

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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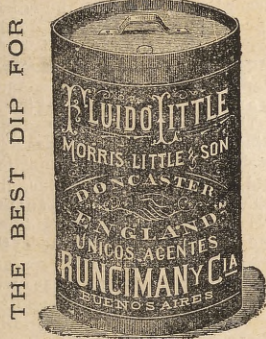
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### THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT OF A MISERABLE MAN.

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

[FROM THE GERMAN OF RICHTER.]

In the lone stillness of the New  
Year's Night  
An old man at his window stood,  
and turned  
His dim eyes to the firmament, where,  
bright  
And pure, a million rolling planets  
burned,  
And then down on the earth all cold  
and white,  
And felt that moment that of all  
who mourned  
And groaned upon its bosom, none  
there were  
With his deep wretchedness and  
black despair.

For, near him lay his grave—hidden  
from view  
Not by the flowers of Youth, —but  
by the snows  
Of Age alone. In torturing thought  
he flew  
Over the Past, and on his memory  
rose  
That picture of his life which Con-  
science drew,  
With all its fruits—Diseases, Sins,  
and Woes;  
A ruined frame, a blighted soul, dark  
years  
Of Agony, Remorse, and withering  
Fears.

Like spectres now his bright Youth-  
days came back.  
And that cross-road of Life where,  
when a boy,  
His father placed him first—its  
right-hand track  
Leads to a land of Glory, Peace,  
and Joy,  
Its left to wilderness waste and  
black,  
Where snakes and plagues and  
poison winds destroy.  
Which had he trod? Alas! the ser-  
pents' tongue  
Coiled round his heart, thir v. nom  
on his tongue.

Sunk in unutterable grief, he cried,  
'Restore my youth to me! Oh,  
God! restore  
My morn of Life! Oh, father! be  
my guide,  
And let me, let me choose my path  
once more.'  
But on the wide waste air his rav-  
ings died  
Away, and all was silent as be-  
fore.  
His youth hath glided by, fleet as  
the wave,  
His father came not: he was in his  
grave.

Strange lights flashed flickering by:  
a star was falling  
Down to the miry marsh he saw  
it rush—  
Like me! he thought, and oh! that  
thought was galling,  
And hot and heart-rung tears be-  
gan to gush.  
Sleepwalkers crossed his eyes in  
shapes appalling:  
Giant windmills lifted up their  
arms to crush;  
And skeleton monsters rose up from  
the dim  
Pits of the charnel-house, and glared  
on him!

Amid these overboiling bursts of  
feeling,  
Rich music, heralding the young  
year's birth,  
Rolled from a distant steeple, like  
the peeling  
Of some celestial organ o'er the  
earth:  
Milder emotions over him came  
stealing:  
He felt the soul's unpurchasable  
worth.  
'Return! again he cried, imploring  
ly:  
'Oh, my Youth! return, return  
to me!'

And Youth returned, and Age with-  
drew its terrors  
Still was he young, for he had  
dreamed the whole;  
But faithful is the image Conscience  
mirrors  
When whirlwind passions darken  
not the soul.  
Alas! too real were his sins and  
errors,  
Too truly had he made the earth  
his goal;  
He wept, and thanked his God that,  
with the will,  
He had the power, to choose the  
right path still

Here, youthful reader, ponder! and  
if thou,  
Like him, art reeling over the  
Abyss,  
And shakest off Sin's iron bondage  
now,  
This ghastly dream may prove thy  
guide to bliss;  
But, should Age once be written on  
thy brow  
Its wrinkles will not be a dream  
like this.  
Mayest vainly pour thy tears above  
the Urn  
Of thy departed youth—it never  
will return!

### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Dec. 5.

The plan of campaign propos-  
ed by *United Ireland* is now al-  
most universally applied in all  
cases in which the landlords re-  
fuse to come to terms. The land-  
lords who hold out against the  
demands of the tenants are now  
the exception and not the rule.  
The national papers for the past  
week give a large list of land-  
lords' names who have offered  
a reduction of from 20 to 40 per  
cent.

Several meetings were held in  
Sligo despite the orders of the  
police that meetings were for-  
bidden. Meetings were also held  
at Castleblaney in the co. Mon-  
aghan, Newmarket in co. Cork,  
and other places in support of the  
tenant farmers.

Mr. John O'Brien, a national-  
ist, has been unanimously elect-  
ed the Mayor of Cork for the year  
1887.

It is stated that the American  
Fenians have resolved on 'a des-  
perate plan of campaign against  
England.'

General Buller has been ap-  
pointed to the Under-secretary-  
ship at Dublin Castle vacated by  
Sir Robt. Hamilton.

The *Freeman's Journal* says  
great excitement prevailed in  
Dublin. It was rumored that  
the Government meditated a  
'coup' of a startling character

and a raid on the offices of  
*United Ireland*. The *Freeman* as-  
sumes that as regards the plan of  
campaign, the opinion of the At-  
torney-general will be accepted  
as declaring that the Govern-  
ment cannot interfere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* pub-  
lishes an interview with the  
Archbishop of Dublin. His Grace  
expressed the hope that Mr. Dil-  
lon will not be influenced by  
mistaken notions of chivalry and  
honor, and so submit to impris-  
onment rather than give bail.  
He could not conceive any act  
more directly calculated to  
plunge Ireland into anarchy  
and confusion than the sup-  
pression of the National League,  
and says the responsibility for  
the present states of things rests  
with those responsible for the  
rejection of Mr. Gladstone's and  
Mr. Parnell's bills.

The Nun of Kenmare is seri-  
ously ill in Roosevelt Hospital,  
New York. This is an announce-  
ment which will bring sorrow to  
Irish hearts at home and abroad.  
Mary Francis Clare is a woman  
of extraordinary powers of mind,  
and they have all been employed  
for the benefit of Ireland's faith  
and Ireland's national cause. Her  
love of her poor countrymen and  
countrywomen brought on her  
serious troubles and raised up  
many obstacles to the accom-  
plishment of her beneficent  
work, but she has been ever  
ready to sacrifice herself for the  
good of those whose interests she  
had so closely at heart.

At the usual monthly meeting  
of the Dublin Corporation, on  
the motion of Mr. Dennehy se-  
conded by Alderman O'Connor,  
M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan was re-  
elected to the office of Lord Mayor  
for the year 1887. The names of  
M. Thomas Sexton, M.P., Mr.  
John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Wm.  
O'Brien were recommended to  
the Lord Lieutenant for the of-  
fice of High Sheriff.

Though there is no Coercion  
Act in existence, we are back  
once more to the days of Fors-  
ter. The Tory Government have  
been unable to withstand the  
pressure of the rack-renters, and  
so have made up their minds to  
strike, or make believe to strike,  
at the national leaders and the  
national organisation. Though  
they have been putting pressure on  
the landlords themselves to deal  
like reasonable beings with their  
tenants, the sight of any other  
person doing this, and doing it  
successfully, was too much for  
them. Hence the Castle has come  
out. Mr. John Dillon was served  
with a formidable bundle of  
documents, the sum of which was  
a citation to appear at the Queen's  
Bench in Dublin and give surties  
for his good behavior towards all  
Her Majesty's subjects, as an al-  
ternative towards going to jail  
for such term as to the judges  
should seem fit.

The Pope has sent a hand-  
some present to Lord Salisbury,  
a new edition of St. Thomas Aqu-  
inas's works. Meanwhile the Con-  
servative papers have a tremen-  
dous howl against Popery, be-  
cause the Rev. Harrington Moore  
received a lady into the Catholic  
Church at Kensington against her  
husband's wish.

The right of public meeting  
was violated in the streets of  
Cork. Tim Hurley arrived in Cork  
at half-past nine from Clonakilty,  
to stand his trial there the follow-  
ing day. He was accompanied  
by Dr. Tanner, M.P., and was  
met at the station by the city  
bands, and had a triumphal pas-  
sage through the city. The pro-  
cession halted opposite the court-  
house where a meeting was or-  
ganised, amongst those present  
being Messrs. John O'Connor,  
M.P., Dr. Tanner, M.P., W. J.  
Lane, M.P., P. O'Hea, M.P. Mr.

John O'Connor proceeded to ad-  
dress the crowd when Inspector  
Milling at the head of a gang of  
police ruffians rushed upon the  
people with drawn sabres, Mr.  
O'Connor and the other members  
of Parliament intervened to stop  
the brutality, but it was con-  
tinued, several persons were  
wounded and Dr. Tanner re-  
ceived a terrible cut on the head.  
Mr. John O'Connor retaliated on  
Milling, whom he struck violently  
on the face. No attempt was  
made to arrest him.

### TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 29

Without exception the press  
condemns strongly the position  
assumed by Lord Randolph  
Churchill in retiring from the  
Salisbury Ministry. The *Times*  
hopes that the seals will be offer-  
ed to the Marquis of Hartington  
the leader of the Liberal Union-  
ists, who would greatly strength-  
en the Cabinet.

In a speech delivered yester-  
day Mr. Joseph Chamberlain  
dealt with recent political events  
and concluded by saying that it  
would be necessary to provide at  
once for the reconstitution of the  
Liberal party in the House of  
Commons, and that this task fell  
to the lot of Mr. Gladstone.

It is reported that the Russian  
reserves have been called out,  
and suspicious movements of  
troops have been noted in Bess-  
arabia.

Mr. Waddington, the French  
Ambassador, has asked Lord Id-  
desleigh for a definite reply to  
France's inquiry respecting the  
Suez Canal.

The British Home Rule Asso-  
ciation and the Home Rule League  
of the United Kingdom will be  
constituted into a single society  
called the Home Rule Union and  
will vote for the same candidates  
at the next elections. A meet-  
ing of the two associations has  
been convoked for the 29th De-  
cember.

Mr. Morley, speaking at Hawick,  
said that there would be no order  
in Ireland until the Government  
settled the land question, which  
could not be done without creat-  
ing an intermediary body be-  
tween the former and the State.  
For this, he added, Home Rule  
was indispensable.

The *Times* says that Lord Ran-  
dolph Churchill has resigned be-  
cause he objected to the increas-  
ed naval and military expendi-  
ture and partly because he dis-  
approved of the proposed legis-  
lation in Ireland.

The Austrian *Tagblatt* says that  
the Russian council of war has  
approved of a plan for occupy-  
ing the whole of central Asia  
up to the Hindoo Koosh. This  
would include Herat and would  
therefore mean a war with Eng-  
land.

The Vienna correspondent of  
the *Times* says that Austrian  
statesmen declare that the con-  
tinuance of peace depends com-  
pletely on the Czar, and as drink  
and delirium tremens may at any  
moment make him commit some  
mad act which will precipitate  
events, Austria must be prepared  
for any emergency.

The Czar is so much afraid of  
the Nihilists that he suspects  
every person about him, even  
his wife and children.

The general opinion in Vienna  
and Berlin is that Prince Bis-  
marck is playing into Russia's  
hands without regard for the in-  
terests of Austria.

Lord Hartington will arrive  
here from Rome on the 10th of  
January.

All the Tory Government have  
decided to ask Hartington to  
enter into a coalition. Her Ma-  
jesty is constantly holding com-  
munication with Salisbury. At  
a meeting of the Cabinet yester-

day Salisbury said that if Har-  
tington did not join he would  
dissolve Parliament, and appeal  
to the country on the basis of the  
former union programme.

Churchill's resignation was  
owing to the sums assigned to  
increase the ports of defense and  
coal stations; these sums were  
approved of by Gladstone and  
Harcourt.

It is hoped that Hartington  
will support the Government.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

There has been a disastrous  
fire, Lewis and Co's establish-  
ment having been entirely de-  
stroyed. The loss is estimated at  
£400,000.

Dublin, Dec. 22.

The agitation in Ulster against  
the payment of rent is extending.  
To-day the tenants on two large  
estates have asked for a reduction  
of 25 o/o.

Paris, Dec. 22.

M. de Lesseps, in a speech  
at a banquet last night, said that  
it would require 127,500,000  
francs more to finish the Panama  
Canal.

