

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 49.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

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137 - CALLE FLORIDA - 137

BETWEEN CANGALLO AND CUYO

n15d15

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Numerous parochial commit-
tees have been formed to look
after sanitary matters.

A sister of charity has been
wounded by the accidental dis-
charge of a rifle which a sol-
dier of the sanitary cordon was
cleaning.

The Government has author-
ised the receipt of letters and coin
from Buenos Aires after fumiga-
tion.

The marriage has been celebra-
ted of Miss Christophersen and
Count de Malherbe.

The Pacific steamers will not
communicate with this port.

An old Italian was wounded
by a shot fired by a sentinel of
the sanitary cordon. He was
deaf, and did not hear the senti-
nel's challenge.

The French Minister had a
conference with the principal
French residents in order to con-
cert measures of relief for any
of their compatriots who may be
attacked by cholera and also to
consider what sanitary measures
are required.

There were 10 cases in the
Asilo de Mendigos Monday.

Emigrants are returning from
Brazil.

A message was sent to the As-
sembly asking them to rescind
the existing press laws. A more
constitutional law will be adopt-
ed.

All the police doctors have
been dismissed for refusing to
wait on the cholera patients in
the Asilo de Mendigos.

On Tuesday there was not a
single case of cholera in this
city. A Spanish doctor named
Garcia disinfected the Asilo de
Mendigos.

The ladies have come to peti-
tion Tajes to spare the life of the
culprit Valiente who is con-
demned to death, but the Presi-
dent said the constitution did
not allow him to grant their re-
quest.

Six sisters of charity offered
to serve as nurses in the Asilo
de Mendigos when the cholera
first broke out.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALTA.

The national diligences are
detained at the river Las Piedras
for the passengers to undergo
quarantine.

The Sanitary Council has ask-
ed that the 5th regiment may
be encamped at four or five
leagues from Metan, but the
Government has fixed on a place
at two leagues' distance.

Don Mariano Gorostiaga has
been appointed manager of the
Mortgage Bank.

The Government has ordered
that the diligences and every
other vehicle carrying mails,
goods, or passengers, shall be
detained at Lagunilla, at three
leagues from this city, and shall
not continue their journey with-
out permission of the police.

MENDOZA.

Copious layers of petroleum
have been discovered in the Cer-
ro Cacheuta at a depth of 102 me-
tres. Shares of the petroleum
company were offered in the
market a few weeks ago and no-
body would buy them.

There is no confirmation of the
report that there are cases of
cholera in this city.

As the train was approaching
San Luis, a woman supposed to
be attacked with cholera was
barbarously put out in the open
camp with her infant child. She
continued walking as best she
could after the train. [We have
not yet heard that the perpetra-
tors of this crime have been
lynched.]

SAN JUAN.

Passengers arriving here are
isolated for 7 days.

An epidemic has broken out in
Jachal, the nature of which is al-
together unknown. It kills with-
out inflicting any pain.

TUCUMAN.

Cholera has broken out here.
Nearly all the cases are fatal. On
Monday 13 cases and 9 deaths.
The 5th of the line introduced the
disease.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 10.

A Cabinet meeting has been
held to-day, there will not be an-
other till after Christmas.

It is believed that the Govern-
ment will at the beginning of the
next parliamentary session intro-
duce a coercion bill, with a spe-
cial clause for suppressing boy-
cotting. Measures relating to
England and Scotland will have
the preference over any others
relating to Ireland.

It is said that the Marquis of
Ripon will be the leader of the
opposition in the House of Lords
in case of Lord Granville's re-
tirement.

Mr. Gladstone, in a private let-
ter to Mr. Charles Cameron, has
expressed his disapproval of the
anti-rent agitation in Ireland.

The Vienna correspondent of the
Chronicle says that Rouma-
nia, Servia, and Bulgaria are ne-
gotiating an offensive and defens-
ive alliance upon the basis of
each of the nations having the
right to dispose of a combined
army of 400,000 men.

The *Times* in a violent article
accuses France of being always
the cause of the great powers
having to increase their arma-
ments.

A telegram from St. Peters-
burg says that the Bulgarian
delegates will not be received
there.

It is said that the Loyalist
League of landowners is forming
in many towns associations for
resisting the movement against
the payment of rents by making
bankrupt the principal tenants
who refuse to pay their rents
when demanded, thus obliging
them to declare where their
money is deposited.

The English Government is pre-
paring to send an expedition in
aid of Kassala which has for
some time been seriously threat-
ened by the Soudanese rebels.
The expedition will leave at the
beginning of February and the
explorer Stanley will be at the
head of it.

Messrs. Lark and Sons have
become bankrupt with liabilities
to the amount of one million ster-
ling.

Despatches from Mandalay an-
nounce that a battle has been
fought at Sakoka in which the
rebels were defeated and lost 200
killed.

An article in a leading paper
attacks Archbishop Walsh's op-
inion respecting the Land League,
and declares that the no-rent
movement and other Land League
doctrines prepare the way to an-
archy and revolution.

Commenting on Dr. Walsh's
letter, which shows the danger of
England tolerating unduly in-
fluenced juries in Ireland the
Spectator states that Irish-Jaco-

bism has overthrown the Church
and reduced the decalogue to
three commandments. [What
nonsense!]

The European press is of the
opinion that the new French
Cabinet will not be long-lived.

Dublin, Dec. 10.

The Post-office employés are
accused of having opened letters
addressed to Mr. Sullivan, the ex-
president of the Irish National
League of America. It is also
said that a letter from Sullivan's
wife in Chicago has been receiv-
ed here with the seal broken.

Lord O'Neill's tenants have
called a meeting in order to de-
liberate on a plan of campaign;
the Orangemen have convoked
an opposition meeting. Probably
both will be prohibited.

In a speech delivered to-day in
Dublin by Mr. Sexton he said
that the farmers could not possi-
bly pay the rents demanded by
the proprietors and that «either
by separation or in some other
manner Ireland must obtain her
liberty.»

Mr. John Dillon undertook his
own defense. He pleaded that
his language was thoroughly
justifiable and constitutional and
that the Court was giving a wrong
interpretation to the law.

Four men convicted of having
sacked houses during the Belfast
riots have been sentenced to four
months' imprisonment.

Paris, Dec. 10.

General Boulanger and three
other members of the Freycinet
Cabinet have agreed to join M.
Goblet.

The Chamber will be asked to
sanction a provisional budget for
three months and to postpone
till January the debate on finan-
cial questions.

M. Goblet has provisionally as-
sumed the portfolio of Foreign
Affairs, for which no nomination
will be made for a few days.

The Government has announc-
ed in both Chambers that in
consequence of the impossibility
of voting the general budget for
1887 in the few remaining ses-
sions of this year, recourse must
be had to provisional votes of cred-
it until the new budget has been
entirely discussed and adopted.
M. Goblet has also announced
that he will shortly present to
the Chambers a message explain-
ing the administrative reforms
which the Cabinet proposes.

M. Goblet has offered the port-
folio of Foreign Affairs to M.
Decrais, the French Minister in
Vienna.

In announcing to the Chamber
the composition of the new Min-
istry, M. Goblet read a declara-
tion to the effect that he relied on
the Republicans uniting to assist
the Government to carry out their
measures, that his foreign policy
would be that of M. de Freycinet
which the Chamber had approv-
ed, and that measures would be
submitted for carrying out the
domestic reforms desired by the
Chamber. He concluded by ask-
ing the Chamber to sanction a
provisional budget.

M. Flourens, Councillor of State,
has been appointed Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

The Chamber of Deputies has
adjourned until the middle of
January.

M. Flourens has been sworn in
as Foreign Minister and has taken
possession of his post.

Bucharest, Dec. 13.

A case containing 200 lb. of
dynamite was exploded last night
in front of the King's summer
residence. It is believed that it
was intended to destroy the pa-
lace, but the only injury done
was the breaking of the win-
dows.

Madrid, Dec. 13.

The Russian Minister in Bul-
garia has received orders to with-
draw from that country.

To-day, in the Chamber of De-
puties, Sr. Castelar the Republi-
can leader, made an eloquent
speech in support of the Govern-
ment. He expressed disapproval
of employing force for obtaining
political objects.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.

The agitation among the stu-
dents continues. They have sent
manifestoes to Russian diploma-
tists and to foreign newspapers
denouncing the brutality and un-
necessary severity of the Russian
police. Numerous arrests have
been made. The police cannot
discover where the manifestoes
were printed.

Berlin, Dec. 18.

The German press criticises
unfavorably the composition of
the new French Cabinet. It be-
lieves that the rapid fall of M. de
Freycinet and the refusal of
Baron de Courcel to join the new
Ministry are signs that no Minis-
try which advocates peace has
any chance of stability.

The meeting of the special
committee although nominally
secret has not been so, for more
than 100 members of the Reich-
stag have attended the committee
daily. The reporters were re-
fused admission. General von
Schillendorf, the Prussian Min-
ister of War, declared that the
distribution of the Russian, Ger-
man and Austrian troops along
their respective frontiers shews
the necessity of immediately re-
inforcing garrisons on the fron-
tiers of Germany. He said that
he doubted the offensive and de-
fensive power of Austria if she,
without allies, was attacked by
Russia. He recommended earn-
estly that reserve should be
maintained respecting the strate-
gic measures relating to the
German roads from the east to-
ward Russia and from the west
toward France. This shews
that the Government is making
preparations for opposing a hos-
tile coalition between France
and Russia. The General ex-
pressed a very favorable opinion
of the system of mobilisation
adopted by the French Govern-
ment and of the facilities for
concentrating the troops either
on the frontier or in the interior.

The work of arming the Ger-
man troops with repetition rifles
is being carried on vigorously.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 14.

A case of cholera has occurred
in Para, though officially it is
called acute cholera.

The quarantine on vessels from
the River Plate has been increas-
ed to 15 days, and quarantine
will be applied to all vessels
having on board passengers or
cargo embarked in any foreign
port, but proceeding originally
from the River Plate.

Odessa, Dec. 11.

From January 1st all the villa-
ges in Russia which have Ger-
man names will by imperial or-
der receive Russian names. This
has caused much indignation
among the Russo-German inhab-
itants.

The Government contractors
are converting the large grain
stores of this city into barracks
for 75,000 men.

Vienna, Dec. 10.

Count Kalnocky received the
Bulgarian delegates very cordi-
ally and they are hopeful as to
the success of their mission.
Count Kalnocky assured them
that Austria would support the
candidate chosen by Bulgaria.

Santiago de Chili.

