

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 48

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1887

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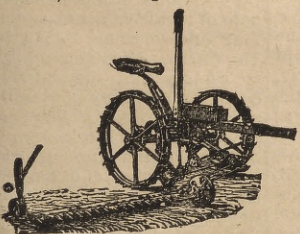
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86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86

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TELEGRAMS

London.

The Conservative Conference has approved of various resolutions in favour of an equitable reform of the Church of England.

A letter was read from Mr John Bright, in reference to a proposal for submitting the bills relating to Ireland to a committee of Irish members. Mr Bright says: 'The rebel party will not accept the proposal because its intentions are revolutionary, and the Irish Members of Parliament being with the rebels the proposal could never be carried out. Mr Gladstone deludes himself with the idea that the rebels will support the proposal, and it is therefore impossible for him to develop one less pretentious but more reasonable. I prefer to act with Lord Salisbury and his colleagues rather than join Parnell and his friends, the leaders of the rebellion.'

A letter from Mr Balfour has been published in which he says that Mr O'Brien will not be compelled to wear the prison dress and that there is no reason why he should not fulfill his term of imprisonment, although he may not be subjected to the ordinary discipline.

At the Benchers' banquet in the Temple to the Prince of Wales, the band played the Boulanger March, but H R H stopped it at once, thereby causing a great sensation.

An International Socialist Congress will be held here in 1888.

The 'Times' says that Parnell has been living in Brooklyn (?) for a year, receiving letters and papers under the assumed name of Presmot.

Advices from the Congo say that Stanley's men have perished from hunger, owing to Tippo Tib having failed to send men to their assistance.

A School was burned down at Werchastlestrick, Russia, and 16 girls perished.

The Czar has accepted two million pounds from Baron Kirsch, to open primary schools for Jews in Russia. The money has been lodged in the Bank of

England in the names of Baron Rothschild and Baron Worms.

Dublin.

At a meeting of the National League, Mr Harrington said that the members of the branches, instead of being frightened by the Government proclamations, had since their publication considerably increased their subscriptions.

The 'Evening Telegraph' says that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr John Dillon in any part of Great Britain.

The Lord Mayor has received seven summonses to appear before the Magistrates on December 1st, for having published in his newspaper, the 'Nation,' the minutes of proceedings of the suppressed branches of the National League.

A meeting was being held in Limerick to commemorate the martyrdom of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien by the British Government at Manchester in 1867. The police interfered and prevented the meeting. The people in their just indignation threw stones at the police.

Berlin.

The general health of the Crown Prince is good. Prince Henry, his second son, will remain with him during the winter.

The Emperor has expressed to the Committee of the Reichstag which presented him with an address in reply to his Message his deep regret at the announcement of the resignation of M. Grevy.

The 'Cologne Gazette' says that the renewal of the Triple Alliance led to negotiations the result of which is that England will act with this three Powers in certain eventualities.

Paris.

M Rouvier, on seeing the Message which the President proposed to send to the Chambers to announce his resignation, did not wish to accept it, because he thought it would produce a storm in the Chamber. M Ribot overcame M Rouvier's opposition, but the latter asked M Grevy to modify the Message. M Grevy seems to have grown much older in the last few days.

Councillor Vaillant presided at a revolutionary meeting which was held in the 'Hall of February.' About 2000 persons were present. Deputies Camelinat and Basy delivered violent speeches against M Ferry, and declared that it was necessary for the people to march to the Hotel de Ville in order to prevent the restoration of the Monarchy. The meeting broke up amid cheers for the Commune.

The ultra-Radicals are preparing a resolution accusing M. Grevy of treason by his personal action against the Peruvian Government and the French tribunals in the Dreyfusguano affair.

The 'Moniteur,' an Orleanist organ, declares that the story about an Orleanist conspiracy to discredit Germany with the Czar is a hoax, and that the Monarchists have always desired to maintain peace.

M Grevy told Rouvier officially that he would send his resignation to the Chambers on Thursday.

General Sannier refuses to be candidate for the Presidency, and the contest will be between Freycinet, Floquet and Ferry.

Clemenceau and Boulanger are again friends. They breakfasted together.

The Senate and Deputies will meet at Versailles on Friday to elect the new President. Grevy's message will be very short, declining all responsibility for the consequences of his resignation.

M. Rouvier on Tuesday moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday, adding that he would then have an important matter to lay before it.

Thirteen Deputies called on Grevy and offered to form part of the new Cabinet, promising that they would secure a dissolution of Parliament by means of the Senate, and begging him to remain at his post and save France from the dangers that threatened it. The President's answer is not yet known.

The different Republican groups have not been able to agree as to a candidate. The Radicals fear greatly the election of Jules Ferry, and concentrate all their efforts to defeat him.

Pesth.

The 'Pesther Lloyd' says that the interview between the Czar and Bismarck was quite dramatic, and the latter could hardly contain himself. The Czar said he wished for peace and had no intention of attacking Germany. Bismarck replied that these who desired peace with Germany should not attack her allies. Finally the Czar took the Prince's view, which seemed quite new to him.

The forged letter is now supposed to have emanated from some dignitaries of the Danubian Court.

The moment the Czar arrived back at St. Petersburg he held a Council with Giers, Baron Jomini, and all the Ministers and Grand Dukes. The Minister of Finance, Vishneugadoky, has been dismissed. Count Tolstoi has resigned his post as Minister of the Interior. The Czar it is said will annul the order to concentrate troops in Poland, nevertheless troops pour daily through Warsaw to the frontier.

The 'Moscow Gazette,' in an article on the relations between Russia and England, attacks Germany, and advises England to make a final arrangement with Russia about India, and turn her attention to Germany, which is becoming a formidable competitor on sea and land.

Memphis.

The forest fires caused by a drought of nearly six months, still continue in this district and the sun has for several days been obscured by the smoke. The damage done is enormous. In Mississippi the Yazoo district has been devastated and an immense quantity of growing cotton and grain has been destroyed.

Sydney.

Beach beat Hanlan in the Sculling race.

San Remo.

The Crown Prince's condition now leaves ground for hope.

Rome.

The Pope has instructed a Cardinal to propose to the Italian Government a scheme for immigration on a large scale. The Pope promises to use the influence of the Church in favour of it.

Replying in the Deputies to questions in reference to the petitions for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, Minister Zonardelli said that the law officers of the Crown considered them legal. As for the letters of the Bishops, the best way was to treat them with indifference.

New Orleans.

The Nicaraguan troops seized by force on the 2nd inst the schooner Envidia and steamer W. Moore, showing their rifles when asked for their warrant for so doing.

Rio.

Brazil's Floating Debt is \$17,500,000 gold, including 7,500 contos of paper money withdrawn from circulation and 6,600 contos of inconvertible 5 per cents.

Valparaiso.

Cholera is increasing in Santiago, and many people of the

highest position have died. In the hospitals there are 189 cases.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Nov. 30.

The Minister of Finance has received a petition from several 'saladeristas' asking for a reduction of the duties on dried meat and an increase of those on live cattle.

A deputation representing the Colorados, Constitutionals and Nationalists of Canerones had an interview with the President of the Republic to-day in reference to the list of candidates for election to the Chambers. The President said that he was not in favour of using official influence in electoral matters, but that when it was a question of a good list against a bad one, he would frankly assume the responsibility of using the official influence and power on behalf of the good list.

The Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the increase of customs' duties. The new tariff will favour French products as against Spanish and Italian products of similar classes.

The Government has revoked the decree which declared Doctor Angel Floro Costa to be a traitor to the country, but he is not to recover his arrears of salary. A special commissioner has been sent to Paysandu to ascertain if General Santos is plotting against the State.

The departmental Managing Committee of the Nationalist party has issued a manifesto declaring that all the proceedings at the elections, from the inscription to the voting, are fraudulent and illegal, and therefore the members of the party are advised to take no part in the elections. It is declared that the liberty of suffrage is impossible in Montevideo, even by a coalition of all the real citizens, for they would be overwhelmed by the imaginary voters whose names fill the registers.

It rained on Sunday all over the Republic, which probably tended to prevent any disturbances at the elections.

A PRIZE FOR SHEEP FARMERS.

In order to encourage estancieros to have their flocks free from scab and to eradicate this scourge from the country, we hear that Mr. Hayward has brought from England a magnificent Silver Cup, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington & Co, which he proposes to present to the estanciero who has for three years consecutively or otherwise the cleanest flocks cured by 'Hayward's Powder Dip.' The competitors must each possess at least 5,000 sheep. The sheep on the various competing estancias will be examined each year by a disinterested and competent judge, and the cup awarded in accordance with his decision.

We look forward with pleasure to report the winner in due course for 1888.

The Cup, which is beautifully engraved on one side with a sheep, and a blank oval wreath on the other for the names of the winners, is now on view in the window of Messrs. Moore & Tudor, Calle Maipu.

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. 26, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Once more harvest time is upon us, and it is evident, by the extraordinary activity discernible, particularly in those parts of the country in which agriculture is pursued, that it is an epoch of unwonted movement. As far as I am able to ascertain from the most reliable sources, the wheat and maize crop, will not be anything like so abundant as they were last season, though the quality of the grain, as a rule, leaves nothing to be desired. In the colonies of Santa Fe, several large contracts have been made by representatives of Buenos Aires firms, and the prices paid average about the same as those of last year. The frequent and abundant rain that has fallen generally throughout this province is justly regarded as a Godsend, and I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that it has saved many a struggling family from blank despair. Its effects, moreover, have been beneficial in many ways also, for it has cooled the atmosphere, and I have no doubt contributed very materially in keeping off any epidemic by which we might, and doubtless, would otherwise have been visited. As it is, we have rather more small-pox and typhus fever than we very well know what to do with, and in Cordoba there has appeared a troublesome bronchial complaint that has assumed quite the form of an epidemic. On the whole, however, I have hopes that we will find ourselves, when the summer is over, in circumstances fully warranting us in giving thanks for numerous and substantial blessings received. On the other hand, I fear that I must say the sheep farmers are sufferers to an extent beyond all that we can surmise. The frequent and very severe changes in the temperature are such that the wisest have been taken in by them, and have shorn prematurely, having, of course, to suffer the consequences of so doing, though it was clearly no fault of theirs.

I regret to tell you that Dr Galvez, the Governor of Santa Fe, has been ill ever since his return from your city. Of course, H. E. has the best attendance procurable in these latitudes, and it is to be hoped that he soon may be himself again. In the meantime, the Galvists clubs and political organisations throughout the Province are hard at work, awakening sympathy for their cause in which I sincerely do not discern anything more worthy than a vehement desire that all who hold profitable offices to-day may continue so to do for an indefinite period longer, or, at all events, till Galvez shall be no more.

This however, is not only a

harvest season from a material point of view, the same is true of it intellectually. The examinations at the Normal School and at the National College began on Monday, in the presence of large and appreciative audiences. From what I have been able to see the work done in both these institutions is excellent, and quite as thorough as anything that is done in any place in this country. The 'Kindergarten,' under the able direction of Miss Choate, is remarkable for this, and the little babies taught there appear, whilst not having lost anything of their childish simplicity, to have stored their little heads with a fund of knowledge that will be invaluable in after life. If nothing else were useful in this connection, the mind discipline there administered by the mildest methods, and without any show or attempt at coercion, must be eminently beneficial and productive of the happiest results. I cannot bring these remarks to a close, without mentioning, with the liveliest satisfaction, that the parents of Miss Choate's pupils felt called upon to recognize her great services with a valuable testimonial, which I hope she may long retain as an earnest of the affectionate regard she has succeeded in engendering in scores of loyal young hearts.

