT'S BAR

60—PIEDAD—62
FINEST WINES and SPIRITS
SOLD also by the BOTTLE

SHORT'S BAR

THE BEST COCKTAILS
BUENOS AIRES

THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

DEATH OF MR. JEREMIAH MURRAY.

Pavon,
December 3, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
By believers in the romantic legends and traditions of our country, the banshee's mournful cry is held to be the certain harbinger of sickness and death. I fear I shall soon be considered as veritable a banshee as any of the lot, for of late years almost every contribution of mine has announced some gloomy or evil tidings. On the present occasion I deeply regret to have to record the sad sudden demise of one of the most genial, as he was certainly one of the most worthy, of our old Irish residents. Jeremiah Murray, formerly of Horseleap in the King's County, for many years a resident of Capilla del Señor, and latterly residing at Arroyo Seco in this province, was a man, whose sterling honesty, sincere piety, and native simplicity of character won for him the sincere regard and esteem of all who knew him. Reared in the old school of simple but unswerving fidelity to faith and fatherland, Mr. Murray never forgot the teachings of his young days nor ceased to inculcate those well remembered lessons by both precept and example. Endowed with the most winning attributes of heart and mind, he was one of nature's true gentlemen and had Diogenes lived in our time he might have found what he was so long in search of, namely, the blessed work of God—an honest man. The deceased had been slightly ailing for a day or two before Friday, the 19th ult., but at 9 that night the symptoms of his illness—which were certainly those of cholera—took an alarming turn for the worse. Priest and doctor were sent for, but to no purpose; remedies were employed in vain, the disease worked its deadly way, & at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon all was over. Owing to the terrible suddenness of the visitation, and to an impression gaining ground that cholera was the cause, it was deemed expedient to have the remains interred with the least possible delay. None but the most immediate neighbors, therefore could be apprised of the sad event, and as a consequence the funeral cortege was of much smaller dimensions than it would otherwise have been. "Take him all in all, his likes we ne'er shall see again," was the thought uppermost in the minds of that group of sorrowing relatives and friends, as they slowly and sadly laid all that was mortal of their once kind neighbor and friend beneath that little mound of earth—that barrier between two worlds.—R.I.P.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Fontenoy.

P.S.—In your last issue I noticed a letter from your provincial correspondent in which he refers to the death of an Englishman named Beattie. Your correspondent says that the deceased seemed like one "disgusted with the world and everything in it but caña." Allow me to tell

"Pacíficus" that the late Mr. Beattie was the very antithesis of a misanthrope, that he was a friend to and a universal favorite of every man that knew him, and so far from being disgusted with this world and the things thereof, there was no one who more enjoyed it and them after his own fashion. Poor Beattie carried his faults on his sleeve, the child running by could read them, and if he did indulge in an imprudent symposium now and again, he merely followed the examples of some of the finest characters nature ever moulded. If in this world none but the perfect threw stones, we might all live in glass houses without ever troubling the glaziers. But what need of stone throwing, at all, by good or bad? As a rule our sins are pretty sure to find us out on this side the grave, and there is nothing to be gained by censorious critics—mere erring mortals like ourselves, pursuing us with their puny cries beyond eternity's portals. It is generally the case that the moral censor who forgets the charitable injunction "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" is never anything better than he should be, and when I hear those gentlemen animadverting on the peccadillos of those whose voices are stilled in death, I am reminded of the poet's very apt and truthful lines:

If the veil from the face could be torn,
And the mind could be read on the brow,
There are many we'd pass by in scorn,
Whom we load with high honors now.

DEATH OF MR. BEATTIE.

Pavon Norte,
Province of Sta. Fe,
Dec. 1st, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I wish to call your attention to the following extract taken from the *Southern Cross*, dated November 26th, from your correspondent "Pacíficus," under date November 24th, concerning the death of Mr. Beattie (not Beatty). "Poor Beatty was a man of education and considerable property, and yet, as if disgusted with the world and everything in it, but caña, he spent all his time on the island, often overcome by his fatal habit, and if the cholera had not taken him it is more than probable that he would have come to a still more fearful end through intemperance."

I knew Mr. Beattie intimately, and also have the honor of being acquainted with his family in England, and I feel sure the above gratuitous information from your correspondent was unintentionally published on your part; but allow me, through the medium of your columns, to suggest to "Pacíficus," as his letter may be read in other countries than the Argentine Republic, that the family of the deceased should be respected, even if he has none for the deceased.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Edmund E. Trevenen.

ON THE RIO COLORADO.

MISSIONARY LIFE IN THE SOUTH.—
GAMBLING.—A MIRACULOUS
STATUE.

Father Domingo Milanese of the Salesian Order, one of the zealous missionaries who are preaching the gospel to the poor savages and civilized men of Patagonia, publishes some notes of his travels and experience in the *Boletín Salesiano*, from which we take the following extracts:—
On reaching the Colorado I was kindly received by Don Luis Crespo, the alcalde of the district. When the news of my arrival spread about the neighborhood the parents brought their children to be baptised. A temporary chapel was erected in which I said Mass and many of the inhabitants were instructed in the sacred tenets of the Catholic religion and some received the sacraments.

A certain day after having said Mass and blessed a marriage in a rancho the friends of the married

couple wished to celebrate the event by a dance. The little cabin of mud and wicker consisted of two apartments, one of these was reserved for me and the other was occupied by the dancers. The merriment continued from 10 a.m. until dawn the next day. After a short interval they resumed the dancing and continued until 9 a.m. on the following day. It was in vain that I tried to dissuade them. I had to leave the house and take up my abode in a cart covered with canvas. Whilst this was going on a child died in the neighborhood and the mother got up a three days' dance in honor of the event. These are customs which it is impossible to prevent. The little children cannot make the sign of the cross, but the girls learn to play the guitar as well as the men. The latter are much given to horse-racing and playing choolon, which consists in throwing a ball under an arch of iron or wood. Whilst I was in the Colorado district a "gaucha" lost 400 dollars in two hours. In these gambling machines many have become ruined in a few minutes. A father of a family staked 300 cows and lost the stake. A person was sent by the winner to drive off the cattle, and thereupon the wife and children of the man who lost commenced to weep, and they cried out, "We'll have no more milk." These words softened the heart of the "encargado," and he returned to his master and told him that he could not be guilty of depriving the mother and children of the means of subsistence. (We wish Lord Claribardo and his bailiffs would learn to practise mercy from the example of this good man.) The winner of the cattle was moved by the tenderness of his servant, and taking pity on the unfortunate people he consented to forego his claim, but only on condition that the wife and not the husband should be owner.

During my apostolic journey I passed by the fort Mercedes, situated on an eminence which commands a view of the entire valley of the Colorado. The Argentine Government has a garrison there to defend the frontiers from the invasions of the Indians. In a small apartment of this fort they do honor to an image of the immaculate Virgin Mary, which from remote times they have called the statue of Our Lady of Mercy. It is about 40 centimetres in height and is draped in white with a blue mantle. In accordance with the biblical tradition the foot is placed on the head of a serpent. It was said that the statue was found among some bushes at a very ancient period, when a great fire burned the vegetation of the surrounding country. Others say that the statue was found in the river. A chapel was erected, and pious visits were made to the place as to a shrine and many offerings were made, particularly of candles. This devotion is no longer so ardent as formerly, owing to the prevailing indifference of the people or to the fact that the chapel was often robbed by freebooters. In the year 1800 one of the commanders of the fort wished to turn the apartment in which the chapel was to another use, and he ordered a colored woman of irregular life to remove the statue. After some few days, a lady dressed in white appeared to the sentinel, and when he called on her to stop she replied that she was about to enter her own house, whereupon she disappeared. The soldier recounted to his companions in the morning what had happened, and they laughed at him and attributed the extraordinary apparition to fear and cowardice. One of the most fearless of the soldiers offered to keep guard the next night, and he swore he would stop the lady if she should present herself. He accordingly took his post, and at the dead of night the lady in white again appeared. The soldier tried to carry out his threat of preventing her from passing, and he fell almost lifeless on the floor. He was found in that state by his companions in the morning. He had strength enough to relate the story of his miraculous pun-

ishment, but he never recovered completely, and after some time he became insane. The captain of the fort, when informed of what had occurred, had the apartment fitted up anew, and it was once more changed into a chapel, and the colored woman brought back the statue which she had taken away. I have questioned many persons in the neighborhood about these facts, and they all assure me that they are quite true.

IRISH FISHERIES.

The following interesting facts relative to Irish fisheries are taken from a speech of Michael Davitt's which he recently made at San Francisco:

"Around the coast of Ireland we have some 1500 miles of coast line. Outside of our shores are lying sea banks much frequented by fish from the earliest periods. I find in looking over some old records that in the time of Charles I. the Dutch people gave that monarch the sum of \$150,000 to allow them to participate in the Irish fisheries. In the 16th century I find that Philip, King of Spain, paid an annual sum of \$5000 to the English Government for the privilege for Spanish vessels to fish off the northwestern coast of Ireland. And about the same time the King of Sweden was allowed to send 100 fishing vessels to the Irish fisheries for some service rendered at that period to the English Government."

