

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 49

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887

PRICE 20 CENTS

## TEES FINOS

PROPIEDAD EXCLUSIVA DE  
**PARRY & CO.**  
Buenos Aires

MARCA registrada La Patria, en cajas de 12 lbs. y plomas de 1 lb. Es un Kaison Congou de mucha fuerza y fragancia, hoja entera y limpia (sin el polvo y la mezcla que siempre se encuentran en las clases inferiores).

MARCA registrada La Portefaiz—Cajas de 6 y 12 lbs., cada caja envuelta en celofán, bultos de 48 lbs.—Congou Puro Extra Aromático, suave al paladar, florado con puntas blancas, lo que demuestra excelencia de calidad.

MARCA registrada Erin-Go-Bragh, Extra Fine Kaison Congou—Esta famosa marca, tan conocida y apreciada por todos los amantes del verdadero Té Puro, Fino y Sin Mezcla, lo recomendamos y lo garantizamos de calidad superior. Viene en cajas de 12 y 6 lbs., bultos de 48 lbs.

## CERVEZA NEGRA

(MARCA CHANCHO)

Unica recomendada por los Médicos por sus calidades fortificantes y sumamente restaurativas.

## GINEBRA DE LA HOLANDA

(MARCA CHANCHO)

Importada por nosotros y Garantida de Calidad Superior. Cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada (colorado y blanco a listones).

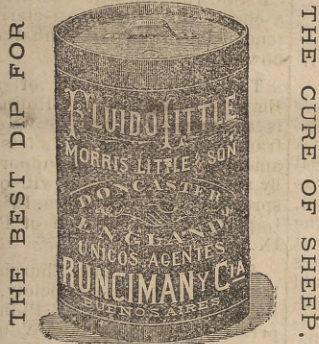
## COGNAC HENNESSY

COGNAC PARRY  
COGNAC MARTELL

Rom de Jamaica, marca Corazon Rojo. Whisky, marca Lorne. Schnapps (Schiedam) Aromático de Wolfe.

## FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.  
Do Casks of 40 do

## RUNCIMAN & CO.,

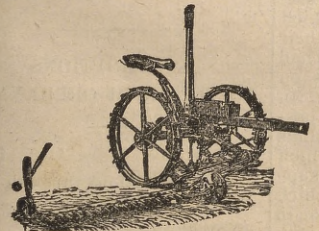
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73  
no 1—pm

## CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH

LINCOLN

Manufacturers of  
ENGINES AND THRESHING MACHINES  
FIPED ENGINES MAIZE SHELLERS

SAW BENCHES, ETC. ETC.  
Over 23,000 threshing sets have been sold



## WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWER

One of the best in the world for cutting alfalfa

RATRILLOS ACERO para pasto  
SOLE IMPORTERS  
JOHN AND JOSEPH

DRYSDALE AND CO.  
226 - PERU - 238

CALLE CUYO 286

Buenos Aires  
**E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>IE</sup>.**  
CASA  
INTRODUCTORA  
PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## VINOS

AGENTES Y UNICOS INTRODUCTORES DE LA MARCA

**J. CALVET & C<sup>ie</sup>.**  
De BORDEAUX  
BEAUNE (Bourgogne).

## LOS MEJORES

### Vinos en Bordalesa

Côtes—Côtes supérieures—Macau—Moulis—St Emilion 1884—St Laurent 1884—St Emilion 1881—St Estephe 1881—St Julien 1881—Pauillac 1881—Margaux 1881.

Y procedentes todos de la casa **J. Calvet & C<sup>ie</sup>.** de BORDEAUX.

La casa tiene los mismos vinos embotellados aquí para las familias.

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## COGNACS

AGENTES Y UNICOS INTRODUCTORES DE LOS RENOMBRADOS

Cognacs Fine—Champagne  
COGNACS GRANDE—CHAMPAGNE  
1858 1847 1834 1811

De la misma casa, **J. CALVET & C<sup>ie</sup>.**  
Establecida en JONZAC—COGNAC.

## CHAMPAGNES

V. Clicquot-Ponsardin, Louis Roederer  
G. H. Mumm, H. Piper  
LEGITIMIDAD GARANTIDA  
PROCEDENCIA DIRECTA

AGENTES Y UNICOS INTRODUCTORES DEL Gran Champagne

## POMMERY & GRENO

## LICOR

### GRANDE CHARTREUSE

Por contrato celebrado en el CONVENTO de la GRANDE CHARTREUSE, el 27 de Abril de 1887, los Sres. E. R. Portais & C<sup>ie</sup> han sido nombrados Agentes generales y apoderados de la Grande Chartreuse para las Repùblicas Argentina, del Uruguay y del Paraguay.

Para evitar las falsificaciones, exigirla etiqueta especial de los agentes.

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## E. R. PORTAIS & C<sup>ie</sup>

PEDIR LOS PRECIOS CORRIENTES

## AGUA DE VICHY

### GARANTIDA NATURAL

EN CAJONES DE 50 BOTELLAS

## JARDIN FLORIDA

VIERNES, 9 DE DICIEMBRE

Noche de Gala

## GRAN CONCIERTO

19 de la temporada, por la

ORQUESTA DE 90 PROFESORES

bajo la direccion del

**M. RICARDO FULOTTI**

y con el concurso del aplaudido

violinista

**SR ENRIQUE LA ROSA**

## PROGRAMA

Primera Parte

1. 'Les Dragons de Villars,'

ouverture, (Masse)

2. 'Je t'aime,' Vals, (Walde-

teufel)

3. 'Filemon e Buaci,' Bacchanale

(Gounod)

4. 'Air Hongroise,' para violin,

SR. LA ROSA (Ernest)

5. 'Scenes Napolitaines,' La

Danse La Precession et l'Im-

provisateur, La Fete (Massenet)

## SEGUNDA PARTE.

6. 'PierrotSculpteur,' Ouverture,

(Rosensteel)

7. 'Du und du' (tu y tu) Vals,

(Strauss)

8. 'Zingaresca,' para violin (a

pedido) SR. LA ROSA, (Sara-

sate)

9. 'Guglielmo Tell,' Gran Fanta-

sia (Rossini)

10. 'Las Favettes,' polka de con-

cierto (Bosquet)

Archivo Musical de la casa F. G.

Hartmann.

En caso de lluvia no se suspende el

Concierto y se p-dran ocupar las terri-

tas y asientos con la sola entrada gene-

ral. Al concluir el Concierto habra

traymways para todas direcciones. A

las 8 1/2 p. m. Precios: Entrada Gene-

ral \$ 1. Asientos \$ 0.50.

N B—Hay funcion todas las noches.

## R. KRUGER Y CIA.

CASA INTRODUCTORA

DE

Loza, Porcelana, Cristaleria, y

Vidrieria.

139 — CALLE DEFENSA — 141

2 1/2 cuadras de la Plaza Victoria

BUENOS AIRES

Ojo.—La Casa no tiene Sucursal.

n22d22

## 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 custo-

mers 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)

## ESPECIFICO.

TRADE MARK

VENTAS POR MAYOR Y MENOR

**FIDANZA Y CIA**

Corralan—11 de Setiembre

**Y CASARES & HIJOS**

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

26—Balcacer—26

## JULES ROBIN

AND CO'S

CELEBRATED

## BRANDY

The oldest imported in the River Plate

Always a stock on hand with

their sole agents

## MOLLER & CO.

86 — CALLE CORRIENTES — 86

m31pm

## TELEGRAMS

London.

The Northampton factories are

closed temporarily and 15,000

men are thrown out of work.

An important meeting was held

on the subject of the condition of

the working classes. Lord Hers-

chell presided and several

Members of Parliament were

present, also Cardinal Manning.

Resolutions were passed calling

upon the Government to render

assistance.

Paris.

M. Sadi-Carnot has been elected

President of the Republic by 616

votes out of 852.

Great precautions were taken

to prevent disturbances. Eight

regiments of cavalry were kept

ready in Versailles.

Placards were posted up de-

claring that there is a conspiracy

to deliver France to M. Ferry who

is the cause of the existing dis-

tress and discord.

A great crowd assembled in

front of the Russian Embassy and

gave cheers for Russia. The

police dispersed the people.

Another crowd collected in front

of the Elysee and shouted to M.

Grevy to resign. The cavalry

had to charge the mob.

A telegram from Versailles

announces that the first ballot

gave Sadi-Carnot 302 votes, Jules

Ferry 212, General Saussier 148,

De Freycinet 76, Various 114.

The Press, in general, approves

of the election of M Sadi-Carnot.

The Continental newspapers

express surprise at the result of

the election in France but recog-

nize the new President's talent

and energy.

A great crowd assembled at the

railway station to await the

arrival of the Senators and De-

puties. The result of the election

causes general satisfaction. The

following is the result of the final

allot. Sadi-Carnot 616, Saussier

186, Ferry 11, De Freycinet 5,

Appert 5, and Pajor 1.

The new President was formally

installed in the Palace of the

Elysee and was visited by MM

Grevy and Rouvier and many

leading politicians. The Pre-

sident said that it was intended,

as soon as the new Cabinet had

been formed, to prorogue Par-

liament until the elections for

vacancies in the Senate had taken

place.

The Ministers formally pre-

sented their resignation, but the

President asked them to retain

their posts until he had consulted

the presidents of the Senate and

Chamber of Deputies, and the

leaders of the Republican sections.

He thanked them for their pa-

triotic self-abnegation during the

recent crisis.

The Papal Nuncio has received

instructions from the Vatican to

establish friendly relations with

the new Administration.

General Boulanger has sent a

telegram of congratulation to the



## THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP



SNELL &amp; CO.

203 Rivadavia 203

## ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Dec. 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Although in politics and the management of public affairs Rosario and the province of which it is one of the departments are tied to an automatic system that checks all progress excepting such as may incidentally be connected with some one of the schemes of officialism it is very satisfactory to note that things are moving in other directions, and that the capitalists and rich men of the country appear to be awakening to a sense of their powers and possibilities, and that they are beginning to employ capital in ways that must redound immensely to the advantage of the general public, and of the people at large. In this connection mention may be made of the projected new tramway, or rather tramway extension, to the bathing establishment at the Saladillo. This is a place established by Sr Arizon about a year ago, where beautiful salt-water baths of all kinds may be had amid the most picturesque scenery, and with every luxury and comfort that the most fastidious bathers could require. Hitherto it has been impossible to go more than half-way to the Saladillo by tramway, and the rest of the journey, some two or three miles, has had to be performed in little traps of all kinds under discomforting and not always safe conditions. Notwithstanding this, however, thousands of visitors go out to the Saladillo by these and other more expensive means every Sunday and Feast day, and there can be no doubt that many more would do so were the travelling facilities increased. This is what it is now intended to do. At a meeting held the other day at the Centro Comercial for the purpose of taking steps calculated to establish communication between Rosario and the Saladillo, it was resolved to make arrangements, through a special committee, with Sr Somoza, the Manager of the City of Rosario Tramway Company, to have the line running from the Central Argentine Railway Station to the 'Matadero,' extended all the way out to the Saladillo. The special committee formed for this purpose is composed of Messrs Gregorio Machain, Manuel Arizon, Aquiles Chiesa, Francisco Lassus, and Augusto Fary, and it is expected that the best results will crown their undertaking. The necessary extension will soon cover some 58 or 60 squares, and the cost of the whole thing is estimated at about forty-two thousand national dollars. The construction of such a line must necessarily enhance the value of land in this direction, by inducing people to build along the road; hence we may soon expect the road to the Saladillo to be as thickly populated as that to

Flores is in Buenos Aires, and to see the tramway reaping even richer returns than that to Flores does. There have also been some more lands sold near the Arroyito, on the road, or rather branching off from the road to Alberdi. Here it is proposed to build a new town, although the immediate success of the undertaking is somewhat doubtful. In the meantime speculators in land out there are making a good thing out of it, selling as high as 1.20 mjn per square yard.

In the city proper the anticipated and oft-predicted decline in the value of real estate still fails to appear, and though there are fewer sales to announce than there were five or six weeks ago, the reason is too evidently because sellers decline to state their prices, and deem it expedient to keep the same up to the very highest quotations. Among the most important transactions that have taken place of late I may mention the following: The 'Credito Territorial Santafecino Company' has bought of Messrs Lescano, del Puerto, Leguizamón, 382,500 square varas of land at Belgrano for 420,750 mjn. Sr Don Tomas A. Rodriguez and Mme Correa Grandoli have sold to the Central Argentine Railway Company the 'Barraca Progreso,' a property very advantageously situated, for the sum of 122,876 mjn.

The Rosario Gas Company is likely to have its claim for the extension of the monopoly it has already holden for the last twenty years, granted for seventeen years longer, to which it is entitled through the bungling way of doing business in the Municipality. This will give one company, that has already grown very rich in the public service, a monopoly of the gas works for nearly 40 years, besides saddling people for the next 17 years with a concession that bids fair to wax more burdensome as it grows wealthier and less disposed to make concessions to the public.

At the same time Mr Cassels is actively at work making arrangements for the putting up of his lights in several public places that are henceforth to be illuminated by electricity.

A committee has been formed under the auspices of his Lordship the Bishop of this diocese for the discussion of the plans and estimates submitted by leading architects from Buenos Aires and Rosario, for the building of a great Cathedral in Santa Fe. The committee named consists of the Rev Father Genara Silva, and Messrs Gollan, Lopez, Monasterio, and Romero. If this is done, it will doubtless decide the location of the new See of Santa Fe, establishing it in the capital of the province instead of in the city, as many of us fondly hoped it would be. It almost seems a pity that the new Bishop, whoever he is to be, should not have a voice in this matter which very intimately concerns him, especially as the probabilities are that a new comer would infinitely prefer the city of Rosario as a place of residence, to that of Santa Fe, saving, of course, through motives of mortification.