So great is the alarm here that
cases of cholera are daily an-
nounced which prove to be un-
true. The Government is taking
active measures to draw closer
the sanitary cordon so as to in-
clude all passengers from Argen-
tina. The people are taking all
sorts of precautions. The heat
is intense.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Among many evils and calamities which it has brought upon this city and department, there can be no doubt but the cholera has brought its benefits as well, and that to it, as to everything else, there are two sides, each of which is well worthy of consideration. It is roughly estimated that the number of deaths it has caused in the last six weeks may be put down between 1000 and 1200. It was told by one of the night laborers at the cemetery the other day that on the night of last Friday week more than 100 burials took place in the course of 12 hours. Very well, the great majority of these were either persons who lived in the most unhealthy conditions, drunkards, avaricious, and others whom must have dropped off sooner or later in some equally sudden way. Mind, I say this without either losing sight of, nor desiring, needlessly, to wound the feelings of anyone, but because I deem it my duty, when I see men committing suicide, whether it be with a pistol, a caña bottle, or a neglected dust-bin, to warn them of their duty through pointing out the fatal effects such courses have had upon others. There is, I notice, a too prevalent feeling whenever an Englishman, or one bearing an English name, disgraces himself in any way, to keep it dark, and this is most manifest among those who, when an Argentine, an Italian, or a Frenchman does anything, are the first to publish the event, and the most scrupulous in giving all the «marcas, pelos y señales» they can lay their hands on. For my part, I think it matters very little indeed whose ox does the goring, as far as the estimating of damages is concerned. Moreover, when a man has received uncommon advantages, such as education, capital, &c. I think he is much less to be excused than the poor wail that develops from mud lark to avaricious, and from avaricious to a «caso sospechoso» —we are endeavouring, just now, to account for the extraordinary mortality that prevails, and if we would do so honestly we cannot afford to be too scrupulous about personal feelings, even if the persons affected be rich or well-to-do in the world. Let this be my answer, please, to Mr. Edmund E. Trevenen, in your last.

But I am wandering from my subject. I said that the cholera had brought good with it as well as evil; let us see what that good is:—Firstly, it has awakened a long dormant spirit of charity among all classes and done an immense amount of good through teaching people that there are others, besides themselves, to live and labor for, and on whose behalf to make sacrifices; no thoughtful man will refuse to admit that it is highly beneficial to awaken such a spirit among any people, and I venture to say, at least, I trust, that many ere this have experienced that «it is more blessed to give than to receive.» Secondly, it has roused the sleeping city

authorities to a sense of their duty, and though they find it so much harder work to assemble daily and bungle through their functions than to systematically absent themselves from the Town Hall, that several changes of president and vice-president have occurred during the past month, I expect to see a worthy Corporation formed ere the conclusion of the sickness, and hope it may then remain in office and govern the city in the way a city of our size and importance ought to be governed; and thirdly, it has demonstrated the absolute necessity that exists for drainage works, and I have no doubt but that it will result in the speedy conclusion of all the necessary arrangements for their construction, which, but for the cholera, might have been delayed for years to come. Thus, as the saying goes: «It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good,» and we see that the cholera has brought good with it as well as evil.

I regret to say, however, that it has been particularly hard on our little English-speaking population during the past week, and that not a few cases have appeared among well-to-do and good-living people. Among these the following died since Monday:

Mr. Moore, clerk on the Buenos Aires and Central Railway.

Mrs. Viney, wife of the pastor of the Methodist Church in this city, and her two children.

Mr. Atkinson, the secretary of the C.A.R.R. Friendly Society.

Mr. Gossaph, Mr. John Dooley, an old employé of the C.A. Railway Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Sophia Coe, and several others whose names I have not been able to ascertain.

Just now I think we may safely say there are not more than 25 deaths per day from the epidemic, though I have no hesitation in saying that were it not for the popular commissions and the charitable efforts of the people, there might easily be ten times that number.

Among the measures taken by the Municipality to guard against the spread of the sickness, I must say that there are some which savor strongly of absurdity. Such I consider the destruction of all the fruit in the quintas, the prohibition of vegetables under a penalty of \$50 on the buyer and the same on the seller, and other things of a like nature concerning which people might very well be permitted to judge for themselves.

I regret very much to have to tell you that Mayor Rams, our worthy chief of Police, has been compelled through the unwarrantable interference of the Government of the Department with his duties, to resign the post he has held with such honor to himself and advantage to the public for the past few months. The Rosario police force is in a sad state of demoralisation, it is infinitely better however than when Mayor Rams was placed at the head of it; now, I fear, it is destined to relapse into its former disgraceful condition.

The heavy rates charged for freight on the C.A. Railway have frequently been the occasion of criticism on the part of those who are most affected thereby, and I am happy to hear that on the matter being brought to the notice of the acting manager, Mr. Malcolm Graham, he has instituted a course of proceedings that may result at least in some of the desired changes. With this end in view he has directed a note to the managers of the Andine Line, asking them whether in the event of the C.A.R.R. reducing its charges they will be willing to do likewise by theirs, in the parts that correspond to them, for goods travelling over both lines. The reply of the Andine people is awaited with interest, and it is to be hoped that it may tend to the solution of what has been a difficulty.

The most encouraging accounts continue to reach us from the wheat-growing colonies, where the grain is larger, more plentiful, and of better quality than it has been for many years. Business, for the present, is dull in every department, and the almost

impossibility of getting in money makes things still worse than they otherwise would be.

Notwithstanding two most violent storms, accompanied by torrents of rain, the weather is as warm as we can bear it, and otherwise unhealthy and enervating.

We were very happy to welcome Mr. Hugh Mallet and Mr. Peter MacCallum last week, on their return from England, and to see them looking remarkably well.

Another branch of the National Bank is to be opened at Cañada de Gomez, on the 1st of the incoming month. This would be all very well, and very satisfactory were the business of that bank to be conducted on anything like business principles. As it is, however, we cannot see how the existence or non-existence of branches can make much difference to any but depositors, and through them, to the shareholders of the bank. Here is precisely the difficulty with the National Bank,—it studies the interest of the few at the expense of the many, and it is likely to continue so to do till private capital comes to compete with it and to show it what is meant by banking in other countries.

A new and important firm under the style of Ocampo, Arana, and Co. has been formed with a sufficient capital for the development of colonization, and of the sugar and alcohol industries at the Ocampo Colony. Among other things of great importance embraced by this enterprise there will be a railway from the San Vicente port of the colony to that of Ocampo, the works for which have already been taken in hand. The partners in this new and important firm are Messrs. Manuel Ocampo, Samanés, Enrique Arana, and C. Abello.

There being nothing further of importance to communicate,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
Pacificus.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

GOVERNOR D'AMICO INTERVIEWED.

A reporter of *La Nación* interviewed Governor D'Amico in La Plata last week in reference to the elections. We give hereunder the substance of the interview:

Reporter: The police are accused of having taken a direct part in the elections and of bringing about the sanguinary scenes which took place.

Governor: It is very unjust to do so. The police did not go beyond their duty, nor were they the occasion of the conflicts.

R.: Nevertheless the charge is becoming general, and all the newspapers are writing leading articles on the subject.

G.: Such is unavoidably the case after an electoral struggle. The prejudiced portion of the press exaggerates and distorts facts, and even the independent portion falls into exaggerations which are only excusable from ignorance.

R.: Then you believe that the police complied with their duty?

G.: Not only do I believe it, but I maintain that it was owing to their intervention that there were not many more disasters on Sunday. You have only to remember the violence of passion which gives rise to these attacks. In Flores the police were attacked by one of the contending parties. In Monte the same thing occurred and two policemen were wounded. In Navarro shots were fired from the hotel, which was opposite the Juzgado, upon the two policemen who kept guard at the door. In San Fernando, when the firing commenced, the police not being sufficiently numerous were ordered into barracks. In Dolores the contending parties fired at one another while the election was going on, and the Government commissioner placed the police between them in a passive attitude, thus exposing their lives without allowing them to fire a single shot. In Chivilcoy the first shot was fired by an individual sitting at the voting table, and immediately a volley was discharged at the police, one of whom was wounded.

ed. In many other places similar acts occurred, in all of which the police observed great prudence. We cannot forget that the deeds of violence only occurred in those partidos into which strangers were imported. Armed men, who went not to vote but to fight. In the partidos where the electoral struggle was confined to the people of the neighborhood there was no violence, and the elections were peacefully carried out.

R.: What measures does the Government intend to take in order to clear away the doubts that prevail?

G.: The Government was represented in nearly all the partidos by special commissioners. Many of these commissioners are respected by the Achavalistas. I am awaiting their communications, and if it should appear from their reports that the police have been mixed up in the elections, or that they took any part in them, I shall forward the reports to the Supreme Court of Justice, that the proper tribunals may investigate the matter and inflict condign punishment on the guilty. This is simply what I mean to do. If there is guilt it must be proved and punished by the tribunals.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

The *Boston Pilot* of October the 23rd thus refers to the honors paid to Mr. Justin McCarthy in the United States:

«Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has during the past week received much public and private attention in Boston and other cities of Massachusetts. In Boston, besides the banquet tendered to him by Irish-American citizens, he was banquetted on Tuesday night by the Tavern Club, of which Mr. William T. Howells, the novelist, is president; and on Saturday last he was received by the St. Botolph Club, which embraces in its membership a great majority of the Boston men distinguished in literature, science, art, and other departments of intellectual life. At the St. Botolph there was a crowded attendance, and Mr. McCarthy received on every hand an answer to Mr. Mathew Arnold's statement that 'no educated American favored Home Rule.' There were two other members of Parliament present, Englishmen who were the private guests of members, who must have been impressed by Boston's endorsement of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. One of these English members of Parliament was a man of great eminence in the scientific world, an ex-member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, Sir Lyon Playfair, who is as strong a Home-ruler as Gladstone himself or even Justin McCarthy. The lectures of Mr. McCarthy in Massachusetts have been ovations to him and to the Irish cause. He leaves this week for Canada, where he will remain about six weeks. On his return to Boston in December several other club receptions and social attentions will await him. He will doubtless be tired when his American tour is over, but he will have reason to remember that devotion to the cause of Ireland is not thrown away, and that the tide has turned in Ireland's favor far outside her own bounds or the bounds of her own children.»

A FRENCH BISHOP ON THE
SITUATION.

The Bishop of Séez, Mgr. Trégar, in the course of a vigorous pastoral letter refers as follows to the actual state of things in France:

«A persecution, stealthy but active, and which may yet become violent and even bloody, is daily becoming more marked. War against God and His Church has been openly declared. Right is trampled under foot, the sacred sanctuary of conscience is ruthlessly violated, liberty is disowned, and it is only our blind people who refuse to see the new chains that are being forged for them. A little while and the slavery will be complete, the odious triumph.» In the face

PERUVIAN PROGRESS.

FROM THE *Chilian Times*.

Peru continues to progress—crab fashion. The Congress of that glorious country has just closed its ordinary sessions after immortalising itself by the passage of some very extraordinary measures. A bill was passed declaring null and void all the acts of Pierola and Iglesias; another was passed to expel the Jesuits; another promoting officers, dead and alive, of Caceres' army; one acknowledging the validity of the shipmasters issued by Caceres; another placing about half a million at the disposal of Caceres; a bill of indemnity in favor of the same individual; and this enumeration will do for the present. The British Minister and some other members of the Diplomatic Corps ventured to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs for an explanation of the bill annulling the acts of Pierola and Iglesias, and they were told by the «greaser» who presides over that department to mind their own business, «that Peru is a sovereign nation and is as good as any other nation any day,» and so on. It is expected that one act will create trouble with the English Dock and the English Railway companies. The expulsion of the Jesuits is partly a bid for popular favor among the anti-Pierolists, and partly the offspring of a desire on the part of the Cacerists to impress the public with the idea that they are staunch observers of the constitution and the law, for the act expelling the Jesuits was passed in reality in 1855, and had been allowed to fall into desuetude. The expelled fathers are 22 in number, and some of them will come to Chili and others will go to Ecuador. A recent report says that the Redemptorist Fathers are also included in the decree of expulsion. The banishment of all these priests is a stupid attempt to curry for public favor, and their ostracism will end when Caceres' begins. The day when this gentlemen will receive his «walking ticket» is not far off, and it is quite evident from his movements and measures that he is aware that the beginning of the end has commenced for him. He is surrounded by Pierolist conspirators, and although he was not ignorant of this very important fact, he has infused additional energy into them by his silly attack on the Church, whilst his annulment of the acts of the two administrations which preceded his have caused the Iglesiasistas to join issue with the Pierolists against their common traducer. Arcequipa is in a state of ferment, and the hotbed of revolution will soon leaven the whole lump, and the blatant patriot who preferred to keep his country plunged in all the horrors of civil war for three years rather than lend a hand to recuperate her vitality after a disastrous war, will discover shortly that Peru has no longer any need of his valuable services, and he will find it to be beneficial for his health to travel awhile in foreign parts. The country itself is not likely to gain much by the change. It will be merely a question of one vulgar patriot being replaced by another, and of one set of thieves turning another set of thieves out of office.