"Under the fostering care of our own Irish Parliament from 1782 to the time of the passage of the infamous act of Union, the fisheries revived; and again from 1819 to 1830 the Irish people were allowed to work these fisheries with the advantage of a Government grant brand and Government bounty. During this period of about twelve years no less than 12,000 fishing boats and about 60,000 men were profitably employed in developing that Irish industry; but from that time onward the English and Scotch fishing interests combined to ruin those of Ireland. Brands and bounties were taken away from the Irish, while their equivalent advantages were given to the Scotch fisheries. During this period just mentioned Scotland received something like \$1 million in bounty from the English Government while the Irish fishermen did not receive a single cent. In 1848-49-52 appeals were introduced into Westminster to remedy these grievances, but on each of these occasions there was a parliamentary combination to defeat these measures. In 1874 Mr. Butt, the great leader of the Home Rule party, succeeded in obtaining small loans for Irish fishermen from a Government fishery loan fund. But although this has to a small extent aided our fisheries, the assistance has not been sufficient to enable them to adequately develop the great wealth of fish which is to be found all around the coast of our country. Well, we hope that in a very short time this industry, like various other industries which have been systematically crushed by alien rule, will again be taken under the sympathetic rule of an Irish Parliament."

GARIBALDI'S SON.

The reception into the Catholic Church of Manlio Garibaldi, the son of the notorious freebooter whose work did so much harm to the Church in Italy, is related by the *Osservatore Romano*. Manlio is the last son of Garibaldi, and is a handsome youth, lively and intelligent. His father did not wish to have him brought up in any religion, and so the lad grew up in ignorance of God and of every Christian duty. Four years after his father's death the Signora Francesca, his mother, and her children Clelia and Manlio came to fix their residence at Turin. Manlio was placed in the International College, where the example of his companions, devoted to works of religion, induced him to study the maxims of the Gospel. His mother, being questioned on the subject, found that the desire of her son was most natural, and gave her

full consent to have him instructed in religion. He was then entrusted to the care of a learned priest, and a few months ago received the sacrament of baptism. Shortly after he received Holy Communion and confirmation from the hands of Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin. He is described as of excellent character. Humanly speaking, his conversion is due to Professor Grossi, the director of the International College.

THE SHAME AND THE GLORY OF WOMANHOOD.

The following remarkable article is taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"The 22nd detailed annual report of the Registrar-general (Ireland) has just been published, containing a general abstract statement of the number of marriages, birth, and deaths registered in Ireland during the year 1885. This completes these returns, those for the United Kingdom, England and Scotland, having been already published. The marriages registered in Ireland in 1885 numbered 21,777, the births 115,951, and the deaths 90,712. The marriages and births are under the annual average for the preceding 10 years; the death rate is slightly in excess of the average. Of the 21,777 marriages 14,591 were between Roman Catholics, 3540 were celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the lately Established Church, 2223 were Presbyterian, and the rest of various denominations, only 457 being by civil contract at the Registrars' offices. Five were according to the Jewish rite. An interesting fact respecting Roman Catholic marriages in Munster and Connaught is that more than half are celebrated between Christmas and Shrove-tide. As Roman Catholics do not marry in Lent the custom has grown up from ancient times in order to escape the long weeks of Lent, that marriages are arranged to take place before it commences; probably more than actually half take place on Shrove Tuesday. In the south and west for a week or two before Lent the banks are busy with a sort of marriage settlement. The marriages of the young peasants are generally arranged by their parents, who if they have any fortune to give do so with wonderful generosity, considering their means. Of the men married during the year 2.59 per cent were minors, of the women 10.55 per cent were under age. The highest proportion of the husbands married under age was in Ulster, where they formed 3.21 per cent of the marriages. In Connaught was the highest proportion of wives not of full age, they formed 18.86 per cent. In books on Ireland up to the last 20 years it was said that one of the banes of the country and that the priests encouraged it for the sake of the marriage fees, which were often very considerable, each guest giving the priest money. That was the theory. The Irish Registrar-general says: It may be added that the percentage of persons married in Ireland who were under age is very far below the corresponding rates in England and Scotland. So the facts at present do not agree with the past theory, which was as false then as it would be now."

"Of the births, which were 115,941, the number of boys was 59,482, of girls 56,469, or 105.3 of the former to every 100 of the latter. The birthrate in proportion to the estimated population was 23.5 per 1000, which is considerably under the low average rate—25 per 1000—of the previous 10 years. Of the above children 112,733 or 27.2 per cent were legitimate, and 3218 or 2.8 per cent illegitimate. Of the children born in wedlock there were 105.2 boys to 100 girls, of the illegitimate births there were 109 boys to 100 girls—a strange fact which the report does not attempt to explain. Taking the illegitimate births in their order of magnitude they are: Ulster 3.4 per cent, Leinster 2.3 per cent, Munster 2.3 per cent, Connaught 0.9 per cent. As these are in provinces we will take the

highest and lowest of the counties in order to show the shame and the glory of the Irish womanhood:

"The highest in their order of unchastity are Antrim 5.8, Armagh 5.0, Londonderry 4.8, Down 4.5, Tyrone 4, Fermanagh 3.5, Monaghan 2.8, Donegal 2.0, Cavan 1.7. These 9 counties are in Ulster. In Connaught, where the average of illegitimate births is 0.9, there are 5 counties: Galway 1.5 per cent, Sligo 1 per cent, Mayo 0.7 per cent, Roscommon 0.7, Leitrim 0.6. In chastity these counties represent the flower of womankind. Let us consider the meaning of these figures. In 1000 persons in Banff, Scotland, there are 171 bastards, in Shropshire 85 bastards, in Antrim 58 bastards, in Leitrim 6 bastards. If female chastity be virtue, then the above figures show the relative proportions between the virtue of the women of the four counties named."

"What can give rise to the great difference between the chastity of the greater portion of the women of Ulster and those of the other parts of Ireland? Dividing Ulster into two portions, Protestant and Catholic, and judging these by the numbers of Protestant and Catholic marriages celebrated last year, we find the proportions to be per cent:

Counties	Protestants	Catholics	Illegitimate births
Antrim	80	20	5.8
Down	73	27	4.5
Londonderry	60	40	4.8
Armagh	60	40	5.0
Fermanagh	54	46	3.5
Tyrone	53	47	4.0
Monaghan	34	66	2.8
Cavan	27	73	1.6
Donegal	22	78	2.0

It seems that Orangeism and illegitimacy go together and that bastards in Ireland are in proportion to Orange Lodges.

In looking over the returns, which are very voluminous, it seems that half the illegitimate births occur in workhouses. In some poor law unions, such as Mullingar, there was not a single illegitimate birth in 1885 except in the division marked "W." for Workhouse. Except in parts of Antrim, you can pick out the workhouses by glancing down the columns and taking the largest figures. As teachers of immorality, workhouses are curses in Ireland. Poor women and girls, with a practical morality at least as high as, say, the wives and daughters of bishops, when forced by direct poverty to enter within their walls are obliged by law to associate with the lowest of their sex who are to be found there. There are no women in the world more to be pitied than those who lose their virtue in the greater part of Ireland. The family they disgrace cast them out utterly. No matter what may be their repentance there is for them no forgiveness. A return home, if once they have left it, is almost impossible.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL SEQUESTERED.

The *Unita Cattolica* was recently sequestered for the publication of an article entitled "The Stables of Victor Emmanuel II. and the cradle of New Italy." The crime committed by the writer of this article is described in the decree of sequestration as consisting in "offensive terms against the person of His Majesty the defunct King Victor Emmanuel II." It is a serious matter to speak against a "defunct king," especially for a Catholic journalist. The lesson of speaking nothing but good of the dead is insisted upon when the person is a king, but it is totally different when the person is a Pope. The funeral of Pius IX. on the 13th July, 1881, is a remarkable case in which the Italian liberty of speaking ill of a dead Pontiff was fully acknowledged.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Jesuit Fathers of the Western Bengal Mission received into the Church, during 1884, 1033 converts from heresy and paganism. In 1885 they received 1223 converts. These converts have

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277

ju28-pm

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BOOK STORE AND News Agency

MANAGER:

E. D. DEWEY

Special attention given to the supply of

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

CATHOLIC LITERATURE

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS BIRTHDAY CARDS

298-VICTORIA-298

Between Piedras & Tacuari

BUENOS AIRES

d7pm

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR

AND BIRTHDAY CARDS

A VERY BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT FROM DIFFERENT

MAKERS JUST RECEIVED

LIBRERIA INGLESA

137 - CALLE FLORIDA - 137

BETWEEN CANGALLO AND CUYO

n15d15

EDUARDO KENNY

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS

Wool and Produce Broker

AND General Commission Agent

126-RECONQUISTA-126

pm

BRIDGER & FARRAN

GENERAL CAMP BROKERS

& PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10-pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1-pm

MRS. PEARSON'S

ENGLISH BABY LINEN

ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59

Between San Martin and Reconquista

pm

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY

112-PIEDAD-112

ENGLISH BOOK STORE

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and Reading matter of all kinds on sale at the counter at cheapest rates

Now is the time to subscribe for 1887, without regard to the price of gold

Save time and money Secure regularity and despatch by sending orders for such papers as you desire for the coming year

COME AND SEE US AT OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT

n25f6d317

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m11-pm

THE "Southern Cross," 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 10, 1886.

Many of the Irish Portenios took an active part in the elections on Sunday, and we believe they were almost to a man on Paz's side. One result of their interference was to increase the overwhelming majority of Paz, and another to contribute to the preservation of order. There was not the slightest disturbance took place in any district where our countrymen took a prominent part. We congratulate them on this fact, and also on the fact that they chose the right side.

Councillor Soza made a daring proposition to his congeners on Monday. It was no less than the suspension or rustication of Mayor Alvear for two months. There was great joy among the "corcejaes," but it was followed by consternation when, on looking round, nobody was ready to bring in a bill of indictment or to bell the cat. Alvear has so often triumphed over the spiteful attacks of the Council that he can now afford to treat them with contempt. As far as the public are concerned they regard with indifference the contests between the councillors and the boss, and if they would have no objection to see Alvear sent to Coventry they would rejoice to see the Council sent to Jericho.

