

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 50

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887

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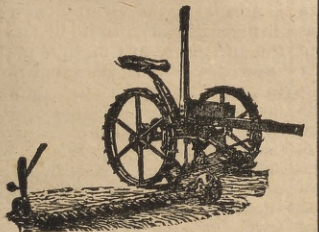
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69 - CANGALLO - 69

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86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86

m31pm

## TELEGRAMS

London.

There was a meeting in St.

James's Hall yesterday in favour

of 'fair trade.' Mr. Howard, a

Conservative M.P., declared that

the majority of his party were in

favour of fair trade as being

necessary to give work to a

population always increasing and

because other nations adopt the

principle of fair trade to the pre-

judice of England.

The Paris correspondent of the

Times says that the Russian Go-

vernment has rejected the offer

of a Parisian syndicate to

guarantee the raising of a loan of

15,000,000 and he considers this

fact to be a proof of Russia's

pacific intentions.

The English Government has

not received any news which

justifies the alarming rumours

respecting Russia's military

operations.

In consequence of the resolute attitude of the police, the Anarchists desisted from their attempt to hold a meeting, on Sunday in Trafalgar Square.

The secretaries of the Liberal Unionist Associations have issued a circular declaring that the reports from all parts of the country show that all hope of reconciliation with Mr Gladstone previously to the next election is abandoned, and the alliance with the Conservatives will be maintained until the question of Liberal reunion has been definitely settled.

The Rev. Mr Berry has refused to accept the appointment to Plymouth church at Brooklyn. He announced his resolution from the pulpit of the Queen Street chapel. It was announced at the same time in the Brooklyn church.

Dublin. The trial of the seven men accused of killing the policeman Whelan at Lisburn has been concluded. The Jury could not agree on a verdict as regards the two Murphys. The others were found guilty. O'Leary was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and the remaining four to seven years.

Glasgow. The delegates of the Scottish Home Rule Union, who have made a visit to Ireland, have returned and communicated that the Irish people are desirous of a peaceful solution of the present difficulties. Their demands are moderate. The National League is the principal agency for sustaining law and order. The delegates are convinced that the Irish are Home Rulers and not Separatists. No one in Ireland fears religious persecution. The delegates qualify as insufficient and exasperating for the Irish people the measures adopted by the present Government.

Paris. Mr. Fallieres was therefore called upon to assume the task. To-day, a man called in went to the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see M.M. Ferry and Goblet. The latter declined to see him but M. Ferry granted him an interview.

M. Ferry is going on very well. The ball has been extracted and in a few days he will be completely well. Aubertin refuses to disclose his motives for the attack.

M. Fallieres was obliged to resign the attempt to form a cabinet, and M. Tirard, who was then sent for, has been equally unsuccessful.

M. Goblet was obliged to abandon the attempt to form a Cabinet, because several leading statesmen had declined to join him.

On approaching M. Ferry, Aubertin pointed a revolver at him and discharged it three times. M. Ferry was wounded in two places, but he was able to reach his house assisted by some friends.

Aubertin was immediately arrested but the police had some difficulty in preventing him from being 'lynched' by the bystanders. The reason of this attack is unknown.

M. Tirard was born in Switzerland of French parents.

He has been a deputy and a Minister and he is an excellent orator. He has published various important works. He was born in 1827, the same years as M. Carnot.

The hospital doctors report upon M. Ferry's case that two balls had touched him but that the wounds were slight. The assassin's real name is Berecker. He is 20 years of age and says that he belongs to a band of 20 revolutionaries, and that he was

chosen by lot to commit the first crime by killing M. Ferry.

M. Wilson was examined by the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against him. He asked for a speedy decision so as to put a stop to the constant attacks of the Press.

Tirard, pressed by the President, has at last formed the following Cabinet.

Tirard—President of Council and Finance.

Flourens—Foreign Affairs.

Fallieres—Justice.

Sarrien—Interior.

Faye—Education and Worship.

General Logerot—War.

Mahy—Marine and Colonies.

Lobet—Public Works.

Dautresme—Commerce.

Viette—Agriculture.

The Postmaster-General has still to be named. The new Cabinet is essentially Moderate, and the Radicals have not a single representative in it.

The Message from the new President of the Republic was read in both Chambers to-day. After thanking the Assembly for the honour conferred on him, he promises to do everything in his power for the well-being and happiness of all these citizens of the Republic. To attain this object, the President, in eloquent terms, recommends the union and concord among all Frenchmen, without distinction of party, the adoption of practical reforms for improving the financial situation, and the maintenance of good relations with all foreign nations, which will assist to make the Universal Exhibition of 1889 the best celebration of the Centenary of the Revolution of 1789 and the most eloquent proof of the moral and material progress of Republican France.

The Tribunal for inquiring into the charges made against Mr. Wilson has declared that there is no ground for a prosecution.

Rome.

It is said that the Pope will refuse to receive the Emperor of Brazil if he should visit the King of Italy.

New York.

The application made to the Court by Most, the Anarchist, for a new trial was refused. The Court also refused to set aside the verdict, and sentenced Most to a year's imprisonment, without fine.

Halifax.

An attempt was made to blow up one of the principal forts. Very serious damage was done to it.

Richmond.

The Chamber of Delegates, in to-day's session, adopted a motion calling upon the representatives of Virginia in Congress to make the greatest efforts to obtain a repeal of all the laws imposing taxes, and, failing this to endeavour to obtain the suppression of the taxes on tobacco of all kinds and on spirituous liquors distilled from fruit.

Berlin.

The preamble of the new bill on Military service has been published. It is shown that the German army is composed of soldiers who are only obliged to serve for 12 years in the active army, while in Russia the period is 15 years and in France 20 years. Besides this, the position of Germany exposes it to an attack by powerful armies on both frontiers simultaneously.

The Government hopes to get the bill passed by making an appeal to the patriotism of the German people.

The military newspapers say that the bill will increase the effective forces by 500,000 men.

Valencia. The departure of the floating exhibition for South America has been postponed till January 15th.

Cincinnati.

This morning, before the United States Court, Harper was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. When the sentence was announced, the jury and the public audience burst into tears.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Dec. 14.

The Argentine gunboat Parana

has arrived from Bahia Blanca.

Colonel Tezanos has gone to Paysandú to maintain order and the freedom of the suffrage there. The police will be under his orders.

The electoral events which are taking place make people fear a reaction of the Colorado party in favour of Santos. On Saturday the Constitutional and National parties and a part of the Colorado party abstained from voting. The successful list, prepared by the Colorado managing committee, is composed of the worst men of the party, two of them having assisted in the revolt which upset the Ellauri Government.

The election at Cerro Largo has been annulled by order of the Government. Great agitation prevails at Melo. At Paysandú, when it was announced that Col. Tezanos had been sent by the Government to guarantee order at the elections, the Patriotic League issued a manifest advising its members to abstain from voting, because all efforts to counteract fraudulent influences would be useless.

Don Tomas Gomensoro has been elected deputy for the department of Flores.

The English Bank paid to the National Bank on Saturday \$2,000,000 in drafts and gold, and to-day it will pay \$1,000,000 more. This is intended for the conversion of the Consolidated debt, which operation will be commenced on the 15th instant.

Forty-eight hours' quarantine has been imposed on vessels coming from Havana, where the yellow fever prevails.

Col. Galarza has had an apoplectic attack.

Dr Ramirez called on the President to resign his appointment as Oriental Minister in Buenos Aires. The President asked him to withdraw the resignation, assuring him that the Government would fulfil to the letter its promises respecting the National policy. Ministers Terra and Garcia Lagos also had a long interview with the President to make known to him their intention of resigning. The President endeavoured to satisfy them as to his intentions and begged them not to resign.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

CORDOBA.

The President and his party are now at Cordoba.

The Government and the Municipality have made arrangements for lodging 2000 visitors on the 18th. Large sums have been paid for azoteas and balconies from which to view the ceremony of unveiling the statue.

The Boulevard General Paz is lighted with electric light.

The Provincial Legislature has resolved to insist upon the law voted by the Executive Power imposing taxes on cattle and produce.

The telegraph lines between Belle Ville and Villa Maria, which were cut intentionally, have been restored.

**! TEA, TEA !**  
AND  
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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Dec. 10, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The great event of the period, in official circles, has been the arrival of the President and his numerous suite on their tour through the provinces. In every place, in Cordoba, Entre Rios, Santa Fe and in Rosario, there have been Committees of leading men appointed; houses have been furnished with every possible magnificence, the streets have been decorated and illuminated in Carnival style, balls and banquets and receptions have been given, and it has all been done at the public expense, i.e., the governors of the different provinces have thought it not robbery to devote thousands of dollars out of the funds entrusted to their administration, in order to create all this hot-house enthusiasm, and to make the people believe, if possible, that they have not only something to appreciate but something to go into ecstasies over, and to remember with gratitude in the administration of Dr Juarez Celman, the Great and Good. I can only hope that such doings may succeed in awakening more public spirit among the people, and in convincing them of the necessity of their using their privilege of self-government to better advantage, so that rulers may not find it so easy in future to buy popularity, and that they may appear before the world as worthy of their free institutions.

The special offices for the Month of Mary were brought to a close on the evening of the 8th inst. (the Feast of the Immaculate Conception) with great splendour. At Rosario the pious society of the Daughters of Mary undertook the decoration of the Parish Church, which, in spite of the works of restoration that are in progress, was made to look very beautiful. In the evening the offices were conducted in a style that would have done credit to any place possessed of far greater resources than any that we can dispose of, and Mrs Tietjen and Miss Escalante, accompanied by distinguished musicians, sang respectively Gounod's and Mercadante's 'Ave Marias.' Very large congregations attended the various offices during the day, and in the evening the large church was crowded almost to suffocation. I have no

doubt that excellent fruits of renewed faith, fresh zeal, and increased love for and devotion to the Blessed Mother and Her Divine Son will result from these offices which have engaged the attention and occupied the minds of so many during the past month.

The heavy rain on the evening of the 7th and morning of the 8th prevented the pony races that were to have taken place between the Polo Clubs of Buenos Aires and Rosario on the afternoon of the 8th. It has been arranged, however, to have them next Sunday, so that our sportsmen still have this to look forward to. The proceeds of these races are to be given to the Anglo-German Infirmary, which I have no doubt will be substantially benefited thereby. The prizes, which are very valuable, have been presented by the Clubs and by different gentlemen in this city. In order, doubtless, to console themselves for their disappointment, the two clubs had a game of polo on the afternoon of the 9th, when the Santafecinos beat the Buenos Aires by 4 points against 0. On the whole I do not think polo the safest game one can engage in. On this occasion Mr McClymont received a severe blow on his head that might have brained him. He was able, however, soon to re-enter the lists and to continue playing as if nothing had happened. I suppose these risks must be run the same as those connected with cricket, football, and other manly sports, and that they must be included among all the other changes and chances of this mortal life.