His Lordship then exhorts the clergy and faithful to engage in the struggle with renewed zeal and with an unflinching hope in the final triumph of the Church.

THE RELIEF OF DERRY.

Derry is ours. «No surrender» has got a new meaning. It is a national watchword now. The nation holds the inviolate city and means to hold it for all time. We have triumphed, and such a triumph! For our enemy sudden, crushing defeat—shameful, panic-stricken flight from the scene of his disgrace.

* * * * *

We are deeply and most gratefully conscious that it is to the magnanimity and patriotism of a small minority of our Protestant fellow-countrymen we are mainly indebted for the victory. We have no temptation to exult over any honorable opponent. We should be less than human if we were not elated by the triumph. They should be more than human if they were not depressed by their defeat. Right or wrong it is not pleasant to be beaten, and this has been a real bad beating. But when the first bitterness has passed away we can scarcely fancy any straightforward, unbogged opponent regretting the choice of a representative that the fortune of war has forced on his acceptance. He will «look upon this picture and upon that.» On one side the foul-tongued police-court practitioner (Lewis) who seems to have learned his speeches from his clients. The apostle of bigotry and corruption; the hard-featured hypocrite quoting Scripture for his purpose; the self-convicted fugitive from the dock; the whitened sepulchre only half whitewashed on the outside and full of corruption within. On the other side within the city walls stands the ardent patriot (McCarthy). The polished and cultured scholar; the man whose genius has compelled the admiration of his bitterest opponents; the man on whose private or public character the shadow of reproach has never rested, the man of pure white life—the blameless man and stainless gentleman. Let them but weigh the two men in equal scales, and bigotry itself can scarce pervert the choice. Her new member is worthy of Derry's old fame. This is no common prize the National arms have gained. Our enemies could better spare three other seats out of their poverty than this one. Derry is a name to conjure by. Macauley's magic pen has made the heroic endurance of its defenders a household word to all peoples, and for all time. Why will not our fellow-countrymen allow us to unite with them in the admiration of the heroic dead? What is James to us or we to James that we should fight for him? Why should the grim ghost of King Billy, the least heroic of heroes, under Irish hearts for all time? If we could only hope that religious bigotry had fled howling from Derry at the heels of its recreant apostle, then, indeed, might we rejoice to believe that the relief of the Inviolable City was complete.—*United Ireland*.

This has been the regular course of events ever since Peru was liberated by Chili from the Spanish yoke, and there is not the faintest, not the remotest hope that any change for the better will take place. Peru will be Peru to the end of the chapter. The salvation of that country will never be accomplished by Peruvians, nor will it ever be in a state of internal repose so long as it is governed by Peruvians. The civilised world is becoming tired and disgusted with the permanent chaotic condition of a country which claims a place in the comity of civilised nations, and sooner or later the civilised world will take the condition of the Egypt of this continent into its very serious consideration. What the result of this consideration will be it is not very difficult to guess.—*RECONQUISTA*—*gain*

and again predicted that in the end Chili will receive the mandate of the civilised world to govern Peru, and with every apology to the *Opinion Nacional* of Lima we again reiterate the «insolent idea» that the only feasible method of restoring and preserving peace and order in Peru is a Chilean protectorate. And the *Opinion Nacional* will do well to treasure up the reflection that the only alternative of a Chilean protectorate is a Chilean conquest. Either the one or the other is only a question of time.

THE ARGENTINE NAVY.

A decree has been issued for the organisation of the navy. It is formed into 3 divisions under the command in chief of a Vice-admiral, each division being commanded by a Rear-admiral or Commodore. The 1st will be called the sea division and will consist of the 'Almirante Brown,' 'Patagonia,' 'Parana,' 'Uruguay,' 'Azopardo,' and two small despatch steamers. Rear-admiral Bartolome Cordero will command this division. The 2nd or river division consists of 'El Plata,' 'Andes,' 'Pilcomayo,' 'Bermejo,' 'Constitucion' and 'Republica,' the transport 'Rosetti,' and the despatch boats 'Resguardo,' 'Vigilante,' 'Argentino' and 'Avellaneda.' Commodore Laserre takes the command. The present torpedo division will form the 3rd division of the navy under the command of Commodore Solier.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 9.

A new work by Professor Stokes, of Dublin, entitled «Ireland and the Celtic Church» will soon be issued. It describes, from original authorities, the original and introduction of Celtic Christianity, the social life of St. Patrick's age, the invasion of the Danes, the doctrines, missions, and scholarship of the Irish monks, and traces the course of the events which led to the conquest by Strongbow and the Normans.

A mass meeting of Irishmen and Americans is announced to be held at an early date in Philadelphia to respond to the appeal of Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish people. The Governor of Pennsylvania is expected to preside, and the most prominent men of the Republican and Democratic parties alike are expected to speak. Over 5000 delegates have already been promised in Philadelphia in connection with the projected meeting, and at least double that amount will, it is expected, be handed in at the meeting.

Mr. Gladstone, acknowledging the receipt of O'Connell's «Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon» which was presented to him by Cork gentlemen, writes: «I wish to say that in my judgment of all the legitimate means of promoting the cause of what is known as Home Rule in Ireland, none is more important than to bring into view sound historical information of what English constituencies to a large extent, and, indeed, also the majority which rejected the bill of the late Government, it is to be feared are still deplorably ignorant.»

Sir John Phear, speaking at the Plymouth Liberal Club, remarked that the question of Home Rule for India was of even greater importance than Home Rule for Ireland. India would soon make a demand, compared with which the demand for Ireland would be as nothing. Even Conservative landlords were convinced that Mr. Parnell's bill was right in principle. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose contended that the great bulk of Liberals were agreed that Home Rule must be granted; if the Land Purchase Bill had been disconnected the policy would have swept the country.

A Parliamentary return shows that under Lord Ashbourne's Irish Land Purchase Act from August 14, 1885, to September 24, 1887, 3783 loans were applied for to the amount of £1,826,139, while 2803 were sanctioned to the amount of £1,250,398, and 1235 issued to the amount of £526,968.

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CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR

1886 1887

Preliminary Notice

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ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of Christmas and New Year's Cards and Novelties for the coming season is now open.

The assortment this year, being mostly the work of skilled artists, is the most novel and attractive that has ever come to this market, presenting highly artistic and elegant features, which strongly recommend it to persons of refined taste; even the cheapest are exquisite, varying in price from 2 cents to \$8. As last year, a special vast department, with an extra body of able assistants, is exclusively devoted to this branch of the business, where a permanent exhibition of these favorite tokens of friendship and love will be held till the termination of the season. There is a separate entrance for ladies at 244, and it is needless to say that it will be the agreeable duty of the assistants to attend to them with all promptitude and despatch.

Parties desiring Christmas Cards to be delivered to friends on Christmas Day and New Year's Cards on New Year's Day in any part of Europe or the United States, can obtain this by giving their orders to us in time, when they will be posted by our London and New York agents at the proper moment to be in hand on the desired day; we do the same for the delivery of Birthday Cards.

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n2 tf

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d13m14

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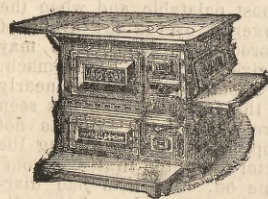
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275-CANGALLO-277

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d3f3

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It will be printed by the children of the Industrial Department of the Irish College at Mercedes; and it is hoped that its wide circulation will contribute materially towards the maintenance of that Department

The primary object of the work is to supply families with a course of interesting, useful, and varied matter for spiritual reading.

It will be printed on superfine toned paper, and the cost of subscription will be \$9 yearly, payable in advance.

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32-RECONQUISTA-32

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m6-pm

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176-SAN MARTIN-176

m26pm

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208-LAVALLE-208

ju19pm

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f11-m-pm

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10-pm

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m17-pm

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CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES 76-RECONQUISTA-76

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m11-pm

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151-SAN MARTIN-151

j28-pm

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126-RECONQUISTA-126
pm

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

The Dean acknowledges \$20 m/n from a charitable lady in this city to be distributed among the poor.

We are extremely sorry to announce in our obituary column to-day the death of Miss Mary Martin, daughter of Mr. Wm. Martin of Pavon. She died of gastric fever at the early age of 16 years, and her death has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood, where her many amiable qualities made her a universal object of esteem and affection. The people of Pavon have been cruelly scourged of late years, for they have seen not only the aged and venerable carried away, but the young, the gay, the beautiful in large numbers have succumbed to the hand of death. Inscrutable are the ways of Providence, and very frequently what appears a loss is in the end a great advantage. We lament our friends departed from earth, but faith teaches us that they await us and pray for us in Heaven. The friends and relatives of the deceased young lady have our most sincere sympathy.

There is little change in the phase of local politics. As yet it is not certain which candidate will have a majority in the Assembly; but the National Government and Dr. D'Amico have come to an «entente cordial» in which the success of Paz is guaranteed, in addition to the guarantee which his majority at the polls has given him. So that we may feel confident that Maximo Paz is the man for Galway.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson favored us with a call yesterday and says he cannot too strongly recommend the hot water cure for all, but especially the poor. He gave us the names of Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Croce, Miss Sachetti, and others whose lives have been saved by it. A little «cedron» leaf in the water makes it most palatable, and when the danger is over a few drops of chlorodyne or peppermint may be given to settle the stomach. Dr. Thompson finds that nearly all the fatal cases he has seen were due to the victims not adopting remedies or calling the doctor when the first symptoms came on. One man had diarrhoea for fifteen days, but madly refused to take any remedy, and of course died.—Standard.

Cholera is on the increase, and it is not at all improbable that its ravages may spread still more with the heat of the weather. After what we have already written on the subject it is not necessary to remind our readers that they should be on the alert and meet the enemy with arms in their hands should he approach them. These arms are first cleanliness, second cleanliness, and third cleanliness. This is a powerful preventive and is of a twofold character—external and internal. External cleanliness

means the removal from the sacred precincts of the house and family of all good conductors of disease, the use of healthful water boiled and filtered, the inhaling of pure air, and the exclusion as far as possible of all who may possibly communicate the epidemic. Internal cleanliness means the preservation of the digestive organs in a normal and well-regulated condition. This can only be done by using proper diet, by avoiding all noxious substances, such as unripe fruit and the excess of all alcoholic liquors. Ninety-five per cent of those who have died in the city were persons who did not or could not attend to these rules. In fact, we have not yet heard of a single person dying from cholera in the city who died in a clean house and followed a regular system of diet. As our excellent correspondent from Rosario remarks in his letter (which we publish to-day) cholera has had a good effect in obliging persons to do those things which if they were wise they would have done before they were threatened with a visit from the microbes. As, however, no man is sure of escaping cholera a proper application of disinfectants is strongly recommended, and by all means have a bottle of one of the specifics of which we published the receipts in the *Southern Cross*, to be taken according to direction should the symptoms of cholera be felt. Cholera in most cases is easily cured when taken in time.