Violent speeches were made at the funeral of the unfortunate Señor Trejo, who was shot in Navarro, and was buried in this city on Monday. Don Anjel Casares accused Dr. D'Amico of being the occasion of his death and added that Dr. D'Amico was raised to the position of governor by some unaccountable mistake. Who made the mistake if Dr. D'Amico's nomination was a mistake? Undoubtedly it was Dr. Rocha, who was much more instrumental to his election than the body of provincial citizens. It is to the credit of Dr. D'Amico that he has broken off from the tutelage of Dr. Rocha. It would therefore appear that Dr. Rocha's mistake was a loss to himself, but a benefit to the province, and the

acknowledgment of his friends is the best justification of those who have now snatched the power from his hands. The Government with Rocha as jefe was a mere personal government—the government of an individual and individuals, who ever they may be, are liable to make mistakes. Rocha may feel thankful that he will not again be in a position to make political mistakes, for Don Maximo Paz will take the responsibility of his shoulders.

The «John Elder» of the Pacific Company, bound for Montevideo and Valparaiso, put into Rio Janeiro, last week, and was detained there to repair some breakage in her machinery. Her passengers to Montevideo and Buenos Aires were brought by the «Tagus.» Among the passengers are Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, whom we are happy to welcome on their return from a trip to Europe and North America.

A great meeting of the merchants directly connected with the business of South America was held in New York on Sept. 15th in order to exchange ideas on the best method of furthering the trade between North and South America. Dr. Kelly, who was invited by Messrs. Benjamin and Co., wholesale chemists, of that city, was present and spoke for three-quarters of an hour, giving a detailed description of the Argentine Republic—its wealth and progress—and showing the advantages to be derived from a well-established commercial communication between the two countries. Among other firms represented at the meeting was that of McCormack & Co., the well-known manufacturers of agricultural machinery. Dr. Kelly, at the end of his speech, was heartily congratulated, and there is no doubt that he must have thrown light on many subjects appertaining to this country which were hitherto unknown in North America.

It is surprising how few pedestrians one sees at this season of the year in the streets of Buenos Aires. The tramway has become an indispensable contingent in the daily life of young and old. Persons of every age and condition are seen standing at the corners of the streets waiting for the vehicle to transport them, and the strangest thing is that they wait patiently sometimes for a quarter of an hour or more when very frequently they might reach their destination in half the time if they had only put their feet in motion. Some of the tramcars are scandalously overcrowded. Sometimes there are 60 or 80 persons in one car. They hang on to the sides like bees around a hive, and when all are packed as close as sardines in a tin-box old ladies are still to be seen on the footpaths praying the conductor to take pity on them. There is no cause without an effect, and one of the effects of this indolence and disinclination to walk is an extraordinary amount of obesity. The men are all taking after Sir Roger Tichborne, the butcher of Wapping, and beautiful women, who should be as light as a mountain roe, have their graces of person too often spoiled by *en-bonpoint*.

Ever yet d'cay's defacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.

Even the little children imitate their elders, developing flesh from want of exercise. We think young and old should struggle against this tendency. In the old country people thought little of walking half-a-dozen miles before breakfast and as many more in the evening. There is no reason why the same should not be done here, as it contributes to the health of both mind and body.

MAXIMO PAZ

GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BUENOS AIRES.

Every just man will deplore the sanguinary denouement of the electoral drama which was enacted last Sunday. That the click of the rifle should be heard or

the flash of the sabre seen in a contest which is essentially one of peace and an appeal to the public opinion, is a reproach and a stigma on our institutions; but the guilt is to be laid at the doors of those who have denaturalised our institutions, who have substituted force and fraud for justice and truth, who have made it the study of their lives to conspire against the public interests, and who were even now preparing to perpetuate the system of government which has made this rich province a bye-word for political chicanery and corruption. We advocated the candidature of Paz from the start, and we do not now pretend to excuse the expedients to which some of his followers had recourse, but we do say that their expedients were in part necessary to counteract the violence and intrigues of their opponents. The supporters of Achaval made no secret of their determination to impose their candidate on the province «per fas aut nefas.» *El Nacional* some months ago declared that «el nombrado del Dr. Rocha será gobernador, pese a quien quiera.» No matter what people may think of the matter Dr. Rocha's nominee must be elected. This was the lemma of the party, and after that the Rochistas made an ostentatious display of their power. They openly boasted that the Provincial Bank was at their disposal. They hired bludgeon men and sharpshooters to overawe the voters and terrify them into acquiescence. They paraded before the towns, and barricaded themselves in convenient positions in order to be ready to assail the fortress at the appointed time. In doing so they made a double mistake. They counted on the connivance of the Provincial Government and the inability of Paz to resist them. Vain delusions! Before Saturday night Rocha's bravoes were scattered like chaff before the wind, and when it came to a poll on Sunday morning the party were horrified to find that Paz was prepared for any emergency and ready to fight Rocha with his own weapons. The result is known to all. Paz was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the registers have been sent to the Assembly for approval. But let us suppose that the Government were quiescent, and that the Pacistas had kept on every occasion within the strict limit of tranquillity and order the result would be quite different. Rocha would carry the elections by the dagger and the revolver, and we would be obliged for another term of office to submit to his degrading rule. Some of Achaval's followers are sanguine enough to hope that the Assembly will reject the registers of the Paz party in the public scrutiny. But we do not believe such a thing possible. It is true there was a majority of the Provincial Senate who were declared Rochistas, but conscience must count for something in a body of educated men, and when they know, as they must know, that the registers sent up by the Rochistas are forged documents, they will hesitate before casting their votes for Rocha's henchman. If, unfortunately, they should be so blinded by party spirit as to disown the election of Paz their act would cause such commotion in the province that the National Government would have to interfere, and Paz or some third man would be appointed Governor. Amongst the shrewdest politicians, however, there is little doubt that the Assembly will approve of Paz's election, and that he will be installed into office at the expiration of Dr. D'Amico's term.

EXIT DARDO ROCHA.

Amidst the din and confusion of the electoral battle, the passionate appeals of some and wild protests of others, there is one voice the importance of which none can mistake, one fact which friend and foe will alike admit, that Dardo Rocha's political career has come to a sudden close. The political huxter disappears from the stage of public life, and it is to be hoped his Machiavellian principles will disappear along with him. Rocha's friends condemn him because he

raised D'Amico to power, who is now guilty of the awful crime of not handing over the reversion of the throne of Buenos Aires to King Dardo I., and his enemies, whose name is legion, have encompassed him on all sides, and have resolved to dislodge him from that stronghold on which for the misfortune of the province he got footing six years ago, and from which he has never ceased to prey upon the people. Rocha's first duty was to raise taxes by hook or crook, and his second and last duty to spend the money in building castles in the air and subsidising an army of sycophants who were pledged to back him up on every occasion whether he started some strange fantastic project of Oriental magnificence or rode the dilapidated hobby of insatiable political ambition. For Dardo Rocha himself was everything and the people were only a feather in the scale when placed against his pompous individuality. He had scarcely got into power when he appointed in certain partidos the most disreputable men in the province to office and even at this day the industrious inhabitants are praying to be rid of the cut-throats and free-booters whom he placed over them, and of whom Dr. D'Amico was unable or unwilling to rid them.

We all remember Dr. Rocha's grandiloquent orations during the recent campaign for the presidential election. How his hair stood on end and his mouth frothed with righteous indignation. To hear him apostrophising Liberty one would fancy that he was William Tell defying the tyrant Gesler, or Leonidas among the three hundred at the pass of Thermopylae. When the presidential jewel escaped from his grasp the «jefe» changed his tactics. He left off spouting about Liberty and he prepared to place his puppet on the governor's chair of Buenos Aires. In this way he would at least secure the means of carrying on his former intrigues and the funds of the Provincial Bank would still be at his disposal. His failure is no surprise to anybody, for men who fancy they can overreach all mankind are generally overreached themselves. Whoever may succeed as governor of Buenos Aires Rocha's prestige is absolutely gone. But yesterday his word might have stood against a host (when backed up by the money of the Provincial Bank) «now there he lies and none so poor as to do him reverence.» It will be the duty of Paz to undo the works of Rocha, to stop the tide of fraud and bribery of which Rocha was the fountain, to turn out the hundreds of drones connected with the Provincial Government who receive large incomes for doing nothing, and to cleanse the Augean stables of dishonesty and corruption. The public expect these reforms of the coming governor, and the honorable antecedents of Paz and his tried ability and untainted principles are the best guarantee that he not disappoint these expectations.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINE.