This has been a great week at San Nicolas, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Patron Saint of that town. The feasts began on Sunday with a solemn High Mass and sermon, at which all the notabilities of the town were present. After these there were various popular feasts in which all partook, and in the evening a grand illumination in which the electric light played a conspicuous part, and several receptions, etc., at the residences of leading residents. The 'Centro San Nicolas,' contributed its part to the rejoicings of the occasion by a grand musical and literary entertainment in aid of the city hospital, at which some very creditable performances took place. I venture to hope that a very good sum was collected. The feasts lasted till the evening of the 8th instant, when they were brought to a close with several grand balls at the houses of some of the principal families. It is a hopeful sign to see such an occasion made so much of by all classes among the people, and it ought

to convince all gainsayers that the faith which awakens such spontaneous demonstrations of popular enthusiasm has something better and more satisfactory than mere cobs and husks for its followers to feed upon.

You heard the other day that Sr Lagos, the proprietor and chief editor of 'La Capital' of this city is to be rewarded for his worship of officialism by a seat in the National Congress. There is nothing very strange in this, since pernicious as the custom undoubtedly is, it is, nevertheless, a 'costumbre del pais,' for the time being, and doubtless will continue so to be till the people begin to govern themselves. You will be surprised however to hear, if you have not already observed, that besides aspiring to legislative honours Sr Lagos is reproducing the scene of Saul among the Prophets. For the last three or four weeks every edition of 'La Capital' has contained a lengthy tirade of about a column or so, against the Catholic Church and Catholic practices and Priests and ladies of the Catholic world, and inviting people to cut themselves loose from such 'vanities,' and to transfer their allegiance to an anonymous 'R' who, it appears is a youth named Robles who has been sent to 'evangelize' the 'natives' by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. When I tell you that what this youth calls 'the pure Gospel' represents every faithful Catholic lady in the world as the slave of lust and corruption, and every priest as an 'ex-officio' perverter of innocence and a libertine of the blackest dye, you will then see to what a depth of degradation anti-Catholic prejudice, and the hatred of the Cross of Christ will lead men, and doubtless you will accompany me in commiserating the poor wretches who are led thus to exhibit themselves before the world.

The elections for the Provincial Legislature which turned out here exactly as they had previously been planned by the Governor and his official clique, appear to give very little satisfaction outside of official circles. It is feared that the doings of next year's legislature will even surpass those of last year in ignoring public rights, and acting as puppets and automatons in the hands of the Governor.

Great preparations are in progress at this writing, for the reception of the President and his retinue at Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios and elsewhere, and it is hoped that H. E.'s eyes may be sufficiently opened to see through the thin veil of officialism that covers such flattering demonstration, and to go home with a clearer and more just appreciation of the wants of the people and of the duties of their Chief Magistrate and first representative.

Meat buyers are going about the Colonies making purchases for large houses in Buenos Aires, and effecting contracts of considerable importance. Prices continue firm and there is no present prospect of any alteration in the same either in one direction or the other.

The reorganization, already sanctioned, of the Courts of Justice (facetiously so called,) in this Province is, or ought to begin on the 1st of January, or immediately after the Christmas vacation. This includes the establishment of a Court of Appeal in Rosario, and, though the month is already far advanced, such is the drowsiness prevailing in 'Sleepy Hollow' that it has not yet been decided who shall form this most necessary Court. It may be, however, that for reasons best known to itself, the Governor means to keep us out of this boom for a year or a generation or two longer. If so I will let you know and have something further to remark on the subject in a tone that will doubtless make H. E. wish he had never been born.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

## A FINANCIAL PUZZLE.

Buenos Aires  
Nov. 26, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

In common with a good many other newspapers, the 'Southern Cross' is waxing wroth with Government and Congress for their lavish extravagance of the revenue. This you will admit (and a leading article of the 'Cross' on last Friday corroborates what I say) produces the result of raising the gold premium to the present respectable figure. If this is an unqualified evil then you are right in condemning it; but I remarked that you were among those who screamed loudest in past years (1885 and 1886) when towards the end of the year the premium was pushed down almost to par. You had then the interests of the sheep-farmer at heart. Have you forgotten the same interests now that you denounce the Government and Congress for doing exactly what you condemned last year? Dear Sir, consistency is a jewel. Gold at 50 is not a bad thing, for it will enable the poor sheep-farmer to sell his wool at a price which will compensate him for his many losses, and keep the bailiff from his door. If the rulers must be scolded, wait until the wool season is over, and then pour out the vials of your wrath upon them until next shearing-time.

Yours truly,

PASTOR.

[Ed. NOTE.—Our correspondent is scarcely fair in his criticism. There is a principle of ethics which enjoins us not to do evil that good may come of it. The Government are acting the part of reckless gamblers, and even though some industrious and honest men may benefit by the gambling, that is not a reason why it should be condoned or connived at. We condemned the Government last year when the premium fell 30 per cent in a few weeks, and we are not inconsistent now when we say that the sudden rise is owing to the imbecility and recklessness of the same Government. If the executive and legislative powers were honest these sudden changes could not occur. As it is, we must remember that though the rise in gold may benefit a few, if it continues it must cause a permanent loss, not only to a few, but to the entire nation. Otherwise it would appear that the more the Government spent the more prosperous we should be, and the more grateful the nation should be to them. If our correspondent can prove that this is true we will readily grant that he is right in the line of argument that he pursues. If not, we must still hold to our opinion that the imbecility of the rulers is driving the country to the verge of ruin and disgrace.]

## THE ARRECIFES IRISH UNION

AND

MR CHRISTOPHER RYAN.

Arrecifes,

December 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me space in your valuable paper to point out how plainly Mr Ryan has corroborated the report sent to the 'Southern Cross,' of the last meeting of the Arrecifes Irish Union, Mr Ryan says, referring to his tenants, 'They got a receipt from me for the money paid for the time agreed on, and I considered that the account was settled by that transaction.' I have no doubt but it had been settled to his entire satisfaction, but not to the satisfaction of any honest-minded man who has heard of the transaction. The fact of the case is, he subrented these 'puestos' to those men at the same rent as he had them from Mr Casey. Owing to the bad season, Mr Casey gave a reduction of a half year's rent,

Mr Ryan did not suffer any loss by these two 'puestos,' therefore he was not entitled to pocket the reduction intended for those who lost two-thirds of their capital in them. He says again, 'I understand that it is not within the right of any association in this country to interfere in private contracts of any man. From a lawyer's point of view he may be correct, but I wish to remind him that he, together with each and every individual member of our society, gave it the right to interfere in any transaction it might deem unjust, and this right is exercised in conformity with the second article of the rules of this association. He says again, 'It is false that I was expelled from the Union, for six days before their meeting discussing my merits I distinctly told the President and Vice-President to have my name removed from the books.' Any person acquainted with the rules of our association must know he could not resign without giving notice to the Secretary, manifesting a reason for his resignation. He has not done so. But allowing that he wished to resign at that particular time, to say the least, it was rather an undignified retreat just as his 'merits' were about being discussed by an assembly of his fellow-members. There are other items in his letter which speak but poorly of the good taste of the writer, in making impotent efforts to throw discredit on our society. It might have more force coming from any other rather than from one who has been expelled. It requires no words of mine to defend the Union, for it will vindicate itself, by carrying out all the objects for which it was established, in spite of all obstacles which may present themselves. Apologising for trespassing so far,

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

AN IRISH UNIONIST.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

A London paper says: 'A General Meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr Eden Colville in the chair. The Chairman expressed pleasure at the more rosy circumstances of their meeting that day, and then proceeded to analyse the accounts in detail. The amount received in freights was £122,402, as against £116,032 in the corresponding period last year. He was happy to say that their ships were loading outward exceedingly well; they got a fair share of produce; but they could not increase their freights. The passage money received was £158,955 as against £153,658. It was a matter of congratulation that they were able to write off 5 per cent. of the normal value of their ships, and he hoped they would be able to do so for some time. The profit and loss account showed a profit of over £16,000, which enabled them to recommend a dividend of £1 per share. He thought he might congratulate the shareholders upon the financial position of the company. The directors had increased their investments since the last meeting by the sum of £50,000 in first-class investments, and their investments were now £212,000, which was nearly the amount of their insurance account. They had been able to reduce the ships on their books to £12 5s 2d a ton. In these days the tendency of passengers was to go in those ships which had electric lights, which the directors had accordingly supplied to all their ships, and which were found to give satisfaction to the travelling public. A very important part of their traffic at this time consisted in persons going out to and round the West India Islands and remaining there for some time for the sake of their health, as many London doctors found that Jamaica was a good health resort. In conclusion, although he was not able to tell what would be made when they next met, yet, looking at the weekly 'take' and at the earnings of the various ships, he

thought he might assure them that they were in a very much more prosperous condition than they had been for some time past.

## FOREIGN NOTES

According to a report published in New York Mr Chamberlain may perhaps withdraw from the Fisheries Commission, owing to the attacks of the Canadian Press and the hostility of the Irish-Americans. It is declared that the presence of Mr. Chamberlain on the Commission would be a serious, if not fatal, obstacle to the success of the negotiations, and he is not only intensely disliked by the Irish, but Americans generally regard him as a renegade Liberal.

The complete returns of the Belgian Municipal elections speak well for the Catholics of that country. In the provinces of Luxembourg, Namur, the two Flanders, Limburg, and Antwerp, that is, in six of the nine provinces into which the 'battlefield of Europe' is divided, the Catholic candidates were everywhere successful; and in the provinces of Brabant and Liege they have won several seats formerly held by the Radicals. In Brussels itself, though these latter have been successful in returning the greater number of their candidates, the polls show that the number of votes at their disposal has diminished in—for them—very disquieting proportions. We are sorry not to be able to say the same of the recent elections in Bavaria, where, in consequence of the seeds of disunion sown by two Catholic representatives, the majority formerly possessed by the Catholics has passed into the hands of their opponents. It is to be hoped that the well-known sympathies of the Regent for the Catholic religion will operate as a check upon the anti-clerical tendencies of the party unhappily now in power.

The Jubilee present of the Empress Eugenie to his Holiness is a portrait of her dead son framed in a setting of violets of amethyst and gold, and supported by an enamelled eagle with outspread wings. The late Prince Imperial was the godson of Pius IX.

At a meeting of the Church of Ireland Temperance Society, in Dublin, Archbishop Lord Plunket presiding, the Rev. Canon Weldon who has just received an English appointment, said he hoped her Majesty the Queen would find a more suitable way of honouring the memory of the late Prince Consort than by sending her sons and sons-in-law on the top of a Highland mountain, in order to drink raw whisky. It was his lot to be present at the great Highland Festival this year. It was held in the presence of her Majesty, and a more disgusting scene of revolting drunkenness he never saw in his life than that. Donnybrook, in its very worst traditions, could not equal the disgusting scenes he there saw with his own eyes. For days after this festival took place he could trace the effects of it. He met men with sodden eyes and staggering gait, a condition of things which could not be witnessed in the village for the remainder of the year.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

## TO THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

A Friend (donation), through Rev. F. Constantine....	10
Nov. 20th.	
Mr Michael Hearne (donation) .....	20
Nov. 26th.	
Anonymous (donation) ..	300
Nov. 27th.	
Mrs Frederick Dennehy (donation) .....	100
Mrs. McDermott, for her daughters .....	20
The Convent, Riobamba, Nov. 30th.	



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Mr. Sissy—'Yaas, I don't de y that I am an Anglomaniac. I thought you knew that, Miss Maude?' Miss Maude—'I knew you were something of a maniac, Mr. Sissy, but I didn't know what kind.'

Magistrate (to policeman): 'What's the charge against this man?' Policeman: 'He asked me if it was hot enough for me.' Magistrate: 'Six months.'

'Ah, my little man, good morning,' pleasantly remarked an old gentleman, as he stopped and patted a Kirkdale little boy on the head, 'have you any brothers and sisters?' 'Yes, sir, got four, but I'm the only one that 'mounts to anything,' replied the urchin.

A.—'Excuse me, sir, are you the son of my old friend Peterson?' B.—'No, I am not related to him at all.' A.—'I knew it as soon as I laid eyes on you. I was struck at once with your lack of resemblance to him. The way you don't look like him is simply bewildering.'

Mr Sampleson is a very irascible man, and is in the habit of punishing his boys very severely. Not long since he observed that one of his sons needed a new pair of trousers. He scolded the boy for wearing out his clothes so fast. 'Pa, no trousers can last any time the way you hits,' replied the son, reproachfully.

'Reuben,' said Mrs Stubbs laying down the evening paper, 'what is meant by optimism?' 'Optimism?' 'Yes. The paper says that optimism is not a characteristic of the modern age.' 'Optimism, Hannah, is a disease of the eye; an' you'll git it the first thing you know, if you keep on a readin' that fine print.'

A Harvard professor came near being arrested in a Connecticut town the other day as an escaped lunatic, simply because he hurried to the station without his hat. It is the wearing of hats that produces baldness, and yet the custom of wearing them is so rigid that the hatless man is looked upon as mad. This is civilization.