The unfortunate occupants of the «conventillos» are being hunted out like wild beasts, and no other place of refuge is provided for them. This is cruel to say the least of it, but it is worse than cruel—it is criminal and insane, when the epidemic has broken out in a house, to drive out the inmates who enter the abodes of others and carry the infection with them.

The *Herald* in its article «Taffy and Trade» says that the United States has a duty on Argentine wool and hints that this is a slap in the face. Our colleague might add that she has imposed the same duty on the wools of all foreign countries. Therefore the United States gives the world a slap in the face when she protects her own interests! We suppose that in the matter of protection or free trade the United States is guided by the same principle as other nations. She does what suits herself. If she has hitherto stuck to protection it was not with a view to slap other nations in the face, but to bring money into her own treasury, and if she now adopts free trade it must be because the time has come to make a change.

President Juarez, with the vice-president and Ministers Wilde and Pellegrini and some other friends, paid a visit to the Santa Catalina farm on Monday. They were met at Temperley by Dr. D'Amico and Sr. Lartagan, provincial Chief of Police. Sr. D'Amico invited them to a luncheon at his residence, after which they passed in review the different fine animals exhibited, and admired the improvements made and order observed in the establishment. It was remarked that the President and the Governor conversed alone for an hour and a half, and it is believed they discussed the solution of the difficulty produced by the late election.

The thousands of immigrants who were sent to Martin Garcia were detained there until cholera broke out. They were then ordered to pack up and clear to their destinations, where they will most probably carry the germs of disease with them. The authorities were often warned that such would be the case but they made no sign until the grim spectre of death stared them in the face. Massing thousands of poor immigrants on the little island is the surest way to court the disease we are trying to avoid. There are still 500 immigrants in the island.

The spirit of God and the spirit of the world are clearly illustrated in the action of the Municipal doctors and the Sisters of Charity in Montevideo. The former are strong men endowed by nature with those qualities which enable them to defy terror; the latter are weak women who are naturally afraid of danger and sickness. The former receive a splendid salary, and if they do a good action their names are exalted in press and pamphlet; the latter receive no remuneration, but frequently insult and obloquy, and their devotion is unknown to all but God alone. Yet the doctors in a vile and cowardly manner shirked their duty in the day of peril, and the sisters nobly came forward to offer their services, and if necessary, even to sacrifice themselves for God's creatures. Will the infidel now say that their labors are in vain?

If then to live in vain is day by day To go among the lowly and the poor,
A ray of sunshine to each darkened door,
To soothe with gentle words and gentle touch
Wretches who sinned and sinned to suffer much,
To be the link that joins a weary life with God,
To be the soothing balm for every pain
Then these great women truly live in vain.

A WAR IN EUROPE.

Everything tends to the belief that the day when the great powers of Europe will engage in deadly conflict is not far off. The meeting of the special committee of the Reichstag to discuss the situation this week, and the speech of Von Moltke a few days ago, are indications of the approaching storm. The old veteran did not hesitate to speak out, and plainly stated that his country should bend all her energies to meet the unavoidable onslaught of France, and General Schillendorf, Prussian Minister of War, discussed in committee the position of the continental armies as if war had been already declared. On the other hand, France is manifestly not unprepared for the mighty contest. The fall of M. Freycinet from power is proof positive that she is panting for the fray, and that she believes the hour is come to avenge the ignominy of Sedan and the capture of Paris. Freycinet does not deny that he withdrew in face of the terrible complications which appeared, and which seemed to be dragging the nations along like a mighty avalanche into the vortex of conflict and carnage. M. Goblet, the successor of Freycinet, professes to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, but we are assured, and the news comes from Berlin as well as Paris, that a Ministry with a peace policy cannot be lasting, and this belief is further confirmed by the difficulty M. Goblet has had in finding men to join him in the Ministry. Both France and Russia are just now looking out for a bone of contention over which to challenge the hostile Teuton, whose thick-set battalions are leaning on their arms awaiting the word of command to raise them, like dogs impatient to be let loose from the leashes. Europe is like a vast powder magazine, and a slight spark will set it in a blaze. That spark seemed to be prepared when poor Battenberg was kidnapped out of Bulgaria. It is well known that Germany refrained from supporting him through fear of her two great enemies. Bismarck hates and fears Russia, but he knows that the day he grapples with her France will fly to arms. England would fain keep clear of these continental imbroglios, but her foreign possessions and dependencies must be defended if she would maintain her commercial supremacy and her position as a first-rate power. It was no doubt under the influence of a thorough understanding with Russia that France asked England to name a day to betake herself bag and baggage out of Egypt, and though England has settled that little affair on what she calls a satisfactory basis, it is sure to crop up again. England believes that she possesses a prescriptive right

to Egypt, because she hunted poor Arabi Bey at Tel-el-Kebir, and because a certain number of British Jews or Jewish Britons hold a quantity of usurious Egyptian bonds, but France repudiates her claims with scorn and indignation. True, Austria will also fall into the ranks against the Franco-Russian alliance, but she cannot depend on the robber races of the lower Danube, and the Slavs of the Austrian Empire will not improbably take their stand under the flag of the Russian bear. Every where the nations are furnishing their arms, and the arsenals of Europe are busily at work night and day. War may yet be staved off for days or even months, but the time is not less surely approaching when some one of the combatants will throw down the gauntlet, and the struggle is likely to be the most tremendous the world has ever witnessed.

TAFFY AND TRADE.

The United States does not know much of this Republic outside of a few traders, and they care no more than they know. They, many of them, think us a lot of half-black, amiable, semi-savages, dressed in loud colors and adorned with painted feathers, standing on the shores of our great river with bags of crude gold, waiting for the coming of some smart Yankee with a grip-sack and a lot of gaudy nicknacks which we seize with great avidity and at any price they care to fix. They think—they even who should know better—that any old rubbish will answer here, and that we are not intelligent enough to know when we are well treated, and so they have the cheek to send down here several roving commissions, full of pretensions for deathless love of liberty and republican institutions, and for this reason they would suggest great subsidies for steamships, an acceptance of the bogus silver dollars which they cannot use at home or palm off on any one away from home, leaving the United States to give its benediction as its part of the bargain, never putting out a dollar. As a result of this course, we have seen imitators of this masterly policy come down here armed with letters and no cash, with full expectations of getting concessions containing untold millions for the asking, which they would go over the world peddling. The Argentines have a true regard for the progress and the work done by the great Republic of the north in working out its own destiny, and it has a lively sympathy for its main work, but the United States has yet to show the first hint that it cares a brass farthing for the South American Republics save as places of possible trade out of which is to be got all that is possible. Against this we can say nothing, for it is business, but they should stop there and not drag the name of liberty into the matter, nor come with false pretenses to beguile others who, by the way, are in no danger of being fooled. The truth of what we say and the cheek of the pretensions are made clear when it is reflected that at the moment the United States were sending down here a commission full of taffy it had a duty on Argentine wools which was nothing less than a prohibition on the importation—a discrimination in a round-about way, none the less effectual and offensive; and then, with this slap in the face, they send down here a picnic party to cement closer our commercial relations, thinking that we were so stupid as not to know when we were well treated.—*Herald.*

THE SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.

[TRANSLATED FROM 'El Diario.']

On Sunday a meeting of Irishmen was held close to the Irish Chapel in the partido of San Pedro, called together at the invitation of Mr. Richard Kehoe. Mr. Luke Doyle was appointed chairman and Mr. Wm. Lloyd hon. secretary. Mr. R. Kehoe having explained in a few brief and eloquent sentences the ob-

ject of the meeting, proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. John F. Corry:

1. That, convinced as we are that an organisation of Irishmen and their descendants in this partido is a matter of urgent necessity, we hereby inaugurate a Society to be called the San Pedro Irish Union.

2. That the object of the Union is to afford any assistance and co-operation in our power to our countrymen engaged in the task of recovering the liberties of their native land.

Mr. Daniel Harrington proposed the following resolution:

«That all present who desired to be members of this Union should give their names to the secretary and be enrolled members.»

The resolution was supported, and passed unanimously. Immediately about 50 persons gave in their names.

Mr. John Kavanagh, of Arrecifes, proposed that Father Flannery and Messrs. Luke Doyle, R. Kehoe, and D. F. Harrington form a committee to draw up the rules, which will be submitted to the approval of a general meeting to be held on the 6th of January next.

Mr. Thomas O'Neill proposed that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary for publication to the following newspapers: *El Diario, La Union, the Southern Cross, the Herald,* and the *Standard*, and that we request the editors to assist us by their powerful influence in the object we have in view.

Irlandes.

CHOLERA.

On Tuesday there were 32 new cases in this city, of which 6 were in the Boca and Barracas, and 1 in the 2nd battalion of the 6th regiment. On the same day there were 16 deaths and 9 new cases in Rosario. Private advices from Mendoza announce that many cases of cholera have appeared in that city. On Monday there were 11 cases in Tucuman, of which 4 proved fatal.

In the city on Sunday 12 new cases, and on Monday 20. Of these 32 patients only 4 were sent to the lazaretto.

Dr. Raparaz states that a case of cholera with all the usual symptoms has appeared in Bragado in a chacra near the town. On Monday there were two suspicious cases in Zarate. From the arsenal where the first case of cholera occurred in this town the furniture was disinfected or burned. The Municipality of Zarate has established a lazaretto.

Advices from San Nicolás say that 3 of the crew of the steamer «Garrick» died of cholera.

There were 6 cases of cholera in Tucuman in the beginning of the week, which caused a frightful panic among the inhabitants. They fled in all directions. The Government organized a band of music and set about draining some stagnant arroyos and lagunas in the neighborhood of the city which were sources of corruption. The wisecracks never thought of these measures until cholera came.

The disease continues with unabated virulence in Rosario and is spreading into the colonies. There have been several cases in the colony Diamante.

In San Carlos the plague is raging and carrying off many victims. Governor Galvez visits this colony in an express train, but the microbes have no respect for Governor G., and the people have little faith in his administrative skill. There have been some cases in Bahia Blanca.

The cholera has made some advance in the city during the week. As hitherto the average number of patients taken ill was about half-a-dozen, it caused an uneasy impression on Tuesday when the total number amounted to 36. On Wednesday the number decreased to 20, and energetic measures are being taken to isolate the infected districts. The Municipality have resolved to place printed notices on the doors of all houses in which cholera has appeared. It is remarked that most of the cases occur in «conventillos» or in streets which

are not in a good sanitary condition. The authorities are forcing the inhabitants out of the «conventillos.» The dead bodies of those who die in their houses are wrapped in sheets saturated with bichloride of mercury and the coffins in which they are placed are filled with lime.

Vessels containing bichloride of mercury are put in convenient places, in which the hands of every one touching any object belonging to cholera patients may be washed. All the wearing apparel, &c. belonging to those who have been attacked in the «conventillos» has been burnt and the rooms and their inhabitants have been carefully disinfected.