On the 5th inst. Don Mariano Saratea, after a painful illness, breathed his last in the city of Valparaiso. Sr. Saratea was born in Buenos Aires, and belonged to a very old and respected Argentine family. He was educated at Stoneyhurst. On his return to his own country he was obliged to immigrate owing to the political troubles, and took refuge in Chili, where he has been a most successful business man, and earned the esteem of all who knew him by his probity, his clear judgment, and his attachment to principle. On the question of the confederation of Buenos Aires Saratea wrote an able pamphlet, which contributed not a little to the settlement of the question. But it is as the intermediary between his own country and Chili that Saratea has gained for himself immortal fame. He required all the tact and talent of which he was possessed to smooth away the difficulties which were continually cropping out between two proud,

valiant, and sensitive nations. Mr. Saratea directed all his energies to the settlement of the question of boundaries, and when in 1878 political passion rose high and violent speeches were made in the Argentine Congress against the claims of Chili, and an excited mob in the Alameda of Santiago threw stones at the statue which had been erected in honor of Buenos Aires, Saratea never flinched from his position as a peacemaker. In conjunction with Don Miguel Fierro, Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs, he drew up a plan of agreement which, though it was not accepted by the Congress of either nation, gave time for cool reflection, and in all probability prevented the declaration of a war which would have been a great misfortune to both countries. It was with a view to bind still closer the common interests of the Argentine Republic and Chili that Saratea established the trans-Andine line of telegraph, of which he was the principal shareholder, and was appointed president for life. He co-operated with the Messrs. Clarke for the promotion of a trans-Andine railway, which is now about to be realised. Like many other honorable men in Valparaiso, Sr. Saratea was entrapped into the meshes of Freemasonry, and he held a leading rank among the brotherhood, but on the occasion of the marriage of one of his children he was so moved by a conversation which he had with the Provincial Superior of the Order of the Sacred Hearts, Father Romain, that he immediately declared himself a Catholic, and from that day he never failed to practise all the doctrines of religion with devotion and assiduity. Father Romain and he soon became very attached friends. They were not unlike in character; both were men of simple manners, of stern inflexibility of principle, of untiring perseverance, and devotion to truth and justice. The writer of these lines knew them both well, and was often edified by the brilliant example of heroic virtue which their lives afforded. Father Romain is now in the north of Spain, and he will no doubt shed a bitter tear on hearing of the death of his truly noble friend. Sr. Saratea was for a time Argentine Consul and diplomatic Minister of his country in Chili. He carried on business in all the principal towns of the Pacific, and he accumulated a large fortune which is inherited by a numerous family. He was not less beloved in Chili than in his native land, and his memory will long be cherished from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections resulted, as nearly everybody expected they would, in a decided victory for Paz. Official telegrams arrived on Sunday, and confirmed on Monday, announced the following as the number of votes given in the different sections:

In the first section, including the partidos from Navarro to Las Conchas, Paz 3636, Achaval 568, Costa 216.

Second section, including the partidos San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Ramallo, San Pedro, Baradero, Zarate, Pilar, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Antonio de Arreco, Arrecifes, Pergamino: Paz 2393, Achaval 3038, Costa 1743.

Third section, including the partidos from Barracas to Magdalena: Paz 1942, Achaval 430, Costa 21.

Fourth section, including the partidos Chivilcoy, Bragado, Junin, Lincoln, 25 de Mayo, 9 de Julio, Bolivar, San Andrés de Giles, Carmen de Areco, Chacabuco, Salto, Rojas: Paz 6716, Achaval 1298, Costa 159.

Fifth section, including partidos from Dolores to Saladillo: Paz 2486, Achaval 447, Costa 4.

Sixth section, including the other southern partidos, Paz 6119, Achaval 1617, Costa 621.

On Monday, *El Diario*, which is an ardent supporter of Achaval, circulated another list in which Achaval was represented as having received a majority, but nobody paid any heed to it as it was well known to be apocryphal. The majority given to the Achavalistas in the second section is

only arrived at by acknowledging the legality of the second table formed by the Achavalistas in San Nicolás. The Pazistas deny the legality of this table and claim that the exact numbers in the second section are: Paz 2312, Achaval 1440, Costa 1490.

It is a lamentable fact that very serious disturbance took place during and before the elections, resulting in some cases in loss of life. Indeed, we had expected this, and the public in general expected it from the time they learned that Rocha had sent his hired cut-throats into the camp towns to influence the voters. On Friday and Saturday these men were pursued by the police, and bands of 25 to 50 were arrested with arms in their hands. In San Fernando the Achavalistas fired on the Pazistas and the latter returned the fire. Two of the former were wounded and three killed. Sr. Irriarte, the Government special commissioner, was also wounded. On Friday night the police of Navarro having learned that there were arms concealed in the house of Carlos Echegaray entered and carried off the arms and took Echegaray himself prisoner. The police also attempted to enter another house in which arms were said to be concealed, but they were fired at. The police returned the fire and three persons were wounded, one of them being Sr. Trejo, a respectable inhabitant of Navarro, who died next day. Two of the police were also wounded in the fray. Before the elections commenced on Sunday the Rochistas had lost all hope, knowing that they had been stripped of their arms, on which they mainly depended for success. In Dolores, the Pazistas alleging foul play, rose up against the authorities and refused to submit to the direction of any other than the special commissioner. The Government being alarmed, despatched a body of troops, but before they arrived all was quiet. In Lobos, a person named Mendia was arrested for attempting to bribe the police to support Achaval. It is said that he received from Rocha \$15,000 for this purpose. At Flores there was a slight scrimmage and a Pazista named Nicandro Doll was wounded with a bullet. At Lobos and Chivilcoy there was also some fighting. In the former place one man was killed and two wounded. At Nueve de Julio a fight took place on Saturday, and in the scuffle the president of the Achavalista Club was wounded. In Monte parties came into collision after the voting and 1 man was killed and 5 wounded. The police interfered and 44 Achavalistas were arrested. At Carmen de Areco both Pazistas and Achavalistas agreed that there should be no elections. At Chivilcoy the police fired on the people and six persons were killed; two of whom were women.

THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Dec. 5, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

There are two subjects, and hardly any more just now, that press themselves upon one's attention to the exclusion of almost every other topic when the state of the interior provinces of this Republic is considered. These are the cholera and the financial crisis, which to many seems to threaten more distressing consequences even than the cholera. I will not uselessly occupy your space with theories respecting the origin of the epidemic that has broken out among us any further than to say that were it not otherwise to be accounted for, as I presume it is, its existence might be fully justified by the systematic disregard for the laws of health which has prevailed here for years, and which has from time to time been the prolific theme of writers for the press at the beginning of every summer.

Ever since the yellow fever time in 1871 thoughtful men have had occasion to denounce the filthy state of those overcrowded tenements the 'conventillos,' where for the love of money,

grasping landlords have suffered their no less money-loving tenants to herd together like swine in filthy tenements unworthy of any clean animal; but it has all been in vain. Wherever immigration settles in this country 'conventillos' are run up and pest-nests are planted, and are only too greedily occupied by those who prefer hoarding money to living comfortably or even decently. The 'conventillos' then, to say nothing of the Riachuelo, are more than enough to account for the reigning epidemic or epidemics, for I am convinced that we are invaded by more than one fatal and distressing epidemic. In Rosario, at all events, fevers of various kinds, and particularly typhus, are very prevalent, and it is as much as the doctors can do at times to say what a disease is going to turn out when they are summoned to see a patient. I regret to say, however, that unmistakable cases of cholera are occurring in almost every part of the city, that it is looking up better society than that in which it first settled, and that there have been several deaths during the past week among English-speaking persons. One of these was an employé of 18 years' standing, Mr. Palmer, who died on Thursday after only a few hours' illness, very deeply regretted by all who knew him. It is a mistake, however, for persons as soon as they are taken sick to jump to the conclusion that they have the cholera, even when the first symptoms are those of that dread complaint.

In Cordoba the panic is greater than ever it was here, and the city is almost deserted. At all events, hundreds of families have left the city and business is completely paralysed.

Those who imagined that the so-called Liberal tendencies of the age were killing that religious feeling for which the City of Doctors has always been distinguished may, perchance, learn something from the fact that more than 15,000 persons took part in the procession which took place the other day with the object of imploring the divine protection through the intercession of our Lady of Miracles. All the religious orders of Cordoba have enlisted in the army of public assistants who are organising public kitchens for the supplying of daily meals to the numerous poor families which, through sickness or other causes, have been thrown out of work and reduced to want, and of hospitals where those attacked by the epidemic receive every attention, and are in many cases restored to health. Here, of course, as elsewhere, the ignorant people have prejudices of the most insane kind against the doctors, and many of them when they receive medicine gratis go and experiment with it upon dogs and cats, and thus lose precious time, and of course die, whereas if they submitted to authority they would abide by the directions they receive, and in many cases no doubt recover. There is a principle involved here which may be profitably applied to other things than the taking of medicine.

In the other provinces, and very notably in San Juan and Mendoza, great excitement prevails combined with not a little indignation, owing to the fact that the Governors, after promising the people to resist every attempt to open communication with infected parts drew in their horns at once, on being notified through the Minister of the Interior that they were encroaching upon the prerogative of the National Government. The consequence is that there is now no hindrance placed in the way of those who wish to go from one part of the Republic to another, and that the insane system of quarantine between one village and another in the same country is effectually knocked upon the head. This, of course, greatly facilitates business operations, and it is a thing greatly to be rejoiced at, particularly at this season of the year, when produce is coming into the market and awaiting shipment.

And now for the other enemy we have to face—the financial crisis. The greatest difficulties

are encountered all through the country, but notably at the principal commercial centres such as Rosario, Cordoba, San Juan, and Mendoza owing to the parsimonious policy pursued by the National Bank, which refuses discounts even to its best customers, and while grabbing all it can on any pretext however absurd, though it be but 2 or 3 per cent for the taking in one province of the notes issued by itself in another, it absolutely refuses to part with a silver even when the trade of the country requires it.

In view of the scarcity of ready money and the consequent slackness of business, there was a meeting of the leading merchants of Rosario about a fortnight ago at the Centro Comercial, when it was resolved to address telegrams to the Board of the National Bank in Buenos Aires, asking it to be more liberal in its discounts and also to afford facilities for the sending and bringing of money to and from one part of the country to another, i.e., wherever it has established branches throughout the country; and to the other centres of commerce in the different provinces, asking them to second that of Rosario with similar requests. Since then replies have been received from most of the provinces, by which we know that similar appeals have been forwarded by them to the board, and although all this time has elapsed not a word has been heard from the bank directors. The subject has been treated as if it were the meaningless appeal of a child for 'something'—the senseless pining after some indefinite unattainable instead of being, as it is, the appeal of the whole nation to that institution which it has created, for whose sake it is enduring losses, suffering privations, and in many cases facing ruin; and that, professedly at all events, aspires to be the one great financial institution of the Republic.