Our good Priest, the Rev. Father Sheehy, has been doing an excellent work among the children of Irish and other English-speaking Catholics in this city, taking them to Church every afternoon for instruction in the Catechism, and preparing those who had still to make it, for their first communion. On Sunday he was rewarded for this labour of love by having a large number come to him for their first confession, and it was his joy to administer to them for the first time the Most Holy Sacrament, thus starting them in that better life which, with the blessing of God, may bring forth fruits of holiness and immortality. Father Sheehy pays another visit to the neighbouring camps this week, and will probably be away during the remainder of the month. I have no doubt but the people in the districts he visits will highly appreciate the blessing of his presence during this Christmastide, and I hope that all who take an interest in his apostolic labours will follow him with their prayers that he may be richly and abundantly blessed.

I regret having to tell you of the somewhat sudden death of Mr Mott, one of the oldest employees on the Central Argentine Railway, and a man whose many good qualities had won for him the affectionate esteem of all classes. Mr Mott's health had been failing for some time, and he was only waiting to sell some property he had here, in order to return to England, where he intended retiring from active life and enjoying the fruits of his many years' hard work. Being taken suddenly worse two or three days ago, he entered the Infirmary, and on Saturday afternoon he breathed his last. The large company who followed his remains to the Cemetery on Sunday afternoon paid an eloquent tribute to the esteem in which he was deservedly held by all who knew him.—R.I.P.

The Santa Fe Government has just furnished another instance of official contempt for the law similar to that offered by the President on the occasion of his late speech at the mole-head, where H.E. intimated that it mattered very little to him what laws Congress had passed if the revenue did not suffice to cover them. You will recollect, doubtless, that I have told you on previous occasions of the Gas Company's monopoly in Rosario. By virtue of its charter, this company, which is represented by Sr Santa Maria, of your city, still holds a monopoly for seventeen years. In the meantime a Co-

operative Gas Company has been formed in Rosario, and when its representatives applied to the Santa Fe Government for 'Permisoria Juridica' Sr Santa Maria took the opportunity to remind the E. P. of his concession. This reminder was duly submitted to the Government's attorney, and he, with a luminosity worthy of a better cause, advised the Government to ignore the legislative act quoted in support of the old Gas Company's claims, and to answer Sr Santa Maria, 'ocurra donde corresponde,' which intimation may, of course, be interpreted in various ways, not all of them complimentary. The result will be a lawsuit in which the Government will necessarily play a very undignified part, and the Co-operative Gas men will, if there be any justice capable of rising above temporary and apparent expediency, come out at the small end of the horn. Of course it seems a monstrous thing that affairs should be so ill-managed that a Gas Company can hold a monopoly of such an important industry for thirty-seven long years, but that is not the present question; the point at issue is simply one of common honesty, whether the Executive Power is obliged to abide by the acts of the Legislature or not, and this is the vital question which the Government's Attorney had the hardihood to answer in the negative.

Nothing further has been done concerning the drainage and sewerage of Rosario, and the Municipality appears recently to have been so powerfully impressed by the magnitude and importance of the interests at stake, that they are as far from coming to a decision as they were before they paid Engineer White ten thousand dollars for his opinion. In the meantime another summer is going by, and we have reason to thank Heaven that it is a remarkably mild summer, or there is hardly any doubt but we would have had a return of last year's sickness. As far as I can see, several more summers will run their course before anything is definitely decided on this important subject. Such a way of proceeding, however, is not the right way of encouraging scientific men to spend time and money over the consideration of proposals made by a Municipality that does not appear to know its own mind for two consecutive days.

Another of the suspects in connection with the robberies on the C. A. Railway, one J. Harris, has been found not guilty and discharged, after unduly suffering several months' imprisonment and all the contumely that would have been his due had he actually been guilty. Such things, I presume, are inseparable from our way of conducting criminal cases, and to some extent unavoidable, but I think that some compensation ought to be made to the victims whenever such mistakes are found to occur. Two or three months' imprisonment is enough, in many cases, to ruin a workman's family, and to turn it out of house and home. If Justice requires such sacrifices it ought, at least, to be willing to pay for them the same as it does for the rest of its instruments and paraphernalia.

A slight shock of earthquake was reported from Mendoza on the 8th, but no serious consequences ensued. At first great alarm prevailed among the people, but when it was found that the shock was not repeated, and that no positive harm had been done, tranquillity was restored, and the warning of what may occur at any time was soon forgotten.

The late heavy rain that has been very general throughout the country has retarded shearing in many places, and the weather is so very broken and uncertain that people seem afraid to begin.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

## THE IRISH UNION.

Carmen de Areco,  
December 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The First General Meeting of the Irish Union was held in the town of Carmen de Areco on Sunday, the 4th of December, at 1 o'clock precisely. Mr Peter Rourke was moved to the chair, as the President was absent, owing to some members of his family being unwell. When the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, the Chairman made some very appropriate remarks, recommending unity among all classes of Irishmen, and showing the necessity of becoming members of this Union.

The Secretary claimed the privilege to speak previous to any member, as he had some important charges laid against us to refute. He said:

'Mr Chairman, it is said that we have broken our pledge and did not keep to our promise, as to seek for the reduction of the rents. Now, Sir, we gave no pledge and made no promise; therefore we could not break the former, nor could we fail to keep the latter, as we had nothing to break or to keep, our motto is to live and to let live, and that is the principle upon which our Union is founded. But this much we did say previous to our inaugural meeting, and at the meeting also, if every Irishman in the partido, irrespective of position, came forward and joined the Union, and gave it a unanimous support, which is necessary, we would make an appeal to the heart of every estanciero, Irish, native, and foreign, in the province. They did not do so; one half came forward, and the other half kept aloof from us for reasons well known; therefore we did not get the support necessary to accomplish our purpose. Now, Sir, we have to bide our time.'

The following resolution was proposed by Mr Peter Carrigy, and seconded by Mr Peter Scally. This meeting invites unity of action amongst all classes of Irishmen in this partido.

Mr Patrick Dillon made a short but telling speech on the deplorable condition of some Irish people in the camp at present, with regard to the education of their children, owing to the very bad season.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr F. Duffy, and seconded by Mr J. Foley. That this meeting shall call a general meeting on the 17th of March, 1888, to take into consideration the condition of the poor people, and to adopt the best method possible, and the necessary steps to secure funds for the erection of a Union school in this partido.

Mr F. Duffy gave a grand and graphic description of the Irishman's life, labour and troubles in the Argentine Republic, or rather his life in the camp, for which he received a vote of thanks.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr John Carrigy. This meeting protests, in the strongest language possible, against the exacting of exorbitant rents which Irishmen are now paying in the face of the many reverses they have had of late years. Seconded by Mr Scally.

At this stage of the meeting there was a debate as regards the difference between the landlords in this country and the landlords in Ireland.

It was proposed and seconded that this meeting sends a vote of thanks to Messrs W. E. Gladstone, Parnell, and O'Brien, for their heroic efforts on behalf of suffering mankind, and the Irish race in particular.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr Peter Rourke, for presiding.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES LAWLESS.

Secretary.

## FROZEN MEAT IN ENGLAND.

We find the following remarks in a late number of an English paper:—

'Since departure of last mail large quantities of continental mutton have come into the English market, and there has been a general decline in values. There is still a strong demand for prime quality New Zealand, but the lower sorts of frozen mutton have receded in value to the extent of fully 1/4d per lb. on the fortnight. Several fresh arrivals have been reported, but only a small portion of these have as yet been disposed of. The market does not, however, close at its worst, the lowest point for all descriptions having been touched at the end of last week. The country markets have fairly well maintained their position, and the rates obtainable in the provinces for frozen mutton have fully equalled those current in London. Although we are now nearly in the middle of November, the cargo, consisting of 19,416 carcasses, brought by the Borghese from the River Plate, has not yet been disposed of. In fact, barely 10,000 carcasses have been sold to date. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that part of the shipment was very unsatisfactory. Of the 24,916 carcasses brought by the Zephyrus on Aug. 29th, 15,000 have now been disposed of at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d per lb., 3,500 out of the 6,000 sheep brought by the Hesperides have been sold at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d; and of the 12,305 carcasses by the Selembrina from the Falkland Islands 4,200 have been sold at 3 1/2d to 4d. Since Sept. 24th there have been no importations from the River Plate.'

## THE LAVALLE STATUE.

The ceremony of delivering to the Municipality the statue in Plaza Lavalle will take place next Sunday. The following programme has been arranged:—

The National societies and the Argentine citizens will be invited to assemble in Plaza Victoria and to march thence in procession to Plaza Lavalle. The procession will be headed by the surviving companions of General Lavalle, then will follow the Vice President of the Republic, accompanied by the Intendant and the Municipal Council, the Statue Committee, and by military and civil officers. The Vice President will open the proceedings by a speech; General Mitre, as president of the Committee, will make a speech in delivering the statue to the Intendant, who will reply. The band will play the Lavalle triumphal march, composed expressly by Sr. Uriondo. The regiment of artillery, the 1st regiment of cavalry the fire brigade and the naval cadets will form the guard of honour. Two platforms will be erected, one for the societies and the persons specially invited, and the other for ladies. The houses in the Plaza will be decorated with flags. The Club de Esgrima which has 1400 members, will attend in a body. At night the Plaza will be illuminated with electric light and bands will play on the platforms.

## CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

London Daily News.

After a courtship extending over several years Señor Canovas del Castillo, ex-Premier and leader of the conservative party of Spain will be married early in September to Mlle. Joaquina de Osma, second daughter of the Marquis de Puente y Soto. Mlle. de Osma has been one of the leaders of fashion and a belle of the Madrid court for the last twelve years. She is about 36 of middle height, of graceful figure, exceedingly distinguished in her manners, and with regular and handsome features.

She refused several nobles of Spain of the proudest nobility and foreign suitors of rank till, persevering in her determination to overcome resistance which her mother opposed for the last ten years to her marrying Señor

Canovas, who is a widower, 60 years old, and who is not wealthy, but who always passed in Madrid society for quite a lady's man, and who was famed for his gallantry with the fair sex, notwithstanding his political occupations and attainments, she succeeded in overcoming it.

The Conservative party are quite in a flutter at this oft-talked-of and ever-pul-off match becoming a reality. They are preparing almost regal presents for the bride. Their leader, Queen Christina, will place a ducal crown and title among the wedding presents, if Señor Canovas will let his wife accept it, as he himself always declined titles proffered by the restoration that owed so much to him.