The examinations at the National College of Rosario were inaugurated on Sunday with a grand reception that was very numerous attended. The opening oration was delivered by the Rector, Dr P. N. Arias, and two other discourses were made by young gentlemen of the fifth and sixth years' studies. The 'Lira' Musical Society attended with its band, discoursing excellent music, and other musical exercises were very creditably performed by the *alumni* of the College, under the direction of Prof. Mazzio. A large collection of drawings was exhibited in the library, reflecting great credit upon the College, and upon the young artists whose work they are.

A curious case has come before the courts at Rosario, which serves to set forth the expediency of having all things done decently, and in order. The circumstances are as follows: Some time ago an Englishman and a Protestant married a Catholic, having the ceremony performed only by the Protestant Minister, and not as the law expressly requires, by the Catholic Priest as well. Now this same man has contracted to sell a valuable property, but as he is described in the title deeds of the same as a married man, the buyer objects, alleging that such a description under the circumstances, invalidates the deeds. The other refuses to have himself described as a bachelor, and says he will rather lose the sale, but the purchaser, whose only desire is to have the title deeds of his purchase perfectly in order insists upon the fulfilment of his contract, and has applied to the courts to establish his right. Of course he is right, and the whole blame of the matter lies with the parties to the illegal marriage, not excluding the Protestant Minister who should have seen to it that he was not made a party to such a transaction.

Preparations are being made on a great scale at Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios for the coming of the President, who purposes making a tour of the Provinces, the official Press is using its influence on this occasion to create as much hot-house enthusiasm as possible, and to make it appear as if Dr Juarez Celman and his Government were the true Argentine ideal of a perfect administration. On the other hand, it is impossible to close one's eyes to the strong under-current of discontent that has existed ever since the inauguration of the President, and which, owing to the insane proceedings of the late Congress, has grown much stronger during the last five or six months.

As I have already said, Dr Galvez, the Governor of Santa Fe has been sick ever since he returned from his last visit to Buenos Aires, though when I read of the number of banquets at which he was compelled to be

present there and in Rosario, I cannot be surprised at it, and I should not wonder to hear that his digestion was irretrievably ruined. If I might be permitted to make a suggestion in this connection, I would advise Dr Juarez Celman to appoint Dr Wilde in the capacity of the official physician at the Governor's table at Barataria, to point out the dishes of which H. E. may partake on all State occasions, and to forbid all those that by being indulged in might cost the country a President. I hear that Dr Wilde accompanies the President on his present tour, so perhaps this wise precaution may have already suggested itself to H. E., in which case, I will claim no credit for having suggested it.

A Company has been formed at Santa Fe, under the name of 'Compania Agricultura de Santa Fe,' with the object of going in for agriculture on an extensive scale, with a capital subscribed by shares, amounting to sixty thousand national dollars. I understand the idea is regarded with great favour in the market, and that the whole of the shares will very shortly be placed.

The auction sales of building sites near Rosario, at the projected new town of Sorrento, fronting the new hippodrome, were very largely attended on Sunday, when about 200 sites of 20 by 75 yards each were disposed of at very good prices, averaging 75 cents per square yard. I have no doubt that a number of houses will eventually be built at this place, though the creation of the pretty little town portrayed in the plans is extremely problematical.

It is announced that Mr Taylor has thrown up his concession to construct a railway from Cordoba to Cruz del Eje, having failed to obtain from the Legislature of Cordoba the means he expected for the performance of the work. This will probably be the fate of more than one of the new railways, through authorising which, the happily defunct Congress of 1887 sought immortality and everlasting fame.

Another large company has been formed in Entre Rios under the name of 'La Colonizadora Entre Riana.' It has for its object the establishment of agricultural colonies at Gualaguaychu. The capital of this concern is to be 500,000 m'n divided in shares of 100 m'n each. Among the Directors of this Company are some of the wealthiest estancieros of this province, and at the last general meeting, when the definite Board was elected, Messrs Domingo Gabrino and J. J. Franco were returned as President and 1st Vice-President, and Sr Don Pastor Britos as Secretary. It is very encouraging and satisfactory to see native capital seeking employment in enterprises of this kind, which, whilst they can hardly help proving very profitable to their promoters must also redound very greatly to the good of the country, and to the increase of its wealth.

It is becoming every day more evident that our great men are all either dead or dying, and unless we would adopt Guzman Blanco's fashion, and erect statues to ourselves, and to our immediate progenitors, we shall be driven all the way back to the epoch of our independence for subjects to honor in that manner. In Cordoba preparations are being made for the unveiling of the statue that has been erected to General Paz, and the Santa Fe Legislature has just sanctioned the erection of a statue to the illustrious General San Martin, at San Lorenzo, near Rosario, where the great General fought one of his most memorable battles. I have, of course, nothing to say against this honouring of the illustrious dead, and I can only hope that the honouring of their revered names and heroic deeds may lead to a corresponding imitation of their virtues.

The principal Rosario exhibitors at the Santa Fe and Parana Exhibitions complain loudly and not without good reasons at the carelessness with which, as a rule, their exhibits have been treated. Had the representatives of the Club Industrial of Rosario exercised but the least prudence, had they treated the exhibits as

they would have done, and as in many cases they did treat their own goods; had they realized, in fine, that they were intrusted with the safe keeping of everything sent to contribute to the success of the affair, they might easily have returned everything in the condition in which it was intrusted to their care. Instead of this we hear of valuable goods missing, of others broken and soiled, and otherwise damaged, just as if nobody had been responsible, or as if special pains had been taken to injure certain exhibitors as much as possible.

The elections (?) for Provincial legislators took place on Sunday in Santa Fe, resulting in the confirmation of the appointments already cut and dried by the official party. Elections in this part of the country are known and felt to be such a solemn farce, that those who do not find it to their interest to identify themselves with officialism, as a rule keep away from them all together and let the other fellows work their own sweet will.

Serious complaints reach us from Salta respecting the miserable service rendered on the Central Northern Railway, particularly on the section from Tucuman to Chileas, on which the cars are old, dirty, rickety, dark and in every respect as uncomfortable as they can be made. Those whose misfortune it is to have to travel all the way from Buenos Aires are compelled to change cars three times, every change being for the worse, and attended, of course, by all manner of inconvenience. This being a state of things that in the case of a rich line like the one in question might very easily be remedied, it is to be hoped that the voice of complaint may find an echo in the proper quarter, and result in the immediate introduction of the necessary reforms. Besides this the traffic department appears to be most wretchedly attended to. Among numerous cases in which goods have disappeared never to be found again, I may mention one in which a consignment was shipped at the Retiro last August, took 79 days to reach its destination, a journey of 3 days at most. Such things and the many other instances of carelessness mentioned in connection with the same line call for prompt and energetic action both on the part of the railway authorities whose credit is seriously affected thereby, and of the public powers whose duty it is to see that the privileges they grant are made to redound to the public good as well as to the advantage of greedy Companies and money grabbing shareholders. Hoping that the exposure of these abuses through your popular paper may tend to their speedy suppression,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

THE IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Two events have occurred within the past week which have brought the Irish Christian Brothers prominently before the public. One was the visit of Mgr. Persico to the O'Brien Institute, Clontarf—founded by two Dublin ladies, the Misses O'Brien, who bequeathed £80,000, invested in land, for the purpose of establishing and endowing an orphanage similar to the one erected by Count Murphy in Cork—when nearly seven thousand pupils of the Christian Schools in Dublin and Kingston gave tangible testimony by the splendid appearance they presented, marshalled on the lawn to the extent and efficiency of the educational work done by the Brothers in the Metropolitan diocese and afforded His Grace the Archbishop a rare opportunity of making an important pronouncement on a subject vitally affecting Catholic interests in Ireland. The other was the Educational Endowments' Commission which has had valuable evidence of the working of the Christian Brothers' system of education brought under its notice. This excellent teaching order originated in 1802 in

cross in Sydney, where they remained until 1849, and whither they are returning under the auspices of Cardinal Moran. They have also houses in Melbourne, Newfoundland, and Gibraltar, and are likely to soon add Boston to the list of their offshoots. Bro. J. D. Burke, the Superior of the Cork house, in the course of his interesting evidence before the Educational Endowments Commission, on Friday, gave some interesting details of his thirty-six years' experience of the working of their system. In Cork they have 2,100 boys on the rolls and 1,300 in daily attendance. Of these 250 were prepared for the intermediate examinations, 78 passing in Latin, and 142 in mathematics, the result fees for the past eight years having averaged £247, while last year's amounted to £493. They received £180 a year in result fees from South Kensington for the last two years. Mr. Burke was speaking not only for himself, but for the whole Order, when he said they objected to being placed under the National Board Rules because it would involve the taking down of religious emblems from their schools which they would regard as an act of apostasy. On this occasion Mr. Timothy Mahony, J.P., of the firm of Messrs. Mahony Brothers, the enterprising owners of the celebrated Blarney Woollen Mills, bore testimony to the worth and work of this order. He stated that out of 42 employees in his Cork establishment, 41 had been pupils of the Christian Brothers, and that the majority of the successful traders of Cork owed their education to them. He thought they certainly had a strong claim on the State for aid. Besides their schools, they manage numerous industrial institutions, notably, the splendid industrial school at Artaun, fully described in this paper some time ago, which is under the direction of Mr. Hoope, and is certified for 800 boys who are taught a great variety of trades. The total number of these pupils throughout Ireland reaches the grand total of 30,000.

SPANISH MORALITY.

(From the 'New York Catholic Review')

We are such an excessively moral people ourselves that we enjoy sniffing the air and turning up our noses at all other peoples, particularly those of lands called Catholic. Were we not so blindly self-righteous we might sometimes take a useful lesson in morals and manners from other peoples, salt of the earth, as we assume ourselves to be. There, for instance, is Spain, a country by race and tradition as Catholic as Ireland. Some interesting statistics on the question of crime come to us from Spain, and while we are far from hanging the morals of a nation on statistics, nevertheless figures do convey a story and a moral of their own.

The Madrid journals have just published the criminal statistics prepared for the Ministry of Grace and Justice. The statistics speak by no means unfavorably for Spain, its people and its religion. The truth is there is a great heart in the Spanish people, a profound moral and religious sense, whatever may be said of its succession of distracted governments. The Spanish people are a great deal better than their governments.

The statistics go to show that during the years 1859-1862 the average annual official record of crime was 86,475; that is to say, twenty-three crimes to each 10,000 inhabitants. That was not a strikingly bad record. It is beaten, however, by the figures for the period of from 1882-1886, which give an annual average of 23,600 crimes, or fourteen to each 10,000 inhabitants.

This extraordinary diminution extends to almost every class of crime. Eleven per cent. were for offences against honor; thirty-one per cent. for offences in public writings; thirty-nine per cent. for offences against morals; fifty-one per cent. for offences against liberty and public security; fifty-two per cent. for crimes against property; sixty-three per cent. for abuses committed by public

Waterford, where Mr Edmund Ignatius Rice, a Catholic merchant of that city, observing the condition of the poorer portion of the population, particularly with regard to education, of the advantages of which they were deprived by their own poverty and by the obscurantist policy, which has found legislative expression in the penal laws, thought he could not do better than devote his means and the rest of his life to the service of the poor, securing to the Catholic youth of the city where he had made his money by honourable industry and enterprise possession of that knowledge for which they longed, and which the Irish people have always loved next to their creed. In the opening years of this century, Ireland was only beginning to recover from the fierce struggle which preceded and precipitated the plunder of her legislative rights to find herself involved in another struggle, brief, but bloody, which closed with the execution of Robert Emmet in Thomas Street, Dublin, adding another pathetic page to the harrowing history of Irish insurrections.