In the meantime the crisis is making headway rather more rapidly than the cholera itself, though goodness knows that is bad enough, and when its fruits are ripe and crashes come, the National Bank may as well prepare to stand from under as well as the rest of us.

The most satisfactory accounts continue to reach us from the wheat colonies of Santa Fé, where everything agricultural is looking in the most charming condition. Unless something at present wholly unforeseen occurs to blast their fair prospects, agriculturists may look forward to a year of fatness and great gain. There is a great scarcity of labor for the harvest in the colonies, and laborers are being paid as much as \$60 per month with board for their work. It is distressing to think that while this is the case there are so many brawny arms lying idle at Martin Garcia, and if all accounts be true actually suffering for the necessities of life.

Hoping this may find you well,

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pacificus.

ELECTIONS IN ZARATE.

Zarate, Dec. 7th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to put before the public a few details concerning the recent elections as carried on in this flourishing little town.

Contrary to all expectations, everything went off in the most peaceful manner.

It was curious to see the interest Mr. James Fox, of this partido, took in the voting; in fact, the wonderful majority obtained by Don Maximo Paz, in this town, was mainly owing to this gentleman. At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 5th, he might be seen marching valiantly into the town at the head of 200 men, whom he kept in the most perfect order. On his arrival in front of the 'Pacista Club' he was saluted by the president and several distinguished members.

Mr. Fox and his followers remained close to the voting table,

as long as there was any stir there, as it was the general opinion that the table would be attacked by a number of armed men, who had been employed by the Achavalista party for that purpose, as they were strangers to this partido. But, luckily, there was no occasion for Mr. Fox's party, though these men did walk up to within a short distance of the voting table; but on seeing the number of 'pay-sanos' there present they deemed it prudent to retire.

The result of the voting was as follows: Pazistas 303, Achavalistas 10, Costistas 0.

Trusting you will take some notice of this in your next edition, and hoping you will excuse me,

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

Alfred Wyse.

CHOLERA.

On Wednesday there were 11 cases in the city, 4 of them from vessels in the Boca, but only 3 deaths took place in the lazaretto. On the same day there were 25 new cases in Rosario and 18 deaths. There are on an average about 12 new cases in Cordoba per day and about half that number of deaths.

There were few cases in this city on Friday and Saturday, but on Monday 8 new cases were reported and on Tuesday 12. There was a death from cholera on board the steamer 'Interior' on her way from Rosario on Monday night.

There were several suspicious cases of cholera in the arsenal of Zarate. The epidemic has also broken out in Rio Cuarto. A suspicious case is also reported from Montevideo. Cases occurred on board the steamer 'Thesaly' in the Boca on Monday, and the vessel therefore had to be turned out.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Readers and subscribers to the *Southern Cross* are hereby informed that we have no travelling agent in the camp.

There was a severe storm on Monday evening followed by a heavy fall of rain. The storm was severely felt in the port but little damage was done. The rain was general in the south.

The Chilean Government, fearing that cholera would be imported overland from the Argentine Republic, have issued orders forbidding any persons to pass the mountains from this side.

Many families are leaving for Europe owing to the cholera scare. The French steamer 'Congo,' which sailed on Tuesday, had on board a very large number of passengers.

We are sorry to report the death by cholera of Mr. Wallace, chief engineer of the steamer 'Apollo' of the La Platense line. He died in the Boca lazaretto.

A case of cholera appeared in the city of Tucuman, on Sunday. Both there and in Salta the people were much alarmed. All persons entering these towns from suspected districts are subjected to a thorough fumigation.

Municipal elections in Concordia, on Sunday, had a disastrous termination. The police fired on the people. 3 persons killed and 12 wounded.

The religious orders in Cordoba are establishing lazarettos for cholera patients at their own expense.

A fire broke out early on Monday morning in the bedroom of Dr. Chavarria residing in the Calle Maipu. Fortunately the bombers were apprised of it in time and succeeded in putting out the fire before it did much damage.

A fatal case of cholera is reported from Bahia Blanca.

Vaccination of cholera within the term of six months from birth and revaccination every ten years are declared compulsory.

Vaccination will be practised gratuitously by the surgeons appointed for the purpose, who will give certificates of the result. Vaccination from arm to arm is prohibited. A fine of \$10 will be imposed for every infringement of the ordinance. Every case of

smallpox or other contagious disease occurring in a lodging-house, hotel, school, or other public establishment, must be reported without delay to the office of Public Assistance under the penalty of \$50. A special Vaccination Department is to be formed. A reward of \$40,000 is offered for a mare or cow with spontaneous cow-pox pustules. Gold and silver medals will be given every year to the surgeons effecting the largest number of successful vaccinations.

One of the best established grocery stores in the city is that of Messrs. Lockhart and Nannery, whose advertisement appears in another column. Already they are doing a large business. We would recommend purchasers to give them a trial.

The races at Palermo, on Wednesday, well attended. The following were the different events: First race, prize San Martin, \$600 m/n.; entered Valentino, Cyclope, Bulrush, Cineraria, Queen May, Emiliana, Osman, and Eduarda. Valentino 1st, Queen May 2nd, Cyclope 3rd.

Second prize, \$700 m/n. Last Prince entered and had no competitor.

Third prize, \$2000 m/n.; entered Brilliant, Portenito, Orque, and Ca Ira. Brilliant 1st, Portenito 2nd.

Fourth prize, \$700 m/n.; entered Coronel, Benvenue, Ulyses, Sweetheart, Miss Rovel, Parthenay, Carrier, Signet, and Boccaccio. Coronel 1st, Miss Rovel 2nd.

The fifth race, for \$1000 m/n, was won by Termination against Kettledrum, Blason, Salvato, Goodbye, Intendente, Matador, and Surplice. Sport gave \$29.72 m/n. Kettledrum and Blason were favourites.

The last race was run by Cisne, ridden by J. Correas, Sultan, ridden by F. C. Balbran, Buffalo, ridden by L. Correa Morales, and Danas ridden by C. Hoevel. Buffalo 1st, Cisne 2nd.

The testamentaria of the late Terence Moore has been satisfactorily arranged and the money, minus expenses, handed over to the heirs. The total amount was \$1,700,000. Though there were no difficulties whatsoever in the way of arrangement, the expenses of lawyers, attorneys, notaries, scribes, etc., was put down at \$376,000. The Courts reduced this little bill to \$206,304, which is about 12 per cent of the fortune left by Mr. Moore.

A young man was accused in San Luis of having come in contact with the carriages that had come from Cordoba. Information was given to the Municipality, and they immediately ordered him outside the town to try his chances in the desert, like the escapatory goat of the ancient Jews.

The Rosario papers announce the dismissal of five postmen there because they refused to stop up all night in turn to nurse some cholera patients in the Administrator's house.

The marriage of Mr. Andrew Gibson to Miss Jemima Drysdale, daughter of Mr. John Drysdale, took place yesterday at the Scotch Church in this city.

A new edition of Mr. M. G. Mulhall's 'Dictionary of Statistics' has been issued by Messrs. Routledge of London, price six shillings.

Mr. Horace Rumbold, formerly British Minister in Buenos Aires, has published a work on this country called 'Silver River.'

We hear the works of the Pacific railroad from Mendoza to the Andes will be commenced at once.

The aeronaut Martinez once again went through the farce on Sunday of inflating his balloons with heated air. One of these wind bags was burned and another was burst at the moment when Martinez was expected to ascend. He at last rose about 100 yards late in the evening, and the crowd, indignant at the disappointment they had met, avenged themselves by stoning Martinez.

The great London job printing company known as Waterlow and Company is about to open offices in this market and will be ably represented here by Mr. Breiaz, who has recently arrived from England.

Dr. Irigoyen has received from the Emperor of Brazil the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose.

Major Fosse, under whose unskillful direction so many 'bomberos' were injured last week, has been sentenced to 8 days' imprisonment.

On Wednesday night Mr. Wm. Nelson, a merchant of Bahia Blanca, was stabbed by a sailor of the sub-prefecture. Nelson died almost immediately.

Judge Basualdo has allowed Dr. Goyena \$13,000 for his labor in arranging the testamentaria of the late Don Eduardo Wallace.

The train due at the Central station at 9.25 on Thursday night was stopped at ten squares from Retiro station and all the carriages were closed. On arriving at the Central station every passenger was examined by Drs. Cabral and Ledesma to ascertain if any were suffering from cholera, a telegram to that effect having been received from Escobar. The report was unfounded, the only person requiring medical treatment being an insane man who had been sent here to be cured.

In the 'conventillo' in Calle Alsina 784, Antonio Grasseano indicted four severe stabs on Nicholas Corlino, the cause being that the latter, who has a wife living in Italy, has seduced Grasseano's daughter, 14 years of age. Corlino is in the hospital in a serious condition.

Don José Francisco Lopez has been appointed Minister-resident in Portugal, and the notary Luis R. Saenz has been named secretary of the Legation.

Don Rumigio Rigal has been appointed director of the Spanish Bank of the River Plate.

The cases of supposed cholera reported from Rojas were simply cases of dangerous cholera.

Mr. Vanderbilt's new yacht has cost \$130,000 in its construction, and by the time its owner takes his first cruise she will have cost him over \$250,000.

Judge Arrotea has fixed Dr. Maglioni's fees in the Terence Moore will case at 45,000 nats. and Mr. Frugoni, the translator gets 6500 nats.

