

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 51

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1887

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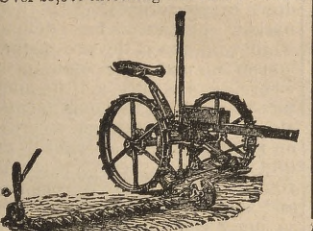
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TELEGRAMS

London.

Parliament will meet on February 9th.

Telegrams received in Brussels last night say nothing about Stanley or the situation in Stanley Falls. If a week pass without further news from the explorer, alarm as to his fate will ensue.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Czar is opposed to war, but those round him are working heaven and earth to make him change his mind.

Telegrams from Aden say that several thousand Soudanese are investing Suakim, on the Red Sea.

This latest despatches from Vienna and St. Petersburg are more satisfactory. Although the relations between Russia and Austria are very strained, it is generally thought that all danger of a rupture has disappeared.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says that there is a marked wish there that an ultimatum be sent to Russia, and in case of an unfavourable reply, that the German and Austrian armies should march rapidly on the Russian frontiers.

There is great excitement, and war in the spring is considered certain.

The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the article in the *Military Gazette* was first written in much stronger terms, but de Giers insisted on their being modified.

Paris.

Auberton, the man who fired at Ferry, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

At request of the Cabinet, Parliament passed almost unanimously a Budget for 1888 on the basis of that actually in force.

Wilson has not been seen in the Deputies. His enemies will raise the scandal again, by asking why he has not been reinstated in his post. Grognon, Chief of Police, says that Limousin's letters were taken away and rewritten.

President Carnot is anxious to inaugurate an era of religious peace. He has ordered the daily Mass in the Elysee Palace to be resumed, and costly gifts to be sent to the Pope on his Jubilee.

The Senate has outlawed General D'Audlau, and ordered his arrest in case he tries to take his seat in the House.

Washington.

The amalgamation of all the telegraph lines with the Post Office will reduce the cost of messages to 10 cents for every 20 words, for 500 miles, and 5 cents for every extra word and each 250 miles. A Director-General of Telegraphs will be named.

Brussels.

Le Nord, Russian organ, says:—Russia does not wish for war at present, but she has the most perfect right to take measures to defeat disastrously any aggression on her. She would not be

the great and independent Power she always wishes to be, if she allowed herself to be called to account for any measures she may deem necessary for her security.

St. Petersburg.

The article in the *Military Gazette* has made a favourable impression on the public, as it perfectly expresses the national opinion that Russia neither desires nor fears war.

The *Military Review* concludes a long article on the European situation as follows:—‘If the League for the maintenance of peace thinks itself justified in carrying its defensive measures to such a point as to place Russian territory within the range of its advanced forts, Russia has an indubitable right to adopt every possible policy for the protection of her honour and her territory.’

A fight is reported in Syria between Bedouins and Druses, the latter having 160 killed and 300 wounded.

The *Political Correspondence* publishes a letter stating that Russia will do exactly as Austria does in the way of military preparations. The precautions taken on both sides need not be looked on as involving the danger of a war.

Berlin.

Dr. Mackenzie says that the Prince's throat is better than when he saw it in the beginning of November. A new growth higher up in the throat has certainly appeared, but it has not the dangerous appearance of the former growth.

The War office has reports that the Austrian defences in Galizia are much neglected, and the movements of the Russian troops show that they know well the weak points for attack. This news has been sent to Vienna and has stimulated the Austrian War Office into working day and night. It is thought that Moltke is now directing the military preparations of Austria.

Rio Janeiro.

At a meeting of landowners at San Pablo, an association was formed for the freeing of slaves, 180 proprietors pledged themselves to give freedom within three years to 6950 slaves.

The Chilean ironclad *Cochrane* arrived here yesterday.

Señor Prado, the San Pablo planter, liberated all his slaves on his birth-day. The papers praise him.

Bahia.

The Liberal candidates won all the Provincial elections on Sunday.

Vienna.

At a Cabinet Council it was resolved to send immediate reinforcements to Galizia.

Her von Tisza, Hungarian Premier, has been summoned to a Council of Ministers in Vienna on Sunday, to consider how funds are to be raised for military preparations. The article in the *Revista Militar* has caused a profound sensation in official circles. Preparations have been completed for sending cavalry reinforcements into Galizia in case of a movement of Russian troops. Barracks are being erected all along the line of defence.

Emperor Francis Joseph presided at the military Council. The balance of the 52 million florins voted last Spring is to be spent on equipments and barracks in Galizia. Nothing yet decided about increasing the forces there. If Russia sends more troops to the frontier, Austria will maintain an attitude of observation. The Austrian Cabinet thinks that friendly relations with Russia will be preserved.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that Austria and Germany act as one nation respecting war. Austria takes no steps without Germany's approbation.

There was a terrible panic on the Bourse here on Saturday. Stocks and shares of all kinds were flung on the market regardless of price. The losses are estimated at two millions of florins.

It is said that the Council will propose that 25 millions of florins be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

CORDOBA.

Two local sculptors presented President Celman with marble busts of ‘Character’ and ‘Modesty’.

General Paz's daughter has sent the Lord Mayor for distribution 2000 copies of a daguerreotype portrait of her father, taken in 1830, when he was Governor of Cordoba.

The Military School boys were lodged in the National College.

The officers of the Line gave a grand banquet to Governor Paz on Saturday.

Several carriages, horses and liveried coachmen arrived from Buenos Aires.

Ferreira's ball on Friday night was magnificent. The whole house and patio were lighted by electricity. Supper splendid. Did not break up till 6 a.m.

Sunday and Monday were declared holidays by decree.

The Cathedral was completely full by Sunday when the Te Deum was celebrated. Dr Pera delivered an eloquent sermon. At 5 o'clock the President, followed by about 5000 persons, left the principal Plaza and passed through calle 27th April to Avenue General Paz. The procession occupied seven squares and advanced slowly, in consequence of the immense crowd on each side of the street. The balconies, windows and azoteas were filled with ladies and children. The troops, drawn up in line presented arms as the President entered the Avenue and seven bands played a march. When the official party reached the platform, which accommodated 1500 persons, eight military bands played the National Hymn and the flags of the battalions were presented to the statue, which was guarded by 15 soldiers who served under General Paz. At the conclusion of the President's speech, the veil was removed from the statue amid immense cheering from the assembled multitude. The bands played the national anthem and the artillery fired a salute. Then over 1000 school children, dressed in blue and white, sang the National Hymn, accompanied by Sr Furlotti's orchestra of 60 professors. The ceremony concluded by the troops marching by in front of the statue. At night there was a grand ball at the Academy of Science which was kept up till 7 a.m.

RESISTENCIA

The 17th instant, Captain Ramallo of the 12th regiment attacked an encampment of 300 Indians, of whom 18 were killed and two captured.

It is impossible to make many prisoners in the combats which are continually taking place, because the Indians fight with tenacity and to intimidate them it is necessary that larger detachments should be sent out than are now disposable.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Nov. 20.

Mr Wilfrid Blunt is proceeding against the Chief Secretary and police authorities for assault and false imprisonment.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has countermanded invitations to the ball at the Mansion House, it being repugnant to the feelings of the citizens to indulge in festivities considering the danger in which Mr O'Brien's life is placed.

A large and imposing demonstration was held yesterday evening at Lissinny Castle, Co Cork, which Mr Pyne M.P., has fortified himself in, and from which he securely bids defiance to the Government to put into execution the warrant which they have issued for his arrest. From an early hour in the day large contingents from various branches of the National League throughout the country commenced to arrive at Lissinny, and by three o'clock, the hour at which the meeting commenced, an imposing demonstration surrounded the ancient castle.

Dr Ronayne, J.P., Cork, visited the political prisoners. Mr Egan, J.P., Tullamore, also visited the prisoners, and made the following entry in the visitors' book:—

‘I visited the prison this morning between ten and eleven o'clock, and saw the following prisoners—Messrs O'Brien M.P.; Mandeville, Hayden, Reilly, Keenan, Ganly, Conlon, and McCann. I found Mr O'Brien in hospital in bed, being still deprived of his clothes, and in a state of great nervous excitement and prostration. I feel it my duty to most solemnly protest against his treatment, and I say the officers of the prison or those whose instructions they may be carrying out, have undertaken a grave and terrible responsibility, as I have most serious apprehensions that a continuation of this treatment will have a most serious effect on both the physical and mental organisation of Mr O'Brien.’ I found Mr Mandeville undergoing a three days' punishment of bread and water in close confinement in his cell for refusing to wear the prison garb. I think the punishment extremely cruel and entirely out of proportion to the offence. It must seriously affect his health and undermine his constitution. Mr Egan informed me that Mr Mandeville is strictly confined to his own narrow cell for the three days. His bedclothes are taken from him each morning, so he has to rest during the day on the bare planks. The Westmeath political prisoners, except Hayden are doing hard labour, and are compelled to work pumping water in a confined place during one hour of the two hours allowed them for exercise each day.

On yesterday morning, Mr H. B. Doughty, who has been on a mission in Ireland on behalf of the workmen of London to investigate the condition of the country, arrived in Ennis by the mail train at 4 a.m., under an armed escort from Dublin, where he was arrested on Saturday evening on a warrant under the Coercion Act, in which he is charged with inciting persons to resist the sheriff, bailiffs, and constables, the offence having been committed at Six-mile-bridge on the 8th instant, when the prisoner took part in and addressed a meeting of considerable dimensions, in which the Rev. H. Little, P.P., and the Rev. M. B. Corry, C.C., also participated.

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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Dec. 17, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Official enthusiasm over the transit of the President has not calmed down yet, and great preparations are being made at this writing for H.E.'s entertainment on his return from Cordoba. There is to be another ball, and, of course, a banquet, and the reception committee have published an invitation calling upon all the people to go and cheer the Presidential party as they land from the train. The street-decorations that were put up last Sunday on the occasion of the President's passing through the country having all been destroyed by the rain that has since fallen, will have to be removed, but that will only be the matter of a few hundred dollars, which, of course, pale into nothing in comparison with 25,000 m/n banquets and other things 'por el estilo,' to which our *Cesar* is becoming quite accustomed up in Cordoba.

We have all been as busy as possible during the week with examinations at the National College, Normal School, and several of our best private schools, and I must say that great progress has been displayed on every hand. The distribution of diplomas to the young lady graduates of the Normal School was celebrated in a style that really reflected the highest credit upon Mrs Gillies and her able coadjutor in their interesting and useful work. The act was witnessed by several hundred persons, embracing the best people in Rosario, and all who took part distinguished themselves by the evident thoroughness of their preparation, and the masterly style in which they acquitted themselves in singing, speaking, declaiming, and going through their exercises. Could you spare me the space I might fill half your paper with the pleasant impressions created by last Friday's entertainment, which, as I have intimated, reflected very great credit upon Mrs Gillies and Miss Morrow—the absence of whom, on a visit to her friends at home, I have reported some time ago.

It is with sincere sorrow that I have to report the death, from malignant small-pox, of Miss Stock, the lady-superintendent of the Anglo-German Infirmary in this city, which occurred, after a few days' sickness, on Friday afternoon. Miss Stock came out in November last year to take charge of the Infirmary. She was a trained nurse, and it would have been hard indeed for the promoters of the institution to have found a more suitable person unless they had left the world, and extended their search to the religious orders. The daughter of an Irish Protestant clergyman, Miss Stock devoted herself early in life to the charit-

able work of nursing, for which she had a clear vocation that led her to love the sick ward, as the votaries of pleasure do the scenes of fashionable revelry. Blessed with a cultivated mind and a heart capable of sympathising with every human want, it was her privilege in many cases, whilst ministering to the temporal necessities of her patients, to whisper words of comfort and of hope in their anxious ears, reminding them of the Great Physician, who alone can minister to 'the mind diseased,' and pointing them as best she could, to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. By her death the Infirmary has sustained a loss that it cannot easily make good, and the poor who are taken there have lost a sympathising friend, who needed but the vows to make her a Sister of Charity in the fullest sense of the term. May she rest in peace, and may the remembrance of her virtues and of her self-sacrificing life and lonely death in this strange land encourage her bereaved friends at home to believe that her reward has been commensurate with her labours.

I regret very much to have to report the illness of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Gelabert, Bishop of this diocese. His Lordship has been in failing health for some time, and his request to be allowed to retire from active life should have been listened to long ago. Mgr. Gelabert is at present at Santo Tome, and I am sure all the faithful will unite in praying for his speedy recovery. The examinations at the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Santa Fe have just ended very satisfactorily for all concerned. It is highly encouraging whilst the enemies of religion are straining every nerve to bring reproach upon the Church, to see the numbers of stalwart young soldiers that are preparing to join her ranks and to uphold her prestige. May God bless them, and grant them strength and wisdom according to their day.

The scientific committee directed by Mr Waldorp, C.E., has finished its studies for the port of Santa Fe. It is the opinion of the committee that the necessary works can be very easily effected, and at a comparatively small cost. Messrs Waldorp, jun. and Dirks have returned to Buenos Aires, where they will engage immediately in the preparation of their plans and estimates. I hear the Government is very well satisfied with their report.

'Sleepy Hollow,' however, is not only to have a port, it is to be far more substantially blessed. In the course of one of the Presidential speeches there the other day H.E. promised the Santafecinos a University, an Industrial School, and (tell it not in Gath!) a Penitentiary! What the noble Santafecino is to do with his Penitentiary when he gets it, unless it be to get into it as soon as possible, I know not, and I only hope the occasion of his imprisonment may not be an assault upon a too generous President. Dr Juarez, however, had reason to remember Santa Fe in this connection, for on his passage up, he was waited upon by a deputation from the Rosario Club Industrial, who literally leather-medalled him. They presented H.E. with a small square of leather, beautifully tanned, and covered with flat-ring inscriptions such as are usually engraved upon plates of gold. Doubtless the sage Committee of the Club bore in mind the words of Minister Pacheco when he said the Government had the power to decree the monetization of leather, and therefore its conversion into gold if it were so disposed. It must have desired H.E. to practice his ingenuity in this regard.

I see you are greatly afflicted in your city by the grasping greed of Manager Ferrari of the Colon Theatre, and the pliability of the Municipality and the National Government in his favour. We have a Ferrari in Rosario also, and he is the Manager of the Olimpo Theatre. Now it seems they have a performance in this Theatre every Thursday evening, on which occasion from time immemorial the police band has played in the Plaza, and people have been ac-

customed, during the summer, to go and promenade there. Now it seems the Manager of the Olimpo has requested the city government to put a stop to this because, in his opinion, it keeps people away from the theatre, and the authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, have acted in accordance with this most unreasonable request. If there were any public spirit among the people they would lose no time in creating a town band, and in boycotting the police band for ever afterwards.

There is an increasing demand for wheat in the markets, and buyers are becoming more and more numerous in all the agricultural centres. Prices continue firm, with a tendency to rise, though as yet I cannot report any actual sales at increased rates.

Advices from the flourishing Esperanza Colony report the establishment of a grand starch manufactory and distillery combined, the machinery for which is expected out next month. It will be a first-class establishment commanding capital and all the means requisite to give it a leading place among the industries of the country.

The drainage and sewerage of Rosario appear once more on the order of the day of the Municipality, and it now seems again as if the perseverance of Mr Stanforth was to be crowned with success. On the whole, I cannot see what has made the City Fathers hesitate so long over the matter, particularly after having paid 10,000 m/n for professional advice to help them to a decision. I hope to be able to tell you in my next, or at all events, very soon, of the definite settlement of the vexed question, and of the beginning of the works that are so much needed.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,
PACIFICUS.

LONDON ECHOES.

Nov. 20.

The long threatened riot over the foul imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien is now a thing of the past. A battle has been fought between people and police in Trafalgar-square, though no victory has been gained. Blood has been let copiously, but the fever has not gone down. We are where we were, and the police constables who speak their minds out to one another on the tons of 'buses as they journey from the scene of anxiety every evening out to their respective stations, declare openly that next Sunday will be the worst of all—worse even than last Sunday when the great collision took place, and worse than all the last six Sunday put together. One officer of the law, talking to his comrade-in-arms the other night, announced that he had not spent an evening at home during the past six weeks, that he had been amongst those who spent the ever-memorable 13th on the square from morning till night without even a crumb of food to support him, that the horses of the mounted police had not even one drink, and that he would rather be turned into the midst of a roaring pack of lions, wolves, and savages than into such a mob as surrounded him on that day. In his opinion it was cruel not to establish a canteen under the shadow of Nelson; and so, it would seem, thought the Prince of Wales, who stood the expenses of a substantial meal of cold meat, sandwiches, cheese, biscuits, &c., to 250 of the inspectors, sergeants and men in the vicinity of Marlborough House.

Some of the constables lay the Battle of the Square at the door of Sir Charles; others attribute it to the Home Secretary, but all agree that if it comes again to open warfare the military will take their place and swoop down on the crowds—let them contain Mrs. Besants, Mrs. Taylors or not—with a deadly vengeance. There were eighty charges on for hearing at Bow-street on Monday morning in connection with the rioting, and the sentences varied

from six months' imprisonment with hard labour and without the option of a fine, to a fine of 40s. or a month's imprisonment. Many prisoners were remanded, and amongst these were Mr Cunningham-Graham, M.P., and Mr. Burns until next Tuesday. Both gentlemen were released on bail, and in the opinion of the multitude neither gentleman will enjoy the sweet sense of liberty very long.

To change the letter of the subject but not the spirit:—Real London poverty without any mistake may be seen every day at Nazareth House, Hammer-smith, where the Little Sisters distribute soup to those who are genuinely destitute. The first day this month that the soup-kitchen was opened 17 hungry visitors entered; the next there were 36; on the third 100; then 160; on the fifth over 200; and so the numbers go on increasing daily. Last year they ran up to 600. Many, we are told, are so famished that they not only satisfy their hunger, but make provision for the twenty-four hours to come by consuming not merely one tinfoil of soup but as many as three or four. It must be borne in mind that some of these poor creatures have no other resources and no other meal, and they come day after day in their helplessness to be ministered unto by these noble women, who carry out their charitable work 'with a zeal which knows no bounds, with a discretion which leaves no room for complaint, and with an economy which admits of no waste.' To enable them to relieve a still larger number of God's poor, the sisters earnestly ask for the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. At the Church of Notre Dame de France, Leicester-square, a most touching appeal was made in French, on Sunday, for the Little Sisters of the Poor, who do such unselfish good in looking after the wants and necessities of the aged and needy.

'I am of opinion that enough has been done,' writes John Bright to Lord Kilmorey on the subject of the Irish Land Question; then he goes on to show that Lord Ashbourne's Act is a measure sufficiently effective, and that by its means the desirable change may be made by a gradual and safe process. The fickle old Friend may give up writing long letters about Ireland, for he will not now find it easy to get either friend, with or without a capital, or foe to place much value on his opinion. His self-conceit increases with his years, and he has reached that lamentable point of dotage vanity when he not only believes but declares that if the Government will only act upon his remedy the results will not fail, and they will not involve themselves in difficulties the magnitude of which they cannot measure! This is mild forsenility, but Mr Bright's admirers would do well to assure him he may spare himself the trouble of knocking his head against Mr. Gladstone, even though he be the author of 'a monstrous plan,' for he will not knock him down from the pedestal on which he has been placed by a grateful democracy. The reception accorded to him in the royal borough of Kensington on the day of Lord Wolverton's funeral was an indisputable proof of the high reverence and loving esteem in which he is held.

Political economy is beginning to trouble us, and we are inclined on the slightest provocation, to ask ourselves upsetting questions concerning the division of wealth into rent, wages and profits; the division of profits into interest on capital, compensation for risk and wages of superintendence, and the division of labour as developed in foreign commerce. We are thinking very deeply these times, and Mr Bannmann, M.P., means to move next session that the Government should discontinue the practice of working overtime, and that in the execution of Government contracts care should be taken that the work is carried out under conditions of decency and humanity. But not only do our thoughts strike deep—our actions follow them, as may be instanced in the determination

of a large manufacturer in Kent to move the whole of his business to America, where his connection is a large as in England and thus avoid the heavy duties imposed by the American Government. In the same shire, hops, which cost £2 a cwt. to produce, have sold this year at an average price of 12s. a cwt. Another illustration of the severity of the depression may be found in the fact that a landlord has had the whole of his farms from Romney Marsh to East Sussex thrown upon his hands, every tenant having given up possession on account of the bad times. In Essex an agriculturist has just taken a large farm of excellent corn-growing land at a rental of—1s. an acre! To believe this requires extensive capacity of faith and much credulity.

Great was our consolation to learn from Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., (the best legal opinion to be had), at a meeting of the South Hackney Workman's Club, that Sir Charles Warren's order prohibiting meetings in Trafalgar Square 'until further notice' was a very serious departure. But, believing the right of public meeting there was at least doubtful, he considered it would be in the highest degree rash to assert it by violence. Conflict with the police should not be courted. For it was clear that our boasted right of public meeting was not the solid reality we held it to be. Sir Charles Russell further declared that the meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday was legitimate in its aim and method, and that the people had every right to express in constitutional language their condemnation of the policy of the Government. It is worth something to have an advice such as this, even though justice will out without any assistance. The feeling of sympathy for Mr O'Brien and for those who suffer with him grows hourly. The evening papers are waited for patiently and scanned eagerly to see what is the latest from Tullamore; and, at such a rate has indignation with the Balfour brutality risen here among the citizens, both gentle and simple, that there is little doubt it will be a woeful day for the Chief Secretary if anything happens to Erin's truest son through his system of base coercion.

Mr Childers and all cool-minded statesmen who believe with him are doing what they can to propagate the doctrine of amity with Ireland. The ex-Ambassador of France to Spain, the ex-Prefect of Police in Paris, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was eye-witness of the *melee* on Sunday, and sustained severe injuries in the crowd, and he has since openly expressed his great surprise that the police should display such violence towards a peacefully-disposed gathering. Many straws of this nature are showing how the tide flows, and affording what ought to be taken as a warning that England cannot with impunity, play fast and loose with the interests of the different parts of the United Kingdom while the critical condition of Europe continues to require every attention, and the balance of power hangs by such a frail thread as the health of the Crown Prince of Germany.

FRENCH JUBILEE GIFTS TO
LEO XIII.

I will devote a little space to a rapid glance at some of the most interesting of the gifts to be offered to His Holiness the Pope on his Sacerdotal Jubilee by the diocese of Paris. Immediately after entering the vestibule of the Archbishop's palace, the first object that meets the eye is a facsimile of the statue of St Peter which was transferred by Paul V. to the Vatican Basilica from the Church of St Martin, where it had been since its erection in the fifth century. This statue of St Gregory the Great, designated as 'the object of the zealous love of the Romans'—it may well be regarded as one of the evidences of the zealous love of the diocesan of Paris for the Sovereign Pontiff. To the right of this statue is an immense canvas representing St Michael holding the banner of

the Sacred Heart, the standard of the Papal Zouaves. This standard and painting are the first of a series of offerings in which the exigencies of good taste harmonise with the laws of Christian art. But the principal object in the collection is, of course, the tiara, the price of which (over £4000) has been defrayed by subscription. This tiara is a tissue of silver cloth, embroidered in silver and fine pearls. The three crowns which surround it are of gold, and are studded with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies to the number of about six hundred. The small cross which surmounts it is set with a splendid diamond of the first water. Side by side are a reproduction of the celebrated Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and several objects which come from the workshops of the boys in the Abbe Roussel's asylum at Auteuil. The Oratory offers a statue in bronze of Cardinal de Brulle; the Duke and Duchess of Sebran a group in the same metal representing St Eleazar and St Delphine de Sabran; M. Blois a large statue of the Immaculate Virgin with two angels at the sides. The gifts of the Royal House of France are exposed in one room together. The 'Catholic Times' has already contained a description of the silver statue presented, with a magnificent desk, by the Comte de Paris. The Duc de Nemours sends a casket containing a superb pectoral cross, studded with diamonds and emeralds. The Duc de Chartres' offering is a silver bell of exquisite workmanship. A facsimile of the gold crown offered by Pius IX. to Our Lady of Lourdes is presented by the artist who designed the Crown, M. Meller. A touching offering is that of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, a community which, from Paris to Sydney, devotes itself to the training of girls. This offering consists of 50 boxes, each containing all the requisites of a missionary.

THE BROAD AND NARROW
WAYS.

When hunters want to trap wild beasts, they make a broad passage to the enclosure, to enter which is fatal. And so far apart are the sides of it at the beginning that a creature is within the boundary before it knows it. And so it is with this broad gate that stands presenting an apparently hospitable but delusive invitation to us all. It is easy to begin a wrong course. There are always temptations strewn upon the threshold which smell savoury, and draw us to them. You, young men, know how wide open stood the gate to your first gross sin when you came to live in the world, away from your fathers and mothers. It is not difficult to begin to be bad, the difficulty comes afterwards. But the gate of discipleship is narrow, because you have to make yourself small to get in at it, like Milton's angels that had to diminish their size to enter the Council chamber. It is narrow, inasmuch as you have to leave outside wealth, position, culture, righteousness, selfhelp, everything that is your own, or you will stick in the aperture like a loaded mule in some narrow doorway. You cannot drive through there in a carriage and pair; you must alight and walk. The surest way to get in is to go down on your knees. As in those narrow passages for defence which you find in the pre-historic houses on many a Scotch moor, where there is only a little aperture leading to a tortuous avenue, along which a man has to crawl on his face; so, if you want to get into the road that leadeth to life you have to go down very low, and abandon self, and leave ever so much rubbish outside, for it will let you in, and it will let nothing in but you.

Be slow to anger, but when you get there be quick.

The King of Spain although but one year old, is a general officer in the Spanish army. Of course he is in the infantry service. He has been in arms all his life.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A man invented a mechanical doll that cries like a baby, says a contemporary. But can it cry like a baby? Can it kick up its heels and smile at you like a blue sky on an April day? Can it possess itself with those admirable qualities that causes its mother to ask: 'Ain't it like its father?' Hain't it got his very eyes, his mouth, his expression, his very way about him? If it can't the mechanical doll is a miserable failure as far as it is intended to be a substitute for a baby.

During the late war a confederate gunboat opened up with cannon on a body of Union soldiers, and the boys were becoming rather shaky when a big fellow shouted: 'Stick to em, boys, their amunitions, give out and they are shooting dinner-pails at us.'

'Excuse me, sir, but are you a lawyer?' timidly asked a stranger of a man whom he saw sitting near the dock in a police court. 'Do you wish to insult me, sir?' returned the other, angrily. 'No, sir, thank heaven, I have not sunk so low as that! I am only a compound drunk.'

Over-worked literary man (to friend)—'I'll tell you what's a fact, this thing of shutting one's self up into a room and continuously digging down into the imagination wears a man out.' Friend—'And that is not the worst phase of it, you know. It also wears the public out.'

A mischievous yout took aim with his peashooter from a window at a peasant who was carrying a red herring by its tail from the market. The shot struck the man's hand, causing him to drop the herring in his pain and alarm. After a few moments' reflection the peasant stamped thrice on the head of the fish, saying, 'There, you brute! now bite again if you can!'

A good story is told of a judge in a county court, who had to try a case of disputed dog-ownership. He made the rival claimants stand at opposite sides of the court while a policeman held the dog in the middle. He then told both parties to whistle and the officer to let go. The dog bolted out of the door, and was no more seen. The judge simply remarked, 'This case is disposed of; call the next on the list.'

'I beg your pardon,' said a bashful young lady who had just been introduced, to a man whose whole name she had not caught in the confusion of the moment. 'I beg your pardon, but how do you spell your name?' 'S-m-i-t-h,' The replied, with admirable presence of mind, 'thank you. A great many people of your name spell it Smythe, you know, and that was my reason for putting the question.'

On the occasion of the distribution of medals to the officers and men who had served in the Crimea Lord Malmesbury tells us that Mrs Norton, talking about it to Lord Panmure, asked, 'Was the Queen touched?' 'Bless my soul, no!' was the reply. 'She had a brass railing before her, and no one could touch her.' Mrs. Norton then said, 'I mean, was the Queen moved?' 'Moved?' replied Lord Panmure; 'she had no occasion to move.' Mrs. Norton gave it up in despair.

A wealthy young Bootle gentleman, son of a leading lard merchant, walked into a furnishing store last week and inquired for some tallow hosiery. 'I don't believe we have any,' said the clerk; 'I never heard of that kind before.' They are all the rage in Great Crosby,' explained the wealthy gentleman. 'I was at the Exhibition three days ago, and all the boys were talking about their tallow hose. I think they wear them out driving.' 'Possibly they were referring to the Tally-Ho,' 'Perhaps so; I would like half a dozen pairs.'

'Where's the bar, asked a dirty-looking stranger of a waiter at a hotel, the other day. 'What kind of a bar?' asked the latter. 'Why, a liquor bar, of course; what do you suppose I mean?' 'Well,' drawled the boy, 'I didn't know but that you might mean a bar of soap.'



LAIDLAW'S TOBACCO POWDER

CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB

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

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

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Read the following Copy of Certificate No. 982:—

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

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

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THIS HOUSE, so celebrated for its splendid stock of Teas, Coffees, and general Grocery Goods has the honour to inform its customers and the public generally, that an immense assortment of Teas of this season has just been received, specially selected for the house, of which we recommend families to try the brand No. 105, in boxes of 3 kilos, and brand LRS, strong, aromatic, and of good flavour, whilst for daily use Nos. 402, 403, and 404 will be found excellent. We have also received a large assortment of Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Hams, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, etc.; Bordeaux Wines, Ports, Sherries, 'Favorito' brand, the only legitimate one, recommended for the sick; Cognac, Rum, Whiskey, Gin, and different brands of Beer. Fresh Butter every day.

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d1j1

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JOHN GRANT

69 - CANGALLO - 69
n1j1

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UNA BOTELLA

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d13 j1

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d14 j14

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

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d1j1

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n26 d26

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N15 D15

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1887

A grand carriage which was ordered by Governor D'Amico for the La Plata Government will soon reach this city. This precious vehicle is said to have cost \$8000, and will be sold by public auction. We suppose, however, nobody will buy it, for what could any private individual do with such a brilliant gilt carriage in Buenos Aires? The purchaser would become the laughing-stock of the whole country. We opine that Governor Paz will have to take charge of it, and keep it as the Indian Prince kept the white elephant.

During the holy season of Christmas William O'Brien, one of the noblest men of this or any other age, will suffer the worst tortures that English gaolers can inflict on him. He is left without clothes or substantial food, living on the bare flags in a cold, wintry season. This thing will go on until somebody puts a pistol to Balfour and Salisbury's throat and says 'Stop, assassin!' It is absurd to expect that a whole nation will look patiently on while O'Brien is tortured by inches. The Irish people would be more than angels or less than men if they allowed their best friend, him who sacrificed all for them and his country, to perish with his hands tied in the foul grip of a cowardly monster like Balfour.

Santos is again on the war-path. The latest intelligence of the generalissimo is that he has crossed the river and had a chat with a political leader with a view to set the Colorados and the Blancos by the ears once more. What a precious patriot Santos is, and how we would weep if he had shuffled off the broken coil that the bullet of Ortiz left him!

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr James Griffin of San Pedro. Deceased had been many years in this country, and had passed the fine old age of 80. He was a man of rare worth, and a true supporter of the best ways and customs of the Celtic people of which he was a worthy type. He spoke the Irish language fluently and it was his delight when surrounded by his family and friends to recount the anecdotes and stories of his youth. At times too he drew tears from the eyes of his hearers by recalling to mind the sufferings which he had experienced and witnessed under the cruel English rule in olden days. Mr Griffin was one of Nature's gentlemen. His loss is deeply deplored among his neighbours, by whom he was held in reverence. We join with them in tendering to the family of Mr Griffin our heartfelt sympathy.

CHRISTMAS.

The great festival which symbolises the faith of the Christian world and commemorates the coming of the Redeemer of mankind on earth is near at hand, and the heart of every believer in the saving doctrines of which that event was the harbinger is stirred with deepest emotions in presence of the recollections which it evokes. To the exile in particular the thought of Old Christmas with its joys and its merry-making, the thousand of pleasant associations and devotions which he practised in childhood in the bosom of his family circle, before yet a cruel fate forced him away from the land of his birth, and from the embrace of a tender parent or a loving brother or sister, is fraught with solemn interest. Humboldt tells us that when the parched and weary traveller, after passing over hundreds of miles of sandy deserts, comes at last in sight of an oasis all his senses are gladdened by the purring of the stream, and glow of vegetable life, his heart rejoices greatly, hope revives in his soul, and he feels that nature is ever the same, one unchanging and universal in all her operations and all her laws. There is something greater for a Christian than the sight of nature clothed in bloom and beauty. It is the union of hearts in seeking one object, in adoring one God, who is the Lord of Nature and the Creator of the world. There is in the 'Adeste Fidelis,' sung on Christmas morning, a solemn significance, a mysterious sweetness, which far surpasses the song of birds, the whistling of the breezes, or the gentle murmur of the running stream. These are but the echo of the heavenly voice which was sung by the prophets in a thousand holy places in the old law, and which received its fulfilment on that glorious night, nearly 1900 years ago, when the angels of God sang to the poor shepherds on the mountain: 'Glory to God on high and peace on earth to men of good will.' Christmas is the festival of union and peace 'par excellence,' for it calls on us to lay aside our base passions and worldly pursuits, and to go and adore the Babe of Bethlehem. It reminds the rich that they cannot find joy in their riches, and the poor that they have one Comforter when all else has failed. Happy are they who in this holy season enter with true Christian spirit, and kneeling before the manger where the God-man lay ask pardon for the errors of the past, and resolve in future to follow in the footsteps of Him who was meek and humble of heart.

To all our readers and our countrymen at home and abroad we wish from the bottom of our heart a Happy Christmas.

GENERALS LAVALLE AND PAZ.

A short sketch of the lives of Generals Lavalle and Paz, whose statues were unveiled last Sunday, will not be uninteresting to our readers.

General Lavalle was born in Buenos Aires, on the 11th October 1797. As he was of respectable parentage he received a good education. When only 15 years of age he joined the regiment of grenadiers under San Martin. He served in the position of lieutenant at the siege of Montevideo in 1814. In the following year he fought against Artigas under General Soler. In 1817 he crossed the Andes with the army of liberation, and was present at the glorious battle of Chacabuco won by General O'Higgins. Lavalle in this battle showed great bravery, and was raised to the rank of Captain. He afterwards took part in the battles of Cancha Rayada and Maipu, but soon returned to his own country and married in Mendoza a Miss Dolores Correa. His honeymoon was not of long duration, for in a few months he was called to take his place in the Peruvian campaign. At the head of a body of grenadiers he won the battles of Jauja and Tarma, after which the army of the patriots entered Lima in triumph.

From thence they pushed on to Ecuador. In 1822 San Martin sent Lavalle under the command of Santa Cruz at the head of 1100 men to assist General Sucre. In the battle of Rio Bamba which followed Lavalle at the head of his grenadiers performed prodigies of valour. The patriots were afterwards defeated by the Spaniards at Torata, and they sustained a second defeat at Moquegua. They retreated to the nearest ports, and their retreat was protected by Lavalle and his grenadiers. With great difficulty they succeeded in getting on board ships at Ilo. The vessel in which Lavalle sailed was wrecked on the Peruvian coast; Lavalle and his men had to make a journey across a sandy desert, and many of his followers perished of hunger. The remnant were saved by a body of troops sent out in search of them. This was the end of the expedition of 'the Intermediate Ports.' On his return to the Argentine Republic Lavalle was appointed Governor of Mendoza, which position he resigned on the declaration of war with Brazil. On the 13th of February of that year he won the battle of Bacacay. He commanded the right wing of the Argentine troops in the famous battle of Ituzaingo, in which the Brazilian general, Barbacena, at the head of 10,000 men, was disastrously defeated. In 1828 a revolution broke out in Buenos Aires. Lavalle entered the city at the head of his troops just returned from Brazil and took possession of the fort. Dorrego and Rosas mustered forces outside the city to put down the Revolution. On December, 9th 1828, a battle was fought at Navarroin which Dorrego was defeated. He was soon afterwards taken prisoner and put to death by Lavalle. After this victory Lavalle invaded Santa Fe but he was defeated by Lopez and Rosas at Puente del Marquez. Lavalle came to an understanding with Rosas and withdrew to the Banda Oriental, but the cruelties and crimes committed by Rosas drew him from his retirement. He raised a revolution in Entre Rios and Corrientes. A battle was fought at Cristobal in which the Lavalle party were victorious. Santa Fe was taken, and success seemed to smile on the patriots when Rosas, having made peace with France, sent 6000 men against Lavalle. Lavalle's troops were almost annihilated by Oribe. Lavalle was again defeated at the Arroyo Famaila in Tucuman. He fled to Jujuy, and took possession of the house of a Mr Vedoya. Whilst he was defending this position he was killed by a ball fired through the lock of the door. His remains were buried in Bolivia, but were afterwards transferred to this city. Lavalle was a brave but rash soldier. During his stormy life he showed neither tactics nor strategy in the field of battle. The murder of Dorrego will ever remain a stain upon his character. Lavalle is admired by Argentines not so much for his prowess as for his determined resistance to the tyrant Rosas.

General Jose Maria Paz was born in Cordoba of the 9th September, 1791. He joined the patriots in the Revolution of 1810, and served as an officer in the Peruvian Expedition. He was wounded in 1815 at the battle of Venta y Media. On the return of the army a mutiny took place at Arequita in Santa Fe, but Paz succeeded in keeping a portion of the troops faithful to their colours. A fierce civil war in Santa Fe was the consequence of the mutiny. Paz fought most valiantly through the Brazilian campaign and on his return to Buenos Aires he took part with Lavalle and the revolution. Having invaded Santa Fe he defeated General Bustos at the battle of San Roque. This battle made Paz complete master of the Province of Cordoba. In June 1829 he fought a battle against the notorious barbarian, Facundo Quiroga, in La Tablada, and defeated him. He was again successful in an engagement which took place at Ducativo. He was afterwards appointed head of the military government established at Cordoba. In 1831 Paz was taken prisoner in an ambushade.

On his release he organised a body of troops in Corrientes, and that province having been invaded by Echanique, at the head of some natives of Entre Rios, Paz met and defeated them at Caaguazu. After this victory Paz took possession of Parana. He was appointed Governor of Entre Rios. In the war against Rosas and Oribe, Paz took a conspicuous part, and he commanded the besieged army in Montevideo. In a sortie which he made he defeated the troops of Oribe with great loss. In 1845 Paz was appointed General-in-Chief by the government of Paraguay on the breaking out of hostilities against Rosas. He was Governor of Buenos Aires after the fall of the tyrant, and died in this city in 1854.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

Mr Curtis, in an essay which appeared recently in 'Harper's Weekly,' declared that Arthur Pratt, the hero of Iquique, was an Irishman. If this were true we should be proud of the fact, but it is not. Pratt was a true Chilean. His parents were natives of Columbia and of Spanish origin. Mr Curtis also made some wild statements in reference to General O'Brien, which we deem it our duty to correct. According to the veracious chronicler, 'O'Brien discovered a mine of gold, and became so rich that he built an immense palace. Having spent his money in extravagance, he is now again seeking a fortune in the mines.' In the first place, O'Brien never discovered a mine of any sort, nor was he ever a rich man. He served during the war of independence, and fought many a heroic battle for South American liberty. He received the rank of general under the Peruvian, Argentine and Chilean Governments, but the last-named was the only one from which he was receiving a salary at the time of his death. In the second place, O'Brien never built a palace of any sort. He had a very dear friend, whose name, if we remember well, was Infante, to whose memory he erected a marble column near a pretty cascade about a league to the west of Santiago. This place is sometimes designated O'Brien's cascade and O'Brien's monument, and it is frequently visited by lovers of the picturesque. In the third place, O'Brien is not now in quest of another fortune in the mines, for he died many years ago. His intimate friend, Benjamin Vicuña McKenna, wrote a most interesting biography of the hero, and cherished his memory with the deepest affection and reverence. A daughter of O'Brien is married to a Mr Valdes, who belongs to a very respectable and aristocratic family. Mr and Mrs Valdes have been blessed with numerous and handsome children, who take the surname of both parents, Valdes-O'Brien.

After the above-mentioned inaccuracies we are not surprised to hear Mr C. praise Sarmiento as one of the mighty giants who have been gathered to their ancestors. It is not certain that Sarmiento ever had any ancestors, but there is no doubt that he is still amongst the living, for he was interviewed by a reporter of the 'Nacion' this week, who found him busily engaged in studying his own work, 'Civilization and Barbarism.' We strongly suspect, judging from the character of the man, that his luminous mind was occupied principally with 'Barbarism,' and that 'Civilization' received but a small portion of his attention. So much the better for civilization.

SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.

Members are hereby notified that a meeting of this Union will be held at the Irish Union College, on the 6th January, 1888, at two o'clock, for the election of officers for the incoming year. As several other matters affecting the best interests of the Irish Community will be under consideration, members should make an effort to attend.

J. F. CORRY,
pro Secretary.

CHRISTMAS SONG.

Brightly the embers are blazing,
Brightly the festive cups shine;
Round the board soft eyes are gazing,
Sparkling and radiant as wine.
Faces long pale now are beaming
With laughter and loving delight;
Clouds long unbroken are gleaming
With flashes of moonlight to-night.
Cead mille failte, old Christmas!
Merrillie dings the wild chime;
Cead mille failte, old Christmas!
Hurrah for the brave Christmas time!
Silent the mill wheel of labour,
Silent the office and mart—
The soldier has sheathed his sabre,
The student is merry at heart.
Over the snow-misted heather
Cottages mantle with light,
While we sit toasting together
The pleasures and hopes of the night.
Cead mille failte, old Christmas!
Merrillie dings the wild chime;
Cead mille failte, old Christmas!
Hurrah for the brave Christmas time!
Here's to the brave men of Ireland,
At home, or in exile away;
Here's to the hopes of our sireland,
That never will rust in decay.
To every brave, down-trodden nation
Here's Liberty, glorious and bright;
But oh! let our country's salvation
Be toasted the warmest to-night!
Cead mille failte, old Christmas!
Merrillie dings the wild chime;
Cead mille failte, old Christmas!
Hurrah for the brave Christmas time!

—JOHN K. CASEY

RACES IN ROSARIO.

Rosario turned out in its immensity on Sunday, to witness the races between the members of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Polo Clubs, for the benefit of the Anglo-German Infirmary. There must have been about a thousand persons present when the sport began, and all day long, the arrival of fresh parties added to the concourse and helped to enhance the life and animation of the scene. The following are the results of the day's sport:—

1st Race, 1st 'No Name,' 2nd 'Tit Bit,' 3rd 'Don Juan.' In this race Mr McClymont, from Buenos Aires, won the handsome prize awarded by Mr Chas. Jewell.

2nd Race. Only two out of the seven ponies entered, took part in this race, viz, 'Mickey' and 'Duke,' and the former won, giving the victory to the Rosario Polo Club.

3rd Race. Fifteen ponies ran, 'Harpy' coming in first, followed in order, by 'Rosarino' and 'Scots' Grey.

4th Race. Don Jose 'carried everything before him, followed by 'Whirlwind' and 'Roldan.'

5th Race, Steplechase: 'Quilp,' 1st; 'Alma,' 2nd and 'Aladin' 3rd.

6th, Mule race. The Jockeys in this comical race were Messrs Musgrave, W. Smyth, C.C. Day, A. Dickson, A. D. Grant, D.O. Le Bas, C.J. Webster, W. Finnerore, P. Talbot and J.P. Clark. The winners were 1st Mr Le Bas, 2nd Musgrave and 3rd Finnerore.

6th Race, or leaping match, 6 ponies competed the prize being won by 'Aladin,' 'Quilp' scoring a good second.

The consolation race was gained against very few competitors by Mr Waddiloz.

We understand the Infirmary will receive about 1,500 m/n from the proceeds of the day's sport on which we beg to congratulate the Buenos Aires and Rosario Polo Clubs.—'Reporter.'

Carmen de Areco,
December 15, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I labour under feelings the most painful, when I have to announce the death of a good son, who was loved and revered by his sorrowing parents, and esteemed for his many good qualities by all who knew him, Joseph, the eldest and beloved son of John and Bridget Moran Fallon, who died on the 9th inst., at the residence of his father, in the partido of Carmen de Areco, after a short but painful illness, at the age of fifteen years, fortified in his last moments by the rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, in whose bosom he was reared as a loving and obedient child. If God had spared him to his sorrowful parents, who mourn his loss, he would have been a blessing to them, as he was obedient, meek, docile and gentle. May his soul rest in Heaven.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES LAWLESS,

MISSION
IN CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.Capilla del Señor,
December 11, 1887.To the Editor of the SOUTHERN
CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The Mission commenced here to-day by the good Passionists, promises an abundant harvest for the Lord's vineyard. Immediately after ten o'clock mass the good work commenced by the preaching of a beautiful sermon by which we were made to see more clearly the true benefits we are to derive from a punctual attendance in the camp during the week, people are now well able to attend since the late rain made camp work lighter, which gives an opportunity to many to take advantage of this holy season to prepare themselves again and be again ready for the last dread call. Dwelling on the little regard we pay to misfortunes as being sent us by Our Lord for our amendment, a very nice little story was told us to make us understand how we often disregard the warning punishments we sometimes receive, till severer ones bring us to a sense of our wrong doing and cause us to turn again towards God. 'A wicked boy once went to steal apples in a Quaker's garden. He had ensconced himself up in a fine tree when the Quaker espied him and told him to desist and come down. The boy only grinned at the mild man and still plucked the fruit. The man finding words of no avail tried the effect of some mud lumps on the boy's body, but he was pelted in return with apples by the boy. The Quaker now seeing the boy could not be brought to understand his duty by gentler means raised a stone and with determined aim let him have it on the back of the head. The boy was now soon on his knees at the old man's feet, asking pardon for what he had done and promising amendment. Another sermon was preached at two o'clock and after attending benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament we left the church filled with new resolves to seek again the friendship of God.

MONDAY

This day there was a falling off from the numbers that on the previous day knelt before the altar. This was owing chiefly to our being told that confessions would not be heard till Wednesday; but some who had not got that information came this morning prepared to receive the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, and knowing this the Rev Fathers attended the confessionals and began their thrice blessed labour of unloosening the chains of Satan and fulfilling the command of our Lord 'whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven'; this with its concluding injunction was taken as the text of the two o'clock sermon. Those who were fortunate enough to have attended earlier in the morning partook of the fruits of two sermons one after 8 o'clock Mass, and the other at last Mass. The shopkeepers reap their own advantage from the Mission and they sympathize so very much with us when we are about to attend to our religious duties and to cast off our levity that any one looking at them in our presence would take them to be the real penitents. To-day however they could relax their features somewhat as there was no great demand for their goods; but they have four days yet to meet us, to repine with us, to smile with us and to rub gently down the golden hair of our children.

Perhaps it will not be amiss if I here rectify what may have caused a wrong impression concerning a native named Castro a report of which appeared not long since in THE SOUTHERN CROSS. Since then the facts have come to my knowledge and they are simply these: Castro was savagely attacked by the other man who cut him from forehead to chin and was about following up the bloody deed by another equally so when Castro pulled out his knife and stabbed the

other in evident self-defence. To right what may be considered a wrong shall be my excuse for this little digression from the subject of the Mission.

THURSDAY

Notwithstanding the sultriness that made today so very disagreeable for travelling our little town wore quite the air of a feast day, so many had come in to join in the work of the Mission. The rev. gentlemen were well pleased to find themselves addressing such members as knelt before them today. In the evening the sermon preached by Father Luis, every word of which was worth treasuring, made very plain to us what is and shall ever be the surest and simplest means by which the devil obtains his object. In a very clear and convincing way we were told to beware of the occasions that may lead to sin. At first the occasion is remote then it becomes more proximate so much so indeed, that the will consents and instead of being avoided the occasion is sought after to gratify the sinful desire. It was a pity that more persons were not present today that might bring away with them a better knowledge than they possess of the certain evil consequences that the occasions to sin bring about. To him who has resolved to be drunk no more how harmless appears the occasion to begin again at one more glass. To him who intends to preserve his soul pure how pleasing and insinuating the occasions arise till the soul loses its lustre by an act of the will which would never consent to sin whilst no proximate occasion existed. Not alone should we fly from the occasions of sin but we should, and also those who are in a measure responsible for the purity of others should, prevent them existing as so many pitfalls over whose brink younger and more inexperienced souls are so easily led. To preserve innocence the occasion to tarnish it must be crushed as must be the serpent of whose possession its owner must deprive himself in order to avoid its deadly bite. It was in fact a beautiful sermon and went straight to the heart and to the understanding. The calmness and serenity in which we were enveloped whilst in the church gave way to a big amount of bustle and hurry when we got outside. The land surrounding the Southern horizon appeared to rise gradually and extend in volume to the east and to the west. Then like some big indefinable bulk that one sometimes sees in his sleep it kept rolling our way, but as it was yet some leagues off we hurriedly mounted and our horses which, feelingly instinctively that we wished to escape a drenching, required neither whip nor spur to urge them on. After two hours' heavy rain the atmosphere became clear again and to-morrow promises to be a glorious day.

WEDNESDAY

The promise mentioned just above has been thoroughly realized. This was indeed in a double sense a beautiful day. The sun's heat was divested of that aridity that made yesterday so unbearable and we escaped all annoyance from the whirling dust and on this account our black coats were brought more prominently into play. The three good Fathers were early as customary in the confessionals, but today their labours were incessant till the clock struck eleven. Fathers Constantine and Eugene expound to us during the morning service the Sacrament of our Holy Religion and the proper dispositions with which we should approach them. Today they felt more animated in their exposition when looking on the congregation they addressed, particularly as they feared when viewing the tempest on the previous evening that its continuation would prevent any one attending. But thank God, our priests are never driven to the necessity that once befel a Protestant minister in Ireland who, when he ascended the pulpit gazed in vain for any one of his congregation; no one except his sacristan Roger occupied a seat in that church and the man felt not a little flattered when the

minister commenced his sermon with: 'My dearly beloved Roger.' About a hundred children were today taken apart by Father Constantine and instructed in their duty to God and their neighbour. The time seems short that these children attend such instruction and some may say how little it can avail them. Those that think so do not remember how impressionable children are and the words they heard from that holy man today may be recalled when years shall have taught them the entangled ways of the world and perhaps they may be the means of pointing out to them a straighter and a safer way than they can learn from others. The subject of this evening's sermon was—death. Father Luis divelt long and earnestly on the uncertainty of the time of our last end. How little we shall be prepared to meet it if we procrastinate; the catholic's conversion to righteousness is to be found only in a sincere confession; and Death loses its terrors for us when penance is our passport.

THURSDAY

As the Mission draws to its close each day gives more earnest proof of the faith that is in us and of the holy influence that the Passionist Fathers are exercising in our behalf. Though some of us began to attend the Mission that we might not be thought indifferent to the great spiritual advantages it procures us now each and all feel that it has brought to them a positive and, it is hoped, a lasting benefit. For it can scarcely be otherwise. Listening as we do to the word of God as preached by these His ministers who seek not eloquently to wrap our attention, we are persuasively and gently led to meditate on all that our Lord suffered for us, and on the life we are leading; and though our reason may be encrusted by a prolonged security of our own well being meditation soon pulls asunder the hard worldly matter and we open our eyes to behold the false security which surrounds us in our strength and in our prosperity. The sermon this evening was preached on the Goodness and Mercy of God and in words so simple and in tones of such heartfelt fervency that children were able to recount in their homes the providential deliverance of many an almost hopeless sinner. A young lad has just been telling his mother the story of the widow's cow, and as it may be of service to other young lads who have not heard it and to some old ones who may think themselves often unjustly dealt with I will here repeat it in as few words as possible. A very holy saint was once accused of a crime of which he had no knowledge; evidence was so seriously against him and he was so unable to establish his innocence that the judge sent him to prison. There he felt his lot so keenly that he got angry that God should allow so great an injustice to be done him. In the silence of his cell an angel appeared to him and told him that it was not for the crime of which he was accused he was now suffering but for one committed in his boyhood. He was then reminded that in his youth he wantonly flung a stone at a poor widow's cow and lamed it; and as the justice of God is as perfect as His mercy the saint was now expiating the crime of having lamed the poor widow's cow.

FRIDAY

As we arose this morning our expectations of a fine day were damped by the louring clouds and the peals of thunder that told of the approach of another storm. Notwithstanding the risk of meeting it on the road we as hurriedly mounted and made for the church as we did the other evening after devotions when we undertook to ride against the tempest in order to reach our homes. And we were all attending Mass when the rain flowed along the streets. Of course the congregation would have been larger but for the threatening aspect of the morning. None who attended this morning broke their fast till eleven o'clock except very young children, all partook of the eternal Bread of

the soul, JER 23, 1887

different Masses attended to the word of God as he besought them to refrain from sin. Among other sins intemperance was touched on as the one great link, in fact the missing link where total abstinence dwell, possessing which the devil soon forms a chain and a pretty long one each link of which he adds to the intemperate one and then chains down the soul of the unfortunate sinner. The devils sometimes when they expect a hard battle, we were told, form a council, something for instance like a municipal body, I suppose, and, having elected a president, they debate on the best method to ensure victory. Now when this question of taking Irish souls got in among them they were sorely puzzled and Old Nick himself had to take the chair. Many suggestions were put forth as to the best means to overcome and reduce an Irishman, but the Council broke up in disorder without arriving at any definite result. Next day Old Nick sent to Ireland for some of the devils he had stationed there to join in consultation over the matter. One long legged chap stood up, (I will call him Balfour) and announced that in his opinion the easiest way to beat an Irishman was to make him drunk first. This seemed a good idea and was immediately put into practice. The Irish question appeared now to be settled but Father Matthew frustrated the scheme of the council a little; yet as no better one could be thought of the council decreed that that scheme should be their Plan of Campaign when fighting an Irishman.

At the renewal of our baptismal vows in presence of the image of our crucified Saviour and standing in the real presence of His adorable body and with lighted candles in our hands we there promised young and old, to renounce sin. Father Constantine preached the opening sermon of the Mission and he preached the closing one. He hoped that God would continue to keep us in His holy grace; but he feared, more from his experience of past promises made to God than from any want of fidelity shown by us, that the devil would again take possession of some of us. But he told us if we should fall not to remain down but to rise immediately and God would still receive us. He warned us not to mock God by sinning and thinking that we have nothing to do but to go to confession to satisfy God's justice. To make ourselves as certain as we can that we are not mocking God is, if we unfortunately fall once, not to remain with the devil and sin again, for God's anger increases when He sees us so easily pampered by the devil who holds out to us every sort of earthly gratification. We were told there was no remedy for the sinner but in penance and to obtain this we must show the desire by complying with our duty to God. The rev. preacher was truly gratified at seeing such members gathered before him; and he took that occasion to thank us all but more particularly to thank our own good priest Father Grennan for the reception they received and the kind attention paid to them by him during their stay. The idea of having the missionaries come here was Father Grennan's own and whatever peace of mind we now enjoy owing to the Mission it is to him next to God that our thanks are due. The rev. old man's face beamed with joy as after the benediction he moved down the church. He has not been very well lately but today no indication of trouble was seen on his face. He was smiling and perhaps it was at having escaped such an avalanche of sins as we might have to tell him if he had not got younger men to take his place. But no, it was not that gave to his features so pleasant a cast. It was the conviction that his flock were once again pure and that he helped by his humble means to bring heavenly peace and happiness to many of his parishioners.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CAPILLERO.

GENERAL ITEMS

Later reports from Azul say but we hail did not injure the the chaco on the outside camp, town is enormous damage done to

Many visitors sitas near the del Plata; but the entice, go, barring the sea breeze, far not great. Hotel fares from 3.50 to 5 mn per day, and the waves on the beach so strong that only practised swimmers can encounter them with safety.

It is announced that forged twenty-dollar notes of the National Bank are in circulation.

A correspondent, in a private letter from Rosario, says that he recently took a trip through the centre of the Santa Fe colonies. His opinion is that the crops are not so productive as last year, but, on the whole, look well, and as there is a much larger area under cultivation than last year, the total will not be less than last year's crop.

The Commissary of the 3rd Section seized, on Saturday, 500 tickets of various lotteries in the agency Calle Artes 149. The owner of the agency Señor Vega, and a clerk were arrested. In the agency two hypothecary cedulas were seized which had been bought from a man who stole them in the 16th Section.

On Saturday afternoon, a porter, Domingo Toida, was killed in the lodging house in Calle Corrientes 1222 by his sister-in-law, Dominga, the wife of Amadio Avallona, an Italian woman 24 years of age. He had been stabbed in 17 places. The woman admitted the fact at once, but said that she had acted in self-defence, the deceased having made an indecent assault upon her, and when she struck him and got away from him, he took up a knife and attacked her. A desperate struggle then took place between them, she managed to take the knife from him, and kept on stabbing him until he was dead.

The experiment of electric lighting made in San Nicolas has been most successful. This town is fast improving. Another line of tramway was opened there on the 18th inst., and a fire broke out in the Ancla drapery establishment.

A competitive shooting match took place at the Gun Club on Sunday, when Don Pedro Islas won the big prize. The first and second consolation prizes were won by Messrs Casavans and Kimball.

At this happy season mutual favours are freely distributed, and good little children receive from parents and relatives little testimonials of affection. There is no place where a more plentiful supply can be obtained than at Gudenschwager's toy shop, Calle Victoria No. 150. There is on stock a large collection of curiosities. Anybody for a trifling sum may procure a select lot of presents for his young friends, both boys and girls, at Mr Gudenschwager's.

We are sorry to hear that cholera is still very prevalent in the neighbouring republic of Chili. On the 19th and 20th insts. there were in Santiago 116 cases and 45 deaths. The epidemic is also spreading in Valparaiso, and many persons of good position have succumbed to it.

A sad accident occurred in Lujan on the 19th inst. Mr William Casey's family were all poisoned with arsenic. A portion of this poison was scattered on the floor in order to kill flies which abound in camp houses in warm weather. It happened that some yerba mate was spilled on the floor over which the poison had been laid. A portion of the yerba was re-collected and once more placed in the box adapted to hold it. Without any thought that the arsenic may have mixed with the yerba the beverage was prepared and all the family partook of it. Thirteen persons in all were poisoned, amongst them a little boy who did not belong to Mr Casey's family. Dr Fernandez was called in, and he administered an antidote. It is feared that a child of four years of age will die from the effects of the poison.

Mr. H. Symes, of Dublin, has lately arrived in this country as agent for several paper-mills, among others for that of J. McDonnell & Co. of Dublin.

It is reported that General Roca is hurrying back from Europe in order to prop up the interests of his party.

It is not yet too late to invest in Christmas Cards and nice pre-fabricated friends. The most at Messrs. J. & Co.'s, Calle stock of cards and a varied sents on hand.

As had been announced, statues of Generals Lavalle and Paz were formally unveiled on Sunday last with extraordinary pomp, the former in Buenos Aires and the latter in Cordoba. Speeches were made in the latter place by Governor Olmos, and President Juarez Celman and an eloquent panegyric was preached in the Cathedral by Father Pera. In Buenos Aires the speech-makers were Dr. Pellegrini and General Mitre and the Municipal Intendant Dr Crespo. The crowds of people who assembled on both occasions were enormous. In Buenos Aires the arrangements were of the very worst description. The procession that passed by the calle Lavalle may have numbered 6000. In the night there was a grand display of fire-works in the plaza Lavalle.

Telegrams from London announce that Mr. Younger has formed a company to take over his concession and carry out the Tartagal railway. This will probably put some money in the pockets of persons in power who backed up Younger in his extravagant project. It is also reported that the Pelaez railway concession for a railway line through the Gran Chaco has been purchased by an English capitalist.

It was rumoured this week that the Government was going to expel all the money-changers from the Bolsa and appoint twelve agents who would interfere in all transactions on 'Change. The rumour is false, but it is certain that the idea of adopting some such measure entered into the mind of the Minister of Finance, and that for some time it was in contemplation to carry it out.

To-morrow the marriage of Mr Lincoln F. Howard of the United States of North America and Miss Maria Saavedra of this city will be celebrated in the Church of San Ignacio. We wish the young couple every happiness in the new state of life into which they are about to enter.

The famous racer Signet was again offered for sale by auction at Bullrich's mart this week. The upset price was \$4500, but no bidder appeared.

The death is announced of Mr James Anderson, who for many years carried on business as undertaker in this city. Mr Anderson died at Burzaco.

The Buenos Aires Insurance Company which has made such rapid progress during the year now closing has issued a life policy upon the application of his Excellency, the Vice President of the Republic made through Dr Goodhue, representative of the 'Buenos Aires'. We congratulate the Company upon their success generally and particularly upon their adding to the list of members so important and honorable name as that of Dr Carlos Pellegrini.

Thursday last, the 15th inst., was a gala day at the Irish College Mercedes, the occasion being the distribution of prizes at the close of the year's study. In the evening a varied programme of recitations and music was very creditably carried out by the students and appeared to be highly appreciated by the numerous visitors. The Revd. Fr. O'Reilly presided at the distribution of prizes, and amongst other visitors were noticed the Rev. Cura of the parish and the Rev. Chaplain of San Jose's Convent. Such a successful termination to the first year of their labours speaks well for the Reverend Fathers a under whose management the Irish College is conducted and augurs well for their future success.

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HEVELIUS* Carroll Dec 22

LITTLE JACK AND THE
CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

By M. E. FRANCIS.

I.

'Mother,' said Jack Phillips, 'when are you going to make our pudding for to-morrow?'

At this important question his sister, Maggie, who was in the act of wiping her freshly-washed face on the round towel in the corner of the room, came trotting briskly up with her rosy cheeks still moist and shining, and a world of eager inquiry in her eyes. But Mrs Phillips looked at them somewhat sadly, and shook her head.

'Children,' she said, after a pause, 'I know you'll be dreadfully disappointed, but I'm afraid we can't have any pudding to-morrow. I haven't the money to buy anything to make it with.'

'Oh, mother!' cried poor little Jack (and Maggie joined in also with a long-drawn oh! of indescribable woe). 'No pudding on Christmas Day!'

'Come, deary, be sensible,' returned Mrs. Phillips, patting Jack's shoulder encouragingly. 'You know as well as I do how poor we are this winter. What with times being so hard everywhere, and my poor hand being so bad in the autumn, you know I can hardly get work enough to keep us alive at all. And then there's the rent to be paid, and the school-pence—I'm behind-hand with them as it is, and the doctor's bill—though how I am ever to pay that I don't know. Think of all that has to be done and how little money there is to do it with, and you'll see for yourself that I couldn't go and buy flour, and raisins, and eggs, and everything that's wanted for a pudding.'

Jack was silent. He loved his mother and would not grieve her by grumbling, but her decision about the pudding was a cruel disappointment to him. He was a thorough little Briton, bluff and sturdy, somewhat chary of his h's too (though for the sake of the prejudices of my little Irish readers, I will not reproduce the peculiarities of his pronunciation) and to him it seemed that pudding was a part and parcel of Christmas—indeed, in fact, he could not imagine how it would be possible to spend the morning without it. As for Maggie, she did not attempt to conceal her disgust, and broke into loud lamentations, which ended in a burst of tears.

It was not that they were exceptionally greedy—these children, but this annual pudding was the one 'treat' of their lives, to which they always looked forward. Mrs Phillips found it hard work at the best of times to make ends meet, and had never been able to afford her children luxuries. They had no toys at Christmas, therefore, and even the pennyworth of 'green' with which their neighbours adorned their rooms was denied to them; but they always had a pudding, and when they sat with mother at their little table, and she smilingly dispensed to them, large platefuls of the luscious compound, Jack and Maggie clapped their hands with glee, and felt that 'the Queen even' could not be happier than they were.

But this year there was to be no pudding! Mother said so, and of course she was right, but Christmas would not be Christmas without it all the same. Jack felt a lump rise in his throat, and his face was redder than usual, as he buttoned up his jacket and put on his cap, preparatory to setting out on an errand for his mother.

'Four-and-sixpence it'll be,' said Mrs Phillips, after an absolute calculation on her fingers. 'Now Jack, be careful of the money, mind! Don't lose it, whatever you do, for it is wanted badly, every penny of it, and that'll have to keep us going till next week.'

'I'm not likely to lose it, mother,' said Jack, a little sulkily; for after the heroic manner in which he had taken his disappointment, it seemed hard to be spoken to as if he were a baby.

'Now, make haste,' cried Mrs

Phillips, 'and don't forget to tell Miss Thompson I'm at her service if ever she wants little odd jobs done.'

At her service, poor soul! How ill the words expressed her eager longing for work of any sort or kind that might bring bread to those little hungry mouths, and pay the rent, that every week made such a hole in her scanty store.

Jack clattered down flight after flight of the narrow, crooked stairs; the lodging was so high up that older legs than his would have ached before they reached the bottom, bath his small, thick-soled boots, with their big nails and their many patches, trotted briskly down, and at last arrived with a thud on the pavement below. It was a very gloomy, dirty-looking street that they lived in, but Jack's way lay through brighter ones, full of shops all a glitter with Christmas fineries, while he was constantly jostled by hawkers of holly and ivy, the sight of which made his poor little sore heart feel sorer still.

'Everybody's keeping Christmas except us,' muttered Jack, as he saw children running up with their pennies, and receiving in exchange armfuls of shining green branches. 'Other folks has everything and we've nothing—no nothing! I wish it wasn't Christmas at all; for I'm sure it won't seem like Christmas a bit without no pudding.'

Poor little Jack, with that sore feeling in his heart, and that big lump in his throat, he could not be expected to mind his grammar—could he? He trudged on till he came to a quiet street; a little way down which was the house he sought. He rang at the bell, and after a few minutes the door was opened by a stout, red-faced cook, with her apron thrown over her arms to hide the fact that her sleeves were rolled up to the elbow.

'I want to see Miss Thompson, please'm,' said Jack, diffidently.

'Miss Thompson's got company and can't see no one,' returned the cook, pulling down her apron with a contemptuous air—it was not worth her while to keep up appearances for such a very unimportant person as Jack.

'Please'm,' said our little friend 'I'm Mrs Phillips' little boy and I'm come for the money that Miss Thompson owes her.'

'Oh, the charwoman!' cried the cook, with a sniff. 'Why didn't you say so before? Miss Thompson left the money for you in the kitchen. You'd better come and fetch it.'

Jack followed her meekly to the back regions, and the woman, pointing to a little pile of silver on the dresser, bade him politely 'take it and be off—she couldn't waste her time with him all day.'

'Mother said,' observed Jack, pausing, cap in hand, at the door; 'as I was to tell Miss Thompson perticklar, that she was at her service if she wanted any odd jobs done.'

'Did she?' was the sarcastic retort. 'Well, she ain't here, so I don't know how you're to tell her—do you?'

'Praps you'd be so kind as to tell her,' pleaded poor little Jack. 'Praps I'll do nothing of the sort,' replied cook. 'I've something better to do than to be giving your messages.'

Dear, dear! Cook certainly was raspy, as the children say; but she was overworked at Christmas time (or so she thought), and this was her excuse.

Jack was turning to go, when he chanced to look down at the money in his hand, and it struck him all at once there was something wrong about it. Mother had said four-and-six—there was no sixpence here; only a two-shilling piece and two shillings.

'I'm sorry to trouble you,' said he, politely, 'but mother told me it was four-and-six, and there is but four shillin' here.'

'Drat the boy!' cried cook, with asperity. 'I'm sure I gave the money to you as Missus gave it to me. She did say something about four-and-six, too,' she muttered, half to herself. 'It must have rolled off the dresser or else you've dropped it,' she said aloud, 'you'd better look for it if you're so perticklar as all that—some people is near!'

'Sixpence is sixpence,' returned Jack, with his British common-sense, as he dropped on his hands and knees on the floor.

While he was hunting about in this lowly position, the door was suddenly thrown open, and a troop of noisy, merry children came clattering in.

'We've come to stir the pudding,' they cried. Aunt Jane says we may stir the pudding!'

'To be sure,' returned cook, who was now radiant with smiles.

Jack knit his brows, and felt more bitter than ever—last year he and Maggie had helped mother to stir their pudding—it was half the fun they said. He was glad when he at last spied his sixpence and was able to get away.

'I wonder why God makes things so uneven like,' he said to himself, as he turned his steps homewards. 'They've got so many things—these children. Toys and warm clothes, and—and a Christmas tree maybe, and we haven't even got a pudding. I don't think,' said Jack, shaking his head, 'as it seems fair somehow!'

His meditations were all at once brought to an abrupt conclusion; for, as he was passing a baker's shop, he caught sight of something in the window that almost took his breath away. In the middle of the array of cakes, and 'bun-loaves,' and crusty rolls, was a large, flat dish on which were set forth certain thick dark slabs, the very sight of which made Jack's mouth water. Above was a placard with the following announcement: 'Seasonable! Genuine Plum Pudding, twopence a slice!'

Now, was not this a strange thing? Just as Jack was pondering so sadly, here was the very object of his longings within his reach.

'Only twopence a slice!' he cried rapturously. 'Sixpence for the three—mother wouldn't think that too dear. If she only knew we could get our pudding so cheap how pleased she'd be. I'll run and tell her—'

He was starting off when a sudden thought struck him. He was still at some distance from home, and even if his mother were in when he returned, it would take a considerable time before she could be on the spot to effect this important purchase; and suppose in the meantime other people were to come and carry off all the pudding! It was so cheap that might easily happen. Would it not be better to take the responsibility on himself and secure the treasure at all risks?

Acting on this impulse he entered the shop, and after a few minutes, emerged, bearing a paper-bag in which three of the delectable slabs were stowed away. He trotted on now, with sparkling eyes. How pleased mother would be, and what a surprise it would be for Maggie.

'Hurrah!' he thought, as he hurried along. 'It will be something like Christmas after all.'

[To be continued.]

PARAGUAY AND ITS CAPITAL.

A Paraguayan Treasure.

A BAILLIE J. R. G. S.

[CONTINUED]

One day I started by the train to Paraguari, a distance of forty-four miles, and thence rode up to Itape, where the Lincolshire farmers formed their unsuccessful colony, and where it was stated that one or two settlers still remained.

The railway has been worked some twenty years, and during that period very little money has been expended on repairs or improvements. It is not, therefore, surprising that the permanent way is rough, the bridge rotten, and the rolling stock tumbling to pieces; but it passes through a rich and beautiful country. About half way the scenery is absolutely enchanting. The train runs for some distance by the side of the magnificent lake of Ypacaray, lying at the foot of a range of hills covered to the very top with tropical vegetation,

and then through the valley of Pirayu to the Cerro Mbatovi, where according to tradition Saint Thomas the Apostle once dwelt.

It is difficult to imagine a lovelier spot than Itape, where the English colonists proposed to establish their new homes, but which they abandoned after a very short stay. It is seventy-seven miles from Asuncion, and thirty-three from Paraguari, the terminus of the railway.

About a mile before reaching the village, we crossed the Tebicuari, one of the great internal rivers of Paraguay, by a canoe, our horses swimming behind it. In ordinary times it is about one hundred yards broad at this point but during the floods it sometime swells to three times that width. The water is beautifully clear, and myriads of fish can be seen swimming about, but bathing is said to be dangerous, on account of the *palometa*, a fish which is addicted to biting off a toe, a finger, or other prominent part of the human form.

From the river's side there is an ascent through a forest of palms, cedars, and gigantic bamboos, to the open square, or plaza of the Capilla de Itape one, of the Jesuit Missions. The plaza is a clearing in the thick wood, of about two hundred yards square, and in its centre stands the little church. On two sides are lines of houses built of wood but neat in appearance, and with verandas in front and back, and on the third stands a large *azotea*, or flat-roofed house, built of brick and stucco; the fourth, the side from which we approached, is bounded by the forest. Almost all Paraguayan villages are planned in similar way. The one large house is Government property, but built at the expense of the villagers, who gives their labour; and of the rich men in the neighbourhood, who, during the old regime, were obliged to find the requisite capital.

No better situation could have been selected for the colony. The land is chiefly State property, and therefore could have been, and in several cases, when demanded was assigned to the immigrants. Pasture lands are good, water abundant, the timber superb; and there is no doubt, that the railway would have been extended from Paraguari to Itape, had the new undertaking shown the slightest vitality, and offered any inducements in the way of trade. But the managers were at loggerheads, the majority of the people idle and drunken, and so the project was discounted by the Paraguayan, and denounced by the English Government. It will take a long time before the country recovers from the injury inflicted on its reputation, by the visit of the Lincolshire farmers.

One colonist still remained—a Swede—who had left his own country for London, where, however, he had not been successful, and when it was proposed to him to join the expedition, he at once accepted the offer. Married to a native woman a family was growing up around him, and he seemed perfectly contented with his lot. The Government had faithfully carried out the conditions they offered to emigrants, and he was now in full ownership of some fifty acres of land, a pair of ear-bullocks and a cow, all of which he had received gratis. He had built himself a comfortable house and had already added considerably to his live stock.

When questioned as to the reason why his fellow-colonists had withdrawn in disgust, he told me that they had never given the land a fair trial. Only three or four had attempted to cultivate their holdings, while the remainder had been discontented from the commencement. The change of life had not suited them; they wanted beer and butter, which at first they bought with the money they had with them, and when that was exhausted they exchanged their rations of good beef and flour, for a bad imitation of English ale, and for adulterated Irish butter. Few of them did any work, and many of them took to drink. *Chuchus* appeared among the families huddled together in the big sheds, that had been con-

structed for them, for they would not take the trouble to build themselves separate tenements; and through want of cleanliness their feet became filled with *piques*, little insects that penetrate the skin, and make their nests in the flesh, and thus they were soon disabled from walking.

(To be continued).

HENS ON THE FARM.

I admit that hens are profitable if properly cared for, but still I believe that many people over-estimate the amount of real profit. If the bother and mischief and time spent in caring for them were taken into account, it would lessen the account considerably. Those who love and care for them, however, do not begrudge the time nor labour.

Many who have never kept but a dozen or fifteen hens fancy that two or three hundred would yield a corresponding income if kept in the same flock together. This has been tried so many times, and always yielded a certain degree of disappointment, that it is a wonder so many people still continue the experiment. There are no more insects for 300 than for a single dozen, consequently the cost of keeping is much greater in proportion for the large flock. Another serious drawback is the liability or rather the certainty of disease and lice with a large flock, and hawks, skunks, etc., are much more apt to find them. Large flocks kept together pollute the soil as well as the atmosphere, while the hens and chicks run over each other in feeding and become foul and do not attain so large a size as when but few are kept. This has always been the case, and it is strange that people are so slow to find it out.

If one must keep a number of hens, let them be kept in separate flocks, and so far apart that they will not unite. The houses need not be large nor expensive, but a yard will be necessary to shield them from foxes, skunks, hawks, rats, etc. They can be let out to forage a portion of each day, and after being called in again the houses and yards carefully closed at night. This takes time and patience, and any neglect means loss in the hen business. They are good eaters, and if not liberally supplied, will yield but little income. Chicks, as well as hens, want a good deal of food as well as a good deal of waiting on, but they grow rapidly if they get them, yielding quick returns in poultry and eggs. It doesn't pay to bring them up stingily; they will be too old before commencing to lay, and will never make good layers.

Some recommend the hen turkey as an incubator for chickens. It is true she is careful while hatching, but she is a miserable mother for them afterward if left to roam about. I have kept fifteen or twenty breeds of hens, and, for hardiness, the Plymouth Rock heads the list. Hamburgs are the tenderest and most difficult to raise, and then only in small flocks. They are easily swept away by disease and lice, both young and old.

There is but little danger of overdoing the hen business. The number of once enthusiastic breeders that will give up the business will offset the newcomers, and, like all other things it will tend to find its own level. —Correspondence Germantown Telegraph.

CLOVER ON THE FARM.

No other thing on the farm so thoroughly marks the progress of agriculture as the rapidly increasing use of red clover. The twofold benefits of clover are so obviously manifest to every farmer that the increase in its use is not surprising. Its wonderful yield as a forage crop makes it one of the most desirable to raise, whether to be fed green or cured in the shape of rowen. So rapidly does it grow that it is no uncommon thing to cut three crops during a single season; and no farmer ever expects to cut less than two crops. Should the farmer choose to turn the stock on the field, it seems almost to replace the day's picking by its growth at night. The better way is to cut and feed

it in the rack, and a given amount of ground will feed it in the fully twice as many cattle as when allowed to roam over it.

A very important value of clover consists, however, in its great efficiency as a means of recuperating the land; and here is the main evidence that its increased use shows an advanced stage in the science of agriculture. First, the use of a fertilizer of any kind is a confession that the land is not as good as it is in the power of man to make; and, next, the use of clover as a means to enriching the ground shows that farmers are studying economic management of their lands.

It is claimed by some that no farmer can afford to plough under a good crop of clover as a fertilizer, but that it should be fed to cattle and the manure from the cattle put back on the land. Admitting this claim, the roots of the clover, when allowed to grow two or three years, will benefit the soil by penetrating, perforating, and aerating the subsoil, so as to increase the yield of a wheat crop that may follow at least 25 and often 50 per cent. on heavy clay soils. Whatever view may be taken of the subject, there is no crop that is so generally growing in favor with the general farmer East, West, North, or South, and there are few, if any crops, that will result in so few disappointments as will the common red clover.—J. W., in *Prairie Farmer*.

THE DEPOPULATION OF
IRELAND.

Some time ago Mr. Balfour stated in Parliament that only 577,553 persons were evicted in Ireland from 1849 to 1886. Mr. Mulhall, the celebrated statistician, in reply to the Chief Secretary of Ireland, has produced figures showing that 3,668,000 have been evicted in the last thirty-eight years. In 1849 the population of Ireland was upwards of seven million and a half. The natural excess of births over deaths since that time would make it now upwards of eleven millions. Not one-half of that population is in Ireland to-day. This terrible decimation of a people in one generation has not been paralleled in modern times. A Latin writer, speaking of the way the Romans made war on other nations, has said that they created solitudes and called it peace. This aptly describes the kind of warfare England has been making on Ireland.—American Paper.

Mother Seigel's
OPERATING PILLS
For Constipation, Sluggish
Liver, etc.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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

Depositaros en Buenos Aires—
Señores F. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 138
" Murray y Sessioff, Reconquista 94
" Borzo y Bruzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 53.
" A. Frunzi y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 92.
" M. M. Herminia y Cia., Piedad 1058.
" Berri Hermanos, Beltrano 251.
Señor D. Eduardo Reintem, Rivadavia 309.
" P. Amodeo, Buen Orden 711.
" V. Mariani, Salta 63, Barracas al Norte.
" Pedro Pesco, Botica del Franco Flor.
" Jose B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 465.
" M. B. Varela, San Martin 68.
Sucesores de D. C. Imperial, Pedro Mendoza 37.
Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Boigrama 1344.
" F. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 192.
" P. Gallari, Ombu y Cuyo 1103.
" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 362.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

	December 22.
Gold	144.80
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K	82.10
Series J	84.00
Series L	80.20
Nacional Cédulas—	
Series A	82.00
Series B	78.00
Series C	00.00
National Bank Scrip	108.50
National Bank Shares	214.00
Banco Constructor	228.00

The wool market is not improved since last week. Prices nearly the same, and very heavy sales have been made. Lincoln wools, superior, 'pasto fuerte,' 4.80 to 5.20 per 10 ks; other classes 3.70 to 4.40; mestiza good in quality and condition 3.80 to 4; superior 4.20 to 4.40; medium 3.30 to 3.60; inferior and defective 2.80 to 3.10. Sheepskins are very firm; superior light in good condition, 35 consumos and 25 desechos; good skins 31 to 33 cents, and ten cents less for desechos; inferior 26 to 29, and desechos 16 to 19. Cowhides very dull; best camp hides 3.60 to 3.75; Mataderos much in demand 4.10 to 4.40. Grain market unchanged; little business done.

The Andrade quinta in Caballito was sold at auction this week by Mr. Constenla for 21,303 mjn. Buyer, Mr. J. Giorlo. The upset-price at the auction was 6,000 mjn.

Mr. C. Dunzelmann, land broker, has bought fifteen leagues of land in Cordoba on the Rio Dulce, Department of Rio Seco, at the rate of 11,700 per league. A colony will be started on the property.

The wool from Mr. F. J. Meek's Estancia Cochicoi in Guaminí, has been sold at 5.40 the 10 kilos, equal to 6.21 the arrobe. Broker Mr. D. J. Ramsay.

Land has been sold in Mar del Plata at 4.20 per vara.

It appears that in the Havre and Antwerp wool markets new rules for the sale of wools on time have been arranged which interfere with the artists out here, many of whom will now return to Europe.

Export of dry cow hides from 1st January to Dec 15th:—

	1886.	1887.
France	86,471	67,172
Belgium	59,530	34,672
England	16,063	400
Germany	28,738	12,832
U. States	330,476	188,823
Italy	294,424	44,802
Spain	193,631	44,857
Triest	574	..

1,004,007 393,331

Export of sheepskins from 1st June to 15th Dec. :—

	1886.	1887.
Bales

	1886.	1887.
France	30,095	30,811
Belgium	1,316	1,093
England	2,294	1,579
Italy	2,077	3,275
Germany	482	476
Orden	49	..
U. States	1,645
Portugal

36,313 38,889

Export of wool from 1st October to 15th Dec. :—

	1886.	1887.
Bales

	1886.	1887.
France	13,910	20,962
Belgium	14,357	5,812
England	1,009	2,694
Germany	8,030	2,685
Italy	154	405
Brazil	15

37,461 32,573

Export of salted ox hides from 1st Oct to 15th Dec. :—

	1886.	1887.
France	5,768	940
Belgium	21,721	41,519
England	1,886	2,000
Italy
Germany	11,527	12,447

40,902 56,976

77,000 hectares of land in the same section and under the same conditions, on the 2nd prox, in Variedades theatre.

Mr Saturnino Martinez Hoz has sold four thousand 'novillos' from his estancia Los Troncos, at prices ranging from 13 mjn to 15 per head. Buyer, Mr. A Parejas. Messrs Podesta & Co. have sold for 22,000 mjn the concession of 80,000 hectares, on the bank of the Bermejo granted to them for colonization. The purchasers are Garay & Co.

Wools are selling in Cencordia, Entre Rios at 4.60 mjn per 10 ks unwashed, and 7 to 7.10 for washed wool. The exports from this town during the last fortnight were 4408 cow hides, 4498 ks hair, 83130 ks wool, 16,758 cow sheepskins, and the Custom House receipts were \$11,596.96 mjn.

Very little business has been done in the wool market in Montevideo up to the present date.

Mr Casey sold in the Once market on Tuesday morning 70,000 kilos wool at 4.40 to 4.25, and from 3.90 to 3 nats per 10 kilos, also a lot from Entre Rios at 4.63.

The sale of the Tucuman Railway stands until the Minister of the Interior returns to town, which will be on Saturday.

Advices about maize from New York announce a further rise in the price of the grain. Last telegrams give an advance of 8 1/2 cents per bushel, and it is expected that the effect of the rise will soon be felt in the European markets.

Mr. F. Wildermuth of Rosario gives the following prices current for cereals etc, etc,

Wheat machine threshed super, per 100 kilos, \$4 to 4.25.

Do do do good, 3.70 to 3.95

Do do do inferior, 3 to 3.10

Do mare threshed do (none in stock)

Do do fideos, 4.60 to 5.

Flour, cylinders, best brands, 7.20 to 9.

Do general brands, 6.40 to 6.50

Do stones, 6.15 to 6.30

Do second class, 3.10 to 4.50

Bran, with bags, 1.80 to 1.90

Maize, shelled, white and yellow, 2.70 to 2.90

Linseed 4.80 to 2.25

Alfalfa, 20 to 27

Messrs. Cerro González & Co. sold in the Once splendid parcel of Lincoln wool from the district of Cañuelas at \$5.25 per 10 kilos. Mr E. Cambaceres's wool from his Saladillo estancia was sold at \$4.70. Fancy prices are being paid for clean and light kinds of wool grown in outside camps of this province. The Lincoln qualities appear to be in great favor.

Rain has fallen abundantly during the week in town and camp. Within the last fortnight nearly 40,000 bags of maize have been shipped from the port of La Plata.

The new English butcher's shop in this city will be opened on the 1st day of next month. Mr. John B. Macdonald of this city will be the general manager.

Don Alejandro Varisoro y Coloso has been appointed Treasurer of the National Hypothecary Bank in place of Don Horacio Harilaos, who resigned. The offices of this bank will be removed shortly to the splendid building lately occupied by the Provincial Hypothecary Bank.

A new company is being formed in this market under the name of Hoteles Argentinos, with a capital of 1,500,000 mjn to start a large hotel in this city and hotels in the principal towns of the republic. This company intend building and running the hotels, and the following Board has been named:—Dr Miguel Nazar, Chairman; Hector Quesada, Vice; Ezeguiel Elia, Secretary F. Franciani, Tr asurer; G. Gaebeler, J H Higgins, and F MacKinlay, Directors. The company will be launched in a few days and the prospectus issued to the public. A first-class, central site has already been purchased by the Board for the hotel in this city.

Dr. A. Fernandez sold on the estancia Olavarria, La Gama, the wool at 4.40 per 10 kilos.

70,000 hectares do do on the 4th prox in the same theatre.

The La Plata Government has ordered the sale at auction of the following properties:—

80,000 hectares of land, in Section XVI of the Province, with a mortgage of 15,000 nats per league. This auction will take place in the Variedades theatre on the 3rd prox.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln	4.50
Good	4.15
Regular	3.70
Borrega	3.75
Bellies	1.90
Black	4.70
Barriga	2.20
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo	0.36 cents
Desecho	0.26
Corderitos, la docena	0.95
Horsehair per 10 kilos	7.20
Horse hides	2.10
Cow hides	3.85
Maize morochito with bag	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00
Calf skins	3.20
Nonatos	1.80

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
New	4.50
Regular	3.20
Bellies	1.80
Borrega	3.50
Black Wool	4.40
Hides	
Cow hides camp	3.50 mjn
Horse hides	1.50
Horse Hair	6.00
Nonatos	1.65
Calfskins	2.80

Sheepskins.	
Desecho	0.20 cents
Consumo	per kilo 0.29
Pelados per kilo	0.14
Corderones	0.20
Lambskins	0.50 doz
Corderitos	la docena 0.47
Wheat. South with bag per 100 ks	
Candael with bag	4.50 mjn
Salado with bag	4.00
French with bag	2.70
Coast with bag	4.50
Rosario	4.50
Flour, coast, per 10 kilos	0.63
Maize.	
Morochito with bag	2.83
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2.00
Yellow, with bag	2.60

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	143.40
Saturday	143.70
Monday	143.50
Tuesday	144.00
Wednesday	144.40

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Novillos gordos 20 22 23	
Id carnes gordas 19 18 17 16 15	
Id buenas carnes 14 13 12 10	
Id flaco 9 8 7	
Terneros 4 5 6	
Capones 1 50 2	
Cueros de vaca 4 4 50	
Id de novillo 5 50 6 60 7	
Matanza de vacas 796	
Id de terneros 102.	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

BIRTH

Dec. 16th at Calle Berutti no 98 the wife of John Daly of a son.

MARRIAGE

On the 17th December, at the Merced Church, Joseph Faust of Neudorf, Germany, to Ellen Keena fourth daughter of Michael Keena, County Westmeath, Ireland.

DEATHS

On the 9th Dec., at Calle Ayacucho 208, Jane Duffy, wife of the late John Grierson, aged 55 years, a native of Ireland.

On the 16th inst, at his residence in Bursaco, James Anderson aged 70 years, native of Saline, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Sarratúa Massani y C.

70 á 80,000

HECTAREAS DE CAMPO FLOR

En el local del Teatro de Variedades procederemos a vender en publico remate de 70 á 80,000 hectáreas de campo flor en la seccion 16 de la Provincia.

El martes 3 de Enero de 1888

A la 1 de la tarde

Y CON ARREGLO al siguiente decreto:—La Plata, Octubre 28 de 1887.—Considerando que conviene enagenar la tierra publica existente que carezca de aplicacion actual y las ventajas que producirá la subdivision de dicha tierra al enagenarse, el P. E. en virtud de la autorizacion que le fué conferida por ley de 19 de Julio del corriente año.

Acuerda y decreta: Art. 1º Procedase á la venta en remate publico de la tierra que posee el fisco en la seccion XVI dividiéndose entre los lotes formados segun el plano levantado por el departamento de ingenieros, la hipoteca que gravita sobre todo.

Art. 2º Nómbrase á los martilleros Sarratúa Massani y Cia. para efectuar la venta de los lotes núm. 78 al 143. — M. Paz — Martin Altaga.

El remate se hará por lotes de 1,000 hectáreas con accion á 30,000 que es el maximum que el comprador podrá adquirir.

Cada legua reconoce 15,000 ps. mjn. en cédulas de la serie I, siendo esta la base para la venta por legua cuadrada.

Los compradores entregarán en el acto del remate el dca por ciento del precio para garantizar el cumplimiento de la compra, previniéndose que esta seña quedará á favor del fisco si no comparecen en escritura á los 15 dias de aprobado el remate.

La diferencia entre el importe de la hipoteca del que fueren vendido se pagaran en cinco anualidades firmando letras de igual valor garantidas con segunda hipoteca cuyas letras devengaran el seis por ciento anual y padecerán á su vencimiento.

Con estas ventajosas condiciones cualquiera puede adquirir dos ó tres leguas de magnificos campos para pastoreo y de primera calidad para agricultura.

Estos campos estan rodeados de magnificos establecimientos como el de los Sres. Casey, Brn, El Harist, Jan Maza, y otros.

Los interesados que deseen adquirir plano y demas datos podran adquirirlos en la Oficina de Tierras en la Plata ó en el escritorio de los rematadores en Buenos Aires, Cangallo 464, todos los dias de 11 á 4 de la tarde.

Francisco Posse

De tierra publica en la seccion 16, 77,000 hectáreas en lotes de 1000 hectáreas cada uno, al lado de las reservas que llevan los números 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 31, 32 y 33 mandados reservar por la ley de 1878, por orden del superior gobierno de la provincia, todos los hipotecados. La base es la hipoteca que reconocen de 45,000 pesos por legua. Los compradores podrán hacerse cargo de la hipoteca pagando la diferencia de las cédulas al precio del día. El excedente que resulta puede pagarse en letras por 5 anualidades con intereses de seis por ciento anual, brillante ocasion.

El lunes 2 de enero de 1888. El remate tendrá lugar en el teatro Variedades, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires el día indicado á las 2 de la tarde. Se efectuará con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el siguiente decreto:

La Plata, octubre 28 de 1887. Considerando que conviene enagenar la tierra publica existente que carezca de aplicacion actual y las ventajas que producirá la subdivision de dicha tierra al enagenarse el P. E. en virtud de la autorizacion que le fué conferida por la ley de 19 de julio del corriente año, acuerda y—

DECRETA: Art. 1º Procedase al remate de la tierra publica que posea el fisco en la seccion 16, dividiéndose entre los lotes formados, segun el plano levantado por el departamento de ingenieros la hipoteca que gravita sobre el todo.

Art. 2º Nómbrase al martillero Francisco Posse para efectuar la venta de los lotes 1 al 77 con exclusion de los lotes 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 31, 32 y 33 mandados reservar por la ley de 1878.

Art. 3º Nómbrase á los martilleros Sarratúa Massani y Cia. para efectuar la venta de los lotes 78 al 143.

Art. 4º Nómbrase á los martilleros Angel Aguilar, para efectuar la venta de los lotes 144 al 206 con exclusion del lote 205 y de parte del lote 491 ya vendido y de los lotes 177, 178, 179, 185, 196, 197, 198, 199 y 200 mandados reservar por la ley citada de 1878.

Comuníquese, publíquese y dese al registro oficial. — M. Paz — Martin Altaga.

El remate tendrá lugar en la capital de la Republica en los dias 2, 3 y 4 de enero, en el local comun que los martilleros acordaren, debiendo en cada día efectuarse la venta de los lotes designados á uno de los martilleros y observándose para el orden de tiempo aquel que resulta de la designacion de los mismos para su comcomentamiento.

Los martilleros deberán publicar avisos á lo menos por el término de un mes en cuatro diarios de la capital de la provincia y dos de mayor circulacion de la capital de la Republica, fijando los mismos avisos por igual tiempo en los lugares publicos del partido de Treque-Leaques.

Durante el término de los avisos la oficina de tierras publicas suministrará á los interesados que lo soliciten los planos correspondientes.

El precio de base para la venta se fija en 45,000 pesos por legua cuadrada, por cuya suma reconocen las tierras hipotecadas en cédulas de serie I del Banco Hipotecario, la que podrán tomar á su cargo los compradores.

Los compradores deberán entregar en el acto del remate el dca por ciento del precio para garantizar el cumplimiento de la compra, con la condicion de que si no comparecieren á escritura á los quince dias de aprobado el remate, se declarará la venta sin efecto y perdida en favor del fisco la suma entregada en garantía.

La parte del precio que debe abonarse en dinero, deducido el importe de la hipoteca que los compradores tomarán á su cargo, se pagarán en 5 anualidades, firmando letras de igual valor, garantidas en segunda hipoteca, las que devengaran el interés de seis por ciento anual pagaderas á sus vencimientos.

El remate se efectuará por lotes de mil hectáreas de extension aproximadas segun se encuentra dividida la seccion y cada comprador tendrá opcion á que se le vendan hasta treinta mil hectáreas por el precio del lote que le hubiese sido adjudicado.

Ningun comprador podrá comprar mayor cantidad ni mayor extension que lo antes expresado.

Regirán para esta venta las demas condiciones prescriptas por la ley de 26 de diciembre de 1878.—Firmado — Faustino Altaga.



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 an extract of a letter received from Mr J. G. WALKER, the manager of Messrs Totnqui's Estancia at the Fuerte Argentino:—

'Sauce Chico, 30th November, 1887. I have found Cooper's Powders the most efficacious dip I have ever used, and, moreover, reliable as to quality, which has not been the case with some others.

Yours truly,

J. G. WALKER.

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, BEATTY & Co.

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ALFREDO J. DECK

UNDERTAKER

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o3pm

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FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE