

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 47

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887

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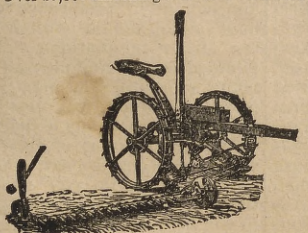
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26.—Baleares.—26

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TELEGRAMS

London.

Mr Gladstone has addressed a letter to his constituents, on the political situation, in which he says that everything is combining to force public opinion towards adequate measures to solve the Irish Question in a proper way.

A meeting was held to form a 'League of Liberty.' Mr Jacob Bright presided. He blamed the magistrates for not condemning the conduct of the police. Mr Stead said that the police had treated brutally the prisoners captured in the riot near Trafalgar Square.

Mr Saunders moved a resolution for forming the League. Mr

Hyndmann supported the motion, which was passed.

Large supplies of ammunition were delivered to the soldiers and every preparation was made to suppress with vigour any disturbance which may occur on Sunday.

The buildings annexed to Leopardstown Castle, the residence of Mr Power, whom Lord Hartington is about to visit, have been destroyed by an incendiary fire.

There was no crowd in Trafalgar Square on Sunday. In the neighbourhood there were about 30,000 persons, and at least 50,000 assembled in Hyde Park in spite of the rain. Many of these belonged to the 'Women's Rights' party. The platforms for the orators were decorated with flags bearing the inscription: 'Home Rule for Ireland, without coercion!' Brooms were exhibited to signify that coercion would be soon swept away. There were demonstrations against the Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of Police. The bands played the Marseillaise and the crowd sang in chorus a parody of the song of 'John Brown's Body,' which has been converted into a local satire upon Sir Charles Warren.

The steamer Douro, of Liverpool, has been wrecked near Cape Finisterre, and thirteen persons were drowned.

Don Juan, father of Don Carlos, the Pretender to the Spanish throne, has died at Brighton. He was 65 years of age.

Dublin.

The Governor of Tullamore gaol, having been informed one night that clothes had been introduced clandestinely for O'Brien's use, went immediately to the prisoner's cell and found him awake and dressed.

Berlin.

The Czar has arrived here. The preparations to receive him were commensurate with his station. Several Russian Princes, Field Marshall Moltke and all the Generals of the garrisons of Berlin and Potsdam received him at the station. When he arrived he was driven to the Russian Embassy. The people cheered him heartily. At the Embassy his Majesty was presented with three standards, as Colonel of the Alexander regiment.

At the banquet given to the Czar, in reply to a toast, he bowed in a very friendly manner to Prince Bismark. In a short interview between them the Prince urged the Czar to put an end to the economic war between Russia and Germany. In official circles it is not believed that the Czar can remove the Germanophobists from the Ministry.

The general condition of the Crown Prince's health has much improved.

Paris.

In spite of the Cabinet, the Deputies have passed by 328 to 242 votes, M. Clemenceau's motion to immediately interpellate Government on recent events, and M. Rouvier and his colleagues resigned 'en masse.'

Henry Rochefort, editor of the 'Intransigent,' fought a duel with March, editor of the 'Cri du Peuple,' with swords, the latter being wounded. A discussion about Boulanger brought about the encounter.

The Ministers went to the Palais Bourbon to announce to President Grevy that the Chambers had decided to prosecute Wilson. Mr. Mazeau resigned, and President Grevy named M. Fallieres in his place, provisionally.

M. Wilson and his family have left the palace of the Elysee.

The majority against the Government consisted of 169 Republicans and 148 Monarchists.

The Oriental Deputy Arteaga has published in the principal newspapers of Paris a brilliant article defending the credit of his country, and this has caused a good effect in financial circles.

M. Grevy invited M. Clemenceau to form a Cabinet, but the offer was refused. M. Clemenceau stating that it was impossible for him, under present circumstances, properly to fulfil the task.

M. Grevy has held several conferences with M. M. Freycinet, Goblet, Floquet and Clemenceau, for the purpose of exchanging ideas on the present political situation.

M. Clemenceau had an interview with the President and told him that he was disposed to form a Cabinet, but that other elements existed besides the Ministerial question which might complicate the situation.

Prince Napoleon has sent a letter to Baron Dufour, a deputy, stating the necessity of the resignation of M. Grevy and indirectly suggesting himself as his proper successor. M. Jolibois proposed to-day in the Chamber the revision of the Constitution, to enable the people to appoint the head of the State. Barodet and Micheliis supported the motion for revision and for the abolition of the Presidency. Ribot appealed to the Republican Unionists to vote against the motion and it was rejected by 369 against 191 votes.

M. Grevy invited M. M. Floquet, Goblet and Freycinet to confer with him upon the question of his resignation and they all adhered to the opinion expressed by M. Clemenceau. M. Grevy then announced that he would call other political men to his aid.

The Press in general condemns M. Clemenceau for refusing to form a Cabinet and he is charged with throwing obstacles in the way of every Ministry without being able to organize one himself.

M. Henri Brisson, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, also declined the task, and a similar refusal has been received by the President from all whom he called to the Elysee. They all say that he must resign.

New York.

Most, the Anarchist, was arrested in the office of his newspaper, on the charge of having made a speech last Saturday night, inciting the people to disorder. As this is his second arrest on the law—a year's prison and a fine—will probably be imposed.

Most has been liberated on bail for 1500 dollars.

The first snow storm occurred yesterday and lasted all day. A strong wind was blowing.

The Dutch steamer W. A. Scholte, which left Rotterdam on Saturday for New York, had a collision the same night, about ten miles off Dover, with the ss. Rosa Mary. The Scholte's crew and passengers numbered 230, of whom it is believed 140 were drowned. The steamer Ebro, of Sunderland, picked up many persons and landed them at Dover, but two of them died from the cold. The Scholte's masts can be seen from Dover, where 22 bodies came ashore on Sunday. There was a thick fog at the time of the collision. The Scholte, which had only two boats disposable, began to sink immediately after the shock. There were 800 life belts on board, but few were made use of, in consequence of the confusion which prevailed. Many of those who jumped into the sea with life-belts perished from the cold. The Captain, Toat, went down with the steamer; the boilers burst as she sank.

Birmingham.

The Liberal Council has passed a motion of want of confidence in

Mr Kenwick, member for North Birmingham, owing to his attitude on the Irish Question. It was decided to choose another candidate. Mr Kenwick is a Liberal Unionist and brother-in-law of Mr Joseph Chamberlain.

Rome.

The Pope has appointed a committee to examine his proposal for the foundation of a large institution for the benefit of the working classes, in celebration of his Jubilee. He proposes that 1,000,000 liras should be subscribed to commence the work.

Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian, Oriental and Argentine Ministers have signed the bases of the sanitary and also the international sanitary regulations founded thereon.

The sanitary conference has terminated and the technical delegates from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics have embarked in the Portugal.

Santiago de Chile.

The first troop of 200 cows has crossed the Cordillera by the Uspallata pass.

In the last 48 hours there has been 91 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths.

The Liberals have obtained a majority in the executive committees elected in all the provinces.

The news from Lima is that the foreign engineers have arrived with plans for extending the railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco.

The new Peruvian Cabinet is composed of Aurelio Denegri, Minister of Government and President of the Council; Elmore, Foreign Affairs; Garcia, Justice; Elias Mujica, War; Aspillaga, Finance.

Caceres received on his birthday presents worth \$20,000 silver from contractors and public employees.

Valparaiso.

The Argentine Minister Uriburu, member of the Chilenobolivian Arbitration Court, has decided in favour of Bolivia. Chile claimed \$164,000 and interest.

The Peruvian Congress has opened. Forty Deputies were absent. There was a boxing match between two honorable members, and a duel the day after.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, Oct. 21.

Another large meeting of the unemployed took place in Hyde Park. A deputation was despatched to the Home Office, and was received by Mr Pemberton, who promised to lay the statements of the various speakers before the Home Secretary. During the day the police came into conflict with the crowd both in Piccadilly and in Oxford-street. Several persons received more or less serious injuries, and a few arrests were made.

The General Council of the Social Democratic Federation have issued a manifesto declaring that 600,000 deserving persons are suffering from lack of work in the Metropolis, and setting forth a number of proposals for providing employment.

SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.

Members are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on the 8th December at 1 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is specially desired.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Secretary.

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 19, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The three hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the foundation of Steep Hollow, under the euphonious name of 'Santa Fe de la Vera Cruz,' by the ill-fated Don Juan de Garay, took place on the 15th inst. and were one to take the measure of the place, or, as Mark Twain would put it, 'to size it,' by its public institutions, he would inevitably be led to the conclusion that poor Garay might have saved himself the trouble he took, and have waited for exterior circumstances to found cities and form institutions as they might appear necessary. There is, in spite of all the imported enterprise and activity that can be crammed into it, a spirit of retrocession in everything public in this Province, which sits like a wet blanket upon every energy and has a deadening effect even upon the spirit of those to whom all the progress visible here is due. In atheistical or so called 'liberal' circles, this is attributed to the influence once possessed here by the renowned Society of Jesus, but it takes very little observation to convince the most casual observer, if only he be gifted with impartiality that the cause of it all must be sought for elsewhere. Other Provinces, very notably that of Cordoba, have been far more under the influence of the Jesuits than ever Santa Fe was and yet they compare most favourably in their manner of doing public business and of arranging public affairs to Santa Fe. Besides this, it is generally recognized that the most promising pupils of the Santa Fe Jesuits, who have become men and taken their places in the world are precisely those whose lives and whose works reflect the greatest credit upon the country and save it from being given over wholly to corruption. They are the faithful advisers and worthy coadjutors of the good ladies of the Beneficent Societies; they act as checks and restraints upon their weaker brethren in the legislature and in every public walk and they are individually looked up to and respected even by those who vilify their integrity and throw mud at their faith. Of course there are black sheep among these as well as in every other flock, and there are others who, owing nothing to the Jesuits, do not hesitate whenever it may suit their selfish purposes, to take the sacred name of religion upon their lips, and to invoke sentiments to which they are utter strangers. Among these I would class Dr. Galvez, the present Governor of this Province, who systematically gives the lie to those who would represent him as a creation of the Jesuits by following faithfully and unswervingly in the courses of officialism. H. E. stayed in Rosario for a few days last week on his return from

Buenos Aires, and I cannot say that his visit produced any very favourable impression. He adopted sundry measures in support of his own glorification; he bullied the police Commissioners on the strength of a suspicion that, though in his pay, as he expressed it, they ventured to have wills and political feelings of their own, and he is reported to have spoken in such derogatory terms of the foreigners who come to contribute to the industrial development of the country, that they would be quite justified to demand, through their representative men, some degree of reparation at his hands. Among other things of a no more complimentary nature, he is represented as saying to a friend in this city: 'Rosario is a city of gringos, whose wings must be clipped unless we would have Santa Fe under the entire control of the foreign elements. The Italian immigration that invades our colonies already outnumbers the Argentines. . . . and, later on may become a real danger to our institutions unless we avail ourselves of our opportunities to reduce it to impotency through the means available to the public powers.' I wonder what effect upon immigration to the United States such a statement would produce were it attributable to the Governor of the second or third State in the Union! I will not trouble you, however, with any more comments on this occasion, further than to say that these illiberal words have been taken up and handled as they deserved to be by the best papers in Rosario, whilst even those journals that follow the Governor whithersoever he leads have been unable to excuse them and have therefore set them down as the inventions of political enemies.

In commercial circles the disappearance of the Commission Agents representing the long firm of Fernandez and Gonzalez continues to be the theme of general talk. The debts left behind them by the runaways amount to close upon 30,000 m/n and though complaint has been made to the Criminal Court and all possible steps have been taken to secure the arrest of the parties it is to be feared that they have got safely away and are now out of the reach of the law. The scarcity of money in the market tends to make transactions of all kinds difficult, and to roll serious stumbling blocks in the way of business.

You told me once that you wished to get hold of as many reliable statistics as possible, and though since then I have been able to render you very little service in that respect, I hope you will find the following of use, if for nothing else, to show the movement of passengers that takes place in this part of the country. From January 1st to August 31st ult, the Central Argentine Railway has carried 161,176 passengers, from whom it has received \$418,841.85, besides 2,051 immigrants who have travelled free.