## 'FOOD OF WORKINGMEN AND ITS RELATIONS TO WORK DONE.'

From a paper read by Prof. Atwater before the recent convention of the Association for the Advancement of Science we extract the following:

Statistics of dietaries of considerable numbers of people, mostly of the working classes in this country, show that their food is very large proportions of meat and other animal food materials. The smallest quantity of meat per man per day found in any of thirty-seven American dietaries in Massachusetts or Connecticut was two-thirds of a pound, the largest one and two-fifths pounds. As compared with European dietaries, the amounts of total food and of meats are very large indeed. Chemical examinations of the dietaries showed them to be richer in actual nutritive material and in potential energy than even the large quantities would imply, the reason being that they contained so large proportions of meat as well as other nitrogenous and fatty substances, eggs, butter, cheese, and milk. The quantities per day of the most valuable of the nutritive ingredients ranged from 95 grains to 254 grains. German standards call for 118 grains in the daily food of a laboring man at moderate work and 145 grains for a laboring man at hard work, while laborers in Massachusetts average just about one-half more than the German standard requires. The facts at hand imply that the American workingman turns off much more work than the European. Farm laborers, for instance, have been observed to mow only a little over one-half as much grass in haying-time as workmen in this country. The American workingman is better paid, better housed, better clothed and better fed than the European. He has better opportunities for self-development, more to stimulate his ambition and more hope of reward if his work is efficient. He accomplishes a great deal more. It seems probable that all these factors are connected, but that the explanation of his superior capacity for work is to be found largely in his superior nourishment. What ought to be the panurgy of the American workingman with his great opportunities, his superior intelligence and the 6,776 foot-tons of potential energy in his daily food?

## DIET IN DISEASE.

The relation of food to certain abnormal states is well known; to disregard which would be fatal to the success of any method in therapeutics. There are conditions, in fact, in which diet and not medicine is the leading indication of treatment. Chronic flatulence occurring in aged persons, with enlarged livers, has been repeatedly cured by eliminating sugar from their dietary. All know the superiority of lean meat and skimmed milk over any form of medicine in diabetes; the benefit of a milk and farinaceous diet in catarrhal affections of the stomach; of cooked milk (boiled half an hour or more in enteritis and ulceration of the mesenteric glands; of fresh vegetables in scurvy; of fruit and bread made of unbolted wheat meal in chronic constipation, etc.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

"I aim to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "but you are a very bad shot."

Curiously enough, the man who is always in a pickle doesn't preserve his temper worth a cent.

When a man loses his temper the temper lost is generally a bad one, not worth the noise made over it.

We have noticed that the man who has his nose on the grindstone generally gets his wits sharpened.

The most pleasant face in the universe to a workman is the face of the clock when it smiles at six in the evening.

Bank cashiers are not generally long lived, since they are exposed to drafts the whole time.

A woman was gored to death by a cow at Anna, Illinois, the other day. The cow mistook the woman's bustle for a haystack and waded right in.

Evils become less portentous as we approach them. The worst toothache will oftentimes suddenly cease at the threshold of the dentist's door.

Muscular wife—"If you dare to stir up again this evening, Edwin, you will find I have not joined the Ladies' Gymnastic Society for nothing!"

A Cheshire poultry farmer, when his chickens escaped from their yard house, perpetrated this mercantile pun: "I will re-coop my losses." He has not been seen to smile since.

A bride in Manchester fainted when the clergyman asked her to say yes; but she was not so far gone that she couldn't remark, vigorously, between gasps, "Keep him till I come around."

A clergyman was boasting the other day that he had "built his church entirely out of his own head." "I didn't know that the city authorities permitted the erection of wooden buildings!" was the reply.

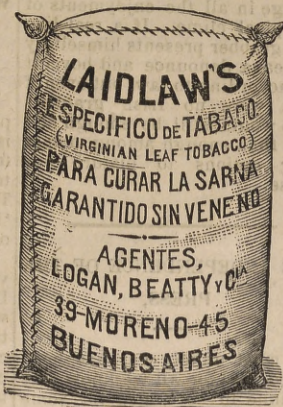
Culbertson—"I believe I've killed the dog, Finn!" Finn, the gamekeeper—"Give yourself no uneasiness, sir. He always lies down phin a gentleman misses a burred, jest to aise the gentlemans feelin's, sir, be makin' him tink he's shot somethin'."

A Galveston man says he met a panther in the Okefinokees swamp, but saved his life by pretending he was dead. The beast was not hungry, so it covered him over with leaves and left him. He assures the public he did not wait to see whether it would come back, and they all believed him.

Here is how a farmer "danged" a scholar. Bringing his son as a pupil, he was asked by the schoolmaster what the intended to make of the lad. "Well, if he gets grace, we'll mak' him a minister." "Ah," returned the schoolmaster; "and, if he gets no grace, what then?" "Then," said the father, "he maun just become a schulemaister like yerself."

Henry Clay once accused John Randolph of being an aristocrat. In shrill piercing tones which penetrated every ear in the House of Congress Randolph exclaimed: "If a man is known by the company he keeps, the gentleman who has just sat down is more of an aristocrat than I claim to be; for he spends most of his nights in the company of kings and queens and knaves."

In a first-class carriage in Germany an Irishman was observed to be constantly putting his head out of the window. The train was going fast, and a sudden gust of wind blew his hat off. With a fearful start he reached down his hat-box and hurried it after the hat. Then he sat down and smiled on his fellow-passengers, but of course did not speak. The Germans roared with laughter and one of them exclaimed: "You don't expect your hat-box to bring your hat back to you, do you?" "I do," said the Irishman. "No name on the hat, full name and hotel address on the box. They'll be found together, and I shall get both; d'you see now?" Then those Germans subsided, and said they had always considered the Irish a great and practical nation.



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Saluda a Vd. S. S. S.

LEONARDO PEREYRA.

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Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1886.

Señor don P. Mac Neave.

Presente.

Muy señor mío:

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887

The Municipal Council have been told that their services are no longer needed and they retire from public life after a most inglorious term of usurpation and despotism amidst the scoffs and jeers of the public. Even the official newspapers, which once defended a d tried to justify every act of that batch of incapables, now deal them a parting kick. The following are the words of an official organ:

'The Municipal Council will die unwept, (and it might have added 'unhonoured and unsung'). We shall no more hear the pompous oration of President Cranwell, the solemn tones of Susini, or the enthusiastic praises of Boeri. Alen and Shickendantz will no more perform their juggling tricks along with Dr Dupont over the Budget figures. They will no longer hold their tea-parties in the upstairs saloons of the Colon Theatre, nor will they fall asleep over their interminable discussions. The decree of Government opens the doors to these gaol-birds who are tired of doing nothing.'

Well may the Councillors exclaim, 'If we had served our God as we have served our king he would not have given us up in our old age.' But the king of the out-going councillors was Roca, who created them and thrust them into office in defiance of the public opinion. His reign having come to an end, Juarez Celman trundles out Roca's nominees, and puts his own favorites in their place. Who these latter worthies may be we are not yet aware, but certain it is they cannot surpass their predecessors in incompetence, presumption and blind servility.

M. Emile Daireaux, in his new book on the River Plate, 'La Vie et les Moeurs de La Plata,' says that Irishmen were first known to come to the River Plate in 1797. Three Irish sailors were shipwrecked somewhere along the coast, and though the law of exclusion was at that time strictly enforced against foreigners, an exception was made in favour of the shipwrecked sailors in consideration of the fact that they were Irish and Catholics. They were allowed to remain,' says M. Daireaux, 'and they generously repaid the hospitable treatment they received, for they taught the natives how to preserve meat according to a system which had been long used in curing fish. The first saladero was based on this system—a system which has enabled the Luros, the Cambaceres, the Santa Marias and the Liebig factory to accumulate large fortunes.' We regret very much that Mr Daireaux does not give us the names of those three ancient Irishmen, who were the harbingers of so much greatness to the Argentine Republic.

Peñaranda, the notorious sack-em-up, who kept a supply of

carrier pigeons with the object of keeping up a communication with the parents of kidnapped children, is now in this city, or, as a colleague would say, he was welcomed on 'Change last Sunday after an absence of several months. It was part of Peñaranda's programme to mutilate the bodies of the stolen children, and send a portion of the mutilated flesh every day by means of the pigeons till the black mail was paid. This ruffian is at large because his crimes do not come within the scope of the written law. Body-snatching and preparing to steal and mutilate children are not punishable by Argentine law, but it is a crime worthy of the severest pains and penalties to lift up the body of a man killed or wounded by accident until the comisario arrives. By two-headed Janus Nature has formed queer law-givers in her time.

Some of the daily papers of this city have asserted that Mr O'Brien was forced to don the prison garb. We are proud to be able to contradict the statement. Mr O'Brien's clothes were stolen from his cell by the prison authorities while he was asleep in bed. Several days after this piece of malignant cruelty was perpetrated, Dr Ronayne J.P. of the Co. Cork, visited Mr O'Brien in prison.

We extract the following paragraph from the report of his visit:—'With regard to this subject of the clothes, some very anxious and earnest friends of Mr. O'Brien had consulted with Dr. Moorehead and myself as to what we might advise him as the best thing to be done in this matter. I was to suggest a certain course of procedure to him as the result of that consultation. When I entered the infirmary I noticed that Mr O'Brien had been deprived of his flannels, and that he was actually shivering as he lay there on the bed. After he had calmed down somewhat I said to him: 'Mr O'Brien, with regard to this matter of your clothes you have fought determinedly and bravely, and some of your friends and myself, having had a consultation, have a certain decision to submit to you in the interest of your delicate health, and in order that your life would not be risked.' He at once stopped me and said, 'My dear doctor, if that decision is to ask me to put on that prison dress supplied me, don't tell it to me, for I will not, even at the risk of offending my friends or losing my life, assume the prison garb. I will never brand myself as a criminal, for I am no criminal. I will never put on the dress of a convict. I am no criminal; I am no convict. I have injured no man; I have committed no crime. If I have broken any newly-made laws, I have done so under the guidance of the dictates of my own conscience, and in the interests of my poor fellow-countrymen.' Seeing him so determined I said to him, 'Mr. O'Brien, I will not offer any outrage to the chivalrous idea you have of what is due to yourself, and I, therefore, will not hurt you by telling you what your own friends and myself had decided on.'

Dr Hanly, who has recently returned to the Argentine Republic, after a long experience and study in the London Hospitals, has now commenced practice in this city, where he is already so favourably known. He has purchased a magnificent house in the Calle Esmeralda, No. 448, between Viamonte and Cordoba, and he now places his talents and his skill at the disposal of patients of all nationalities. All who know Dr Hanly, and especially the many hundreds of patients whom he rescued from the jaws of death in the British Hospital, will augur for him a still more brilliant success in his profession than that which he has hitherto achieved.

Mr James P. Kavanagh, who was for many years engaged as

professor in Holy Cross College, and who invariably won the esteem of the pupils and their parents, is returning to Ireland by the Tamar. His numerous friends will regret to part with Mr Kavanagh, and while they will wish him every happiness in the land of his birth, they will earnestly long to see him again in the River Plate.