El Mercurio, of Valparaiso, says that the consolidation of the Chilean debt which has just been effected will give the country 3 millions annually.

\$450,000 have been voted for the construction of a court-house in the old artillery barracks in Plaza Lavalle.

The Municipality have agreed to strictly forbid during the next carnival season all the savage sport which disgraced the city last year.

La Pauza has ceased to appear after 14 years' existence.

The report that General Campos had been dismissed was false. He has, on the contrary, been promoted to an office of higher trust than that which he previously held, namely, Inspector-general of cavalry.

The Mayor summarily dismissed the manager of the Recoleta Cemetery for allowing it to get into its present shameful condition. He has also determined to close it and the British Cemetery at once.

The Brazilians have established a sanitary cordon of two infantry regiments at Uruguayana. The men have orders to shoot all who attempt to pass.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 9.

At the Unionist meeting in London Mr. Goschen made a fierce speech against Home Rule.

England has conceded to France a right to share in the administration of Egypt.

Catholics in Lurgan, while walking in procession to celebrate the acquittal of the land-leaguers, were attacked by Orange ruffians. The battle continued all night. Many houses sacked and 20 persons wounded.

Salisbury said Government was resolved to grant no Home Rule to Ireland.

Bordeaux.

Sales of sheepskins represent a fall of 20 centimes per kilo.

ONE OF
THE BENEVOLENT DEEDS
OF PIUS IX.

In 1824 a young Italian gentleman named Gaetano, aged only seventeen years, was unfortunately captivated by revolutionary ideas and drawn into a conspiracy formed in Rome. He was condemned, but as they were conducting him to the place of capital punishment, a young priest, filled with compassion for his dreadful fate, entreated the executioner to grant a few minutes' delay. Hastening to the Vatican the priest threw himself at the feet of Gregory XVI. and conjured his Holiness to commute the sentence into imprisonment for life. The favor was granted, and the condemned prisoner was conducted to the Castle of St. Angelo.

Twenty-two years later the young priest became Pope under the title of Pius IX. He had never lost sight of poor Gaetano, and shortly after his coronation repaired to the Castle in the costume of a simple priest. The jailer, not being acquainted with the new Pontiff, gave him a rude reception; and not until the visitor presented a permit signed by an influential personage, granting an hour's private interview with the prisoner, was he suffered to see him.

"What does your reverence want with me?" inquired Gaetano ungraciously, as Pius IX. entered his gloomy cell.

"I come, sir, to bring you tidings of your mother."

"Of my mother! Does she still live? I imagined that she had long since died of grief."

"Not only does your mother live, but she has commissioned me to come hither and bring you present consolation with the hope of better, happier days."

"Then God has at last heard my prayer. All the angels are not in heaven, for certainly here is one beside me."

"Why did you never write to the Holy Father and entreat him to grant your pardon? A political crime committed at the age of seventeen, and in the thoughtlessness of youth, has long ago been expiated by the woes of prolonged imprisonment."

"Father, I did write again and again to the Pope, humbly confessing my faults, and imploring forgiveness; but not one missive ever received a reply."

"Write once more, my son."

"They will never present my petition to the Sovereign Pontiff."

"Try again. Gregory XVI. is no more; address yourself to Pius IX."

"Ah! I see. But I do not know any one who would trouble himself to see that the Pope actually receives my letter."

"I will do it; I have daily access to the Vatican. Write to him now here is paper and pencil."

The supposed priest, having taken the prisoner's petition, said to him: "Now, do not be anxious, my friend; have great confidence in God and His Blessed Mother, and meanwhile do not forget to pray hard for Pius IX."

Just at this moment the jailer entered, and, uttering a profane oath, cried out: "Padre, you are abusing your permission. Your hour has passed. Be off, or I shall be obliged to make you go."

"I see no cause for such irritation," said the visitor sternly, "least of all for your profane language. You forget, too, that you are addressing a priest. What if the Holy Father should hear of this?"

"Well, what if he should? I think it safe to say that his Holiness does not trouble himself much about me, and I trouble myself less about him."

"I perceive you do not know him," was the reply.

After leaving the prison, Pius IX. went at once to see the Governor of Castle St. Angelo.

"Ah, here comes some new grievance!" muttered the irritated Governor between his teeth; then aloud: "Well, good morning to your reverence. What's the trouble now? Let us hear quickly, for I've not a moment to lose."

Governor, I come to ask pardon for the prisoner Gaetano."

"Indeed! only that? Why, sir, you must be jesting. No one but the Pope himself can grant such favor."

"It is in the Pope's name, and by his order I demand it."

"What proof have you to show for this? My charge requires great precaution, you can readily understand."

The august visitor then wrote the following order, which he presented to the surprised but obedient official:

"I enjoin upon the Governor of Castle St. Angelo to set the prisoner Gaetano free without delay; and further, I require him to dismiss his jailer."

"Pius IX."

However, as the jailer promised to avoid profane language in future, and to reform his brutal manners, he was appointed to another office. And it is said he was faithful to his word.—*Ave Maria.*

CLOTHES WASHING.

The committee appointed by the Intendant to advise as to the best hygienic mode of washing the dirty linen, &c. of the inhabitants of this city has made its report. Of course, the present system is condemned, though it does not lead to so much mischief as might be expected, because each washerwoman deals only with a limited quantity of linen belonging to a few families, and there is thus less chance of spreading infection than if imperfect mechanical means were generally adopted for delivering to large numbers of families their linen clean but not disinfected. The committee recommends that, so soon as possible, model hygienic washhouses should be constructed, either on land or on water, where the linen would be disinfected as well as cleaned. The system being approved, the washhouses could be worked either by private companies or the Municipality, but in either case, under the superintendence of experts, who would see that proper regulations were complied with.

The committee recommends, also, the construction of disinfecting stoves, to be fixed in the various parishes and to be used gratuitously by poor people and for a reasonable consideration by others. The above proposals are for permanent measures. In the meantime, it is recommended that washing in the river be forbidden and that temporary sheds should be constructed in which to place troughs made of wood and cement and abundantly supplied with aqua corrientes with discharge pipes to take the waste water to the river.

The sheds should also be supplied with the disinfectant prepared by the Municipal Chemist, composed of chloride of zinc and sublimate, and the washerwomen should be warned, even in their own interest, in no case to wash clothes coming from a house in which there are sick persons, without disinfecting them according to the regulations prescribed.

Families receiving their clothes washed by persons unknown to them or in whom they have no confidence should have them ironed. Clothes not ironed or imperfectly ironed may be disinfected by being spread dry in a closed room with sulphur burning in a brazier for two hours. The quantity required of sulphur is 15 grammes for every cubic metre of space which the room contains. This process is not applicable to dyed fabrics; these could be treated with phenic acid in alcoholic solution.

For the use of poor persons, the Municipality devote some rooms in the washhouses, and elsewhere, to disinfection by sulphurous acid; they should also contain small boilers for warming water for the houses in which heat has to be employed for washing or disinfection.

LEGEND OF THE ROSARY.

In the sunny land of France, in fair Provence, there dwelt a little orphan girl, whom the simple peasantry called Mary's own child, because they believed that all the little ones who had no

earthly mother's care are especially watched over and shielded by the Blessed Virgin.

The girl grew up amidst the woods and fields; she learned from no books: her only books were the pictured windows of the old church, which showed each mystery of her Blessed Mother's life, and there, day by day, the child knelt before the shrine of Our Lady, and at her feet would say her Rosary. Once it chanced that she was very weary; so that she threw herself upon her bed, and, forgetting all about her Rosary, she fell into a deep sleep.

But she was soon aroused by a light in the little room, and a sweet perfume as from the blossoms of numberless roses, whilst a lady stood close by her bed, so fair and beautiful that she felt sure she did not belong to earth, and by the twelve bright stars with which she was crowned, and by her blue mantle, she knew that it must be her Mother Mary.

Then the child knelt before her with folded hands and downcast eyes. She had seen that upon Our Lady's robe there were wreaths of roses in a beautiful pattern, but in one place it was not perfect—just a single one was wanting.

But the sweet voice addressed the girl:

"My child, this rose wreath so fair and fragrant is what your love has twined for me from day to day; but how is it that for once your act of love has been undone; how is it that you have forgotten to say my Rosary today? Surely, you will not be ungrateful. There are so many in this wide world that forget me and forget my Son, that I cannot spare your love."

SERMONS IN PICTURES.

What a divine gift the art of painting is! What sermons there are in those mute portraits of men and things—sermons that go deep to the heart, that are not forgotten; but by the sweet tribute of memory are called into life and become as vivid to the mental eye as the sky is to the material. Pictures form, as we know, an important part of the Litany. Who does not feel the truths of the "Via Crucis" as, walking solemnly and slowly around the church, the history of that awful passion and death is brought by external aid into the innermost part of man's heart; or, if the mind during service becomes distracted, how soon is it recalled to its duty by the sight of some holy picture? And to descend to more mundane affairs, what home does not look cheerful as the firelight flickers on the homely pictures of the poorest of us? All people have the beautiful in a greater or less degree, and though our pictures might be such as the connoisseur might turn his back upon, yet if in their poor way they represent the beautiful and good, they are always sermons that solemnly preach to us the duties and blessings of life.

HOW TO TREAT A NEWS-PAPER MAN.