Great preparations are being made at Santa Fe for the reception of the President, who is daily expected there. It is to be hoped that H. E. carries a bottle of fruit salt or a box of Luap's pills among his travelling gear to resist the assaults made upon his digestion withal. Unless he does this, he is likely to return to the Pink House an incurable dyspeptic owing to the number of feeds that are in preparation for him.

The inauguration and blessing of the new 'Saint Mark's' ward at the Caridad Hospital took place on Sunday in the presence of a large and influential assembly. The new ward is large and airy, and it would be a credit to any Hospital in any part of the world. It is due, as are all our charities, to the indefatigable labours of the good ladies of the 'Sociedad de Beneficencia.' May God bless them, and reward them a thousand fold for their good offices on behalf of the poor and needy.

The weather has been the warmest we have felt this season during the past week, but we have been blessed with frequent showers of rain at more or less regular intervals and up to the

present (D. G.) we may declare ourselves free from all suspicious sicknesses.

The inauguration of the tramway to the proposed new town of Sorrento, between Alberdi and the Arroyito took place on Sunday, on which occasion there was a grand sale of 200 lots of land measuring 20 x 75 yds each. I will endeavour to give you the particulars of this sale in my next.

Two more of the men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late robberies on the C. A. Railway, Messrs Jones and Owen having been found not guilty have been set at liberty. One of them complains that a diamond ring and the sum of 80 m/n taken from him when he was arrested have not been returned, and that the police deny all knowledge concerning them. If we had a proper English Consul here perhaps such things would soon come to be impossible; as it is, there is no use in complaining and losers have only to grin and bear it, and consider themselves fortunate in not having to remain in prison under suspicion for five or six years, or in not being rearrested and heavily fined for 'desacato' for venturing to ask for their own.

Notwithstanding the advance of the season there is no sign of fresh fruit in any of the markets here, and even the few vegetables obtained being brought from Buenos Aires and elsewhere, are so old and withered, and so dear, that they are hardly worth buying. Meat continues as dear as ever, and nothing has been done up to the present by our officially appointed Municipality to improve matters. In the meantime, the poor are suffering great privations, and I am told that many of them are endeavouring to pull through existence on a footing of maize and 'mate.'

An edict has been published ordering the enrolment of all the National Guards in the Province, in accordance with the resolution of the National Government, but I notice that no attention has been paid either by the local Press, with one exception, or by the public, to the ruinous law on conscription for the regular army. It forcibly strikes me that this law will have to come into operation ere it commends itself as it ought to the attention and discussion of the public.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among the National employes here and there at the parsimony of the Senate in deferring the miserable increases of 10 or 15 m/n per month, voted to them by the Chamber of Deputies. The noble Senators doubtless forget that these men are losers to the extent of from 30 to 40 per cent of their salaries through the 'curso forzoso' conspiracy, and that they ought to be required, at least to some extent, by the power that has brought such a state of things into existence. As a matter of fact, a Custom House clerk, or Post Office employe is power and worse off today with 100 m/n per month if he got it, than he formerly was with \$70 or 80 good even Bolivian dollars that always had some intrinsic value. The Government may think it a matter of very small importance whether its servants are paid or unpaid for their services, but properly considered, it is not so small after all, when men are well paid they will work well and endeavour to retain their positions, and when the contrary is the case, the very contrary is almost certain to occur in the case of all men whose services are worth retaining.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

LONDON ECHOES.

The winter has fairly begun, and though our fashionable quarters have not yet discarded shutters and pulled up their blinds, there are signs and tokens all around that the largest metropolis in the world will not be left much longer in a state of desertion and social destitution. In the boule-

varded suburbs and the lonely parks the trees are busy casting their dead leaves, for the day of their glory is past and the tints of autumn fast fading; in the busy, breathless streets within the four-mile radius of Charing Cross, top-coats, and winter costumes proclaim the presence of inclement weather; while away in the slums of the east and south-east ends the savagery of the cold season is asserting itself. Strangers are certain to notice the crowds gathered every day in front of the National Gallery, with heads bent over the stone parapet and eyes fixed beneath, and if the question be asked 'What attracts these people?' the answer will be 'Only the outcasts and waifs.' They, poor souls, have come to be one of the sights of central London, and the visitor—if he will—is at liberty to stand staring at them as they crouch, like starved, dumb animals, on the ledge, or cuddle together on the benches of the cold stone square, guarded by the four Landseer lions of the Nelson column.

During the summer time their sorrows were many and their sufferings great, now they become unbearable, and on Saturday a deputation of about 150 of them wended their way to the offices of the Local Government Board bearing aloft a black flag with the words—'We must have work or bread.' There was something painfully touching in the resolution which they submitted to the assistant-secretary; 'This meeting of the homeless men and women claims the right to live by honest labour, and, therefore, calls upon the Government to immediately start relief works at a reasonable rate of wage; and, failing this, further expresses its firm determination to use every means in its power to put a stop to the misery and sufferings of thousands of honest hard-working men and women and their children, as witnessed nightly in Trafalgar-square.' Though no much hope of prompt assistance was given to the deputation, they were treated courteously, and left as satisfied as they could be, under the circumstances, with their interview. They then paraded the principal thoroughfares of the West-End, and this they mean to do daily so long as the Square is the only night's lodging the majority of them can afford.

'In a state of unrest' is the descriptive phrase most suitable just now to the condition of the people in whose midst we live. Socialism has the knack of awakening lethargic hope, and keeping leaden-eyed despair at bay. It teaches that if the worst has come, relief cannot be far off, and it points to a solution of the social problem which will raise and not depress the working masses. For such merits as these which in lie, it is believed by those who know nothing of the separate creeds of Morris, Aveling and Hyndman, and it begins to assume rather alarming proportions in the eyes of those who know what a depth of truth lies in the dictum: *L'Union fait la force*. When we have measured our own strength we become formidable factors in every day events, and the lower stratum of London life has tested its muscle and can show its teeth. An example of independence is ever before those who work and weep in the action and energy of the political classes—the classes able to lay aside, now and again, their bread-winning avocations, for the purpose of taking part in the growing struggle between right and might. On Sunday many tongues were engaged in different quarters of the city in protesting against the Irish policy of the Government—in the Walworth Radical Club, where Dr. Fox, M.P., was the principal speaker; at the South Tottenham branch of the National League, where Mr. J. F. Xavier O'Brien, M.P., delivered an address; on Saturday at an open-air meeting in North Islington, where the conduct of the Irish Executive was denounced in all the moods and tenses of the English language; at the Wood-Green Liberal Club, the same evening, where Mr. Rowlands, M. P., told his audience that the fight now

was not merely for the concession of justice to Ireland, but in defence of the right of free speech and of public meeting in England. On Paddington Green, at the same time, a large open-air indignation meeting pledged itself to support the Home Rule policy of Mr Gladstone; while a similar demonstration was going on simultaneously at the rear of Kensington Church, condemning 'the tyrannical, unconstitutional, and blood-thirsty action of Government.' Elsewhere other voices, equally strong, were raised in advocacy of the liberty of all men and the independence of the individual. Letters, too, were passing through the post for the purpose of influencing public opinion—on the one hand, Mr Gladstone was informing Captain McCalmont, M.P., that he was not aware of any desire to depart from the Irish Government Bill of '86 in relation to the defence of Ireland as a portion of the Empire; and on the other, Lord Salisbury was making particular inquiries, addressed to Lord Ashbourne and Mr. Balfour with reference to the fiasco in the proceedings against the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Thus the buzz of politics is heard distinct from the wail of hunger, and yet both sounds have many notes in common, and are able to wake the same echoes in the same hearts.

Small matters of an æsthetic nature claim only the surface of our attention these empty, lonely London days, and we talk of the first burial of cremated ashes in England (the late Dr. Buck, of Leicester, was the victim) which took place the other day at Woking, while, at the same time, we are wondering down deep in our minds what is going to be the result of the Hawarden Conference. It would be absurd to except the hopeful section of this dense population not to look forward to some great manifesto, written or spoken as the consequence of the meeting of Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolverton, Mr Morley, Prof. Stuart and other political magnates under Mr Gladstone's roof—a manifesto so charged with significance as to render Mr Chamberlain's mighty efforts in Belfast no less prominent in history than Mrs Parington's broom. The less hopeful section, however, cannot derive any consolation from such reflections as these, and they are so overcome with the misery of their own humanity that many of them seem unable to wait for the shelter to be had under the cloak of the November fogs. Every day we have a fresh horror on hand,—murder, or suicide, or both, as a result of mad love, or bad beer, or both! No wonder, we think, that the convicts in prisons in the United Kingdom have decreased in number from 9,154 in '85, to 7,835 in '87, since those who deserve the prison cell for the remainder of their natural lives avoid the difficulty by discharging a barrel of a revolver into their mouths. In fact, there is 'something rotten' in the state of England just now. We have the poor and the rich in mental revolt; we have workers and thinkers suggesting remedies; and content is to be found nowhere. But content—what of that? Did any race ever prosper without a gnawing discontent at its heart? Never!—So, go on, Lord Ripon, with such fearless denunciations of the Government as characterised your speech in Wigan on Tuesday night! Go on, hero of Hawarden, with your clear-sighted proposals, your firm resistance, your generous devotion to the 'guiding truths which underlie Irish history!—Go on, John Morley, with your spirited defence of Irish honour, against the foul charge made by Dr Kane of Belfast (the notorious 'Crown-kicking Kane'), that 'the intense bigotry of the Irish priesthood, and the intense fanaticism of the Irish peasantry would favour religious persecution!—And go on, Sir Wilfred Lawson, with your indefatigable efforts to redeem English-speaking races from the curse of drunkenness, declaring as you did at Manchester on Tuesday, that the help of men who differed from the members of the United Kingdom Alliance in politics, and on election platforms must not be rejected by

any hard and fast line of exclusion. With such well-organised discontent at work now-a-days, the world will be a purer breathing place for the next generation.

PRICES OF LAND AND CATTLE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

A home paper just received says:—'Downward is still the cry at our local fairs. Indeed all over Ireland returns show a terrible fall in every kind of agricultural produce. In West Cork potatoes have gone as low as 2d. per stone, which price is not the result of an abundant crop so much as the low price of foreign bread stuffs. The price of oats too has 'gone to the dogs,' while many of the other crops have taken a step even lower. At the last Skibbereen fair, cattle were driven in for sale and driven home again unsold, sellers in many instances stating that they would have been glad to accept even at a reduction of ten per cent the prices offered four months ago. Farming at present evidently, is not a profitable occupation. Great Britain seems to be no better off. We find it stated that upwards of 130 farms, extending over 20,000 acres, are advertised to let in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Again a farm in Lincolnshire, was offered for sale last week, and the highest bid was only £1,400, although there is a mortgage on the property of £5,000. The price offered was under £14 an acre, and the land originally cost £100 per acre. From Barnstaple miniature stampede seems to have taken place among the farmers, who are just now bent on migrating, or, in other words, engaged in the experiment of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. On last Wednesday, a special train, consisting of forty-two trucks, carriages, and vans, and drawn by three engines, passed through Exeter. It appeared that the special had been chartered by two North Devon farmers, who were leaving their holdings for Hampshire, and they adopted this method of conveying their families, farm servants, cattle, poultry, pigs, implements, and furniture to their new residences. It was quite a patriarchal transit. It is to be hoped that the new home will prove more prosperous. At all events, this shifting indicates an unrest, begotten of bad results from farming on the fertile lands of Barnstaple. Here rents continue to go down, the Commissioners still cutting with unsparring hands. Over the whole of Ireland the reduction has averaged about 33 per cent., but in Connaught it is much higher. We may take as an instance the first five cases given in the present return under the head of Connaught. The landlord is Mr. C. H. Morton, and the rents in question have been reduced from £4 10s to £2 5s from £2 18s 6d to £1 3, from £4 16s 5d to £2 10s, from £6 19s 1d to £3 15s, from £5 13s 6d to £2 12s. The total of the old rent was £24 11s 6d; of the new, £12 5s, or less than one half. At the present downward fall of prices for agricultural produce, we may safely ask—what next? Echo answers—a reduction of 75 per cent on the old rents.'