### LAND-GRABBING.

We have received during the past fortnight two different letters on the subject of land-grabbing, one from Salto and the other from Carmen de Areco. We do not print them because in the first place they do not communicate anything new nor do they add any ideas to our stock of knowledge, and in the second place there is in the publication of such letters an implied charge against some of our countrymen which we cannot countenance, and which we have no desire to make this paper the means of propagating. We are told by one of our correspondents that 'there is a kind of land-grabbing prevalent among Irishmen, though not to any considerable extent, for which many a man came to grief in the old land. They call it 'taking the land over another man's head. We hope, indeed we are positively certain, that the men who are guilty of so base an act among Irishmen in the River Plate are very rare birds. We are positively certain too that for one land grabber who can be pointed out among Irishmen in the River Plate at least a full dozen can be found among camp people of other nationalities. Should it be the Irishman's main concern then to defend himself against his own countrymen, who can do him no injury, or should he not rather combine with his own countrymen that all may be able to protect themselves against the strangers who do not read our newspaper, and who have little or no regard for our conventional rules? We laugh at those who say that Irishmen have been the principal means of raising the rent of land in the Province of Buenos Aires. The price of land has been raised of late just as the price of houses has been raised in the city of Buenos Aires by increase of immigration and consequent competition, and the relations of supply and demand. It is a pity, we grant, that it should be so. It were devoutly to be wished that the Government should have stepped in and regulated the laws which govern the relations between landlord and tenant. It were to be wished especially that the law which forbids any individual to hold more than a certain measure of land be enforced, and that the demoralising and pauper-making system of middlemen should be put a stop to. But as long as the Government is what it is why waste time in vain complaints and useless protests? While Irishmen are looking round to see where a land-grabber may appear among their own kith and kin, Italians and Frenchmen and Spanish Basques are making the best of circumstances and enriching themselves. There are unfortunately Irish middlemen and we suppose there are Irish land-grabbers in this country, but we verily believe that the rumours of this latter 'genus homo' are greatly exaggerated, and as long as the exact place is not specified where an Irishman has gone a-grabbing, we had better avoid making vague charges which reflect on our community and produce no good whatever. With all the drawbacks of this country there is a wide and a fair field still open for a working man. If he fails in one partido or one line of business he may succeed in another. If the North is too hot for him he may transfer his home gods to the cold clime of the South. There are a thousand ways by which a man of energy and intelligence may turn his skill to account. The land-grabber is like the mosquito that troubles the repose of those who

indulge in all the enjoyments of a tropical clime. If a real live land-grabber presents himself by all means denounce and boycott him according to law, but even if there were no Irish grabbers there would still be enough and more than enough among men of other nations to disturb our repose.

### THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.

A most unholy war has been waged, and for all we know may continue to be waged for some time to come between certain newspapers in this city. 'La Nacion' having made certain charges against the administration of Dr Crespo, President of the Municipality, certain other newspapers, such as the 'Censor' and the 'Tribuna Nacional,' came forward to defend him. It happened that the defence made appeared in almost identical words, and 'La Nacion' placing them in parallel columns alleged that all had the same source of inspiration and in fact that the articles were paid for at so much per line. Then came the turn of 'El Censor,' now thoroughly roused by the taunts of 'La Nacion,' and in an article which appeared on Friday it gave our big colleague of San Martin a very rough handling, accusing it of having had an itching palm, and in fact of having prostituted itself to Don Torcuato Alvear while he was President of the Municipality. 'El Censor' reviewed the files of 'La Nacion' and found several articles in its columns which were derived from an official source and which appeared at the same time in official newspapers. Then the sums received by 'La Nacion' from the Municipality for advertisements are published, and 'El Censor' alleges, with how much truth we cannot say, that 'La Nacion' had nothing but good words for the Municipal administration as long as the dollars were forthcoming, and that the hard knocks commenced when the supplies were stopped. We shall say nothing pro or con on the merits of the discussion between 'El Censor' and 'La Nacion,' but the publication of the sums paid by the municipality are certainly a revelation which will set the minds of many people thinking. If we examine the different departments of Government we shall find that still larger sums are paid to newspapers in Buenos Aires. We can easily understand the readiness with which new journals make their appearance, and how they manage to live though having little or no public support. The President of the Republic, the Ministers, the President of the Municipality have each their favourite journal, and these journals are supported by direct or indirect subsidies from their 'patrons.' Ninety per cent of official advertisements, with which certain papers are chuck-full, are a mere excuse for spending money. They are simply a bribe, and a base one, paid at the public expense to some literary hireling. In any other country the payment of such large sums out of the public treasury would be considered a swindle, and the persons guilty of it would be condemned to penal servitude before the bar of public justice. But the venality prevailing among official circles in this country is so great, and people are so accustomed to the evil practice that little or no notice is taken of it. The system of subsidising special newspapers is not only a public fraud, it is also a grievous injustice to the independent newspapers, which must depend on their honest labour and the spontaneous patronage of the public. With the ill-gotten gains of the official papers they can afford to do work cheaper and to provide the essential necessities of a printing office, while the independent press, being handicapped, finds it difficult to make both ends meet, and sometimes succumb to the many obstacles placed in its way and the difficulties it has to contend with.

### WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN PRISON.

Nov. 12.

Contrary to the reports in the papers, it now appears that there is no longer any question of forcing Mr Wm. O'Brien, M.P., to wear the prison dress. The Tullamore correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal,' telegraphing on Sunday night, says:—

'Yesterday, as a result of the visit of the jail governor to Dublin, the Prisons Board discovered that the prison rules give them no power to use force to compel a prisoner to change his clothes; but prisoners who decline to don the prison garb may be punished by being put on bread and water for twenty-four hours. The Governor waited until after the chaplain had paid his daily visit. He tried the effect of a threat upon the captive. He entered the central cell of the southern wing and called on Mr O'Brien to dress in the prison clothes. 'I have told you already that I will not wear them,' was the reply. 'Then I will have to use force to make you.' 'Come, sir, try it on.' Then there came a pause. 'Now, sir, I repeat again that I will require the doctor and the chaplain to be present at any attempt you make to force me.' The Governor said the doctor would be present. 'Where are the rules?' said Mr O'Brien. 'Show me the rule that enables you to use force.' The door was slammed, and the Governor returned bearing a copy of the rules. 'You will be put on punishment diet,' said the Governor, 'if you don't adhere to the rules.' 'Try your punishment diet, then,' and so the scene ended. In a little while the warder came. He opened the grating and passed in some bread and water. The rules of the prison are that a prisoner cannot be kept on punishment diet for more than 24 hours at a stretch, the bread and water 'regime' giving place on every alternate day to the usual food.

'What the medical science may be that enables the doctor of the prison to believe this food suitable to keep Mr O'Brien in health it is not easy for a lay mind to discover; but up to the time of writing Dr Ridley has not insisted on any change being made. Under these circumstances, it will not surprise any one to learn that Mr O'Brien looked, wretched when he attended at mass, celebrated in the prison chapel by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, C.C.

'The prospect of bread and water for three months has not had the slightest effect in making Mr O'Brien alter his resolution. On the contrary, when he became aware that the only thing the authorities could do was to put him on bread and water, and that they had no power to drag his clothes off by force, he was quite satisfied that he had kept his

'Mr O'Brien was gratified to-day by the strains of national music and outbursts of fervent cheering outside his prison walls. At an early hour it was rumoured that contingents from the surrounding districts would arrive in Tullamore for the purpose of serenading the prisoner. At 3 p.m. the Tullamore Branch of the National League held a meeting, and about four o'clock a little group of persons might have been seen wending their way along the road which leads to Birr. A few representatives of the constabulary were also visible. Swiftly the news of the serenade was carried across the country, and all the roads converging on Tullamore were thronged with people hurrying to join in the demonstration. At 4.15 p.m. an enormous army of cars and processionists were sighted. A vast crowd collected, and as the brake which conveyed the band from Clara drove up a mighty cheer from the assembled throng greeted the men who had come so far. As the brake drew up in front of the prison gates, loud cheers for Wm. O'Brien, John Mandeville, and the political prisoners generally were given, and then the band struck up 'God Save Ireland.' Subsequently a move was made along the lane which skirts the southern side of the prison, and a halt was made

opposite the wing where Mr O'Brien is confined. The crowd eagerly strained their gaze towards the spot where the prisoner was known to be incarcerated. As the strains of the music and the loud cheers of the multitude rose on the air, at the iron bars of a cell window the folds of a crimson handkerchief were seen waving. At once the people leaped at the conclusion that the token was held by the hand of O'Brien, and a great cry, partly of triumph and partly of woe, went up from the crowd. Three times the token at the window of the cell was seen, and then those with the strongest vision declared that the prisoner was dragged from the window, where he greeted his friends. Certain it is that no signal from the cell again delighted the eyes of the people, but the people remained watching long afterwards notwithstanding the chill air and the gathering shadows of evening. There must have been eight or ten thousand persons present.

## LETTER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo,  
Dec. 14th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Having just returned from the Pocos where I had a magnificent 'dip' I feel so refreshed that I will just send you a few lines to fill up a corner of your widely-read paper. Yesterday was oppressively hot with a scorching wind which freshened up to a breeze towards evening, and between five and six o'clock a storm, accompanied by terrific lightning and loud peals of thunder, burst over the town, cooling the atmosphere to the inexpressible relief of poor suffering, half-suffocated humanity, and I should think any other ity requiring to get a breath of fresh air. The rain continued to fall in torrents for some hours and this morning all nature seemed to wear a smile. Even the poor over-worked 'burros' seemed to appreciate the grateful change. It is wonderful how quickly the streets become dry. A few minutes after a shower of rain they appear as clean as a new pin, although it is a rare sight to see a scavenger at work; somehow, owing probably to the nature of the soil and the elevated position of the town, the streets manage to keep themselves clean. Notwithstanding the fact that Montevideo, judging from the overcrowding of the Hotels (many having to turn their salas into sleeping apartments), may be said to be full, tradespeople in general complain of the dullness of trade and as in Buenos Aires they attribute this state of affairs to tightness of money and speculation on the Bolsa. The National Bank of Uruguay will, I think, help greatly by the issue of paper currency, to facilitate business, but so far the people take badly to paper; they prefer 'metalico' and so far as gold is concerned perhaps they are right, but paper is certainly much more convenient than the cumbersome silver and especially copper coins which put one in mind of the 2d piece formerly used by dealers in Ireland for clenching a bargain by giving and receiving alternately a slap on the palm of the hand with one of these. The bull fighting season is now in full swing. 'Seis toros de muerte' may be read on large placards at every turn, I went to see one of these 'fights' last Sunday but why use the term fight? It would be more appropriate to say savage slaughter. If the fact of 7 or 8 men armed, so to speak, with red rags which they use to excite the poor brute to fighting heat and then stab him to death, after most cruel and savage torture, can be called fighting then let it go by that term, but in the name of common humanity let us hope that some day and soon the good people of this favored land may find some thing more Christian and human at which to amuse themselves. I was pleased to see that the vast audience was composed almost exclusively of the masculine gender, although a

ribbon here and a feather there indicated the presence of a head gear usually worn by the fair sex. Children, too, of tender years were there but not in large numbers I am pleased to say. Some bulls, wiser in their generation, than others refused to fight and were in consequence, amidst the sneers and jeers of the more intelligent portion of the audience driven out of the ring. In this manner some 3 or 4 saved their skins and may live to fight another day. Should you deem these few hurried lines worthy of a corner in your valuable paper, I may later send you some more intelligence of more importance.

Yours truly,

B.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Nov. 16.

On Monday Monsignor Persico was presented with three congratulatory addresses at Cloniffe College, Dublin,—one from the Archbishop and Clergy of Dublin, one from the Catholic Commercial Club, and one from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin. The Lord Mayor and Councillors attended in their robes of office, and about three thousand persons were present. Monsignor Persico, in accepting the address, said he regarded the great demonstration as evidence of loyalty and homage to the Holy Father.

The 'Daily News' says—It is said by persons who are usually well-informed that there will shortly be another change in the office which ill-health compelled Sir Michael Hicks Beach to resign. Mr Balfour, according to this report, is to lead the House of Commons, and of course he could not do that if he were Chief Secretary of Ireland. The present leader of the House goes a long way towards disarming criticism by modesty and politeness. But Mr Smith is, so to speak, ripe for the peerage. Mr Balfour is, with the possible exception of Mr Goschen, by far the ablest member of the present Government who sits in the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury could not find a worse successor to Mr Smith than his own cynical and imperturbable nephew.

Fifteen young men were sentenced at Kilrush on Saturday to one month's hard labour each for offences against the Crimes Act. The prisoners after being sentenced cheered for Mr O'Brien and the Plan of Campaign.

A Tullamore correspondent telegraphs that Mr O'Brien since his removal to Tullamore Gaol had been wearing his own clothes, but on Friday night, while he was in bed, they were stolen and replaced by a suit of the prison uniform.

Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, speaking at a meeting of the Irish Foresters in Glasgow said the Home Rule cause was rapidly progressing in Scotland. The country would, no doubt, poll heavily at next election for the principle of government by the people for the people.

Doctor Moorhead, who visited Mr O'Brien in Tullamore prison on Saturday, made an entry in the prison visitors' book stating Mr O'Brien complained of a breach of an honourable understanding regarding his prison clothes, and repeated 'They brought me here to murder me.' Doctor Moorhead adds, Mr O'Brien had a bright hectic flush, and there was fresh accession of tubercular deposit in his system.

## LETTER

FROM MR PATRICK GANNON.

Green House, Clara,  
Nov. 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Permit me a few lines in your valuable paper.

With regard to the men who live on my estancia, I will meet in the commencement of the New Year and regulate with them, and give them a contract for three years, if circumstances permit.

Yours truly,

PATRICK GANNON.

## THE CHAPTER AND THE STATUE OF GENERAL LAVALLE

The following invitation has been forwarded from the Government House to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral:—

'The Minister of Justice, Public Worship, etc., salutes the Venerable Dean, and begs he will kindly with the Canons of the Cathedral, assist at the inauguration of the statue of General Lavalle, which will take place on Sunday the 18th. His Excellency the Vice President of the Republic with the official party of which I hope you will form part, will leave the Government House at 4 p.m.'

The following reply was sent:— 'The Dean respectfully salutes His Excellency the Minister of Worship, and thanks him for his attention in honouring him and the Chapter with an invitation to assist at the inauguration of the statue erected in honor of the brave General Lavalle. The Dean regrets that the state of his health will not allow him to assist, but the Chapter with much pleasure will be represented by a deputation composed of some of its members.'

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, Nov. 16.

Mr William O'Brien was seen in the Tullamore Prison Hospital yesterday by Mr Henry Egan, who found him looking pale and delicate. Mr O'Brien has been unable to obtain a change of linen except the prison linen, which he refuses to wear. He is still on prison diet.

A New York Correspondent telegraphs that the general results of the elections are in favour of Mr Cleveland, and seem to foreshadow a long lease of power to the Democratic party. The vote in New York State usually decides Presidential elections. Tuesday's figures are regarded as practically insuring Mr Cleveland's return. It is now thought that Mr Blane will abandon the idea of again being the Republican candidate.

On the second day of the Liverpool Races, Savoyard won the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, Belle Mahone the Nursery Plate, Queen of the Dale the Alt Welter Handicap, Dale the Wednesday Plate, Sibthorpe the second Becher Steeplechase, Shimmer the Stewards' Cup and What Not the Aintree Feather Plate.

Mr Labouchere, M.P., was the principal speaker of a public meeting convened in the Athenaeum, Camden-road, yesterday evening, by the West Islington Liberal and Radical Association. He held that the Whig Dissenters had left the Liberal party, who recognized in Lord Hartington an honest, though narrow minded and misguided, opponent. Mr Chamberlain had fallen like Lucifer, for the Radicals had thrown him over, and the Tories had not cordially taken him to their arms. Mr Labouchere went on to state the position of the Irish Question, to condemn coercion and advocate Home Rule. Mr T.P. O'Connor and Mr Lough also addressed the meeting.

## GENERAL ITEMS

There was a slight earthquake shock in Mendoza last week.

The receipts of the Provincial Railways amounted in October to \$431,458 and the expenses to \$220,356, the net receipts being \$52,870 more than in October 1886. The total receipts of the first ten months of this year were \$3,716,960 and the expenses \$2,002,928, the net surplus being \$580,083 more than in the same period of 1886. The capital employed is \$25,057,690.

A few days ago, a peon on the estancia of Sr Domingo Marquiegui, in the partido of Chivilcoy, was bitten in the forehead by a some insect and shortly afterwards he was suffering so much pain that a messenger was sent to Chivilcoy for a doctor. Before, however, the doctor could arrive, the man was dead.

On the 6th instant the lottery of \$50,000 was drawn at Montevideo. On the following morning the Custom house authorities at the Passenger's Mole examined a dirty old mattress brought by a poverty-stricken looking man who landed from the Montevideo steamer and therein they found the extracts of the lottery drawn on the 6th and a large quantity of tickets.

The death is announced of Mrs Grierson mother of Dr (Miss) Grierson.

Our readers may remember the accounts which appeared in our columns three months ago respecting the loss of the British Barques 'Dunskeig' and 'Colorado', near Tierra del Fuego, and how the 25 survivors, after subsisting on seals, shell-fish and berries for six weeks, were taken on board the steamers 'Mercurio' and cutter 'Patagones' and brought to this port. In recognition of the services rendered we understand that the Board of Trade is about to present to each of the Masters a piece of Plate; to each officer in charge of the two boats, who at great risk went through the surf, a gold medal and the seamen in the boats a silver medal and two pounds ten shillings each; while three Fuegians on board the schooner 'Patagones' are to receive two pounds each.

Latest European mails announce a still greater fall in the price of mutton in England.

The Buenos Aires Polo Club was defeated on Friday in the match played in Rosario with the Santa Fe Club. Buenos Aires was represented by Messrs Bridge, McClymont, Robson and Methven, and Santa Fe by Messrs Dickinson, Adamson and Parry.

The Government of Corrientes has ordered a colony to be established on the State lands in the department of San Miguel.

The Rioja Government has expropriated land in the department of Guandacol, for colonization by Frenchmen and Basques. The colony will be situated at a short distance from Famatina.

The Committee of the British Hospital met on Monday to appoint a permanent surgeon for the hospital. There had been 200 applicants for the office. The medical board recommended four whose qualifications were highest. Dr Gannon's name stood at the head of the list, and it was an additional qualification that he was temporarily discharging the duties of the office and had given universal satisfaction. In spite of this another man, Dr Wyatt Smith, was appointed. The voting was by ballot. Dr Wyatt Smith received six votes, and Dr Gannon three. One vote was cast for another gentleman whose name we have not heard.

At the Palermo races last Thursday the first race was won by Agripina against Sultana, Sorcier, Blanca, and Coronel Pringles. The second race was won by El Uruguay; also ran Graziela and Angelus. The Municipal Prize was carried off by Victoria from Brigand, Munster, Recuerdo, and Pigue, and the Velocidad Prize was won by Queen May, Pihuen being second, and Mazarin third.

The last races for the season took place at the Hippodrome of Belgrano on Sunday, and the attendance was very large. The first race was won by Luis Chico's Holyrood, 2nd Signet, 3rd Casal's Mazarin. Also ran Seltair, Desterrado, La Negra, Queen May, Amalia and Matador. The second race was won by Casey's Pigue, Pasha 2nd, and Muchacha 3rd. Also ran Vanguardia, Colibri and Orpha. The Clausura Stakes was won by Stud San Pedro's Fagotin, 2nd Surplice, 3rd Richepanse. Also ran Ulyses, Solomon, Satan, Rolando, and Angelus. The Sulky race, was won by Bosch's Rose Bee, 2nd Lonkey, 3rd Stud Buenos Aires's Tric-Trac. The Despedida Stakes was disputed between Luis Chico's Portenito and Casey's Condessa. Condessa won with great ease. The hurdle race was won by El Niño Dorado. Also ran Stud Lujan's Sin Pensar and Stud Hueta's Odille. The latter was the favourite but did not face the jumps.

On Monday the Executive Power issued a decree appointing the following gentlemen as members of the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires for two years:—

The police seized another batch of lottery 'extractos' and tickets in the Calle Belgrano on Tuesday. The wonder is who are the idiots who buy these tickets and are so insane as to believe in the 'extractos.'

On Sunday the Florida Garden was the centre of attraction, and nearly every available seat was occupied. On Monday Furlotti's Company gave concert in the Salon Operai Italiani which was very sparsely attended. Furlotti's Company are now about to leave for Cordoba, where they intend to remain for about ten days, after which time they will return to this city and resume their performances in Florida Gardens.

A person named Leonardo Rossi, alias Capulla, has been arrested by the police at the request of the French Minister. Capulla is accused of having committed a double murder in France. Another individual named Rabuffetti has also been arrested at the request of the Italian Minister. He is accused of having assassinated a man named Cerini and his wife in the year 1868. This latter criminal was condemned to death in Milan and a reward of 10,000 francs was offered for any information that would lead to his arrest. Both criminals will probably be handed over to their respective Governments.

We have received a letter from Father Foran, from his residence, Blackhall, Co. Durham, England, and we are glad to be able to state that he is enjoying good health, and is well pleased with his new mission.

Advices from Santiago del Estero say that a tempest of rain, wind and hail has caused considerable damage in some parts of the country. The hail stones were of great size and killed many cows, sheep and goats and did much damage to the crops. At Loreto station the roof of the station and of the goods sheds were blown away. At the same place the roof of the schoolhouse was blown away and the directress was injured.

A Spanish Zarzuela Company, under the direction of Sr Ballesteros, will make their debut on Saturday in the Florida Gardens, and will act and sing the popular piece, 'Los Diamantes de la Corona.' Don Antonio Bono will be stage manager, and Don Eusebio Soler, director of the orchestra. The performance will be opened with a grand 'sinfonia,' played by a special orchestra. The plot is exceedingly amusing, and the piece contains some excellent Spanish songs.

The distribution of premiums in the Salvador College of this city took place on Tuesday evening. A large 'concours' of people, consisting of the elite of Buenos Aires, assembled on the occasion. A beautiful bust of Leo XIII. was placed at the extremity of the large meeting-hall and many other statues and decorations significant of the faith which has always animated the Society of Jesus were also conspicuous. Before the distribution of premiums commenced several poems and prose compositions made by the students were recited. We noticed the following familiar names in the list of pupils who received honors for study and application during the year:—Don Alfredo Duggan and Don Daniel McCormick received first medals of honor for application and conduct in the first division, Don Carlos Duggan, Don Gerardo Kenny, and Don Juan P. Tierney received the same high distinction in the second division. Don Carlos Witcomb received a medal of honour, and Don Jose Duffy an 'accessit.' Amongst the hall-boarders Don Guillermo Greenway and Don Daniel Greenway were distinguished, and Don Miguel Duffy received honors. Don Daniel Cranwell obtained the first prize in the 6th year of study of chemistry and natural history. Don Fernando Klappenbach obtained a prize in the preparatory course of Spanish and catechism.

On Tuesday the tablet on the pedestal of the statue to General Lavalle which bears the dedicatory inscription was found stained with blood. The coincidence is noted that it was on the 13th of December, 1828, that Governor Dorrego was shot, by order of General Lavalle.

The Italian steamer Setembro has brought 994 and the Gio Batta Lavarello 1200 passengers. The latter will be taken to San Fernando.

Dr. Rawson arrived here by the Saturno on Tuesday morning.

Valentin Balbin, Manuel Anasagasti, Emilio N Casares, Dr Eufemio Uballes, Luis Silveira, Saturnino Zunue, Dr Federico Leloir, Emiliano Frias, Enrique A de Toledo, Jose M Nevares, Dr Francisco Ramos Mejia, Dr Jose Ocantos junr, Dr Arturo Iriarte, Dr Ceferino Cigorraga and Felipe J Rodriguez.

From Saturday the 25th instant, a night train will leave Constitution for Mar del Plata weekly.

Dr. Diego Alvear is lying very ill at his residence in San Fernando. His physicians have scarcely any hope of saving his life.

Since the above was written Dr Alvear has passed away from this world. He had a stroke of paralysis on Monday morning and on Tuesday evening he breathed his last.

Dr Alvear had filled various public offices, including those of Senator and Deputy. He was also the Argentine Plenipotentiary in England under the Government of Dr Avellaneda.

He was one of the largest land-owners in the world, as at the time of his death he owned over one thousand square leagues of land. Deceased was a man of the most polished manners, spoke English and French fluently, and his great hospitalities on a scale of European magnificence secured for him a prominent place in Buenos Aires high life. For the last two years he was in failing health.

Many tourists have already left this city for Mar del Plata, and many others are preparing to leave, but Montevideo is more fashionable, particularly as many were prevented from going there last year by the quarantine regulations.

A gambling hell situated in the Calle Suipacha was surprised by the police on Saturday evening. The owner and 16 other gamblers, among whom were the everlasting 'jovenes distinguidos y conocidos' were arrested and imprisoned.

The annual distribution of prizes at St Patrick's College, Mercedes, took place yesterday.

At midnight on Tuesday, a fire was discovered in the centre of the block of buildings between calles Piedad, Andes, Rivadavia and Junin. The alarm was immediately given and the firemen were soon on the spot, but by this time the fire had assumed large proportions and had attacked the back part of the oil stores of Cominges and Co (where 10,000 arrobas of oil were deposited), in calle Rivadavia 1033, a cafe and fonda, a furniture store, a marble-cutter's shop and the grocery store of Ballesteros and Cadelago, all fronting calle Rivadavia. The fire was extinguished at 2.30. Its origin is unknown. The police of the 7th, 8th and 9th sections, and the chiefs, officers and men of the firebrigade distinguish themselves by their zeal and energy.

Cominges and Co. estimate their losses at \$22,000, of which 15,000 was insured in 'La Estrella' and 'La Trasatlantica.' The conventillo and all its contents were entirely destroyed. The marble-cutter lost 3,500 mfn. The furniture-dealer loses 4,000 mfn, of which a part was insured. Sres Cadelago and Ballesteros lost 1,000 mfn, which was fully insured. Lt. Col. Calaza was burnt in the right arm and Lt. Lopez received a wound in the head.

Another fire occurred at 3 a.m. in Calle Venezuela 254, a tent-maker's. It was quickly extinguished by the people in the house and the police, prior to the arrival of Lt. Col. Calaza and his men. The damage is estimated at 1000 mfn, which was fully insured.

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And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.

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

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## PARAGUAY AND ITS CAPITAL.

## A Paraguayan Treasure.

A BAILLIE J. R. G. S.

We had left Buenos Aires at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and we hauled alongside the wharf at Asuncion at about the same hour on the Friday. That is to say, that we had travelled about 200 miles per day, which was not bad considering the powerful current against us, and the frequent stoppages. At Buenos Aires, nearly at the river's mouth, our steamer could not approach within some miles of the shore; here, 1,000 miles inland, we step from the deck on to the quay. There is a large open space in front, and on our left is the Custom House, and looking along the river-side the eye falls upon a tall imposing building, the palace that Lopez commenced to build but never completed, then upon the Church of the Encarnacion, and almost in front, at a distance of about half a mile, is the cathedral. On our right at the water's edge are the arsenal and dockyard, where before, and during, the war some heavy guns were turned out under the direction of English engineers, and several vessels of upwards of 200ft in length were built. Both have fallen into decay, but a steam brick factory established about the same time is still at work, and a building close at hand is occupied for the fabrication of artificial ice.

The town is prettily situated on the side of a hill sloping down to the river, and the colouring of the houses gives it a very pleasing appearance; many of them are white, with roofs of red tiles, whilst others are flat-roofed, but painted blue or red, and among them are several modern ones of plain red brick. There are bits of green, plazas and gardens, in the very centre of the town, and the tropical trees, and plants surrounding the city on two sides form the frame-work of a pretty picture.

There was a plentiful supply of porters to take charge of our baggage, but they all seemed to be Italians or Bosques.

There are no public carriages in Asuncion, and, indeed, no other vehicles than rough bullock carts. I believe that there is a State carriage stowed away somewhere, which is brought to light now and then, in order to convey a Foreign Minister to his official reception, and there may be two or three others, the property of rich Brazilians, which are used for journeys outside the town, but to drive in a carriage through the streets of Asuncion, would be a feat which would certainly end in the collapse of all the springs, and probably in that of the occupants. But there is a tramway running between the port and the railway, a distance of about a mile, through the principal street, the Calle de Asuncion, which supplies the want of other means of locomotion.

A sort of red iron rock-stone is the foundation of the streets; where it is very hard, a point or little hillock is formed; where it is softer, the ground is worn into a rut. There are natural springs almost everywhere, and rivulets running through the streets, which during heavy rains become torrents. On one side of the street the ground has been levelled, and wooden sleepers laid for the tramway. The spaces between were filled in with sand, but this has either been drawn out by the horses' feet, or washed away by the rains, and the sleepers are perfectly uncovered. Over them, with great precision, the horses pick their way and very cleverly they do it, seldom stumbling or making a false step.

One handsome building was pointed out to us during our passage, which is occupied by the National Bank of Paraguay. It was, I believe, commenced by one of the family of Lopez; who, at great expense, built a portico, entrance hall, and staircases of marble, but the war prevented its completion; since then it has been turned to commercial purposes, and is the finest modern building in Asuncion. A concession for the establishment of a bank

was offered, we were told by our friends, some years ago to the English bond holders, but they rejected it; it was then granted to an Argentine firm, who are now stated to be doing a most thriving business.

The tramway landed us in front of the chief hotel, close to the cathedral, a large square, flat-roofed house; a number of peons transferred our baggage, and we quickly found ourselves accommodated in apartments both large and lofty, though somewhat scant of furniture. In all my travels I have never met with greater hospitality and attention than that with which our whole party was treated during our short stay at Asuncion. I remember how pained we were at being placed under an obligation, and yet pleased at his politeness to strangers, when the manager of the tramway politely declined to accept any fares, although we had occupied an entire car for our party, and probably had caused inconvenience to the permanent resident population. Whether it is the custom to treat all visitors on their first arrival in the same way I cannot say, but it is certain that from natives and foreigners we received the greatest courtesy. The foreign circle is small: there are Argentine, Oriental, Brazilian, Italian, and Spanish Legations, with a minister and secretary in each; German, Swedish, and other consuls. We, British, are represented by a Vice-Consul, Dr. William Stewart, a Scotchman by birth, whose experience goes back to years before the war, and who is married to a Paraguayan lady; and once a year the English Minister to the Argentine Confederation makes a visit to Paraguay, to whose Government he is also accredited. These gentlemen vied with one another in showing us attentions, and in the families of some of them we found the most charming and pleasant ladies' society.

Sheep do not thrive, and so mutton is seldom to be had in Asuncion, and with only one piece of resistance, that of beef, there might be difficulty in arranging a dinner; but those to which we were invited were exceedingly good, and always varied; fish is excellent, and poultry and game abundant. I have still in my possession the menu of a dinner given in our honour which commenced with whitebait. The 'mojarra,' about the size of a sardine, is not exactly the little fish for which, in years gone by, one had to make an annual pilgrimage to Blackwall or to Greenwich, but it is an excellent substitute for it. We attended a picnic in the Chaco on the opposite side of the river (the right bank), and made daily excursions to the beautiful quintas scattered over the suburbs, to which their owners had invited us. Our horses had been landed in perfect condition, and our rides, when the heat of the sun had passed, afforded incalculable pleasure, and taught us each day, a new lesson in the beauties and glories of tropical verdure.

The members of the Government and the native gentry were equally attentive. They do not follow the English custom, of giving big dinner parties, but their houses are thrown open of an evening, and in their society we passed many a pleasant hour. We found among them ladies and gentlemen of courteous, pleasing manners, and of high cultivation.

Several of the Ministers have visited Europe, and some of them have been educated in Paris. The President of the Nation is a remarkable man in more than one respect. In person, though born in Paraguay and of native parents, he has all the appearance of a Saxon. Fair, blue-eyed, with auburn hair and beard, a commanding figure, and fine broad shoulders, he would, if dressed in the uniform make an excessively handsome specimen of an English guardsman. But besides his good looks, he has other claims to attention, not only from his own countrymen, but from brothers-in-arms in all parts of the world. General Bernardino Caballero served through the five years' war from its commencement to its end, and is the one prominent survivor

who has retained the love of his compatriots, and the respect of his opponents. What his abilities may be as a general, I cannot say but undoubtedly, as a cavalry officer he has seldom been surpassed in any part of the world. On one occasion he was confined within fortifications, and bravely defended them, but his chief exploits have been in the open field, at the head of his troopers, and there he won the admiration of the enemy by his dauntless courage, and his brilliant dash. *Le bon sabreur* of Paraguay, he possesses qualities which history has not accorded to his prototype, Murat for he is modest and merciful. He has no tale to tell of his own deeds, but when at length he surrendered to the Brazilians, after the death of the Marshal, they showed their appreciation of his gallantry and of his character as a gentleman, by at once giving him liberty in recognition of the chivalrous manner in which he had behaved to the prisoners that he had captured during the war.

Some time before his accession to the Presidential Chair, Caballero had been in England in an official capacity, and had attended at several levees, Court balls, and other receptions. He always spoke gratefully of the attention that he had received from the chamberlains, masters of ceremonies and Court officials, but he had seen another side of London as well, and was fond of talking about it.

Anyhow, he entered fully into our sporting projects, and issued mandates and decrees that every facility should be afforded to us, and I believe that, notwithstanding all that afterwards happened, he did so in perfect good faith.

Under his auspices our expedition was made to the Villa Hayes, a settlement in the Chaco, named after the President of the United States, who acted as arbitrator in determining the limits between the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, and who gave a decision highly favourable to the latter. By this decision a territory as large, if not larger, than Paraguay proper, has been added to the Republic. The limits are undefined, for nothing is known of the interior, but the Chaco is bounded on the west by the Argentine Confederation, and on the north by Bolivia; wherever their lines of demarcation may be. The country on the right side is lower than that of the left bank of the Paraguay, and is therefore more liable to inundation; but the soil is extremely fertile, and the forests produce some of the very finest timber. The Indians are at present too close to the river, and frequently give trouble, but, as has happened in the Argentine Republic, they will in course of time be driven back, and the water frontage will soon be covered with colonies, like those now being founded in Santa Fe, lower down the river. With an eye to the future, several merchants in Buenos Aires have already made large land-purchases in this district, and among them two English gentlemen are said to have acquired a magnificent colony.

[To be continued.]

## POINTS OF POLITENESS.

Bedrooms—Never look toward a bedroom.

Never play with your knife, ring or spoon.

Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

Rise when ladies leave the room and stand till they are out.

In the dining-room.—Take your seat after ladies and elders.

If all go together the gentlemen stand by the door till ladies pass.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.

At the street door.—Hat off the moment you step into a private hall.

Eat as fast or as slow as others and finish the course when they do.

Do not ask to be excused before others unless the reason is imperative.

In the parlour.—Stand till every lady in the room, also older people are seated.

Special rules for the month.—Smacking the lips and all noise should be avoided.

Rise if a lady enters the room after you are seated and stand till she takes a seat.

If obliged to take anything from the mouth cover it with your hand or napkin.

In the street.—Hat lifted when saying 'Good by' or 'How do you do?' Also when offering a lady a seat or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with. Always precede a lady upstairs, but ask if you shall precede her in going through a crowd or public place.

These rules are imperative. There are many other little things that add to the grace of a gentleman, but to break any of these is almost unpardonable.

## GOOD WORDS.

If men wantonly expose the precious gift of faith to the attacks and to the subtlety of unbelievers, or to the pestilence and infection of bad books, or to the poisonous literature which at this day is written against Christianity in every tongue, and, above all, against Christianity full and perfect, which is the Catholic faith, they have no one to thank but themselves.

Sin is a mist which darkens the eye of the spirit and veils the splendour of the sun; it obscures the soul and takes from her the faculty of receiving the rays of the heavenly light. There is no more wretched state than to live in sin, for he who lives in the state of sin has no peace with God, is incapable of doing anything meritorious for heaven and is in imminent danger of being lost for ever. But the unfortunate sinner does not know his terrible state; he is like a blind man who walks on the brink of a precipice without having any knowledge of it.—St. Theophilus.

A woman only knoweth love to know that it is passing sweet, to know that all her heart is glad, or else to know that she is sad because it failed her; and forsooth I think she has an extra sense to love by, granted not to man; love's measureless own recompense consists in loving—there's her creed. A pretty thought, in faith or deed! A feminine fair thought, but false to man for ever! false as light to the born blind, as painted fruit to starving lips; or as a bright departing sail to drowning eyes. Man loveth in another way! he cannot take the less without the more; he has a bitter way in loving that you know not of.

What a blessing is the boon of education! With it as an heritage the youthful generations can look upon the green pastures and pleasant vales of this world's prosperity and call the beauties all their own, while the expansion of their spiritual natures will make the distant hills of holy thought draw nearer to their contemplation. Under the magic of the wand of learning the desert will blossom as the rose, and from the dry pavements of dusty endeavour will spring the fresh sweet flowers of accomplishment.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield of cows and makes yellow butter.

No farmer need sit down and expect some one to furnish him a ready made system or plan of conducting his farm. He must make it himself; this is the opinion of an acute agriculturist.

Remember that a cow will stand a great deal of suffering for want of water rather than make a long journey through the hot boiling sun to a pond or stream of water. See to it that your cows have easy access to water.

It pays to be clean in the stables as well as in the house. A good dose of carbolic acid in all stables, cowpens, and fowl-houses will be

found very beneficial. It is not expensive, and may be had at any drug store.

To give a horse medicine take a longneck bottle, raise the horse's head, thrust the bottle into its mouth, and while the liquid is running into the throat rub the nose of the bottle vigorously against the roof of the mouth, pretty well back. This done most horses will swallow nicely.

To begin with good stock of any kind is to receive the benefit wrought out by the vast army of breeders who have gone before. Availing ourselves of the knowledge contributed to the common stock by other workers, we may hope to be useful to ourselves and our friends, and to add something to the general welfare of society.

A new and extraordinarily fine variety of asparagus has just been discovered on the steppes of Akhal-Tekiz, recently annexed by Russia. Though growing perfectly wild, it attains a size unknown in civilized countries. The stalks are said to be nearly as thick as a man's arm, and they grow to a height of five or six feet. This asparagus is tender and delicious in flavor. One stalk will supply ten Russian soldiers with all they can eat.—Newark Merchant.

An authority on the genus Sus declares that it is not the large hog that pays, but the one which will make the largest quantity of pork in the shortest time, and on the smallest amount of food. If a pig comes in during April he has nine months during which to grow by the end of the year. If he is well bred and from a good stock of hogs, he would easily be made to weigh 250 pounds during the nine months of his life. There is more profit in 'pig pork' than in old and elephantine animals.

Nature furnishes its succulent food for animals combined with seventy-five per cent of water, which has a sedative and cooling effect upon the stomach and alimentary canal. Heavy grain-feeding tends to produce unnatural heat and fever in the stomach, and, when given with dry fodder, this tendency is not sufficiently counteracted; but a grain ration, with scanty pasture, seems exactly to supply the deficiency and procure a healthy growth. It is, therefore, entirely safe to feed a small grain ration upon pasture, and when done judiciously and systematically, it will produce nearly twice the gain in live weight, as the same amount fed in cold weather.

If you wish to have your young horses grow up hardy and able to endure severe tasks, don't raise them as you do hot-house plants. It is muscle and bone that are required to withstand hardships, and inactive colts never develop either like those which have the advantage of plenty of exercise every day. When too young to train, the best way to develop their muscles is to give them the freedom of a field large enough for them to find room for romps and play. The restless spirit of a growing colt is guarantee enough that the exercise will be taken if the opportunity is only afforded. The colt raised in the stall, or in too small a lot, is sure to be awkward and slothful, as well as soft and unfit to withstand hard usage.

## DOMESTIC.

Quicklime is said to be the best thing with which to save books from the ill-effects of damp. A small vessel full of lime placed near a bookcase is better than a blazing fire for this purpose. The lime must be changed every two or three days.

The prize offered by the French Government of \$10,000 for the most valuable discovery relating to the utilization of electricity, is to be awarded next December. It is for any use or application of electricity, namely, as a source of heat, of light, or of chemical action, as a means of transmission of mechanical power, or of verbal communication in any form, or, finally, as a curative agent.

A plant has been discovered in

India which is said to destroy the power of tasting sugar. It will be useful in counteracting a morbid appetite for sweetmeats, which is an active promoter of indigestion. Another plant found in Madras destroys the relish for cigars and tobacco. Thus two important curatives are added to the materia medica.

To apply a mustard plaster so is not to blister the skin, mix the mustard with the white of an egg instead of water. The plaster will draw thoroughly without blistering the most delicate skin.

The Cause of Consumption.—According to the opinion of Dr. Frank Donaldson, of Baltimore, as expressed in *Science*, the experimental and clinical study of tuberculosis has established the view that there are three factors in its causation:

First, The presence of the parasite, the tubercle-bacillus. This factor is necessary for the production of the disease.

Second, Heredity figures as a prominent element in about 30 per cent. of the cases ordinarily met with.

Third, Mal-hygienic and debilitating agents, such as foul air, sedentary occupations, violations of the laws of health, and diseases, have a powerful effect, by impairing the nutrition in developing the disease.

Heredity and lowered vitality cannot of themselves produce tuberculosis, but clinically they play an important role as factors by rendering the individual more vulnerable to bacillary influence.

Bad Air.—Somebody says, and truly, too, that bad air is a slow poison. And that is the trouble. People go on taking it day after day into the lungs, and night after night. They grow pale, their lungs suffer, their circulation is languid, they take cold readily; the chest, the stomach, the skin become disordered, and a host of chronic diseases attack them. A little carbonic acid taken every day does not kill a man. It is almost a pity it don't. If a red hot stove destroyed instantly one man in town daily for a week, there might be some salvation for the nation. Instead of fainting away in the crowded and hotly-ventilated public assemblies, people occasionally died outright in convulsions, the public authorities would take the matter in hand and make it penal for the owners of such buildings to open them for public use without attending to their proper condition for the preservation of health. When a thing is only a slow poison, the age is too much in a hurry to attend to it.

## Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS

For Constipation, Sluggish Liver, etc.,

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

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

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

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

A coated tongue with a brassy 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. The disagreeable taste common to pills is obviated.

For sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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" Murray y Sessler, Recoleta 84.  
" Bonzo y Bruzon, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 58.  
" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 61 y 68.  
" M. M. Hernandez y Cia., Florida 1009.  
" Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 204.  
Señor D. Eduardo Retienne, Rivadavia 309.  
" F. Anselmo, Buen Orden 714.  
" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.  
" Pedro Pesce, Botica del Franco Flor.  
" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 485.  
" M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.  
Sucesores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 27.  
Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Belgrano 1244.  
" F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128.  
" P. Gallieri, Olm y Cuyo 1100.  
" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 362.

## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

December 15.	
Gold .....	143.20
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K .....	83.00
Series J .....	87.00
Series G .....	79.00
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	83.00
Series B .....	79.40
Series C .....	77.80
National Bank Scrip .....	113.00
National Bank Shares .....	217.00
Banco Constructor .....	245.00

The prices of wool have considerably risen and are still maintained in spite of the vacillation in gold. Many lots deposited in the beginning of the season have been sold at an advance of from 30 to 50 cents per 10 kilos. Now is the time to sell. Gold today was at 43.60 which is a most advantageous figure, taking all things into account. Southern wools (superior) sell as high as 5 dollars. Western wools from 3.80 to 4.30 and very superior 4.50. Defective wools from 2.75 to 3.30. Sheepskins very firm at 34 cents for good; hides flat at 3.80 for camp hides; good madero hides bring 4.50. Wheat very low and unsaleable. Maize firm at fair prices.

Mr Casey has already received samples of the flour ground in the new steam-mill of Curumalan. He has had it examined by an expert and the result is most satisfactory. It is whiter than any flour worked by the most reputed mills in the country. This will give a vast impulse to agricultural business in Curumalan.

A piece of camp at a place named Los Paraisos has been sold for \$10,000 mfn. In Venado Tuerto one league has been sold to S. Allende for 17,000 mfn.

The proposals for the purchase of the Central North and Andine railways will be opened in the Government house on the 17th inst. of the 18th.

The Colonizadora de Cordoba Company have sent up surveys to their principality of 44 leagues in the Province of Santa Fe to measure and divide into lots the total area for the formation of the following new colonies:—Clara, Elisa, Jacinto, La Arauz, Adolfo Alsina, La Colonizadora, Enrique Sanchez, and the Luis Viale. Three hundred concessions have been already sold to colonists in the Elisa and Clara colonies. All these colonies lie between the Capivari and Soledad railways. This colonizing company has also ordered the measurement of five new colonies on its great property of thirty leagues alongside Sunchales.

## LIVERPOOL.

There is much animation in the cereal market and prices are firm, wheat is selling at 6s 2d per 100 lbs. Linseed has advanced to 37s per 416 lbs.

## ANTWERP.

Linseed from the River Plate has advanced in price, last sales were made at fcs 24 55 per 100 ks desposable, maize continues at 13.25 per 100 ks wheat declined to fcs 17.25 per 100 kilos.

## SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

Bank exchange on London is quoted 25 1/2 d, private do 25 1/2, beef-tallow from the River Plate, in boxes is worth \$18 1/2 mfn, per 46 ks despd, do in bords at 15 1/2, to 16 1/2 mfn, grease in boxes at 20 mfn and the same for that in tins, Chilean oxen of over 3 years are worth 60 mfn each, and 53 mfn for regular class.

Mr Casey sold the well-known San Guillermo wool, Entre Rios, at 4.40; and he also sold Tuesday morning 50,000 kilos at 4.12 to 3.50 and 3.10, and one heavy lot from Arroyo Luna at 3.75. The wool market in both plazas could not be more active. The chief sales in the South Market were on Tuesday:

16,000 kilos superior	4.30
65,000 "	4.60
40,000 "	4.70
20,000 "	4.40
16,000 "	4.66
15,000 "	4.50
50,000 "	4.25
30,000 "	4.10
10,000 "	4.00
25,000 "	4.95
5,000 " belly	1.80-2
1,500 " lambs	3.60-40

Mr John MacDonald of Villanueva has sold a lot of wool in the South Market for 4.70 mfn per 10 kilos.

A correspondent from Olavarría says that wools are selling from 4 mfn to 4.50 mfn per arrobe in that district. There are many buyers though reports of prices are low. Owing to recent rains everything is thriving, and grass looks green again. There is not, however, sufficient water to fill the lagunas.

Gold fell to 142 on Monday and on Tuesday rose again to 144.

A telegram to the Times dated Brussels, November 14th, says:—'The constant issues of loans by the Argentine Republic and its provinces begin to impress public opinion here unfavourably. The premium on gold which is 43 1/2 per cent at Buenos Ayres is hardly reconcilable with the pretended brilliant financial situation of the country.'—Railway Times.

Mr J T Ramsay sold Mr George Muir's wool from Domselaar at \$3.70 for lambs' wool, \$4.60 for fleece and \$2 for belly wool.

Mr. J. Gandara has bought a large lot of wool from Mr Lobo's estancia in Quequen Grande at \$5.05 mfn per 10 kilos. Another parcel from the same estancia has been sold at 4.15 mfn. Some French wool-buyers, it is said, have made a splendid business in their last month's purchases at prices. It is interesting to note how prices in paper this week keep up in spite of the fall in gold.

It is said that Mr Armengaud has bought up the wools of the Chas estancia at reserved rate. The wools of the Plomer estancia are also reported sold.

Two French firms have baled 10,000 bales of this clip up to date. A German firm has bought five thousand bales for North of France and Antwerp.

Important contracts for linseed of the new crop are spoken of at 55 to 60 cents per 10 kilos, placed in Catalinas or Riachuelo. A French firm has already begun buying at 60 cents, but few are willing to sell at this price.

An exporter has offered \$2.90 for 5000 bags of maize placed in the Riachuelo. Several transactions, amounting to 50,000 bags, have been made in maize at 2.85, to be delivered in La Plata.

Dr Hanly has purchased the fine house 448 Esmeralda, between Viamonte and Cordoba, for 60,000 mfn.

The following late commercial telegrams have been received:—

## TOURCOING 14.

In this market, as well as in Roubaix, Amiens and Rheims, there is a rise in the price of wool from 15 to 30 centimes. Large sales of Buenos Aires wool have been made at Fourmies. Good combed wool from Buenos Aires is quoted at 5.30 francs per kilo.

## LIVERPOOL 14.

Frozen meat sold at 3 1/2 d per lb. There is a fall in River Plate wheat. It is sold from 6s to 5s 9d per 100 lbs, according to class. White maize has fallen to 4s 10d per 100 lbs, and yellow is quoted at 5s per 100 lbs.

## LONDON 14.

Argentine national loans have improved in this market. Hard dollars have risen 2 1/2 per cent, closing at 72 her cent. The six per cents of 1881 have risen 1 per cent, closing at 101. The five per cents of 1886 have risen one per cent, closing at 92.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln .....	4.50
Good .....	4.20
Regular .....	3.70
Borrega .....	3.20
Bellies .....	1.90
Black .....	4.50
Barrega .....	3
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo .....	0.35 cents
Desecho .....	0.25
Corderitos, la docena .....	0.95
Horsehair per 10 kilos .....	7.20
Horse hides .....	2.10
Cow hides .....	4.00
Maize, morochito with bag .....	2.65
Maize, yellow .....	2.00
Calf skins .....	3.20

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
New .....	4.50
Regular .....	3.80
Bellies .....	2.00
Borrega .....	2.80
Black Wool .....	4.50
Hides	
Cow hides camp .....	3.40 mfn
Horse hides .....	2.10
Horse Hair .....	6.00
Nonatos .....	1.90
Calfskins .....	3.00
Sheepskins.	
Desecho .....	0.20 cents
Consumo .....	per kilo 0.26
Palados per kilo .....	0.14
Corderones .....	1.90
Lambskins .....	0.50 doz
Corderitos .....	la docena 0.80
Wheat, South with bag per 100 ks	
Candeal with bag .....	4.50 mfn
Salado with bag .....	4.00
French .....	3.60
Coast with bag .....	4.50
Rosario .....	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos .....	0.63
Maize.	
Morochito with bag ....	2.85
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos .....	2.00
Yellow, with bag .....	2.70

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	147.20
Saturday .....	142.30
Monday .....	141.90
Tuesday .....	143.90
Wednesday .....	143.50

## CORRALES DEL SUR

## PRECIOS:

Novillos gordos	15 16 17 18 19
Id buenas carnes	14 13 12 11 10
Id flaco	9 8 7 6
Terneros	3 4 5 6
Capones	1.50 2 2.50
Cueros de vaca	4 4.50 5
Id de novillo	5.50 6 6.50 7 7.50
Matanza de vacas	768
Id de terneros	93.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTHS

On the 27th October, the wife of Dr Richard Murphy, Newbridge, Ireland, of a daughter.

On December 10th, at San Jose de Flores, the wife of John Sidney Hudson, of a son.

On the 13th December, at 351 Calle Cerrito, the wife of Mr John Macdonald, of Villanueva, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at Calle Piedad 1371, Once de Setiembre, the wife of Patrick Ham, of a daughter.

## DEATHS

On the 1st inst., at her residence, at the estancia San Guillermo, Carmen de Areco, Mrs. Patrick Farrell, aged 53 years. Native of County Westmeath, Ireland, R.I.P.

On the 8th December, John Louis Duc, aged 68, second son of the late Joseph Duc, proprietor, of Villa de Beaufort, Albert Ville. French papers please copy.

On the 8th inst. at 24 Calle Castelli, Chascomus, Mary, daughter of Robert Bruce, in her 20th year.

On December 10th, at Calle Belgrano 1249, Romulo Michael, son of James F. Kenny and Lizzie Tyrrell, aged nine months.

## THE NEW STUDIO

## GRAN FOTOGRAFIA PLATENSE

Under the technical direction of the celebrated North American Artist

## VAN GORDER

is now open.

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

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

134—CALLE FLORIDA—134

## SAMUEL BOOTE AND VAN GORDER

o3pm

## PRINTING

## MACLEAN BROTHERS

214—MAIPU—214

Beg to advise the public that, having secured the premises adjoining their stationery establishment, they have there established their Printing Works, and are prepared to undertake job printing in all its branches—railway, gas, tramway, and all other company printing.—All work is executed under the immediate supervision of the proprietors.

## MACLEAN BROTHERS

d13 j1

## TEACHER

An ex Christian Brother, who has had the best of experience as school teacher, is desirous of a situation.—Apply to X. C. B., at this office. d13 d17

## LINCOLN RAMS

AND

## DURHAM BULLS

The attention of those interested in the above breeds is called to the select stock on sale at the Estancia San Emilio, Bragado.—Apply at the Estancia to Messrs Lorente and Co., Bragado, or to Messrs Krabbe, Higgins and Co., Cuyo 67, altos, Buenos Aires. d14 j14

## CAMP TEACHER

A gentleman who has had experience in teaching desires a situation as Teacher in the Camp.—Apply to 'H. P. G.' at this Office. d6d20

## 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. d8pm

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

## LAND TO LET

In the partido of Arceifes, 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



# 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, CIBSON BROS.

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

# GUINNESS'S STOUT

## MARCA MAGNOLIA

Dublin, December 23, 1879.

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

James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, March 31, 1866.

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

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# MAPLE & Co.,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

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and are now prepared to personally 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

## 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

## 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 9 excellent rooms, and two rooms for a coachman, besides a coach-house and stable, aligbe and well; quinta and garden about an acre in size.—Apply to Libertad 624, from 3 to 5 p.m. N15 D15

## 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. d1 d31

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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. d1j1