There are unmistakable signs  
tending to show that a move is  
on the tapis to organise school  
battalions. Already several vil-  
lage and town mayors have arm-  
ed boys from 15 to 20 with Chas-  
sepot, and are drilling them;  
these boys take their Chassepots  
home instead of depositing them  
in the local arsenals.

The French newspapers have  
been warned not to publish any  
military news which might be  
utilised abroad.

In a speech delivered in pub-  
lic, General Boulanger declared  
that France would continue to  
follow a pacific policy.

Berlin, Dec. 25.

The snowstorm is over and  
traffic is being resumed.

The German students now in  
Switzerland have been ordered to  
join their regiments immediat-  
ly, and officers on leave have  
been ordered to return to Ger-  
many.

The great snowfall has entirely  
stopped railway traffic in Sax-  
ony, Thuringia and Bavaria, and  
partly in other places. Troops  
are engaged in clearing the prin-  
cipal lines.

Naples, Dec. 28.

Gen. Santos has arrived here  
in perfect health.

Lisbon, Dec. 24.

Last night at the mouth of the  
Tagus, the night being extremely  
dark, the English ironclad 'Sul-  
tan', 9400 tons and carrying 12  
guns, ran into the steamer 'Ville  
de Victoria' of the Chargeurs Re-  
unis Company, which had an-  
chored a few hours previously,  
and the collision was so violent  
that the 'Ville de Victoria' began  
immediately to sink.

The passengers and crews took  
to the boats, but in the confusion  
which ensued some of the boats  
were upset and many persons  
were drowned, but the exact  
number is not yet known.

Bahia, Dec. 25.

The Chilean gunboat 'Blanco  
Eucalada' has arrived at this  
port from Europe, having on  
board the remains of Admiral  
Lynch.

Santiago de Chili, Dec. 23.  
A revolutionary movement in  
Ecuador has been suppressed  
and the principal leaders are  
prisoners. General Alfaro is at  
Loja.

The Chilean Chamber of Deput-  
ies has passed a resolution for  
the banishment of Deputy Puel-  
ma Tupper.

Two Chilean doctors have left  
for Mendoza, being sent by the  
Government to attend to the Chi-  
lian residents and also to render  
such gratuitous assistance as  
the Mendoza authorities may  
suggest.

The steamer 'Washington' was  
not allowed to enter Callao.

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ROSARIO.  
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
Christmastide, harvesting, shearing, and holiday-time notwithstanding, I regret to have to tell you that the cholera continues to be the one subject absorbing interest in this province, as, unhappily, it is to a greater or less extent throughout the Republic. This must not prevent me, however, from wishing you and all your staff and subscribers the compliments of the joyful season that calls to mind the coming of the one great Panacea for all the ills the flesh and spirit can be heir to; and of the Physician whose sovereign balm, He is Himself, who is the true bread of Heaven, containing in itself every delight, and the Light which illuminates the dark day of trial, the night of weeping, and the very valley of the shadow of death, making it but a passage to joy and glory everlasting.

Having done this, let me proceed. It is quite evident that the cholera is giving way in this city to the energetic measures adopted, principally by the Popular Commission, and I have no hesitation in saying that if all the noble, though in some cases ill-advised, efforts that have been made in different circles and by the public powers had been put forth under the wise direction of this most excellent organization, there might by this time be no cholera left to speak of. As it is, we have reason to be thankful that the mortality does not exceed 8 or 10 per day, and that many of the new cases assume a mild form, and being attended to in time and by doctors who have won their experience, really present no dangerous features. One of the principal dangers we now have to guard against is the coming in of sick persons from the colonies, in some of which, particularly in Cañada de Gomez, San Carlos, &c., the epidemic has broken out with that virulence that always characterizes it where people are ignorant, and where the idea gets abroad that the doctors are public executioners and that they wilfully poison those who are taken sick on the principle of *muerto el perro, se acabó la rabia*.

I regret to say, in this connection, that more than one fatal mistake has been made by physicians of little or no practice, who, because in some cases a prescription has done good have followed it to the letter in others, without regard for age, natural debility, constitution, or any other circumstances, and in these, the consequences for the unfortunate patients have been as bad as if they had been wilfully and maliciously poisoned. You must know that in these provinces there are doctors and doctors, and that as wide differences exist among the members of the Faculty as there can be among those of any other profession. Happily, however, we have doctors here who do not come behind the best I have ever seen in your city or elsewhere.

I was most happy the other day to welcome Dr. Creagh back to Rosario on his return from a

short trip he was compelled to take to the country, where he attended several bad cases of cholera with marked success. Mistakes by experienced physicians and by half-fledged doctors such as have been sent out to the country parts by the authorities of Cordoba and elsewhere are no criterion when the cholera has to be fought. It has long been established that delay even in apparently slight attacks of cholera is invariably fatal, whereas there already are thousands in this country who owe their lives, under Providence, to the intelligent efforts of their medical advisers. Doctors Creagh, MacInness, Stephen, Frend, and Covernton, besides many others, have scores of grateful patients ready to swear by them for all future time, and to follow their directions, if need be, in spite of the evidence of their own senses. Hence to neglect calling a doctor because doctors may err, is always fatal, and to risk it, and send for one as soon as preliminary symptoms appear is most probable salvation. No sane man ought to hesitate as to which course of these two to adopt.

Governor Galvez has come from Santa-Fé, to imitate the example of crowned heads, and carry *«palabras de aliento»* to the sick at the lazarettos. It is doubtless very good of H.E. and all that, but I must be excused if I fail to see the use of it all. The magic words would be quite as efficacious, or otherwise, if spoken by telephone, and, after all, the words of encouragement spoken by a mere fellow-citizen, though, for the time being, he may be styled Excellency, have not the same effect upon the mind plebeian as the words of real live royalty, for one of which, in amiable tone, many a poor fellow would fain risk even a tussle with King Microbians.

Very distressing news reaches us from some of the wheat districts that have been visited by violent hail storms. I hear the damage done can hardly be less than 30,000 fanegas of prime grain sent to the *«demnition bow-words»*. This is very hard indeed upon the poor colonists who were looking forward with the fairest prospects to a season of unprecedented prosperity, and whose hopes, in scores of cases, have been dashed to the ground in a few short hours.

Unless a little more respect is had by the general government for rights and privileges which it grants from time to time on various pretexts, I am afraid that capital which is so much needed for the development of the resources of the country will be cautious about settling here, however great the temptation for the time being may seem to be. The National Revenue Department has just decreed that all parties bringing goods through the Gas Company's deposit or those of St. Coma, or any other private parties, must pay *«eslingaje»* (portage, etc.) to the Custom-house, just as if they had made use of its deposits and landed their goods at its wharves. Now, in order to realise the iniquity of this decree, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that the beforementioned companies have spent thousands of pounds in the construction of wharves and warehouses for the convenience of the merchants, on condition that they should have the privilege to collect *«eslingaje»* on the goods they handle. Now, the Revenue Department says to the merchants, you may pay those who do your work for you if you like, but you must also pay us a similar sum for what we might have done had no such conveniences as the private wharves and warehouses existed. Naturally the merchants decline to pay twice over for the same service and the private wharves decline to work for nothing, so that the Government may benefit by it; and thus there are vessels lying at the private wharves awaiting the settlement of this most absurd question raised by the Revenue Department before they can begin to discharge. I hear the matter has been referred to the Minister of Finance, and it is to be hoped that he may settle it in a just and satisfactory manner.

A new industry has been started at San José in this province, by Sr. Luciano Leiva, who has discovered that the soil of Santa Fé is most admirably adapted for the cultivation of the mulberry tree. He has accordingly started a plantation of the same on an extensive scale, and he hopes ere long to grow worms enough to supply all our wives and sweethearts with native silk dresses. There can be no doubt but silk will rapidly advance to a leading place among our products, and that the wealth of the province will be materially enhanced thereby. I take this opportunity to wish Sr. Leiva every success with his new and interesting undertaking.

Governor Galvez has addressed a note to the National Government asking for the appointment of a commissioner to mark the boundaries between this province and that of Santiago del Estero. I have not heard whether this request has been complied with or not.

All the immigrants at the Asilo in this city have been turned out by order of the Municipality and sent to occupy the tents that have been erected outside of the city. It is greatly to be desired that while present circumstances prevail no more immigrants be sent here from Buenos Aires. The directors of the general immigration department ought to take a sufficient interest in their charges to see that they are subjected to the least possible amount of suffering and inconvenience, and this is what is not considered while immigrants are sent to the interior under existing circumstances.

Hoping this will find you all well,

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
W.

**THE LATE ELECTIONS.**

Zarate,  
December 25th, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
In perusing your issue of the 21st inst. I was not a little astonished at seeing the several erroneous statements in a letter from Zarate. I am not certain whether party prejudice or incorrect information was the cause of the correspondence, but I am inclined to think it was the former, otherwise I should conceive it impossible that such gross misrepresentation could be forwarded for publication to such a valuable paper as the *Southern Cross*.

Treating of the late elections with all gravity, the letter goes so far as to say that Dr. Costa had no sympathisers, a statement which I can prove conclusively to be false. Dr. Costa had partisans, but owing to the determined hostility of the *Pacistas* who endeavored to put every obstacle in their way, they were barely able to make themselves heard.

The above facts I should wish to acquaint the public of, in order that no one be deceived as to how the elections came off in the town of Zarate, where Dr. Costa is, as in every town in the province, most popular; and if he has not triumphed in this campaign the failure is due to his having delayed his canvassing too long, and not to any want of popularity.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
J. J. M.

**LETTER FROM SAN PEDRO.**

Dec. 23rd, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
Camp affairs here can be best described by the superlative of dull. The appearance of cholera in our town has contributed to make matters assume a very serious aspect indeed, and a rumor widely circulated, to which some credence is attached, that patients on the appearance of first symptoms of disease are poisoned, but by whom rumor is rather reticent in saying, only tends to depress our spirits further still. Our municipality has decreed that all suspicious cases of death must be interred in the

camp on penalty of \$500 m/n for infraction of this edict. There is no mention of any provision having been made as to how those in town are to be disposed of. Presumably our tender-hearted *«Fathers»* are of opinion that we are best left to shift for ourselves in the best way we can, so that we need not be surprised if some fine moonlight night we should see stalking past a veritable ghost, bent on paying a nocturnal visit to one or other of our venerable *«paters»*. There have been 10 cases (epidemic so far confined to town) during the week ending Saturday, and 7 deaths.

I have just heard that an estancia half a league in area, situated on the Tala, in this partido, and purchased at \$79 a square about two years ago, has exchanged hands, and possession already made over to purchaser. Not having time to make inquiries before I despatched this, I am unable to give any more data, save that seller is an Irish estancia residing in this partido and buyer, reputed to be very wealthy, lives also here. In my next I hope to be in possession of particulars of sale.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
X.

**ITALIAN EMIGRATION.**

A correspondent from Italy says:—

For some time past emigration from this country is assuming enormous proportions. The numerous railway works recently undertaken in the United States attract large numbers of the poorer population of the peninsula. The ship companies La Veloce and Florio Rubbato have not means of transporting all the immigrants to New York, and the ship companies of Marseilles take advantage of the circumstances. On the 6th of November the National Company despatched the *«Cachemir»* with 800 immigrants for New York. Before the end of the month three steamers of the company Caprien Fabre will start for the same destination—in all, five steamers crowded with immigrants leaving one port and bound for one place in a single month. The different companies are competing with one another. The fare has been reduced from 120 francs to 80 fcs. and one company offers to take passengers even at 60 francs. The Italian immigrants prefer the French companies to those of their own countrymen because they publish the prices and do not cheat them. Many poor emigrants from the interior of the country had to pay the agents of the Italian company double fare.

Meantime the immigration to the River Plate and Brazil shows no signs of diminishing. The Transportes Maritimes Company makes two voyages each month. The Marquis De Campo will on the 20th inst. cause one of his vessels, *«La Madrid»*, to run on the line from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, and the vessels of others are coming to Marseilles and Genoa. The Italians are flying in hundreds of thousands from their country.

**IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON CROPS AND LIVE STOCK IN IRELAND.**

From time to time we indulge in light humor and pleasantry on the Registrar's returns of births, deaths and marriages, but a compilation such as that which treats on our crops and live stock, does not admit of playful banter, even though it reveals facts to gladden and make us mirthful. After a period of deep gloom, and in the midst of circumstances that go to make the heart of the nation despondent, it is truly refreshing and inspiring to learn from the agricultural statistics for 1885-6 that the position of affairs is much more satisfactory than the generality of the people imagine. A document of this description cannot fail to be highly interesting, and the sources from which it derives its information, it must be remembered, are most reliable and trustworthy. Firstly, we see an all round increase this year throughout Ire-

land in the area under crops, as compared with 1885, and what is a distinctly noticeable feature—one indeed to be cordially welcomed—is that the extent hitherto devoted too much to bullock walks, has been narrowed, and a consequent increase of tillage has followed, a continuation of which may fairly be set down as a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Flax has made a good stride forward, and in all branches of agriculture it must be admitted the hard-pressed farmer has not been wanting in energy and industry to make the soil fruitful and remunerative, so that if failure or disappointment arises it cannot hereafter be attributed as many are too willing to do to his indolence and indifference. The abstract dealing with live stock is not so satisfactory, while in the department of poultry which, unfortunately, unlike France, is so much neglected in this country, there has been a decidedly hopeful advance. Altogether, should atmospheric conditions take a favorable turn of reasonable duration the prospect is very reassuring, and by a give-and-take policy of mutual trustfulness sympathy and forbearance between landlord and tenant, difficulties would no doubt be tidied over and scenes of suffering and sorrow averted. With these prefatory remarks we now give the detailed particulars. There are decreases in some classes of crops but on the other hand there are increases which more than make up for the falling off. Comparing the present year with 1885, the total extent under crops (including meadow and clover) in 1886 is 5,033,846 acres, being an increase on 1885 of 76,719 acres, or 1.5 o/o. Leinster comes first with an increase of 2.1 o/o, in Munster it is 1.7 o/o, Ulster is third with 1.4 o/o, while in Connaught the increase is 0.3 o/o. There are decreases in the acreages under grass, fallow, and slight increases in woods, plantations, and in marsh, mountain, woods, etc. The decrease under grass and fallow for the present year amounts to about 93,000 acres. A healthy sign is the increase under tillage. In 1885 the extent under tillage 2,922,359 acres, but 1886 beats this by 17,349 acres. The increase in Ulster is 10,631 acres, in Leinster 4402, in Munster 5782, but in Connaught there is a decrease of 3466 acres. A marked difference is shown in cereal and in green crops; the former have decreased by 4236 acres, the latter have increased by 1867 acres. Wheat, which in 1885 covered 71,071 acres, has fallen to 68,408, a decrease of 2669 acres. Oats have fallen still more, from 1,328,869 to 1,323,205 acres, a decrease of 5644, beans and peas have dropped from 7141 to 6696 acres. On the other hand, barley has increased from 179,133 to 181,494 acres, and bere and rye from 5743 to 10,864 acres. The net result, however, is as already stated a decrease of 4236 acres. Taking the different items in green crops we find that the extent under potatoes has increased by 2566 acres. There is an increase of 2289 acres under turnips, and of 234 acres under mangel wurzel and beet root, but all other green crops show decreases, viz.: cabbage 2050 acres, carrots, parsnips, etc. 507 acres, vetches and rape 665 acres, leaving a balance against 1886 of 1867 acres. Flax shows a very decided increase, viz.: from 108,147 acres in 1885 to 127,865 acres in 1886, an increase of 19,718 acres. Meadow and clover increase by 59,370 acres. Comparing the present with the previous 4 years we observe that the most serious decline has been in the acreage under wheat. In 1882 there were 152,824 acres under that crop, this year there are only 68,408. On the other hand, the acreage under flax is greater than for many years past. The returns as to live stock show that while there has been an increase of 1920 in the number of horses and mules, cattle have decreased by 41,824, sheep by 110,334, and swine by 5959, a loss which is far from being compensated by an increase of 1698 in the number of goats, and 60,131 in poultry.

**THE ANTI-PAPAL MOVEMENT IN ITALY.**

A telegram received this week announced that His Holiness Leo XIII. has once more protested against the anti-Catholic crusade being carried on in Italy. The following, which we cut from the Roman correspondence of the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, will show how just and timely are the protests of His Holiness:

«The discourses or speeches delivered at Mentana on Sunday November 7th, were particularly marked by an anti-Catholic, republican, and Irredentist character. Nowhere of all the other cities where such observances were held have the speeches expressed such hatred of the Pope as in Rome. Direct and personal insults were launched against Leo XIII., whom all the world applauds as the wisest and best and holiest amongst all the rulers existing to-day, and against the Church of which he is the head. The true spirit of the revolutionary hatred of the Church was expressed by Giovagnoli, one of the speakers on the occasion. This specimen of eloquence will show you what Giovagnoli and his followers mean: 'To render impossible for ever this sacrilegious conciliation [that of the Vatican with Italy] concord and union are necessary. An authorised voice [King Humbert] has recently declared Rome an intangible conquest. Now it is necessary that war against clericalism be pursued by petitions to the Chamber and by the severe application of the laws. In order to pursue the work of Porta Pia let new laws be made, if necessary, to stifle the enemies of the country and, rather than tolerate any restoration whatsoever, Italy will blow up Rome with dynamite.' Up to the present time such utterances as these have been made in secret, but now under the connivance and protection and even, according to some, the direct encouragement of the Italian Government, the threat of blowing up Rome—the speaker means Papal Rome only—with dynamite is a novelty in public speaking.

The Home Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have exchanged ideas on the question, and Depretis, the Premier, finished his remarks on the subject by recommending that less tolerance be exercised towards the speakers at such meetings, and especially towards those who shout out *«Down with the guarantees»*. The proposed holding of an anti-clerical meeting at Naples has given Depretis much matter for thought, and it is to him that the promoters of this meeting ascribe the opposition offered to them in seeking a hall for the assembling of anti-clericals. The anti-clerical meeting held at Milan on the 7th resolved that an end be put to all connivance with clericalism; that the first article of the statute be abolished as well as the Guarantee Laws; that lay education and instruction be imposed; that ecclesiastical property be given to the nation and to labour—a demand which comes rather late in the day, as the Government has swallowed all—and that the expenses of worship be at the charge of those who profess religions; that monastic orders be suppressed, and that every effort be made towards a system of Government which will have no need to be civil to the Church. Much of this strikes at the Government as well as at the Church; but Depretis permits this outbreak to direct attention away from Ministerial proceedings.

**WRETCHEDNESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIVES.**

The natives have no protectors. I saw 28 natives brought down in chains from the outside country, charged with having speared cattle and burned a hut. They were all tried together, and on uncorroborated testimony were sentenced by a police magistrate and two justices of the peace to two years at Rotnest island, a terrible place about 12 miles from Fremantle, where there is a penal settlement for



the blacks. The constable in charge told me that these poor fellows had never seen a white man until they were captured and the chains were put around their necks. They had no protection. They were driven, chained as they were, to an enclosure, driven on board a steamer, and they knew nothing of the reason. They could not understand English. For the capture of the natives mounted men go out, and they seize the poor creatures, who are put in chains. These they dread, and are afraid to run away when threatened with chains. I was staying at a station once, and I asked a lady how it was the blacks were afraid to run away. She said they were afraid of the chains. Pointing to 'Billy,' she said of him that he was afraid now, though he had been most refractory at first, and putting her hand on a black boy, she said, 'You won't run away, will you, traveller?' He said 'No; I'm afraid chains.' A number offer for service, but the great majority are kidnapped. In some instances the women and girls are employed tending sheep, but in others they are captured for the vilest purposes.—*Melbourne Daily Telegraph.*

## STARTLING FACTS

FIGURES  
SHOWING THE SUPERIORITY  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
OVER ALL OTHER  
COUNTRIES.

Some of the facts and figures which Mr. Carnegie cites in his «Triumphant Democracy» are «stunning.» For instance (picking up points at random), that the United States contains more English-speaking people than all the rest of the world; that the wealth of the Republic exceeds that of Great Britain, and that it not only surpasses the mother country in agriculture but in manufactures; that for every pauper in the United States there are twenty-one in Holland and Belgium, and six in Great Britain and Ireland; that seven-eighths of our people are native born; that twenty-two per cent of them now live in towns of eight thousand or more inhabitants; that if the live stock of our country were marshalled in procession five abreast in close order the line would reach around the world and overlap; that Chicago alone makes half as many steel rails in a year as Great Britain, and Minneapolis turns out so much flour that the barrels would form a bridge from New York to Ireland; that we produce sixteen pounds of butter annually for every man, woman, and child in the country, and if our crops of cereals were loaded in carts it would require all the horses in Europe and a million more to move it; that more yards of carpetings are manufactured in Philadelphia than in all Great Britain; that a single factory in Massachusetts turns out as many pairs of boots as thirty-five thousand boot makers of Paris; that our Government has given us more land for the support of schools and colleges than the entire area of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—*Chicago Journal.*

Pat was asked whether he would have his daughter taught the dead languages. 'No,' he replied, 'one tongue was enough for a woman, especially in the mouth of a live girl like Nellie.' There was nothing dead about her, I assure you.

Six-year-old Fritz has an unbounded admiration for Uncle Ned. In an outburst of more than ordinary enthusiasm Fritz exclaimed: 'Uncle Ned, I believe you know everything, Fritz.' 'Not quite everything,' was the reply with a laugh. 'Well, which thing is it you don't know.'

Grandpa was telling about someone who was very heavy for his size, and he said, 'He is the biggest man I ever saw for his size.' At this all smiled, so he tried it again. 'I mean he is the heaviest person for his weight I ever knew.' And then, after a pause, 'What are you all laughing at?' and grandpa walked off in indignation.

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FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

### RHEUMATISM

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## NEW YEAR 1887

### Preliminary Notice

We have pleasure in announcing that our

### ANNUAL EXHIBITION

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

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

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

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n2 1f

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1A CLASE . . . . . \$ ORO 150  
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3A " . . . . . PAPEL 60

Gran rebaja de precios se dan boletos de Genova y Napoles al mismo precio de \$45 papel.

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

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m4-pm

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DE

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74-CALLE PIRADAD-74

d13m14



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«MATA SARNA» DIP

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## CHRISTMAS 1886

### GRAND GERMAN TOY SHOP

## C. GUDENSCHWAGER

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Splendid Assortment of Toys and Presents  
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A great variety of Perambulators and Carriages for Ponies or Sheep. A splendid lot of Music-boxes and Ariston's, also music for them. An immense number of Automatic Figures with music, the latest novelties from Paris. Speciality in Dolls and Dressed Dolls.

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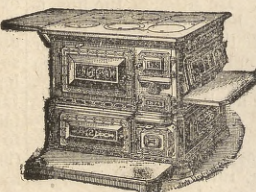


CHASOS FOR THE NEW YEAR

As this House receives all its wares direct from the best Manufacturers it challenges competition either for quality, quantity, or low prices  
THIS HOUSE HAS NO BRANCHES

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d14d31



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BUENOS AIRES

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READ THIS  
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293-SAN MARTIN-293

MRS. SUTOR begs to inform her friends and former patrons that she has arrived from London and Paris with a beautiful assortment of

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Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced

BEST REFINED AND PUREST  
OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of

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110—pm

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**77-DEFENSA-77**  
m6—pm

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm

**EDUARDO KENNY**

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Wool and Produce Broker

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126-RECONQUISTA-126  
pm

**PATRICK HAM**

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176-SAN MARTIN-176

m26—pm

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FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT HORAS DE CONSULTA 12 A 3 P.M.

208-LAVALLE-208

ju19pm

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11 m—pm

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m17—pm

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76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m11—pm

**Ricardo Eastman**

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1-SAN MARTIN-151

j28—pm

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

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275-CANGALLO-277

ju28—pm

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BUENOS AIRES

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BUENOS AIRES

n26 f26

## NOTICE.

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Agent—

*Sanchez y Moreno.*

n11-j11

**A. S. Witcomb**

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j28—pm

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AND

## BIRTHDAY CARDS

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**MURRAY & SEEDORF**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

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(Corner of Tucuman.)

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Monthly ..... 0 75 —

**THE SOUTHERN CROSS**

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

To one and all of our readers we wish from the bottom of our hearts «A Happy New Year.» At the moment in which we write a terrible plague is desolating the land of our adoption, and a still more terrible plague, that of landlordism and foreign rule, is grinding down our poor countrymen at home. Let us hope that the clouds which darken the horizon will soon disappear and that God in His goodness and mercy will remove these evils from his faithful people and pour down his choicest blessings on Ireland and Argentina.

A vile specimen of humanity who signs himself 'Medico' in the *Herald* makes a bitter personal attack on Dr. Creaghe, of Lujan, for no other reason than because Dr. Creaghe in an open and manly way advocates theories which are not pleasing to 'Medico.' We do not agree with many of Dr. Creaghe's theories, but we must all admit that he writes and argues in a gentlemanly way and never enters into personalities, and if his opponent 'Medico' were not the meanest of creatures he would meet him on the same terms or leave the discussion to somebody else.

Argentines do not hold Christmas day in the honor it deserves. An intelligent young Argentine, a law student, asked us why we celebrated the day with so much rejoicing. He felt surprised when we informed him that it was in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of our Redeemer, and he sneeringly remarked: «Of course, you Irish are Catholics.»

Mass was celebrated in the chapel of the lazaret house on Christmas Day. Drs. Penna and Ramos Mejia were present. A Russian woman hearing the prayers repeated, rushed out of bed in order to assist at Mass, but Dr. Penna had her bed placed in a position to be able to see the celebrant, and the poor creature was highly pleased and showed great devotion.

We have received a letter from Sr. Don P. M. J. Herman B. von Puttkamer anent some paragraphs which appeared in the letters of our correspondent «Pacificus» concerning a gentleman who lately died in Pavon. We think that the mild protests of Mr. Trevenen and «Fontenoy» on that subject are quite sufficient for any good purpose that may be attained, and to prolong the discussion any further would neither be beneficial to the living nor charitable to the dead.

We had a cordial salute from our old friend Sarmiento in the city this week, and we were glad to see the «viejo luchador» bearing his years with unusual firmness and elasticity. He held his head erect that long had drooped like an overladen poppy. His eye beamed with a new light, and the traces of chagrin and disappointment were almost blotted from his features. We anxiously enquired the cause of this strange metamorphosis in the old pedagogy, but could not get a satisfactory answer until next morning we discovered that he had been appointed president of the «Comision de Auxilios.» This was a clue to the change. Sarmiento has always had a frantic ambition to be called president of something, if it were only of a Pickwickian Club or a Blue-stocking Association. As long as the cholera lasts and he occupies his present honorable and useful position, all will be well with the «luchador», but when the «bacillus coma» disappears and his occupation's gone, it is to be feared he will once more collapse.

Some persons complain that the *Southern Cross* office is very distant from the centre of the city. Nevertheless it is only two squares from the Calle Corrientes and one from San Martin, the junction of which streets is regarded as a very central point. At the same time we would remind those who grumble at the distance that the tramway through the Calle Florida passes by our door, and those who wish may return by tramway along the Calle Maipu.

We hope that none of our people will be so silly as to give credence to the report that physicians in any case attempt to poison the cholera patients. Such an opinion is likely to take possession of the minds of ignorant people, and we find that in all great epidemics many are led away by this popular error. In the Boca, in Tucuman and Mendoza, and other places, the odium against the doctors was manifested. The same occurred when the cholera was raging in Marseilles and Genoa last year. And to go back further we read that during an epidemic which prevailed in Manchester in 1832, the popular fury against the medical men was so great that a tumult arose and the troops had to be called out to suppress it. We do not deny that there are some very ignorant and very incompetent doctors, but even the most ignorant of them know more of the science and practise of medicine than the average citizen. The doctor's counsel may not be always the very wisest, though it is so in 99 cases out of 100, but we may take it for granted that in all cases, without exception, they act according to the best of their lights.

We had the pleasure of hearing from Dr. Hanly a few days ago. He is now settled in London, living at the pretty and fashionable place Kensington, not far from the hospital of St. Thomas. He attends the hospital daily, being one of the physicians of that institution. Our good friend Dr. Colbourne is also at present in London and enjoying good health.

A correspondent writing from Suipacha, informs us that Mass was celebrated in that town on the Feast of the Nativity in the new chapel erected there. We hear that this edifice was built and prepared by Mr. Edward Kenny and at his exclusive expense. As all are aware, a house of worship was a crying want in Suipacha, the old church being in a most dilapidated condition. Mr. Kenny is one of those men who «do good by stealth and blush to find it fame», and now that we have got hold of his name we shall take the liberty of mentioning another generous action which he with characteristic modesty ordered to be kept a secret, but which has reached our ears through the channel of the receivers, not the giver. On a

recent occasion he visited the Irish Orphanage, and perceiving that the children were poorly clad, he ordered a complete uniform for every child in the establishment. Such acts of beneficence bespeak the true Christian and the true Irishman. In publishing these facts we fear we shall incur the displeasure of Mr. Kenny, and nevertheless we cannot refrain from bringing to light such noble examples of generosity as may perhaps stimulate others to make a similar good use of the gifts that God has bestowed on them.

Sir Redver Buller's appointment as Under-secretary for Ireland is most significant and may be pregnant of mighty consequences. Sir Redver was sent by the Tory Government to put down the foolish practise of moonlighting in Kerry. But he had scarcely landed when he discovered that the real criminals in Ireland were not the poor peasants but the landlords who persecuted them. Though ostensibly sent out to carry out the sentence of the law in evicting non-paying tenants, he persistently refused the assistance of the troops to such landlords as demanded what he considered a rack-rent. It is hoped he will continue in his new office the policy which he inaugurated in Kerry.

## A WHITE ELEPHANT.

The irrepressible minister Wilde is again coming to the front and attracting public notice. When, on the occasion of the installation of President Juarez Celman, he was removed from the ministry of Worship and Public Instruction there was a feeling of general relief and more than one newspaper congratulated the country on the change, not because Wilde was likely to be more useful in his new office than he was in the old, but because he would have fewer opportunities of displaying his insolence, his vulgarity, his impiety, and want of respect for public opinion. Indeed, many who condemned the coarse behaviour under a pretended air of refinement, the brutal attacks on religion and its ministers meant for *jeux d'esprit*, the half-educated blackguardism the elegant *sans culottes* of Wilde, were still ready to admit that the man had some superior parts and that it was owing to the fact of his mistaking his vocation that his work in the Ministry of Worship and Education was an unbroken series of blunders and «macanazos.» Remove him, said these confiding people, from a place where his narrow bigotry will not be provoked and where his anti-Christian prejudices are not in momentary danger of being raked up like burning cinders, and he may still show himself a statesman. Well, all this has been done. Wilde has received a trial of some months at a critical time and in a position which seemed well adapted to his acquirements, and we hear nothing but complaints of his incompetence and protests against his arbitrary conduct. His profession of medical man admirably qualified him for dealing with the epidemic that is decimating some of our provinces, yet we have not heard of one good sanitary measure or one bold step taken by him that was calculated to stop the ravages of the plague. Cholera was first allowed to enter by the most culpable negligence, and when it had cast its seeds in the vessels lying in the Boca they were suddenly ordered out as if with a view to spread the disease through the river ports and villages. Rosario was first put in quarantine, and when the disease had taken firm root in the capital, Rosario and Mendoza and Tucuman, and other provincial towns were ordered to open their gates and regiments of soldiers from Buenos Aires were sent amongst them who soon communicated to them the «bacillus coma» and all its consequent disasters. When hundreds are dying daily for want of proper precautions the doctor tries to shift the blame from his own shoulders and impiously accuses divine Providence.

In a telegram which he sent to Mendoza in the beginning of the week he said: «Nadie tiene la culpa del colera sino la divina providencia pero la ciencia atajará el mal.» Wilde is nothing if not blasphemous, and if he were not of a most callous disposition he would refrain from hurting the religious feelings of the country in an hour of such sore trial. If science can prevent the evils of cholera every believer in Providence knows that He gives men a knowledge of that science in order to fulfill His laws. It remains to be seen that Wilde has taken any scientific measures to prevent the spread of cholera, unless it be the publication of the decrees of the Government during the cholera scare of 1869, when the nature of the disease was comparatively unknown.

The Government has found a white elephant in Wilde. He is to Juarez Celman what Bert was to Grévy. Indeed, there is reason to believe that our doctor has taken the Frenchman for his model. Like Bert, Wilde resigned the scalpel for the statesman's baton, and like him he is become troublesome to the Government that patronises him. Bert was a blind hater of Christianity; so is Wilde. Bert lost his best friends by his brutal intolerance; so did Wilde. Bert signaled his advent to political power by initiating a relentless campaign against the Christian religion; Wilde did the same in a small way. Freycinet in order to get rid of Bert contrived the happy idea of procuring a sort of imperial position for him in the Far East with a princely salary, and it is said that Juarez's Government is about to install Wilde into a magnificent sinecure in Europe. In other respects there was a wide difference between Bert and Wilde, for Bert had brilliant talents of which Wilde is entirely destitute. Bert knew how to cloak his most irreverent thoughts under a disguise of allegorical verbiage; Wilde in treating of religion can only use brutal phrases that shock even his most intimate friends. Bert was the insolent pettifogging attorney; Wilde is the coarse ignorant fishwife. Bert wrote that Satanical work the «Civil Manual»; Wilde would gladly do a similar service to the cause of impiety, but he is not able. Bert, it is said, in his dying hour recanted his wickedness and proclaimed his belief in the religion he had so bitterly reviled, and we shall not improbably one day hear of Wilde calling on Providence, against whom he now blasphemes, to save him from the grim spectres that haunt him. But the words of our Lord to the Pharisees still exist and are directed to those who would put off their conversion to a death-bed repentance. «You shall seek Me and you shall not find Me, and you shall die in your sins.»

## CHOLERA.

BUENOS AIRES.

On Tuesday 4 medical students left this city to attend to the wants of the people of Tucuman.

In the city on Saturday 27 cases, on Sunday 37 cases and 16 deaths in the lazaretto, besides several in their own residences.

Cholera broke out among the soldiers in a regiment of artillery on Tuesday, but particulars are wanting.

On Tuesday there were in the city 34 cases and 12 deaths.

Dr. Gonzalez, one of the attendant physicians at Martin Garcia has died of cholera.

General Sarmiento has been authorised to organise sub-committees in Jujuy and Santiago del Estero.

Sr. Rufino reported that he had bought 1000 bedsteads, 1000 mattresses and 1000 pillows. 300 will be sent to Mendoza, 500 to Tucuman, and 200 to San Luis. It was resolved to have made 2000 sheets and 1500 water-proofs.

It was stated on Tuesday that a case of cholera had occurred in Dr. Juarez Celman's house; the person taken ill was Sr. Carlos Paz, but Dr. Llobet who attends him, says that he is not suffering



from cholera but from gastro enteritis, which is the polite name for cholera in high society.

A lady, Miss Rosa Paulowski, has been accepted by Dr. Gil as medical assistant in the Mendoza lazaretto; she has passed her first examination in Paris for the degree of M.D.

An English woman, wife of a stevedore named Denis Long, died of cholera on Tuesday.

On Wednesday there were 26 cases and 7 deaths in the lazaretto, leaving 90 remaining.

#### ROSARIO.

In Cañada de Gomez there were 8 deaths on Monday.

It rained heavily in the city on Monday, and continued until Tuesday morning.

On Wednesday 10 cases and 10 deaths.

Doctors are asked for from Guardia Esquina, Sauce, Avila and other places.

Several cases of cholera in Villa Casilda. 4 deaths to-day in Santa Fé. In 4 days 22 deaths in Armstrong.

#### MENDOZA.

On Friday 101 cases and 78 deaths, on Thursday 65 deaths.

The people that remained in the town are flying to the camp, and many who lived in the camp have rushed into town. The epidemic is making frightful havoc in town and camp. The city is one big cemetery.

In the district of Guaimallen most of the inhabitants are dying.

The commercial committee carry remedies to the houses of all who are sick. Dr. Gil has taken up his residence in the lazaretto house. 10,000 bottles of Gil's prescription have been distributed among the people.

All who are sick in the lazaretto have drunk the poisonous waters of the "acequia."

Nurses and sisters of charity are expected.

It is now certain that cholera was introduced here by the soldiers sent by Government.

The first case appeared in Desaguadero, and the waters of the river carried the contagion to Mendoza.

On Saturday there were 87 cases and 37 deaths. Six medical students have arrived from Buenos Aires.

Five wagons full of lime from San Juan went off the track; no lime can be had.

The symptoms of disease are becoming milder.

Crowds are seen with their buckets receiving the pure water. The stream running through the city has been turned aside. Twenty cars are engaged carrying around water.

Meat is only allowed to be sold in the market. No fruit sold nor vegetables, except potatoes.

In the camp districts the plague is raging and carrying off numerous victims.

The medical student Abel Simonovich, who went as a volunteer to Mendoza a few days ago to assist the sufferers from cholera, was himself attacked by the disease shortly after his arrival and died on Monday. [This report has been contradicted.]

Cholera has broken out in nearly all the stations of the province. It is making frightful havoc in Guaymen, 8 persons were found sick in one house.

On Monday in the city 80 cases and only 32 deaths. Sick people in lazaretto doing well under the treatment of Dr. Gil.

Two doctors have arrived here from Chili.

The thermometer, which had risen to 35 degrees centigrade on Sunday, fell to 19 degrees on Monday.

Dr. Gil telegraphs on Wednesday to say that there were only 12 deaths in one day in the city and that the number was daily diminishing.

On Tuesday cholera still increasing, to-day 83 cases and 33 deaths. In the different partidos 174 deaths. The people have more confidence.

The lady superior of the Mendoza Buen Pastor Asylum has died of cholera and another nun is ill; the inmates of the asylum have been withdrawn from it.

El Nacional says it is untrue that medical student Simonovich is dead.

#### LA PLATA.

A few cases here. Committees are going around disinfecting the houses.

A committee of assistance has been formed, of which Dr. Langenheim is president.

Cases are reported from Merlo, Campana, Las Conchas, and Tandil.

#### SAN NICOLAS.

Four cases of cholera occurred since Friday last. Great alarm.

#### BAHIA BLANCA.

From the 17th to the 24th 36 cases occurred of which 18 proved fatal.

On Saturday there were 13 fresh and 7 fatal cases.

On Sunday 13 and 10.

On Wednesday the cholera was worse. People are flying to the camp, and many men of business have closed their shops.

Indians in port Victorico mutinied. Many cases of cholera or cholera. People alarmed and the papers say they have got a nice Christmas-box from Dr. Wilde. Many students from Buenos Aires arrived. The city is abandoned.

#### SALTA.

The disease was introduced here by the 5th regiment sent to Metan.

Many persons from this city have gone on an excursion to the bathing-place Mar del Plata during the week, and some have returned well pleased with their trip.

#### SAN LUIS.

On Friday 3 suspicious cases and in Villa Mercedes there was 1 case.

On Saturday 12 cases. People fly into the camp. Doctors are scarce.

A popular meeting has been held to appoint committees and collect funds.

#### CHASCOMUS.

On Saturday there were 3 suspicious cases.

2 case and 2 deaths on the 26th. Tuesday 7 cases and 4 deaths.

Six sisters of charity have arrived here to attend to the patients.

On Tuesday the cholera was spreading in a most alarming manner.

#### TUCUMAN.

On Friday 120 cases and 76 deaths. Two hospitals full of sick people.

The members of the Asistencia Publica have all resigned with the exception of Dr. Bruland. Dr. Posse is sick. The doctors have behaved well.

The first victim of cholera was buried by Dr. Canton and a Franciscan monk, Father Miguel Garcia, who dug the grave. The corpse was 16 hours unburied.

Saturday 104 cases, in the city and surrounding places 60 deaths. 500 persons sick.

A society of Italians has been formed to give assistance in private houses, and they are doing good service.

On Tuesday 250 deaths in the city; no place for patients in the hospitals.

The "asistencia" has been organized with Dr. Bruland at the head; committees appointed to distribute meat gratis among the poor.

#### BRAGADO.

An immigrant from Martin Garcia took ill here. Case not serious.

The Municipality is preparing a lazaretto.

#### CORDOBA.

On Tuesday there were 14 cases and 5 deaths.

#### THE IRISH CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.

We had the privilege of assisting at the distribution of the premiums in this convent last Friday evening. We have seldom, if ever, passed a more agreeable time than while we listened to the execution of the following interesting programme. His Grace the Archbishop distributed the prizes. We must especially congratulate the young ladies who took part in the "cuadros vivos." We have seen professionals in the role, but we confess they did not surpass the

"tableaux vivants" of Tuesday last in the Sacred Heart College.

#### PROGRAMA

Entrada.  
Piano a 4 manos: Rhapsodie.  
Cuadro vivo en Accion: El Sacrificio de Abraham.  
Arpa y Canto: Mi Madre; El Carnaval de Venecia.  
Cuadro vivo: La Noche Buena.  
Piano a 8 manos: Gran Fantasia Ernani y Lombardi.  
Cuadro vivo: Nuestra Señora de Lourdes.  
Coro: Oui, je le crois.  
Canto: The Spider and the Fly. (La araña y la mosca.)  
Premios.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Drs. Herrera y Obes and Mendilaharsu have definitely accepted their respective portfolios. Dr. Requena refused the portfolio of Justice and Worship and it has been offered to Aurelio Berro.

The Government have resolved to disband the 5th battalion of Cazadores, which formed the escort of Santos. They were summoned into the street without arms and then told that they were discharged. The officers in charge of the battalion had secret orders from Santos. Two companies of troops under Belinzon were also discharged. These changes have been made owing to the discovery of a San-tista conspiracy. Colonels Cipriano Abreu and Ginori are arrested. All the principal men congratulate Tajés.

No case of cholera.

114 men who served against their will in the 5th regiment have been liberated.

In the San Felipe theatre a banquet was given to the President and his Ministers. Great rejoicing.

The meeting on board the "Rouen" was among the stevedores who wanted to be landed at Flores Island. The "Plata" was sent out with 10 soldiers to bring them to reason, and they were told they might either go on to Buenos Aires or land in quarantine in the lighter which had been discharging the steamer. They refused to do either.

Twice they were threatened with the soldiers' rifles but they would not give way, then an order was given to fire over their heads, but unfortunately some of them were killed and some wounded. A stronger force was then despatched, and the stevedores were compelled to enter the lighters, and they are now in quarantine near to Libertad Island.

At 1 o'clock in the morning on the 28th Major Perez went to the barracks of the 5th regiment of Cazadores and showed the 2nd chief an order from the President of the Republic to deliver up the command to Major Perez. This was done and the regiment was immediately dissolved and the officers arrested, but they have been released. The news has caused an immense sensation and it is thought that by this step Tajés has greatly strengthened his position.

Colonel Salvador Tajés has been appointed Gefe Politico of the capital, Erauzquin as chief of the presidential escort, José M. Sosa as chief of the School of Arts and Trades, and Colonel Casalla as chief of the criminal goal.

A discovery has been made of an intended revolt of the prisoners in the criminal goal, the leaders of the plot being the notorious criminals Carbajal, Clinudo and Tezzone.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Cholera has not increased in this city. Scarcely a single person among the educated classes has been yet attacked by the epidemic in Buenos Aires. This proves what we have already stated, that cholera can be avoided with almost mathematical certainty if we only take the proper precautions.

Yesterday there were 57 cases of cholera in the city. 11 persons died in the lazaretto, and an unknown number in their own houses.

12 deaths in the city of Mendoza

on Wednesday, but yesterday the deaths were much more numerous. Many new cases in the camp of Mendoza and no doctors to attend to them.

800 persons sick of cholera in Tucuman and 117 deaths in one day.

There were 15 cases in the artillery barracks in this city yesterday.

On Thursday a sailor died of cholera in Zarate, two others are ill in that town.

There are now 100 patients in the lazaretto of this city.

A case is announced from Chivilcoy.

The immigrants who arrived by the "Elbe" will be landed at the Catalinas mole. The 100 Russo-German immigrants now in the rural exhibition and in the asylum in Plaza Lavalle will be taken on board the "Onyx" at San Fernando to be conducted to Diamante, Parana and Santa Fé, and taking the cholera with them.

Mlle. Torri, ballet dancer, had 8000 nats and a lot of jewels stolen from her rooms in Calle Rivadavia on Tuesday while she was at dinner. Where do ballet dancers collect so much money?

The Municipal ordinance prohibiting the sale of fruit in the markets has been withdrawn.

The "Comision de Auxilios" had collected on Wednesday \$116,000 m/n.

The works on the new line of railway from Mendoza to Valparaiso will commence to-morrow.

Dr. Gonzalez, medical officer in Martin Garcia, has died of the cholera.

La Nacion of yesterday announced that the Pacistas and Achavalistas have come to an amicable arrangement by which Paz is declared legally elected governor. Don Claudio Stegman, president of the Achaval committee, will be Vice-Governor. Nothing is said about interior offices. Rocha and Achaval took no part in the arrangement. It is now certain that a majority of the assembly which will meet on the 5th January will declare Paz elected.

The Herald says that several English and American families are selling out preparatory to a return home.

The centigrade thermometer was on Monday 29 degrees in the shade.

Immigrants are still crowding here in spite of the alarm caused by cholera. Telegrams received this week announce that the "Napoli" has left Genoa for the River Plate with 800 passengers on board.

From 500 to 600 vessels and boats are anchored in the Boca.

Rev. Father Purcell requests us to announce that the customary monthly Mass in the Mahon Chapel (Brandzen) will be suspended during the months of January and February 1887.

The rain on Tuesday was general throughout the province.

Dr. Araoz leaves this city to-day for Tucuman (his native city) to place himself at the head of the sanitary committee in that city.

The marriage of Miss Clementina del Viso, the charming daughter of Sr. del Viso (ex-Argentine Plenipotentiary to Italy, with one of the directors of the National Bank is announced to take place shortly in Cordoba. Great preparations are in progress for the due celebration of this auspicious event.

Three men have died from small-pox on board the "Provence." Their bodies were sent to Martin Garcia to be cremated.

Many families are returning to Rosario from Avila, Alberdi and the other country districts where they fled on the breaking out of the epidemic, owing to its having reached them there and found them unprovided with the means to resist it.

Two of the Salesian Fathers are about to open a mission among the people of Pavon in the little chapel of Carmen del Sauce. Fathers O'Grady and Rabbaglietti will commence the work on the 11th of January. There will be an interruption of a couple of days owing to a Sunday

and the Mass for Mrs. Hogan intervening, but after the 17th of January the Fathers hope to return and resume the labors of the mission at the Sauce. They have hopes to be accompanied by Father Flannery, but of that they are not sure.

The news concerning the Municipal elections is as follows:

In Rojas there was a protest, Lomas de Zamora double tables, in Mercedes Rodolfo Rivarola and Dr. Diaz Mendez were elected, the Achavalistas did not appear, in 9 de Julio 464 votes for a single list, in Cañuelas Felix Moris and José Galicia were elected, in Dolores the election was suspended, in Azul one candidate of each party elected, in Carmen de Areco disorders occurred and an armed group seized the register, in Bahia Blanca the Pacistas obtained a majority of 216 votes, in Magdalena the results were 215 votes for the Pacistas and for the Achavalistas 73 in Lujan great disturbances, revolvers used, and two persons were killed and several wounded.

The Imperial Government has sent a committee of doctors to the province of Matto Grosso, where the cholera has broken out with intensity.

