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ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 50.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.

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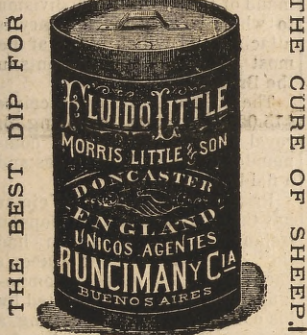
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CHRISTMAS MEMORIES.

Oh! those Christmas times, mavour-
neen, are not like the times of
old
When the light of love shone softly
and our pulses felt no cold;
When the laughter of the young
hearts round the hearth rang
merrily—
Now, the laughter and the young
hearts all are gone, ashore,
machree.
Methinks I see my darling Kate, her
blue eyes fixed on mine,
And dark haired Patrick resting soft
his little hand in mine;
Methinks I hear brave Owen's voice,
and Brian's free and gay,
With soft cheeked Eily's mingling
in the holy Christmas lay.
Dreams! dreams! to-night the an-
cient hearth no kindly look
doth wear,
There is snow upon the threshold
stone and chillness every
where.
No swell of rushing voices pours
the holy Christmas lay,
The young hearts and the merry
hearts, mavourneen, where
are they?
Ah, blue-eyed Kate and Patrick
Dhu long, long have found
their rest,
Where Shruel's silent churchyard
looks across the Inn's breast;
And, Eily, thy young heart lies
cold and pulseless 'neath the
sea.
Full many and many a Christmas-
tide, alanna bawn machree.

And by Potomac's blood tinged
wave brave Owen nobly fell,
My gallant boy! they say he fought
right gloriously and well;
And Brian's voice is hushed in
death, where blue Australian
streams
Fill with their youthful melodies
the exile's glowing dreams.
Ashore, ashore, beside the light
our faces shine alone;
But they are clustered with the
stars before the eternal
throne:
With St. Patrick and St. Brigid and
the angels robed in white,
They sing the old remembered
strains, their Christmas hymns
to night.
Old love! old love! His will be
blessed that left e'en you to
me,
To keep my heart from bursting
with the wild, wild memory.
That soothing glance, mavourneen,
speaks of Christmas times to
come,
When the scattered hearts shall
meet for aye in God's eternal
home.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 15.
The Irish revolution is slowly
but surely working its way, and
the evidences of its consequences
are hourly more numerous and
convincing. The national move-
ment, which was only a tiny in-
fant six years ago, has assumed
all the proportions of an invinci-
ble giant. The plan of campaign
conceived in the fertile brain and
patriotic heart of John Dillon
and published in the columns of
United Ireland was like a «re-
veille» to a new generation of
suffering patriots, and its an-
nouncement was like a bomb-
shell thrown into the ranks of
the fox-hunting squire and shoo-
neens. The principle in brief is
this: The tenants on every es-
tate must invariably pull to-
gether, offer the land robber a
fair rent, and if he should refuse,
the money to be deposited with
some trustworthy person who
would devote the funds to the
support of the landlords' vic-
tims, and any sums thus spent to
be deducted from the tenants'
rent-roll when accounts are be-
ing settled. It cannot be denied
that this «plan» is one of the
most effective ever invented, and
if the tenants have the courage
to stand together they have
the victory completely in their
hands. But that the tenants will
stand together there is every rea-
son to expect. Already the ten-
ants on many estates have bank-
ed their money and, like Cortez
on the plains of Mexico, they
have burned their ships behind
them, thus hurling defiance at
their insolent foe. Such is the
effect on the parsimonious spirits
of the landlords that hundreds of
them have thrown up the sponge
and strike their colors before it
is yet too late. The national pa-
pers of this week give a list of
some hundreds of estates on
which large reductions have
been made. That there are still
many who hope against hope,
such a man is Lord Clanricarde,
who being accustomed to grind
down the poor to the very dust
cannot brook the thought that
those who are dependent on him
should be allowed to live the or-
dinary life of human beings.
Dr. Bewick, Bishop of Hex-
ham and Newcastle is dead.
Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork,
and the celebrated Father La-
velle of Cong, have also died re-
cently.
Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., says
over £5000 has been paid by the
National League to the Cloncurry
evicted tenants, who received
grants every six weeks to the
amount of £184 20s.
Mr. Wm. Hastings was com-
mitted for trial at Dublin on a
charge of a criminal libel on Mr.
Edward Byrne of the *Freeman's*
Journal, published in the *Irish*
Citizen of Oct. 20.

The recent revision has re-
duced the register of the North-
ern division of county Dublin
from 17,000 to 11,544. The 10th
of those struck off are National-
ists.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns
that Sir Robert Hamilton is like-
ly to be relieved before long of
his functions as permanent Un-
der-secretary at Dublin Castle.
The Marquis of Sligo has offered
his tenants at Lecanvey their
holdings under Lord Ashbourne's
Act at eighteen years' purchase,
the present rents to be the basis
of sale.
At the annual meeting of the
Gaelic Athletic Association held
at Thurles, upwards of 300 dele-
gates representing the various
affiliated clubs were present.
Rules were adopted for the better
working of the association in fu-
ture, and some amendments were
made in the rules for hurling
and football.
Mr. Blennerhassett has offered
his Kerry tenantry to sell them
the interest in their holdings at
seventeen years' purchase. The
tenants have offered to buy at
thirteen years' purchase, which
Mr. Blennerhassett declined to
accept, negotiations have not yet
been closed, however.
A meeting of the Irish Protes-
tant Home Rule Association was
held in the central lecture hall,
Westmoreland-st., when the sub-
ject of discussion was «the ma-
terial benefits that self-govern-
ment will bring to Ireland.» Rev.
George M'Cutchin, A.M., Ken-
mare, presided.
The chairman said: The ques-
tion of Home Rule in Ireland is
not a subject of religious contro-
versy. And the Rev. gentleman
concluded as follows: Our de-
sire is to see the sons of the ap-
prentice boys who mounted the
walls of Derry and shut her gates
against one English king united
with the descendants of the not
less brave men and women who
defended the ramparts of Lim-
erick against another English
king.
From Cavan comes the mo-
mentous tidings that the tenants
on Lord Headfort's estate have
determined on the adoption of
the «plan of campaign.» This is,
perhaps, the most important
case of all—every way im-
portant is the lesson it teach-
es and the omen it affords. It
cannot be said that these shrewd
northerners rushed blindfolded
into the «plan of campaign.» And
the cheering news comes from
other northern counties that the
sturdy Presbyterian farmers are
falling into the ranks.
The subject of the American
mail contract is once again ex-
ercising the minds of many Irish-
men and causing deep anxiety
in Cork and Dublin. It is feared
from the action of the Govern-
ment that they contemplate mak-
ing such a change in the con-
tract for the carriage of the
mails as would cause the Cunard
company to refrain from tender-
ing, and thus deprive Queens-
town of her position as a port of
call, and so entail a vast deal of
loss and inconvenience through-
out Ireland. The subject has
been taken up with great warmth
by the corporations, and an in-
fluential deputation from Dub-
lin, Belfast and Cork waited upon
the Postmaster-general to lay be-
fore him the views of the munici-
palities and leading commer-
cial men in these cities on the
apprehended change. From the
cautious reply of Mr. Raikes it is
pretty clear that the Government
are inclined to lend a favorable
ear to the suggestions of the
Southampton committee.
On the Clanricarde estates
alone two thousand tenants all
told have gone into the struggle,
and mean to go straight through
and come out victorious on the

other side. If Clanricarde bars
their path, Clanricarde must go
down under those resolute feet.
They have drawn the sword and
cast away the scabbard, they have
taken up their stand on the ene-
my's ground and burned the
bridge of the coward behind
them. They hold as hostages of
his good behavior and their com-
rades' safety what he deems
most precious in the world—his
coin—and they mean to hold it.
This creature, Clanricarde, has
not got one friend on the face of
God's broad earth. The Tory
Government, whom his avarice
incommodates, hate him as heart-
ily as he is hated by every man,
woman, and child on the estate,
and that is saying a good deal.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the
following on the Derry election
petition:
«It is good to stand by, and see
an honest man come by his own,
and we congratulate the new
member for Derry. Mr. Lewis will
not be missed, for, if we remem-
ber aright, the only occasion on
which he played a prominent part
in the House of Commons when
the motion he made received, on
a division, only one vote—his
own. Another advantage, we
suppose, will be the return of
Mr. Healy to the House of Com-
mons.»

TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 19.
In connection with the threat-
ening state of political affairs it
is said that the Emperor has,
without consulting Bismarck,
written to the Czar advising him
to pursue a peaceful policy, and
appealing to him as a friend to
allow him to pass his remaining
days in peace; in reply to which
the Czar wrote a friendly letter,
declaring his intention of fol-
lowing this advice.
The remarks made by Count
von Moltke and General von
Schellendorf on the condition of
the Austrian army have awak-
ened much resentment in Vienna,
where it is now openly stated
that Germany attaches much im-
portance to an Austrian alliance
as being the only means to save
Germany from her perilous po-
sition.
Great snowstorm off the west
of Ireland, all communication and
railway traffic stopped.
A telegram has just been re-
ceived announcing that the Aby-
ssinians under the command of
King John have tried to take
Kasala.
A terrible collision occurred on
Saturday at Charkaro, in Russia,
resulting in 15 deaths and 30
wounded.
Dublin, Dec. 18.
The trial of Messrs. O'Brien,
Dillon, Welham, Redmond,
O'Reilly, Harris and Sheehy
charged with conspiracy, will
take place next Thursday.
Paris, Dec. 18.
M. Lesseps stated at a confer-
ence of the French Geographi-
cal Society that the Panama Can-
al would be opened to traffic in
1889.
A telegram from Berlin to the
Journal des Debats states that
Germany, Russia, France and
Turkey have arrived at an agree-
ment respecting the settlement
of the Bulgarian difficulty, and
also that Germany has advised
Austria to adopt the arrange-
ment.
Advices from Rome bring the
welcome tidings of Paul Bert's
deathbed conversion to the Cath-
olic Church. An intimate friend
of Paul Bert's states that the
great man had written letters
clearly indicating a change of
religious ideas before his death.
The rumor has caused consid-
erable sensation and is stoutly de-
nied by the Gambettistes.

The plan for widening the
Suez Canal has been definitely
approved, and the works will be
shortly commenced.
Much anxiety prevails owing
to the warlike preparations of
the Government, and the arse-
nals are at work night and day.
Telegrams from Rome state
that Italy is likewise preparing
for war.
Telegrams from Berlin state
that the German Government has
increased the army division in
Alsace Lorraine.
Berlin, Dec. 20.
In a speech delivered to-day
Prince Bismarck declared that
the question now agitating Eu-
rope can only be decided by force
of arms. He said Germany owes
her place as a first-class power
to her army, and can place a mil-
lion and a half of men on a war
footing.
The *National* states that the
centre faction of the Reichstag in
view of the expected conflict
next spring, have decided to sup-
port the bill for the immediate
increase of the army.
The second reading of the
army bill was, on the motion of
General von Schillendorf, Minis-
ter of War, effected to-day.
The Russian papers announce
the intention of the Government
to begin the new year by dis-
missing all German employes on
the western frontier as well as
all German-Poles employed on
Russian railways.
The Reichstag has adjourned
till Jan. 4.
Count Herbert Bismarck, the
Under-secretary of State for For-
eign Affairs, advised the Bul-
garian delegates to seek a peace-
able settlement of the existing
difficulties with the Russian Gov-
ernment.
Berne, Dec. 21.
The great military preparations
in Switzerland are said to be due
to a note from Prince Bismarck
asking the Government if the
Swiss were in a better position
to defend their frontiers than in
1870.
Sophia, Dec. 21.
It is stated that in reply to the
questions of the Bulgarian dele-
gation Count Herbert Bismarck
recommended the election of
Prince Nicholas of Mongrelia to
the Bulgarian throne.
Much dissatisfaction was caus-
ed here on receipt of this intelli-
gence.
Rome, Dec. 18.
The Chamber of Deputies has
sanctioned the extraordinary
credits of five million dols. for
the improvement of the army and
navy.
Cardinal Jacobini owing to ill-
health has resigned the secre-
taryship, although the Pope has
refused to accept the resignation.
His Holiness is nevertheless look-
ing over the list of Cardinals for
a successor.
In an interview with the bud-
get committee of the Chamber of
Deputies Minister General Ri-
cotti declared that Italy can
put five hundred thousand men
on a war footing at the shortest
notice.
La Haye, Dec. 20.
In consequence of the refusal
of the Chamber to sanction a
credit for the purchase or build-
ing of three torpedo boats, the
Minister of War has sent in his
resignation.
Vienna, Dec. 19.
It is said that the Papal Nuncio,
at this court has suggested to
Count Kalnoky that something
should be done to improve the
Pope's position at Rome, but the
Count replied that this was a
question of internal policy with
which he could not interfere.
New York, Dec. 20.
The House of Representatives
has thrown out the bill for the
suppression of the import duties
on wool.

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THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,
Dec. 19, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Governor Galvez is about among the colonies endeavoring to fight the epidemic, which appears to have broken out with virulence in many of the departments.

The people of Rosario are justly indignant at his having sent two or three hundred of the plague-stricken immigrants from San Carlos to that city, where, but for them, there would be hardly any cholera left to speak about. As soon as the Gefé Politico heard about the intended invasion, he sent a cartful of soldiers to prevent them from coming into Rosario, and thus about 150 were stopped outside of the city and sent to the old lazaretto, where many of them have since died. The rest succeeded in getting into the city, and this must account for the fact that from 12 to 20 new cases are still reported daily notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the popular commission to fight the plague.

In this city (Santa Fé) business is completely paralysed and there is nothing doing in any branch of trade. The cholera continues making victims here and there, and the authorities with the people are rallying their forces to resist it by all possible means.

I regret having to tell you of the death of Mr. Edward MacColl, son of Mr. John MacColl of Montevideo, which may be attributed to over zeal in the cause of charity. It seems that deceased had become connected with a society for the relief of the sick, and that he and another member of the organisation had a quarrel over the best means to use for this purpose. Finally, they so far forgot themselves that from feeling charitable towards all mankind they felt hateful toward each other, and producing arms, they fought in the principal plaza, and poor MacColl was killed. He was, generally speaking, a most estimable young man, 25 years of age and a general favorite among all his acquaintances. In his untimely death we see an eloquent proof of the fatal consequences of that pernicious habit of carrying arms which is indulged in by more than 80 o/o of the young men of this country. Had MacColl and his slayer not been armed he would still be alive, for the quarrel in which he was killed was of too trivial a nature to have lasted over a whole day, and had those who engaged in it had time for reflection they must have seen the absurdity of keeping it up, or of allowing it to cause breaches in their ranks.

Numerous buyers have arrived at all the wheat colonies, and it is said that important sales have already been made although nothing is said as yet as regards prices. The weather is fearfully hot up here, and it is next door to impossible to get about during the heat of the day. This may account in a measure for the deserted look of the streets and the general dulness of trade in the city.

The cholera has broken out with more or less force at all the little settlements and colonies round about Rosario, and not a little panic reigns among the people. Very great confusion reigns owing to the lack of organisation among the authorities and those who undertake to aid them in combating the plague. Thus, while they are playing at cross purposes and endeavoring to do more than what is necessary, the people are dying everywhere and the terror of the survivors increases. In the meantime great credit is due to the committees that have been formed in the city of Rosario for the relief of the sick and poor, and I have no hesitation in saying that their charity could not easily be surpassed in any part of the world.

CORDOBA.

Notwithstanding all that has been done to prevent the epidemic here it seems to be progressing to an alarming extent, the rates being, on an average 25 to 30 new cases per day and from 15 to 20 deaths. In the departments, also, the epidemic is spreading and people are beginning to fear that they had better have stayed in the city. All the religious orders are doing noble work for the relief of the sick and poor, and even their severest critics and most bitter enemies are forced to pay tributes to their charity and self-sacrifice. I regret to note, however, that the same good spirit does not extend in every other direction. In the medical corps, for instance, the prevailing spirit is that of resignation,—not the «sweet resignation» sung by poets, but a more pusillanimous kind of an article which has already resulted in the retirement of five different doctors who have successively been appointed to attend to the poor of the city. The most trivial pretext is made to serve as a grievance, resulting in their resignation and retirement, in righteous indignation, of course, to the camp, or anywhere where there are no cholera patients to look after.

ENTRE-RIOS.

It is feared that the saladeros will not work this year, and in that event it is impossible to estimate the embarrassments which must follow in financial circles. Hundreds of thousands of head of cattle destined for the year's slaughter will remain on the hands of the estancieros, and the money that would have been turned over—not a little to the advantage of the Government,—and, of course, of the whole market must be idle, or be diverted into other channels. As far as the Government is concerned I am at a loss to say how it can hope to escape the most serious difficulties whether the saladeros work or not. It has imitated the Roca Government so closely that to-day it finds itself hampered with debts which, like the renowned Micawbers, are «not provided for» and at the same time with numerous costly public works, including a sumptuous Government «palace» on hand, which must run away with all the ready-money it can raise for years to come.

Really, unless Entre Rios produces a Dr. Pacheco who can convince the people that the Government has the right to say that scraps of leather are gold, and to compel its creditors to accept them for the same, I do not know, nor does the Government itself know, how it is going to meet its obligations.

SAN JUAN.

I have a new departure to report from this province where, at the late municipal elections, a number of the leading ladies in San Juanino society were compelled by their lords and masters to attend and to vote for the official candidates. Of course they won the elections, but I do not think they remained very much charmed with what they were obliged to undergo for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. One of the ladies, a respectable and aged matron named Avelina Garrañuño, has been seriously ill ever since the elections, owing to the rough treatment she experienced in common with her sister voters at the polls, and the painful impression made upon

her mind by what she was forced to see and hear among the «free and enlightened».

The local papers speak of female suffrage as «un nuevo progreso», but I am inclined to regard it as something quite the other way about. At all events, if it be «progreso» it is the kind of «progreso» scored by the crab—all backwards. It will be a sad day for Argentina if ever, through a Godless and purely secular education and female suffrage, the Argentine woman is robbed of her faith and reduced to the moral standard of her average husband and brother. Already there are tendencies noticeable here and there in this fatal direction, and we can only hope and pray and work in order to lessen their pernicious influence and to inflame rather than to extinguish the precious fires of faith, hope, and charity which are the loveliest ornaments of the sex.

Hoping to have something of greater interest for my next,

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Pacificus.

SAN PEDRO LEADS THE VAN.

THE IRISH UNION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

San Pedro,
December 9, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
On yesterday was held at the Irish Chapel an open-air meeting of Irish and Irish-Porteños for the purpose of establishing an Association having for its objects the improvement of the social status of our countrymen here; to assist and encourage those of our race who are battling bravely for the restoration of their rights to a native Parliament in motherland, and to strain every nerve, if necessary, whilst putting forth every effort to crush that hydra-headed monster aptly termed «land-grabbing.» The reasons which led to the assembling of so large a number on such a brief notice (an hour or so) must be patent to all; and though almost every one admitted the urgent necessity of an organisation of this kind, and that you had struck the right cords from time to time in your capacity as editor of the *Southern Cross*, by your advocacy of union amongst us, yet it was not until Mr. Richard Kehoe took the matter in hands that we saw any prospect of its accomplishment.

Your suggestions have at length been acted upon, and the Irish Union is now an accomplished fact in this partido. If the large number who attended and the enthusiasm displayed be any criterion whereby to judge of the beneficial results likely to accrue from it for all classes, we may safely predict that it shall be a decided success. Long ere this is published the term «San Pedro Irish Union» shall have become a household word of delightful acceptance throughout the length and breadth of this partido.

Amongst those present your correspondent recognised:

Messrs. Luke Doyle, Richard Kehoe, Daniel F. Harrington, Daniel Doyle (Pergamino), Wm. Lloyd, John Cavanagh (Arrecifes), Thomas Kehoe, George Quinn, Thomas A. O'Neill, J. F. Corry, Christopher Doyle, Michael Harrington, Joseph Harrington, James Sullivan, David McLoughlin, Eugene Kilmurray (Arrecifes), William Cullen (Ramallo), John Murray, Denis Sullivan, Thomas Pettitt, Patrick Lea, Edward Eustace, Patrick Yorke (Arrecifes), Daniel Murphy, Michael Murray, Mateas Brennan, Patrick Sullivan, Patrick O'Reardon, Michael Kennedy, Edward Kennedy (jr.), Philip Murray, William Casey, Patrick Farrell, John McDonnell, Thomas Slavin, G. Kehoe, J. Kehoe (jr.), Michael Moran, James Morphy, William Hayes, Denis Sullivan, John Madden, John Furlong, Thomas Keane, John Doyle, Andrew Egan, etc.

On the motion of Mr. Richard Kehoe, seconded by Mr. Corry—

Mr. Doyle was moved to the chair; and Mr. William Lloyd, on the motion of Mr. Corry, seconded by Mr. D. Harrington, was requested to act as secretary to the meeting.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred at some length to the precarious existence of two classes of Irishmen in this country, to wit: tenants and puesteros: their bitter experiences and varied hardships, their present prospects, which were as bad as possible; and wound up a telling speech, every word of which though smooth as the acorn had the oak in it, by urging them to become members of the Union, as it was by union and union only that they could hope to improve their present unenviable position.

Mr. Kehoe proposed «in globo» the following resolutions, which having been seconded were carried by acclamation:

I.—That, as we feel convinced an organisation of Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen in this country is most desirable, and being persuaded that such would be productive of beneficial results, we hereby inaugurate a society in this partido to be called the «San Pedro Irish Union.»

II.—That the objects of this Union be as follows:

1. That we may be at all times in a state of preparedness to offer whatever encouragement we can to our countrymen at home in the efforts now being made by them for the long sought freedom of their native land;

2. To duly consider at all times the best interests of our countrymen in this Republic, and, whenever possible, to reduce to practise the result of our deliberations;

3. To consider and duly expose through the press with a view to the prevention of their recurrence, all acts of partiality and irregular exercise of power by officials which may be prejudicial to the interests of our countrymen;

4. To stamp as deeply as may be with the brand of public censure the unmanly and noxious system of «land-grabbing» which bids fair, unless checked in time, to produce sufferings as keen and hardships as wide spread as the same vicious system gave birth to in Ireland;

5. That, in order to provide for the necessary expenses of this Society, each member be requested to give a subscription in advance, and that the minimum amount of such subscription be—

Per year
For Land Owners . . . \$3.00
For Flock Masters . . . \$2.00
For others . . . \$1.00

III.—That the fact of a man being a member of this Union does not render him more liable than those outside of it to give a contribution for any purpose other than the amount necessary for membership; and that it should be considered illegal to draw on the funds of the Union for any purpose unconnected with the Society.

Mr. D. Harrington in a few choice words proposed the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Geo. Quinn, and passed.

Resolved—«That all now present who are desirous of becoming members be requested to give their names to the secretary.»

Mr. J. Cavanagh proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Doyle:

«That a committee consisting of Rev. E. Flannery, the Chairman, and Messrs. R. Kehoe and D. F. Harrington be appointed (with power to add to their number) to draft a code of rules for the guidance of the members and to submit same at our next meeting for approval or modification.»—Passed.

Proposed by Mr. Christopher Doyle, seconded by Mr. M. Murray, and carried unanimously:

«That we respectfully invite the co-operation of our fellow-

countrymen throughout the province to establish similar associations, and that our secretary be requested to put himself in communication with such Irishmen in other partidos as he considers best calculated to promote such a movement.»

On a motion by Mr. Thomas Kehoe, seconded by Mr. M. Harrington, Mr. Joseph Harrington was appointed treasurer.

Mr. Thomas A. O'Neill proposed, and Mr. Corry seconded the next resolution:

«That our secretary be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the following papers, viz.: *Southern Cross*, *Herald*, *Standard*, *La Union* and *El Diario* for publication, requesting at same time that each editor would lend his powerful advocacy through the columns of his paper to our cause.»

After the enrolment of over 50 members and the transaction of business of trivial importance, and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for his dignified conduct during the proceedings, the meeting was adjourned to the 6th January 1887, when matters of vital importance will be brought before the members and the election of president, vice-president, secretary and committee for the ensuing year be proceeded with.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
X.

ROYAL AND NOBLE LEECHES.

LIVING ON THE BLOOD OF
BRITAIN'S SUBJECTS.

Mr. John Napier, an able English writer, now a resident of Portland, Me., writes to the *Portland Argus*:

As illustrating the immense wealth possessed by some of the peers, it is interesting to note that the rent roll of the present Duke of Westminster is estimated at upwards of \$6,000,000 per year, and when his leases around Belgravia and the other fashionable squares fall in, as they shortly will, his income will be simply fabulous. As showing the inherent increase in the value of land, a good illustration is afforded by the fact that when the late Earl Derby came into possession of his estates they yielded \$200,000 per year, but when the present Earl came into possession the annual income had increased to \$1,000,000. Prophetic indeed was Goldsmith when he wrote:

«All fares the land to hastening hills
A prey,
Where wealth accumulates and
men decay.»

These hereditary legislators have so legislated that the maximum sum upon which income tax is levied is \$50,000, a monstrous injustice in itself, but doubly so when viewed in the light that their incomes are mainly derived from lands which in bygone days have been filched from the people.

The sons of the Queen by virtue alone thereof do not possess the right to a seat in the House of Lords—hence as they attain their majority they are created peers, and thus the royal family are well represented within the walls of Parliament, the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, together with the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland having seats therein. The enormous sums taken from the exchequer by the members of this highly fortunate family is in itself a potent argument against «figure head» government, for it is unnecessary to say that it is the Prime Minister who is the main spring of the governmental machine. To alone relate the positions (mainly sinecures) held by the members of this one family with the emoluments attaching thereto would fill a column of your paper, but the few following instances will give a rough idea as to how the poor are taxed for the exclusive benefit of those «who toil not neither do they spin.» The Queen is paid \$1,925,000 per year, but the repairs to her royal palaces, namely, Buckingham Palace, Windsor Palace, Balmoral (Scotland), and Osborne (Isle of Wight) together with the maintenance of her royal yacht—the Victoria and Albert—are charged to the national ex-

chequer. And yet, notwithstanding such an enormous income, which in round numbers is 40 times as much as is paid to the President of the United States, and although each of her children are separately maintained by the nation, an old crank died some years since (practically of starvation) and left her by his will a fortune of \$5,000,000.

The Prince of Wales receives \$200,000 per year by reason of his being the heir apparent, and \$300,000 per year from the Duchy of Cornwall (he being Duke of Cornwall) whilst his wife receives as «pin-money» \$50,000 per year, in addition to which his palaces are repaired and his royal yacht maintained at the expense of the nation. His Royal Highness is also a Field Marshal, which gives him a further \$40,000 per year, and he also holds a number of minor appointments to each of which a salary is attached with allowances for horses, &c.

The Duke of Edinburgh receives \$125,000 per year for being a royal prince—he is also an admiral of the fleet with a large salary, having at present command of the Mediterranean squadron—and at the time of his marriage to the late Czar of Russia's only daughter it was generally understood that he received a dowry with her of \$5,000,000 money which it is fair to assume had at some time or other been wrung by the House of Romanoff from the Russian peasants. This noble duke, who is the second son of the Queen, is better known for his financial meanness than in any other way, so much so, that when upon any occasion he makes an outlay of half-a-crown (50 cents) it invariably goes the rounds of the newspapers. He it was who some years since was charged with the mission of delivering some national presents to the colonies of Australia and the return presents he construed into and retained as his private property.

The Duke of Connaught receives \$120,000 per year. He is a general in the army and is now on his way to India to take the command of the Rawul Pindi division to which a very large salary is attached and which is one of the most important appointments in the British army.

The Duke of Cambridge receives \$75,000 per year for being of royal blood; he is also commander in chief of the forces, and a field marshal, &c.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has the command of the troops in Ireland. Prince Leningen had the command of the Queen's yacht until his utter incompetence was publicly exhibited by his colliding with and cutting a private yacht in halves whereby loss of life was occasioned. Prince Louis of Battenburg has therefore replaced him, aided by a practical man to do the work.

From the foregoing it must not be supposed that payments are confined to the male members of the royal family. The Queen's eldest daughter (the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany) receives \$40,000 per year, and \$30,000 per year is paid to the following: Princess Helena (wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein), Princess Louise (wife of the Marquis of Lorne), Princess Helene (widow of Prince Leopold), and Princess Beatrice (wife of Henry of Battenburg), whilst large annual payments are also made to Princess Mary of Cambridge (wife of the Duke of Teck), Princess Frederica of Hanover (wife of Baron Von Pawel Rammington) and other. What would American citizens think of being taxed to maintain such an extensive family of drones?

When the late Czar of Russia was entertained at a royal banquet by the Queen at Windsor, the gold plate that crowned the tables was valued at about seven and a half millions of dollars. What a choice morsel for the hungry poor to read in the newspapers on the morrow? One single illustration will show the marked difference between the two forms of government, republican and monarchical. At Washington no difficulty is experienced in seeing and shaking hands with the President who is accessible to all, at least on given occasions, but mark the difference with the

head of a monarchy. The writer of this article some years since was employed at the largest national establishment in England, and Her Majesty's yacht was brought thither to enable the Queen to embark for the continent. Some few hours before the time of her arrival, the workshop windows in which the artisans were at work were whitewashed, so that Her Majesty could not be seen by those of her subjects who were taxed to maintain her and her numerous family.

Look again at the following and see if it is not sufficient to make the blood of any fair-minded person curdle. During the past year no less a sum than seventy-two and a half millions of dollars had to be raised in the United Kingdom and Ireland for the maintenance of the poor, and yet with such poverty stalking through the land it cost \$8,785 to make the eldest son of the Prince of Wales a freeman of the city of London, the breakfast alone being \$4,600.

Illustrations such as this could be multiplied, but I have already given sufficient to show at least that the suffering poor of England and Ireland have a solid grievance which alone can be remedied by the «mending or ending» of the Peers and those of even higher status.

That a social revolution is working steadily and silently goes without saying, and when the children of to-day grow up into manhood and womanhood, educated as they will be as a result of the educational facilities now enjoyed, there will be a mighty upheaval, which in one irresistible torrent will cause the whole fabric of hereditary legislation and rule to totter to the fall, when a brighter and happier day will dawn upon a sorely oppressed people; meanwhile in the concluding words of one of Mr. Gladstone's grandest perorations the people can proclaim, «Time is on our side, we can afford to wait.»

A NEW GAS LIGHT

Mr. E. Powers has secured a patent from the Argentine Government for the celebrated gas light of which the following extract from the *Times* gives full particulars:

«Mr. Conrad W. Cooke described the Welsbach system of gas-lighting by incandescence. This system, which is the invention of Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach of Vienna, consists in impregnating fabrics of cotton or other substances, made into the form of a hood or mantle, with a compound liquid composed of solutions of zirconia and oxide of lanthanum (or with solutions of zirconia with oxides of lanthanum and yttrium), which mantle, under the influence of a gas flame, is converted into a highly refractory material capable of withstanding for long periods without change the highest temperatures which can be obtained from the most efficient form of atmospheric burners and which, under the influence of such temperatures, blows with a brilliant incandescence, white and perfectly steady, and which, moreover, retains its woven or reticulated character; the organic volatile and carbonaceous matters being burned out and replaced by an incombustible and highly refractory residual skeleton, which becomes by its brilliant incandescence the source of light in the burner. The light emitted is, at a distance, hardly distinguishable from a 20-candle incandescent electric lamp, and by a modification of the composition of the impregnating fluid a yellow or light is obtained resembling that of the best gaslights, but much more brilliant, and with a saving of gas of from 50 to 75 per cent, and being perfectly smokeless it is incapable of blackening ceilings and internal decorations. The illuminating power of the light is about 10 candles per cubic foot of gas consumed, and the mantles last from 800 to 1500 hours.»

Old Gentleman—«And how old are you, my little man?» Little Freddie—«I'm not old at all, sir; I'm nearly new.»

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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 241, 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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74-CALLE PIRDA-74

d13m4

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159-VICTORIA-159

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m6-pm

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176-SAN MARTIN-176
m26pm

Dr. Mackern

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208-LAVALLE-208

ju19pm

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208 Florida

j2pm

Dr. Klappenbach

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25 DE MAYO 223.

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11 m—pm

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126-RECONQUISTA-126
pm

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10-pm

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m17-pm

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76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m14-pm

Ricardo Eastman

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151-SAN MARTIN-151
j28-pm

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32-RECONQUISTA-32

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.

The Minister of the Interior
wrote to Alvear offering him any
assistance that may be necessary
to check the ravages of the cholera
epidemic. Alvear, instead of
promptly accepting such an offer
writes a long letter in reply, re-
counting all the good things he
had done and proposed for the
city.

And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain.

Yes, and he will slay many
men as long as he is bent on
glorifying himself instead of
availing of every means to expel
the plague from the city.

El Comercial of San Pedro, of
last Sunday, announced that there
had been during the previous
week some 8 or 10 cases of cholera
in that neighborhood. A la-
zaretto has been established
there. All those who are ill of
the disease, who have not suffi-
cient means to be attended at their
homes and all who have come in
contact with them (whether they
have means or not) must be taken
to the lazaretto. So that
anybody who attends a cholera
patient must be shut up in the
infected house. This ordinance
is signed by Intendant Millan.
Before executing this order we
hope the police will see whether
Millan is *«compos mentis»*. By
some ruse they might bring him
into contact and then shut him
up. The sooner the better for
the population and for Millan.

The *Observer* of Rosario is a
literary production (we cannot
call it a newspaper) which does
its little best to decry the Catho-
lic Church, its practices and cere-

monies. Like certain insects
which must sting, even when the
result is death, it is so steeped
in prejudice and bigotry that it
must hurl its feeble dart at every
thing Catholic, even though the
effort may bring on an attack of
atrophy or paralysis. We quote
the following sentence from what
we are ashamed to call our con-
temporary:

«Such is the panic in Santa Fé
that the administration is in a
state of collapse and the Minister
of Government, Dr. Cafferata, is
said to pass hours in the Jesuits'
Church every day, considering
that the safest asylum in these
dangerous times, and strength-
ening his spirits with the hopes
that the fatal microbe will not
dare to approach holy water.
That women in days of tribulation
flock to the churches for
safety and for prayer is to a cer-
tain extent excusable. Terror
acting on superstition is not so
ridiculous and culpable in the
tender sex as in men. But any
one who has been in Cordoba and
Santa Fé, where superstition and
fanaticism are more rife than in
any other part of the Republic,
will deplore the dangerous cus-
tom allowed to the women to
spend hours of the day in the
close and dirty churches. Their
priests ought to teach them that
prayer is just as efficacious in
the solitude of their own homes
as in public.»

This is simply the dregs and
sweepings of Parson Thompson's
vile and filthy logic. If Dr. Caf-
ferata visited the Masonic Lodge
or the gambling house or other
haunts of vice, his action would
not be noticed except with com-
mendation, but that he should
visit the Jesuit college is an un-
pardonable crime, and his go-
ing there is made the occasion of
a coarse and brutal attack on one
of the most ancient of Catholic
practices—the use of holy water.
The *Observer* condemns the 'dan-
gerous custom' of what it calls
'the superstition of visiting the
churches in times of tribulation.'
Yet such a custom has existed
from the foundation of Christi-
anity, and if it is a superstition it
is a superstition which extends
to all sections and all nations
where the name of Christ is
known. There is no place more
appropriate for the offering of
prayer than the house of God,
and there is no time when prayer
is more necessary than in the
hour of tribulation. We remem-
ber that the *Observer* eulogised
the sermons of certain Protestant
clergymen, but we do not believe
that any clergyman or layman,
be he Catholic or Protestant,
could be found in the entire Re-
public to approve of the bad taste
displayed and the anti-Christian
sentiments published in the above
paragraph.

«A Chivilcoyano» writes to us
giving particulars of the recent
elections for governor which took
place in that town. It appears
the two women who were
wounded have not died of the
wounds as was at first reported.
Our correspondent tells us that
the Achavalistas were the cause
of all the rows there; being a
small minority of voters they
found it their interest to make
many protests, and about one
o'clock they made an attack on
the voting table. The Pacistas
coolly fired a volley of buckshot
amongst them, whereupon the
Achavalistas fled to a neighbor-
ing rancho, some of them shout-
ing «auxilio» but on examina-
tion it was found that they were
not wounded. After that of
course there was great order,
and, as our correspondent states,
«all settled down quietly.» The
Irish were most enthusiastic in
their support of Paz, and our cor-
respondent concludes with a
hearty cheer for the victorious
candidate, Maximo Paz.

We have much pleasure in wel-
coming Mr. Gannon, who has ar-
rived back in the 'Hevelius,' after
a long stay of over seven years in
Ireland. Mr. Gannon is one of
our pioneer estancieros, and re-
visits the scene of his labors ac-
companied by his son, Dr. James
Gannon, to whom we were in-
debted for the able paper pub-
lished some days ago in our col-
umns entitled, by typographical

error, 'Sanitation by Operation,'
and which should have read,
'Sanitation by Anticipation.' As
the doctor is going to settle down
amongst us, we volunteer him a
hearty welcome, with assurances
that he will soon have his hands
full in the pursuit of a career
that has made name and fortune
for many of his countrymen.—
Standard.

The effect which the closing of
the publichouses and cafés in
Cordoba at 9 p.m. every night
has had on the epidemic there is
worthy of the attention of toppers;
the number of cases fell off the
day after the order was issued.
In the way of bogus wines and
spirits it is notorious that the
'national industry' in Cordoba
has far outstripped all competi-
tors in Buenos Aires.

CHRISTMAS.

How many and how conflicting
are the emotions of our bosom on
the recurrence of the glorious
festival on which we commemo-
rate the birth of the Son of
Justice—the Light of the World—the
God made man. At length,
when in the fullness of time, the
Almighty wished His only be-
gotten to come amongst us, this
miraculous birth took place in a
shed in Bethlehem, without pomp
or splendour of any kind, giving
to men a practical lesson of that
humility which is the ground-
work and foundation of all virtue.
In spirit we accompany at this
time the angels and shepherds
who went to pay the Divine Babe
the homage of their love and
adoration. The heart of the true
believer must wander to Bethle-
hem's crib to-day and contem-
plate with feelings of joy and
gratitude, and astonishment, the
spectacle that there meets his
view—a God made man—a God
commencing to suffer for an un-
grateful world. To-day we call
to mind, also, homes when 'ere
the cares of life fell upon us we
played in all the mirth and inno-
cent glee of our childhood's days.
Again we all, brothers and
sisters, and juvenile companions,
cluster round the Christmas tree
which was, for weeks before, the
cherished object of our solicitude.
We are again about to welcome
Old Father Christmas as he goes
his annual round, and if our years
take off, and somewhat blunt the
keen edge of the enjoyment of
days gone by, we must feel, we
cannot help feeling, a something
in our hearts that finds a place
there at Christmas only.

In this our adopted country it
is difficult to imagine ourselves
celebrating Christmas Day with
the thermometer 100 deg. in the
shade—we miss the snowy car-
pet and the invigorating frost of
our own dear isle that nestles
far, far away in the waters of
the distant North Atlantic. This
Christmas will find many a family
in our large cities plunged in
grief, being obliged to harbor
the unwelcome guest from the
Ganges—the dreaded and des-
tructive cholera. It has pleased
the Almighty to chastise us at
this holy season, and we are
forced to confess that the chas-
tisement is just and merited. The
sins of our cities have long cried
aloud for vengeance. Let our
voices be raised now in supplica-
tion for pardon and mercy. And
while we do intercede for this
our adopted and plague-stricken
country, let us not forget the
land of our fathers, the worst
governed and most unfortunate
country under the sun. There
are thousands there to-day to
whom it would be a mockery to
salute in the usual style of
'A Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year.' There are thousands
without shoes or clothes of any
kind, save rags to protect them
from the cold—no fire to warm
their shivering frames—no bread
to appease the hunger gnawing
away their empty and debilitated
stomachs. There are many with-
out a roof to cover their heads,
having been forcibly evicted from
their homes and cast on the road-
side exposed to the rigours of the
frost and snow, because they did
not pay to a rack-renting land-
lord an impossible rent. Let us
not be unmindful of our bleeding
country and her suffering people.
We earnestly recommend to-
day that all our countrymen look

to the chain of love and union
that ought to bind us together,
for union is strength and love
can conquer all things. Let us
sing with the angels 'Glory to
God in the highest, and peace on
earth to men of good will.' We
feel of good cheer to-day—while
our face is illumined by a merry
Christmas smile, we salute all our
friends, wishing them a happy
Christmas and all the blessings
of the festive season.

Let us all be glad and rejoice,
for as the poet sings:

Bright and cheerful is the morn,
For to us a Child is born;
From the highest realms of Heaven
Unto us a Son is given

On His shoulders He shall bear
Power and Majesty; and wear
On His vesture and on His thigh,
Names most awful—names most
high.

Wonderful in counsel He:
The Incarnate Deity;
Sire of ages ne'er to cease;
King of Kings, and Prince of Peace.

A NEW SCENE.

Another strange and novel
scene has been presented this
week on the political stage. The
Rocha-Achaval faction, seeing
that they did not disturb the
course of the sun and moon or
call up the spirits from the briny
deep by their loud protestations
of virtuous horror, suddenly
adopted a change of tactics.
They left off preaching homilies
concerning the disturbance at
the elections which all the world
knows were provoked by them-
selves, and they set themselves
about saving their hay before the
sun goes down and securing the
most favorable terms from the
successful candidate. Though
conquered they offered to incor-
porate themselves into the ranks
of the conquerors. Paz was to
be declared legally elected, pro-
vided Rocha, Achaval, and Co.
received a plentiful supply of the
loaves and fishes which they en-
joyed in the good old days when
they robbed the public purse
without fear or scruple. It must
have been a startling surprise to
a man of Mr. Paz's calibre to hear
them stipulate for a fixed number
of senatorships and deputyships!
Rocha and Achaval know well
that these offices are not at the
disposal of any individual in the
State, but are rather the outcome
of the popular vote in which the
official authority has no right to
meddle. By making such an un-
principled request they trampled
on all their high-sounding theories
about liberty and the rights of
man, and they stand self-con-
vinced of those very crimes of
which they accuse Dr. D'Amico.
Paz could not grant the request
without official intervention, and
official intervention is what
Rocha exclaims against, though
he formerly practised the system
to an unprecedented extent, and
would now aid and abet those
who would go and do likewise if
they only favored his views and
saved him from ruin. It is not to
be wondered at that his proposi-
tion was rejected with scorn and
contempt. Paz through his com-
mittee declared that he had no
power or faculty to concede what
was asked, but that he was re-
solved to govern as far as pos-
sible in co-operation with the
best men without distinction of
parties. This reply was a stunner
to the Rochistas. They retired to
their homes chagrined and dis-
appointed, and no doubt not a
little surprised to find that all
men are not prepared to betray
the trust reposed in them in re-
turn for the support of a clique
or some apparent material advan-
tage. Meantime the people of
the province will rejoice to know
that Paz is determined to keep
his hands clean on entering into
office and to form no compact
whatsoever with his defeated op-
ponents.

CHOLERA.

ROSARIO.

On the 20th 7 deaths and 13
cases. Several families who went
to Mendoza flying from the plague
have returned.

Cholera has appeared in the
in the colony San Genaro. A
family of seven have all died of
the disease.

Heat on Monday 34 degrees
centigrade.

Our colleague *La Capital*, of

Rosario, tells of a «conventillo» in Calle 9 de Julio, between Ayacucho and Colon, where there are 11 persons sick, and where a girl died on Sunday from the cholera.

Two hundred immigrants who arrived from Buenos Aires at the Central Argentine station were compelled to leave it immediately, and they go wandering about the streets, having been rejected at the Central Barraca and at the Asylum.

Cholera decreasing owing to the disinfection of the houses. To-day only 9 deaths, of which one was from North Paven; also 9 new cases in the city.

In the lazaretto there is no light nor a water-jug from which the patients may drink.

Most scandalous and savage acts are reported as being committed by a police officer and his assistant, and by the Municipal employees. Their crimes can only be hinted at, not explained in a newspaper.

Wednesday there were 13 cases and 10 deaths from cholera.

MARTIN GARCIA.

The cholera has broken out with violence among the soldiers of the garrison and the commander has asked that an apothecary may be sent there immediately. Is it really the fact that there is none there competent to dispense medicines?

Dr. Gil has gone to Mendoza to attend the sufferers from cholera in that city. A request was sent to Rosario by the Minister of the Interior for volunteers to assist Dr. Gil and who were to meet him at Villa Mercedes. Dr. Gil insists on giving his services gratuitously.

In Goya cholera is diminishing. On the 18th there were only two cases and one death.

MENDOZA.

On Saturday 52 deaths and 47 cases. Ignorant people believe the doctors poison them; so they have nothing to do with them.

Sr. Antequera, director of the topographic department, has died; also the wife of Deputy Gomez.

Another telegram says there are 70 cases daily.

All who are attacked with cholera die within ten hours; nobody escapes. Many societies are formed to aid the afflicted.