Numerous cases of cholera having appeared in the «conventillos» of the 6th police section; these tenements have been altogether isolated. The persons taken ill in them have been sent to the lazaretto.

Cholera has broken out in Paraguary; in one day there were 9 cases in Asuncion, in Goya there are 3 cases of cholera daily.

In Rosario there were on Wednesday 10 cases and 14 deaths.

THE SANITARY STATE OF ZARATE AND THE CHOLERA SCARE.

Zarate, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross.*

DEAR SIR, I trust that a few facts relative to the sanitary state of this town may not be altogether uninteresting to the readers of your esteemed journal, as the most unfounded reports regarding the number of deaths from cholera have been in circulation in this partido.

I was somewhat astonished a few days ago to hear that on an average 15 died every day in Zarate. But, on inquiring further, I heard from the most reliable sources that since the commencement of the cholera scare only 8 had died from it here.

Now, when such reports as these are freely passed around, the fears of people living in the camp are not to be wondered at; and, no doubt, what has augmented their anxiety is that they found that the authorities here were taking the most stringent measures to avoid the spread of the disease, and up to the present their praiseworthy efforts have been successful.

Every house in the town has been whitewashed and put in a state of the most perfect cleanliness. A house has been taken and fitted up as a lazaretto; it is situated about midway between the railway station and the town. Some of your readers may be of the opinion that this is not the most desirable position for a house for such a purpose; but the authorities being unable to obtain one in a better locality were obliged to place it there.

Great praise is due to Dr. Pagola, whose assistance has been of the greatest use. Had it not been for this gentleman's timely aid things might have gone very hard with the Zarateños, as on the first appearance of the cholera Dr. Alvarez, who was the government doctor for the arsenal, showed the white feather and decamped.

Dr. Pagola is of opinion that there is not much danger of a serious outbreak of cholera in this town.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

Alfred Wyse.

THE STARVING POOR FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
	\$ m/n
Balance in hand	76-10
Interest	4-00
Total	\$80-10

We had hopes to be able to increase this little sum before sending it away, and intended to appeal about this time, but in the present state of the country it would be impossible to make a collection. So we send the sum equivalent to £11 18s. 6d. to Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Balance	204-37
Interest	6-00
Total	\$210-37

This sum equivalent in exchange to £31 6s. 8d. has been sent to Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P. Dublin.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The news from the cholera and other causes combined to make the wool market as dull as it can be. Very little business doing, and many lots which came to market are sent into deposit. Bad as things are, prices are much higher now than they were at this time last year.

Yesterday there were 22 cases of cholera in this city, 5 in the Chacarita and 5 in the Boca. Seven cholera patients died in the lazaretto and 10 others in the city.

The sanitary state of Montevideo is good; no new cases appeared yesterday. A police order has been issued that persons taken ill in «conventillos» and lodging-houses must be sent to the lazaretto.

In Cordoba, from noon on Wednesday to noon on Thursday, 22 cases and 11 deaths.

A full report of the meeting of Irishmen in San Pedro, last Sunday, reaches us as we go to press (Friday morning). We shall have great pleasure in publishing the report next week.

For some days past placards entitled «International Anarchical Manifesto» have been posted up in public places, inciting the workmen to a revolution. On Monday night the police caught three men fixing these placards in the Vuelta de Rocha and arrested them. Two of them are painters named Victor Canla and José Grandi, the other is Matteo Giuseppe a journeyman shoemaker. They had a large number of the placards about them which they said they had received from an unknown person in Calle Belgrano at the corner of Buen Orden. The police believe that the only object of the placards is to swindle the workmen by getting subscriptions out of them for the organisation of the «social revolution.»

On Tuesday a young man of good appearance and well dressed (a native of Entre Rios) went to General Donovan and presented to him a letter purporting to be written by Dr. Laurencena and asking for a loan of \$10,000. The General, suspicious of a fraud, said that he would see Dr. Laurencena about the matter. Then the young man went to General Roca and presented a similar letter asking for \$800. General Roca, knowing that Gen. Donovan was a friend of Dr. Laurencena, telephoned to him to ask his opinion on the matter, and the result was the would-be swindler found himself in custody.

La Patria Argentina makes very serious charges against those in charge of the immigrants at Martin Garcia. It is declared that they are treated like dogs and half starved, that the women are violated and the men robbed and beaten, that one man has been murdered and his head cut off.

Five cases of cholera have taken place in San Pedro, all of which proved fatal.

President D'Amico is about to publish a manifesto referring to the recent elections.

During the cholera scare 10,000 people have left Rosario and at least 1000 have died; the population of 55,000 will soon assume infinitesimal proportions if the cholera goes on much longer.—*Reporter.*

We had the pleasure of visiting on Sunday the scene of what we may call a new departure in this city, nothing less than the installation of a veterinary stable by Dr. Whigham, an experienced surgeon with a practical knowledge of the country and city. The ground, situated at the corner of

Arenales and Juncal, was already marked out and the framework partly erected, showing much more care for room and ventilation than is at present bestowed on man's faithful slave in our city stables. Besides some 26 roomy loose boxes, 4x3 varas each, there will be 6 stalls, an operating shed, a smithy and drug store, and an office, and competent practical shoers are already on their way out from the old country on special contract. Over the loose boxes the men will have their rooms, so as to be always at hand, and the hygienic arrangements are all that could be desired. Dr. Whigham expects to be in a position to ring up the curtain towards the end of February, and with his plans and experience we have no hesitation in prophesying for him an unqualified success.—*Standard.*

The proceeds of the performances given by Sarah Bernhardt in South America amounted to 1,799,462 francs, distributed as follows: Brazil 404,880 francs, Argentine Republic 907,292 francs, Montevideo 171,101, and Chili 308,185. Each performance given in this country brought an average of 29,950 francs. The first performance, «Fedora» at the Politeama, gave a profit of 43,000 francs.

The municipalities of the partidos of San Fernando, San Isidro, General Puyredon, Zarate, Campana, Tres Arroyos, Pringles and Lobos not having been constituted, a decree has been issued by the E.P. of the province convoking the people to elections on the 26th inst. The E.P. has removed Sr. Ciriaco Lamadrid from the post of president of the municipality of Tor dillo and Sr. Ramon L. Obligado from a similar position in Lobos for not having given proper assistance to the government commissioners at the elections on the 5th inst. Sr. Justo Alca replaces Sr. Lamadrid and Sr. Pedro M. Flores replaces Sr. Obligado.

Many people from this city have gone to spend the summer in Mar del Plata.

The cholera has entered the locality of the evangelical school and church at 990 Paseo de Julio, in consequence of which the school has been closed and all services suspended.

The mails are now taken to Montevideo by special steamer, but are not allowed to enter the city until they have undergone a real quarantine and fumigation process on Flores Island.

Mr. Granella, an inspector in Martin Garcia, caused a great sensation on Monday when in addressing a crowd of immigrants he said: «Now you see what this country is. The best thing you can do is to return to your own country, where you will be much more happy.»

The Southern Railway Company have resolved to issue tickets at Christmas from Plaza Constitucion to Mar del Plata at single fare. If, as is probable, passengers to Montevideo will still be put in quarantine, passengers from Buenos Aires must seek sea-bathing somewhere else, and there is no place that offers more attractions than Mar del Plata. It is cheap and commodious at the same time.

Several vessels that had called at Montevideo towards the end of last week were obliged to go into quarantine on reaching this port.

Telegrams from Santiago de Chili say that the vessels «Washington» and «Swansea Castle» from Buenos Aires were not admitted into the port of Valparaiso; they continued their voyage to Peru.

A Spaniard named Manuel Gonzalez Seco, who passed most of his time in practising spiritualism and shooting cats, put an end to his life on Friday in the Calle Comercio. The spirits may now embrace him as one of themselves and the cats are glad to get rid of him.

Those who are thinking of visiting the Argentine California should buy a very useful map prepared by M. Laurent in accordance with the surveys of M. de Fayembois made in March and April last. The map shows the road from Santa Cruz to Cape Vir-

gin and Sandy Point, all the stopping places being marked. The map is on the scale of about 50 kilometres to 1 inch. A good deal of information is given respecting the necessary preparations for the journey and how to effect it.

When cholera was announced in Montevideo the Brazilian ports were at once closed against vessels from that city.

Passengers booked per R.M.S. «Elbe», which left Southampton Nov. 24th—

For Buenos Aires:

Mrs. Chadwick and child, Mr. and Mrs. Marchese and two daughters, Miss Leared, Dr. M. Groves Watts, Dr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Mulhall, Miss Juxon Jones, and Mr. Walter Stevenson.

The firm of Carlos Dhiel and Co. of Baradero, have gone into liquidation and another company has been formed, that of Dhiel, Voghterr, and Co. to carry on the business of the liquidating firm.

The «Holbein» arrived from Liverpool and the «Havelius» from London on Saturday.

It caused not a little scandal in Montevideo when it was reported that there were cholera patients, not a medical man could be got to take charge of them. At last Dr. Casmut, a Frenchman residing at Pauda, volunteered for the post of danger and the honor of the country was thus saved.

A company called «El Lavadero» has been formed in this city for the purpose of washing clothes; the capital is \$2,000,000 divided into shares of \$100 each.

Messrs. Rattino and Vescova, who some time ago received a concession of land in the Chaco, not having complied with the conditions expressed in the contract, have been deprived of their right to the land and have also forfeited the sum of \$1500 which they had deposited in the bank.

The company of the Catalinas mole have erected a projecting wall from their mole in the direction of the passengers' mole, thus enclosing a large space of land hitherto covered with water. They pay the Government \$3.10 m/n per metre. There is no doubt that this land will be exceedingly valuable. Even now they might sell it for ten times the amount paid to Government. The company have already paid the Government \$327,000 m/n.

Every train on the provincial railways will have a reserved compartment for persons supposed to be suffering from cholera, which will be provided with all necessities for the relief of the patient, who will in this way complete his journey.

Dr. Antonio Espinoza has been appointed Canon of the Cathedral in the place of Canon Miller, deceased.

It is stated that the cabmen will not submit to the new tariff and will strike on Jan. 1.

It is asserted that the Provincial Bank issued a false emission of banknotes in order to supply Rocha with money for election expenses. *El Oeste* of Mercedes says that one of its writers has seen one of these false notes, which bear no signature.

Application has been made to the Sociedad Damas de Misericordia to give up their asylum at the corner of Calles Azcuenaga and Peña for the purpose of lodging the 200 families now living in the infected «conventillos.»

The Supreme Court of Judges of the province has resolved to investigate the charges of crimes committed on Sunday (5th inst.) during the elections for Governor.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 16.

There is a split in the Cabinet. Ashbourne wishes the members of the National League to be tried for conspiracy. Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Lord Churchill are contented with the application of the ordinary law. Several Tories ask Salisbury to remove Beach from office. The *St. James's Gazette* and Tory press denounce Government because they do not take violent measures to put down the League.