Dr. Wilde has sent a note to the Municipality of this city, in which he asserts that the voting of \$100,000 by that body for the assistance of the needy in the provinces is illegal. This of course called for a reply.

The scholastic year for the students of the Ecclesiastical College closed last Tuesday, when the prizes were distributed before a large and distinguished number of visitors, including His Grace the Archbishop, H.E. Don F. Posse, Minister of Worship, the Ven. Dean and Chaplain, and many priests and laymen. The following programme was very creditably gone through:

Rigoletto: Terceto de violin, flauta y piano. A. Marzoratti.  
Prolusion Castellana por Don Francisco Alberti.

#### Primera Parte.

«EL IMPERIO PERSEGUIDOR.»  
Grito de Guerra y Destruccion.  
Rasgo épico: octavas reales por D. Teófilo Meyer.  
La Cárcel Mamertina. Romance historico por D. Bartolomé Ayrolo.  
El Destierro y las Minas. Exametros griegos por D. Manuel Camano.  
Las Catacumbas. Polimetro castellano por D. Aurelio Alcoba.  
Escenas de Sangre. Descripcion castellana por D. Luis Santamarina.  
¡Señor Salvados! Elegia castellana por D. Nicolás Redondo, con una plegaria cantada por los alumnos del Seminario.

#### Segunda Parte.

«LA IGLESIA VENCEDORA.»  
Iris de Paz y de Bonanza. Silva castellana por D. Francisco Alberti.  
La Roca Inquebrantable. Soneto italiano por D. Domingo Rossi.  
Los Pastores Intrépidos. Oda alcaica latina por D. Narciso Terron.  
La Flor del Heroismo Cristiano. Diálogo castellano por D. Ceferino Perez, D. Teófilo Meyer y D. Pedro Auli.  
El Lábaro Triunfante. Cancion castellana por D. Ceferino Perez.  
El Escuadron Glorioso. Himno castellano por D. Manuel Arrotea, con un coro, música de D. Juan Bagnati, profesor del Establecimiento.

Al Divino Triunfador Jesús: Himno final de S. Battaglia.  
Termina el acto con la solemne distribucion de premios.  
A.M.D.G.

Four sisters of charity have left this city for Mendoza to attend to the cholera patients there. Others are prepared to leave as soon as their services may be required.

General Sarmiento wrote to Archbishop Aneiros asking for a number of sisters of charity to assist the sick in Tucuman. The Archbishop replied that some sisters have already gone to

Mendoza and that others are already attending the sick in the hospitals of Tucuman.

A National Aid Committee to assist sufferers by the epidemic has been established in this city, and several eminent men have offered their services to collect funds and make themselves otherwise useful. Among the members of the committee are Generals Mitre, Sarmiento and Roca and Dr. Irigoyen. Funds are being collected, and some very liberal contributions have been made, among which we may mention:

The President of the Republic of Bolivia \$1000, the National Bank and Provincial Bank each \$10,000, English Bank \$1000, Commercial Bank \$1000, London Bank \$1000, Laurak Bat Society \$1000, Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway \$1000, Leonardo Pereyra \$4000, Southern Railway \$1000, J. and J. Drysdale \$1000, Juan Anchorena \$1000, Italian Bank \$1000, Carabassa Bank \$2000.

The Archbishop has published an appeal to his flock to subscribe liberally to the good cause.

The Municipal Council has voted \$10,000 in aid of the provinces invaded by cholera of which \$50,000 will be sent to Mendoza. The committee has sent 20,000 m/n to Tucuman, also doctors, medicines, etc. The provincial railways will carry gratis passengers and goods for the committee, and put the telegraph at their disposal.

Numerous other offers of assistance have been received. General Mansilla has contributed one third of his salary as member of Congress for the year.

Dr. Lamarca has arrived back from Europe and is in quarantine.

Palermo Park was crowded on the evenings of Christmas Day and Sunday with pedestrians and carriages.

Mr. Buck the U.S. Minister to Peru has arrived in Valparaiso.

Gustave Rieder has just arrived from Paris to occupy the post of professor of agriculture at Santa Catalina. He is a son of the director of the Alsatian school in Paris, and a pupil of the Agricultural Institute of Paris. He was recommended to the Argentine Minister by Pasteur, Berthelot and Baron Rostchild.

Sarah Bernhardt had proposed to give a theatrical performance in Mendoza but she is prevented by the sanitary regulations of that city.

Circulars announcing the amalgamation of the two telephone companies in this city have been sent around. All accounts must be claimed before the 1st of February.

Dr. Wilde is about to resign his office as Minister of the Interior, and at the beginning of the year he will leave this country for some European capital where he will receive a diplomatic appointment from his own Government. General Roca will go on a trip to Europe in the beginning of the coming year.

Handbills have been posted up in some parts of the city calling on the people to join an anarchist society and destroy all property, etc. The bills are said to emanate from the Circulo Operaco Italiano. Some persons have been arrested in connection with the affair.

The death is announced of Dr. Delfin B. Huergo, who was recently Argentine Minister in Belgium.

The Montevidean Government has at last consented to take in mails and specie from Buenos Aires.

We have received a specimen number of an illustrated journal for ladies written in Spanish, and called La Elegancia Porteña. It is published in the French book store of Joseph Escary, 73 and 75 Calle Victoria. It contains numerous woodcuts of ladies' dresses and all the latest fashions. It seems to us well executed and may be worth patronising.

Some of the regular travellers on the Northern Railway have subscribed for a medal to be presented to Mr. Shaw, the manager of the line, as a testimony of their appreciation of the skill in the management of the railway.







# CONSOLATIONS OF AN EXILED INVALID ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

How many a way man is doomed  
Upon earth  
To spend 'Merry Christmas' as  
men love to call it:  
For some 'tis a season of frolic and  
mirth.  
For others, there's plenty of sor-  
row to gall it.  
Here family circles unbroken unite,  
There vacant chairs vainly await  
the departed;  
Here children's loud laughter enliv-  
ens the night,  
There pines the lone parent,  
death-doomed, broken-hearted;  
For me, I have tried, when this  
Christmas comes round,  
To smile in saloons or to revel  
in attics,—  
The last was the jolliest yet, though  
it found  
Me sick in a tiresome bed with  
rheumatics.  
And were I at home! what is home  
to me now,  
Since those who endeared it are  
vanished for ever?  
The father who sat at the board  
with the brow  
Of Jove when serene, again shall  
sit never.  
The mother whose face, like a gar-  
den of flowers,  
Gave out all its sweets to the sun-  
shine of pleasure,  
Sheds radiance no more on the fes-  
tival hours,  
A sharp, sudden stroke reft my  
life of that treasure.  
A sister and friend guard the home-  
stead for me,  
While Destiny flings me among  
the erratics;  
Small difference then doth it make  
if I be  
Once sick in a tiresome bed with  
rheumatics.  
Come, let us be jolly, whatever be-  
lieve,  
And fill up a bumper: let's call  
it Falestian.  
It matters not what be the liquor  
supplied.  
As long as we cannot procure the  
Hibernian.  
Come, Annie and Bill, to your wel-  
fare here goes;  
Time flies! see already the day's  
disappearing!  
The season comes round once a  
year, and who knows  
The next we may spend in the  
dear land of Erin?  
The thought is so pleasant, it makes  
me inclined  
To try an experiment in acro-  
batics;  
This Christmas, at least, is the last  
that will find  
Me sick in a tiresome bed with  
rheumatics.

—Rev. Charles Davis, Skibbereen.

## THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK OF STRASBURG.

A brief description of the astronomi-  
cal clock of the cathedral of Strasburg.  
By Charles Schwielgué. Strasburg 1843.

We have lately heard and read  
much of improvements in ma-  
chinery and in the useful arts; of  
the wonderful progress of steam  
navigation, of railroads and elec-  
tric telegraphs, of Yankee clocks  
and other ingenious Yankee 'no-  
tions,' but we must be permitted  
to think that modern art has as  
yet produced nothing to com-  
pare with the famous astronomi-  
cal clock of Strasburg. It is  
truly the prodigy of modern ma-  
chinery, and one of the greatest  
wonders of the world. And we  
think that we cannot do any thing  
more acceptable to our readers  
than simply to lay before them a  
summary description of this as-  
tonishing specimen of art.

Strasburg has been for centu-  
ries famous for its clocks. Dur-  
ing the last 500 years its cathed-  
ral has been decorated with  
three famous clocks, of which the  
present is by far the most won-  
derful.

The first was commenced in  
the year 1352, and completed  
two years afterwards, under Bi-  
shop John de Lichtenberg. It  
was placed in the southern trans-  
ept of the cathedral, directly op-  
posite the site of the present  
clock. The case was made en-  
tirely of wood. The hands of  
this clock indicated the move-  
ments of the sun and moon as  
well as the hours and their sub-  
divisions. Near the summit there  
was placed a small statue of the  
Blessed Virgin, before which at  
the hour of noon on each day,  
three other small statues, repre-  
senting the three Magi or wise  
men, made an inclination of  
the head, while a cock perched  
on the top crowed, at the same  
time flapping his wings and  
opening his mouth. There was  
also attached to this clock a  
chime of bells which was set in  
motion by the machinery itself.

This oldest clock of Strasburg,  
which was certainly a prodigy  
for the time at which it was con-  
structed, was styled the 'clock of  
the three Magi.' It seems to  
have continued running for near-  
ly 200 years.

The second clock, called after  
the man who completed it, that  
of Dasypodius, was begun in  
1547; but, owing to the troubled  
state of Europe at that time, and  
the death of its original projec-  
tors, Michael Heer, Nicholas  
Bruckner and Christian Heer-  
lin, it did not begin to run till  
the 24th June, 1574.

Dasypodius was a disciple of  
Heerlin, and he associated with  
him in the work some of the  
most ingenious machinists and  
expert mathematicians of Eu-  
rope. Two brothers, Isaac and  
Josias Habrecht, from Schaffhou-  
sen in Switzerland, superintend-  
ed the mechanism, while another  
distinguished Swiss from the  
same city was charged with the  
execution of the paintings and  
sculptures which were to deco-  
rate the monument.

This clock was repaired for the  
first time in 1669, by Michael  
Isaac Habrecht, the grandson of  
the associate of Dasypodius; it  
was repaired a second time in  
1732, by James Straubhaar, and  
it ceased to run in 1789, 215 years  
after its completion. The clock  
perched on its summit, the only  
portion it had borrowed from the  
old clock of the Magi, continued  
to crow regularly at noon until  
1640; but having been then  
struck by lightning, it thought  
proper from this date to crow  
only on Sundays and holidays;  
and it finally ceased to crow al-  
together in 1789, at the breaking  
out of the French revolution. It  
had crowed faithfully for 435  
years!

Our space will not permit us to  
enter into a detailed description  
of this clock, which may be view-  
ed as a fair representation of the  
progress made by astronomical  
science in the middle of the 16th  
century. As we design giving a  
detailed account of the present  
clock, which contains all the ex-  
cellencies of its two predeces-  
sors without their defects, and which  
superadds to their machinery  
many things both new and won-  
derful, our readers will pardon  
us for dismissing the clock of  
Dasypodius with the simple re-  
mark that its astrolabe or plane  
tarium was constructed after the  
system of Ptolemy, that of Coperni-  
cus not having as yet obtained  
general acceptance amongst the  
learned.

The present clock was com-  
menced on the 24th of June  
1838; it commenced running on  
the 2nd of October, 1842, on oc-  
casion of the 10th scientific con-  
gress of France, held at Stras-  
burg, and it was solemnly inau-  
gurated on the 31st of December  
following. Its machinery is en-  
tirely new, and the only things it  
retains of the old clock of Dasy-  
podius are the case, some paint-  
ings and a few small statues. It  
is entirely the invention of M.  
Schwielgué, and it is the noblest  
monument to his memory he  
could have left to posterity. The  
wonders of this clock almost  
stagger belief; but yet we are  
quite sure there is no exaggera-  
tion in the 'abridged descrip-  
tion,' which we must still fur-  
ther abridge for the benefit of  
our readers. We shall briefly  
describe each portion of the  
clock, beginning at the base and  
proceeding to the summit; and,  
for the sake of method and  
clearness, we will number the  
different parts of our descrip-  
tion. As will be seen, by the  
description, the clock consists of  
three distinct compartments, or  
towers, united at the base.