The penal code had left its mark upon the minds of the people of the native race, who had been treated by the Legislature pretty much as the Philistines treated Samson. The dark days, when it was felony to teach a Catholic child his letters, when hedge schools were their only schools, when whatever scraps of the most elementary knowledge they could pick up were stealthily acquired, when

'Stretched on mountain fern,
The pupil and his teacher met feloniously to learn'

had not quite passed away. The Catholic claims, which involved the assertion of the right, the divine right to cultivate those gifts of God, the intellectual faculties with which He has endowed His creatures were session after session contemptuously rejected by Protestant Parliaments; the tardy concessions embodied in the Relief Act of 1829, misnamed 'emancipation,' were still far off, and Ireland had not yet acquired sufficient strength to burst its bonds. It was at this time the great teaching order that was to enable it to do so, arose. Mr. Rice gathered around him some of his fellow-citizens similarly circumstanced and similarly impressed as he was. Their efforts were at first cautious and tentative. They were only a knot of pious laymen, striving as best they could under the eyes and under the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese, to meet the educational requirements of the Catholic poor. They soon found imitators and co-operators in other dioceses, and the work gradually extended itself. A regular teaching organisation, modelled on the celebrated institute founded under the name of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in France by the Venerable de la Salle, was the ultimate outcome of the movement initiated by Mr. Rice.

Special constitutions adapting it to the country and people for whom it was designed were framed, and the Papal approbation was in course of time obtained somewhere about 1826. It was then illegal to take vows or make professions, and steps had to be taken to get over this difficulty. Even certain clauses were inserted in the Emancipation Act placing the religious orders outside the pale of legality, a law which has long since become a dead letter. The Christian Brothers multiplied so rapidly that they afterwards could count eighty houses of their order in Ireland. Mr. Leonard having founded a school in Cork, now one of the most flourishing in the country, and one of the most highly-prized institutions of the chief city of Munster; the Brothers Cahill in Thurles, Brother Broderick in Dungarvan, Brother Patrick Corbett in Carrick-on-Suir, Mr. Austin Grace in Dublin, Brother Francis Thornton in Limerick and Clonmel, and so on elsewhere, until the sapling planted by Mr. Rice in Waterford had grown into a great tree with ramifications in the four provinces.

Forty years ago they established themselves under the southern

functionaries. Under the Spanish Government King Boodle flourishes as mightily as in Washington or Albany, or in our own magnificent municipal establishment. Eighty per cent. were for fraudulent defalcations, which would seem to imply that Spain aspires to reach the level of our own civilization in this particular class of crime. The decrease in the crimes against property is remarkable, for, in Spain, under the terms of the reform introduced into the penal code in 1877, there was classified under this head all theft, of whatever value, even though it were only a few cents' worth. Perhaps the trouble with Spain is not so much in the law as in the lawyers; not so much in the people as in the government. But her main affliction, one from which she has been suffering longer back even than the birth of Isabella, is an affliction of which we ourselves know something. She has had a plethora of colonels, not to mention generals. She has been at the mercy of a series of military adventurers, who have made it their purpose to bleed the country in more senses than one. Colonels are useful in their way, when war must be, but they make bad and very costly ornaments on a nation's mantel-piece.

THE UNDER-CLOTHING.

'Bad cold?'
'I should say I have, doctor,' responded the repoter, as he smothered a cough.
'What kind of underclothing do you wear?'
'The same kind I wore all summer.'
'Linen or cotton?'
'I really can't say. Cotton, I believe.'
'Did you suffer from the heat much during the summer?'
'Suffer? I should say I did, I nearly melted.'
'And you are a trifle chilly, now that the cold wave has come?'
'I am, indeed. But what have my underclothes to do with that? I have always worn the same kind in summer.'
So does almost every one. The use of linen and cotton for under-wear is one of the commonest of all errors in this country. Now, in Germany we have a movement which is called the German School of Clothing Reform. It aims to replace cotton and linen with woollen goods. There are many reasons why this should be done. Wool exercises a stimulating effect upon the skin, unlike linen and cotton, and consequently promotes the proper action of the pores, glands and superficial tissues. It is a non-conductor of heat and preserves the normal temperature of the body. It allows a freer escape of the perspiration, and thus lowers, by evaporation, any abnormal, temperature of the body, and facilitates the loss of excessive heat. Also, through its non-conductivity of heat, it preserves the normal measure of warmth. Hence it is a better protection against the extremes of either heat or cold than linen or cotton.

'Well, those certainly do seem to be reasons enough.'
'Indeed they are, but they are not all. Wool is electrical, while linen and cotton are not. Wool can excite electricity, but does not conduct it. Therefore a body clothed in wool loses less of its animal electricity, while fresh electricity is excited on the surface. The intimate relationship between galvanic, nervous and vital forces renders this peculiarity of the greatest importance to the wearer.'

'Why doesn't every one wear wool then?'
'Because,' answered the physician, 'the old idea of having something flimsy and gauzy next to the flesh is too firmly instilled in the minds of the manufacturers of underwear for them to experiment with woollen materials. I have cured a large number of sick men of seemingly incurable disorders by simply prescribing a change in their underwear. While it is not an infallible cure-all,' added the physician in conclusion, 'it certainly is of much benefit, and its general adoption would result in great permanent good.'



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Read the following Copy of Certificate No. 981:—
Estancia 'La Residencia,' Villanueva 7 Setiembre de 1887.

Por la presente certifico que he bañado todas las majadas de dos establecimientos con el 'Polvo de Tabaco de Laidlaw,' específico introducido por el Señor Don Tomas Murray, y el resultado ha sido perfectamente satisfactorio en prueba de esto he contratado con el Señor Murray para bañar todas mis majadas otra vez este año.

JUAN MACDONALD.

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n23d23

Familia que no consuma
HESPERIDINA
debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-líquido,
y se convencerá de que
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA
es años de esta la prueba

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CHRISTMAS 1887.

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Excusan todo comentario la honorabilidad, competencia e indudable imparcialidad de las personas que firman esos certificados.

Léanse con atención, y ciertamente llevarán el convencimiento pleno a los mas incrédulos en la eficacia del remedio mencionado.—Hélos aquí:

Buenos Aires, Octubre 16 de 1886.
Señor Mac Neave:
Me informa el mayordomo de mi estancia «San Juan» que los ciento cincuenta animales laneros atacados de *manquera* que curó Vd. con su específico, quedaron sanos a los pocos días de la aplicación del remedio, y que el específico que Vd. usa es, a su juicio, el que ha dado mejor resultado de los empleados allí hasta ahora.
Saluda a Vd. S. S.
LEONARDO PEREYRA.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 21 de 1886.
Hemos usado el remedio del señor Mac Neave para la *manquera* en las ovejas durante los últimos meses. Estamos satisfechos con el remedio y lo reputamos el mejor de cuantos hayamos usado.
MIGUEL DUGGAN y HNO.

Cabaña del Molino, Estación Ituzaingó (F. C. O.)
Noviembre 22 de 1886.
Sr. D. Patricio Mac Neave—Bs. Aires.
Muy señor mío:
Tengo el gusto de comunicar a Vd. que las ovejas que Vd. curó en esta cabaña, con su específico, de la terrible enfermedad del vaso, *contagiosa*, han sanado de una manera radical y que las nuevas enfermas curadas con la prolijidad que Vd. nos enseñó, siguen curándose en el acto sin atormentarlas, como me ha sucedido antes. Veo que es indispensable el prolijo método de extraer con delicadeza toda la parte dañada y hacer la menos sangre posible, como nos ha enseñado Vd. para la cura instantánea y sin causar dolor; puesto que el animal, por grave que haya estado, se levanta y come con gusto y no aparenta mas incomodidad que la delicadeza al pisar hasta que se endurezca el vaso.
Su A. y S. S.
SAMUEL B. HALE Y CIA.

Recomendamos a los señores estancieros que deseen obtener el verdadero específico Mac Neave, de no comprarlo sino en el Depósito Central: BAZAR DU MENAGE calle Piedad 358, al lado de la Iglesia San Miguel en Buenos Aires, ó en los puntos que se indican al pie de este prospecto.
De esa manera, evitarán los consumidores el ser engañados con productos ó específicos falsificados, nocivos, y de resultados funestos para el que los emplea.
Haremos descuentos liberales a los señores comerciantes de la Capital ó de la Campaña que compren al por mayor, así como a los señores estancieros que adquieran cantidades mayores a cinco docenas de frascos.

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Gregorio Villafañe Rivadavia 301 1/2 a 305 1/2	Miguel Lanús Rivadavia 369
Sanchez y Moreno San Martín 51	R. Bossi y Cia Florida 159
Perez, Serra, Girault y Cia. Riadavia 351	

Estoy, pues, completamente satisfecho y ya no tengo miedo al «Pietin».
De Vd. A. y S. S.
V. C. AMADEO.

Noviembre 24 de 1886.
Hemos ensayado en nuestra cabaña y en majadas de campo el específico compuesto por el señor Mac Neave para la cura del mal del vaso, y podemos asegurar que es el remedio mejor y de resultados mas seguros que todos los demás conocidos.
PELLEGRINI Y LAGOS.
Estancia «San Juan»

ESTABLECIMIENTO «MAIPU»
Junín, Marzo 8 de 1887.
Sr. Don P. Mac Neave—Buenos Aires.
Muy señor mío:
Me es sumamente satisfactorio poder comunicar a Vd. que su específico para curar la enfermedad conocida con el nombre de *manquera* en las ovejas, me ha dado los mejores resultados, no teniendo actualmente en mi establecimiento, gracias a su remedio un solo animal que sufra de esta enfermedad.
De Vd. A. y S. S.
JULIO CARRIÉ.

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Credit..... 9.50 —
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1887

Mr Martin Gillen has entered into partnership with Mr Edward Kenny in his house in Carmen de Areco. The firm will henceforth take the name of Martin Gillen and Co. Both Mr Gillen and his partner Mr Kenny have won golden opinions from all classes of people in the district in which they carry on business. They are among the few English-speaking people who have succeeded in commercial business in the camp. We congratulate both our worthy countrymen on the happy association they have formed. By their ability, energy and other sterling qualities they reflect credit on Irishmen in the Argentine Republic.

'La Nacion' remarks that out of the 336 bills that became law during the last session of Congress not a single one was suggested by any member of Congress. The extraordinary and supplementary credits were all passed at the request of the Government, as were also the bills referring to taxation and the Budget. The pensions, subventions, and railway concessions were all gratuitously donated to please some interested favorite. About four-fifths of the time of Congress was devoted to this patriotic amusement of voting away public money. According to our colleague the total amount voted by these so-called representatives of the people was 85 millions, so that the deficit for next year, or, in other words, the debt contracted by the nation will be some 33 and not 12 millions as was at first supposed.

Ferrari is preparing to celebrate the next Carnival with dances, bacchanalian scenes, fancy and masked balls, raffles, lotteries, 'chinganas,' and wild orgies of every description. In order to enable him to carry out his programme Dr Wilde has given him gratis for one week the use of the public building situated between Callao and Paraguay, Rodriguez Peña and Charcas. The Doctor is always ready to encourage paganism of every sort. Like Julius the apostate he will not openly persecute Christianity, but he tries to discredit it with scoffs and jeers, and he zealously supports whatever is opposed to the spirit of Catholic faith. It may be asked how he is entitled to give away what does not belong to him, but Wilde has long regarded all Buenos Aires and a large slice of the Republic as his private property. No wonder, when the inhabitants quietly look on and submit to his tyrannical rule. In no other country would such a pettifogging political quack be allowed to hold office for one day.

The city analyst, Dr Arata, analysed the milk found in forty different 'tambos' a few days ago. Only one of the forty was found to be in a passable condition. The other (thirty-nine)

articles were wanting in some essential qualities, and nine were in such wretched condition that the doctor ordered the establishments to be closed up as being very dangerous to the public health. On this subject a colleague says: 'It is notorious that nearly all the milk sold in this city is adulterated; water is added on; the fatty or butterine portion is abstracted, and its place is supplied with chalk and other noxious substances.' All this though fabulous prices are demanded for what is called milk in Buenos Aires. A gentleman the other day asked for a few spoonfuls of milk to mix with some strawberries at the hotel where he is a boarder. As this was a luxury not mentioned in the bill he was charged ten cents extra. Milk in Buenos Aires is as dear as whiskey in Ireland and just as poisonous.

There were joy and grief in the Bolsa on Tuesday when gold suddenly shot up to 52 per cent premium. The bears stampeded followed hot and close by the bulls. It reminded one of Tam o' Shanter and the witches, only that the fugitives are likely to lose more than their caudal extremity in the present case. We have no sympathy with the losers nor can we congratulate the winners. 'A plague on both the gambling-houses.'

The following extraordinary statement was published in a local newspaper of Dolores:

'The Southern Railway Company obliges us to reduce four or five kilos in every 'pesada' of wool, this being one of the conditions. It often happens, therefore, that a consignee to whom 510 kilos of wool have been sent, only receives 490, the Company retaining the difference.'

If such a thing were done during the reign of Cooper we should not be at all surprised, but we cannot believe that the present manager, Mr Abbott, who has been striving with success to redeem the reputation of the Southern line of railway from obloquy, under which it had fallen by the blunders of his predecessor could sanction such a flagrant and barefaced piece of robbery. We therefore hope to hear the statement above referred to contradicted.

It is proposed to establish a 'Court of Honour' to decide in cases of disputes between two adversaries whether they ought or ought not to fight a duel. The gentlemen who have taken the initiative in the matter and who have suggested that a meeting shall be held to consider the above proposal are the following: Señores Leandro Alem, Manuel Bilbao, Antonino Cambaceres, Adolfo Davila, Amancio Alcorta, Mansilla, Julio S. Dantas, General Donovan, Colonel Bedoya, General Garcia, Nicolas A. Calvo, Mariano Pauero, Torcuato de Alvear and many others. If these gentlemen would use their influence to abolish duelling altogether, everybody would applaud the idea, but when they set themselves forward to decide what duels are just and what are unjust they are simply tampering with murder, and make a tacit avowal that single combat is in some cases justifiable. This being so, we fear their action will be an incentive rather than otherwise to the commission of this class of homicide.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Federico Aneiros:

By the grace of God, and the Apostolic Holy See Archbishop of the Most Holy Trinity of Buenos Aires, and assistant at the Pontifical throne;

To all the faithful of this archdiocese—
Health and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

As you are already aware, a special committee of the Catholic Young Men's Association left this city for Rome on the 18th of last month, in order to assist at the

festival of the sacerdotal jubilee of our Holy Father, to offer our homage of faith and religion, as well as filial affection and veneration to the supreme Pontiff, to express to him our heart-felt congratulations, and to send up fervent supplications to Heaven for the exaltation of the Catholic Church and the peace of the world.

The Catholic young men had the honour of being invited from Bologna by the initiators of the grand idea, and they have acted in perfect conformity with our wishes, and have had our full approval in exhorting the inhabitants of the entire Republic, and particularly of this archdiocese, to prove themselves worthy sons of our common father on the occasion of the approaching jubilee.

It has been extremely satisfactory to us that His Excellency the President of the Republic has deigned to enjoin on Dr Don Miliades Echagne, the Chairman of the Committee, the duty of respectfully congratulating the Holy Father in behalf of His Excellency. We trust that our delegates will worthily discharge so honourable a commission which has been intrusted to them by the faithful and the most excellent Government, and that they will thereby gratify the pious affections of their own souls. But we should not rest content with this; but rather let us, united in thought, participate in the acts of homage paid to our Holy Father, and for that purpose let each one at his church or in his house do all that is possible, following the suggestions of superiors and of devout persons. We should thoroughly understand the high significance of the festival of the sacerdotal jubilee of our Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. It is not a mere social or human festival, or ceremony, or obligation. The festivities and social practices dictated by right reason are sanctified and exalted by religion, as we shall see plainly verified in this great movement of Christianity. Fifty years have passed by since Our Lord admitted Leo XIII. as a priest of His Church, in order to prepare him for the immense labour of ruling that Church, which lofty dignity he assumed ten years ago, being constituted thereby the Vicar of Christ, and Spiritual Master and Pasotr of the Universe. For fifty years, too, the enemy has laboured to prevent the event which is now about to take place. Looking, therefore, at the past with clear vision, how much we ought to bless Divine Providence and thank Him for so great a benefit. How we ought to pray to Heaven to bless the Supreme Pontiff, and to contribute, each one in his sphere, to the fulfilment of the will of God. On the day of the jubilee, on that solemn hour, illuminated more by the light of Heaven than in the page of history, the rulers and subjects, the ministers of religion, parents and guardians, and those who can command influence of power, knowledge, or fortune, should all recognise the fact that he is the Vicar of Christ, whom we are obliged to obey.

It may easily be seen, then, that there is no question of a simple ceremony or human obligation. And if we consider the state of the world, the disorder of nations, the loosening of moral bonds, the loss of faith and morality, the disobedience, revolution and war, in furtherance of anti-Christian principles, if we consider the insults the head of the Church has suffered and is suffering, we shall see that this festival is a call to order, an exhortation to filial affection abashed and downcast, to return to the practice of that veneration, love and submission due to the father of the Christian world.

When brothers and sisters are assembled under the paternal roof to do honour to the parent what are the thoughts that suggest themselves? Union, concord and progress offer their congratulations; and egotism, ingratitude and all base passions disappear. Union suffices and produces good fruit. If men unite with any other disposition than this it is not in the name of God, and for that reason their union is not only useless but pre-

judicial. Let us look up to God and join with Him in spirit in celebrating this festival, so that our deportment may be edifying, and we may secure the aid of the omnipotent hand of God, that governs all things. If there were question of earthly form the Holy Father would not accept it, nor would he by any means give to it his benediction. Let us listen to the words of the Supreme Pontiff in his letter dated the first of October (which we intend to publish), in which he directs the faithful how to act, and let us put in practice the advice therein given us. In conformity with the papal wish, we ordain that the Holy Father's letter be read on the first feast day after the receipt of this pastoral letter, and that the faithful receive instructions on the jubilee and the indulgences to be gained.

We exhort all to celebrate the pontifical jubilee with the two novenas suggested by His Holiness, with attendance at mass, going to Confession and receiving Holy Communion, particularly on the 1st day of next January, and we request the clergy to offer the holy sacrifice of mass on that or the previous day for the intention of His Holiness. A solemn Te Deum will be sung in the Cathedral of this capital city, in the capital of the province, and in every parish in the country districts on the 1st day of January. By this pastoral we invite the clergy, secular and regular, and all the faithful to take part in the celebration, and we trust that the Metropolitan Chapter, the Vicar Foreign of La Plata, and the parish priests in their respective parishes outside the Capital will do all that is convenient for the better celebration of the festivity. The priest is the minister between God and His people. He speaks to man in the name of God, and he presents to God in the name of the people their offering to obtain grace and mercy. The high priest ascends the altar in behalf of the entire universe, in order to interpose between it and God. He offers sacrifice, imploring heavenly favours for man. The Vicar of Christ is the only priest capable of mediating and obtaining grace. He who obtained and instituted the priesthood on earth—our common father with this title, and in the closest union with the Christian people, who have all earnestly recommended to him, so to say, the celebration of that most on the 1st of January—our most Holy Father, so afflicted by the sad condition of the world, so full of hope in God, is going to offer the great sacrifice of the law of grace, and with him will join in prayer many priests and faithful people. What a solemn moment! What a magnificent spectacle on earth! We hope and that our hope may not be deceived, we now beseech God with all fervour in your behalf, that you may obtain the benediction of the Most Holy Trinity, the Father Son, and Holy Ghost.

Given in Buenos Aires, the 26th day of the month of November, 1887.

FEDERICO,
Archbishop of Buenos Aires,
By Command of His Grace,
FRANCISCO ARACHE,
Secretary.

DUELLING.

As long as duelling was a harmless pastime in Buenos Aires—a piece of amusement in which two braves drew swords without shedding blood—nobody took much notice of it. Up to a very recent date ninety-nine 'encounters' in one hundred terminated most satisfactorily for the combatants if not for the public. The seconds took care by the terms of the agreement to make the possibility of a tragedy very difficult, and the champions themselves did the rest. They were generally carried off the field with whole skins, in triumph, the seconds declaring that their behaviour was worthy of Hector, Achilles, or Ajax with the seven-ox-hide shield. But of late a change has come over the spirit of the dream of the duellists.

Those that love danger, though they may escape now and again, will surely be caught at last. The Irish Shanachie assures us that 'ni thagan a cruishkeen slaua o'n thobar a'ghonee,' and the Saxon bard reminds the doughty hero of 'the perils that environ the man that meddles with cold iron.' Within the last twelve months at least three persons in this city have fallen victims to the duelling craze. Young Solar of Parana, a military cadet or officer whose name, if we remember well, was Furness, and last of all Bernabe Rodriguez. These contretemps have set the chivalry of Buenos Aires a-thinking seriously on the eventualities of human life, and now we are told a society has been formed to act as a supreme court of arbitration in any 'affair of honor,' or, in other words, to decide on the merits of any shooting or stabbing match that may be in contemplation. If duelling were regarded as a crime forbidden by the civil law, as it is in most civilized countries, we should soon see an end of it here as elsewhere, and there would be no need of self-constituted courts of arbitration. But, unfortunately, the law which nominally forbids such deadly encounters really encourages them by the impunity which it allows to those who take part in them. If the hot blood of an Italian peon is roused under the influence of alcohol, and he strikes a blow at the person who insults him, he is soon reduced to imprisonment, and he expiates his rashness by a couple of years' confinement at the Penitentiary, but if a sprig of gentility in broad cloth takes deliberate aim at his neighbour, after having had plenty of time to reflect on the wickedness of his act, he is allowed to walk about in freedom, and his social position is rather improved than injured in consequence. We do not deny that some of those who take part in duels in Buenos Aires are very honourable and very brave men. We go farther and say that an occasion may arise when it is very hard for flesh and blood to resist the temptation to fight. A man's wife or daughter or sister is insulted by a ruffian. His first impulse is to strike the insulter, and thereupon he is challenged by the beaten man to meet him in a fair field; the moral law enjoins him to refuse, but an imperious social law prompts him to accept the challenge. It was in obedience to this tyrannical law that Grattan and Curran and O'Connell at some time in their lives fought duels, and it is the same law which urges very honourable men in Buenos Aires to countenance the practice. In their precipitancy they forget that a duel is no remedy for wounded honour. The liar will be a liar still even when he has killed his man. The injury lies not he being called a liar or a coward or a ruffian but in acting in accordance with this character, 'Espadachines' like Toto Nicosis and bullies of the Cabassa type do not work any change in public opinion by having a prod or a poe-shot at their neighbor. There are men walking the streets of Buenos Aires, who are known to be bad characters, who will draw their weapons at the first suggestion that they are liars though the word liar is actually branded on their foreheads. Duelling will continue in Buenos Aires as long as the practice is encouraged by a Pagan Government and as long as men refuse to believe that there is a law superior to their base passions, a law which tells us that vengeance belongs to the Lord of Hosts and that the shedding of human blood without necessity is a crime which cries to Heaven.