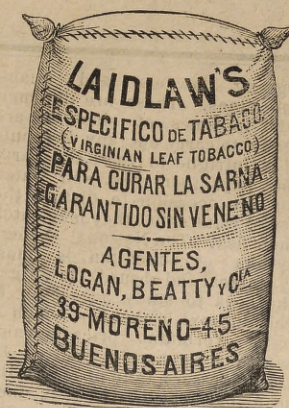
Again the wise man steps to the front. He says: 'If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it from him.' He does put it there sometimes, emptying it in by the way of his neck, and the wise man is right for once; next morning no living man could take that head away from him.

The young ladies at Southport have debated the question: 'Resolved, That the extreme development of the intellect chills and destroys the affections,' and have decided that it does. The Southport girls shouldn't be cast down over this. The extreme development of the ability to make good eatable bread or sew the buttons on some worthy young man's clothes, or even to help their mothers to wash the dishes was never known to freeze out the affections.

How he would know.—'Hello, Jim, I understand you are married.' 'Yes, I've been that way for two years or more.' 'It's a good thing, old fellow. You've dropped all your bad habits, I suppose?' 'Well, yes, most of them.' 'Don't drink, gamble, run around with the boys, chew, smoke, nor nothing, eh?' 'Hardly ever, except I smoke sometimes.' 'You don't say? How's that?' 'Never been married, have you?' 'No.' 'Well, old boy, wait till you get a wife, and if she don't make you smoke before she gets you broken into the domestic harness, then I'm no judge. Say nothing, there she comes down the stairs.'

'I must have order in this courtroom!' sternly commanded a justice of the peace. 'I must and will have less noise and confusion here. I have already disposed of three important cases without being able to hear one word of the evidence.'

'I don't see how you get so much news into your paper,' said the village clergyman to the village editor, 'seeing you have no local reporter.' 'Oh, that's easily explained,' replied the editor; 'my wife belongs to three sewing societies in the village, and she has an excellent memory.'



## LAIDLAW'S TOBACCO POWDER

CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB

No fear of sheep dying under the treatment as has been known with other preparations.

Mr MURRAY, sole representative in this country for the manufacturers, will if so desired, personally superintend dipping and

### GUARANTEE CURE

Read the following Copy of Certificate No. 982:—

Salado, Santa Narcisca, August 16th, 1887.

Mr Thomas Murray, Buenos Aires.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request I herewith forward you my opinion of your Sheep Dip Tobacco Powder which I have used for dipping my Lincoln flocks here, and which I can with much pleasure certify that to the present they are perfectly free from scab.

I can also state that I've found said dip to be the cheapest and at the same time give as good a result as any I've yet tried.

Yours truly, THOMAS SCOTT.

For all information apply to the sole Agents—

LOGAN, BEATTY & CO., 39-MORENO-45 012pm

## NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLION'S,

584-Calle Paraguay, Bs. Aires

N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO. CONSIGNATARIOS DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS. ESCRITORIO: 180—SAN MARTIN—180

TEA! TEA! TEA!

La Gran China 337—PIEDAD—339

THIS HOUSE, so celebrated for its splendid stock of Teas, Coffees, and general Grocery Goods has the honour to inform its customers and the public generally, that an immense assortment of Teas of this season has just been received, specially selected for the house, of which we recommend families to try the brand No. 105, in boxes of 3 kilos, and brand LRS, strong, aromatic, and of good flavour, whilst for daily use Nos. 102, 103, and 104 will be found excellent. We have also received a large assortment of Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Hams, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, etc.; Bordeaux Wines, Ports, Sherries, 'Favorito' brand, the only legitimate one, recommended for the sick; Cognac, Rum, Whiskey, Gin, and different brands of Beer. Fresh Butter every day.

La Gran China 337—PIEDAD—339 (In front of San Miguel Church)

LUIS R. SCHEINER Telephone 474 022pm

## PAPAS FRANCESAS

### INGLESAS ESPECIALES

PARA SEMILLA

Se han recibido y se seguirán recibiendo hasta fines de Enero, estacion de la semenera.

En el deposito de Semilla y Plantas DE

VICENTE PELUFFO Y CIA., 201—ALSINA—201

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

MARCA DEPOSITADA



Unicos Introdutores y Agentes de los Vinos

De la Real Compania de Oporto De la Compania des Grands Vins de Bourgogne De Grise y Fils Freres Bordeaux De Champaña C. H. Mumm y Ca., Reims De los Vinos de las afamadas bodegas de Roberto Schlumberger, Voslau, unico propietario de las Viñas de Goldeck.

Unicos Introdutores y Agentes

Del Cognac de G. Furland y Cie., Cognac De la Ginebra marca Ciguela de J. H. Henkes, Delfshaven Del Agua Mineral Harzer Koenigsbrunnen

Introdutores

De Vinos de Ghampana de Louis Roderer, Reims De Vinos de Ghampana de Veuve Glicquot Ponsardin, Reims De Vinos de Ghampana de G. Ferrand, Reims De Vinos de Jerez de Gonzalez, Byass y Ca, Jerez de la Frontera De Vinos del Rhin y de la Mosela de las afamadas bodegas Licor legitimo de la Grande Chartreuse Rom de Jamaica, Arrac de Goa, Priarato Madeira, Malaga

Unicos Agentes de la Real Compania de Oporto e unicos Introdutores

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

Comunicamos que segun contrato celebrado por la Real Compania de Oporto con nuestro comanditario el Sr. Bernardo Meyer y como consta por el poder depositado en la oficina nacional de patentes, Somos los Unicos Representantes de dicha Compania y tenemos el exclusivo uso de las marcas y etiquetas registradas.

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

Unico Agente en Buenos Aires BERNARDO MEYER

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

Sucesores de BERNARDO MEYER WIPPERLING, KIRCHHOFFER Y Ca. n23d23

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

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA en años de esta la prueba.

M. E. BAGLEY Y Ca.

## CHRISTMAS 1887.

### GRAND "GERMAN TOY-SHOP"

OF

## C. GUDENSCHWAGER

159 - VICTORIA - 159

A Splendid Assortment of Toys and Presents for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.



As this house receives all its wares direct from the manufacturers, it challenges competition either for quality, quantity or low prices. This house has no branches.

WHOLESALE: CALLE CHACABUCO 28

NEW YEAR

EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods AT THE

BAZAR INGRES C. R. SIMONS & CO. 336--FLORIDA--344 N.N.

## ESPECIFICO CONTRA LA LOMBRIZ

### ESPECIFICO MACNEAVE



Este especifico destinado a curar las ovejas atacadas de la enfermedad conocida por 'la Lombriz' ha dado los resultados mas sorprendentes en Australia, Nueva Zelandia y otros paises donde ha sido ensayado. Cura rapidamente los animales enfermos de ese mal, salvando los criadores de las enormes perdidas que 'La Lombriz' ocasiona en las majadas.

Instrucciones para usar este especifico: Sacudir el frasco cada vez que se hace uso del remedio, y administrar a los animales los siguientes Dosis: Una cucharada para un carnero. Dos tercios de cucharada para un cordero.

El especifico se vende por el mayor y menor en el deposito principal Bazar du Menage, 358 Piedad, Buenos Aires, y por los señores comerciantes indicados en el prospecto que envuelve cada frasco.

Cuidado con las falsificaciones!

Recomendamos a los señores estancieros que deseen obtener el verdadero ESPECIFICO MACNEAVE, de no comprarlo sino en el Deposito Central: BAZAR DU MENAGE, CALLE PIEDAD 358, al lado de la Iglesia San Miguel en Buenos Aires, o en los puntos que se indican al pie de este prospecto.

De esa manera, evitara los consumidores el ser engañados con productos o especificos falsificados, nocivos, y de resultados funestos para el que los emplea.

Haremos descuentos liberales a los señores comerciantes de la Capital o de la Campaña que compren al por mayor, asi como los señores estancieros que adquieran cantidades mayores a cinco docenas de frascos.

Dirigirse a la Agencia central en Buenos Aires:

BAZAR DU MENAGE 358 - CALLE PIEDAD - 358 (Al lado de San Miguel)

El remedio de MACNEAVE contra la lombriz es el mas barato, el mas eficaz, y el mas sencillo de aplicar.

LISTA DE LOS AGENTES DE ESTE REMEDIO:

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia., 78 Alsina Perez, Serra, Girault y Cia., 351 Riva-davia Gregorio Villafañe, 301 y 305; Riva-davia Juan y Jose Drysdale y Cia., 236 a 392 Sanchez y Moreno, 51 San Martin Peru R. Bossi y Cia., 159 Florida Miguel Lannus, 346 San Martin

## MRS. SUTOR

Begs to advise her numerous customers and the public generally that she has received a splendid assortment of Millinery, Flowers, Laces, Dresses, Mantles, etc., from London and Paris and respectfully solicits a visit. As Mrs Sutor has decided to liquidate her business, customers will find prices very much reduced, in order to realise everything.

N1 pm

## BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Scrap Books, Papeleries, Blotters, Writing Desks, Paper Knives, Purse, Pocket Books, Gold Pencil Cases, Cigar Cases, Walking sticks, Rackets, Ink-stands, Paint Boxes, Compasses, Views, Perfumery, Soaps, Work Baskets, Cash Boxes, Songs, Books, Card Cases, Birthday Cards.

AT

## MACLEAN'S

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214

(Between Calles Cuyo and Corrientes) 024n24

## LA LIBRERIA MACLEAN

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214

## Christmas Cards

Positively the finest collection ever seen in this city, at prices to suit all pockets.

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214

024n24

## ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE

D. DIEGO ANDERSON

FABRICA DE ATAHUDES Y SERVICIO

FUNEIRE DE TODAS CLASES

141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143 Telefono Gower-Bell No. 1471

## Dr KEHOE

SURGEON

369 - ALSINA - 369

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE 1 to 3 p.m.

## JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants

245-RECONQUISTA-245

LA

## BUENOS AYRES

Compañia Nacional de

## SEGUROS

SOBRE LA VIDA

CONTRA INCENDIOS

Y

FLUVIALES MARITIMOS

El mismo plan de las mas importantes Companias de Inglaterra

Capital Social:

PS. 3,000,000 M/N

Banqueros:

Banco Nacional de la Provincia

SECCION VIDA

Medico Director:

Doctor Jose Maria Ramos Mejia

Directorio:

Presid. Sr Emilio N Casares Vice id. Sr Ruyno Varela Secret. Sr Ricardo Lavalle 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 McGol

Oficinas:

123-RIVADAVIA-123

Agentes:

EN TODA LA REPUBLICA.



## TOBACCO FOR CURING SHEEP

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275—CALLE CANGALLO—277

## EL PASTOR OF P. ANNARATONE

First Prize and Silver Medal at Mercedes Exhibition 1887

An infallible remedy for the cure of footrot in sheep; specially useful for sheep kept in the open camp.

Over 300 animals may be cured with one bottle of the mixture.

Sole Agents in Buenos Aires

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275—CANGALLO—277  
849-851 n/n.  
ju28-pm

## TO OUR IRISH AND CATHOLIC CUSTOMERS

We respectfully desire to call their attention to our immense stock of valuable works, historical, political, and religious, written by good Irish authors and Catholic Americans. We might fill pages and pages of the 'Southern Cross,' attempting only at giving an extract of our catalogue of books on sale, and this being nearly impossible, and then still without conferring to the mind the real impression as when looking yourself at the very books, our good friends, our dearest friends—in fact what dearer friend, what truer friend than a good book?—touching them, handling them, turning over their leaves; and, therefore, instead of issuing a long and dry list of titles, we prefer herewith cordially to invite friends, customers, and every Irish Catholic, who has learned to respect and love his country, his religion, and the great Patriots who talk to the listening people through their printed words, we invite all, whether residing in town or country, to visit the bookstore; we beg it as a favor not to forget to walk down to our place at No. 242 Calle Florida, between Corrientes and Lavalle, where it has been for the last 18 years, and have a look at our large showrooms and tables and shelves, replete with Prayer Books, Historical and Religious Works, Novels and Tales, Picture Books, Catholic Bibles, Lives of the Saints, Life of the Blessed Virgin, Educational Works, School Books, Song Books, Writing Papers, and Writing and Drawing Materials of every description.

### NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Monthlies, Weeklies, Dailies, printed in Ireland, England, or the United States: Ave Maria, Catholic Fire side, Young Ireland, Dublin Nation, Weekly Freeman, Irish-American, Young Ladies Journal, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Tit Bits, Punch, London Journal, Family Herald, Harper's Weekly, in fact any periodical published can be supplied, without exception.

### A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

for exhibition and sale of our fine new Christmas and New Year's Cards, Birthday Cards, Book Markers, Albums for Photographs and others for copying Poetry, hand some Frames for small and large Photos, Purses, Pocket Books, Note Books, Hand Bags, Satchels, beautiful large and small Chromo Pictures for wall ornaments, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Date Cases, and a thousand other useful, handsome and valuable, still cheap articles

AT THE

**LIBRERIA EUROPEA**  
OF  
**L. JACOBSEN & CO.**  
242 Calle Florida 244

oil 1m

## THE "Southern Cross,"

596 n/n CALLE FLORIDA 596 n/n  
Formerly 336  
(Corner of Tucuman.)

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

### TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$8 00 m/n  
Credit..... 9-50 —  
Monthly ..... 0 75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887

By royal decree it is announced that the statue of General Lavalle in the Plaza Lavalle will be 'inaugurated' (!) on the 18th of this month. This does not mean that the statue will then be placed on the pedestal for the first time, for it has been there many years, or that it will be unveiled, for that ceremony was performed long ago by the winds of Heaven, but it means that a dozen stump orators will harangue the mob at the base of the statue, and invite themselves to drink champagne at the public expense. Oh, patriotism, how many follies are committed in thy name!

It is positively asserted that the reign of Wilde is coming to a close. Those behind the scenes declare that Caesar, whether disgusted with his servility or afraid of his vaulting ambition, has lost all confidence in his Sejanus. Something very serious must have occurred, for, contrary to his custom, the Minister remained several days without making his obeisance to the President. It is said, that on meeting, the President dealt his sworn vassal a sharp rebuke. His words were: 'any resolution you may take will be accepted.' This was a polite hint that Wilde should lay down the insignia of office. But he turned a deaf ear to the intimation. It was not for such a purpose that he swore an eternal friendship the other day, and took a mystic view of future generations, singing his praises for having like another Aeneas saved his people from disaster. Wilde will stick on to place as long as he can, like a leech, and when he is gorged with blood, he will be cast aside like a useless and loathsome reptile.

The Municipality proposes to modify the odious 'octroi' tax, and this act of justice is cited as a proof of Intendant Crespo's respect for public opinion. This were very well if other taxes were not imposed to compensate for the Municipal loss. But there is many a way of killing a dog besides choking it in butter. While the burden is being removed from the left shoulder a much heavier one is laid on the right. The calculated amount of Municipal taxes for 1888 will reach nearly nine millions. The 'octroi' will still be continued under another form. The tax for light will in some cases be quadrupled, and the tax for scavenging will be increased 75 per cent. The owners of carriages must pay an additional 50 per cent. Other vehicles will be taxed in proportion. The Committee who drew up the report of the Municipal budget prefaced their observations by saying: 'We live in a free country—a country governed as no other country in the world is governed.' Nobody who knows Buenos Aires will dispute the truth of the latter part of this proposition.

'La Voz de la Iglesia,' referring to the mission of Mgr. Persico in Ireland, says that the Papal envoy has, after minute investigation, come to the conclusion that Gladstone and Parnell are seeking a lawful object by lawful means. We don't suppose His Holiness Leo XIII. or Monsignor Persico ever had one shadow of doubt with regard to the legality of the object or means of Gladstone or Parnell. Our esteemed colleague, moreover, adds that there are in Ireland 'agitators by profession, who are impelling the Irish to civil war, men who pretend to make of Ireland an absolutely separate nation, and that the Pope visits such persons with his most severe censure.' In making this assertion our colleague is plainly acting the part of the Devil's Advocate, for it imagines what does not exist. If Monsignor Persico should look for those professional agitators in Ireland he would look in vain, for they are as rare as the fabled 'Leprechaun' or enchanted sprite, who beguiled the simple peasants in former days, and was supposed to possess enormous treasures which never came to light. Talking of separation, it is a fact well authenticated in history that more than one Pope did encourage the Irish people in other days to shake off the yoke of England, and the right which the Irish people had then they have still, and will always have till the end of time. 'La Voz de la Iglesia' terminates as follow its commentaries on Irish affairs: 'However this may be, very soon the negotiations between the Vatican and the Marquis of Salisbury for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Pope and England will be renewed. The Pope will not send a nuncio to England, and only an officious agent will be accredited to the Vatican by England.' We hope our colleague is not correctly informed in making this statement about 'the officious agent.' A few years ago there was such an agent sent to Rome, Mr. now Sir, George Errington. He was a spy, an intriguer, and a liar, and he did more than any other man in the present century to loosen the bonds of union that happily unite Ireland with the Holy See. An English officious agent in Rome would be a pampered and salaried calumniator of the Irish people, as such agents have always been. Any suggestion of his adopted by the Holy See would be looked upon with suspicion and dread by the Catholics of Ireland. His officiousness could do no good, and would inevitably bring incalculable injury on the Catholic Church.

Half a dozen suicides, or attempts at suicide, were reported this week, and some of our colleagues, treating of the matter from a philosophical point of view, lay the blame 'on the meteorological state of the atmosphere.' For this new school man is only a mere machine set in motion by certain accidental circumstances over which he has no control. By and bye we shall hear that robberies and murders can also be traced to meteorological causes. Such wicked theories contribute not a little to produce the worst crimes among an unbelieving people. If we examine the life of the suicide we shall find that in nine cases out of ten his act was the effect of some moral depravity. In one of the cases brought under our notice this week a young man of twenty-three years of age swallowed a quantity of lucifer matches because his mother rebuked him for being out late at night. In another, a girl threw herself down a well, owing to disappointed love, etc. 'It is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings,' and trample on the laws of God and nature.

The new President of the French Republic is grandson of the celebrated Revolutionist Carnot, who voted for the death of King Louis XVI., and was afterwards member of the Executive Directory, and Minister of War under Napoleon. His father is Senator of the Republic for life. The new

President studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and became an engineer. He was appointed Prefect of the Seine in 1871. Soon after he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and performed various duties as a member of different committees, in which offices he proved himself an excellent man of business. Since the year 1880 he voted with the Republican right, so that it is not likely that he will yield to the pressure brought to bear on him by the Radicals. The Germans say that he is a weak man who will not dare to take any strong measures. The Government has not yet been formed.

### SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The yearly examinations have commenced in all the public schools of the city. The youthful votaries of science and the muses are all agog with expectation as the day of trial approaches and literary 'Coaches' are busily engaged in cramming them with suitable replies to the questions which it is expected will be put to them. Nobody pretends for one moment that the examinations passed by the boys of the National College and matriculated schools in the city are a fair criterion of knowledge acquired. The professors of the National College are as rule chosen according to a shameful system of favoritism without any regard to the qualification of the applicants. The discipline is such that even if the professors were the best in the world it would be impossible for them to communicate the knowledge they may possess and as other educational establishments take the National College for their guide the consequence is that except in a few private schools (and these few are the least talked of) no real or solid education is given to school boys in Buenos Aires. Ask any one of the thousands who have become bachelors of arts under our educational system what they know of this or that branch of science and their answer will be 'nothing.' We had a conversation recently with a young lawyer who had come off with flying colors in the fifty odd examinations to which he was subjected before he was admitted within the precincts of the forensic temple. We enquired of him how much he knew of ancient and modern languages. He admitted that he was totally ignorant of English, German, Latin and other languages, which are all included in the curriculum of public studies and that he only succeeded in translating French law-books which were absolutely necessary for his special vocation. It is the same with other branches from grammar rules up to chemistry and philosophy. The students spend six of the best years in their lives preparing. They present themselves from year to year before the examiners who are well aware that it is physically impossible for them to know all prescribed in the programme and therefore give all or nearly all a vote of approval. We have used the phrase physically impossible advisedly, for no man of experience can believe that young boys can even when studying under the ablest teachers and according to the most approved method take in the vast array of learning set before them which includes nearly the whole amount of human knowledge. 'Quien mucho abarca poco aprieta' is an old and wise Spanish saying and the directors of education in Buenos Aires, in their desire to make Argentine boys know more than all the rest of the world only succeed in making them ignorant dunces. But the system is most prejudicial from another point of view. These boys, having given what are called 'brilliant examinations' naturally fancy themselves profound scholars and they come before the world with most inflated ideas of their own importance. Few if any of them attain to eminence in any business of life. They look with supercilious contempt on the quiet, unpretending plodders and thinkers of the world, and ninety per cent of the poorer classes become petti-

fogging lawyers and quack politicians. These are the men who in times of elections are ready to carry out any disreputable intrigue to serve the party that pays them best and watch for an occasion to disturb the social waters that they may catch their fish. The National College system of education is most tyrannical and absurd. It obliges the boys to study according to certain text-books for which a most exorbitant price is paid, which are generally written by the professors, and of which the principal merit is that they contain a servile and obsequious dedication to the rector, Dr Alcora, or some other important personage. This is the degrading system of education dealt out to the youth of the Capital. And the poor labourer, the brickmaker and the farmer must pay the taxes from which the money for such expenses is derived and while we have here a plethora of wisdom (?) and wisdom-mongers it is well known that there are parts of the republic where the children are left in total ignorance. We bestow a slight sprinkling of water on our prominent features, the benefit of which is very doubtful and we allow the rest of the body to sink into the most loathsome neglect and indolence.

### THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

In his speech at Uruguay (which we publish in another column) His Excellency, the President of the Republic, when enumerating the many benefits that have accrued to this Republic under his auspicious rule, reminded his hearers that among other things he and his Government had attracted 140,000 immigrants to the River Plate during the past year. How His Excellency arrived at such an exact calculation of the precise number of immigrants, even before the year is finished, is more than we can conjecture. People may also be found so churlish as to deny that the tide of immigration is in any way due to the measures of the present Government. Not five per cent of those who come to our shores know who is President, or under what form of Government we live. They never heard of the concessions and pensions voted away in the mere recklessness of extravagance. They never heard of Minister Wilde and the projected railway to Tartagal, and even if they had heard of them the fact would not have deterred them from coming to the Argentine Republic. They know it is a land wonderfully blessed by God, and they naturally hope that they will be allowed to avail themselves of the advantages which nature and civilization place in their way. But it is the greatest mockery of statesmanship to boast of the number of immigrants coming to these shores while nothing is done that would enable the new comer to turn his labour to account for his own private good and that of the Republic which he makes his home. Our readers cannot be ignorant of the fact that we have a law existing here, the terms of which are more favourable to the occupant than the well-known and popular homestead law of the United States of North America. In 1884, Dr Irigoyen, while Minister of the Interior, brought in a bill for the distribution of National lands among the poorer classes, and the bill received the full sanction of Congress. By the terms of that law the Government were authorised to measure out the public national lands in lots of 625 hectares each. Every citizen by birth or adoption, who had reached the age of 22 years was entitled to occupy and own one of these lots of land on certain conditions, the principal of which was that the settler should hold the land for his own exclusive use and benefit. He or his heirs should dwell on the land for five consecutive years; he should build a house, cultivate during the five years at least ten hectares or about 25 acres of land, and plant some 200 trees.

This was a most excellent law, and the passing of it was hailed with universal joy all over the country. What however was done to carry out the law? Absolutely nothing! We should rather say that every difficulty was placed in the way of persons wishing to avail of it. We are aware that some did make application for a grant of land under the new law, and after spending a large sum of money on stamped paper and employing legal practitioners to steer through the intricate meshes of officialdom they found it all in vain, and they returned to their homes disgusted and disappointed. If President Juarez wished to prove himself the friend of the country and the father of the people he would begin by turning this law into a reality. He cannot bring wealth into the Republic by mixing up a heap of puzzling statistics. In spite of all his figures the fact remains that in a time of great peace and prosperity the country is sinking deeper and deeper into debt. He cannot deny that during his short reign of absolute government the premium on gold has run high, and the credit of the nation has run low in a corresponding degree. He cannot deny that with this high premium prices of all the necessities of life in the capital of the nation have reached a higher figure than they ever reached before, even in a time of siege. These and a thousand other ugly facts stare us in the face, and though they are silent, they speak in tones louder and more eloquent than the speeches of the bombastic patriot who is bloated with pride and arrogance and who receives his inspirations from the champagne bottle.

### THE RACES AT THE HIPPODROME.

There was but a small attendance on Sunday at the National Hippodrome. The first race, 1200 metres, brought out Pigue, Colibri, Agripina, Juvenilia and Alcon II. Pigue won easily, Colibri was second, and Juvenilia third. A disagreeable incident occurred after this race, for the number of 'boletos' marked on the black board against Pigue was altered after he had won, from 2072 to 3402. This caused a storm of disapprobation and the members of the Committee had to come forward and explain, the explanation being that the horses had started before the bell rang for closing the 'Sport,' and this caused a delay, in adding up the 'boletos' issued. At last the Committee decided to restore Pigue's number to 2702, at which there was cheering from his backers.

Until this question had been settled the names of the starters for the second race were not marked on the black board. The starters were Ulysses, Brilliant, Pasha and Celar, and in that order they arrived at the winning post. Ulysses won with the utmost ease, although the distance was 1500 metres and he carried 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  kilos more than Pasha and more than Brilliant.

The third race, 1000 metres, was contested by Desterrado, La Negra, Queen May, Bacarat and Pihuen. The last mentioned carried only 50 kilos and won easily. La Negra, with 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Queen May, with 56, ran a dead heat for second place.

Surplice, Kettledrum and Mivoisin ran for the Pan Prize, over a course of 3800 metres. Surplice, carried only 55 kilos against Kettledrum's 61. Surplice was the winner.

Only five horses presented themselves for the 'sulky' race, out of the 17 entered: they were Conga (the favourite), Rose Bee, Independiente, Lonkoy, and Mefistofeles. The distance was twice round the course. Conga was handicapped with 150 metres and the others except Mefistofeles with 75 each: Rose soon passed her adversaries and kept the lead to the end. All the horses except Conga kept breaking into a gallop. Conga did this at starting and thus lost her chance of getting the lead.



## SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the opening of the port works in Uruguay the President, Juarez Celman made a speech on the prosperity of the country. We take the following translation of the speech from the 'Herald':

The President said that these works were the first of a series which it was proposed to carry out and that preferential attention would be given to the removal of obstacles to the navigation of the river, to the construction of the Eastern Railway to Posadas and Corrientes and of state buildings and moles at Concordia, Colon, Diamante and La Paz.

It had been asked whether the condition of the Treasury permitted of these prodigalities and he wished to destroy the exaggerated appreciations formed by political passions and by those who either do not know the country or its progress or are ignorant or affect to be ignorant of the true mission of the National Government.

The deposits in the two State Banks amount to \$15,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 go to pay for the National 100,000 new shares in the National Bank taken by the Nation; the remaining \$5,000,000 will be applied in reducing the public debt and in converting the 900 Treasury bills into 500 bills. The Government has now 180,000 shares in the National Bank which represent about \$40,000,000 free from any charge. The Treasury has also \$7,000,000, arising from the surplus of the ordinary Revenue, all debts due having been paid. The Government has also increased its shares in the Central Argentine Railway, having now 25,500 shares which represent, at the least, \$4,000,000, and yet it has been able to abolish the export duties amounting to \$2,200,000 and to give \$550,000 as premiums to encourage the exportation of meat and it has founded a banking system which puts an end to unrestrained and irresponsible issues of notes and which will give security to capital and strengthen our economic progress.

Many exaggerated things have been said in the last few days as to the budget of ordinary expenses for 1888 and as to the special laws which authorize extraordinary expenses. The budget has not yet been communicated to the E. P., but, whatever may be its amount, I affirm that I will not authorize more expenses than those which can be satisfied with the ordinary revenue. I will bring the budget to the approximate sum at which the E. P. estimated it. As for the special laws, political passion has invented large sums. Its amount does not exceed \$14,600,000, and this has been partly paid out of this year's ordinary revenue. Congress voted only \$1,000,000 for the service of the special laws and this sum cannot be exceeded. You must not be surprised that I enter into these financial details. I speak to the whole country. I put aside the politics of former days and only speak of those which consist in economizing \$3,000,000 of revenue, in suppressing duties, in paying off public debts, in guaranteeing the monetary system, in attracting in the present year 140,000 immigrants, in respecting all rights, in giving a representation in the government to all parties, in avoiding any stoppage of the prosperous march of the republic even if its progress be not stimulated, by moderating its force in order to avoid the exaggerations which might create a danger to the economic situation.

My policy is, then, one of peace at home and abroad and to destroy with figures and facts the statements tending to discredit the country by denying its evident progress.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Nov. 7.

Mr John Dillon, M.P., spoke at a Nationalist demonstration at Castlereagh, county Roscommon. Referring to the imprisonment of Mr Wm O'Brien, M.P., Mr Dillon said they would enter into no

terms of peace with the landlords so long as Mr O'Brien was in gaol. He hoped they would swear with him that day that so long as life and liberty remained they would do everything in their power to avenge Wm O'Brien, and make to suffer the hateful class who had consigned this beloved and gifted Irishman to a felon's cell. The Tory Press and the landlords were exulting, believing they had broken the back of the Irish movement; but, although he would not deny that they struck a heavy blow at the Irish cause when they removed Wm O'Brien, every man who had the blood of an Irishman would make a solemn vow to strike back harder than had been struck at them.

Amid all the distractions of our perturbed political condition the resuscitation of the Irish tongue, we are glad to note, is making some headway. Thus, at the weekly meeting of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language a communication was read from the Board of National Education which shows how different is the present attitude of that body towards the ancient tongue from what it was a very few years back. The letter gave a list of teachers who last July were examined as to their fitness to teach in Irish and passed the tests. There were twenty-six who passed the ordeal, but of this number seven had already been given certificates, but took it again as a special subject to qualify for first class under the Board. The vast majority of the candidates hail from the South, and the remainder, with one exception from the Marlborough Training School, are from the Western districts. Considering the deadly hostility with which the National Board up to a few years ago regarded the movement to keep alive the ancient language of the country, the friends of that grand old tongue have great reason to be proud of the results which a course of steady pegging away for a little has achieved.

The annual Convention of the National League of Great Britain was held this week in Cardiff. It was very numerously attended, and it is gratifying to note the evidence it gives of continued activity amongst the Irish people in England in support of their straggling brethren at home. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., president of the League, presided, and was supported by Messrs. Biggar, Foley, Crilly, and Nolan, of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and two English M.P.'s, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Williams. The secretary, Mr. Brady, was also present, and about 300 delegates. After Mr. O'Connor's address, the business of the Convention was gone through, and in the evening a banquet was held, in the course of which Mr. O'Connor announced the receipt of a telegram from the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Detroit, advising the placing of two thousand pounds to the credit of the League as a help to fight Coercion. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive an address was agreed on calling upon Irish Nationalists throughout England to vote only for supporters of Mr. Gladstone at the municipal elections. In connection with this subject a very remarkable accession to the ranks of the League in England is to be chronicled. It is that of no less a personage than the Most Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham—a prelate who has long been distinguished for his cordial espousal of the Irish cause, as well as his piety and learning.

The Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular to his Irish tenants informing them that he will allow 25 per cent. abatements in rents now due. Several of his Grace's tenants have come to arrangements outside the court with their landlord, and very few have gone into the Land Court. It is stated that Lord Dillon has allowed to his tenants 25 per cent. on the rents due in May last.

Mr O'Brien was committed to Cork Jail. The doctor of the Cork Jail pronounced him suffering from a weak heart, and the Mayor of Cork, who is a visiting justice, expressed his determination to protect him from illegal torments and indignities. Forthwith he is

shifted to Tullamore, where it is assumed the doctor is less scrupulous, and the visiting justices less vigilant or more complacent, and the Castle gang may work their wicked worst on the man whom, of all men living, they have most reason to hate and fear.

Mr O'Brien, on entering Tullamore Jail on Wednesday, laid down three conditions with which he informed the governor he would not comply. He would not wear prison clothes, he would not perform any menial duties, and he would not associate with criminals in the exercise-yard. The governor has wired to the Castle for instructions. If the answer is to go on and ignore O'Brien's declaration, the jail of Tullamore will witness one of the most painful scenes ever enacted in Irish history. We presume such is Mr Balfour's intention. We presume he means to put his threat in force, and not to shirk the brutal struggle in entails. Else why the removal from Cork to Tullamore, from a prison in a public city, to which visiting justices in sympathy with the people had access, to a county jail in the middle of Leinster, where his friends cannot see him, and where every visiting justice is a sworn enemy?

A meeting of the tenants on the Ponsonby estate was held in the Town Hall, Youghal, for the purpose of considering the proposal made by Mr Ponsonby, and which was laid before a meeting of the tenants. The meeting was attended by Mr W. J. Lane, M.P., the Rev. Canon Keller, P.P., the Rev. Father Murphy, P.P., of Killeagh, and about two hundred of the tenants, being about half the number on the property. The tenants were informed that Mr Ponsonby had made an offer to accept one and a-half years' rent, less 35 per cent., to forgive all arrears, and to sell to the tenants at 17½ years' purchase, which would amount to £120,000. The tenants, however, considered that they could not pay more than one year's rent after such a bad year, and that from 13 to 14 years' purchase, or about £90,000, would be sufficient. After some discussion it was decided to offer Mr Ponsonby to pay one year's rent, less 33 per cent., and to purchase at from 13 to 14 years' purchase, and if these terms were not accepted the tenants stated that they could not do any more, and that the landlord could proceed with the evictions.

## GENERAL ITEMS

President Juarez Celman, accompanied by several friends, left by the Eolo on Sunday on a trip up the river Uruguay. On Monday morning the little steamer reached the town of Uruguay, where official preparation was made to receive. His Excellency. Owing to the unusual sight of a presidential visit the hotels were crowded. The president put up at the house of Mrs Urquiza. The town of Uruguay was gaily decorated for the occasion, and flags and banners, carrying various mottoes and inscriptions, were hung out. The President was accompanied by Governor Paz, Dr Wilde and General Donovan, the Hon. Mr Hanna and others. On the evening of their arrival a banquet was served up in the Teatro de Mayo, and the sovereign people had a feast of 'carne con cuero' outside. The Hon. Mr Hanna, Minister of the United States, toasted the Argentine Republic, and drank the health of the President. Mr Calvo replied in English on behalf of the President, thanking Mr Hanna for his kind wishes and high appreciation. At five p.m. the President inaugurated the port works, and made a political speech, in which he tried to justify the policy of extravagance adopted by his Government. When the dinner party separated about a thousand children of both sexes sang the National Anthem opposite the house where the President was staying.

On Wednesday, the President and some of his party visited San Jose colony. They went by train to Caseros station and thence in carriages to the house of Sra de Orquiza, distant about 30 squares.

After the various buildings of the establishment had been inspected, the foundation stone was laid of the chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows. Dr Juarez and Sra de Urquiza being the sponsors. Medals were distributed in commemoration of the event and then the party went to San Jose where a banquet for 150 guests had been prepared.

The Caseros colony was founded by Sra de Urquiza in a camp of 9 square leagues of excellent land. Every concession consists of 25 square kilometres for which the colonists pay 500 mps by ten annual instalments. In September the population was 1198, the men being in a majority of 152. Today the population exceeds 1500. The crops in September consisted of 1850 squares of wheat, 900 of maize, 800 of flax and other grain. There were 2600 squares wired-in 2000 oxen, 3500 milch cows, 30,000 fowls, 900 pigs, 180 carts, and 63 reaping machines.

Some of the Presidential party returned to town on Wednesday in the Eolo, amongst them the U.S. Minister, Mr Hanna, Dr Carcano, P. M. G. Governor Paz, Prefect Mansilla and several others.

The Southern Railway train which left Buenos Aires on Sunday at 7 a.m., stopped beyond the station next to Juarez and it remained on the spot for an hour a train was sent from the latter station to its assistance, but by this time the Buenos Aires train was in motion and the result was a collision with injury to a few persons. A person who jumped up on the Juarez train after it had started slipped and fell under the wheels and was killed.

The railway collision at Juarez occurred at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th at a league from the station. The train from the Capital had stopped on account of an injury to the engine. Both engines were destroyed. The engine-driver Graham was seriously injured and six workmen were slightly injured. Sr. Pompeio Proverbio was killed. Immediately on the accident becoming known, the local authorities, three doctors and numerous residents hastened to the spot to render all necessary assistance.

A telegram arrived from Usallata yesterday announces that the cholera has appeared in Santa Rosa de los Andes, a Chilean town at the foot of the mountains. Persons visiting the Argentine Republic by the Usallata pass generally pass through Santa Rosa.

The terrible disease of leprosy is spreading in Europe. The 'Times' says: 'At this moment there are lepers in the hospitals of London, Dublin, and Glasgow, and leper settlements in California, New Brunswick, the Cape, and the Sandwich Islands.'

A shocking murder is reported at Chacabuco, the victim being a young telegraph clerk on the Pacific Railway, named Acuña, son of the well-known Mercedes estanciero, Don Francisco Acuña. The unfortunate young man slept in a so-called hotel in an old tumble-down building, and on Sunday night last two men entered the room while he slept and stabbed and cut him to death. He had only strength before he died to say that two men had done the deed. The assassins are still at large. The crime has created a profound sensation in Chacabuco and Mercedes.

The French steamer Bearn, from Marseilles, has brought 1,600 passengers and immigrants for this city. She left a day later than the Nord America which embarked 1,685 passengers and immigrants for these shores. It is stated that between November and December the departure of emigrants from Italy for America will not be under 60,000.

The new decree making all the notes of the up country banks legal tender will be out in a few days and will help the market.

Reports from all parts of the camp declare that cattle and sheep are in splendid condition.

We have received from Mr. Thomas Young of San Pedro the sum of 452 mps collected in the districts of San Pedro and Arrecifes for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Owing to the bursting of a tube, an explosion of gas took place in the 'Tienda del Progreso' at the corner of Peru and Victoria. Two persons were slightly hurt. A fire spread over the house but the police and firemen were soon on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing it.

His Grace the Archbishop, accompanied by a number of clergymen, has been giving a mission in Marcos Paz during the past fortnight. The Church was crowded with the faithful, who assembled from all the surrounding districts. During the days of the mission about 1000 persons received confirmation. On Monday last a procession was formed, and Rev. Father Grote preached a sermon in the open air. During His Grace's stay in Marcos Paz he resided at the house of Don Benjamin Paz, President of the Municipality. General Bosch kindly placed his carriage at the disposal of the Archbishop and clergy during the mission. The P.P. Rev. Father Gallotti was untiring in his efforts to carry out the wishes of the Archbishop, and to provide for the wants of his numerous visitors. The mission in Marcos Paz, like many others of which we have had occasion to write recently, was a great success, and attests the lively faith of the inhabitants.

Type-writers are now commonly used in the United States in all the departments of public business. This new method of writing is considered a great improvement on hand-writing. The letters are distinctly traced, and after a few months' practice anybody may write much faster than with the hand-writing system.

Mr Thomas Gibson of Edinburgh has given a handsome donation of \$500 for the Irish Orphanage.

A newly-married lady while walking with her husband in the Calle Rivadavia on Monday was saluted by an old acquaintance in the old familiar way, 'Adios, Rita.' The husband of the lady, feeling his dignity offended by the terms of the salutation drew his revolver and fired three shots at the person who had used it, fortunately without wounding him. The jealous husband was arrested, and it turned out on investigation that the man who so provoked his ire was a brother of a former suitor of the lady.

Last Sunday a new steam flour mill was formally opened for business at Curumalan, near the Pigue Station. There is an elevator attached to the mill. The whole establishment has been set up at a cost of \$110,000.

Several respectable inhabitants of Lujan have petitioned Government to prevent the owners of roulette tables and other gambling speculators from exercising their trade in that town during the festival days.

A young man named Gonzalez disappeared from the steamer Paraguay on Saturday night as she was coming from the South Chaco to this city. It is supposed that he must have fallen overboard. When his absence was noted the steamer put back in search of him, but no trace of him could be found.

About 6000 persons assembled in the Plaza Euskara on Sunday, some to see the new ball-players who had just arrived from Spain, but the great majority to bet on the performance. Elicegui and Sampero were matched against Portal and Mardura. Elicegui did not satisfy the great expectations that were entertained of him, owing, it is said, to illness, and he and his companion did not seem to understand one another. The result was that they were defeated by 60 points to 39.

The Court of Appeal has substantially confirmed the judgment of Dr Molina Arrotea in the action brought by Señora Barbosa de Ponsati against the Southern Railway Company to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the accident near Lanus station on the 2nd of January 1885. Dr. Arrotea gave judgment for the plaintiff and fixed the damages at \$60,000 and the plaintiff's costs at \$3500.

Yesterday the members of the Society of St Vincent de Paul, 'Society of Holy Communion in the Church of La Concepcion in this city. A general meeting of the members was held in the same church in the evening, at which H. S. Grace the Archbishop presided. A sermon was also preached by the Rev. Father Didier.

The Provincial Government still insists on making residence in La Plata obligatory on all employees whose presence in that city is generally required. Those who will not obey the mandate will be dismissed.

It is rumored that passengers lately arrived from Chili by the Pacific steamer have come to this city.

In November 16,088 immigrants arrived here. The total number during the year reaches 97,631 and 20,000 more are expected to come during this month.

A letter from the great tragedian Ernesto Rossi announces his intention of visiting the River Plate in the winter.

The *Diario* says that Lieut. Dalmiro Castex, of the 6th battalion, has been arrested for attempted subornation of the witnesses against Espina.

A wealthy estanciero of Paysandu has sent orders to England for the construction of large iron lighters for the conveyance of live cattle across the river. According to a colleague, each of these lighters will afford accommodation for 500 head of horned cattle, and the chief aim of the business is to supply Buenos Aires with fat animals.

Passengers arrived per Hevelius from Southampton:

Doctor and Mrs Small and child, Mr J. August, Mr F. Simpson, Mr Jigs, Mr Simpson, Miss Smith, Miss A. Antropus, Mr Wood, Mr Reynolds, Mr and Mrs MacFarlane, Mr F. Ransome, Mr W. A. Kidd, Mrs McKechnie and three children, Mr G. H. Grey, Mr and Miss Scarisbrook, Miss A. Juran, Mr and Mrs Ryan, Mr Oxley, Mr and Mrs Dashwood and two children, Mr and Mrs Wallace, Mr Kirby, Mr Griffin, Mr Hidas, Mr Lloyd, Mr Badden, Mr J. T. Maury, Mr P. C. Lynch, Mr Davis, Mr O'Connor, Miss F. Sherman, Mr Wallace, Misses E. and C. Guenan, Miss M. Johnstone, Mr J. Hopley, Mr and Mrs Duhamel, Mr and Mrs Adams, Mr A. Hackinall, Mr C. Parkins, Mr A. Badaux, Mr G. Chandler, Mr T. Saunders, Mr A. Euston, Mr J. R. Middleton, Mr J. Quaine, Messrs P. N. and A. Young, Alf and Alb Seamans, J. Aldredge, H. Waraen, R. Taylor and R. Breghton.

The Finance committee of the Municipal Council has made a Report upon the budget presented by the Intendant. The estimated amount to be expended in opening streets and in paving is \$1,400,000. The amount applicable to Asylums, Hospitals, etc., and to hygienic purposes, is \$606,968. The service of the municipal debt requires \$1,083,734. The total expenditure is estimated at \$8,800,000. The general tax for cleaning and lighting is to be raised next year and it is estimated to bring in \$2,000,000, of which 1500 will go to the National Council of Education. The objectionable 'octroi' duty, except as regards meat, is suppressed, the tax on stalls for the sale of provisions is reduced, and the Committee is in favour of the total abolition of taxes on food.

The Provincial Bank of Santa Fe is paying a dividend of 1100 to its shareholders.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

It is rumored that Germany and Turkey have sent a joint note to Russia, asking an explanation of the concentration of troops on the frontier. Austrian bonds have fallen.

The Royal Mail steamer Isle of Panay was lost near the coast of Portugal. The coercionists are in search of James Gilhooly M.P. for West Cork in order to consign him to a plank-bed. Gilhooly has shut himself up in the castle of Lespiung.



# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

## FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamship  
ELBE

3063 tons. 600 horse-power

Captain J. Brander

Will sail on

17th DECEMBER

Touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia Maccio, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp

These steamers will load for any other continental port than Antwerp if sufficient inducement offers

The above steamers will carry 1st 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

## REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table wine is given to all classes

## RETURN TICKETS

are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money

## FAMILIES & COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's agent on reasonable terms

## NEW YORK

First-class tickets issued through from Buenos Aires to New York via Southampton, in connection with the fine steamers of the North German Lloyd S.S. Co.

For further particulars apply to the Agent:

HENRY L. GREEN

228 Reconquista

Agents in Rosario:

Messrs Barnett & Co.

j6pm

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin  
a16pm

## ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor

de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES,

CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

## HADE AND LEZICA

Auctioneers, Commission Agents and Valuers

Camps, House Property and Building Lots always for Sale

149 - CALLE PIEDAD - 149

(ALTOS)

Escritorio No. 45 s24pm

## PELETERIA DEL ZORRO

80 - CANGALLO - 84

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

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

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

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

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

It is a house in which all may have confidence.

Animals tamed. Everything at reduced and unrivalled prices.

80 - CANGALLO - 84

n9d9

# HOUSTON LINE OF STEAMERS

## WEEKLY BETWEEN LIVERPOOL & THE BRAZILS & RIVER PLATE

Including River Parana ports and the Boca del Riachuelo

The following high-classed steamers will be dispatched:

S. S. MARIMA

Capt Morrell

Sails

## FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT

on

December

The steamers of this line are specially adapted for this trade, and offer every inducement for shippers. Being of the very highest class, insurance may be effected at lowest rates. For freight, passage, and other particulars apply to the agents

JOHNSTON & CO.

207 CALLE RECONQUISTA

tmfio

# LAVELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale coll' America Meridionale

El Vapor

NORD AMERICA

Salda de la Boca

14 de Diciembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El Vapor

DUCHESSA DI GENOVA

Salda de la Boca el

17 de Diciembre

PARA

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

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

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

En Buenos Aires—Piedad 35

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

En Rosario—45 Puerto

En San Nicolas—194 Concordia

# JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER

M. HASSAN & CO

97 - CALLE VICTORIA - 97

Between Peru & Chacabuco

All classes of Engraving and Repairs neatly executed

M. HASSAN & CO.

are the only English Jewellers in Buenos Aires

a3pm

## FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

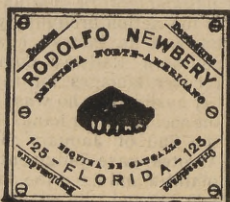
W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

# BRIDGER & FARRAN GENERAL CAMP BROKERS & PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm



# STOUT

Ireland produces the

BEST IN THE WORLD

## "GUINNESS"

Bottled specially for us, and guaranteed by our Trade Mark

## "FOUR HORSES HEADS"

Can be had at all Town and Camp Stores, in small cases of 42 half bottles, suitable for families

## MOORE & TUDOR

93 - CALLE MAIPU - 95

BUENOS AIRES

## GERMAN NOLTE

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

Escritorio Reconquista 118, Pieza No. 25

PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca

Union Telefonica 4088

BUENOS AIRES

## PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176 - SAN MARTIN - 176

# ANGLO-AMERICAN GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55

# LOCKHART & NANNERY

A good assortment of Groceries at

MODERATE PRICES

always to be found in this establishment

A speciality—try our Tea at \$0.75 pm

BARRACA STEWART

DEPOSITO DE CEREALES

A toda clase de Mercancias.

Con Ramales del Ferro-Carril y Tramway dentro los Depositos

Se cargan y se descargan Buques.

Casilla Correo No 653

Telefono No. 5213.

NOTA.—Las Guías de Ferro-Carril se deben hacer para

Cambio Barraca Stewart, F. C. B. E

A. STEWART & CO.

CALLE PEDRO MENDOYA 871

BOCA

oljl

EDUARDO KENNY

126 RECONQUISTA 126

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS

Wool and Produce Broker

AND

General Commission Agent

## Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151 - SAN MARTIN - 151

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

## Periodicals 1888

Our subscription list is now open and we can supply you with any paper that is published, and what is best, guarantee that you get your papers regularly. Loose numbers of English and Irish papers always on hand.

## LA LIBRERIA MACLEAN

214 - CALLE MAIPU - 214

o19n19

## GO

To MOEN'S shop, the

NUEVA LIBRERIA EUROPEA

136 FLORIDA 136

if you want to send home

## CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S CARDS

In no other place will you find as nice, cheap, and very particularly new models.

Seaside novels and Song and Music Albums. A splendid stock just arrived. Subscriptions for newspapers 1888 are received.

n1jl

## NOTICE

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

at1m10

## Dr A. Greene

STUDY 266 PIEDAD

(Dr Lausen's House)

Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m.

o10pm

## HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ORIENTAL

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

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

o6pm

## SHORT'S BAR

Most popular place in town

For Wines, Spirits & Sandwiches

60-CALLE PIEDAD-60

BOENOS AIRES

a17pm

## WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS.

AND

## SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES



This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewelry in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.

26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

## Dr. Klappenbach LAWYER

159 - ALSINA - 159

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m—pm

## EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

## 186 - SUIPACHA - 186

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO

DE

Chute & Brooks

74 Calle Florida—Buenos Aires

25 de Mayo No. 300—Montevideo

ALL work executed with promptness, guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city. Copies and enlargements from miniature to life size. Pictures finished in Crayons, Water Colors, Turin, etc., etc.

## 74-FLORIDA-74

## COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors

W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,

W HUTCHISON.

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

## MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84

BUENOS AIRES



## Wm. A. Isard, SURGEON DENTIST.

224-CANGALLO-224

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied. Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE.

224-CANGALLO-224

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

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

78 NEW OXFORD STREET,

LONDON,

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

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

at 26—pm

## Dr. O'Farrell LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

Business attended to in La Plata. Fees fixed beforehand should the client wish it.

# LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.



## MR. WILFRED BLUNT.

Personally Mr Blunt is one of the most interesting of men. An English squire of large estate and ancient family he has devoted the most of his life—he is now forty-seven—to seeking out struggles for freedom wherever they were going on in the world, and holy causes and oppressed peoples and aiding them with his time, his money, his health, and risking his life for them. He has been the friend of Arabi in Egypt, and the bazaars of Indian cities have rung with his denunciations of English misrule in the East. He paid out of his own pocket £5,000 for Arabi's defence, and saved his life when they were threatening to execute him. A scholar and a poet, he has published a volume of charming verse and a fascinating work on 'The Future of Islam.' His knowledge of the East is immense, and it is equally profound and familiar whether he deals with Sanscrit parchments or Foreign Office bluebooks. It is from him Lord Randolph Churchill derived all his 'points' about Egypt when he was in Opposition and was the Parliamentary champion of Arabi Pasha. In his early years he was an attaché at Frankfurt, with Mr Labouchere, where both spent much of their time in the company of Bismarck, who had not yet become the Iron Chancellor.

Tall, lithe, and distinguished looking, in appearance Mr. Blunt is singularly like Mr Parnell, and has often been taken for him in the corridor of the House of Commons. It is an interesting circumstance that his father was a great friend of the late Lord Clanricarde, and used often visit him at Portumna. Lady Anne Blunt, whom he married nineteen years ago, is the ideal wife for such a man. Daughter of the Earl of Lovelace, who married Byron's Ada, she is granddaughter of the great poet who was himself such an ardent lover of freedom, and she inherits a good deal of his soaring spirit. She has accompanied her husband in most of his pilgrimages. Together they have lived in tents on the desert, and together they have even been taken prisoners while travelling the sandy waste on camels. A true knight-errant and his lady they have been, knowing no fear, thinking no thought but what was pure and noble, going about the world pitying human suffering and redressing human wrong. Mr Blunt and his wife are of the types that redeem the English race. They are types which the Irish people practically made a first acquaintance with last Sunday. The circumstances under which the acquaintance was made were auspicious. The picture of that brave Englishman lying exhausted on the ground after a struggle for Irish liberty, and defying the minions of the Government to arrest him, will do more to soften and reconcile estranged Irish hearts all the world over than anything that has happened since the introduction of Mr Gladstone's Bill.

The sturdy and resolute Englishman and his gentle but undaunted wife are of the stuff of which hero and heroine are made. We can scarcely fancy a nature so vile as to withhold its admiration of their gallantry. It was no slight danger they braved at Woodford. The bloody order of Plunkett, 'don't hesitate to shoot,' was still in force. It had received the sanction and benediction of Balfour. Mr Blunt showed himself absolutely impervious to the danger that threatened; still more marvellous was the heroism of his wife in the sacred cause of pity. She stood by her husband's side with a courage equal to his own, and never for one moment blenched amid that fierce orgie of licensed outrage. It was not for their own people they thus despised danger and suffered violence. 'One touch of nature makes the whole world akin.' The voice of suffering humanity in Ireland cried aloud to their noble English sympathy, and met with a fearless and fervid response. Cold must our Irish hearts be and false our tongues when we fail to remember or proclaim our gratitude.—'United Ireland.'

## HOW WOMEN BEGIN TO DRINK.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Out of an examination of 204 inebriate women I have found that 128 began their drinking by the use of beer, thirty-seven by drinking whisky (as punch at first usually), twenty began with wine, eight with gin, and eleven could not remember what beverage was first used. These young girls, mill and shop girls largely, began by going to some so-called refreshment saloon with their friends, and the debutante usually began by sipping a little tonic (made of hops, sugar and water, charged with carbonic acid gas and colored with burnt sugar); beer soon followed, and soon rioting, other kinds of intoxicants, recklessness and crime; and what was an innocent, foolish girl yesterday is to-day a branded criminal, and all for a glass of beer. Alas! how many ruined lives I have seen!

Beer was also the beverage which older inebriate women used to entice the younger ones to drink. A call upon one of these old sots was the signal for the pitcher of beer to be sent for, and a little coaxing and urging would result in the first fatal glass being indulged in. The steps were then easy. Beer is the trap which the drunkard-maker sets for the feet of the unwary. And he usually makes sure of his prey because of it. A glass of raw whisky would have presented but slight attraction to be offered at first. After that sleeping devil, the appetite for intoxicants, had been aroused by beer it became altogether a different matter and at last, in many cases, chloroform or peppermint oil was added to the drink of these maddened creatures, so furious had the appetite become for something stronger.

It may be of interest to note that out of the 204 inebriate women 126 had been guilty of other crimes, and yet in but sixteen instances did the first commitment of a crime antedate the habit of drinking. Of the beverages first used, while in but thirty-seven cases it began with whisky, in 187 it had become the favorite beverage. Several hopeless drunkards, far gone toward insanity, had never drank any other intoxicant than beer.

One hundred and thirty-two were committed to prison for drunkenness, fifty-six for offenses against chastity and public order, and sixteen for crimes against property. Their ages when last committed averaged 30½ years. Sixty-five were between 30 and 41 years of age, forty-nine between 25 and 31 years of age, thirty-four between 20 and 26 years of age, thirty between 15 and 21 years of age. The remainder were over 41 years of age.

Many of the older ones could not tell how many sentences they had received, showing the absolute uselessness of punishing these poor creatures while the temptations are left in their way.

To show the effect upon the children of inebriate parentage, I collected the following: Of 111 inebriate mothers, thirty-three of whom had inebriate husbands, 408 children were born. Of these 227 perished in infancy and early childhood, and of the survivors many are doomed evidently to an early death. In many cases the death of these children was indirectly due to the inebriety of the parents, as cold, deprivation, etc. Ages: Twenty-seven of the 204 women began to drink intoxicants before they were 10 years of age; 11 between the ages of 9 and 15; 74 between 14 and 21; 37 between 20 and 26; 33 between 25 and 31; 14 between 30 and 41; 3 between 40 and 51.

Average age, 18½ years. More than one-half had formed habits of intemperance before they were 21 years of age, and more than one third at the giddy age of from 15 to 20 inclusive.

One hundred and thirty-two began to drink socially and with female friends.

L. M. HALL.

Superintendent Woman's Reformatory Prison, Sherborn, Mass.

## EARLY RACES OF AMERICA.

There is abundant evidence that the Indians were preceded in the occupation of America by a race whom, for lack of any specific knowledge concerning their true name, their appearance, or habits antiquarians have agreed to call them Mound Builders. The relics which testify of their existence are mounds and other earth works, pits dug in rocks, traces of mining and excavating metals and heaps of rubbish, utensils wrought in stone or copper, or moulded in clay, and the ruins of fortifications. These antiquities show a knowledge of art far surpassing that ever attained by the red man, and also indicate a people whose habits of life and modes of labour were altogether different from those known to belong to the American Indian. They are found not only all through the Mississippi valley but also in New York and Pennsylvania, and as far west in the interior as the head waters of the Missouri, while they line the shores of the Gulf of Mexico from Texas to Florida and abound in New Mexico, Arizona, and the Pacific States. Of the nations who left these relics the Indians were wholly ignorant, or possessed only traditional knowledge. It is believed that they were a peaceful race, not given to warlike pursuits, and that they were overcome and driven southward from the country by the fiercer and more savage Indian tribes. The Indians have shadowy traditions of powerful races which their ancestors overcame in battle and drove from the country, and the first explorers of Mexico found their traditions of a vast and wealthy empire that once existed in the north. Skulls, supposed to have belonged to the Mound Builders, have been found, and differ greatly from those of the Indians. As the Mound Builders probably disappeared many years anterior to the discovery of the continent by Europeans, antiquarians have not speculated much on races that may have preceded them and disappeared before their encroachment and conquest. But there seem to have been such.

## UNMARRIED WOMEN.

It seems certain (says 'The Hospital') that the number of unmarried women is rapidly increasing, and is likely to further increase. The conditions of society at present are not favourable to marriage. Women are not trained to be efficient and economical at home. Domestic duties are despised by mothers and daughters, and calls, amusements and pleasure are looked upon as the natural things to expect both before and after marriage. Anyone who has eyes to see with cannot fail to perceive that among the upper and middle classes the young woman who secures neither wealth nor position is looked upon as a complete failure. If mothers and daughters are to continue as they are, marriages will become more and more difficult, and more remote, and by consequence the number of unmarried women will rapidly increase. What are these women going to do? Are they going to keep an aged and overworked father with his nose to the grindstone until he drops dead from sheer exhaustion and despair? Are they going to cripple amiable and generous brothers through all the earlier and later years of their life-struggle, and to make it impossible for them to marry too?

If women fear to face life with a husband of merely moderate means, they will have to learn to face it alone and on their own account. Many of them are quite prepared for this, but unhappily these are the very women who would be willing to face it as the wives of poor men if the favourable opportunity should occur. It is not the capable and the generous-hearted who refuse to marry men who are not rich, but the vain, the frivolous, the silly, and the incapable. That is what constitutes the difficulty of the problem. What are we going to do with the hundreds of thousands of young women who have been

bred to bad French, worse music, and no arithmetic at all: who dance and play indifferently, and have not the least idea when the dumpling is on the table how the apple could possibly have got into it?

There are now a good many very clever women who constitute themselves the advocates of what are called 'Women's Rights.' Here is a commonplace but urgent problem for their solution. What can they and what will they do for their badly trained and incapable sisters? The really practical thing to do is to create a strong public opinion among women themselves in favour of a totally different ideal of young womanhood from that which prevails at the present time. Instead of the would-be artistic and simpering misses who now set the fashion among their sex, let us have some robust and useful young women who, if they find themselves without aptitudes for study, teaching, or other literary work, can make shirts, concoct a beefsteak-pie, instruct their younger sisters in arithmetic and history, or the kitchenmaid how to scour a pan. There is a prompt necessity for root-and-branch reform. The present system of bringing up girls among the so-called educated classes is laughable in its utter absurdity. Vain mothers and weak fathers are more responsible for the existing state of things than daughters; and it is they who must be brought to see their mad folly before any amendment can reasonably be looked for.

## THE OLD FARMER.

The old farmer's habits were simplicity itself. Unless he were in a very large way of business, indeed, he contented himself with much the same fare as his labourers, and would smoke his pipe in the midst of them in the kitchen when they had supped together, chatting over the work of the day and the morrow. He was given to hospitality, but guests were rare; for his neighbours, after a hard day's labour, loved the snug repose of their own chimney corners. Now and again, however, between the seed time and harvest, he would break out in a grand festivity. The low-roofed roof, swept and garnished for the great occasion, were redolent of savory odours from turkeys, geese, and fowls, from hams and tongues and rich pigeon pies, not to speak of the real pieces 'de resistance' in the shape of saddles and surloins. There were 'kickshaws' in the shape of sweets, in equal abundance from plum puddings and pastry to cakes and whipped creams. At these prodigal merry-makings there was even wine for those who liked it; but the favorite tippie was the strong nut-brown home-brewed, corrected by stronger spirits and water. Nor was his entertainment very costly, when nine-tenths of the food and drink was supplied from the farmyard, the dairy, and the brew-house. Peaceful digestion waited on insatiable appetite; and host and guests went about their work by times the next morning, as if they had signed the solemn covenant of total abstinence and been practising the moderation of a tramp in the casual ward.

## A VISIT TO OSCAR WILDE.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton has lately visited Oscar Wilde in London. 'The 'Apostle of the Beautiful' has,' she says, 'a pretty wife and a pretty house. I found his dainty, cream-coloured dining-room especially attractive. I think it must be an original design, this delicate white room with white walls, white chairs, white cabinets, a white shelf a foot wide running round the walls at a convenient height—not a trace of colour anywhere, save in the rare glass and china and the flowers and fruit on the well-spread table. Oscar Wilde tells the best stories of any one I know, and the only fault I could find with some he told was that they were too good to be true.'

## COURTESY IN COMMAND.

A certain lieutenant-colonel of cavalry was noted for his profanity, but one day he met with deserved rebuke. General Custer was with him, when he rode up to a sergeant of the guard of his regiment, and, swearing at him furiously, ordered him to attend to a matter that had been neglected. The man folded his arms and stood at bay, looking the officer squarely in the eye. 'Do you hear me?' said the colonel, with another oath. 'Why don't you do as I tell you?' 'When I receive a proper order I shall obey,' said the soldier, firmly. 'The articles of war forbid you to address me in the language you have used,' General Custer laughed, with a keen appreciation of the state of affairs. 'He's got you there!' he said to his subordinate. The colonel at once changed his bearing, and apologized with very manly frankness. 'Sergeant,' said he, 'you are right, and I apologize. I should not have addressed you as I did.' Then he gave his orders, the man touched his cap respectfully, and turned away to fulfil the command. The colonel, moreover, had risen many degrees in the estimation of his soldiers.

## DOMESTIC

It has long been known that contagious disease could be communicated by milk. Outbreaks of diphtheria have been distinctly traced to this source, the supposition being that the cow had taken in the germs in her food or drinking water and in this way they were transferred to the milk. Then it was discovered that cows were subject to a disease like scarlet fever and that the germs of this could be transmitted through their milk just as cow pox could be transmitted by inoculating with the virus. And now it appears that cattle, particularly young ones, have a disease akin to typhoid fever. The lesions of the bowels are like those of the human patient. The dejections the animal, therefore, especially when they contaminate drinking water, can convey the disease. In South Africa, where dried cow-dung is burned for fuel, several outbreaks of the disease have been traced to this source of infection.

## GOOD WORDS.

Silent sympathy is to troubled hearts what the soft spring rain is to the frozen earth.

Retreat, silence and detachment are necessary to keep us in meditation.—St. Ligouri.

When hope is disappointed and blasted, submission should be a virtue, not a necessity.

Fulfil your promises faithfully to God and with a full and complete generosity.—St. Francis.

Home is the one sweet thing on earth. But home is built not of stones, but of hearts.—Bishop Alexander.

Practise solid piety and do not be taken up with short-lived devotions, which are only a fitful blaze.—St. Joseph of Cupertino.

The world is but a huge spider's web, and man the poor, fluttering fly caught in its meshes. The devil's banquets never pale.

God sometimes withdraws from the soul all His sweetness and consolation without depriving it of grace.—St. Catherine of Sienna.

The world estimates worth at so much per annum; God, by intrinsic values, witnesses it by generous deeds and heroic sacrifices.

A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer; but a wise man cannot ask more questions than he will find a fool ready to answer.

Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes the man when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner.

Macaulay says that propriety of thought and propriety of diction are commonly found together. Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas.

When the devil suggests discouraging thoughts, we must seek help in the remembrance of the blessings, without number, that we have received from God.—Bartoli.

The public welfare is too often sacrificed in the interest of personal interests, which are the rich mines, so successfully worked by designing and unscrupulous politicians.

Sorrow is often misquoted. It is only one step in a long journey, one stage in a long growth. It is the furnace from which the steel emerges hard; another process softens it.—A. S. Hardy.

The good editor of the Portland (Oregon) 'Sentinel' says that kindness has converted more sinners than either zeal, eloquence, or learning. We do not know him personally, but he is quite right.

Labour was despised by the most illustrious of ancient philosophers, but Christianity elevated, honoured, and sanctified it. Jesus Christ, the true Son of God, submitted Himself to a poor artisan of Galilee, and in the carpenter's shop of Nazareth did not disdain to set his blessed hand to labour.

Which is the better lot, to die prosperous and famous, or poor and disappointed? To have, and to be forced to yield, or to sink out of life, having played and lost the game? That must be a strange feeling when a day of our life comes and we say, 'To-morrow, success or failure won't matter much; and the sun will rise, and all the myriads of mankind go to their work or their pleasure as usual, but I shall be out of turmoil.'

Old Ruskin.—(we seldom give the 'Mr' to really great men, for we speak without disrespect of Gladstone).—says 'It is only kindness and tenderness which will ever enable you to see what beauty there is in the dark eyes that are sunk with weeping, and in the paleness of those fixed faces which the earth's adversity has compassed about, till they shine in their patience like dying watchfires through twilight.'

Charity is greater than justice? Yes, it is greater, it is the summit of justice—it is the temple of which justice is the foundation. But you cannot have the top without the bottom; you cannot build upon charity. You must build upon justice, for this main reason, that you have not at first, charity to build with. It is the last reward of good work. Do justice to your brother (you can do that whether you love him or not) and you will come to love him.—Ruskin.

## 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 bane 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 diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of Seigel's Operating Pills, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

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

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

For sale by all Chemists and  
Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS:  
**A. J. WHITE, Limited**  
17 FARRINGTON ROAD  
London, E. C.

Depositaros en Buenos Aires—  
Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138  
" Murray y Siedorf, Reconquista 34  
" Bozco y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.  
" A. Frantoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 93.  
" M. M. Hornida y Cia., Piedad 1059.  
" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 391.  
Señor D. Edmundo Bettegno, Rivadavia 309.  
" F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 74.  
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.  
" Pedro Passer, Italia del Franco Flor.  
" José B. Per, Calle de Estados Unidos 465.  
" M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.  
Señores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 27.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferriss, Calle Belgrano 1244.  
" F. Ameghino, Calle 26 de Mayo 128.  
" P. Gallari, Oliva y Cuyo 1109.  
" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 362.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

December 8.	
Gold .....	146.60
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K .....	83.00
Series J .....	83.00
Series G .....	75.00
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	82.50
Series B .....	76.00
Series C .....	74.40
National Bank Scrip .....	115.00
National Bank Shares .....	217.00
Banco Constructor .....	245.00

There is little or no change in the produce market since last week. Very fair prices are paid for wool, and good lots are eagerly bought up. It was said on Wednesday that good news from the European wool market had been received. Gold which reached 1523 has tumbled down to 146.60 and this made some perceptible difference in prices for Wednesday.

The wool market: On Friday Mr. Casey sold 75,000 kilos at from 4.60 to 3.85. The 4.60 wool was cross bred from Curumalan, a large lot of sheepskins from the same place sold at high prices, 30 cents per kilo, and the dozen of skins averaging 70 kilos, which gives about 1.80 cents per sheepskin. The other sales were—

50,000 kilos Lincoln	4.40
10,000 " cross	4.20
8,000 " "	4.30
30,000 " good	4.20-10
10,000 " regular	4
35,000 " "	3.10-90
25,000 " Lincoln	4.90
5,000 " "	4.70
1,000 " black wool	5
5,000 " lambs	3.40
9,000 " bell	1.80 2 N.

Wool sales on Monday Mr. Casey sold 70,000 kilos from 3.45 to 3.80, and in the South market he sold 10,000 kilos prime wool at 4.15. The principal other sales were:—

15,000 kilos prime wool	4.75
20,000 " "	4.30
16,000 " "	4.30
20,000 " "	4.25
10,000 " "	4.15
90,000 various lots	3.30 to 4.05
500 " black wool	4.50
3,500 lambs wool	3.60 to 50
2,500 belly wool	1.80 to 2.00

Wool sales in the south Plaza on Tuesday: 30,000 kilos, special lot 5.30 70,000 do various 5 to 4.20 10,000 do various 4.30 8,000 do various 4.10 20,000 do various 3.90 50 16,000 do Lincoln 4.95 1,000 do lambs 3.50 6,000 do belly 1.70 to 2

Sales of wool at the Once on Wednesday:— Middling 3 to 3.75 Good 3.75 to 4.20 Superior 4.20 to 4.80

In the Plaza Constitucion Señor Partino, sold a special lot for 4.99

Sr. Ortiz a lot at 4.70. Sr. Goyena 4.40. Miguel Mendez 4.60. Rodriguez 4.80. Cramer 4.20 etc.

It is noticed that the difference in prices between both plazas is in general greater than ever before. Some of the northern wools are of an inferior quality. Mr Michael Mahon of Altamirano sold his wool in the South plaza at 4.30 per 10 kilos.

Latest telegrams announce that prices of wool in London continues firm.

Two lots of camp, one measuring 19 square leagues and the other 3 square leagues situated in Capivara in the Province of Santa Fe have been sold to the 'Compañía Colonizadora de Cordoba' for the sum of \$500,000 mjn.

Mr. Arthur Eborall sold 2000 squares of wirefenced land in Las Flores, ten potreros, for \$160,000. Mr Ribero buyer.

Telegrams from London, under Saturday's date, state that the Colonial wool sales continue at unaltered prices, with crowded attendance and brisk bidding: 47,000 bales were sold, and 8,000 were withdrawn. Australian qualities show a slight improvement. The Bordeaux sheepskin auction closed yesterday with a fall in prices: 1,900 bales were sold, and 2,000 were withdrawn. The Havre wool auction closed also with a falling market: 1,000 bales were sold and 2,000 withdrawn.

The National Bank notes have a premium of 3 o/o and are much looked after, for remittances.

From Messrs Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following camp sales effected since the 23rd of November:

Exaltacion de la Cruz—112 hectareas for \$32 each. Azul—2025 hectareas for \$26 each; Brandzen—125 hectareas for \$24 each, 280 do for 19000 each. Alvear—2055 hectareas for \$6 each. Cañuelas—125 hectareas for \$120 each. Pergamino—74 hectareas for \$36 each. Olavarría—8000 hectareas for \$8.75 each. Tordillo—895 hectareas for \$60 each. Quilmes—90 hectareas, in two lots, for 150 mjn each, and 42 do for 190 each. Lincoln—4050 hectareas for 7.40 mjn each, and 2000 do for 7 each. Lomas—The low lands belonging to the Haras of Santa Catalina on the River Matanzas for 22 mjn and 2276 per hectarea. Rauch—1371 hectareas for 12 mjn each. 9 de Julio—102 hectareas for 15.10 each, and 4000 do close to Pehuajo for 11.22 each. Trenque-Lauquen—3000 hectareas in section 14 for 6.3g each. Villarino—1000 hectareas for 4 mjn each. Ensenado—14 hectareas 44.85 each, 23 do for 175 each, 169 do for 183.50 do each and 8 do on the Ensenada Railway at Empalme Pereyra for 20,000 mjn each. Belgrano—24 hectareas on calles Moreno, Necochea and prolongation of calle Corrientes for 14500 mjn each and 4 do for 11,000 mjn each to the Sociedad Credito Territorial Santafecino. Flores—54 hectareas on calle Gauna and close to the potreros of Olivera; for 20,000 and 8 do for 85000 mjn each to same. Navarro—3753 hectareas of chacra lands purchased by the Provincial Government for 3 10217 mjn.

National Territories—Section 8 20000 hectareas in lots 16 and 17 of fraccion C, part wired in, for 5 mjn hectareas to N Q Costa, sec 9, 20,000 hectareas, lot 5 of fraction A and 1 of fraction B for 2.10 mln each, and 125000 do for 2 mjn each.

Province of Santa Fe—department of Rosario, 133 hectareas on the arroyo Ludeka, and lands adjoining fronting the River Parana for 250,009 mjn.

Department of the Colonies—23400 hectareas comprising the Santa Clara and Eliza Colonies for 9 45 each to the Colonizadora de Cordoba Society.

Province of Cordoba—Department Rio 4° 24290 hectareas for 5.24 each to M Bocalari.

Several pure bred Lincoln ewes and rams were lost in a storm on board the Flaxman, in her latest voyage to the country, Mr. Hayward lost a fine lot and Mr. Mackinder another. Ten Lincoln rams belonging to Mr. Hayward escaped and were landed here.

The Colonizadora de Cordoba Company have bought from Messrs Iturraspe & Co twelve leagues of land in the northern colonies of Santa Fe for \$306,000. The company now owns a block of 44 square leagues in that district of the Santa Fe colonies. A railway runs through the lands recently purchased.

Messrs V Hoyo and Co sold a quinta in San Isidro, measuring 45 by 235 varas, belonging to the late Mr. Galindez, for \$8100 to R. Lazcano.

A chacra in San Isidro, 11 1/2 squares of land, sold for 8,000 Nats. Mr Noceti buyer; the farm is 20 squares west of the town.

The Commercial Bank will shortly erect bank building at the corner of Piedad and San Martin, 3 stories high, facing Mr Makern's new store.

A colleague announces the sale of 302,000 square yards of ground in the suburb of Belgrano, between Calles Moreno and Necochea, for 420,750 mjn. Sellers, Messrs Lascano and Del Puesto; buyer, the Credito Territorial Santa Fecino Company.

The Tribuna Nacional received the following commercial telegrams dated December 6th:—

Paris.

Argentine loan of 1886 is quoted at 460 fcs, Provincial Cédulas Series E. at 99 1/2 o/o.

## London.

Hard dollar loan has advanced 1 1/2 o/o, the last quotation is 69 1/2 o/o. Loan of 1881 at 100 o/o do of 1886 at 91 1/2 o/o, Uruguay—an deuda at 52 o/o.

## Antwerp.

The stock of River Plate wool is 9000 bales dry hides 30500, salted do 222,000.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold two chacras in the partido of Gen. Rodriguez measuring 41 squares for \$300 each to C Estrada.

The sale of chacra lote in the town of Chivilcoy, by order of the Provincial Government, produced the sum of \$369,147 44 cents.

From the Rosario Reporter we take the following:

'Commerciis infa dreadful state at Santa Fe, no medium of circulation, no discounting, no mortgaging and lastly no chance of procuring drafts.

The banks here are charging from 2 to 5 per cent for drafts on Buenos Aires.'

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln .....	4.80
New .....	4.40
Good .....	4.50
Regular .....	3.20
Borrega .....	3.20
Bellies .....	0.00
Black .....	4.50
Barriga .....	2.10

## Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo .....	0.35 cents
Desecho .....	0.25
Cordones, la docena ..	0.22
Corderitos, la docena ..	0.92
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	7.20
Horse hides .....	2.15
Cow hides .....	4.20
Maizemorochio with bag	2.65
Maize, yellow .....	2.00
Calf skins .....	3.20

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
New .....	3.90
Regular .....	
Bellies .....	1.90
Borrega .....	2.80
Black Wool .....	4.50

## Hides.

Cow hides camp .....	3.75 mjn
Horse hides .....	2.10
Horse Hair .....	6.00
Nonatos .....	1.90
Calfskins .....	3.00

## Sheepskins.

Desecho .....	0.16 cents
Consumo .....	per kilo 0.26
Pelados per kilo .....	0.19
Corderones .....	1.90
Lambskins .....	0.70 doz
Corderitos .....	la docena .....
Wheat. South with bag	per 100 ks

Candael with bag .....	4.50 mjn
Salado with bag .....	4.00
French .....	4.00
Coast with bag .....	4.50
Rosario .....	4.50
Flour, coast, per 40 kilos .....	0.63
Maize .....	
Morocho with bag .....	2.85
White, shelled with bag	100 kilos .....
Yellow, with bag .....	2.70

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	147.20
Saturday .....	147.50
Monday .....	149.30
Tuesday .....	148.00
Wednesday .....	147.00

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Novillos gordos 17 18 19 20	
Id buenas carnes 16 15 14 13 12 11 10	
Id flaco 9 8 7 6 5	
Terneros 3 4 5	
Capones 1 1.50 2	
Cueros de vaca 4 4.50 5	
Id de novillo 66.50 7 7.50	
Matanza de vacas 720	
Id de terneros 108	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

On Tuesday the 29th November at Rivadavia 948 the wife of A. J. Deck of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE

On the 19th November, at the Lazarist's Chapel, by the Rev. Father Gray, Miss Ellen McDonnell of this city to Mr Thomas Daly of Campana.



## MONTH'S MIND

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 Arco, 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 specially will be made of  
LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS  
at very moderate prices.

134 — CALLE FLORIDA — 134

SAMUEL BOOTE AND  
VAN GORDER

## CAMP TEACHER

A gentlemen who has had experience in teaching desires a situation as Teacher in the Camp.—Apply to 'H. P. G.' at this Office. d6d30

## TRAINING SCHOOL

## FOR THE

## SONS OF ESTANCIEROS

## Directors:

The Rev. A. G. LENNOX ROBERTSON, M.A., Cambridge,

## AND

Mr R. G. GUY, late of the University of Dublin.

This establishment, which is in connection with Mr. Robertson's school in Flores, has been opened by the above-named gentlemen for the special purpose of training the sons of estancieros and others (1) in every branch of knowledge requisite for the position of manager or owner of an estancia, combined with (2) an ordinary practical, commercial education.

The course of instruction in the latter branch, which is under the direction of Mr. Robertson, comprises Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Argentine History, English History, English Grammar, Composition, Spanish, Book Keeping, etc.

The former branch, which is entirely confined to camp matters, and comprises all that is necessary to fit the pupils for the working of an estancia—either in the capacity of owner, or manager for another—is exclusively under the direction of Mr. Guy, who has had very wide experience in all matters connected with the camp, such as agriculture, breeding of cattle, sheep, etc. Besides being thoroughly grounded in all the technicalities of camp work, the pupils are trained, in a practical manner, to understand the business; by such means as attendance at sales of stock and produce of every kind, visiting estancias and markets, course of lectures etc.

All classes are taught by the directors themselves, or by teachers of the highest attainments under their immediate supervision; and the greatest attention is paid to the personal comfort of the pupils by both Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

Arrangements have also been made for the religious instruction of such pupils as belong to the Catholic Church.

## LAND TO RENT

VENADO TUERTO.—One or two leagues of prime camp, with house, alfalfares, etc., etc. Also two leagues joining Curumalan (one side fenced) and near railway station.—Apply to, J. G. calle Reconquista 80, or Southern Cross dj1

## 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

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 usually fine one; promising that, in this district at least, the scab spread very rapidly wherever it got a footing. We find also that we lose no more sheep in the bath than we used to do with the non-poisonous dips, notwithstanding that we generally neglect the precautions you indicate. The stock here consisting of 100,000 Lincoln Cross sheep, the question of Dips is a most vital one to us, and it is therefore from thorough strong conviction that we repeat our opinion that Cooper's Dip is the best and most efficacious we have yet employed. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this.—We remain, dear Sir, yours truly,  
GIBSON BROS.

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

130pm

## GUINNESS'S STOUT

## MARCA MAGNOLIA

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 &amp; Co.,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD  
LONDON

Upholsters 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

## 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

## 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 Kenny. n26 d26

The London  
HOSIERY STORE

## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERCLOTHING

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

## GATH &amp; CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martin

## FOR SALE

10,000 good Sheep (shorn) crossed with Lincoln, sales will be made in lots, to suit purchasers.—For particulars, apply to Mr Dolan Lobos, or to the owner, Thomas Walsh, Estancia La Seca, in same Partido. dtjt