BANCO NACIONAL
98-RECONQUISTA-98

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta a 4 p.m.
Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba 5 o/o
" " cuyo saldo pasa de \$200,000 1 o/o
" " en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta a 1000 6 o/o
" " Desde \$1001 en adelante 5 o/o
" " en oro a 60 dias 2 o/o
" " en oro a 90 dias 3 o/o

COBRA
Por descuento de Pagars de comercio y de Letras de pago integro, o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral 7 o/o
Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o 8 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o
Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885
M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

LA PLATA
Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle 6 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,000,000 m/n
Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 m/n
Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

SE ABONA
Pos depositos en caja de ahorros despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n 1 hasta 1000 7 o/o
Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante 6 o/o
En cuenta corriente o a la vista 4 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias 5 o/o
Id id id 60 id 6 o/o
Id id id 90 id 7 o/o
A otros plazos convencional

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real a plazo fijo 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De la 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de 10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER
Director Principal

66 pm

GODDARD'S**EXPRESS AGENCY**

215-RECONQUISTA-215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers

GENERAL AGENTS

The Agents meet all Passenger Steamers and convey passengers and their baggage ashore, delivering the baggage in any part of the city, or forwarding it to the camp.

On notice being given to the Agency baggage will be collected and embarked on the steamers, or delivered at the Railway Stations.

Boats and carts can be obtained at the Agency for the transfer of baggage. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city.

Goods forwarded to the camp, etc. Agents meet trains arriving from Rosario and Campana at Central station. Also from the south at Plaza Constitucion. Passengers can thus have their luggage delivered at their residences by the Agency.

Baggage collected in all parts of the town.

Furniture removed. Luggage received in Deposit. Guides and Interpreters by Day or Hour.

Steamboat and Railway Routes arranged and Passages secured.

A register of arrivals and departures kept at the Agency. Passengers are therefore invited to call and register their addresses.

A reading and writing room is now attached to the Agency for the convenience of new arrivals and visitors from the camp.

Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency.

A Register is kept of clerks, mechanics, cattlemen, etc., out of employ, also of English, Irish, and German servants, but no one will be placed on the books unless they produce testimonials or references.

Casilla 956. Gower-Bell Telephone 721 United Telephone 426

GODDARD'S**EXPRESS AGENCY**

215-RECONQUISTA-215

BUENOS AIRES.

Agents in Southampton Messrs. Henniker & Hogge

ROSARIO BRANCH

192-CALLE CORDOBA-192

30-1m

THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE

RIVER PLATE.

(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 a 77;

BUENOS AYRES.

AND

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,

ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117

AND PYSAANDU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris, Bordeaux,

Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, The United States.

Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at

Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"

In current account..... 2 o/o per ann.

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do

90 do..... 4 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335-Calle Mendoza-335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handubay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios postes, livianos, and estacaones.

Also palms and other patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

61 pm

WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

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Workshops on the Premises

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HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

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

—:0:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

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LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

CAPITAL SOCIAL \$2,000,000 M/N

Frente a la Bolsa de Comercio | 29-PIEDAD-29 | Frente a la Bolsa de Comercio

SINIESTROS PAGADOS

LUIS LINKLATER—Falleció el 13 de Octubre de 1885, teniendo un Seguro en favor de su señora madre, doña Petrona Sotelo de Linklater. El 20 del mismo mes se presentaron los documentos que comprobaban el fallecimiento, y el 26 quedó efectuado el pago del Seguro, que importaba.....\$5,000

JUAN PORTES—Falleció el 21 de Junio de 1886, teniendo un Seguro en favor de sus herederos legales. A pedido de su hijo Adolfo Portes, el Directorio, en su sesion de 12 de Julio, declaró este siniestro de legitimo abono y pagadero a la presentacion de los documentos que acreditasen la declaratoria de herederos, por no estar designados en la Póliza las personas que debian recibir su importe. La declaratoria de herederos fué hecha con fecha 23 de Octubre de 1886, por el señor Juez doctor don Carlos Molina Arrota, en favor de Adolfo, Jorge Enrique, Elo sa, Maria Eugenia y Maria Manuela Portes y Fernandez. Inmediatamente el Directorio, en atencion de existir un menor entre los herederos declarados, depositó en el Banco Nacional, a la orden del Juez, el importe del Seguro, que era de.....\$10,000

ONÉSIMO LEGUIZAMON—Falleció el 20 de Agosto de 1886, teniendo un Seguro en favor de su esposa doña Justina Soriano de Leguizamon. Presentáronse los documentos justificativos con fecha 31 del mismo mes. Dos dias despues el Directorio declaró legitimo el siniestro, decretando su pago por Tesoreria. Al dia siguiente, 3 de Septiembre, el doctor Enrique Spangenberg, poderado y yerno de la beneficiaria, recibia la suma asegurada, que era de.....\$10,000

DIRECTORIO PARA 1886

Presidente—D. José de Guerrero

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2º—D. Emilio Chayla

Tesoreto—D. Tomás Duggan

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TOBACCO EXTRACT

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

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AND CO.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The standing armies of Europe consist of 12,500,000 men. Their cost is over \$8,000,000 a year. The national debts of Europe have mostly been caused by war, the interest on these is constantly a war expense, and it amounts to \$1,015,000,000 per annum. These soldiers would, if they were employed at any useful work, earn at least \$540,000,000. So that Christian Europe is spending every year the monstrous sum of \$355,000,000 of money in keeping—in time of peace—12,500,000 soldiers in idleness.

A recent visitor to Ferney, the home of Voltaire, notes with surprise that no memorial to the great man is to be found there. His very name is all but forgotten in the home where he dwelt. There is nothing surprising about it. Humanity remembers its benefactors. It owes nothing to the man who would have robbed it of that which is dearer than life, the belief in a better life. The man who lessens human faith lessens human happiness. A people may accept the cold doctrine of negation, but they never thank its apostle. To obtain gratitude one must give, not take away; must construct, not destroy. The day of birth, not of death, is commemorated.

The beginning of American trade in Irish woolen goods is a hopeful sign of the future. The initiative has been taken by a great clothier of Boston, Mr. A. Shuman, whose recent visit to Ireland resulted in large orders of frieze, tweeds, and woolen clothing material of all descriptions. At present another Boston business man is visiting Ireland with a view to establishing a general direct trade in these goods, which are now shipped to England first and afterwards to America. Mr. Shuman's winter stock of clothing made from Irish cloth, is the most attractive trade show ever seen in Boston, and he is able to sell the best Irish goods at moderate prices.

«Il n'y a plus de Dieu.»—«There is no longer any God,' was the cry of Riviere echoed by his partner Fry, as the two strangers of Paris went to the guillotine a fortnight ago. The Republic has abolished God, and those two young men, aged respectively 27 and 30, have had the benefit of its infidel teaching and example. They demonstrated the value of such a school both in their crime and in the spirit with which they paid its penalty. Having no fear of the abolished God, they bravely strangled a poor old woman; but the sound of a flute and violin which they heard played outside terrified their minds as something supernatural and led to their capture. They plucked up a wretched spirit of bravado when it came to dying, and so made their deaths as revolting as their lives had been.

Louis Wolf, who made the sensational discovery a while ago that the Sankuru river afforded a more direct and more easily navigated route to Central Africa than the Congo, made another discovery in the course of the same journey which was quite as remarkable if not so important. On the banks of the Lomami river toward the centre of the continent, he says he found whole villages that were built in the trees. The natives, partly to protect themselves from the floods and partly to make it more difficult for their enemies to surprise them, build their huts on the limbs of the trees, where the thick foliage almost completely hides the structures from view. The inmates possess almost the agility of monkeys, and they climb up or descend from their little houses with astonishing ease. It is believed they are the only Africans yet known who live in trees. In Borneo some of the natives are known to live in trees, and Mr. Chalmers in his book on New Guinea tells of a number of houses that he visited on that island. These huts, which are built near the top of very high trees, are used for look-out purposes or as refuges

for women and children in case of attack. They are perfect little huts, with sloping roofs and platforms in front, to which extends the long ladder by means of which the natives reach their huts. Mr. Gill describes one of these houses which was used as a residence. He says that it was well built but that it rocked uncomfortably in the wind.

The infidel majority in the French Chamber of Deputies has carried into effect its fell designs upon the souls of the children of the people of France. The last shred of religion which remained in the schools—those in which boys and girls of tender years are being educated—has been removed. Henceforth so long as the Third Republic continues to exist, Christian parents will be under the obligation of placing the innocent minds of their children under the tutelage of irreligious teachers; and men and women who profess the principles of Christianity, or even believe in God, will be prevented by the State from taking any part in the work of education. Divided on everything else, the various Republican groups are united in the common bond of hatred against God and His Church; and by steady majorities of two to one every amendment proposed by the members of the Right or Catholic party was repulsed.

The anti-Catholic societies in Italy are organizing a general movement which will have its echo in the coming parliamentary session. The demands to be made then are the following: General abolition of the Religious Orders by extending the suppression laws even to monasteries which are not the property of the royal Domain, as it is termed; the application to the religious of the regulations concerning mendicancy in order to prevent them from taking up collections in churches, in houses, and in the streets; and the absolute prohibition of the dwellers in monasteries to give instruction or to teach the young. The deputies of the Extreme Left will be charged with the task of supporting these projects of law. If this pass a terrible blow will be given to religion in Rome. Suppression, destitution and prohibition of teaching takes the life out of any monastic movement. It is to be seen how the Government will attempt to meet the difficulties arising out of the new basis on which the recently re-established religious houses are founded. They have ceased legally to be corporations, and their rights are based upon individual right. Whatever outrage they suffer will react directly upon the private rights of every Italian citizen, and introduce an anarchy of the worst nature.

THE NEW SCRIPTURES ACCORDING TO TYNDALL, HUXLY, SPENCER AND DARWIN.

[From *Dick's Recitations.*]

1. Primarily the Unknowable moved upon the cosmos and evolved protoplasm.
2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy, and a spirit of evolution moved upon the fluid mass.
3. And the Unknowable said: Let atoms attract, and their contact begat light, heat and electricity.
4. And the unconditioned differentiated the atoms, each after its kind, and their combinations begat rock, air and water.
5. And there went out a spirit of evolution from the Unconditioned, and, working in protoplasm, by accretion and absorption produced the organic cell.
6. And cell by nutrition evolved primordial germ: and germ developed photogene; and photogene begat eozoon; and eozoon begat monad, and monad begat animalcule.
7. And animalcule begat ephemera; then began creeping things: to multiply on the face of the earth.
9. And animalcule in the water evolved fins, tails, claws and scales, and in the air wings and

beaks; and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.

10. And by accretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca, and mollusca begat articulata, and articulata begat vertebrata.

11. Now these are the generations of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable evolved the bipedal mammalia.

12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion before he was an oredon.

13. Out of the ascidian came the amphibian and begat the pentadactyle; and the pentadactyle, by inheritance and selection, produced the hybatate, from which are the simiadae in all their tribes.

14. An out of the simiadae the lemur prevailed above his fellows, and produced the platyrrhine monkey.

15. And the platyrrhine begat the catarrhine, and the catarrhine monkey begat the anthropoid ape, and the ape begat the longimanous orang, and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evolved the what-is-it.

16. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbous.

17. And in the process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorpha primordial types.

18. The homoculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the autochthon, the terragen—these are the generations of primeval man.

19. And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonize with the environment.

20. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous.

21. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it and developed capacities for prey.

22. For behold the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men; wherefore the slow animals were eaten and the slow men starved to death.

23. And as types were differentiated the weaker types continually disappeared.

24. And the earth was filled with violence, for man strove with man and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish and secured the survival of the fittest.

SYMBOLS OF THE SAINTS.