Mr Wilfrid Blunt spoke at a proclaimed meeting in Galway. While he was speaking, the police came in and dragged him and his wife Lady Anne Blunt off the platform. Mr Blunt's clothes were torn, and Lady Anne was brutally treated by the police. He returned a second time to the platform, accompanied by his brave wife, and on commencing to speak he was placed under arrest. The Court sentenced Mr Blunt to three months' imprisonment.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha,
Nov. 27, 1887.To the Editor of the SOUTHERN
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

As I commence writing these 'Notes' (Saturday evening) the glorious and much-needed rain is coming down briskly, with every prospect of continuing on through the night. We were also favored with a good dash of the watery element in the early hours of the 24th inst., so the hearts of all campestal dwellers, whether engaged in pastoral pursuits or otherwise, ought to rejoice, and be grateful to the heavenly Sender. You, dwellers in a city, can form but a faint idea of the hardships and inconveniences resulting from a 'seca' in the camp. You may get your share of the heat and dust and flies, but your state is bliss when compared with that of the rustics. Our little troubles begin by the 'lagunas' drying up, followed by a similar performance on the part of the wells. Then comes the work of deepening these latter or the digging of new ones. The apparatus for drawing water has then to be looked after, and, when all is in readiness, picture to yourself an unfortunate man, out in the broiling sun, riding backwards and forwards pulling water for hours, at a stretch, perhaps, and surrounded by half-maddened animals, seeking to allay their thirst. The poets, from Chaucer down to our own 'Lord Manufactured' Tennyson, have sung of the pleasures and beauties of a rural life, but, (with all proper respect to their genius, one and all) permit me to say that the country is not always an Arcadia, but very often has a spice of Pandemonium about it. However, let us hope, now the change has come, that the drudgery of pulling water is staved off for a long spell, and that campmen may be allowed to taste a little of the sweets of that good time which, alas! seems always coming, and still never nearer.

The smash on the F. C. al Pacifico has ceased to be a nine days' wonder. By the way, the accident occurred on the night of Friday the 11th inst., and not on Saturday night as stated. I visited the scene of the accident on Saturday. The engine of the San Juan express, one of the most powerful in the Company's service, named 'Mayor Orellanos' presented a most rakish appearance. The smoke-stack lay all to one side like Ballinalack and the danger-lamp buffers, and cow-catcher were nowhere to be seen. One of the sub-inspectors of the line, Mr. Lowe, informed me that no serious injuries happened to any one on either of the trains, and when I viewed the battered and broken engine, and the cars smashed into match-wood, I could not help thinking that merciful are the ways of Divine Providence. The line is usually very efficiently worked, but 'accidents will happen,' and this one is, I believe, the first of a serious nature that has occurred since the line was opened.

Subscriptions towards building the new church of Suipacha are fast accumulating and the work will soon be commenced. The Rev. Ciro Placo, the respected P. P., visited the Rivas section of the 'partido' lately and met with a most generous reception from both natives and foreigners; as indeed, is the case wherever he has gone in the prosecution of his good and holy work. He has not confined his labours to Suipacha parish alone but has appealed to our countrymen living in the surrounding parishes, and I am proud to chronicle that his call has been nobly responded to. Father McNerney has generously given a large subscription and rich and poor seem most anxious to hasten on the building of God's own house. A novel feature in the subscription list is that many persons are paying so much per month for one year or until the church is completed. This, I take it, is a new departure in the mode of getting up subscriptions and seems a most sensible arrangement. I understand that the

subscription-list will soon be ready for publication.

In my last letter I referred to a case of police tyranny at 'la Mitchellstown' which occurred here lately, but as the case was before the authorities at the time, I refrained from reporting it in *extenso*. The facts are briefly these. A young Irishman visited a race meeting at Rivas Station, and a friend of his, running a horse, offered him the 'mount' which he accepted. He rode the race and won it 'hands down' although carrying heavy weights. On proceeding to the scales to weigh-out, some trifling objection—a mere formality—was raised by the opposite party, and in the slight discussion that ensued a policeman imperiously ordered 'el Irlandes,' to take off the weights he was carrying on his person. This he declined to do without first weighing-out, when, immediately, the representative of law and order drew his sword and struck him. The Irishman's first impulse was to make mince-meat of the 'boy in blue' but controlling his just wrath he resolved to refer the matter to the culprit's superior officer. That active and upright official Señor Rodriguez quickly investigated the case and seeing the injustice of the policeman's conduct relegated him to private life, first giving him a taste of the plank-bed, or rather the brick floor, while he very justly awarded the race to the assaulted man. Well may the poor 'bobby' exclaim 'tempora mutantur!'

I read with great pleasure and interest your scathing article in this week's 'Cross' anent the doings of 'our immigration agent.' It is oftentimes a little thing that shows the manner of a man, and here is a case in point. According to the advertisements in the home papers, Mr. O'Meara states that his office is in Sackville Street, Dublin. There is no such place in the 'dear old city.' The misnomer that did exist has been legally changed into O'Connell Street in deference to the wishes of the vast majority of the citizens of Dublin. It is true that this beautiful street, one of the finest in Europe, is still called Sackville St. by Orangemen, renegades to their country, castle-hacks, time-servers, and that pitiful class, 'Cawtholics.' I would like to know which of these most honorable bodies can claim Mr. Bulkeley O'Meara, Argentine Immigration Agent, for its own.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly

DRAGRAN.

LETTER FROM 'CAPILLERO.'

Capilla del Señor,
November 28, 1887.To the Editor of the SOUTHERN
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Our Municipal election has just taken place and quietness was the order of the day, though fears were entertained, owing to the intense feeling of antagonism that prevailed between the two parties, that a row would ensue which would bring the butcher's weapon or something similar to it into brisk demand. A dreary appearance the town wore yesterday. Saturday's rain cooled the atmosphere and left the streets muddy, and as all business houses were closed nothing disturbed the stillness except an occasional sharp exclamation in the peculiar twang of the Napolitano as he ejected some short phrase across the street in answer to his countryman. The two outgoing 'municipales' sought re-election and were opposed by two of the old Rochista party. Both mustered their forces pretty evenly and at 1 o'clock there appeared to be no certainty as to the results. Three hours yet remained and when the present Pacista party saw the shaky state of their hopes they despatched half a dozen coaches to the camp in search of paisanos. And they succeeded, for like good fishermen they were masters of their art, and brought back their coaches laden with electors. The other party made some efforts and went forth to the camp with leading horses, but some how they did not prove so successful as

their opponents who at 4 o'clock were declared victorious by a majority of 40.

Since writing the above I've got a scrap of news that newspaper men generally are particularly fond of. Last night was signalized by the shedding of human blood and the last Sunday in November shall not be forgotten by one poor family as the day on which the municipal elections take place. The murder was not committed by any of the opposing parties coming in contact; the slayer and his victim held the same ticket in the morning and voted like brothers for the same candidate. But the Old Candidate for whom many of us now and again vote kept prowling about, and he was liberally assisted by the 'pulperos,' I might venture the assertion that he received more votes that night in his favor than did Don Eduardo Costa and Don Encarnacion Sosa the two successful candidates. During the day the order to sell no drink was openly violated and long before the poll was taken men were found under its influence. It required but little more to stimulate them to deeds of violence and again the knife has done its deadly work. Manuel Fuente Bueno was the name of the victim, who leaves a widow and family of seven. An Argentine named Castro gave him his death wounds, and is now a prisoner in this town awaiting his removal. The corpse was interred today at 10 o'clock.

As in all cases of Argentine elections there are protests already heard, and people are not sure yet will yesterday's election place the two Pacistas on the Municipal board.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
CAPILLERO.SUMMARY
OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, Nov. 4.

Mr. W. O'Brien was removed from Cork Gaol to Tullamore early on Wednesday morning.

Liverpool is to be connected with Westport, County Mayo, by the steamers of the Laird Line.

Lord Hartington it is said, will be entertained at a banquet in Dublin, the third week in November.

Herring-fishing in Galway Bay, has this year, yielded a very abundant harvest of the sea. One boat recently brought in ten thousand herrings, the largest take this year.

Sir William B. Foster, M.D., M.P., with a large number of other English public men, will visit Ireland shortly.

It is said Lord Salisbury and his colleagues will produce a surprise next session in the shape of an Irish Local Government Bill.

The Mitchellstown martyrs' doom will be commemorated in Glasnevin Cemetery at the forthcoming anniversary of the Manchester martyrs.

A literary and debating society has been established in connection with the Catholic Commercial Club, Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Joseph R. Cox, M.P., has been served with four summonses under the Coercion Act. They will be heard at Ennis to-day and at Kildysart on Tuesday.

Twelve and agents attended at Carrick-on-Suir on Saturday, but received scarcely any rent, and were told that the most of tenants had adopted the Plan of Campaign. Lord Waterford's tenants, attended by their clergy and Mr. P. J. Power, M.P., resolved yesterday to adopt the Plan unless a reduction of 50 per cent. is granted.

A monster demonstration was held in Limerick on Tuesday, at which Messrs. John Dillon, M.P., Waddy, Q.C., M.P., H. J. Gill, M.P., Wm. Abraham, M.P., John Finucane, M.P., Mercer Wright, J. R. Cox, M.P., and others attended. The proceedings, were not in any way interfered with by the police authorities.

A fierce hurricane blew on Monday night in Dublin, accom-

panied by heavy rain. This atmospheric disturbance appears to have been first noted in Northern France last Saturday, and it has since travelled up the English Channel and through England, reaching Dublin city on Monday night.

The Rev. Henry Stuart Fagan, M.A., has promised to attend the demonstration in Athlone on next Sunday, 6th inst., which will also be attended by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; the Lord Mayor, M.P.; and Mr. Donal Sullivan, M.P., member for the division.

Mr J. C. Blake, Sessional Crown Solicitor for the city of Cork, has resigned that position lest he might have to prosecute under the Crimes Act, the procedure under which seems to him to deprive the Crown Prosecutor of any discretion in discriminating between the innocent and the guilty, while the tribunal before which he acts appears scarcely to have the independence that ought to characterise any court entrusted with the liberties of the people. Moreover, the class of prosecutions would be mainly directed against the political adversaries of the Government.

GENERAL ITEMS

Advices from Uruguay say that two hundred labourers engaged by the Concordia Railway Company have applied to the Immigration Committee for assistance, being left without work and without resources. A telegram has been sent to the Central Committee for instructions.

A duel was fought, on Thursday, week, between Drs Carlos Carles and Bernabe Rodriguez. Sres Carlos Aldao and Rodolfo Freyre acted as seconds for the former and Dr. Osvaldo Magnasco and Sr. Juan Cruz Varela junior for the latter.

The place of meeting agreed on was near the water tower at Belgrano, but the commissary of police of that place having heard of what was about to occur arrested Doctor Rodriguez, his seconds and some friends and took them to the comisaria, but discharged them on giving their word of honour not to fight the duel in his district.

Notice of this 'contretemps' was sent to the enemy and all returned to Buenos Aires, but at 2.50 p. m. the duellists, their seconds and doctors (Baldomero Sommer and Lucas Ayarragaray) left again for the Tigre and there took a boat which landed them at a place about two squares from the mouth of the Capitan River.

The arrangement was that the adversaries should fight with pistols, should be placed 30 paces apart and should fire two shots each. On the signal being given the two pistols were discharged simultaneously, with the result that Dr Carles was unhurt, though the bullet of his adversary grazed his hair, but Doctor Rodriguez was shot in the breast and fell to the ground. The wounded man was brought into the city where he died on Sunday. This most tragical event has caused a most profound sensation in Buenos Aires. Dr Rodriguez was only 23 years of age and was a lawyer of considerable ability.

The 'Diario' says that gross cruelties are inflicted on the naval cadets on board the Chacabuco.

The decree of bankruptcy issued against the society established in La Plata, and known as the Fomento Territorial, has been annulled by the higher Court, on the grounds that the petitioner had no legal right to call for such a decree. The Fomento Territorial, which was a bad attempt at imitation of the Banco Constructor, has fallen into very bad odor, and whether bankrupt or not, it cannot easily raise itself from the slough of mismanagement or impecuniosity into which it has fallen.