[To be continued.]

## THE MINER'S GOLD AND ROSE'S LOVE.

Mr. Peter Brennan, of Ennis-  
corthy, recently returned from  
Buenos Aires, after an absence of  
two years, bringing home with  
him 20 thousand dollars in gold.

This snug sum was considered  
a fortune in Enniscorthy, and  
Enniscorthy accordingly extended  
its arms to receive the amiable  
Peter, although, I am sorry to  
say, the Brennan family being  
poor, the young adventurer had  
never been appreciated by his

townspeople until the news that  
he had made his fortune in Bu-  
enos Aires opened their eyes to  
his extraordinary merits.

All black and bearded, and un-  
couth in his manners as Peter  
was, he was caressed by the first  
people in Enniscorthy—people  
gay and proud, who had formerly  
noticed Peter no more than if he  
had been a dog. But Peter, fresh  
from the society of barbarians,  
and altogether unaccustomed to  
the smiles of the tender sex, was  
flattered, bewildered, dazzled by  
the bright eyes which beamed  
fendly on him now. Women's  
smiles were welcome to him as  
the breath of Spring to the bleak  
hills and tempest-tendered trees.  
With a heart hungry for love, it  
is no wonder that he betrayed  
the most amiable of human  
weaknesses; no wonder that  
even the not very beautiful Ma-  
tilda Moore led him a willing  
captive; the cold and coquettish  
Matilda, to whom Peter had of-  
fered himself in the days of his  
poverty, and been flatly, con-  
temptuously refused; seen  
through gold-bound glasses,  
however, Peter appeared no  
more the worthless wretch Ma-  
tilda formerly considered him.  
As the youngest of five unmar-  
ried daughters, in whose maiden  
footsteps she was following fast,  
the proud Matilda was pretty  
well qualified to judge of Peter's  
newly-discovered merits. She  
judged, indeed; and when the  
stupid fellow, believing every  
woman true, once more offered  
her his hand she graciously ac-  
cepted it. Peter almost burst  
with joy. He firmly believed  
himself the most fortunate fellow  
in the world.

But while Peter was so happy,  
somebody was miserable. To  
every laugh of his somebody  
echoed a sigh. While the bal-  
ance of his happiness was full  
that of another kicked the beam.  
That other was his foster-sister,  
the fair Rose, who had loved him  
ever 'from his youth upwards  
with an unaltered affection.

She was a gentle, winning  
creature; and it is one of the  
wonders of Cupid that Peter had  
never fallen in love with her.

She was fairer than Matilda  
Moore, and it must have been a  
silly pride which caused Peter to  
prefer the position of the latter to  
the character of Rose. Peter, in  
effect, did not appreciate Rose.  
He did not understand her. Could  
he have known how well she  
loved him, the startling truth  
might have brought him to his  
senses. But he was one of Cupid's  
bats; he could not see light.  
Often after his return he dis-  
covered tears in the soft eyes of  
Rose.

'My dear Rose,' he would say,  
'what is the matter?' playfully  
blowing the tears off from her  
long eyelashes; 'what is the  
matter?'

Fool, not to see! fool, not to  
discover in her evasive answers  
the grief which was breaking  
her heart! Blind, indeed! he  
appeared to see nothing except  
the charms of Matilda and the  
glitter of his gold, which he kept  
locked up in a stout oak chest  
previously to investing it in a  
farm for self and wife.

Now, Peter had many old  
friends who warned him against  
Matilda, and whose wise counsel  
was despised. His father and  
elder brother begged him to  
make a different choice, endeav-  
oring to convince him that it  
was only his money that Matilda  
loved.

'Do you think I am a baby?'  
cried Peter once in Rose's pre-  
sence. 'Can't I read a woman's  
heart? If Matilda didn't love me  
do you suppose I would be fool  
enough not to see it? She'd have  
me if I hadn't a penny in the  
world.'

'She wouldn't look at you,' ex-  
claimed his father.

Upon which both left the house  
in different directions. Rose,  
trembling and weeping, remain-  
ed at home.

It is a rather singular coinci-  
dence that the very next morning  
Peter opened his eyes considera-  
bly wider than usual on first get-  
ting up at the strange, startling  
sight which made him tremble  
and grow faint.

The lid of the oak chest was  
lifted!

The gold was gone, and in its

place lay his knife and revolver,  
which he always placed under  
his pillow on going to bed as se-  
curities against thieves.

Speechless and pale as death,  
Peter stood gazing with a look  
of despair and rage at the rifled  
chest.

It was evident that the robbers  
on entering the room had just  
taken possession of his weapons  
and finally left them in place of  
the gold. At all events the gold  
was gone. Peter was penniless!  
The fruits of many months of  
patient toil had vanished in a  
night.

The truth was too terrible to be  
realised, the misfortune too great  
to bear. In a hoarse voice Peter  
called his father and commun-  
icated to him the fearful intelli-  
gence. It is hard to say which  
was the most angry of the two.  
They discovered how the robbers  
might have entered and left the  
house, and they raised the alarm  
at once.

In an hour all Enniscorthy rang  
with the report of the robbery,  
and officers were in pursuit of  
the thieves. In vain! No gold  
was to be recovered—no thieves  
were caught.

For a week Peter lay groaning  
on a bed of pain and despair. All  
this time Matilda never visited  
him, but Rose, the devoted Rose,  
was always at his side to console  
him. Immediately on his re-  
covery he betook himself to Mr.  
Moore's house. Unwilling to leave  
Matilda faithless, he went to pour  
out his sorrow in her ear, and to  
assure her of his unchanging  
affection. Matilda's forbidding  
aspect chilled his heart; she re-  
garded him as if he had been  
some unfortunate person of whom  
she retained disagreeable recol-  
lections.

Peter's eyes were now open to  
his folly, and he reproached her  
bitterly.

'Not another word, sir,' cried  
Matilda, haughtily interrupting  
his complaint. 'If you have been  
deceived in me I have been de-  
ceived in you. It is best for us  
never to meet again. Good-bye.'

Peter staggered home. He  
threw himself groaning upon a  
seat. Poor Rose, scarcely less  
affected than himself, knelt by  
his side and begged him to tell  
her what had happened.

Peter, while his tears fell fast,  
laid bare all his grief. Mean-  
time poor Rose wept, but as she  
could not speak she hastened  
from the room.

That night Peter slept soundly  
and awoke in the morning near-  
ly reconciled to his lot. He rub-  
bed his eyes, he smiled as recall-  
ing a dream he had had, he made  
a resolution to regret his gold  
no more, to forget the false Ma-  
tilda and be a man again. He  
rubbed his eyes, we say, but as  
soon as he got them fairly open  
the smile vanished from his lips,  
and he stared in astonishment at  
something on the lid of his  
chest.

Eager, trembling, he sprang  
forward: he seized it—he press-  
ed it—he laughed hysterically—  
his countenance gleamed with  
joy—for his gold was in his  
grasp!

And pinned to the precious  
bag was a slip of paper, on which  
in a well-known hand, were  
written the following words:

'Forgive me, dear Peter. I  
am the cause of your sorrow.  
I took the gold. I thought I was  
acting for your good. Now, if  
you wish to marry Matilda, you  
can, for she will accept you.'

'I know I have acted wrongly,  
but forgive your poor love, whom  
you will never see again.'

Peter was too much overjoyed  
to read more than half the  
note.

'Forgive you!' he cried, almost  
out of his senses. 'Forgive you,  
my guardian angel! Yes, and  
bless you too,' he muttered,  
rushing from the room in search  
of Rose. But Rose was not to  
be found. Peter rushed back to  
his room, locked up the gold,  
and set out in pursuit of Rose,  
who he felt sure had taken re-  
fuge with some friends of the  
family in Maplegrove. On the  
way Peter had time to reflect,  
and on arriving at Maplegrove  
his mind was made up with re-  
gard to what he ought to do.

Rose's friends could not deny  
that she had that day arrived at  
their house. Peter demanded to

see her, and his request was not  
refused. Poor Rose, with swollen  
eyes and a face that was deathly  
pale, at length made her appear-  
ance, trembling with apprehen-  
sion.

'Say you are not angry with  
me!' she faltered, raising her  
eyes turned to Peter's face; 'say  
you are not angry!'

'Angry with you, my good  
angel. No, indeed,' cried Peter,  
folding her in his arms. 'And  
yet it is my duty to make you a  
prisoner—now don't tremble—a  
prisoner for life I mean. Not for  
stealing my gold, you rogue, but  
for stealing stupid Peter's heart!'

And Rose—poor silly, blushing  
Rose—yielded herself without a  
struggle, and Peter took her  
home in triumph.

And not long after he took her  
to another home furnished with  
his gold, and prepared for the  
dearest little wife in the world.

A happy home which was the  
envy of all Wexford, and an eye-  
sore to Miss Matilda Moore for  
ever and ever.

## HARD WATER.

The difference between 'hard'  
and 'soft' water is that the for-  
mer contains in greater or lesser  
degree earthy salts; while the  
latter is nearly free from them  
and in a greater state of purity.  
The earth most frequently occur-  
ing in natural waters is lime.  
The quantity of earthy salts varies  
very considerably in different in-  
stances; but Dr. Saunders ob-  
serves that when they exist in  
the proportion of five grains in  
the pint such water will be hard,  
and will be unfit for washing and  
many other purposes of house-  
hold use or manufactures. The  
solvent properties of water are  
the true causes why we never  
obtain this universal and impor-  
tant fluid in a state of absolute  
purity. It constantly participates  
in the properties of the manifold  
sources whence it is derived, or  
through which we obtain it. Whenever it is in contact with  
the soil it invariably dissolves  
the soluble constituents; and  
hence it follows that the water  
springing from rocks which are  
only slightly soluble, as sand-  
stone and granite, is very pure,  
and is called soft water; while  
that which is derived from cal-  
careous formations is termed  
hard water, and contains lime,  
which produces an incrustation  
on the sides and bottom of the  
vessel wherein it is boiled. Pure  
water is known only to the  
chemist, for all the ordinary  
kinds of water contain either  
gaseous, saline, or organic mat-  
ters. For chemical purposes  
water is obtained by distilla-  
tion.

## FAINTING AND EPILEPTIC FITS.

'I wish you would do some-  
thing,' said a physician to me to-  
day, 'to teach people the differ-  
ence between a fainting and an  
epileptic fit. You see, a faint-  
ing fit is produced by the blood  
leaving the head, and these other  
fits are just the reverse, and  
come from the blood rushing to  
the head. It is important to re-  
member this, because it deter-  
mines the method of treating  
those afflicted people when no  
doctor is near, and because every  
one occasionally finds it his duty  
to go to the help of some person  
in a fit, without a moment's re-  
flection, let alone inquiry. If a  
person faints, he ought to be laid  
down flat on his back, for this  
will facilitate the return of blood  
to his head. Indeed, nature had  
provided for this, for a person  
who faints will fall down and  
soon recover if no one interferes.  
On the other hand, a person with  
an epileptic or cataleptic fit, in-  
dicated by convulsions and froth-  
ing at the mouth, ought to be  
propped up, so as to facilitate  
the flow of blood from the head  
to the lower parts of the body,  
which may be still further pro-  
moted by slapping the palms of  
the hands. Now I cannot ac-  
count for it, but the fact is that  
all ignorant people in an emer-  
gency reverse this treatment. A  
person who simply faints is care-  
fully supported in a chair, and  
the face is plied with cold appli-  
cations and fanned, the result  
being that the fainting is greatly

prolonged. On the other hand  
a man who drops in the street  
with catalepsy or epilepsy is in-  
variably laid flat on his back,  
which in some cases is enough to  
kill him.'—Chicago News.

## A HUSBAND WHO WAS A BRUTE.

'John, do you remember when  
we used to swing on my father's  
front gate?'

'Yes, Maria, I do.'

'And the moon used to look so  
beautiful. John!'

'It did, Maria.'

'And the stars were so bright.'

'They were.'

'I wonder if the moon is so  
beautiful and the stars just as  
bright now as they were then,  
John?'

'I presume they are, Maria.'

'Then why can't we swing on  
the front gate now, and look at  
the moon and the stars and the  
blue night skies, with their  
fleecy clouds, as we used to do  
then?'

'We can, Maria, if we want to.'

'Then, John, let us go out to  
the front gate for awhile and see  
if it will seem anything like it  
used to be.'

'All right, Maria. You go out  
and try it awhile, and if you like  
it maybe I'll take a turn at it.'

But Maria thought him too  
much of a brute to do anything  
of the kind.—Pittsburgh Dis-  
patch.

Doughnuts.—Three eggs, one  
cup of sugar, one pint of new  
milk, salt, nutmeg, and flour en-  
ough to permit the spoon to  
stand upright in the mixture,  
add two teaspoonsful of baking  
powder and beat until very light,  
drop by the dessertspoonful into  
the boiling lard.

Tomatoes and cream.—To those  
who are fond of the natural fla-  
vor of the tomatoe it is delicious  
served the same as peaches, the  
ripe fruit cut up and served with  
sugar and cream. Many also  
like them cut up in slices and  
served with sugar and vinegar  
and lemon juice.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend  
(Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de  
Seigel, and since the commencement of  
the New Year I have taken the medicine  
twice a day, and now, thank God, I am  
quite well. For three years I have suf-  
fered 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 re-  
main without this remedy and I will be  
glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,  
Estancia Floresta,  
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.R.

July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold	December 30.
Cedulas	132.70
Series A	—
Series E	—
Series F	78.00
Series G	84.50
Series I	—
Series J	96.00
National Bank Shares	236
Banco Constructor	238

There is little or no business doing in the wool market. A few lots have come into market and have been placed in deposit. Buyers are not willing to purchase as they say they have got no orders. Holders must be patient for a few weeks more when, it is to be hoped, there will be a change for the better.

The rain this week was general from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Telegrams from Chili announced that it rained heavily in the central and southern parts of that Republic on Monday and Tuesday. It seldom rains in Chili at this season, the rainy season ceases about September and does not commence until April.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has just shown in the most practical manner its objection to the rather severe criticism which its fiscal policy has received in the press of this country by issuing its last loan at Berlin instead of London. The loan in question is for railway extension, and, as it would seem there is to be a railway boom in the Argentine Republic, it is very possible that Berlin will be favored again and again before the demand from Buenos Aires for European capital ceases to be made. To show how the Argentines mean business, it may be stated that, if all the new railway schemes sanctioned or being considered by their Congress are actually carried out, a sum considerably over 19 millions sterling will be needed to make the 3510 miles of proposed railway. It will be noticed that the average cost per mile is expected to be rather over £5,400. Of course it is very praiseworthy for a country to be anxious to develop its resources, but whether it is wise for the Argentine Government to wish to add such a tremendous addition to their country's financial burdens is quite another question. As long, however, as Berlin is ready to provide the requisite capital, it is likely that Buenos Aires will continue to ask for it.—*London Figaro*.

Letters from the Far South state that cattle are so thin and in such bad condition that they are now sending up from the valley of the Rio Negro troops of novillos to supply the Bahia Blanca market. The camps along the Rio Negro are in splendid condition and the cattle very fat, but from the Colorado up to Azul the camps have suffered terribly from the 'seca' last winter, and although they are now coming round fast the cattle continue thin. In the valley of the Rio Negro from Pringles to Roca new enclosures have been started on both sides of the river, and the flocks of sheep have given a much better clip this year than in former years.—*The Standard*.

The report of the London and River Plate Bank has been published. The net profit for the year terminating 30th Sept. is £116,445. The directors recommend a dividend of 4 o/o and a bonus of 3 o/o which, with the provisional dividend previously paid, make a yearly dividend of 11 per cent. £40,000 is added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £260,600.

The following gentlemen have been named to form the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank in La Plata to be in office till 30 days after the opening of the Legislature: President, Colonel Julio Campos. Directors: Gmo. Walker, S. N. Casares, A. Ugalde, R. Aldao, E. Amadeo, J. Garcia Fernandez, M. T. Sanchez, Pedro Nocetti, E. Green, P. Larry Starek.

It is reported that property at La Plata is falling in value; a well-known party purchased about four months ago a piece of land measuring 1400 square yards close to the railway station for \$25,000 m/n, eight days after he was offered \$5000 profit, but re-

fused expecting to get more, instead of that, to-day he cannot get \$20,000 for it.—*The Herald*.

The Tigre Packing Company are just now busily engaged in preserving and packing peaches. Advice from Tandil say that the camp are in splendid condition and cattle and sheep very fat.

The National Government has issued a decree prolonging 'curso forzoso' for two years, dating from January 9th, 1887.

The circulation of the National Bank is fixed at \$40,000,000 and its metallic reserve at \$9,003,256 gold. The circulation of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires is fixed at \$34,436,280, including the \$7,000,000 authorized by decree of 20th December inst., and its reserve at \$12,403,000 gold; Provincial Bank of Santa Fe, circulation \$5,000,000, reserve \$2,000,000 gold; Cordoba Bank, circulation \$4,000,000, reserve \$2,811,578 gold; Salta Bank, circulation 125,000, reserve \$52,162 gold; Mendez Hnos. and Co. (formerly Muñoz Rodriguez and Co.) circulation \$400,000, reserve \$130,000 gold.

The directors, administrators and managers are made personally responsible for their respective banks not intervening in Stock Exchange operations on the value of money and for not encouraging them in any way.

In the colonies around San Lorenzo the linseed crop is all secured and stacked. The yield will be an average one. The wheat, on the contrary, will give a yield of 12 fanegas of 375 lbs. to the square, or about 18 bushels to the acre. This is off lands that have been several years under cultivation.—*Observer*.

Dn. Rafael Igarzabal has been named interventor for the Provincial Bank in this city and Dr. Miguel Goyena for the Bank in La Plata. The latter gentleman has refused the office.

Advices from Tucuman say that the most part of the sugar cane crop will be lost for want of hands.

Advices from Olavarria say that cholera has broken out there among the Russian colonists in Binojo.

The stock of wine in San Juan is calculated at 20,000 bordelases, representing the sum of \$600,000; there are no buyers.

Mr. A. Eborall, the well-known auctioneer of Las Flores, sends us the following sale in the Manson testamentaria:

Land disposed of for \$27,350, buyer S. Dally.  
Sheep: 1 flock at \$1.10 and 1 at \$1.05, buyer B. Sosas.  
Cows all sold at \$6.0, buyer E. Lagier.

We note the following cattle sales in Rosario: 1300 head with 15 o/o novillos at \$8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for the province of San Luis, 1600 head mestiza cattle 15 o/o novillos and 30 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> breed bulls at \$8.59 each for the province of Cordoba, 120 novillos for the consumption of the city at \$16, 400 do. for the invernada at \$14.

The «Orione» from Bs. Aires reached Genoa, and was admitted into that port free of quarantine.

The French steamer 'Provence' sailed to-day.

The steamer 'Corean' of the Allan line arrived at Montevideo on the 27th from Liverpool with 1500 tons of cargo and dates to the 5th inst.

The Allan Linesteamer 'Corean' has arrived after a smart voyage of 22 days from Liverpool to Montevideo. She brings London dates of 5th December. Her cargo consists of 1000 tons for Montevideo and 1500 for Buenos Aires.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Dec. 24.  
National Bonds (1881) 100<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Do. (1884) 98  
Province of Buenos Aires (1870) Nominal  
Do. (1882) 96  
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o 92  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 77<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
British Consols 30 o/o 100  
Silver bars at 46d. per oz.  
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o.  
Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.27.  
Liverpool, Dec. 24.  
Salted ox hides (light) 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d.; do (heavy) 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d. Beef tallow

28s. 9d.; mutton do —s. Bones £5 2s. 6d.—£5 5s.; Bone-ash £3 17s. 6d. Salted horse hides 11s. 9d. River Plate wheat 7s. 4d. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d. Linseed 39s.

CORRALES DEL SUR  
PRECIOS:  
Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 15 16 y 17.  
Apartes generales, bueno, 11 12 13 y 14.

Segunda apartes, 8 7 6 4 5.  
Terneros 4 5 y 6.  
Cueros de vaca 4.50 y 5.  
Id novillos 6 a 7.  
Mantanza de vacas 452.  
Id terneros 81.

STOCKS AND SHARES.  
Provincial roads and bridges 65.00  
LaCurumalan shares of \$1000 each 20 o/o Pm  
Belgrano Tramway Shares.. Nominal  
New Bolsa do 160 do  
Gas Primitivo do 140 do  
Gas Argentino do 200 o/o  
Roads and Bridges (1884) 98 o/o  
Catalinas Wharf & Deposits 200 o/o  
National Bank Shares 230.00  
Lloyd Argentino do 233  
Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold  
Central Railway 232  
Banco Constructor de la Plata 1110  
Banco del Comercio 1004  
Treasury Bills 1004  
National Bonds (1881) 66  
Do (1884) 70  
Do (1863) 100  
Do (1876) 88  
Municipal Bonds 68  
Foreign Debt, gold 94  
Riachuelo Port Works 92  
Southern Railway Works.. Nominal  
Northern do  
Campana do  
Propiedad Hygiene 50 do

THE PLAZAS.  
ONCE.  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Superior 3.60 m/n  
Good 2.70  
Regular —  
Bellies 1.80  
Borrega 2.80  
Black Wool —  
Hides  
Good camp 7.00  
Midding 1.60  
Cow hides 4.00 m/n  
Horse Hair 5.60  
Nonatos 3.40  
Calfskins 3.60  
Sheepskins.  
Matadero.....per kilo 2.60 mls.  
Pelados per doz 1.80 mls.  
Corderitos reg 0.68 0.73  
Wheat.  
Coast 6.00 m/n  
Salado 4.30  
Candeal 5.90  
Linseed 0.70  
Maize.  
White,shelled, 40 kilos 2.45 m/n  
Yellow, in grain 2.35

CONSTITUCION.  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Superior 4.00 m/n  
Good 3.85  
Borrega 3.45  
Bellies 1.95  
Hides.  
Good camp.....  
Sheepskins sap 270 mls.  
Matadero.....  
Corderitos 0.63  
Hair 6.00  
Horse hides 2.00  
Cow hides 4.10  
Maize,white shelled.....

On Dec. 24th, at her estancia in the partido of the Exaltacion de la Cruz after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, and fortified by the rites of Holy Church, Mrs. Letitia Fahy, relict of the late John McMahon, aged 57 years, native of Co. Westmeath, Ireland, for many years resident in this country, leaving a large family and numerous relatives and friends to mourn her sad loss. R.I.P.  
[Massachusetts papers please copy]

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Apply to the undersigned on the Fuente Estancia, joining John B. Dowling's, Carmen de Areco.  
Mateo Grace.

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Pávon  
d7j7

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San Martin 180, B. Aires  
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Mercedes  
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GRAN HOTEL DE LA PAZ  
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31 DE DICIEMBRE  
procederemos a la venta, dinero de con-tado, de todas las existencias y mobili-ario de dicho gran hotel, cuyo detalle despues.  
d14d31

## Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

## RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

## ENERO

6.—De muebles en Belgrano del Dr Lopez, Calle Stuzzingo 60 y 62 a las 12 p.m.

6.—Quinta en Belgrano calle Stuzzingo 60 y 62. Base \$30 000 m/n, a las 2 p.m.

11.—De 36,000 ovejas del Estableci-miento (El Sauce) en el partido del Ve-cino en mi casa Alsina 78, a las 2 p.m.

## 78-ALSINA-78

## ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE

## D. DIEGO ANDERSON

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**HESPERIDINA**  
debe consultar con aquella  
que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícar,  
y se convencerá de que  
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA  
21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

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IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

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December 1886

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