Our Homes.—Our homes are what we make them; they are the places which we seek when in trouble; why should they not be kept attractive? so that when evening comes, your boys and girls will not seek other places of amusement in preference to the home which should be their shelter from temptations. Make home attractive and pleasant, by being pleasant, and neatly appareled yourself; you need not necessarily go to any expense or trouble on account of dress, but simply present a neat, cheerful appearance. Do you not find those who are nearest and dearest to you in your own home? And are those not the very ones whom you live for? Do not give way to petty trials, but rise above them, look on the bright side, wear a cheerful countenance, speak none but pleasant words, and thus make sunshine in your home, rendering it a cheerful and desirable place, for 'be it ever so humble, there's no place like home' if love abides therein.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

'You and Jones don't seem to be as thick as you were. Does he owe you anything?' 'No; he wants to.'

Wife—'Dear, I wish you would invite young Professor Y. some day. I hear he is so dreadfully absent-minded; perhaps he will take our Cecilia.'

'Time expired; man ditto,' was the reason a country postmaster gave for notifying a publisher to discontinue sending his paper to a certain address.

Scene—grammar class. Dialogue between teacher and Johnnie. Teacher: 'What is the future of 'he drinks'? Johnnie: 'He is drunk.'

Tommy (aside)—'Columbus was by birth an Italian' Teacher (to test pupil's intelligence)—'And what is an Italian?' Tommy—'An organ grinder.'

'What is the interior of Africa principally used for?' asked a teacher of the class in geography. 'For the purpose of exploration,' answered the head boy.

There has been left at the Blizzard office an umbrella, which the owner can recover by calling. It is a very poor one, and needs recovering.

'Father, I hope you won't buy any more gunpowder tea for mother.' 'Why not?' 'Because every time she drinks it she blows me up.' 'Go to bed, sir!'

Economy is the art of drawing in as much as one can, but unfortunately young ladies will apply this 'drawing in' to their own bodies, when they wish to avoid anything like a 'waist.'

A would-be wit once said, speaking of the fair sex: 'Ah, it's a woman's mission to make fools of men.' 'And how vexed we are,' said a bright-eyed lady present, 'to find that nature has often forestalled us.'

A possible tenant inspects a cottage to rent, and inquires about the quality of the air. 'The air!' cries the landlord, 'the air is wonderful. One becomes a centenarian quicker here than anywhere else.'

A malicious old bachelor says that there is a musical society in the next villa to his residence, which is thirty years old, and that 'several young ladies had belonged to it ever since its commencement.'

A six year old boy on the West Side, whose father is a musician, was very restless the other night, and could not go to sleep. Finally, as a last resort, he called out: 'Papa, please play your cornet! That always makes me tired!'

A dissipated man said to old Dr. Johnson: 'You know, sir, drinking drives away care. Would you not allow a man to drink when it drives away every thing disagreeable?' 'Yes, if he sat next to you!' growled the sturdy old moralist.

A little boy had spent his first day at school. 'What did you learn?' was his auntie's question. 'Didn't learn anything.' 'Well, what did you do?' 'Didn't do anything.' There was a woman wanted to know to spell cat, and I told her.

Little Jack has been forbidden to ask for dessert. The other day they forgot to serve him, and as Jack is very obedient he remained silent although much affected. 'Josephine,' said the father, 'pass me a plate.' 'Won't you have mine, papa?' cried little Jack; 'it is very clean.'

Teacher: 'Now, Charley, do you know what humidity means?' Charley: 'Yes, mum, it means moisture.' Teacher: 'Right—and what does the humidity of the atmosphere mean?' Charley: 'It means that the air is full of perspiration because it can't wear a flannel shirt.'

'I deeply regret it, sir, but honour and my altered circumstances compel me to release your daughter from her engagement. I cannot enter your family a beggar. In the recent deal in the North End stocks, I lost my entire fortune.' 'Not another word, my boy, not another word; I got it.'

A young poet of the realistic school writes: 'Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day.'

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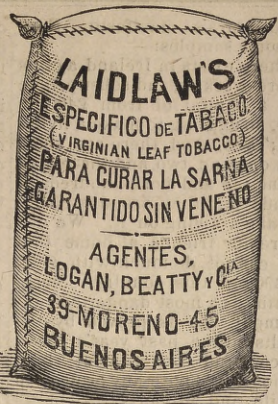
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887

Congress has at last closed, and one experiences a feeling of relief at the thought that their career of wild extravagance has been suspended at least for a few months. It is a sad commentary on the wisdom of their proceedings that they have voted concessions and extended guarantees to different speculators having a similar object in view. A correspondent from Corrientes assures us that two lines in that Province for which guarantees have been obtained will run in exactly the same direction, and that one would be amply sufficient for all the wants of the district. The Chamber of Deputies have insisted on passing their Budget, and the twelve millions of deficit must be borrowed probably from London Jews at ruinous interest. 'And so from year to year we ripe and ripe, and then from year to year we rot and rot, and thereby hangs a tale.' An American gentleman of whom we asked his opinion about this country a few days ago, expressed himself in the following terms: 'This is a splendid country; the people are kind, the climate is salubrious, the soil is most fertile, the rivers afford the greatest facilities for trade and commerce, the ladies are the personification of beauty, but 'condenado' be the Government.' He reminded us of Congressman Morris's famous speech about the nigger.

It was announced by telegraph last week that Mr William O'Brien, the trusted and beloved friend of the Irish people, was released from the constitutional cell, to which a British official, in defiance of Habeas Corpus and Magna Charta, had condemned him. Now we are told that he is still confined, and that he is guilty of the unpardonable crime of wearing clothes. 'The Governor,' says the laconic telegram, 'found him sitting up and dressed.' We suppose he expected to find him quite naked and prostrate on the floor. No doubt O'Brien has now been sentenced to some ignominious punishment, such as that of lapping his food with hands and feet fettered, for daring to wear clothes in prison. O'Brien may be tortured, but every pang he suffers will evoke a Nemesis which will doubly torture all his enemies and the enemies of Ireland.

All who are burdened with too much fat, and their name is legion in Buenos Aires, would do well to read the excellent satirical sermon by M. J. K. which we publish on our 7th page to-day. By following the rules which he lays down the fattest people may become as lean as Romeo's apothecary, and those who now can with difficulty transfer their ponderous proportions from the foot-path to a seat in an open tram-car may hope to jump over a five-barred gate with the greatest ease.

Some people in both Americas have very hazy ideas of justice when there is a question of paying for a newspaper to which they have subscribed. The following letter from the Archbishop of Toronto may serve to open their scared consciences, and lead them into the ways of righteousness. In justice to the great majority of our subscribers we must say it does not in any way affect them, though our flock too has some black sheep who forget that the labourer is worthy of his hire.

St Michael's Palace,
Toronto, Sept. 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the 'Catholic Weekly Review.'

Sir,—

I have been oftened pained and astonished at the frequent appeals of editors and proprietors of newspapers to their subscribers urging them to pay their just debts. Catholics at least cannot be unaware of their obligations in this matter, and that absolution in a penitent heartily sorry for his sins does not free him from the obligation of paying his just debts. The atonement for oblivion of justice in this world will certainly be exacted in the next. The editors and proprietors of newspapers, on their part, give their time, the produce of a high education and experience, together with their money for stationery, printing, and wages to employees, and they expect and should have, in common justice, a return, often by no means adequate for their outlay. A man who will not pay for a paper he subscribed for, read, and whose contents he enjoyed is a retainer of another man's goods and is on a level with a thief.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr Patrick Coleman of Carmen de Areco makes further inquiries about John Lynch of the County Kildare. The only information concerning him which we have received is that which we published in the 'Southern Cross' on the 11th November. Any person knowing of Mr Lynch's whereabouts might communicate with Mr John Power of the 'Standard.'

OUR IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Mr Bulkely O'Meara has written a long rambling letter to the 'Standard,' in which he states that some 345 persons in Ireland applied personally to him for information concerning the Argentine Republic (!) and that some 50 or 60 had already left Ireland for this country, each of them possessing a sum of money from £5 to £3000. We fear those with the £3000 must form a very small minority of Irish immigrants to this country. There have been a few Irish men and women who have come here within the last few months, but we would venture to bet a copper that none of these few ever heard of Mr Bulkely O'Meara or his mission. The fifty lucky ones who came within the reach of his benign influence must have stopped at some intermediate port, probably Blarney or Gulliver's Lapita. Mr O'Meara is a recruiting sergeant not so much for the Argentine Government as for Don Lucas Gonzalez, who wishes to give some value to Murielita's prairie swamp, in the Chaco, by colonising it with Irishmen, and so Mr O'Meara shows his zeal in the service of his employers by recriminating Irishmen in the River Plate, 'who must be reproached for neglecting their duty to their countrymen at home in not advising more to come to this country.' If the broad Atlantic did not separate them from their reprocher the Irish population of the Plate would wither away with fear before the taunts and indignation of the high and mighty fac-totum of Mr Lucas Gonzalez. Wonderful is the information conveyed in

Mr O'Meara's manifesto. Here are some samples:—

'There exists in Ireland a class of hard-working and sober people with a capital of from £400 to £500, struggling to make a living on it; yes, and there are some with one and two and three and six and ten and more hundreds of pounds, and they are all striving to make a living on it. We can assure our friends at home that they cannot do much with £400 or £500 in this country. Sheep farming is a most dangerous experiment, as is proved by the results of the past year's experience, and Government land cannot be got with any protection for life and property. Then we are informed, moreover, that farming is in a sad condition in Ireland, which, of course, is a fact that requires no prophet or a ghost to remind the world of. Mr Bulkely O'Meara has a project for sending out Irish servants on contract and he 'hopes before two or three months are over to have formed through a well-known and popular Buenos Aires gentleman, a committee of ladies to receive respectable female servants in Buenos Aires sent out on application through a similar committee in Dublin.'

We strongly suspect that 'the respectable and popular Buenos Aires gentleman' is Lucas Gonzalez, who, for reasons best known to himself has recently commenced to take a lively interest in the Irish people. Our advice to the Irish immigrant, whether male or female, is: If you possibly can, stay at home, but if you will come to the Argentine Republic, come with your hands free to choose any occupation you like, and leave it when it suits you.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

The result of the extravagance of the ruling powers is that the premium on gold rises higher and higher. It was thought, that by throwing a quantity of gold on the market, the effect would be to diminish the premium, and this, we may say, is one of the colossal errors to which our financiers are always subject. They are so silly as to imagine that the rise or fall in the value of gold, or, more properly speaking, in the value of the paper money, depends on the amount of specie in circulation in the Republic; and so the banks open their safes and send out the reserve in an emergency. It is like putting a mustard plaster on a cancerous sore. The evil is a radical one, and can only be cured by a radical remedy. As the physicians say, *similia similibus*. We have plunged deeply into debt; we can only save ourselves by a corresponding retrenchment. It is calculated that there will be a deficit of 20 millions in the national income next year. The provincial deficits will be still greater. This has been going on for years, and though our resources are great, the line must be traced somewhere. We are like merchants who overdraw their accounts. Is it any wonder that our bills are not discounted? The value of gold as compared with paper depends on the public credit; but the Government have done all in their power to injure the credit of this country by their insatiable thirst for borrowing. Even the Jews of London and Paris think that it is time to stop supplies. In time of peace and prosperity we cannot pay our expenses, and we borrow more money to pay the interest of previous loans. This is the real cause of the high premium. Our paper money is becoming more and more depreciated, because there is every day less chance of redeeming our promise and paying in gold. As we write this, the paper dollar is equivalent in value to 69 cents, or about 35d, and it is not at all unlikely the day will come when it will reach the four-cent value as it did before. Railways, free banks, national and provincial cedulas, and the thousand other ingenious contrivances to stave off ruin and disgrace are all in vain. We are borrowing more than we can pay interest for. Our capital is therefore placed on a sandy foundation. Without the trouble

or calamity which afflicted poor, decrepid Peru, we are walking in the footsteps of the Peruvians. We are, in short, going down the inclined plain of bankruptcy, and the State machine cannot stop the onward march. It cannot be otherwise as long as the Government House is the prey of an ignorant, arrogant, unscrupulous, bigoted clique of Freemasons; as long as political charlatans like Wildeare allowed to mortgage the public works of the city, and oblige its inhabitants to pay tribute for fifty years to one of his creatures; and bind over the nation for the payment of big guarantees for railways to Tartagal and the Moon.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