It appears that the suspicions of foul play which were aroused by the result of the international race at Belgrano were unfounded. The Commissary Otamendi made a most minute investigation of the matter, and he came to the conclusion that the defeat of the favourites, the horses of Stud

Buenos Aires and those of Stud Luis Chico was owing to accidental circumstances. Some of the best horses of both studs were ill for some time before the race. This was particularly the case with Kettledrum, Last Prince, Brilliant and Escoces, so that Stiletto can still boast of having won his spurs, or those of his rider, honestly.

The telegraph line is now completed from Valparaiso to Bolivia, so that the central nation of South America can now hold telegraphic communication with the civilized world.

Rev. Fathers Barth and Grote have preached a most successful mission to the people of San Antonio de Areco. They were assisted in the pious work by the Rev. Father Aguilar, S.J. A large number of people took advantage of the acceptable time, and received the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Communion.

A meeting of anarchists was announced to take place last Sunday in the Calle Comercio, condemning the action of the United States in giving a 'quietus' to their brothers in misfortune. The police interfered and forbade the meeting. We are not sorry the meeting was prevented, but we were very curious to know how numerous the anarchists were and what they had to say.

Later accounts say that the Anarchists did hold their meeting on Sunday in some secret corner, and that they passed the following resolution: 'The Anarchists assembled in Buenos Aires, bow in sign of grief before the tomb of their brethren assassinated in Chicago by the North American "bourgeoisie." They declare their approval of the acts which conducted these noble victims to the gallows, and pledge themselves to persevere energetically in the death-struggle undertaken by the people against the "bourgeoisie,"—a struggle the object of which is to substitute social justice for the present crimes and iniquities.

Cholera is making sad havoc among our Chilean neighbours. It is said that the pestilence never ceased to prevail in Santiago during the year. The disease has now broken out afresh in Valparaiso, which is a comparatively clean and healthful town. It is to be feared that the bill of mortality for the year will be a large one.

It was reported this week that the steamer Proveedor had run aground near Montevideo, and two tug-boats were sent down to relieve her. It turned out, however that the report was groundless. The Proveedor reached Buenos Aires the same day safe and sound.

The Italian steamer Sud America in her voyage from Europe is bringing 1200 immigrants to the River Plate.

Adelina Patti is engaged to sing in Lisbon during the month of January, 1888, after which she will proceed to Madrid, where she will give a number of performances. About the beginning of March she will take shipping from Lisbon for Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The Pope's Encyclical and Archbishop's Pastoral, which latter we publish in our leading columns to-day, will be read on Sunday during the afternoon devotions at the Passionist Church in this city.

A Catholic Church was consecrated on the Armstrong Colony in Santa Fe on Sunday.

Reports from Tucuman say that the state of the sugar plantations is excellent and it is believed that there will be an increase of 30 oyo upon last year's production. It is said that the Government is negotiating for the purchase of Mendez and Co's Bank, to serve as the basis of a Provincial Bank. The E.P. has presented to the Chambers a bill for the expropriation of a manzana of land for establishing an Immigrants' Asylum.

The news from Ocampo Colony is that the party has returned which went in pursuit of the Indians, who were overtaken near Las Toscas. After an hour's fight, in which 40 Indians were killed, all the booty carried off by

them was recovered. The remaining Indians retreated without being pursued, the Ocampo party having no more ammunition.

Advices from the north report heavy rains in Tucuman and Santiago del Estero. The cane plantations are in excellent condition and are expected to yield 30 oyo more after the recent rains.

The Court of Appeal has given judgment in the Plowes case. The facts are these:—D Juan Pedro White presented a petition to the Judge Dr Basualdo in which he declared that Sra. Angela Oteiza de Plowes was in a Lunatic Asylum, and suffering all kinds of privations, although she possesses an immense fortune, and that her husband was travelling for his pleasure in England. The Judge made an order appointing Dr Vocos provisional guardian, gave intervention to the Defender of Minors and embargoed some property, and after some time a final order was made raising the embargo and appointing Mr Plowes guardian. All parties appealed against this order and the Court of Appeal has reserved it, deciding that Señora Plowes is not a lunatic and leaving Sr Plowes to manage the conjugal property, all the embargoes being raised.

Rosa Rodriguez, remitted to the penitentiary as a prisoner by the Governor of Rio Negro, has been for two years in prison without any declaration having been taken.

The sentence on the ex-commander of the Magallanes has been reduced to two years' deprivation of his rank as commander.

Sres. Delfin Gallo, Eduardo Madero and Lucas Gonzales have been officially recognized as local directors of the Pacific railway for one year from October 10th.

The National Hippodrome has now 200 members, and General Bosch proposes that they should build a club-house in this city.

Our Dublin agent informs us the Dublin 'Irish Fireside' is no longer published. This will be a sore disappointment to the many readers of that journal.

The elections were peacefully carried out all over the Province on last Sunday, and it goes without saying that the Pacista list was victorious all along the line.

The Zarate paper factory has been exempted from Contribucion Directa tax, by supreme orders, for ten years. The factory has also been exempted from payment of licence tax.

The Intendant of Cordoba has fixed December 18th for unveiling the statue of General Paz. The President of the Republic and the Governor of the Province will be the sponsors on the occasion.

The ceremonies in honour of the festival of Our Lady of Lujan commenced in that town on the 29th ult. On the 8th, 9th and 10th of this month High Mass will be sung at 11 a.m. The Rev. Father Luciano Chazo will preach on the 1st of these days, the Rev. Celestino Pera on the 2nd, and the Rev. Antonio Piñera on the 3rd. On the 8th the Municipality will assist in a body at the ceremonies, after which refreshments will be served up at the Municipal House or Town Hall. On the evening of the same day there will be a ball, for which the Municipality saloons are being tastefully decorated. On the 9th there will be horse-races at the Hippodrome, and on the 10th the game of sortija will be played by those who desire to take part in it.

We are requested by Father Flannery to state that he will attend Stegman's chapel in Arrecifes on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of the present month.

The most popular place of amusement in the city at present is the Florida Garden, where a magnificent concert is given every night. Ninety distinguished professors take part in the performance, under the direction of Sr Furlotti. The programmes each night present a varied selection of musical pieces from the most approved operas. The gardens are magnificently illuminated and the place affords every attraction for those who can appreciate innocent enjoyment and all the perfection of musical art.

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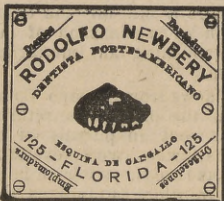
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A SCOTCH VIEW OF 'THE BROTHERS HEALY.'

A London correspondent of the Glasgow Mail says: 'No members of the House have worked so hard during the 22 days that have been spent in Committee on the Crimes bill as Messrs. T. M. Healy—'Tim' and 'Maurice,' as they are familiarly called by their friends. The acuteness of 'Tim' did not, indeed, need to be proved. Of the Land Bill of 1831 he was an able critic. He showed himself fully capable of arguing points with Mr Gladstone himself, and ever since there has been no question of his intellectual penetration. Whatever doubts there may be about the proprieties of his manner.

'Maurice,' however, has won his spurs. With his brother he has been indefatigable in opposing the Crimes Bill. The two brothers are not much to be looked at. They are both small, thin figures, with a stoop in their gait that detracts from their already meagre inches, and with a shambling walk and a goose-like way of carrying the head, that is, to say the least, not graceful. 'Tiny Tim' might well be the *soubriquet* of one; and Maurice is even on a smaller scale than the other. They are not quite two Dromios, but they have so much in common that the elder seems to be stronger in character, and Maurice the more acute in legal skill. His brother lacks his power of forcing the House to listen to him; but, in compensation, he possesses a calmness of manner and a moderation of speech that keep him clear at all times of collision with the Chair. A small, weak voice, coming from a small, pale face and a small figure—this is Mr Maurice Healy. 'Tim's' rough voice, bigger than seems suited to his appearance, has filled the House; and the stranger in the gallery is naturally indifferent when this other little man begins.

If, however, he has patience to listen, he finds that Maurice is putting subtle technical points with great clearness. There can no longer be a moment's doubt about his shrewdness. His capabilities were, indeed, long ago known both to his party and to his opponents. To him is ascribed the position attained by the Nationalists of Ulster. Two years ago he went into the province to take charge of the registration business for the Parnellites. He was then an unknown solicitor, who had just begun practice. But the Tory and the Liberal agents speedily ascertained that he was an antagonist who required very close watching. Again and again, it is said, he bowled over experienced lawyers, and secured for the Nationalists votes. With the same acuteness he has fought the Crimes bill. Out of the 22 sittings spent in Committee, at least a score have been occupied with the discussion of purely technical objections, and almost the entire burden of work has fallen on the Healys. Occasionally Mr. Chance has lent a hand, and when there was any declamation to be done Mr. Dillon looked in; but whenever a bit of hair-splitting had to be done on the most liberal allowance of time Maurice Healy was the man on whom the Ostrutives relied.

IRISH EXCELLENCE TO-DAY.

The writer's object is to show by official figures that nine-tenths of the champion record-holders of the world are Irishmen. Leaping is the most general of athletic exercises. It is to be found in every athletic programme. It is divided into three classes—running high-leaping, running broad-leaping, and running pole-leaping. Would it not be interesting to ask the editor of the 'Times' who holds the world's record for the running high-jump. He will, of course, search the annals for an 'Anglo-Saxon,' but alas! none can be found, as Patrick Davin is not yet tired of being a Celt. He holds the world's record. His jump is 6 feet 2 1/4 inches.

The next in order is the running

wide jump. The 'Times' has to search again in vain, as two Irishmen are away ahead on that. John Purcell, a Clare youth, and an amateur, made the prodigious leap of 23ft. 10in.; this record is unfortunately unauthenticated, but T. M. Malone, a Queen's County man, jumped 23ft. 2in., and has the record.

The next is the running pole-leaping. H. H. Baxter, of the New York Athletic Club, holds this record at 11ft. and 1/2in., followed by Patrick Joseph Kelly, of Dublin, with 10ft. 4 1/2in.

In the Mile Walk M. J. Hayes, of Limerick, an amateur, easily holds the record.

'Putting the Weight' is an exercise where the combined properties of agility and strength are tested. It would seem, according to the editor-of-the-'Times' caption of it, that an Englishman would surely excel in this, but true to his instinct the Hibernian will either 'do or die,' and in this contest he again comes out victorious. J. S. Mitchell's great record of putting the 56lb. 34ft. lin. has never been approached. C. J. Queckberner, of the N. Y. A. C., Wm. J. M. Barry of Cork, Wm. Maxwell of Galway, now of Boston, deserves especial mention. Queckberner holds the amateur record, Maxwell and Mitchell are professionals.

Scotland seems to be the parent of hammer-throwing; nevertheless a son of the Emerald Isle not only holds the record, but that record is invincible. J. T. Mitchell of the Dublin Gaelic Club put a 16-pound hammer from a 7-foot ring 131 feet 9 inches. Wm. J. M. Barry, of Cork, Owen Hart, of Waterford, C. J. Queckberner, of the N. Y. A. C., W. L. Condon, of North East, Md., are superb. Barry holds the amateur record.

Adjuncts to the feats already described are running hop, step, and jump, standing high jump, etc. When Thomas Burroughs, the professional, made the then invincible leap of 48 feet in a running hop, step, and jump it was thought that it could never be excelled; but when John Purcell made 48 feet 4 inches in Blackrock, Dublin, every body was surprised. Later on, when Dennis Shannahan made the unprecedented leap of 51 feet 3 inches they were more and more surprised. Purcell's leap is authenticated; Shannahan's is not. There are several other minor feats fairly favorable to Irishmen.

In pedestrianism every one has heard of Daniel O'Leary, the father of it, and of Fitzgerald, the champion.

In the pugilistic arena the 'Anglo-Saxon' seems to be more at home, though he must content himself with second place, as several Irish and Irish Americans might be named that no Anglo-Saxon would be fool enough to do battle with; Sullivan, Kilrain, Ryan, and Dempsey are matchless in the fist arena. It is a question with us whether we would be pleased to let the English have a monopoly of the so-called 'manly art,' but if there is any credit in excelling we certainly want what belongs to us.

In sculling, too, the Irishman holds his own. Though beaten occasionally of late it must be admitted that no country ever produced Edward Hanlan's superior. While Courtney is a man that no nation need be ashamed of. Hanlan is the son of an Irishman as is Courtney also.

Last but not least, look at the great American game, baseball, two-thirds of the players—and the very best ones too—from Michael J. Kelly at the top, are Irish-Americans. In writing this article no attempt at hyperbole has been made. The facts contained therein are irrefutable, and it would be well for the editor of the pro-English 'Times' to study athletic sports and Irish history generally before applying such an opprobrious epithet to a race with such a record. If the old adage 'a sound mind in a sound body' holds good it then must be essentially true that in an Irishman the combined properties of a scholar, statesman, orator, and athlete are to be found.—Thos. O'Shaughnessy, in the 'Irish World.'

BOULANGER'S LOVE OF FINERY.

Gen. Boulanger turns to account the general love of finery, and better to explain what is meant by this I must refer to an anecdote. Fourteen years ago Thiers visited Rouen. I was there amongst those who accompanied him. I had returned from a hurried visit to the Valley of the Neckar, whence I had brought with me, as a souvenir, a red cap, richly decorated with gold lace, of the kind worn as a fancy dress by students in the Rhine countries. I had it with me, and I made use of it as a travelling cap. At Nantes Thiers came down from his carriage and walked about on the railway platform. He beckoned to me to go to him, and naturally I took off my cap to speak to him. It was rather cold Thiers said politely: 'Put on your cap.' When I had done so, he said: 'What a magnificent cap you have; where did you pick up that splendid head-dress?' and he burst into a laugh. There was then a cry outside of 'Three cheers for the President!' which was heartily responded to. Thiers looked attentively in the direction of the crowd from which the cheering came. Then, half in joke and half in earnest, he said quickly: 'Take off your hat, they are taking you for the President.' Now this exemplifies what I call the love of finery among the French, and it is in fact, one of the great national passions, in first place, to wear finery and in the next place, to receive it with acclamation. Never will a man who dresses like his neighbors, who fails to secure a conspicuous seat, who does not wear finery, become popular in this country, unless, indeed, he possesses the eloquence of Gambetta—a flashing and ostentatious eloquence, which glitters and dazzles, and is made use of by a man supposed to be devoted to the *plebs*. Except Gambetta, I do not know one man finding a place in French history who was not covered with finery; none certainly has become popular. Gen. Boulanger knows this. Accordingly, for a recent review he bought a horse fourteen years old, for which he paid 7,000 francs, but which admirably suited a man covered with gold lace embroidery and plumes—a horse perfectly fitted to parade before the crowd, and to excite admiration among the masses assembled to see the staff pass by. He did not leave his horse, even at the gate of the President of the Republic.—London Times Paris Letter.

TREATMENT OF POTATOES.

To prevent the loss of potatoes by rot, we have adopted with success in former years and now the following management: As soon as the potato tops begin to die, we harvest the tubers. The autumn rains not having set in, they come out of the soil clean and bright. If there has been heavy rain, we omit the digging until the soil becomes dry enough to leave the potatoes clean, as the rot usually begins first under adhering portions of earth. The strong and cheap twenty-five-cent baskets now made are used in gathering the potatoes. The use of the baskets obviates the necessity of handling the potatoes again. They are drawn to the barn, where, on a cool side, a slatted floor is provided, and they are gently emptied from the baskets on this floor. The tendency to rot is prevented to some degree by not bruising, laying them instead of throwing them into the baskets when they are picked up, and again emptying the baskets carefully. Additional protection from rot is secured by having the tubers perfectly clean. A third and very important aid is in the ventilation on the slatted floor. Here they remain two or three months, covering them with a layer of straw to exclude light. On the approach of freezing weather in Winter, they are taken to the cellar and placed in large boxes with slatted bottoms, and raised a few inches from the cement floor on cross pieces of

scantling. These boxes hold about twenty bushels each, and resemble those used by nurserymen for packing trees. It will be seen that the only handling or hand-picking required is in placing them in the baskets in the field after digging and conveying them from the barn to the cellar.

Some farmers may improve this management, but we have found it quite important to observe the four requisites—early digging as soon as growth ceases, careful handling, clean tubers, and ventilation through warm weather and in autumn on the slatted floor. They are more liable to rot if left a long time in the ground, especially during heavy rains; and after digging, rot is increased by placing them wet in large unventilated heaps.

Early harvesting gives another advantage. As soon as the ground is cleared, the Acme harrow is run two or three times across the rows, leaving the ground level and mellow, and if corn or corn fodder is to follow next spring, spread a moderate coat of manure, break it up with the harrow, and then in a few weeks, when the young weeds are springing up, turn the whole under with the plough, and sow two bushels of rye to the acre. This will make a good green crop to turn under by the middle of next May, and the manuring and green rye will give a good crop of corn or fodder in connection with good cultivation.—The Country Gentleman.

GOOD WORDS.

He who forgives is victor in the dispute.

We should not treat others with contempt.

The sword does not know the head of the blacksmith (who made it).

He that has not the Church for his mother cannot have God for his father.—St. Cyprian.

Hold rigorous judgment over yourself that the judgment of the Lord may be milder and more gracious.—St. Augustine.

To banish evil spirits so that they will not return there is nothing more effectual than the holy water.—St. Theresa.

Prayer is the nourishment of the soul; as the body cannot live without food, so the soul cannot sustain life without prayer.—St. Augustine.

Children are not merely to take the place of their parents in this world, but, having immortal souls, they are destined to live for ever in the next.

The rich must give of their abundance to the poor, for they are not the masters but only the stewards of goods entrusted to them.—St. Gregory.

The Word of God is a fire that expels coldness and gives warmth to the soul. It is a hammer that softens the hardness of obstinacy.—St. Peter Damian.

The repeated sin begets habit; the habit necessity; the necessity impossibility; and the impossibility leads to despair, and despair to damnation.—St. Bernard.

The power of Christ is so great that the evil spirits sink back into nothingness before it and cannot even stand before the invocation of the name of Jesus.—St. Athanasius.

Habitual sin fetters the spirit so that it can no more rise to do well. It tries and fails, for where it voluntarily perseveres it yields to compulsion, although it will not.—St. Jerome.

As the first Adam had forfeited the prerogative of immortality by the intemperance of the palate, so the second Adam should recover immortality by abstinence.—St. Augustine.

I have seen usurers, soldiers and heathens doing penance and being converted; but I tremble because I have never witnessed the conversion of a lukewarm Christian.—St. Bernardine of Sienna.

Never pronounce the Most Holy Name of Jesus otherwise than with the greatest reverence, and show this reverence also externally by bowing your head according to the ordinance of the Church.

A Christian who trusts in God may be tempted, but he cannot be overcome, for, wherever he is, he is not without God, nor without strength, illumination, consolation, or divine assistance.—St. Cyprian.

It becomes parents from their position to be holy and devout. The parent is the priest, as it were of the family. There rests on him a solemn obligation to bring up his children in the fear and love of God.

If ever we have a feeling of brotherly love and take any interest in the salvation of others, we must keep back those who, in these days, rush into perdition and fall victims to death and go to hell.—St. Chrysostom.

As in a house in which there is an armed soldier, no thief, robber, or enemy dares to enter, so, if we have the fear of God in our hearts, no enemy of our salvation will dare to penetrate thereto.—St. Chrysostom.

Descend frequently in thought into your grave that you may turn your eyes from vanity and beware of offending God. By this simple and easy means you will be acquiring every day an immortal crown of glory in heaven.

If thou art rich, then show the greatness of thy fortune, or, what is better, the greatness of thy soul in the meekness of thy conversations; condescend to men of low estate, support the distressed and patronize the neglected. Be great.

As he who wishes to go to a certain place needs two things for the obtaining of his journey's end, namely the eye and the feet, so he who wishes to go to heaven needs the eye of faith and the feet of good works.—St. Gregory the Great.

The love of luxury and fine clothes is sinful; for if it were not culpable, Our Lord would not have mentioned it as a cause of damnation of the rich man, saying: 'The rich man was clothed in purple and finery, and after his death he was buried in hell.'—St. Gregory.

If you wish to step from virtue to virtue, from grace to grace, from good to better, meditate daily and with all possible devotion on the passion of Christ, for nothing produces in the soul so complete a sanctification as the contemplation of the Passion of Christ.—St. Bonaventure.

If God should impart to you the power of raising the dead to life, he would give you less than if He made you suffer. You would owe him great thanks for the gift of miracles; but when He makes you suffer, He becomes your debtor, provided you suffer with patience.—St. John of the Cross.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

An enthusiastic editor wrote: 'The battle is now opened.' But alas! the intelligent compositor spelled 'battle' with an 'o,' and his readers said they had suspected it all along.

'Will you please insert this obituary notice?' asked an old gentleman of an editor. 'I make bold to ask it because the deceased had a great many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death.'

'Do you take sugar, Col. Snort?' asked the widow Flapjack, when that famous editor recently visited Liverpool and put up at her boarding-house. 'Yes'm; two lumps, and just a dash of Angostura bitters,' absent-mindedly replied the editor.

A London editor wrote: 'The employment of tens of thousands of females in business pursuits will in time ruin us as a business nation.' Then he went home, threw himself on a lounge and smoked a cigar, while his wife spaded up ten square yards of flower garden.

Two business men were talking the other day about the inefficiency of their assistants. One expressed himself very warmly on the subject. The other quieted him by saying: 'Wait a minute. Did it ever occur to you that if those people were as smart as we

are they would not be our assistants?'

Judge: 'You told the plaintiff that he was not even good enough for the gallows. That is a most offensive expression and I must ask you to withdraw it, otherwise I shall have to order you to prison for contempt of court.' 'Defendant: 'Well, I acknowledge that I was wrong—he is good enough for the gallows.'

Scotch minister, meeting one of his ruling elders very tipsy: 'Dear me, Andrew, you're drunk! This is most unseemly in a man of your position and profession, and, moreover—' Elder, jocularly: 'Hoots, toots, minister, I'm haudin' the Jubilee, ye ken! An' s-shairly I may be p-permitted tae get fou wanst in fifty years!'

Father: 'Well, what can you say for the young man?' Daughter: 'He's young and handsome, and has good business ability.' Father: 'How do you know anything about his business qualifications?' Daughter: 'Why, he has shown me again and again how nicely we could get along if you would make us a present of a couple of thousand pounds.'

'Funniest thing you ever heard of. Down where I spent my vacation the mosquitoes were awfully thick; but while everybody else was complaining, I wasn't troubled a bit. The mosquitoes didn't come nigh me.' 'Nothing remarkable about that. The mosquitoes down that way are out and out temperance insects; total abstainers every one of them.'

'Is there much interest taken here in literary matters?' asked a newly arrived stranger of Col. Percy Yerger. 'I should say so. Why, sir, Liverpool is the Athens of Lancashire.' 'Indeed?' 'Well, I should say it was. Hardly a day passes that some citizen of Liverpool is not fined for chasing a book-agent out of his yard with a shot-gun or a bull dog.'

None of his Business.—'Mister, will you please give me a penny?' asked a boy of a gruff looking man. 'Why should I give you a penny?' 'To get something to eat with.' 'Why should I care whether you eat or not? It's none of my business.' Shortly afterwards, as the man was running to catch a car, his tall hat blew off and went rolling at a rapid rate. 'Please stop that hat,' he shouted to a boy. 'Why should I stop your hat?' the boy replied. 'It is none of my business.' 'Now, look there, you young wretch, a wagon as run over it.' 'That's so, but why should I care. It's none of my business.'

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 cause of our lives—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 diarrhea. 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.

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Señor D. Eduardo Rietzen, Rivadavia 309.
" F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714.
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.
" Pedro Pisco, Botica del Franco Flor.
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.
" M. E. Varela, San Martin 68.
Señores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendora 27.
Señor D. Constantino Ferraris, Calle Belgrano 1244.
" F. Amodeo, Calle 25 de Mayo 129.
" P. Galli, Olmedo y Cuyo 1108.
" J. A. Rosatti, Calle Libertad 382.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

December 1.	
Gold	151.00
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K	82.40
Series J	84.50
Series G	00.00
National Cédulas—	
Series A	81.00
Series B	77.50
Series C	77.30
National Bank Scrip	118.00
National Bank Shares	219.00
Banco Constructor	25.000

The wool market has been brisk with a rising tendency for good and middling wool. Lincoln cross and very fine merino wools are specially looked for. Very important sales have been made, though the arrivals, considering the season, are comparatively small. Prices have gone as high as 4.30 to 5.20 for superior and from 3.40 to 4 for good medium wools; defective 2.80 to 3.10; Cow-hides have declined considerably in price; superior 4 m/n; medium 3.80 etc., Sheep skins are firm, at former prices. Nothing new in the wheat market.

Mr. Julio Cramer sold in the Once Market the first lot of wool from Don Mariano Acosta's Establishment for \$4.50 per 10 ks.

Mr. P. Cernadas sold a second lot from the Faro Establishment of Antonino Cambaceres in Bragado for \$4 per 10 ks.

Mr. Juan L. Somosa sold in the South Market the wool from J. P. Ramos Establishment in Mar del Plata at \$4.20 per 10 ks.

On Monday at the Plaza Once Mr. Ham sold a fine lot of wool belonging to Sr. Bergaur (ex-barraquero), at reserved price, but said to be over 4 Nats. Messrs. Duggan Hermanos also sold some good lots at current rates.

The sale of 2,000 hectares estancia land in Lincoln for 14,000 Nats is reported, also a quinta in Belgrano 112x112 58 for 7028 Nats, also 44x70 for 4,800, and two building sites in Flores for 1055 Nats.

In the great storm last month, when the steamer Uruguay lost so many cattle, the Lamport and Holt steamer Siddons was also caught, and nearly all the fine cattle, etc., were killed and washed overboard. She had an unusually large consignment of cattle on board.

Mr. Eugene Manny of Rodriguez sold his wool in the Once at 4.40 m/n per 10 kilos. Mr. Manny is lucky. He sold the wool of the same sheep last year at 4.20.

Mr. Cosgrove, of Ayacucho sold a good lot of wool from his estancia at 4.50 per 10 ks. The wool of the same flocks was sold at 5.50, when the premium on gold was much land than it is at present. We understand that this sale was made some weeks ago.

The Times of 29 Oct. announces the retirement of Mr. William Cranwell, who for many years was the London Managing partner of Demarchi, Parodi & Co., Mr. Cranwell leaves for South America to manage the house in Montevideo, and the house in London is moved to Paris.

The following sales were reported on Saturday:—

5,000 kilos Lincoln	4.25-4.40
10,000 id new wool	4.20-15
10,000 id "	3.60
25,000 id "	4.4-10
10,000 id "	3.90
10,000 id "	3.80
1,000 id black wool	4 to 3.60
10,000 id lambs wool	3.20 to 3.40
2,000 id belly wool	1.60 to 2.

On Tuesday Mr. Casey sold the following lots, and topped the market with the sale of Mr. Michael Casey's wool from Chacomus at 5.20, equal to 144', m/c old money. He sold as follows:—

10,000 kilos Zapiola	at 4.50
20,000 " Arrecifes	" 3.10
20,000 " Various	" 3.30
5,000 " Suipacha	" 3.70
8,000 " Cl Suarez	" 4.40
10,000 " M Casey	" 5.20

Messrs Lanus sold on Tuesday in the Plaza Constitucion 8500 ks., of wool from the estancia San Carlos in Olavarria at \$5.25 per 10 kilos: this same parcel, however, fetched last year \$6.10. Another parcel from Olavarria was sold at \$5.

The Gonzales Moreno quinta in the Tigre has been rented by Dr. Bunge for 4 months for 3300 Nats and, the Saguier quinta, San Fernando, for 4000 Nats, for 4 months, taken by an English merchant.

The Oxford left Zarate on Tuesday with a cargo of frozen meat, sheepskins and maize. The Meath and the Thales were expected there.

In La Plata the following real Estate sales have been registered:—

San Jose de Flores—91,784 sq metres for \$160,000 buyer Jose M Agiar

Barracas al Sud—1291 do for 23000

San Isidro—100x129 for 2000.

Quilmes—43'x33' for 700.

Mar del Plata—7499 metres for 4000

Flores—18497 metres for 70,000

Pehuajo—4000 hectareas for 45,000

Azul—2026 do for 53000.

Mr Wildermuth furnishes the following prices—current for produce in Rosario:

Wheat, machine threshed, superior per 100 ks \$4 to 4.25; Do do inferior 3 to 3.10; Do do fideos 4.60 to 5.

Flour, cylinders, best brands, 7.20 to 8.80; Do general brands 6.40 to 6.50; Do stones 6.20 to 6.30; Do second 3.10 to 4.50.

Bran with bags 1.95 to 2.

Maize shelled white and yellow 2.50 to 2.65.

Linseed 4.80 to 5.25

Alfalfa 20 to 27

Have.

Buenos Aires wool 'bonne a belle' of 38 oja yield is quoted at fcs 1.60 per kilo unwashed. Price firm. Horse hair ordinary mixed at 121 fcs per 50 ks.

Antwerp.

River Plate wools have advanced 5 centimes, Buenos of 36 oja yield is sold at francs 1.40 per kilo.

Beef tallow at 60 fcs per 100 ks.

Liverpool.

River Plate tallow is quoted at 25s per cwt for beef. Maize has advanced to 4s 11d per 100 lbs.

About \$500,000 in specie was withdrawn from the National Bank on Tuesday and the whole some was shipped to Europe.

The sale is announced of a square of land in Flores, belonging to the testamentaria of Marco del Pont, measuring 7383 sq. metres, for \$35,000, to Sr. Peña.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln	4.80
New	4.40
Good	4.05
Regular	3.20
Borrega	3.20
Bellies	0.00
Black	4.50
Barriga	1.80

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo

per kilo 0.37 cents

Desecho 0.27

Corderones, la docena. 0.22

Corderitos, la docena. 0.92

Horsehair per 10 kilos. 7.20

Horse hides 2.15

Cow hides 4.20

Maize, morocho with bag 2.65

Maize, yellow 2.00

Calf skins 3.20

ONCE.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

New 3.60

Regular 3.60

Bellies 1.60

Borrega 3.10

Black Wool 3.00

Hides

Cow hides camp 3.20 m/n

Horse hides 1.80

Horse Hair 5.20

Nonatos 1.80

Calfskins 3.00

Sheepskins.

Desecho 0.18

Consumo per kilo 0.27 cents

Pelados per kilo 0.19

Corderones 1.90

Lambskins 0.70 doz

Corderitos la docena 0.50

Wheat. South with bag per 100 ks

Candeal with bag 4.00 m/n

Salado with bag 4.25

French 4.00

Coast with bag 4.50

Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.63
Maize	
Morocho with bag	2.75
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos 2.00	
Yellow, with bag 2.30	

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	146.70
Saturday	147.00
Monday	148.40
Tuesday	147.80
Wednesday	147.50

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Novillos gordos 20 22	
Id carne gorda 19 18 17 16 15	
Id buenas carnes 14 13 12 10	
Id flaco 9 8 7	
Terneros 2 2.50 3 4	
Capones 1.50 2	
Cueros de vaca 5 5.50	
Id de novillo 6.50 7 7.50 8	
Matanza de vacas 720	
Id de terneros 68	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATH

MARRIAGES

On the 26th November, at Balvanera Church, Miss Lizzie Murphy, of this city, to Mr John Jeffers, both natives of County Wexford, Ireland. English papers please copy.



DEATH

On the 14th of Nov. of bronchitis, at the Estancia El Ombu, Carmen de Areco, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, John, eldest and beloved son of Daniel O'Connell.—R.I.P.

In the partido at San Andres de Giles, on the 23rd November, after a short illness, Francis Nugent, aged 27 years; only surviving son of the late John Nugent.—R.I.P.



MONTH'S MIND

A solemn Requiem Mass for the eternal repose of the soul of Mrs Daniel O'Connell who departed this life on October 7th 1887 will be celebrated in the Parish Church, of Carmen de Areco, on Wednesday December the 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the eternal repose of the soul of John O'Connell, who departed this life on November 14th 1887 will be celebrated in the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco, on Wednesday December 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

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

LAND TO RENT

VENADO TUERTO.—Ore or two leagues of prime camp, with house, alfalfares, etc., etc. Also two leagues joining Guaramalan (one side fenced) and near railway station.—Apply to, J. G. calle Reconquista 80, or Southern Cross Office. d1j1

CAMP FOR SALE

One league of Prime Camp in Venado Tuerto, Province of Santa Fe, fenced.—For further particulars apply to Diego B. Thompson, Bolsa, Buenos Aires. dt d31

Mrs Ward

ENGLISH DRESSMAKER

Latest Paris Fashions

604 — CALLE ARTES — 604

o13pm

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CASA INTRODUCTORA

DE

Loza, Porcelana, Cristaleria, y Vidrieria.

139 — CALLE DEFENSA — 141

23 cuadras de la Plaza Victoria

BUENOS AIRES

Ojo.—La Casa no tiene Sucursal.

n2d22

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)

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Y

FLUVIALES MARITIMOS

El mismo plan de las mas importantes Compañias de Inglaterra

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Vice id. Sr Ruyno Varela
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Tesor. Sr Remigio Rigal
Vocales Sr Adolfo J Bullrich
Id Sr Carlos Carranza
Id Sr Carlos S Bowers
Id Sr David Methven jr.
Protesorero Sr Jose F Ledesma
Suplentes Sr Ramon Artagaveytia
Id Sr Luci Ledesma
Id Sr Tomas Ambrosetti
Gerente Sr Ed McCol

Oficinas:

123—RIVADAVIA—123

Agentes:

EN TODA LA REPUBLICA

LAND TO LET

In the partido of Arrecifes, estancia Los Amigos, 1350 squares to be rented, in one lot or several lots, to suit the convenience of applicants.—Apply at the estancia to the owner, James Renny. n26 d26

TO BE RENTED

In the partido of Arrecifes, from one to two hundred squares of splendid Camp, with houses and corrals, etc. Within two leagues of the town of the above-mentioned partido.

For further particulars apply to John J. Kelly, or to Mateo Leavy, in the town. n8d8

TO BE LET

For English families, a quinta house situated in the Avenida Las Heras, corner of the calle Gallo. Both streets are paved. Only one square distant from the Avenida Alvear. It contains 3 excellent rooms, and two rooms for a coachman, besides a coach-house and stable, algarbe and well; quinta and garden about an acre in size.—Apply to Libertad 624, from 3 to 5 p. m. N15 D15



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:

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 unusually 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 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, CIBSON BROS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

J. B. WANKLYN, 77 MAIPU, BS. AIRES

j30pm

GUINNESS'S STOUT

MARCA MAGNOLIA

Dublin, December 23, 1879.

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.

LOGAN AND BEATTY

39 — CALLE MORENO — 45

MAPLE & Co.,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

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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. n1pm

FILTRO CHAMBERLAND