On Monday 76 deaths and 74 new cases. Up to three o'clock on Tuesday 86 cases and 41 deaths. It is difficult to bury the dead. Peons refuse to work at any price. Large «fosas» are dug into which the corpses are thrown by the prisoners of the Penitentiary.

Dr. Gil arrived. He ordered the canals which cross the town to be closed and the bed to be covered with lime.

The population for several leagues below the city have no other water to drink. It is proposed to make these people change their residence for a time.

TUCUMAN.

On Sunday 50 cases and 32 deaths. Corpses are abandoned in the houses and public ways. A cart was found full of corpses. They were afterwards buried. People flying in all directions.

VILLA MERCEDES.

A case of cholera here.

LA PLATA.

Three cases on Sunday; all died. Five cases the same day in San Fernando and two in Ensenada.

At the suggestion of Señor H. Quesada, a committee has been formed in this city to assist the Mendocinos. Several medical students have offered to assist the sick of that city.

A Mendocino newspaper says that if the doctors continue their present treatment of the sick not a single person will be left in the city whether ill of cholera or simply diarrhoea.

The *Independiente* of Rosario denounces with just indignation the brutality of the Municipal hirelings who take the sick to the hospitals. The poor people are thrown into the «carro» neck and heels, as if they were dead sheep; and a favorite joke of the inhuman villains is to pitch a healthy person in with them, and send him for a drive, amid the savage laughter of a horde of persons! What a state of things.

SALTA.

Some bad cases in this city. Two-thirds of the population have left the city. During four

days there has not been a single death here. There has not been another single case of cholera at Metan.

The fifth regiment remains in the neighbourhood.

The Minister of Government issues certificates of good health to those who want to go to Jujuy or Bolivia.

The passengers condemned to undergo quarantine at the Rio de las Piedras, protest against their treatment, there being no proper accommodation as regards lodgings, and the food supplied being insufficient.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The sanitary condition of the city is excellent.

There was a large attendance at the bull-fight on the 19th, but the bulls were tame and a great disturbance took place, the audience breaking up the chairs and the palkos. The police intervened but had to retire.

The winners at the races were Yaguron, Picaflor, Catriel, Nelusko, Frison and Lapiban.

On Saturday Juan Valiente was shot for murdering his concubine and her child.

The Ministry have resigned. Herrera and Mendelharzen are trying to form a new Ministry.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Dean will leave the city next Wednesday, and will not return for a few days.

This being Christmas time, we remind the rich of their obligations toward the poor—

Listen to the carol ditty;
Listen to the village chime;
Dear to friendship, joy and pity,
Comes the merry Christmas time.

During Wednesday night and up to 1 p.m. yesterday there were 12 cases and few deaths from cholera.

We have a medical man in the Ministry of the Interior. It is strange that since the appearance of cholera he has been remarkable for his masterly inactivity in all that relates to hygienic measures. He was out of place in the Ministry of Worship, he appears to be equally out of place now. «Ne sutor ultra crepidam».

A meeting of Deputies friendly to Dr. Rocha met under his presidency last week in La Plata. They intend to interpellate the Government as to the constitutionality of the decree nominating the bank directors. We would, for the sake of «auld lang syne», give these gentlemen a friendly advice—retire with dignity, and gracefully make room for Don Maximo and his friends. You have ruled the province since 1880—you have failed to make a good government; make room, nay—stand aside, pass on with a good grace the reins of office, and you will see how steadily the stage coach will jog along.

John Dillon, M.P. for Mayo, will spend his Christmas in a jail. His crime—love of country and hatred of her oppressors. England should condemn us all to jail: for all Irishmen, save the mean Orangeman who has no country, is guilty of the same crime.

Messrs. Bustamante, Unzué, Tomkinson, Dungey and Co., Aguirre, Escalada, Blanco and others have all lent the Lord Mayor wastelands in the city on which to build sheds for those ejected from the «conventillos».

The boys who most distinguished themselves at the Anglo-Argentine College, Mr. John McGrath director, during the year for their good conduct and application were Hugh Martin, Arthur Daws, Albert Chueco, Lewis Ronchi, Lawrence Ferrari, Joseph Peracca, Agustín Stella, John Martin, Arthur Merchant, Ernesto Loisa, Edward Lacrouts, John Lacrouts, George Perkins, Paul Coheniano.

The members of the Committee of Education were present and highly complimented the director on the brilliant examination given by the scholars. He was also complimented at the National School, where some of his boys came off with high classifications.

Mr. Michael Carroll has resigned his position as manager

of the house of Bates, Stokes, and Co. and has been appointed manager of the house of Thompson and Co. in the Calle Chacabuco. Mr. Masson of Montevideo will succeed Mr. Carroll at Bates, Stokes, and Co's.

Several priests, even among the higher clergy, have volunteered to go from here to Mendoza to assist the cholera patients.

The good Sisters of Charity have offered themselves as attendants on the cholera-stricken in any and every part of the Republic. «Semper eadem» may well be said of these good, self-denying ladies—always in the front in the hour of danger.

The s.s. «Rouen» arrived at Montevideo with 700 immigrants on board and an epidemic of small-pox as a «lapa».

The following is the result of the examination at the National College of the pupils of the Colegio Literario, directed by Messrs. Friekier and Hutchison:

Sobresalientes	20
Distinguidos	88
Buenos	63
Regulares	49
Reprobados	8
	228

There will be no midnight Mass this year in the Cathedral or any of the churches on account of the cholera.

Distribution of prizes will take place next Monday in the Sacred Heart College, Rio Bamba, and the day after in the Ecclesiastical Seminary.

The city authorities have prohibited the sale of all fruit, ripe and unripe, as long as cholera lasts.

The Municipal Council has passed an ordinance that within 15 days all the bakehouses in the city shall be supplied with «agua corriente». Also an ordinance requiring that every case of cholera which appears shall be reported to the director of public assistance, a fine of \$40 being imposed on the doctor who neglects to report any such case. Dead bodies are to be buried or burned as quickly as possible, no «velorios» or exhibitions being allowed. The sale of lettuce, celery, onions, malvas and cherries is absolutely prohibited.

Encouraging reports arrive from the gold land of Cape Virgin. In the Costa establishment 30 men have in one fortnight extracted 20 kilograms of gold, the Lézama company has extracted 6 kilogrammes and others have been equally successful. The precious metal has been brought to Buenos Aires by the «Villarino». As much as \$6000 has been offered for some claims on the north side. Provisions and all the necessities of life are exceedingly dear. The nearest village is a journey of 6 days from the gold fields. A few houses are being built in Gallegos and Virgenes. The gold region extends from the Rio Santa Cruz to the Straits of Magellan. Sometimes the gold is found on the surface, sometimes deep into the ground, the gold dust is at one time found alone and unmixed and at another mixed with small pebbles, but generally between two impenetrable layers of clay, and sometimes it is carried down by the water current. Gold is frequently found in the cañadones and it is known that Chilean sailors have secretly loaded their mules with the sand which they have washed out when out of the reach of Argentine officials. People should, however, be careful not to rush into the gold speculation before they have received sufficient and satisfactory data, otherwise they may be sorely disappointed.

Among the cholera patients taken to the lazaretto this week was a man named John Murphy. Poor Murphy had gone to Tigre looking for employment and could not find it, and on his return he was taken ill in the Paseo de Julio. He had no house or shelter, and it was only after three hours had passed away that he was taken to the cholera house by orders of the Asistencia Publica.

A sad accident happened last week at the Casa Amarilla. A young man named Murphy, an employé on the Ensenada Rail-

way, who it may be remembered only a few days ago saved a young girl from being run over by an engine at the Casa Amarilla station, was fated to lose his life at the same spot. It seems he was returning from Quilmes by the last train, and as it did not stop at Casa Amarilla he attempted to jump off, slipped and got under the wheels; death was instantaneous.

The famous trotting horse Sultan was stolen from Mr. Oswald Rocha's quinta at Flores on Monday night, and no one has the remotest suspicion as to how it was done or by whom.

The Reporter of Rosario says that rents in that city are 50 o/o too high, though desirable houses are offering in every street.

The marriage of Dr. A. Cernados, director of the National Bank, and Miss Clementina uel Viso, daughter of the Argentine Minister in Italy is announced to take place very soon.

Representatives of the Pacista and Achavalista parties had a meeting on Sunday in La Plata with the hope of coming to an amicable arrangement on the question of who will be Governor. The Pacistas declared that they looked upon their candidate as legally elected, and that therefore they had nothing to offer to their opponents. They would however give guarantees that Sr. Paz would make use of the services of honorable men of all parties and without distinction. The Achavalistas on hearing this withdrew.

A sad accident occurred in landing the immigrants brought from Martin Garcia by the «Mercurio». On Saturday afternoon the agent of the «Mercurio» (Sr. Pedro Risso) sent a letter to the captain informing him that permission had been obtained to land the immigrants next morning and that he could approach as near as possible to the Catalinas mole. The letter was sent on board by a sailor of the Prefecture and the captain considered it as an order to land the immigrants at once, and when it was already dark he proceeded to land them in a whale boat and six small boats. One of the latter, the «Marietta», containing 8 adult immigrants and 2 children, one 2 years and the other 4 months old, struck against the mole and was upset, and only 2 men and 2 women, mother and daughter, were saved. The daughter's husband and 2 children were drowned. After about 100 immigrants had been brought to the mole orders were given to stop the operation till the morning. Those who were landed had to sleep on the mole all night. Those who were saved from drowning owe their lives to a sailor of the Prefecture, Pedro Alvarez, who jumped into the water immediately the boat upset. The captain of the steamer, Leonardo Cerisola, was arrested by order of the Prefect of Marine but he was afterwards released on bail. The remaining immigrants were landed early on Sunday morning and all were at once taken by train to the Rural Society's exhibition building at Palermo, except the two unhappy women who have lost their breadwinner, and who were sent to the immigrants' hotel.

Calzetta, the owner of the hotel on Carapachay island, was arrested this week by the authorities of Tigre on suspicion of having sent a piece of news to *El Dia* of La Plata criticising their tyrannical proceedings. Calzetta was not liberated until he had made a declaration to the effect that he was not the author of the offensive article.

The following are the particulars of the incident resulting in the death of the young Oriental Eduardo MacColl:

He instituted and was one of the most enthusiastic members of the «White Cross» for the relief of sufferers from the cholera. Sr. Malaquias Mendez, who is a reporter for a Santa Fe newspaper, made an attack in it upon the «White Cross», which was defended by the national inspector of schools who was supported by MacColl, and some sharp letters were exchanged. On Sunday the 12th inst. at 5 p.m.,

MacColl was sitting on a bench in the plaza with a friend, when Mendez crossed the street and walked towards the plaza. MacColl rose and approached him and demanded an explanation of his insults. Almost immediately afterwards each of the men drew a revolver and commenced firing, eight shots being exchanged, with the result that MacColl was killed by a ball through the head and Mendez received three wounds. MacColl was 24 years of age, and was much esteemed in Santa Fe, where he occupied the post of paymaster on the railway to the colonies.

The J.P. and deputy J.P. of Chascomus have been dismissed.

General Lavalle with a numerous party paid a visit to Martin Garcia on Friday, in order to ascertain the truth of the reports of the ill-treatment of immigrants detained on the island. On minute inspection it was found that the immigrants had plenty to eat, and the only complaint made by them was that of being detained too long on the island.

A large committee has been formed to assist the sufferers from the epidemic. At the head of this movement are Generals Roca, Sarmiento and Mitre, Drs. Irigoyen, del Valle, Costa, Gorostiaga, Malaver and Zorilla, Sres. Castro, Acosta, Agote, Rodan and many others. A meeting was held at the house of Dr. Gorostiaga on Wednesday and a permanent committee was then named.