It is with no little interest that the civilised world regards the political drama now being enacted in France. It is a drama which commenced in a comedy, but which is not unlikely to terminate in a tragedy. The light-handed dealings of Mr Grevy's son-in-law are said to have given a shock to his power, and so his resignation is daily expected. The conduct of Wilson is at least the pretended cause. In reality it may be said that Grevy's resignation was rendered inevitable as long as he did not satisfy any one of the political parties who dispute for the possession of power. He is hated by the Legitimists and Orleanists because he consented to the cowardly act of expelling the princes from France, in obedience to the dictates of General Boulanger; he is hated by the Buonapartists because he has exerted himself during his term of office to clip their wings, and in every way to discredit Plomplon and his followers. He is thoroughly detested by the extreme Left because he will not allow them to carry out their wild theories, which would soon lead to anarchy and the sacking of churches. Except a few hypocritical persons, of what is called the Moderate Liberal type, of which Ferry and Freycinet may be taken as the representatives it cannot be said that Grevy has any sympathisers in the so-called Republic of France. Grevy was overthrown by the daring pretensions of Boulanger, and he dragged Boulanger down along with him into the mud, and Rouvier, who succeeded as the minister of conciliation, had not a long lease of power. Now that the entire lot of the more respectable leaders have tried to drive the chariot, and tried in vain, there seemed no remedy but that of Clemenceau. The leader of the Extreme Radicals, is, however, too wily a politician to be caught in the trap. He knows that all the other parties of the State would combine against him, and even should he succeed in holding office for a time he would inevitably be ruined by the excessive demands of his 'intransigents.' There is nothing for it, therefore, but a change of President. This must be done by election, and in a matter of such transcendental importance and in times of great national excitement it can scarcely be expected that the elections will be conducted fairly. The Communists will probably take advantage of the occasion to cause disturbance in large cities. This will undoubtedly throw many of the more Moderate Liberals into the lap of the Conservatives. Orleanists, and Legitimists will undoubtedly fight hand in hand, and the Buonapartists will wield a free lance. The statesmen of France are now learning what other countries have learned long ago, that a multiplicity of parties cannot long exist, that they may in the end be resolved into two, and that it is necessary to take sides with one or the other. Republicanism in France has been a failure. It has robbed the Church and shaken the foundations of society. It has banished the name of God from the public school, and attempted to engraft a foul and obscene Paganism on a nation which was long the brightest ornament and the proudest boast of Christendom. We now see that the at-

tempt is a fiasco. Grevy descends from his high estate not because he has an unprincipled son-in-law, but because he was at the head of an unprincipled Government. Whoever is to succeed him can only maintain it by undoing the work of the past ten years, and basing the laws of France on social, moral and religious principles.

THE POPE AND THE TOILERS.

On Tuesday the 18th Oct., in the hall of the Rejio, at the Vatican, a unique and gratifying spectacle was witnessed. On that day the representatives of the Catholic workingmen of France were received in solemn audience by His Holiness Leo XIII. The event brings out prominently two consoling facts, that are often hidden away by the misrepresentations which are the common experience of causes and communities at war with the principles which for the moment may be dominant in the world. One fact is that, side by side with the revolutionary movement by which the fiery spirits of some of the parties into which modern France is split seek to effect the relief of labour, there is also a sober movement of Christian socialism, asserting the dignity of labour, establishing the claims of the workman on the capitalist, uniting capitalist and workman in a common organisation, and labouring to strengthen the foundation of the Christian family to secure its happiness and defend its sanctity. The work, which is now familiarly known as the Work of the Catholic Circles, has been in progress for some years. Its methods have been elaborated and perfected; its branches have been spread far and wide; and, best of all, its principles have been vindicated by the achievement of practical success. The attention of Europe will now be fixed on it by the remarkable testimony of the devotion of its members to the principles of Christian civilisation. People will note, too, the affectionate greeting that awaited these labourers in the centre of Catholicity. The professions and pretensions of the workmen were adopted and confirmed by the words of Pope Leo, and their plans received his fatherly benediction.

The address of the Pilgrims, which was read by that veteran soldier of France and of the Church, Count Albert de Mun, recalled the fact that, three years before, the Catholic masters had pledged themselves in the presence of the Pope to introduce into their workshops and factories the reign of religion and Christian customs, and to associate themselves in this endeavour with their own workmen. These latter now came to witness the success of the experiment. 'Ranged around your throne like a faithful army,' said the address, 'under the historic flags of our native provinces and under the banner of the work of the Catholic Circles, we are here as the representatives of the olden Corporations of Workmen, reawakened to life at the summons of your Holiness 'to protect, under the guardianship of 'religion, the interests of labour and the morals of the 'labourers.' His Holiness not only accepted with joy the testimony of their affection, but went on to give adhesion to their claims. They had asked his benediction, assured that it would help them 'in obtaining a legal protection favourable to the salutory works undertaken in their behalf, to the end that, by an improvement of their condition, they may have every opportunity of leading a truly Christian life, of rearing their families worthily and of ending lives devoted to a hard toil in an honourable old age, while awaiting from the divine mercy the joys and the rest of heaven.' To this the Pope replied in a passage that truly defines the attitude of the Church towards the claims of the workingman on the protection of the law. 'The Church,' he said, 'had infused into the hearts of peoples, into the statutes and regulations of cities, into the ordi-

nances of the law and of public powers, her spirit of maternal solicitude. The intervention and operation of the law is not an indispensable necessity, so long as, in the conditions that govern labour and the exercise of industry, there is nothing that offends morality, justice, human dignity, or the domestic life of the labourer. But when one of these blessings is menaced or compromised, law is necessary in a just measure, both for peace and social well-being; for it appertains to law to protect and secure the interests of citizens.

This declaration of Pope Leo will clear away all doubts as to the teaching of the Church on the rights of labour. It presents a nobler measure of those rights than any scheme of modern liberalism that treats human labour as an article of merchandise, and shuts out all consideration of the effect which the conditions under which it is exercised may have on the dignity of the labourer as a man, or on his domestic life. The Catholic labourer will accept it as giving ample scope and a worthy aim to his efforts for the amelioration of his condition. And if any Catholic master presumes to violate the spirit of the law, these words will bring to him a condemnation which his conscience cannot escape. Coming, as the words of Pope Leo do, at the very inception of the celebration of his Jubilee, they will have the effect of endearing him more and more to his spiritual subjects among the children of toil, and of spreading wider and wider the feeling of rejoicing at the golden festival of the people's Pope.—'Dublin Nation.'

MR. CHRISTOPHER RYAN AND
THE IRISH UNION OF AR-
RECIFES.

Arrecifes,
Nov. 19, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me a little space in your valuable paper in reply to the charges which it appears by last week's paper were brought against me at a recent meeting of the Irish Union of Arrecifes. It is true that two members of the Union have rented camp from me; one entered into possession on the 1st October, 1886, and the other on the 1st January, 1887. They paid me the same rent as I paid Mr Casey. They got a receipt from me for the money paid for the time agreed on, and I considered that the account was settled by that transaction. It is true that this has been a bad year. The storm in July did considerable damage to my cattle and sheep, and to those of the tenants who rented under me. Mr Casey was kind enough to make me a reduction of half a year's rent, on the understanding that I would let the camp rest till the 1st January. Christopher Harte on the 1st August took in 1400 sheep belonging to another man. He did not keep them the entire time upon the camp that I rented to him. He came to me on the 1st October, 1887, asking me what reduction I was going to make him on the camp. I told him that I would not charge him for the month he let the camp unoccupied, but that the person whose sheep he allowed on the camp ought to pay for it. He did not seem satisfied with that arrangement. I then offered to refer the matter to Father Flannery, our respected Irish Chaplain, and that I would abide by any decision he might come to, which offer he declined to accept. Mr Edward Cleary left the camp which he rented unoccupied for three months, for which time I offered to make him a corresponding abatement of rent. This also he declined to accept. Two days after I made him this offer he returned to my house, bringing me a summons from the Irish Union of Arrecifes, calling on me to present myself before them on the 6th November, to which summons I paid no attention. I understand that it is not within the right of any association in this country to interfere in private contracts of any man.

Joseph Bannon, the third tenant, left his camp with what sheep remained to him after the storm, for which season he received the entire abatement that I received from Mr Casey. When I mentioned to Mr Cleary that he should keep his sheep on the camp he had paid for, his reply was that I should have a man there to watch the boundary of my camp. In my experience I have known no case in which a man was required to take charge of another man's camp. In the published report of the meeting it is said that not a single person appeared to defend me. I should be sorry that any friend of mine should attempt to defend me at such a meeting, as I am fully capable of defending my own cause whenever required. The Unionists ought to set their own houses in order before they lend their brooms and sweep out the corners of their neighbours'. Up to the present they have pretended a great deal and done nothing. They threatened to have two officials removed from office for alleged mal-practices, but their threats were never realised as far as I could learn. In conclusion, I may say that it is false to assert that I have been expelled from the Union, for six days before they held their meeting discussing my merits I distinctly told the President and Vice-President to have my name removed from the books. I shall not pay any attention whatever to any further remarks that may be made on this subject. Thanking you beforehand for the insertion of this letter,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

CRISTOBAL RYAN.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Nov. 23.

It is stated that there will be 14 Nationalists and 8 Constitutionals in the new Chamber.

At Cebollati, in the department of Treinta y Tres, the merchant Luis Falcone and his clerk have been murdered, the house was plundered and the account books were burnt.

Two high employees of the Custom House are accused of defalcations.

A single liquidator of the Bolsa has liquidated during the last few days for purchases of securities sums amounting to \$14,000,000.

Official news has been received that there has not been any case of cholera on board the steamer La France.

Telegrams from London announce a rise in the Unified Debt. A French tailor called Puech has hanged himself.

General Larragoitia is seriously ill.

Bernardo Otonia and Magdalena Passera have been arrested because the police found in their house the apparatus for forging bank notes and also notes in imitation of those of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires for \$5, 2, 1 and 50 cents, the total amount being 4000 mps. The prisoners confessed the forgery and denounced their accomplices in Buenos Aires, who they said had put in circulation notes to the amount of \$10,000. Telegrams have been sent to Buenos Aires describing the persons referred to.

The gunboat General Rivera has arrived from Maldonado having in tow the Argentine pilot boat Maria, on account of the Captain of that port.

GENERAL ITEMS

All produce can now be exported duty free, and no import duty will henceforth be charged on books.

The total drink bill for the United States is computed at £140,000,000 per annum, more than one half of which is set down as profit to the retailer. The drinking population is put down at 15,000,000, and the average expense per head is, therefore, 45 dollars.

It is stated upon authority, that during the next Consistory, which will be held in the month of December, the Cardinalatial hat will be conferred upon Mgr. Jacobini, Mgr. Richard, Archbishop of Paris, and Mgr. Persico, the present Envoy-Extraordinary of the Pope in Ireland.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. Tagus from Southampton:

Mr Williams and family, Dr Hanly and family, Mr J Keyworth, Mr J Robson, Mr Charles Punnell, Mr A Pruden, Mrs Wright, Mrs Freco, Mr H Stafford, Mr N Gelliebrand, Mr B Seissell, Mr A Scratton, Mr Wm Rudd, Mr P Coats, Mr P Holten, Mr J Shilling, Mr Walker, Mr G Dawson, Miss Cooksey, Mr J Bargan, Mr Roshea, Mr J Wright and Mr C Hannan.

The following is the programme for the races of December 8th at Palermo:—

Premio Compensacion—1,750 metres. Prize \$1200. Sultana, Muchacha, Coronel Pringles, Blanca, Agripina, Colera, Sorcier, Pampero, Juvenilla.

Premio Rivalidad—2000 metres. Prize \$1500. Kingsclere, Angelus, Solomon, El Uruguay, Brigand, Graziela, Pigue, Dorado.

Premio Municipal—3500 metres. Prize \$2000. 44 horses are entered for this race.

Premio Constancia—100 metres. Prize \$1000. Holyrood, Queen May, Signet, Solitaire, Matador, Bacarat, Anastasio el Pollo, Wild Beauty, Mazarin, Pihuen.

Premio Clausura—2500 metres. Prize \$2000. Promesse, Fagotin, Surplice, Brilliant, Kingsclere, Stilloto, Ulysses, Mivoisin, Salvato, Termination, Kettledrum, Cormelies, Miss Rovel, Richepanse, Luc.

Premio Equidad—Sulky trotting race, 5250 metres. Prize \$1500. Paloma ex-Uloka, Independiente, Saturno, Linkoy, Tric-Trac, Petite Chance, Serenata, Rose Bee, Villarino, Editor.

On Friday night the house of D. Pedro Gonzalez, in the partido of Navarro, was broken into by a party of robbers, who seriously wounded Sr Gonzalez and carried off property to the value of \$3000. Two men have been arrested at Mercedes on suspicion of being concerned in this robbery.

The firm of Miguel Duggan Bros. has been dissolved, Mr Michael Duggan retiring from the firm on account of ill health. Messrs Thomas and Daniel Duggan will carry on the business under the firm of Duggan Hnos.

A Peruvian young lady died recently of excessive joy on being informed that her uncle Don Jose Sevilla had bequeathed her £10,000 sterling.

The National steamer Vigilante has landed at the Boca 150 Indian prisoners recently captured in the Chaco.

La Plata has been honoured by a visit from a band of thieves and pick-pockets, who were becoming too well known in the city of Buenos Aires. They have already secured several spoils as the trophies of their victories in the new field of labour.

A woman was arrested this week in the city for passing forged bank notes. Several two-dollar false notes were found in her possession. It is said that some false notes of five, one, and ten dollars are also in circulation.

Messrs Clark and Co. have received permission from Government to commence the works of the railway to Misiones forthwith.

The play of Hamlet was acted in the Italian language at the Politeama on Saturday, the principal part being acted by Sr Emanuel. The audience were loud in their applause of him as well as of Sta Reiter, who acted the part of Ophelia.

The anniversary of the founding of La Plata was celebrated in that city on Saturday with the usual rejoicings. A 'Te Deum' was sung in a chapel improvised for the occasion, the Governor and Ministers with most of the employees being present. The Archbishop presided at the ceremony and a patriotic oration was delivered by Dr Pera. Three bands of music played religious and martial airs. After the 'Te

Deum' the people assembled in large numbers in the square in front of the police barracks and amused themselves in a variety of ways.

General Roca states in a private letter that in company with the Argentine Minister Paz he paid a visit to Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in Paris. In the interview, the Emperor spoke in terms of the most sincere friendship of the Argentine Republic. He appeared to be in the most robust health. The Brazilian Minister, Alencar, has written to 'El Diario' of this city a letter referring to the interview between the two great men, and he therein expresses a hope that the sentiments exchanged between them may be the origin of great good fortune for both countries.

Telegrams from London announce that the Colonial wool sales began yesterday with a supply of 170,000 bales, of which were sold at unaltered prices; compared, however, with the sales of September and October prices show a fall of 2½ to 5 per cent, according to quality. Cape wools are neglected.

Mr George Bacon, formerly of Orange, South Africa, has petitioned the Argentine Government for a lot of land to be given gratuitously or sold in the Central Pampa. He promises to establish twelve families on the land immediately, who shall devote themselves to cattle-raising and agriculture. Mr Bacon is the owner of a large sheep-farm in South Africa, and he hopes to induce many persons in England, Africa, and Australia to immigrate to the Argentine Republic.

A Montevideo paper says that a society is to be formed in that city with a capital of \$2,000,000 to export live cattle to Brazil; special vessels are to be constructed in Europe for the carrying of the cattle.

The carpenters and mechanics employed on Mr Lacroze's Rural Tramway works struck for increased pay; they declare that the continuous rises in the prices of food, clothes and lodgings makes it impossible for them to live on their present wages.

Dr Gil intends to send two medical men to Chili to study the development of the cholera in that country, and, if necessary, to lend their services for the benefit of the people attacked by the pestilence. This is only returning one good turn for another, for, it will be remembered, that when cholera prevailed in Mendoza last year the Chilean Government sent two doctors to assist the inhabitants of that afflicted city.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce that several forged five-dollar notes of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires are in circulation there.

We are happy to welcome Dr and Mrs Hanly on their return to the River Plate. They are staying for a few days at San Isidro until they find a suitable house in this city.

In consequence of the elections taking place in Capilla del Señor next Sunday, the Rev. Father Grennan has requested the Passionist Fathers not to open the mission in that town until the third Sunday of Advent, Dec. 11.

The Senate has decreed that 20,000 mps patent shall be paid by all houses in this city in which racing auctions are carried on.

In consequence of the large increase of the profits of the Southern Railway since Mr Abbott came into office, and the satisfactory manner in which the business has been carried on under his direction the London Board recently voted 200 pounds sterling to be distributed among the employees of the administrative department. This is creditable to all concerned. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the receipts of the line during the past six months exceed by more than £70,000 the sum received during the corresponding period of last year, though the working expenses are considerably reduced.

On Sunday municipal elections will take place in many of the towns of this province.

The owners of theatres in this city have petitioned the Municipality to rid them of the tax of the value of fifteen tickets for each performance which has been hitherto imposed on them. They point to the generosity of Congress which has voted 100,000 mps subvention for other theatres in the city. Congress and the Municipality should let the theatres shift for themselves.

The Montevideo Board of Health have resolved to subject all vessels coming from Chili to 7 days' quarantine.

Some of the judges of the city visited the Correctional Prison on Tuesday and released several prisoners, some because they regarded them as innocent, but the greater number because they were only guilty of light offences.

The Rev. Fathers Barth and Grote of the Congregation of the Redeemer, have been giving a mission in Zarate. From all parts of the district the people crowded to the Church to hear the words of the Gospel preached and to partake of the Sacraments. The children of the public schools attended the church regularly and received catechetical instruction twice each day, and about 180 of them received their first communion on Sunday. They were all neatly attired for the occasion, and wore the medals of St Louis Gonzaga, the patron of young students. On the eve of the departure of the missionaries a beautiful procession was formed, and nearly the entire population were present, singing hymns and giving thanks to God for the favours bestowed on them.

The Minister of the Interior has given notice that all bids for the purchase of the Central North R.R. and the Ardin R.R. must be sent in before 18th December, after which no further offers will be received. Already the Minister has several offers, which are under consideration.

The Chapter and honorary Canons of the Cathedral have sent to His Holiness Leo XIII a beautiful gift to be presented on the occasion of his jubilee. It consists of a beautiful box, made of Argentine cedar wood, with precious engravings on the outside. The inside of the box is lined with blue satin on which the national arms are embroidered. The box contains 1130 gold dollars, and an illuminated address in parchment with the Pontifical arms.

Colonel Espina, who so barbarously ordered a soldier to be beaten on the bare back because he had committed some error against discipline is being tried by a Civil Court. One is surprised to hear that such atrocities are still allowed by the military law of the Argentine Republic.

The port of La Plata is now ready to receive large ocean vessels, and it is expected that the Perseo on her next arrival will land her passengers there.

Telegrams from Uruguay announce a great commotion among the people of that town and the vicinity, owing to the decision of the judges in the lawsuits about the Urquiza property. The Supreme Court of the nation ordered the proceedings to be suspended, but the local tribunal did not obey the order. Some are in favour of one tribunal and some of the other. Orders have been given to give up the Estancia Rincon de Urquiza, and 100 men are preparing to take possession. The Governor has ordered the estancia to be restored to Cipriano Urquiza, contrary to the decision of the local court.

The Prince Don Juan, whose death we announce to-day, was the son of the pretender to the throne of Spain, Charles V. He was still young when Don Carlos raised a civil war in Spain. In 1868 he resigned his pretensions to the crown of Spain in favour of his son Don Carlos. Since that time he has lived a quiet life in different cities of Europe.

A contemporary states that winter uniforms have just been delivered to the sailors of the fleet. The summer uniforms will be delivered next winter.

The late Mrs Brassey, who died on board her husband's yacht, was an ardent friend of Ireland. In 1886 she expressed a strong desire to take an active part in the electoral campaign, when her husband stood as the Gladstonian candidate for one of the divisions of Liverpool, but though she was forbidden by the strict orders of medical advisers, she sent her two daughters to represent her, and cheer on their parent in the contest.

A correspondent writes—In the death, on board the yacht Sunbeam, of Lady Brassey the country has lost one of its notable women. The deceased from a girl developed no ordinary powers, while during the 27 years of her married life she has been constantly before the public as, in one way or other, benefiting, whether by instruction or amusement, her fellows. At Hastings Lady Brassey was always ready to assist in every philanthropic and social work, and the same was the case at Bulkeley Grange, in Cheshire. Everywhere she was the life and soul of the society in which she moved, and she was never so happy as in affording pleasure to others. The Brassey Chapel in Chester Cathedral is one of the gems of the building. It was, however, in London that the public benefited most by Lady Brassey's munificent labours—She was a frequent visitor amongst the poor at the East-end of the metropolis; she was indefatigable in promoting the objects of the Girl's Friendly Society, giving concerts and all kinds of entertainments on its behalf.

One of the London papers just received, states, with regard to the circumstances of Lady Brassey's death, that she jumped overboard, while suffering terribly from fever. Her husband jumped into the sea to save her, but failed to rescue her, and was almost drowned himself.

By superior orders, the 7th regiment of cavalry guards all the outlets of the Cordillera, no person being allowed to enter Argentine territory from Chili. This sanitary measure against cholera causes enormous injury.

The country is being infested by vagabond gypsies, Turks and Armenians. A caravan of the tribe, consisting of four men, five women and fifteen little children were pursued by the police near Lujan this week, and the older people were all taken prisoners. They are charged with having committed several robberies in the town of Lujan.

The Banco Constructor, it is rumoured, has received favourable offers from London in the shape of a large advance on its properties.

Once more the graziers in the West and North of this province are complaining of a want of rain. The year forthem has been a most unfortunate one, and it looks as if it would continue so to the end.

The Montevideo Health Board have sent a note to the Board of this city treating them and their proposals for sanitation with the utmost contempt. Serving the Buenos Aires Board right, in expecting they could find common sense among their Montevideoan colleagues, 'Para la tontera no hay remedio.'

There will be races at the National Hippodrome in Belgrano on Sunday.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Nov. 24.

President Grevy's resignation is expected at any moment.

Berlin, Nov. 24.

The Reichstag has just opened. The Emperor's speech is eminently pacific.

Rio, Nov. 24.

Doctors Astigueta and Susini, the Argentine Delegates at the Health Conference, embarked for Buenos Aires to-day on board the French steamer Portugal.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamship
TAGUS

3063 tons. 600 horse-power

Captain A. H. Dyke

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10pm

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin at 6pm

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77-DEFENSA-77

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149 — CALLE PIEDAD — 149 (ALTOS)

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80 — CANGALLO — 84

This new house, recently established offers to the public the most complete supply of skins that has yet been seen in Buenos Aires. It has abundant capital to do business on a large scale, and the Managers are persons of wide experience in the trade who keep up a close relation with all countries of the world.

Skins of even the most fanciful device can be found in this establishment.

Quillango, Fox, Zorrino, Maca, Guanaco, Swan, Tiger, Ostrich, Wild Cat, Vicuña, Alpaca, Chinchilla.

Moreover, Skins are cut, cleaned or changed according to order, with fur or without it, and carpets of skins are made.

Though we receive directly from the Indians all sorts of skins, at the same time we buy all that are offered.

It is a house in which all may have confidence.

Animals tamed. Everything at reduced and unrivalled prices.

80 — CANGALLO — 84

n9d9

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The steamers of this line are specially adapted for this trade, and offer every inducement for shippers. Being of the very highest class, insurance may be effected at lowest rates.

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LAVELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale col
America Meridionale

El Vapor

VICTORIA

Salda de la Boca el

24 de Noviembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El Vapor

SUD AMERICA

Salda de la Boca

3 de Diciembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

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97 — CALLE VICTORIA — 97

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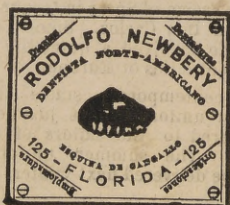
W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

BRIDGER & FARRAN GENERAL CAMP BROKERS & PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm



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BEST IN THE WORLD

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93 — CALLE MAIPU — 95

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176 — SAN MARTIN — 176

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55-ARTES-55

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BOCA

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151 — SAN MARTIN — 151

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214 — CALLE MAIPU — 214

o19m19

THE NEW STUDIO GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE

Under the technical direction of the celebrated North American Artist

VAN GORDER

is now open.

Business hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

A specialty will be made of LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS at very moderate prices.

134 — CALLE FLORIDA — 134

SAMUEL BOOTE AND

VAN GORDER

o3pm

NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 21 Corrientes has been transferred from J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts that the old clients will continue to patronize it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. a11m10

Dr A. Greene

STUDY 266 PIEDAD

(Dr Lauen's House)

Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. o10pm

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ORIENTAL

Mr JAMES DEMERY, recently from Ireland, begs to inform the public in general that he has opened a new Hotel, situated at No. 57 to 63 Calle Corrientes, where every accommodation will be found according to the customs of the old country.

The charges will be strictly moderate. He invites all to give him a trial. o6pm

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Most popular place in town

For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60

BOENOS AIRES

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PRICES MODERATE.

26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER

159 — ALSINA — 159

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SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186-SUIPACHA-186

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74-FLORIDA-74

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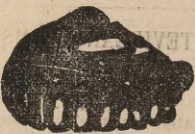
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PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. au 26—pm

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159—ALSINA—159

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Specially written for the
Southern Cross.

EMBONPOINT.

'And Egdon was a very fat man.'
—Judges III. 17.

Mr William Banting was a respectable London citizen. After a fifty years' business career, distinguished, as he says himself, for 'regularity, precision and order,' he had forsaken commercial worries at the age of 66—with becoming dignity and a fortune sufficient for the remainder of his days. He lived first at the very convenient quarters of 27 St James's Street, Piccadilly; subsequently exchanging for the more aristocratic premises of No. 4, The Terrace, Kensington—in fact, the world wagged well with this pampered child of fortune, and he was thoroughly satisfied with himself in everything, excepting only in one particular—he was decidedly stout. It may be all very well for a man six or seven feet high to turn the scale at 202 lbs., but when that weight has only a disproportionate height of 5 feet 5 inches to support it through life, it is no wonder that even an independent gentleman of means should complain of his lot. But it is consoling to hear that a remedy for this unfortunate state of things was at last found, the whole history of which may be read in a valuable pamphlet, entitled 'A Letter on Corpulence' (Jacobsen's, Florida, seaside edition), which is very useful reading indeed to any individual of 13 stone, or more—in a degree proportionate with the excess.

In taking up this interesting labour of love, it can be seen with half an eye that Mr Banting did not pretend to the possession of much literary ability, but it is patent at the same time that his unexpected rush into print was dictated by no vainglorious spirit or vulgar thirst for notoriety, but rather by a genuine and honest desire to reduce weight. He begins then by saying that he had naturally felt some difficulty in deciding on the proper and best course of action, so as to inform the public of the success of his remedy. At one time he thought the editor of the 'Lancet' would be kind enough to publish a letter from him on the subject; but, he adds modestly, that further reflection led him to doubt whether an insignificant individual (as he calls himself though over 14 stone) would be taken any notice of, without some special introduction. Then he had prepared another letter to the editor of the 'Cornhill Magazine,' but again it struck him that an unknown person like himself would have but little prospect of attention; so he finally resolved to publish and circulate a pamphlet at his own expense, with 'no other reason, motive, or expectation' than an earnest desire to benefit his fellow-fat-men. At the same time he expressed his conviction that corpulence was remediable, as it undoubtedly is. None of his family, it appears, had the slightest tendency to any undue formation of blubber; and from his earliest years, he says, he had an inexpressible dread of such a calamity. This would look as if he had even from childhood days some hazy presentiment of his coming greatness; which may have arisen probably from his mother's having told him in a moment of pardonable pride, that he was when an infant, like the majority indeed of healthy babies—very plump and fat. It is pitiable afterwards to read Mr Banting's series of experiences with the different medical men that he had patiently but unsuccessfully tried, one after another; till at last, as he deserved indeed for his perseverance, he hit the right professional nail on the head. While still only between

30 and 40 years of age, he says, finding already a tendency to obesity creeping upon him, he consulted an eminent surgeon—a kind of personal friend besides—who recommended him increased bodily exertion 'before his daily labours began, and who thought rowing an excellent plan.' So behold the too-willing patient purchases 'a good, heavy, safe boat;' he even changes his residence to the river's side; and conscientiously proceeds to blister his poor hands every morning for a couple of hours. But though he certainly gained, as he is ready to admit, great muscular vigour; the unfortunate man also acquired 'a prodigious appetite,' which with his weak human nature he was 'compelled to indulge,' and as a consequence only to be expected, increased so much in weight 'today,' that even his kind old friend advised him to forsake the exercise. Then he consulted other high orthodox authorities (never as he insists in a parenthesis, any inferior medical adviser) but all in vain. He tried sea-air and bathing in various fashionable localities; took walking exercise, rode on horse back, swallowed gallons of physic; proved the boasted virtues of the Leamington, Cheltenham and Harrowgate spas; lived upon sixpence a day and earned it (as Dr Abernethy ineffectually advised George III. to do); spared no trouble and expense in consultation with the best authorities in the land; did almost everything, in fact, but fall in love, which if we are to believe the poets is the most effectual remedy of all, but, sad to relate! the evil only increased. Then when the doctors could not cure him they tried to console him—one gentleman assuring him that corpulence was one of the natural results of increasing years; and another going the length of telling him (what was probably a good-natured fib) that he had himself gained one pound in weight every year since attaining manhood; but who yet advised him, probably as some small return for his fee, to try more medicine, more exercise, and more vapour baths, but Mr Banting's appetite and weight only increased *pari passu*.

Who has a heart so hard that would not pity the sorrows of this great man? No person of tender susceptibilities certainly can withhold his sympathy, when he reads about the sneers and remarks of the cruel and injudicious in public assemblies (probably referring to the 'gods' in theatres), or the unadorned compliments of the little 'arabs' in the street; but when he further peruses a neat annoyance of finding 'no adequate space,' in church, for instance, comfortably to contain his Falstaffian proportions, or the difficulty of squeezing into railway carriages, one really does not know whether to laugh or to cry. But tears only, like gentle rain from Heaven, could follow the recital of woes such as these: Mr B. could scarcely stoop to tie his own shoe; could not go upstairs without puffing and blowing; nor down except backwards and very slowly; and having been advised low living by some gossip or another, he developed a large number of boils and carbuncles over his whole body, which were only cured by operation, and 'being fed into increased obesity!' The unfortunate man had a feeling of occasional faintness; his heart began to palpitate; his sight to fail; and his hearing was getting impaired—the latter even although an eminent aural surgeon had 'looked into his ears, sponged them internally, and blistered them externally without the slightest benefit;' till at last this auralist Bob Sawyer left town for his holidays—proving for his patient 'the greatest possible blessing.' For by this unavoidable contingency he was compelled to consult yet another Esculapius, and this time, as a reward for his perseverance, fate directed his steps to the proper quarter. This was the study of Mr William Harvey, F.R.C.S., No. 2 Soho Square, London, W., who having patiently listened to his patient's long list of complaints, promptly told him the self-evident truth that he

was too stout, gave him a prescription for the sake of routine, but insisted more strongly on a re-arrangement of the diet. He simply advised his fleshy client (now on the verge of despair, and ready to swallow the doctor himself, if necessary, to obtain relief) to rigorously abstain from just half-a-dozen articles of food, namely:

Bread and butter;
Milk and sugar;
Beer and potatoes.

Ecco! as the Italians say, there was the whole cure in a nutshell. These eatables, as the physiologically-inclined Galen explained, contained starch or saccharine matter (or sugar), which in the body are converted into fat, and so, by ponderous people, at least, should be avoided altogether. At the first blush, as he says, it seemed to our only old epicure that he had little left to live upon, as these very articles had been previously the main elements of his existence; but on reading over a bill of fare written out for him by his medical Soyer he began to think that life was still worth enduring. This was it:

Breakfast—four or five ounces either of broiled fish, beef, mutton, kidneys, or cold meat of any kind (except pork); one or two lightly broiled eggs; a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar); biscuit, dry toast, or a little whole-meal bread.

Dinner—five or six ounces of any fish (except salmon); any meat except pork; any kind of poultry or game; any vegetable (except potatoes); one ounce of dry toast; fruit, raw or stewed; and two or three glasses of claret, burgundy, or white wine.

Tea—two or three ounces of fruit; a rusk or a biscuit; and a cup of black tea, with the squeeze of a lemon (a la Russe).

Supper—two or three ounces of meat or fish (of the same kind as for dinner) and a glass or two of claret, with a thin captain biscuit.

This, on the whole, was not very stinted fare, and many people get thin with a smaller selection. Previously Mr Banting was accustomed to take bread and milk for breakfast; or a pint of tea with any amount of milk and sugar, as well as buttered toast, pork, beer, bread, potatoes, and pastry for dinner, in fact the very identical things most suitable to a Sarah Bernhardt or a person in the last stage of emaciation or scragginess; and it is nothing to be surprised at that 'our fat friend' (as Beau Brummel called the Regent) had 'little comfort and less sleep;' while the first 'menu' was admittedly far superior, 'more luxurious and more liberal.'

Now hear the surprising results obtained by this simple treatment. The too-solid flesh of Mr Banting melted away rapidly at the rate of about a pound a week; so that in less than twelve months his friends, to a certain extent at least, could with justice sing the song, 'Oh, Willie, we have missed you!' For William had not yet felt so well for twenty years previously; had suffered no inconvenience whatever under the system; was reduced 12 inches round the waist, and 46 pounds in weight; could come downstairs backwards and go up forwards, if he liked; had his sight restored and his hearing improved; and so he generously gave £50 to the lucky doctor for distribution among his favourite hospitals.

'The great charm and comfort of the system is,' he continues, 'that its effects are palpable within a week of trial, which creates a natural stimulus to persevere for a few weeks more, when the fact becomes established beyond question.'

It may be interesting here to publish a tabular statement of weight for height, used by many insurance companies as a standard, and arrived at only after careful experiments by Dr Jonathan Hutchinson. A man with the height given in one column should aim to possess the weight in the other. As for the fair sex it is a well-known fact that, like Mahomet's casket, they have 'no

such a thing' as weight whatsoever.

Stature.	Weight.
5 feet 1	56 kilos
5 " 2	58 "
5 " 3	60 "
5 " 4	62 "
5 " 5	64 "
5 " 6	66 "
5 " 7	68 "
5 " 8	70 "
5 " 9	74 "
5 " 10	76 "
5 " 11	78 "
6 " 0	80 "

In an appendix to the 'Letter on Corpulence,' written subsequently, the enlightened author gives the results of his further experience. The sugar already mentioned besides that used for tea, was found to include all kinds of sweets and sweet things (except, perhaps, those articles which are only sweet when stolen) whether caramels, jams, pastry, puddings, christening-cakes, etc., which should be all carefully avoided as inventions of the Evil One; as well as champagne, ports, sweet sherries, and other wines containing sugar, white and red wines, such as hock, chablis, carlowitz, etc., being allowed as harmless. Smoking was not prohibited; nor even a little cheese; while green vegetables, such as lettuce, especially eaten raw and with vinegar are especially recommended. Spirits it was also found better to avoid, as well as the inhibition of unnecessarily large quantities of any fluid, even water, as these produce a soft and flaccid state of the body, quite the opposite of that for which champion runners and rowers endeavour to train.

And now we may conclude by saying that the author of this little pamphlet, so interesting to people of weight, really deserves a niche in the temple of fame. Like Captain Boycott, he has added another word to the language, as the phrase 'to do Banting,' is commonly taken to mean an effort by dieting to get thin and genteel. He has certainly been the means of relieving thousands of heavy-laden people from a superabundance of oleaginous material, which like the Old Man of the Mountain that Sinbad was forced to carry, weighs down many a willing heart, and depresses many a promising genius. For who has ever seen a fat poet? Any man, therefore, who in the race of life which we have all to run, will continue to carry more than his due share of weight, has only then himself (or his appetite) to blame; and in these days of competitive examinations and rampant theories of the 'survival of the fittest' there is nothing but a disadvantage in burthening one's self unnecessarily. Indeed it may be that in another century or two when some intelligent schoolmistress shall ask her lady-pupils who in their opinion was the greatest man that ever lived? she may possibly for an answer hear echo in her ears, not the name of Caesar or Hannibal, Bolivar or San Martin, but that of Mr William Banting.

M. J. K.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Russian Government has decided to enter upon the work of building a line of railway across Siberia, from the borders of European Russia to the Pacific Ocean, the probable eastern-terminus of the line to be the port of Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea. It is estimated that it will require five years to complete this line, but at the end of that time it will be possible to travel from St. Petersburg to the Pacific Ocean in fifteen days. This will materially reduce the time now required to make a circuit of the globe. It is possible now to improve on the once sensational assertion of 'round the world in eighty days,' in consequence of the greater rapidity of water transportation. But by the short cut suggested above, assuming that regular connections could be made, it is not unlikely that the traveller who was willing to go on without stopping for occasional rests could make this circuit in approximately fifty days. This

is, starting from New York, it would require seven days to go to London, three days more to St. Petersburg, fifteen from there to the Pacific, nineteen days for crossing that ocean, and six days from San Francisco to his starting point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clock Work of our Lives.—We locate the fountain source of love in the heart because the heart is the clock work of our lives. We say there is no success in any undertaking unless the heart is in it; and, therefore, all our appeals are made to the heart then our cause, be what it may, is on the road to successful issue.

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.—What is known in history as the Field of the Cloth of Gold is a plain near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. of England met Francis I. of France in 1520. The magnificent display made by the nobility of both kingdoms upon that occasion gave to the place of meeting the name associated with it in history.

Influences of Beverages on Digestion.—An interesting series of experiments has been made by Dr. J. Fraser on the influence of our common beverages on digestion. Among these drinks he finds that water is usually the best. Of effusions, tea or cocoa act most favourably when bread is eaten, and coffee is the best for use with meat or eggs. Eggs are the best animal food with infused beverages, and should be soft boiled when tea is the beverage, and hard boiled with coffee or cocoa.

Japanese Sword-Makers.—The sword-makers of Japan turn out weapons of the most marvelous character, not to be matched by the blades forged in Damascus and Toledo. It is stated, as a not uncommon feat, that a Japanese soldier can cut a pig in two at a single blow, and that he can similarly divide bars of lead, and even of iron, without notching or injuring his sword blade. A sword is also mentioned of such excellent quality that a floating leaf drifted against it while the blade is held in a stream will be cut in two.

Development of Character.—It is not said that character will develop in all its fullness here. That were a time too short for an evolution so magnificent. In this world only the cornless ear is seen; sometimes only the small yet prophetic blade. The sneer at the godly man for his imperfections is ill-judged. A blade is a small thing. That great dead stone beside it is more imposing, only it will never be anything else than a stone. But this small blade—it does not yet appear what it shall be.

Big Hearts.—When people tell us such a one has a big heart, our hearts are warmed up toward them. We think they must be good, for they succour the unfortunate. Father Faber says that as bees are around honey, so must the angels be about those whose hearts are full of charity. In such people there is no unkind thought, no unkind word, no unkind works against their neighbours. We meet with the people of this class, though not often. When we do it is like the sweet waters of the spring in the desert. We drink in their words and the smile of satisfaction is on our faces. We know what it is to trust in such persons.

Success in Life.—Many a life has been wrecked because it was driven from the course which nature, education, and early training destined it to pursue. Every one of us came into the world with certain faculties and powers of mind and body, with which God has endowed us for the purpose of attaining an end and accomplishing a good. We are here for an object. Could man always discover the latent power which rests within him and give it the full development it requires in order to fulfill its purpose his works, wonderful as they are, would yet be grander. The great difficulty lies in the fact that very few persons seem to endeavour, especially in their early age, to ascertain that faculty which needs particular development, and

which must point the way to vocation. They do not strive to find out the possibilities of their natures.

Life's Trials.—We are, all of us, often wearied of life and its troubles, and sigh because no ripple of sunshine appears in the cloud which hangs over us. In times like these we go back to the days of our childhood and wish, oh, so earnestly, that we could find a father's or mother's heart on which to cling for sympathy and advice! We cannot live pent up in our own hearts. Care and sorrow would snap their cords asunder and send us early to the grave. God made us for Himself, and in His love only can we rest content. He loved the world and gave His only Begotten Son for its redemption. This same divine Son, out of His love, has given us His Own Sacred Heart for an object of love and adoration. In this Heart is love that is never satiated. The more we cling to it for support in our troubles the more this Heart hides us within the folds of its love and shields us from the darts of our enemies.

SELECTED POETRY

There is no Rest.

J. N. MATTHEWS.

There is no rest! the mills of change
Grind on—the gods are at the wheels!
The same fierce impulse, swift and strange,
We feel that every planet feels.

There is no rest! not even sleep
Is shorn of its mobility—
The red bloods through the body sweep,
Forever, like a tided sea.

There is no rest! the granite grinds
To dust, within its marble glooms;
Decay, pale, worn, incessant winds
Its way through fumes and blazoned toms.

There is no rest! e'en Love hath wings
That weariless fan the air
In his lead-hearted wanderings,
So feverish, so free from care.

There is no rest! the feet of Pain
Are shod with motion—Pleasure's eyes
Pale fasters than the sun missed rain
Swung arching in the mid May skies.

There is no rest! Religion shakes
Her stainless robes, and skyward lifts
Her tremulous white palms and takes
Faith's priceless and eternal gifts.

There is no rest! the long gray caves
Of death are rife with force and heat,
Nor Fancy pauses till she paves
The floors of Heaven with flying feet.

Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS

For Constipation, Sluggish
Liver, etc.,

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, etc., etc.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. The best remedy extant for the cure of liver-constipation and Sluggish Liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back and limbs, one or two doses of Seigel's Operating Pills will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue with a brackish taste is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of Seigel's Operating Pills will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Often times disease or partially decayed food causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of Seigel's Operating Pills, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill-effects from excess of eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills being Sugar-Coated are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to pills is obviated.

For sale by all Chemists and
Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, Limited

17 FARRINGTON ROAD

London, E. C.

Depositaros en Buenos Aires—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia, Rivadavia 128.
" Murray y Ruedrich, Reconquista 84.
" Borzo y Brundini, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 55.
" A. Franzoni y Cia, Rivadavia 91 y 93.
" M. M. Hernandez y Cia, Piedra 1099.
" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 394.
Señor D. Eduardo Rottino, Rivadavia 309.
" E. Anselmi, Buen Orden 714.
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.
" Pedro Pesce, Botica del Franco Flor.
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 465.
" M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.
Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 27.
Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Bolgrano 1264.
" P. Ameghino, Calle 26 de Mayo 126.
" P. Galli, Olm y Cuyo 1100.
" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 392.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

November 24.	
Gold	446.50
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K	83.50
Series J	86.00
Series G	76.50
National Cédulas—	
Series A	82.50
Series B	77.00
Series C	77.00
National Bank Scrip	117.00
National Bank Shares	215.50
Banco Constructor	256.00

There is a marked improvement in the wool market, amounting to 30 or 40 cents per 10 kilos. This is especially notable in good wools, though there is also a slight improvement in inferior qualities. Few arrivals in the Once, and many in South Plaza. Good wools, Northern, from 3.60 to 4.50; Southern, good, 4 to 5 and 5.15; middling from 3.20 to 3.50; defective from 2.60 upwards. Sheepskins a little firmer this week; superior 22 for epidemias and Consumos 32; medium 18 to 26; inferior 12 to 22. Hides also carry a high price; superior from 4 to 4.20; fair 4 m/n. Wheat unchanged. Maize has advanced; some sold as high as 2.90.

Mr. T. J. Kearney of Arrecifes bought 3100 sheep unshorn at 2.20 m/n each from Dr. Constanso. The price is high but the sheep are very good.

Liverpool.

Buenos Aires wools, Merinos and Meztizos No 1 of 3200 yield are quoted at 5d per lb.

Merino camp sheepskins at 5 1/2 d do, Matadero do at 5 1/2 d per lb. Stock of beef and mutton tallow about 4000 pipes.

Salted ox hides of 63 lbs at 5 1/2 d per lb, stock about 8000 hides. Salted horse hides at 14 1/2 to 15s each.

Linseed—37 to 38s per 416 lbs. Maize—4 1/2 d, do per 100 lbs. Wheat—7s per 100 lbs.

Bones from the River Plate £4 10 to 41 12 per ton.

Boneash £4 8 to 4 10 per ton.

Mr. Jose C Acosta sold the live stock on Thomas Cunningham's estancia in Giles as follows:

940 sheep at \$165 each to P Ronan.

668 good sheep at \$2 10 each to John Scally.

202 good sheep at \$2 70 to same.

39 rams at \$3 each to same.

Cows at \$8 30 to Arcenio Esquiaga.

Mares at \$3 70.

Horses at \$5 50.

The following are the principal figures of the balance-sheet of Provincial Bank of Santa Fe for the month of October:—

Gold reserve.....\$8,556,256
Circulation.....7,422,195
Cash metal.....1,715,591

'Dueda consolidada' 1,390,100

A splendid lot of crossed-Lincoln wool from the Bell estancia in Chascomus has been sold at the rate of \$5 per 10 kilos.

This is the highest price paid for wool of this clip up to date, and is equal to \$5.75 per arrobe.

Mr. Richard Slamman of Lobos sold his wool in the estancia at 3.80 the arrobe; belly wool half price.

The sales of lands of the Western Railway at San Nicolas, which were announced the other day, amounted to \$172000 m/n as follows:—

area	per metre	buyer
7467 metres 21 cents		Echesorta
7625 " 16 "		Gueña
38728 " 16 "		Lopez
30074 " 17 "		Echesorta
30826 " 16 "		"
31515 " 14 "		"
32275 " 14 1/2 "		"
32963 " 13 1/2 "		Curutchet
33721 " 12 1/2 "		"
34400 " 13 1/2 "		Bengolea
34296 " 13 "		Hurtado
35167 " 12 1/2 "		Bengolea

The remaining lots were sold as follows:—

22202 mts. \$6000, buyer Echesorta	
22781 " 5100, " "	
19780 " 3800, " "	
21592 " 6900, " "	
24421 " 10500, " Terrason	
24045 " 10000, " "	
20702 " 4600, " Curutchet	

113,425 metres (Saladero San Luis) for \$76,000; buyer Mr. S. L. Sanoza.

Telegrams from Liverpool, under Friday's date announce another advance in the price of maize. The price of the grain is now at 4s 9d per 100 lbs. Prices in this market have also advanced to 2.60 p. 100 kilos. An exporter in Campana has offered to pay at that port \$2.70.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold yesterday in Temperley a property in small lots at the following prices:—8998 square yards in small lots at 50 cents per square yard, 7650 do at 40 cents do, 7672 do at 35 do, buyers, Messrs Smith, Gowland, Proffett, Lupo and Prosele.

Advices from La Plata announce that the Banco Comercial has bought for \$120,000 a property of 3,600 square metres on Calle 46, corner of Calle 6.

The supply of cattle at the Corrales is becoming daily larger and prices have fallen to the summer level of quotations. Animals that last month fetched \$40, cannot obtain more than \$20 to-day; nevertheless, meat in the market is dear and its quality leaves room for much improvement.

It was announced in the South Plaza this week that the Great Southern Railway Company had resolved, in view of the great accumulation to produce at the station to notify the Western Railway of the fact, and that for the next fifteen days no produce would be received at the Southern station from Western Railway wagons.

Messrs Duggan sold a fine lot of wool in the Once on Wednesday at 4.25 m/n, and several piles were sold in the same plaza at 3.60-80. In the South market over 50,000 arrobes sold—Mr. Casey sold 65,000 kilos at 3.60, and 25,000 kilos beautiful Curumalan wool at 4.60—other lots sold:—

22,000 kilos at 3 to 3.80.
25,000 id superior, 4.20.
7,000 id " 4.15.
50,000 id ordinary 3.45.
2,000 id Lincoln 4.60.
4,000 id " 4.50.

5,000 id black wool 4 to 4.50.
7,000 id lambs wool 3.20 to 3.80.
5,000 id belly wool 1.80 to 2.10

The rise in gold is a severe blow at cedulas and other stocks in this country and foreign capitalists are refusing to invest.

Messrs. Urdaniz and Trejo sold 7584 sq metres of land, fronting the railway station in Bahia Blanca, for \$2 per square metre.

Telegrams were received from London announcing that the London and the River Plate Bank had declared a dividend of 13 per cent for the year, after putting £90,000 to the Reserve Fund, and the English Bank of the River Plate has also declared 10 per cent dividend for the year and put £50,000 to its Reserve Fund.

Such splendid results speak for the able management of both these banks, and we compliment the managers on such highly satisfactory returns for the year's business.

There is a marked decline in the price of house property and sites in this city. Owners, as a general rule, are unwilling to sell but when a sale must come on it is at a comparatively reduced price. It is just possible that the price of city land has at last reached the climax. Money is scarce, and many have mortgaged their property.

The saladeros have commenced work. The slaughter of animals up to date is as follows, Vellozo and S Martin 800 head, Peñeyrua 360, Auturquin 600, Mauret 874, total 2664 head against 16056 during the same time last year.

The Fray Bentos saladero will soon commence working. The machinery is being put in order.

Messrs Suburg, Lesea and Co have purchased D Juan Cinto's share in the saladero Concordia, where preparations are being made for the coming faena.

Mr Barreto, representing English capitalists, has proposed the construction of a railway from Colonia to San Jose.

From Messrs Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following camp sales since the 8th inst, Partido Olavarría, Establishment La Elvira measuring 4048 hectares for \$26 80 each. Pilar, 149 hectares for 1 80 each, Ta-

palque, 2025 hectares at 26. Necochea, 5663 hectares at 12 22 to Bautista Echarte. Azul, 2700 hectares at 70. Junin, 775 hectares at 10 30 to Agustin Roca, and two chacras measuring 54 hectares at 70 each to same. 9 de Julio, establishment Santa Brigida measuring 7054 hectares at 12 05 to J Campbell. Guaminí, 5000 hectares in section X at 6 50 to Agustin Capelle. Barracas, 337 hectares on the Riachuelo at 1190. Las Flores, 847 hectares at 14 75 to Ezeiza, the establishment La Aurora measuring 940 hectares at 15 to same. Moron, 397 hectares close to Ituzaingo station at 604 to J A Arroga. Lobos, 2278 hectares at 47 42 to Benigno del Carril. San Martin, a chacra of about 10 hectares at 5300 to G Ortiz. Lomas, a quinta measuring 6 hectares at 833. Bahia Blanca, 6 hectares at 5500.

National Territories, section 4 10 000 hectares lot 23 fraction C at 3 20 to J C Bares. Section 8, 5000 hectares half of lot 9 fraction C at 2 04 to R R Castro.

Province of Cordoba, department of Union, 2700 hectares joining Santa Fe and close to Tortugas station at 12 60 to J M Bouquer. Department of Rio Cuarto, establishment Porvenir measuring 5510 hectares at 8 32 to Alejo Ledesma.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	Per 40 kilos
Lincoln.....	4.80
New.....	3.35
Good.....	4.05
Regular.....	3.20
Borrega.....	3.35
Bellies.....	0 00
Black.....	4.50
Barriga.....	1.90

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	per kilo.....360 mils.
Desecho.....	260
Corderones, la docena.....	320
Corderitos, la docena.....	0.92
Horsehair per 10 kilos.....	7.20
Horse hides.....	2.10
Cow hides.....	4.30
Maizemorcho with bag.....	2.65
Maize, yellow.....	2.00
Calf skins.....	3.20

ONCE.	
Wool.	Per 40 kilos
New.....	3.60
Regular.....	
Bellies.....	1.70
Borrega.....	3.10
Black Wool.....	

Hides	
Cow hides camp.....	4.00 m/n
Horse hides.....	2.00
Horse Hair.....	5.80
Nonatos.....	2.00
Calfskins.....	3.10

Sheepskins.	
Desecho.....	20.0
Consumo..... per kilo.....	300 mils.
Pelados per kilo.....	200 mils.
Corderones.....	1.90
Lambskins.....	0.70 doz
Corderitos..... la docena.....	0.90

Wheat. South with bag per 100 ks	
Candael with bag.....	5.55 m/n
Salado with bag.....	3.80
French.....	3.70
Coast with bag.....	4.50
Rosario.....	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos.....	0.63
Maize.....	
Morocho with bag.....	2 70
White, shelled with bag 100 kilos.....	2.00
Yellow, with bag.....	2.30

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday.....	144.60
Saturday.....	145.50
Monday.....	145.60
Tuesday.....	147.50
Wednesday.....	147.50

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:

Novillos gordos 17 18	
Id carne gorda 16 15 14 13	
Id buenas carnes 12 11 10 9	
Id flaco 8 7 6 5 4	
Terneros 4 5 6	
Capones 1.50 2	
Cueros de vaca 5 5.50	
Id de novillo 7 7.50 8	
Matanza de vacas 720	
Id de terneros 85	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

BIRTH

On the 21st inst., at Campana, the wife of Mr. James Beyrne, of a son.

DEATH

At Chacabuco, of consumption, Patrick, eldest son of James W. Dooner; aged 27 years. He died in the British Hospital, where he was attended by his cousin, Dr Gannon.—R.I.P.

On the 17th inst., at 1659 Piedad, Catherine, the beloved wife of William M. Mooney, Esq., of Pergamino.

EDO. ZORRILLA Y CA.

Gran remate, oportunidad espléndida para las empresas de tramway, cocheros y carreros, de veinticuatro caballos de tiro, silla, yuntas y redomones.

El 30 del corriente a las 2 p. m., vendremos en nuestra casa Defensa num. 197, a la mas alta postura y dinero al contado ese lote de animales, en su mayoría hijos de padrillos mestizos.

También se rematarán el mismo día, 4 toros Hereford importados de la celebre cabaña Millan Bernett.

Un caballo Percheron tiro liviano y un potrillo 3/4 de 2 años y 1/2 marca Lira, hijo del semental Alar Mist, de la cabaña Lozano Hnos.

Sucesores de
BERNARDO MEYER
WIPPERLING, KIRCHHOFFER y Ca.
CALLE MAIPU 82 90
BUENOS AIRES

MARCA DEPOSITADA



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De la Real Compañía de Oporto
De la Compañía des Grands Vins de Bourgogne
De Cruse y Fils Freres Bordeaux
De Champana C. H. Mumm y Ca., Reims
De los Vinos de las afamadas bodegas de Roberto Schlumberger, Voslaug, unico propietario de las Viñas de Goldeck.

Unicos Introdutores y Agentes

Del Coñac de G. Furland y Cie., Cognac
De la Ginebra marca Cigüeña de J. H. Henkes, Delfts haven
Del Agua Mineral Harzer Koenigsbrunnen

Introdutores

De Vinos de Champana de Louis Roderer, Reims
De Vinos de Champana de Veuve Glignot Ponsandín, Reims
De Vinos de Champana de G. Ferrand, Reims
De Vinos de Jerez de Gonzalez, Byass y Ga, Jerez de la Frontera
De Vinos del Rhin y de la Mosela de las afamadas bodegas
Licor legitimo de la Grande Chartreuse
Rom de Jamaica, Arrac de Goa, Priorato Madeira, Malaga

Unicos Agentes de la Real Compañía de Oporto e unicos Introdutores

De los Vinos legitimos de esta Compañía en la Republica Argentina y Oriental del Uruguay

Comunicamos que segun contrato celebrado por la Real Compañía de Oporto con nuestro comanditario el Sr. Bernardo Meyer y como consta por el poder depositado en la oficina nacional de patentes,

Somos los Unicos Representantes de dicha Compañía y tenemos el exclusivo uso de las marcas y etiquetas registradas.

Por consiguiente: declaramos en nombre de la Real Compañía de Oporto que en adelante las botellas llevarán etiquetas con la clausula de

Unico Agente en Buenos Aires
BERNARDO MEYER

Advertimos que estamos plenamente apoderados para proceder con todo el rigor de la ley contra los falsificadores e imitadores de nuestras marcas

Sucesores de
BERNARDO MEYER
WIPPERLING, KIRCHHOFFER y Ca.
n23d23



COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST,
THE HANDIEST,
AND THE BEST
AS A
CURE AND PREVENTIVE
OF SCAB

It is the only Powder Dip that has stood the test of years. It has been in constant use for the last 45 years, and is now applied to 40 million sheep annually.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

It dissolves instantly in cold water and does not stain the wool. It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:

'Los Ingleses,' Ajo, Sept. 29, 1887.
Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of Cooper's Dip, which we have now used for two years. This season's clip promises to surpass even that of last year, an usually fine one; promising that, in this district at least, the scab spread very rapidly wherever it got a footing. We find also that we lose no more sheep in the bath than we used to do with the non-poisonous dips, notwithstanding that we generally neglect the precautions you indicate. The stock here consisting of 100,000 Lincoln Cross sheep, the question of Dips is a most vital one to us, and it is therefore from thorough strong conviction that we repeat our opinion that Cooper's Dip is the best and most efficacious we have yet employed. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this.—We remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
GIBSON BROS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
J. B. WANKLYN, 77 MAIPU, BS. AIRES
j30pm

GUINNESS'S STOUT
MARCA MAGNOLIA

Dublin, December 23, 1887.
We, the undersigned, Edward and John Burke, certify that the Stout shipped by us to our friends George and John C. Bell, and bearing our labels and their 'Magnolia' trade mark, is purely the Finest Extra Foreign Stout brewed by our cousins Messrs Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., and bottled by us.
(Signed) EDWARD AND JOHN BURKE.

James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, March 31, 1886.
We, the undersigned, certify that the Messrs Edward and John Burke, of 58 Abbey Street, Dublin, bottle NONE but our Foreign Extra Stout.
(Signed) ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON AND CO.

Guaranteed the very finest quality brewed. Read the analysis of Dr P. N. Arata.
Sold in every Wholesale and Retail Establishment.

The London HOSIERY STORE



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Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S
PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

HATS
OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

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CAMP TO RENT

About 360 squares of good camp to be rented at the very moderate sum of \$34,000, old currency, per annum. There is salitre on the camp and amongst other advantages the landlord (Mr Stegmann) never disturbs a tenant. Two years of subscriber's contract is unexpired. For further particulars, apply to Mrs Robbins, Partido Arrecifes.

MAPLE & Co., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON

Upholsterers by Special Appointment to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria

Messrs Maple and Co., beg to advise their numerous customers, and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that they have opened offices at

134 CALLE FLORIDA

and are now prepared to personally to carry out any instructions for complete House Furnishing.

Maple and Co. supply every description of China, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Gas Fittings, Floor Cloths, Household Linen, Library, Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture. Also Artistic Decorations, Parquet Flooring, solid Oak Doors, Panelling etc., etc.

A full and complete set of Designs of Furniture and samples of carpets, curtains, etc., Wall Papers, etc., always on show.

For Particulars, Price Lists, etc., apply to—

F. H. HOWELL,
Manager.

N.B.—Mr F. Howell is the only authorised representative in Buenos Aires.
n4pm

FILTRO CHAMBERLAND SISTEMA PASTEUR

El representante y el unico agente de la casa central de Paris en esta Republica y la Oriental, tiene su escritorio de administracion en la calle Alsina 208, donde recibe ordenes para la colocacion de Filtros del Sistema espresado, tanto para aguas corrientes como sin presion para los de algibe y pozos surgentes. Horas de escritorio de 11 a 5 p.m.

M. DE CLEMENTF

n8ds

TEA! TEA! TEA!

W. H. DUNCAN & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Store

26 — CALLE RECONQUISTA — 26

Having just received a large quantity of really first-class Family Tea, we are now in a position to supply our customers and the public with the same in 2 lb, 10, 30, and 50 lb boxes at wholesale prices, in large or small quantities.

A sample sent or given (free)