The Glory, nimbus or aureola encircling the head expresses the canonised saint, not the Beato or beatified; the Dragon or Demon at the feet of the saint, sin and the world overcome or heresy vanquished; the Hind or Stag, solitude; the Crucifix, a preacher; the Lily, purity; the Standard with the Cross, Christianity triumphant, given to the early preachers and missionaries; the Flaming Heart, Divine love; the Crown of Thorns, suffering for Christ's sake; the Palm, martyrdom; the Lamb, meekness; the Fish, baptism; the Crown near the saint or at his feet, that he was of royal birth; a Seraph, saints of the Seraphic or Franciscan Order; a Sun on the breast, the Light of wisdom; the Star over the head or on the breast expresses a divine attestation of peculiar sanctity, the idea being borrowed from the star in the East, or from the verse, «They who instruct others unto righteousness shall shine like stars in the firmament;» a Book denotes a preacher of the Word or a sacred penman; the Dove, the Holy Spirit; the Open Book in the hands of a founder, the written rule of the Order; the Scourge, penance; Walking on the Sea, St. Raymond of Pennafort, St. Francis of Paula, St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Hyacinth of St. Sebal; roses, St. Rose of Viterbo or of Lima or St. Elizabeth of Hungary; the Cardinal's Hat, obviously a member of the Sacred College, but notably St.

Jerome or St. Bonaventure, the latter being distinguished from the Franciscan cord; the Mitre Pastoral Staff, an abbe; slaves with their chains broken, beggars, lepers and children, express the saint's beneficence.

SOME POPULAR SONGS.

THEIR AUTHORSHIP AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THEY WERE COMPOSED.

«What are the Wild Waves Saying?» was suggested to Dr. Carpenter by a scene from Dickens' novel «Dombey and Son», and the music was by Glover.

«The Light of the Other Days» was written to be introduced into Balfe's opera «The Maid of Artois.» The opera is forgotten, but the song still lives and is as popular as ever.

«Oft in the Still Night» was produced by Moore after his family had undergone every possible misfortune. One of his children died young, another went astray, and a third was accidentally killed.

«Love's Young Dream» was one of Moore's best, but the tune to which it is commonly sung is from an Irish ballad called «The Old Woman.» Moore sang his songs so well that both the auditors and himself were often moved to tears. Once when he was singing his song a lady who heard him implored him to stop. «For heaven's sake, stop; this is not good for my soul.»

«Kathleen Mavourneen» was sold by Crouch, the author, for \$25 and brought in many thousands. Crouch was hopelessly improvident and in his latter days became a tramp. When Mme. Titens was in America a number of years ago she sang «Kathleen Mavourneen» in New York, when a dirty tramp introduced himself as Crouch, was recognised, and thanked her for singing the song so well.

«Woodman, Spare that Tree» was the result of an accident that happened to George P. Morris. A friend's mother had owned a little place in the country which she was obliged from poverty to sell. On the property grew a large oak which had been planted by his grandfather. The purchaser of the house and land proposed to cut down the tree, and Morris' friend paid him \$10 for a bond that the oak should be spared. Morris heard the story; saw the tree and wrote the song.

«Home, Sweet Home» was written by Paine to help to fill up an opera he was preparing, and at first it had but four stanzas. The author never received anything for it, but though the opera was a failure when played in the Covent Garden Theatre the song took, and over 100,000 copies were sold the first year. In two years the publishers cleared over \$100,000 by the publication; and the variations, transcriptions, and imitations have been numerous. The melody is believed to be a Sicilian air, and Donizetti has a variation of it in his opera «Anna Bolena.» Payne was afterwards appointed American Consul at Tunis, where he died. Some of his miseries may be guessed from his own words:

«How often have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London, or some other city and have heard persons singing or hand organs playing «Home, Sweet Home», without having a shilling to buy myself the next meal, or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song till every head is familiar with its melody; yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood, and in my old age have to submit in humiliation for my bread.—*The Shamrock.*»

GOOD WORDS.

The morning of life is like the dawn of day, full of purity and harmony.

History is little more than a record of the miseries inflicted on the many by the passions of a few.

St. Ambrose says idleness is the devil's pillow, wherefore good Christians who think the devil deserves none, take it away from him, and put it under their own heads.

Power of a Mother's Love.—If the hidden emotions of many a heart, seemingly hardened and immersed in the cares of life, were revealed, we should be surprised to know how many are on the border-line of heavenly faith, only because to them the mystery of a mother's love has never yet departed from the memory.

Happiness is to be got out of the smallest victories; and treacherous inclinations conquered at the outset, and kept well in hand all through, give that inner glow which, if the world does not see, neither does it take away. To have a conscience void of offence towards God and man—there, in one brief phrase, is the recipe for happiness. Within these safe precincts sorrow only can intrude, unhappiness cannot.

Those who have the most real cause for discouragement are just those who are the least susceptible to it. People who are thoroughly self-satisfied, or lethargic, or cold, who are unambitious for themselves and uninterested in others, who care but little for their own improvement or for the advancement of the community, suffer but little from discouragement, for they have but little to hope for. Yet, of all persons, they have the truest cause for discouragement, for there is no prospect of their ever becoming either happy or valuable.

There is a view of the sanctity of solitude placed before us in the earlier monastic pictures which is soothing and attractive far beyond the power of words. How beautiful that soft, settled calm which seems to have descended on the features, as on the souls, of those who have taken themselves from the world! How dear to the fatigued or wounded spirit that blessed portraiture of stillness with communion, of seclusion with sympathy, which breathes from such pictures! Who, at some moments, has not felt their unspeakable charm?—felt, when the weight of existence pressed on the fevered nerves and weary heart, the need of some refuge from life on this side of death, and all the real, or at least the possible sanctity of solitude?

It will not be thought uncharitable to say that whether a bad life cause us to miss the truth or not, a pure life is the best way to find it. A man of immoral life once observed to Pascal: «If I could believe in your creed, I should soon be a better man.» To whom Pascal made answer: «Begin by being a better man, and you will soon come to believe in my creed.»

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Home-made crackers.—Beat two eggs very lightly, whites and yolks together, sift them into a quart of flour, add a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful each of butter and lard, and nearly a tumblerful of milk, work all thoroughly together. Take a fourth of the dough at a time and roll out half as thick as a milk cracker, cut in small rounds, and bake quickly to a light brown.

Bread chips.—Cut very thin slices from a loaf of bread, spread them on a baking pan and color them golden brown in a very moderate oven. If they are not immediately used and grow soft they may again be crisped by heating them. About half an hour is required to dry them properly, and at the end of that length of time their moisture is evaporated, and as they consist of pure wheat flour they are exceedingly digestible and nutritious, even for invalids.

To Cure Sore Throat.—A young lady sits in a draught, and comes home with a bad sore throat. Wrap flannel around the throat keeping out of draught and sudden changes of atmosphere, and every half-hour take a pinch of chloride of potash, place it on the tongue, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth.

Flies.—Flies may be effectually disposed of without the use of poison. Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream. Mix them well together and place them in a room on a plate where flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A Dakota man recently proposed the following toast: Here's to the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the procession of Equinoxes, on the east by primeval Chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment.

«For impudence you take the palm!» as the lass said to the dude when she slapped his face.

Teacher: Who was the first man? Head scholar: Washington. He was the first in war, first in— Teacher: No, no. Adam was the first man. Head scholar: Oh, if you're talking of foreigners, I s'pose he was.

A Scottish blacksmith on being asked the meaning of metaphysics replied: When the party who listens disna ken what the party who speaks means, and when the party who speaks disna ken what he means himself—that's metaphysics.

A playwright with a manuscript in his pocket went through the Belfast riots and was shot at but not hurt, the ball being unable to go through the manuscript. His tragedy saved him. The missile had not strength enough left to go beyond the fourth act.

A woman fainted from the heat the other day. A man ran into a barroom and brought out a glass of whiskey and a glass of water. He threw the water in the woman's face and drank the whiskey himself. Such presence of mind is rare under existing circumstances.

«I'm very glad to see my son William settled down to a quiet respectable citizen», said Mr. McGudley. «Why, did you ever think he would turn out otherwise?» «Well, I was a mite scared about him. I remember when he was a little boy the doctor said his system was full of humor, and I was a good deal disturbed for fear he would turn out one of those funny men, or something like that.»

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 morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness 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 or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. 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 medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

	December 16.
Gold	129.70
Cedulas—	
Series A	83
Series B	83
Series F	78.00
Series G	86
Series I	99.00
Series J	98
National Bank Shares	235
Banco Constructor	238

Business continues to be completely paralysed. Trade with the interior is completely suspended. The returns of the Custom-house have notably decreased as few vessels enter, and those that do enter cannot obtain a return cargo. Banks, with some slight exceptions, refuse to discount bills. Merchants are much alarmed, and if the crisis long continues there must be a disastrous crash. Wool buyers refuse to purchase; some say because of fear of a European war. Farmers are afraid of cholera and do not bring their wool into town, and when they do they are obliged to put it into deposit.

Exchange for gold on England is quoted at 47½ to 48d.

Business in the city is entirely at a stand-still. Many vessels in the port, but can get no cargo and freights are as low as 6 to 8 francs per ton.

It has rained heavily in the south and pasture and crops in general are in excellent condition.

The Provincial Bank continues to do large business in discounts.

The Provincial Bank has received all the privileges attached to «curso forzoso» which were conceded last year. It is reported that the second half of the Pellegrini loan will be launched early next month.

The Provincial Bank resumed discount on Monday, and for this, as well as for other reasons, the price of gold fell. The Provincial Bank has issued cedulas on the port works of La Plata.

Rumors are afloat that great changes are about to be introduced into the administration of the Provincial Bank. It is expected that the president of the bank will resign, and that the institution at the beginning of the New Year will be so constituted as to work in thorough harmony with the National Bank.

The news spread on Tuesday that Don Antonio Cambaceres will be appointed president of the Provincial Bank at the beginning of the New Year. The announcement caused a quiet feeling in the market, as it is known that Señor Cambaceres will work in harmony with the National Government. It was previously reported that this office would be entrusted to Mr. Edward Casey, but it is certain that some position equally important is reserved for him.

A rumor was current this week that Dr. D. Rocha leaves shortly for Europe, and that Dr. Wilde, present Minister of Interior, is about to be named Minister to Belgium. Ex-Governor D'Amico is confidently spoken of as Dr. Wilde's successor in the Home Office portfolio. The confirmation of Don Antonio Cambaceres' appointment to the presidential chair of the Provincial Bank was also announced.

The cost of the Andine Railway up to the 31st of July was \$6,498,731.60 m/n divided as follows: From Villa Mercedes to San Luis \$1,099,198.80; San Luis to San Juan \$5,399,562.80. The receipts during July for the line between Villa Maria and San Juan were \$100,846.44, and the expenses \$71,566.61.

The Provincial Government has resolved that the central office of the Hypothecary Bank be transferred to La Plata in the month of January. In future the directors of the Provincial Bank in La Plata will superintend the business with the branches.

At the general meeting held on Friday in the Bolsa, to take into consideration Mr. del Pino and other brokers' protests the tax imposed by Congress on gold sales; it was resolved, after a lengthy discussion, to present the case before the proper tribunals.

The President of the Republic has offered to Dr. Julian Balbin the post of Accountant-General

of the Nation, which became vacant by the death of Dr. Santiago Cortinez. Sr. B. has refused.

The movement of the Buenos Aires Custom-house during November, compared with the same month last year is as follows: Imports subject to duties \$6,517,627 m/n; free of do. \$287,923; specie 1,126,294; total \$7,931,844 m/n, against \$6,228,448 during the same month last year. Exports subject to duties \$1,552,508 m/n; free of do. \$154,325; specie \$305,950; total \$2,012,983, against \$2,749,355 during the same month last year.

We note the sale of 3750 bags of Rosario wheat at \$4.70 m/n per 100 kilos, which is a heavy fall compared with last sales. 2,000 bags of maize has been purchased by a German firm at \$2.50 put on board. The price of this article is very firm.

The Board of the Great Southern Railway has authorized a new emission of shares of £10 each, 50,000 shares bearing 5 o/o interest per annum. This emission is for the Riachuelo prolongation works, and present holders of stock will have the preference in subscribing.

Sr. Balbin having refused the office left vacant by the death of Señor Cortinez D. Emilio Hansen has applied for the office, and, truth to say, no more worthy man could be appointed.

The wheat crop in Santa-Fé this year will be the largest ever produced there. It is feared there will not be sufficient laborers to reap it.

The Plaza Montserrat is to be enlarged; the «Concejo Deliberante» has authorized the Intendant to expropriate the lands and buildings in Calles Moreno, Belgrano, Lima, and those fronting the plaza.

There was an auction sale of stationery at the store of Dewey and Co., Calle Piedad, on Wednesday.

The oil factory in Moron was sold at auction, on Sunday, for \$21,000 m/n; buyer, Allamandola and Co.

The Oeste Santa Fe Railway has been sold to an English company. The shares are taken at par.

An English vessel has anchored in the port of La Plata. This is the first ocean vessel that has entered that port.

The «Buenos Airean» of the Allan Line reached Montevideo on Monday after a fast run of 22 days from Liverpool. She brought some beautiful horned cattle for Mr. Getting. The «Polbein» and the «Galicia» reached Montevideo the same day.

The steamers «Marana», «Archimedes», «Lochard» and «Petropolis» have loaded in San Nicolás since the 1st inst. 1281 bales of wool, 219 do. sheepskins, 2 do. nutria skins, 1 do. hair, 5310 bags maize, 13250 dry hides, 15000 frozen sheep, 1000 quarters do., 40000 tongues and kidneys.

Messrs. W. Samson and Co. have now three vessels in port to load frozen meat for Europe. The «Zephyrus» is taking in 20,000 carcasses at Campana, and the «Dilsberg» and «Borghese» will receive their cargoes at San Nicolás, some 30,000 capones.

The «Thessaly» taking in frozen meat at Sansinena's in the Boca had to suspend operations owing to two «suspicious cases» on board. She has been ordered outside.

There are upwards of 30 vessels at the Boca in Santa-Fé, and although many of them have been a month there the pusillanimous Government won't allow them to enter.—Observer.

From Messrs. Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following list of camp sales effected during the last fortnight:

Province of Buenos Aires—Partido de Pilar, 354 hectareas for \$85 m/n each; Villegas (section 1 of frontiers). 9097 hectareas at 2 each; Suarez 10800 hectareas at 8.33 each; San Vicente 147 hectareas at 123 each, 105 hectareas at 61.56 each; Bahia Blanca a chacra measuring 58 hectareas for 140 per hectarea; Lincoln 5400 hectareas at 15 each; Olavarria 2700 hectareas at 6 each; San Pedro 21 hectareas at 352.50 each.

Province of Santa-Fé—Department of Gen. Lopez, 1637 hec-

tares district of Pavon (C.N.) at \$25 m/n each, to G. J. Machain; department of San Lorenzo 14825 hectareas south of Guardia de la Esquina at 8.10 each, to Santiago C. Mason; district of Ludueña 11 hectareas at 3.18, to J. Sallen; district of Pavon arriba 225 hectareas at 36.60 each, to A. Pereira.

Province of Mendoza—Department of Lopez 75500 hectareas at 80 cents each, to Elias Romero, 25000 do at 80 cents to J. M. Benites.

Two leagues of land in the 8th Section belonging to the Cavalli «testamentaria» were sold at auction for \$4550 m/n.

Mr. Francisco Wright sold this week 3 lots of land in the province of Santa-Fé, belonging to the concurso of the Banco Argentino, for the sum of \$3650 m/n; buyer, Alejo Lopez. The upset price was \$1000 m/n.

This same party sold 1631 squares of camp in the department of Colonia, belonging to the testamentaria of Dr. Agustín Saffery, for the sum of \$16100 m/n; buyer, Juan Duranty. The upset price was \$12048 m/n.

Mr. John McDonald sold a lot of wool in the South Market at \$4.60 m/n per 10 kilos.

Mr. John Coghlan, of Mercedes, sold a lot of wool in this market about the middle of November at \$99 %, and about the same time he sold another lot of the same class wool to be delivered at his own galpon at \$105 %.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Dec. 10.
National Bonds (1881).... 100½
Do. (1884).... 89

Province of Buenos Aires
(1882).... 96

Treasury Bills, 90/o..... 91
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 78½
British Consols 3o/o..... 100½

Silver bars at 46¼ d. per oz.
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o.

Ex. of Paris on London fcs.25.35.
The colonial wool auction continues with low prices, a regular attendance of buyers and moderate demand.

Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Salted ox hides (light) fcs.61; heavy do. 60 Beef tallow 67.50; mutton do. 66. Linseed 25.75.

River Plate wheat 19. Maize 11.25. Stock 154000 salted hides, 3000 pipes beef and 700 pipes mutton tallow.

Bordeaux, Dec. 8.
River Plate sheepskins auctions took place to-day. The prices compared with last sales show a fall of 20 centimes per kilo for all classes. About ¼ of that offered has been sold.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:
Large, fcs.132-135 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.110-112; borrega, fcs.90-95. Stock of hides of all classes about 6000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs.120-125 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs.120-125 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 over that of the River Plate; fcs.17.50-18 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs.480-490 per ton of 4 bordalesas.

11th.
The R. Plate sheepskin auctions continued yesterday and to-day. Another fall of 5 centimes is reported. About 1200 bales have been sold out of the 5000 offered.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 13.
River Plate jerked beef 420-540 reis per kilo. Stock about 1,900,000 kilos.

Price in Bahia 380-500 reis; stock about 1,100,000 kilos.

Santiago de Chile, Dec. 13.
Exchange on London is quoted at 24¼ d per peso fuerte.

Hayre, Dec. 14.
In River Plate wools there is hardly any business doing. The quotations have a downward tendency.

Buenos Aires old clip (special for Hayre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs.1.60-1.65 per kilo. Stock about 1000 bales.

River Plate beef tallow fcs.32-33 per 50 kilos.

Dry matadero ox hides of B. Aires 14-15 kilos fcs.112-115 per 50 kilos.

Salted horse hides fcs.53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of

Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs.63 to 64 per 50 kilos despatched.

Prices of hides are firm and good transactions done.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:
Bueyes, muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 30 40

1º aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 16 15 14.

2º id 11 y 12.

Flaco para chancheria, 8 y 7.

Cueros de novillo 7.60 y 8.50.

Cueros de vaca 4 y 4.50.

Id buey 6.50.

Terneros grandes 170 %.

Id chicos 120.

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 680 animales y 89 terneros.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00

LaCurumalan shares of \$1000

each 20 o/o Pm

Belgrano Tramway Shares .. Nominal

New Bolsa do 100 do

Gas Primitivo 140 do

Gas Argentino 200 o/o

Roads and Bridges (1884) 98 o/o

Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits 200 o/o

National Bank Shares 240.00

Lloyd Argentino do par

Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold

Central Railway \$29

Banco Constructor de la Plata \$235

Banco del Comercio 1100

Treasury Bills 100½

National Bonds (1881) 66

Do (1884) 70

Do (1863) 100

Do (1876) 88

Municipal Bonds 68

Foreign Debt, gold 94

Riachuelo Port Works 92

Southern Railway Works Nominal

Northern do do

Campana do 50 do

Propiedad Hygiene do

City of B. A. Tramway 50

Barracas Road 147 (90 o/o paid,

National Bank Certificates .. 147 (90 o/o paid,

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Superior 3.65 m/n

Good 2.90

Regular 2.00

Bellies 2.00

Borrega 3.00

Hides

Good camp 7.00 m/n

Midding 1.60

Horse hides 1.75

Cow hides 5.20

Horse Hair 3.40

Nonatos 3.40

Calfskins 3.60

Sheepskins.

Matadero per kilo 2.80 mls.

Pelados por 1.80 mls.

Corderitos reg 0.68 0.73

Wheat.

Coast 6.00 m/n

Salado 5.20

Candeal 5.90

Linseed 0.70

CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Superior 4.30 m/n

Good 3.80

Borrega 3.90

Bellies 2.10

Black Wool —

Hides.

Good camp 4.25

Sheepskins sap 320 mls.

Matadero 0.76

Cord ritos 6.10

Hair 4.10

Cow hides 4.15

Maize, white shelled —

BIRTHS.

On the 4th December, at Mercedes, Bs. Aires, the wife of Dr. Arthur Greene of a daughter.

On the 6th December, at 582 Santiago del Estero, the wife of Alex. Grant of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On November 9th, at Plevna House, Sandymount, Dublin, Mr. John Egan, after a long and painful illness. R.I.P.

On December 11th, at Barracas al Norte, William Temperley, aged 55 years; native of England. R.I.P.

On December 11th, at La Plata, after a short illness, Richard Nagle, aged 65 years; native of Cork, Ireland. R.I.P.

Killed at Santa-Fé, on December 12th, Edward D. MacColl, in his 25th year, third son of John and Flora MacColl, of Montevideo. R.I.P.

On December 10th, at Carmen del Sauce, Santa-Fé, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Mary, fifth daughter of Mr. William Martin. Aged 16 years. Requiessat in peace.

CAMP TEACHER

An Irishman having 6 years' experience of teaching (4 years in one situation and 2 in the other) is open to an engagement as above. References, if required, to present and former employer. A reasonable salary expected.

Address —
«D»

Office of this Paper

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 d8d18

TO BE SOLD

1,000 or 500 SHEEP, in good condition; without Scab. Nearly half capones, fat, with camp, until January. For further information apply to the office of this paper, or to the English Almacén of Mr. Edward Kenny, Salto. d1d21

FOR SALE

16,000 first-class MESTIZA SHEEP on the Estancia del Carmen, Pavon, 8 leagues from San Nicolas 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 Suipacha, 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

d8-j8

CAMP TO RENT

HALF A-LEAGUE OF CAMP to rent in the partido de Cañuelas. Five puestos built.

Apply to

Eduardo Kenny,

Reconquista 126.

d10j16

TO BE LET

TO be let in Loma Negra, Rojas, for a term of six years, 610 squares of camp. The land is well watered by a river and small lake, and contains large tracts of alfalfa and monte. On the estate are dwelling houses, galpones for wool, corrales, ensinada, etc.

For further particulars apply either to

Mr. CASEY,

Reconquista 80

or to

Dr. GALBRAITH

Victoria 27

n22d22

Adolfo

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

DICIEMBRE

17.—Muebles, Belgrano 72 ter pizo, a las 12 p.m.

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