All the carpenters of the Parque de Artilleria have been put at the disposition of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini for constructing the wooden houses to be fixed near Palermo Park, and which will be used as temporary lodgings for the people turned out of the «conventillos».

The cholera in Montevideo, which was confined to a few cases in the «beggars' hospital», having completely ceased, vessels coming from that port to Buenos Aires will in future be detained for only 24 hours in quarantine.

Mr. Henry W. Rich on behalf of an American company and in conjunction with Sr. Torcuato Mattaldi, of Calle General Guido 32, is establishing a steam laundry. They have received 72 machines for washing, starching, disinfecting, drying, and ironing 30,000 articles every 24 hours.

For a long time there has been a season of great depression in manufacturing in the United States which has been aggravated by unreasonable strikes, and these adverse influences are beginning to tell in the failure of important concerns, a few cases of which have come to our knowledge by mail, and now comes the cable with the news of new important failures and the stagnation of business.—*Herald*.

Mr. Edward Casey has resigned his post as a member of the committee of the Jockey Club because they inflicted a ridiculously lenient punishment on the jockey who «pulled» his horse Blason in the Averno prize in order to let Miss Rovel win.

We are requested to state that the night trains from this city to Rosario and from the latter place to Cordoba have not been discontinued, as erroneously announced by some of the papers.

A correspondent from Navarro writes to say that the church of Navarro was crowded with pious worshippers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, last week, on the occasion of the first visit of Father McNeerney after his recent severe accident. Our correspondent also states that all the Irish Catholics of Navarro without exception are fulfilling the obligations of the jubilee conceded by Leo XIII. this year. Some farmers have sold their wool in Navarro from 4.50 to 5.50 but the majority have still their wool on hand. One person in Navarro refused 5.50 for Lincoln wool.

The *Patria Italiana* is to be prosecuted for libelling the authorities of Martin Garcia by its charges of ill-treatment of the immigrants and of actual crimes committed against them by the authorities or the soldiers. Our

contemporary announced that it would receive subscriptions for assisting the immigrants, but the central board of lazarettos declares that such assistance is unnecessary and that no person will be allowed to land on the island for the purpose of distributing assistance.

Monsignor Mattera, who was Papal Delegate here some time ago, is now in Colombia in the same high post.

The French Government has suppressed its consulate in this city, and the work of the latter will henceforth be done by the Legation.

The Minister of the Interior is trying to secure the exhibition building at Palermo as a refuge for the poor people turned out of the «conventillos». The question is, will it hold them all?

The *Revista Medica* takes a gloomy view of the public health and declares that measles and diphtheria are raging in epidemic form as well as cholera.

The Rosario Reporter says:

«Dr. Creagh has returned here from Paven and Carmen del Sauce, where he has been attending several patients attacked with cholera with remarkable success. We bid him welcome.»

Dr. Creagh has always had the reputation of being a clever and a fortunate doctor. He has succeeded in hundreds of cases where the ablest practitioners would not dare to make even an attempt. Only a few days ago we heard an Irish estanciero from the camps of Buenos Aires say that Dr. Creagh saved some of his children when death appeared inevitable and if his children were sick again he would send to Rosario for Dr. Creagh.

Oranges and lemons are the only fruit allowed to be sold in the city markets while the cholera lasts.

A subscriber, writing from Cerillos, province of Santa Fe, assures us that there is no sickness in his neighborhood.

The Buenos Aires and Pacific railway directors have sent in a bill to the Executive Power for \$35,654 being the guarantee on the line from Villa de Mercedes to Orellanos during the past ten months.

Dr. Eduardo Basabilbaso has been named President of the Contaduria Nacional, vice the late Dr. Cortinez.

Owing to the cholera scare the usual midnight Mass will not take place in the Cathedral on Christmas Eve.

Dr. Alem is rightly urging the Municipality to pay those whose furniture and effects have been burned by the authorities for sanitary reasons.

It is reported that the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance will resign at the end of the year and will be replaced by others.

The death is announced from heart disease of Don Santiago Cortinez, «contador nacional». He had held with credit several public offices, among others that of Minister of Finance.

It is reported that the Provincial Bank will be authorized to issue a new emission of seven millions, the bank at the same time undertaking to increase its gold deposit by \$2,000,000. In return for the privilege granted the bank will lend the National Government two million dollars.

It is a significant sign of the times that from the 1st to the 16th of the month some 39 vessels left the port with ballast. And this is supposed to be the busiest season of the year.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 23.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just resigned that post, because he differs from his colleagues about increasing the already bloated outlay on the army and navy.

Paris, Dec. 23.

In spite of the warlike language of the European press the opinion in political circles is that all questions will be settled peaceably.

Rome, Dec. 22.

The Crown Prince, Victor Emmanuel, has entered the Italian army as an ensign.

THE CHOLERA IN MENDOZA.

The Mendoza correspondent of *La Nación* wrote on the 17th inst. as follows:

Hitherto I have not sent any news about cholera, it having been agreed among the doctors and the authorities not to divulge the facts, in order not to alarm the people, it being hoped that the epidemic would be stamped out, but seeing the serious character which it has assumed I will relate the truth of what is occurring without the least exaggeration. In the neighboring departments many houses are left vacant through the death of some of the occupants and the flight of the rest to the south. From all parts arrive official applications for doctors and medicines, but the Government is wholly unable to comply with them. There are few doctors here and most of them are employed by the Municipality, so that those who could be sent out have several departments in their charge, to which they cannot attend properly in consequence of the great distances which they have to go over. In this city the poor districts are suffering in a frightful manner. The disease is so bad that all the sick die in six hours after being attacked. In the lazaretto established by the Municipality there are always more dead bodies in the mortuary deposit than patients in the wards, because they die a few hours after arrival. The people are in such a state of terror that sick children, abandoned by their parents or those in charge of them, have been found in the streets in the suburbs. Hearses carrying the dead are passing in all directions. The city is almost abandoned through the flight of the families. On the 15th there were 65 persons attacked and 26 new deaths, yesterday there were 50 new cases in one section of the city and 30 deaths. From the other section no report has been received. Up to 11 o'clock this morning there have been 32 deaths. Men cannot be obtained at any price to work in the cemeteries, and yesterday from this cause 10 bodies remained unburied. To-day the prisoners have been taken out of the Penitentiary to act as gravediggers. We are anxiously waiting for the assistance promised by the Minister of the Interior, which he said would be better than quarantining and sanitary observation, but at present not a pound of sulphate of iron has arrived nor a doctor. The Government has asked for 4 doctors and 4 assistants. The Italians have organized a committee called the Red Cross, to assist the cholera patients. Srs. Adolfo Pueblo, Sebastian Samper, Carlos T. O'Donnell, Lisandro Labal, and Dr. Ezequiel Tabanera have also formed a committee for the same purpose.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Miss Kate Field says that Mr. Arthur Seymour Sullivan was born both clever and lucky; and she adds that it is probably because of his genial and extravagant grandfather's existence that "Pinafore" was written. For this gentleman, an Irish squire, spent his patrimony in riotous living, and his son Thomas found that he must work or starve. He was very fond of music, and so adopted as a profession the art he loved. He became bandmaster of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and it was in the band room that his son Arthur passed most of his childhood. At ten years old he played upon every wind instrument as well as upon the piano, which was taught him by his music-loving mother. His talent for mischief he displayed one day when he was lost for five hours and found in an old college room, picking to pieces a venerable piano in order to know the secret of its construction. At fourteen years old he won, by an original composition, over twenty-three other competitors, the Mendelssohn Scholarship of the Royal Academy of Music, and was thus enabled to study his art in Germany.

Queen Margaret of Italy is not

allowed all her own way. She was very desirous of assisting at the marriage of her cousin, the Princess Josepha of Saxony, which took place on the 3rd of October at Dresden. The Queen had prepared her plan of travel; she intended to go with her mother. All was ready, and she wanted nothing else than the authorisation of her husband King Humbert. This authorisation has been refused because the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will assist at the ceremony, and that as Humbert's famous visit to Vienna has not been returned at Rome the meeting of Queen Margaret with him might give rise to diplomatic complications. King Humbert is said to have told the Queen that she is not only the cousin of the young bride but also the Queen of Italy, and that therefore she cannot go to Dresden. King Humbert wants to have his new capital, Rome, politically 'consecrated' by the presence of some important reigning monarch of Europe. The presence of the Pope, whom they should visit if they came to Rome, and who would refuse to receive them if they were the guests of King Humbert, has delayed the fulfilment of the political wish of the latter.

The Lateran Palace, with the Vatican and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, have been left to the use of the Sovereign Pontiff by the law of guarantees. The present palace was built by Pope Sixtus V. who reigned from 1585 to 1590, and is as strong as a fortress. The ground floor is at present used as a museum of pagan antiquities, statues, bas-reliefs, mosaics and inscriptions. The first floor contains the Christian museum, arranged in admirable order by the Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi. Here are numbers of inscriptions taken from the catacombs and classified by De Rossi, as well as a very important collection of Christian sarcophagi which illustrate the art of sculpture as practised by the Christians of Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries, and the symbolism which they had established.

M. Rochefort's latest expression of his devotion to the cause of Erin, and his desire to aid in the realisation of her hopes, is an Irish play appropriately named "The Daughter of Erin." The drama was produced quite recently in New York, and competent critics have pronounced it one of the best representations of Irish life and Irish sentiment that has been produced on the modern stage. Around the episode that forms the ground work of the drama M. Rochefort seems to have woven a story of singular human interest, which has been received with unbounded success by representative Irish audiences in the Empire City.

Mr. Barry Sullivan the actor, after a long rest has again taken to the boards. He gave a series of Shakesperian representations in Manchester, England, recently with great success. It is curious to contrast the popularity of this great tragedian in the provinces with his failure to draw in London. No actor has won greater praise in the English provincial cities than Mr. Sullivan, yet in London his success is by comparison rather indifferent.

London *Truth* says that not one of England's many wars during the past 200 years was waged as an act of self-defence. They have all been aggressive, gotten up through motives of greed or jealousy. The same cannot be said of England's present attitude. She will not fight now unless she is kicked into it, and not then if peace without honor can be more cheaply purchased.

The castigation of Henry Cabot Lodge, on the day after his election to Congress, by the *Boston Post*, was a terribly severe newspaper whipping. It ends with these words:

It is his task now to sit at Washington, bound by his professions of loyalty to a false system of economics which he has

in the past condemned. This to a man of sensitive honor would be punishment enough. If this success at this cost be a matter of congratulation to Mr. Lodge, he must see it at the hands of those whose votes he has secured and not from those who once hoped to find in him the honorable representative of the conscience and intelligence of the State.

Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been in Ireland during the past month on a tour of inspection. On Oct. 9 he was in Lismore, county Waterford, making extensive inquiries into the condition of the tenant farmers on the Duke of Devonshire's and other properties. He next proceeded to Cork. In reply to a question as to what his ideas with regard to the future of Ireland were, Mr. Stead said:

'My general idea about the people of Ireland is you have got to buy out the landlords. That is the first thing, and then you have to substitute a strong popular democratic national government throughout the country, which must be organised right away up from the bottom. In other words you want a commune and district in every village, like the Swiss commune. That is of even more importance than the question of a government in Dublin. I have no objection to it. It would be a natural thing to come; but the first thing is to settle the land question and establish a firm, strong, popular, local communal government in every parish in the country.'

Mr. Stead also remarked that he considered it would be a very good thing if more Englishmen came to Ireland and saw for themselves things as they actually are. As a result of his inquiries, Mr. Stead proposes to write a series of articles, dealing principally with the land question, for his able journal.

LIFE IN THE CLOISTER.

We are outliving the gross prejudices which once represented the life of the cloister as being from first to last a life of laziness and imposture; we know that, but for the monks, the light of liberty and literature and science had been for ever extinguished; and that for six centuries there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the enquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no security, no home but the cloister. There learning trimmed her lamp, there contemplation pruned her wings, there the traditions of art, preserved from age to age by lonely studious men, kept alive in form and color the idea of a beauty beyond that of earth—of a might beyond that of the spur and the shield—of a divine sympathy with suffering humanity. To this we may add another and a stronger claim on our respect and moral sympathies. By the protection and better education given to women in these early communities; the venerable and distinguished rank assigned to them as governesses of their order, they became in a manner dignitaries of the Church; the introduction of their beautiful and saintly effigies, clothed with all the insignia and sanctity of authority, into the decoration of places of worship and books of devotion, did more, perhaps, for the cause of womankind than all the boasted institutions of chivalry.

HUMAN ENDURANCE.

An experiment to ascertain the degree of heat it is possible for a man to bear was made some years ago in Paris. The man on whom this experiment was made was a Spaniard of Andalusia, named Martinez, aged 43. A cylindrical oven, constructed in the shape of a dome, had been heated for four hours by a very powerful fire. At ten minutes past eight, the Spaniard, having on large pantaloons of red flannel, a thick cloak also of flannel, and a large felt hat, after the fashion of straw hats, went into the oven, where he remained

seated on a footstool, during fourteen minutes, exposed to a heat of from 45 to 50 degrees of a metallic thermometer, the graduation of which did not go higher than 50. He sang a Spanish song while a foul was roasted by his side. At his coming out of the oven, the physicians found that his pulse beat 134 pulsations a minute, though it was but 72 at his going in. The oven being heated anew for a second experiment, the Spaniard re-entered and seated himself in the same attitude, at three-quarters past eight ate the fowl, and drank a bottle of wine to the health of the spectators. At coming out his pulse was 176, and the thermometer indicated a heat of 297 degrees of Fahrenheit. Finally, for the third and last experiment, which almost immediately followed the second, he was stretched on a plank, surrounded with lighted candles, and thus put into the oven, the mouth of which was closed this time. He was there nearly five minutes, when all the spectators cried out "Enough, enough!" and anxiously hastened to take him out. A noxious and suffocating vapour of tallow filled the inside of the oven, and all the candles were extinguished and melted. The Spaniard, whose pulse was 200 at coming out of the gulf of heat, immediately threw himself into a cold bath, and in two or three minutes after was on his feet safe and sound.

PRAYER.

How much I like to talk about prayer, like a boy who has seen a beautiful garden which he no longer frequents but whose walks and arbors and fruits he remembers with pleasure and surprise mingled with regret. Ah, my dearest child, there is nothing in Heaven better than prayer, for it is a union with God, the ineffable and incomprehensible and eternal truth who, absorbing all the soul within Himself, imparts to it all His own treasure, His light, His life, His pure will and His unsearchable ways, His mysteries of existence, of futurity and love, swallowing up not what is human but what is carnal and overwhelming the soul with the brightness of His divinity. One day in His presence is truly better than ten thousand years on earth. There is nothing so good as prayer, it is the daily bread, the bread of life by which man liveth. Let us aim by it to a union with God that, stretching forward by our desires, we may comprehend what he is—that, weaned from ourselves and from the things that pass, we may adhere to what is eternal and unchangeable and filled with bliss, not in reasoning or perplexity, but in the ardor of desire or the sweet beginning of that silent enjoyment which should never be interrupted without pain or resumed without thanksgiving and secure tranquillity.—*Right Rev. Dr. Doyle.*

GOOD WORDS.

Live within your income. It's terribly hard to live without it. The last thing a well-bred person will do is to meet rudeness with rudeness. You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have the right to all. But let all you tell be the truth.

The greatest help to perseverance in the spiritual life is the habit of prayer, especially under the direction of our confessor. There is nothing the devil fears so much or so much tries to hinder as prayer. A man without prayer is an animal without the use of reason. The true preparation for prayer consists in the practise of mortification, for he who wishes to give himself up to prayer without mortification is like a bird wishing to fly before it is fledged.

It is not God's holy will to give us in this world full and complete satisfaction and contentment. His plan and purpose is to lead us to something far better; if we fulfil the conditions laid down by Him, if we make Him anything like a worthy return for what He is now bestowing upon us, He has in store for us hereafter gifts

of such surpassing excellence that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man what things God hath prepared for those that love Him.

A parent's sacred right.—A good parent, who has brought up her children with tenderness and care, has a sacred right to their house as their home and to their purse as her support. It is the proper reward of the parent, their last blessing on earth after a period of life well spent, to find themselves snugly moored, free from care, in the midst of an affectionate offspring of their own.

Wealth does not bring happiness.—It is a mistake to suppose that happiness is in proportion to large means and ample resources, although many, looking with longing eyes at the freedom from care which wealth presupposes, fancy the possession of an income like that of their neighbor would make them perfectly contented. Some of the truest satisfaction in life is enjoyed in the day of small things.

The late Wilson G. Hunt at a reception one evening heard a young man express a desire for a drink of whisky. "It is the worst liquid, my friend," said he, "you can put into your stomach, and I will prove it to you." He then obtained some raw beef and put it in a glass of whisky. In half an hour or so he took the beef out, and asked his friend to feel it. It was almost as tough as leather.

CHEERFUL PEOPLE.

God bless the cheerful people—man, woman or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every other social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature—what God is to the stricken heart which leans upon Him—are cheerful persons in the house and by the wayside. They go unobtrusively and unconsciously about their silent mission; brightening up society around them with happiness beaming from their faces. We love to sit near them; we love the expression of their eyes and the tone of their voice. Little children find them out, oh! so quickly, among the densest crowd, and passing by the knitted brow and condensed lips, glide near, and laying a confiding little hand on their knee, lift their clear young eyes to those loving faces.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"I know every rock on the coast," said a pilot, when the ship then bumped—"and that's one of them."

The following is the telegram of a young widow: "Dear John died this morning. Loss fully covered by insurance."

A newly-invented gas meter is called the "George Washington." This is refined satire boiled down and strained through silk.

We believe that it was a retired Philadelphia banker who, having bought a country villa, tried to hatch oysters by putting them under a sitting hen.

An advertisement reads, "Wanted, a young man to be partly out of doors and partly behind the counter." Another paper asks, "What will be the result when the door slams?"

Rev. Highflyer: I delivered that sermon off hand. I hadn't given it a moment's thought. How did you like it? Frank hearer: I can't say. You see I didn't give it a moment's thought, either.

"Have you heard Miss Simpson sing since she returned from Italy?" "Several times." "Do you think she has improved?" "Yes, much." "In what particular?" "She doesn't sing as much as she used to do."

A Scotchman said to an inveterate punster on names, "You can't make a pun on my name, sir?" "What may your name be?" "Dunlop, sir." "You have only to lop off the last syllable and it is done," was the instant answer.

Hotel man: Say, doctor, that patient of yours has an awful appetite for a sick man. What's the trouble with him? Doctor,

confidentially: Bad case of tapeworm. Hotel man: Tape worm, I'll bet it's a seaserpent.

"The doctor said he'd put me on my feet again in two weeks." "Well, didn't he do it?" "He did indeed. I had to sell my horse and buggy to foot the bill."

It is stated that mosquitoes will not sting grown persons if there is a baby in the room. They probably find that they caused them sufficient suffering.

Miss Ethel: "Have you and George had a quarrel, Clara?" Miss Clara: "No, indeed. It is getting too near Christmas for me to quarrel with George, dear fellow."

Landlord, to guest: You'll like that claret, sir, I bottle it myself. Guest, with a wry face: Do you put it all in bottles? Landlord: Certainly. What would I put it in? Guest: I thought, perhaps, you put some of it in cruet.

Caroline: Here is a long article on "Why women don't marry." Sardonius: H'm, I already know. Caroline: What do you think is the reason? Sardonius: Because they don't get a chance to.

The position of captain in the Salvation Army is not always a sinner-cure.

"My boy," said a parent not long since, who still believes in the old-fashioned virtue, "remember that you will never lose by politeness." "But, father, I have," contradicted the boy. "Now, what did you ever lose by being polite?" demanded his parent. "My seat in the tram-car," sagely returned the youth. Instruction was discontinued for the rest of that morning.

A student who was in the habit of taking leave of absence to trumped-up cases of necessity, one day said to one of the faculty: "Professor, I'd like another leave of absence, I must go home to attend the funeral of a cousin." After hesitating a while, the professor reluctantly said: "Well, I suppose you must go, but I wish it was a nearer relative."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

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 urinating after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a quick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they form the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dry 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 agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect 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. 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,
Estacion Altamirano F.R.R.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

December 23.	
Gold	131.40
Cedulas	—
Series A	—
Series E	82.50
Series F	78.00
Series G	86.30
Series I	98.50
Series J	96.80
National Bank Shares	238
Banco Constructor	235

The wool market is so dull that that there is absolutely nothing doing, and holders must now wait until the holidays are over.

A great many complain of the present prices of wool and lament the evil days on which we have fallen. These gentlemen are right in one sense and wrong in another. They are right if we judge by some enormous figures that were reached this year, but they are wrong if we compare the present prices with those given in the corresponding period of last year. The following data represent the average prices of wool for the months of November and December, 1885 and 1886:

	1886	106	98	57
Wool				
Borrega				
Barriga				
	1885	81	72	40

These prices represent 33 o/o, 36 o/o, and 42 o/o respectively. This does not take into account the present premium on gold, which is 12 to 20 o/o less than last year's rates.

Banco Constructor Shares are quoted at 220, which is a fall of 10 per cent within a short time.

The Provincial Government has approved of the agreement drawn up between the President of the Provincial Bank and Dr. J. P. de Ortiz, representative of the National Government, in virtue of which the Provincial Bank is authorised to increase its paper issue by 7 million dollars. The bank is not allowed to issue more than 2 millions monthly of the amount authorised.

For negotiating the above arrangement Dr. Ortiz is to receive 300,000 dollars, of which the bank is to pay two-thirds and the Provincial Bank one-third.

It is rumored that the National Bank board are also discussing the practicability of another emission.

The National Bank, we hear, has resumed its discounts, and furthermore has authorised the Provincial branches to sell drafts on the head house here.

The Provincial Government issued a decree this week appointing the following gentlemen as Directors of the Provincial Bank in this city:

President, Don Antonio Cabaceras. Vocales, Messrs. Emilio V. Bunge, Eduardo Casey, D. Ayarragaray, E. Bonifacio, Dr. A. Tarnassi, J. Drysdale, Julio Portalis, R. Heimendahl, T. Serantes, A. Carboni, Dr. E. S. Zeballos, G. Torres, J. Lopez Gomara, A. Casares, Dr. M. Benitez, General Fco Bosch, G. Gallegos, and M. Mayer.

The commercial news of the day is the formation of a new syndicate for the construction and working of a large produce market at Barracas at the south side of the Riachuelo. This matter is being carried out by Mr. Edward Casey, who purchased the land from the Western Railway for \$700,000, the land comprising 6 sq. squares.

It is proposed to erect thereon stores for wool, hides, and grain of all kinds, and all other buildings necessary for the purpose, the estimated outlay being from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The syndicate consists of the Messrs. Casey, Cambaceres, S. Unzué jr., M. Duggan, J. H. Runciman, and W. Moore. The capital is to be \$3,000,000 divided into shares, which will be issued in London.

A London paper of Nov. 31 has the following in reference to the wool market:

'Some specimens of the new clip from Australia have already come to hand and many of them appear in very light condition though they vary considerably in respect of growth and extent of seed or burr.

'The reports upon the new R. Plate wools state the merino clip as perhaps hardly so well grown or so strong in staple as that of

the preceding season, though on the whole probably somewhat lighter in condition, while coarse and crossbred wools, the relative production of which continues to show some increase, are spoken of as well grown and in excellent order.'

Messrs. Barnett and Co. have sold a special lot of wool from Santa Fe at \$4 m/n per arroba, including borregas and bellies. This is the highest price obtained in the province this season.—Reporter.

We note that the £10 paid-up Argentine sugar factories shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 1/2, to 2, which shows a dreadful fall in this stock. The Liebig £20 Shares are at £56; the River Plate Fresh Meat Co. £8 paid-up shares are at £5 to £7; the £1 Central Argentine Land Shares are at 2/6, and the £2 shares of the River Plate Loan and Trust Co. are at £3 12s. 6d. The London Platino Brazilian Telegraph Shares, £10, are selling at £2 10s. to £3; the Royal Mail £60 shares £38 to £40; the City of B. A. Tramway £5 shares are at £10 10s.; the Anglo Argentine £5 are at £7 10s.; and the new Belgrano Tramway Co. £5 shares are nearly up to £6. The £10 B. A. Gas Shares are now up to £14 10s.; but the Montevideo Gas are still at a discount. The shares of the English Bank of the River Plate £10, are at £12, and the £10 shares of the London and River Plate are selling at £17 10s. The B. A. Great Southern £100 shares are at £160; the Central Argentine £100 are at £173, and the Paraguay £200 bonds are still to be had for £17 sterling; a few years ago they were at £5.

Six sailing vessels have within the last few days been chartered to load linseed in the Parana for orders, at 25 and 20 frs. Two vessels to load quebracho wood at Empedrado, for orders at 37 frs, and one to load wheat in Santa Fe at 25 frs.; nearly all Italian barques.

The directors of the Transandine Railway held a meeting in Valparaiso on the 17th inst. and appointed Sr. Javier Villanueva president of the same, in place of the late Sr. Sarate.

Telegrams received from London and dated the 17th say that £250,000 has been shipped to the River Plate.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the payment of £35,654 or \$179,695.35 gold to the Pacific Railway Co. being the guarantee for the section between Mercedes and Orellana from April 1st to December 30th 1886.

Two Russian carriage horses were sold on Tuesday to a well-known lawyer for the sum of \$16,000 m/n. Dr. Wilde, the Minister of the Interior, offered \$15,000 for the pair.

The quinta situated in Ramos Mejia and belonging to Martinez de Hoz has been sold for \$20,000 m/n gold; buyer, Julio Lacroze.

We hear that \$30,000 m/n is asked for a league of land on the sea shore, near Monte Hermoso, and \$17,000 m/n per league for some good camp in Loreto.

In Baradero we note the sale of a camp measuring 1163 x 7794 metres for \$129,495.

The National Government has placed \$100,000 at the disposal of the Municipality toward the cholera expenses.

Don Jne Mariani has sold to Don Jaime Vieyra 9 leagues of camp in Carloti, lots 17 and 18, for \$50,000 m/n.

All vessels which have left Genoa after the 5th inst. will be subject to a quarantine of 3 days in this port.

The French steamer 'Provence' from Marseilles has disembarked her passengers at Flores Island. It is reported that many are attacked with small-pox.

The 'Villarino' Capt. Spurr, arrived in the Boca, on Tuesday, from Patagonia.

The 'Hevelius' will leave on the 28th for Southampton and Antwerp with 7690 salted hides, 1500 dry do, 2000 bags maize, 2137 bales wool.

The 'Handel' left on Wednesday for Antwerp and Liverpool with 1834 bales wool, 3974 salted hides, 1652 bales beef, and 1580 bags cereals.

The 'Guildford' arrived on Tuesday from San Nicolás and leaves on the 28th for Dunkirk with 1800 bags cereals and 2436 bales wool.

The French steamer 'Gironde' leaves on the 26th for Bordeaux.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, Dec. 18.
National Bonds (1871) 102 103
Do. (1881) 100 101
Do. (1886) 90 91
Prov. of Buenos Aires

(1882) 95 96
Treasury Bills, 90/o... 92 93
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o... 77 78
British Consols 30/o... 100 1/2

The colonial wool auctions, which opened on the 30th November, closed yesterday; the closing prices represent a fall of 5 to 10 per cent on the opening. The catalogue comprised about 130,000 bales, of which 25,000 bales were not sold. There has been a good attendance, but little animation. The market closed slack.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 6d. per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 6 1/2 d. Matedo do of 90-100 kilos at 6 1/2 d. Salted ox hides 63 lbs, 5 1/2 d. per lb. Stock about 6000 hides. Salted horse hides 30lbs, 12s.3d. to 12s.6d. each. Stock about 3500 hides. Beef tallow 27s to 28s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow about 7000 pipes. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. 3d. per 100 lbs. River Plate Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £3 18s-£4 per ton on shore. Linseed 37-38s. per 416 lbs.

'Antwerp, Dec. 20.
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs.1.47-1.50 per kilo; second 1.37.50-1.40; inferior fcs.1.32.50-1.35. Dry matedo cow hides of 20-25 kilos fcs.1.16-1.18 per 50 kilos. Salted ox hides of 20-25 kilos fcs.62-65 per 50 kilos.

'Rio Janeiro, Dec. 21.
River Plate jerked beef 400-520 reis per kilo. Stock about 2,400,000 kilos.

Price in Bahia 380-520 reis; stock about 800,000 kilos. Tallow 30. Potro oil 340. Maize 400. Exchange on London 22 per 1000 reis paper. Sovereigns at \$11.000.

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:
Bueyes, muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 30 35
1° aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 8 a 12.
2° id 5 a 6.

Flaco para chancheria, 4 a 4.50
Cueros de novillo 6.50 a 8.
Cueros de vaca 4 y 4.50.
Terneros grandes 170%.

Id chicos 100.
Id Mamones 50
Novillos de saladero 320.
Novillos para invernada 150.
Id vacas 160 220.
Capones y ovejas 45 a 50.
Se carnearon para el abasto 625 animales y 69 terneros.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
LaCurumal shares of \$1000	each
Belgrano Tramway Shares ..	Nominal
New Bolsa do	160 do
Gas Primitivo do	140 do
Gas Argentino	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884) ..	98 o/o
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits	200 o/o
National Bank Shares	336.00
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	£29
Banco Constructor de la Plata	\$225
Banco del Comercio	4100
Treasury Bills	100%
National Bonds (1881)	66
Do (1884)	70
Do (1883)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	98
Foreign Debt, gold	92
Riachuelo Port Works	Nominal
Southern Railway Works	do
Northern do	do
Campana do	do
Propiedad Hygiene	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	do
Barracas Road	do
National Bank Certificates ..	147 (90 o/o paid,

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.	
Wool	Per 10 kilos
Superior	3.80 m/n
Good	2.60
Regular	—
Bellies	1.80
Borrega	—
Hides	—
Cow hides	4.10 m/n
Horse Hair	5.20
Nonatos	3.40
Calfskins	3.60

Sheepskins.
Matadero

per kilo 2.60 mls.
Pelados por doz

Corderitos reg

Wheat.

Coast

Salado

Candeal

Linseed

Maize.

White,shelled, 10 kilos 2.45 m/n

Yellow, in grain

CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Superior

Good

Borrega

Bellies

Black Wool

Hides.

Good camp

Sheepskins sap

Corderitos

Hair

Horse hides

Cow hides

Maize,white shelled

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th December, at St. Andrew's

Church, Buenos Aires, by the Rev. J.

W. Fleming, B.D., assisted by the Rev.

J. Smith, D.D., Andrew Gibson, young

est son of the late Andrew Gibson, to

Jemima Ann, eldest daughter of John

Drysdale, 199 Calle Venezuela.

DEATHS.

On the 16th December, at 175 Calle

Estados Unidos, Willie, fourth son of

the late Michael J. Barry, aged 17

years. R.I.P.

On the 17th December, at the residence

of his mother 47 Calle Mexico,

Thomas Mulleady, aged 38 years, of

consumption. R.I.P.

On the 27th December, at the British

Hospital, Robert J. Saunders, late of the

Buenos Aires Tramway Co. R.I.P.

On December 16th, at Villanueva,

Daniel Gillen, native of County West-

meath, Ireland, for 37 years a resident of

this country; aged 73 years. He died

fortified by the rites of the Catholic

Church, and is deeply regretted by a

large circle of friends. R.I.P.

On December 4th, at Rosario, William

Patterson, of Antrim, Ireland. R.I.P.

FUNERAL MASS

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated on

Monday, January 17th, in the Parish

Church of San Nicolas de los Arroyos,

at 8.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul

of the late Mrs. Nicholas Hogan.

Friends are invited to attend.

d23j17

SE ALQUILA

Una ó dos lindisimas y sanitas piezas

con cocina, para familia sin niños.

Precio \$ 20 ó 33 m/n.

375 CORDOBA

(altos)

d18d31

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 —

« J »

Office of this Paper

FOR SALE

16,000 first-class MESTISA 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 year-

ly 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 of Cañuelas. Five puestos built.

Apply to
Eduardo Kenny,
d16j16 Reconquista 126.

REMATES POR

GUILLERMO

GOWLAND Y CIA.

SEMANAL—De comestibles y babydas todos los viernes, a las 12 en punto, en nuestra casa

7 - BOLIVAR - 7

POR LOS MISMOS

Particularmente se vende por la mitad de su precio una partida ANTISÁFNICO Y TABACO para curar ovejas.

POR LOS MISMOS

Importante de todas las EXISTENCIAS del rico mobiliario del

GRAN HOTEL DE LA PAZ

calle CANGALLO esquina a Reconquista.

Gran bodega, juegos de dormitorio, juegos de sala, alfombrados de tripe, juegos de cristales de Bacarat y museína, servicios completos de mesa de platina y porcelana muy finos, arañas de cristal y bronce, bañaderos de mármol, estatuas, grandes espejos, buena colección de cuadros, etc.

En los días

27, 29 y 31 DE DICIEMBRE

procederemos a la venta, dinero de contado, de todas las existencias y mobiliario de dicho gran hotel, cuyo detalle despues.

d14d31

Adolfo

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

DICIEMBRE

25.—En Belgrano de una casa quinta formando esquina a Castell y Cerrito. Base \$12,000 m/n, a las 4 p.m.

29.—De todo el magnifico y elegante menaje que adorna la casa del Dr. Webster, Florida 134 (altos) a las 12 p.m.

30.—Finca Corrientes 745. Base \$16,000 m/n, a las 3 p.m.

ENERO

14.—De 36,000 ovejas del Establecimiento (El Sauce) en el partido del Vecino en mi casa Alsina 78, a las 2 p.m.

78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE.

Estancieros who have sheep suffering from Foot-Rot or Lombriz and scab