When a reporter calls on you for information be sure and give it him in as abstract and abstruse a way as possible. Mystery is his stronghold, and if he cannot read your mind and ascertain the part that you are withholding from him, that is his fault not yours. If, however, he does not get all the details exactly correct in his paper, call him a blockhead, numskull, lunkhead, or any other nice name. If he is hunting for a piece of news and you have heard it ten minutes before, always tell him that he is always behind. It makes him happy, you know. A few words of that kind act like balm to his soul. Always ask him to give you all the news before you give him a word, and then tell the reporter on a competing paper, who happens in just after your informant has left, all that you have heard. It costs nothing to gather news and, anyway, newspaper men are philanthropic. They like to see "specials" in contemporaries made up from news they have gleaned and paid for. When you have something about yourself or your

business you desire published, try and impress the editor with the importance of it to the world, and be careful not to let him think he is doing you a favor by publishing it. On the contrary, tell him you are giving him some matter with which to fill his paper and he ought to be thankful to get it. If you see anything in the paper that pleases you never say a word about it. It might come to the editor's ears and disturb his equilibrium. If in chronicling the demise of your grandmother the editor happens to omit her full maiden name, go for him. If he is not a student of history he ought to be. Never permit an editor to change or reduce your manuscript. He does not properly comprehend what is needed in his own paper, and you must teach him. If he speaks of some labored editorial he had in his last paper, tell him you didn't read it. That compensates him for the energy of mind and body expended, and sends him to be refreshed and rejoicing in his vocation.

GOOD WORDS.

Labor was despised by the most illustrious of ancient philosophers: but "Christianity elevated, honored, and sanctified it. Jesus Christ, the true son of God, submitted himself to a poor artisan of Galilee, and in the carpenter's shop of Nazareth did not disdain to set his blessed hand to labor."—Leo XIII.

Grief anticipates age. Dwelling on the inevitable past, forming vain hypotheses as to what might have been if this or that had or had not been, acquiring a craze for recounting what has occurred—these acts do more harm to future health and effort than many things connected with calamity. Occupation and new pursuits are the best preventatives for mental shock and bereavement.

All the Fathers have considered the miracle of Cana a figure of transubstantiation, and it is seen on eucharistic vessels, as for example on a chalice of the fourteenth century, commented on by Banchini in his notes on Anastasius Bibliothecarius. In many paintings and sculptures the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves is made a pendant to this scene, so that one not only beholds the two eucharistic substances but the change of one and the distribution of the other.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his children. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passion and vice.

DOMESTIC

There is nothing that freshens up a room carpet like sweeping it with coarse, wet cornmeal. No dust will rise to settle upon furniture and bric-a-brac, but will be absorbed by the meal.

In buying table-linen, the finer, smaller the pattern, the longer it will last. When table-cloths are half worn or past use as such, the best parts may be cut into table napkins, and if neatly hemmed few will notice that they are not of a regular pattern. Of these pieces may be used to lay under boiled fish for serving, or they will be found very convenient for wrapping cake before putting it away in a tin box, for covering bread and a score of other uses in the kitchen, for it is never well to leave food, after it is cold, uncovered and exposed to air, dust and flies.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the comfort and luxury of bed linen. A wealthy lady of our acquaintance, a house-keeper, who has no limit to her spending money, said: "Linen for my beds I have never thought of; cotton is good enough for me;" but we would forego many other comforts for the sake of linen for our beds in summer.

Good linen sheets will last many years, and when the middle becomes worn, the best part of each sheet will make a pair of pillow slips that will last for several summers. The parts much worn are rolled up and laid away in the "sick bag" to be readily found in emergencies, and utilized for compresses, bandages, poultices, and various needs of sickness or accidents.

It is well known that iron screws are very liable to rust, more especially when they are placed in damp situations. When they are placed to join parts of machinery they often become so tightly fixed that they can only be withdrawn with considerable trouble—a fracture sometimes resulting. In order to avoid this inconvenience screws are generally oiled before being put in their places, but this is found to be insufficient. According to the *Moniteur Industriel*, a mixture of oil and graphite will effectually prevent screws from becoming fixed, and, moreover, protect them for years from rust. The mixture facilitates tightening up, is an excellent lubricant and reduces the friction of the screw in its socket.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Milk Mush.—Three cups of hot milk, one cup of boiling water, one scant cup of white Indian meal, one even teaspoonful of salt. Scald the salted meal with the boiling water and stir into the hot milk; boil in a farina kettle for twenty minutes, stirring all the time; beat hard at the last and serve in an uncovered dish. Eat with sugar and cream.

Buttered Potatoes.—Boil with the skins on; peel carefully; lay in a heated bake dish; butter plentifully; pepper and salt; cover and set in the oven ten minutes, rolling them over in the melted butter several times. Remove with a split spoon to a hot deep dish; add half a cup of hot milk to the butter left in the bake dish, stir well and pour boiling hot over the potatoes.

Potatoes with savory sauce.—Peel carefully a dozen potatoes of equal size, lay in cold water half an hour, put into a saucepan, sprinkle with a tablespoonful of minced onions and the same of parsley, cover with a weak broth, strain and heat, season with pepper and salt, and cook gently until a fork will penetrate the potatoes easily. (They should not be broken.) Take them up with a split spoon, dish them, strain the gravy, thicken with some bits of butter rubbed in a teaspoonful of flour, boil sharply and pour over the potatoes. They are very nice.

THE CHARACTER OF A WOMAN.

Every man of sense and refinement admires a woman as a woman; and when she steps out of this character, a thousand things that in their appropriate sphere would be admired become disgusting and offensive. The appropriate character of a woman demands delicacy of appearance and manners, refinement of sentiment, gentleness of speech, modesty in feeling and action, shrinking from notoriety and public gaze, aversion to all that is coarse and rude, and an instinctive abhorrence of all that tends to indelicacy either in principle or action. These are the traits which are admired and sought for in a woman.

RECOGNITION OF FAVORS.

Gratitude is a grace by far too rarely found. The story of the lepers reveals not only more of the divine nature, but more of human nature, than any other, and represents the usual sad disproportion of gratitude in the world. The lepers were peculiar in the misfortune of leprosy, but not peculiar in the other misfortune of ingratitude. Every feeling grows by expression; hence we should try to increase our appreciation of favors by every possible acknowledgment of them. Yet a great many favors are habitually accepted by us as a matter of course, and if not entirely unacknowledged, are very carelessly and indifferently received.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

It is the "duck of a bonnet" that makes a young girl's head swim.

It was said of a mean school-master who took city boarders that he fed his guests on the parts of speech. It was certainly cannibalism to feed boarders on their mother tongue.

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to 800 different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when he has his hair cut.

Publisher: Don't you think we're getting rather in the straight for a literary sensation? Principal editor: Well, yes. But I have the manuscripts of half-a-dozen writers who are expected to die soon. Publisher: Well, that saves us.

"Is your son studying the languages?" inquired the visitor of Mrs. Bentley, whose son George is at college. "Oh, yes," Mrs. Bentley replied, "it was only yesterday that he wrote home for money to buy a German student lamp and a French clock."

First gent: "Let's return. Miss Oltherage has begun to sing." Second gent: "Thanks; rawther be excused." First gent: "What! refuse homage to the belle of the ball?" Second gent: "Not at all; it's the bawl of the belle I have no homage for."

A French investigator has discovered that the character of a person's dreams depends in a great measure on which side the sleeper lies. "The dreams of a lawyer, then, who habitually lies on both sides," remarks a contemporary, "must be very much mixed."

"So you are a rapid shorthand writer?" "Yes, sir." "I should think it would be difficult to take down everything a speaker says." "It's not hard when you understand it. I was reporting a speech the other day, and I thought I would see how fast I could report, and will you believe it, none of the speakers could follow me."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement 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 drags 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 mornings, 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 colored, 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 palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. 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 of 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 Jarabe 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 medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. 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.C.S.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	128 90
Cedulas—	
Series A	98
Series E	77 50
Series F	85
Series G	99 00
Series J	98
National Bank Shares	237
Banco Constructor	238

The wool market is very dull. Prices have fallen somewhat. Buyers refuse to invest at the prices asked. Many lots of wool have gone into deposit.

The United States are proposing to abolish protective duties on wool, and if so we would soon have American buyers here in large numbers. The measure would give an extraordinary impulse to the Argentine wool trade.

Wools that are sold now for \$4.30 have been sold early in the season at \$4.80 and upwards.

Exchange for gold was quoted this week at 48 1/2 d for London, and 55.00 for Antwerp.

To-morrow the National mortgage Cedulas will be offered for sale. It is said that a large portion of this stock is purchased for London. Banco Constructor Shares are still selling at an enormous premium.

Reports of the wheat crop in Olavarría are very cheering.

British Consols have fallen 1 per cent, which shows that the trade of England is declining or that the political horizon is rather clouded.

The firm of Young and McKinnon, builders, in this city has dissolved partnership.

The Rosario Custom-house collected during November \$298,272.76 m/n. The value of imports during the same month subject to duties was \$747,941 and free do. \$190,173 m/n. Exports subjected to duties \$174,640, free of do. \$20,730; from Bolivia \$108,314 m/n.

During November the Custom-house in San Nicolás collected \$19,954 45 m/n, Zarate \$3,922.55 m/n, Campana \$2,662.13 m/n, Mar del Plata \$40.66 m/n, and Baradero \$124.31 m/n.

During the month of November 35 ocean steamers entered port, with 301 passengers and 8782 immigrants. By way of Montevideo 1492 passengers and 888 immigrants arrived, and by other ways 47, making a total of 1793 passengers and 10,716 immigrants. The nationalities were as follows: Italians 6508, Spanish 1471, French 316, Swiss 190, German 174, English 98, Belgian 49, Austrian 136, Argentine 34, Portuguese 14, Russian 43, North American 12, Dutch 10, Danish 9, Oriental 8, Swedes 6, Brazilian 4, Mexican 1.

The firm of E. J. Rodriguez, of Rosario, has shipped per steamer «Siddons» for London, 10 packages of silver valued at \$32,000 gold, and 193 bars of tin.

In March Mr. Adrian Prat, proprietor of the cloth factory in the Paseo de Julio, will deliver to the Government 50,000 metres of cloth for the use of the army; the price per metre is \$2.65 m/n. Mr. Prat has made a formal contract to deliver 100,000 metres of cloth per year.

The owners of all factories on the Riachuelo have agreed to stop work as long as there are any cholera cases in the neighborhood.

Telegrams from Antwerp announce a rise in the price of maize; 100 fanegas for 12 francs.

Cedulas, series I, were sold at par on Monday; series J reached 99.

The new Spanish bank in the Calle Piedad was opened on Monday.

Mr. T. Jones, manager of the English Bank in the River Plate, has returned from Europe by the «Tagus».

They have commenced reaping in the Candelaria colony. Wheat and flax promise to give a splendid crop.

The following prices are current in Rosario:

Wheat, bread, machine threshed, superior, per fan. \$8.50 to 9. do. do. good, \$8 to 8.50, Candeal \$9 to 10. Flour, best brands, per 200 lbs., \$8.50 to 9.50; do. general brands, \$8.25 to 8.50. Bran, with bags, per 100 lbs., 90 cents.

Maize, shelled, white, per arroba 28 to 30 cents; do. yellow 28 to 30 cents. Alfalfa seed \$250 to 3.

The «Leibnitz» which arrived on Saturday, left this port for Southampton on Sunday.

The steamer «Tagus» from Southampton, has brought 61 first-class, 29 second-class, and 850 third-class passengers.

The Lampion and Holt's steamer «Flaxman» is expected to arrive to-day. The «Hevelius» from Southampton, will arrive on Saturday.

The sale of 8 leagues National lands fraction A., section 1, for \$25,000 m/n, is reported; also fraction B., section 9, 2 leagues for \$9800 m/n; also a lot of 4 leagues in section 2, fraction D., for \$25,000 m/n.

Don Santiago Duhalde has sold to Don Bruno Quintana 4 squares of land in Ensenada for the sum of \$130,000 m/n. Mr. Duhalde purchased this land two years ago for \$12,000 %.

Don Enrique Keen has sold to Don Jorge E. Keen 200 squares of camp in 25 de Mayo for the sum of \$175,385 m/n.

Don A. M. Juarez has sold to Don Gregorio Machain a piece of land in the district Pavon, Centro Norte, for \$4000 m/n.

10,000 cows, «alcorte» sold at 9 de Julio at \$8 m/n. 3000 shorn mestizo sheep at 90 cents cash, a flock at Areco at 1.40, and 400 novillos Olavarría at 16 m/n.

Messrs. Ferrer and Maseras, of Rosario, sold to J. R. Torello a camp in the province of Cordoba department of Union measuring 1 league 52 squares and 14,952 square metres for \$15,000 m/n.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Bueyes, muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 30 40
1° aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 12 18.
2° id 8 y 10.
Flaco para chancheria, 6 y 7.
Cueros de novillo 6.50 y 7.20.
Cueros de vaca 4 y 5.
Id bucy 6.50.
Terneros 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 554 animales y 84 terneros.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00
La Catedral shares of \$1000 each 20 00 Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares 150 do
New Bolsa do 150 do
Gas Primitivo do 125 do
Gas Argentino 200 00
Roads and Bridges (1884) 98 00
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits 200 00
National Bank Shares 240 00
Lloyd Argentino do par
Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold
Central Railway 229
Banco Constructor de la Plata 235
Treasury Bills 1000
National Bonds (1887) 81
Do (1884) 70
Do (1883) 100
Do (1876) 68
Municipal Bonds 94
Foreign Debt gold 92
Riachuelo Port Works 92
Southern Railway Works 92
Northern do 92
Campana do 50 do
Propiedad Hygiene 50 do
City of B. A. Tramway 50 do
Barracas Road 50 do
National Bank Certificates 147 (90 00 paid)

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool. Per 10 kilos
Superior 4.30 m/n
Good 4.00
Borrega 3.30
Bellies 2.20
Black Wool —
Hides
Good camp 7.00 m/n
Midding 1.60
Horse hides 1.80
Cow hides 4.15
Horse Hair 5.60
Nonatos 3.40
Calfskins 3.60
Sheepskins
Matadero 2.50 m/n
Pelados per doz 1.80 m/n
Corderitos reg 0.68 0.73
Wheat
Coast 6.00 m/n
Salado 5.30
Candeal 5.90
Maize
White, shelled, 10 kilos 2.40 m/n
Yellow, in grain 2.25
Flour 1.18

CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos
Superior 4.40 m/n

Good 3.85
Regular 2.35
Bellies 2.35
Borrega 3.80

Hides.

Good camp 230 mls.
Matadero 0.68
Corderitos 6.15
Horse hides 1.85
Cow hides 4.25
Maize, white shelled 4.25

BIRTHS.

On November 30th, at the estancia La Jona, Loreto, Santa Fé, the wife of Fairfield Magrane, Esq., of a daughter.

On December 3rd, at Arroyo Seco, province of Santa Fé, the wife of Mr. Michael Grennon, of a daughter.



DEATHS.

On November 30th, at Arroyo Seco, province of Santa Fé, Jeremiah Murray, native of Horseleap, King's County, Ireland, aged 60 years. R.I.P.

On November 30th, at his residence in partido Ramallo, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Richard Whitty, aged 51 years, a native of Maybloss county Wexford, Ireland, deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

On November 30th, aged 7 months of menigitis, Gertrude Furlong, daughter of Edmund William and Elizabeth Anne Hore, Rosario. R.I.P.

FOR SALE

16,000 first-class MESTIZA SHEEP on the Estancia del Carmen, Pavon, 8 leagues from San Nicolás and 9 leagues from Rosario. For further particulars apply to

NICHOLAS HOGAN

Pavon d7j7

TO BE LET

To be Let, at a distance of 6 squares from Supacha, 200 squares of wire-fenced camp, for a term of three years or yearly as it may suit the tenant. The camp contains a good dwelling house and a puesto. For further particulars apply to

Mr. GARRAHAN

San Martin 180, B. Aires

or to
Don Marcos CELDOZ
Mercedes d84j8

FOR SALE

200 head of mestiza cattle «al corte» amongst them being 63 tame milch cows. Apply at this Office, or to the proprietor

William SMYTH

Campo de Trejo, Navarro d84t8

TO BE SOLD

1,000 or 500 SHEEP, in good condition; without Scab. Nearly half castrated, 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. dtd21

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, corrals, enxada, etc.

For further particulars apply either to
Mr. CASEY,
Reconquista 80
or to
Dr. GALBRAITH
Victoria 27 n22d22

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 Duportail, V. C. Amado, Augusto Carrio, José Pichetto, Samuel B. Hale, Pelletini y Lagos, and several others. n11-t

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 esta la prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

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, ó sea 1/4 de legua

Linderos: por el N.O. con Fexquiel Sayago, por el N.E. Mercedes Silva, por el S.E. Gabino Martínez 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 cada una.

Los títulos son de primer orden.

Por mas informes a San Martin 51.

NOTA.—El comprador abonará al firmar el boleto \$500 m/n. dtd15

ANGLO-AMERICAN

GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55

LOCKHART &

NANNERY

A good assortment of Groceries at

MODERATE PRICES

always to be found in this

establishment

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN

THE CITY AT WHICH TO BUY

A trial is solicited of our TEA at 0.70 cents per lb. Sold in 12 and 6 lb boxes. Guaranteed good quality

NONE EQUAL

TO IT IN THE MARKET

THERE CAN BE

NO COMPETITION

ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AND

SENT FREE OF CHARGE

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN

GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55

LOCKHART & NANNERY

d3f3

ALL NEWSPAPERS ARE RECEIVED

DIRECT BY POST

IN THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH

AND

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

NUEVA LIBRERIA EUROPEA

136 CALLE FLORIDA 136

OF

ARNOLDO MOEN

Ex-Manager of the house of

Jacobsen & Co.

LOW PRICES

n22d31

NEW

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20

Are now showing their New Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which on account of the great fall in gold are offered at very Low Prices. Parties from the camp visiting Buenos Aires are requested to inspect our prices and variety.

MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

012pm

TOBACCO EXTRACT

FOR SHEEPWASH

MARCA DE COMERCIO

Our Extract contains 70% 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

BUENOS AIRES

a26 n26

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

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducciones por mayor

de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES,

CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6 pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176-SAN MARTIN-176

m26pm

THE RIGHT PLACE

TO BUY

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR'S

CARDS

IS AT

NUEVA LIBRERIA EUROPEA

OF

ARNOLDO MOEN

136 CALLE FLORIDA 136

Where the best stock is now on view

n22d31

NATAL T. DE TORRES

BROKER ON THE EXCHANGE

COMMISSION AGENT

Buys or sells gold, negotiates paper,

exchange, arranges discount of pa-

pers at dates, bills and all marketable

signatures, in the Provincial National,

or private banks, and as a broker of the

Mortgage Bank mortgages or other mat-

ters in this establishment, there being

no necessity for particulars of property

to be mortgaged; no time lost, as they

will be advised of the day when they

can sign the papers and receive the Ce-

dulas. Also arbitrations, auctions, and

all commercial operations, relying for

all this on my great experience in this

market and zeal for my numerous

clients' interests

OFFICE: SAN MARTIN 73

(UPSTAIRS)

Or in the Bolsa from 10 to 4 p.m.

Gower-Bell Telephone 484

n16ifo

CHLORODYNE

IS one of the Safest Medicines to have

in the house in case of an attack of

Cholera, and can be obtained

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL