

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 52

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1887

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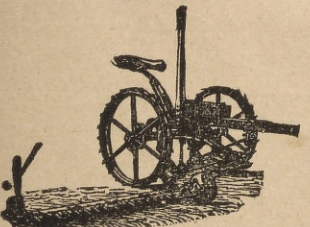
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no 1—pm

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## TELEGRAMS

London.

A telegram from Constantinople to the 'Daily News' says that the Turkish Government is alarmed at the war preparations of Russia. The Sultan is thinking of sending 50,000 men to Erzeroum and Bulgaria.

It is said that the Russian Ambassador in Turkey has notified the Porte that if the balance of the war indemnity (£750,000) is not at once paid, Russia will be forced to seize part of Asia Minor, to protect her interests.

The Turkish Government is most frightened in want of money.

Telegrams from Aden report the British mission to Abyssinia a complete failure.

Telegrams have been received stating that the King of Abyssinia is marching with 80,000 men to attack the Italians at Massowah.

Dublin.

The Land Court at Mitchelstown has reduced the rents on the Countess of Kingston's estates 22 per cent. A year ago the tenants asked for a reduction of 20 per cent. and it was refused. Since then the tenants have been acting on the Plan of Campaign.

New York.

Ex-Secretary Manning has died.

Paris.

Inquiry has proved that a blacking manufacturer bought the Legion of Honour for 60,000 francs, Wilson and his accomplice sharing the spoils. It is expected that Wilson will be at once arrested.

The President of the Republic has declared that a dissolution of Parliament is imperative, to guarantee the existence of the Government.

St. Petersburg.

A coming change in the Russian Diplomatic Corps abroad is announced.

Lord Randolph Churchill has had an interview with M. de Giers and will probably have one with the Czar to-day.

The recent disturbances in the University have spread to the Military Academy, the School of Medicine and that of Forestry and Botany, all of which establishments have been closed.

The recent rumour of an attempt on the Czar arose from a secret door having been discovered under the Imperial box in the Moscow Theatre.

Berlin.

It is firmly believed in diplomatic circles that the pacific tendencies of the Czar have been overcome by the Pan Slavists, and that he is now almost completely in the hands of the war party who will plunge the country into hostilities on some trivial pretext not approved by the Czar.

It appears that de Giers has gone over to the war party, having ceased to influence the Czar towards peace. He is said to have stated that the Czar wishes for peace but can no longer tolerate the double-dealing of Austria in

bulking Russia of the fruits of her sacrifices in the Balkan campaign.

The extremely warlike tone of the Russian papers towards Austria is another proof of the great tension of the situation. They make no attempt to conceal the aims of Russia, and declare that Bulgaria must become a Russian province, and most Turkey evacuate Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A notable feature of the articles of the leading Russian papers is that they say that a war with Austria will not involve one with Germany. The official organs of Vienna and Berlin say the contrary, and that a war is a common question for Germany and Austria.

Roma.  
More than 4000 Hungarian pilgrims, belonging to all classes, have left for Rome, to join in the Jubilee celebration.

Sofia.  
Several members of the Bulgarian Government are in favour of bringing to trial the former regents, Karaveloff, Nikiforoff and Tzanoff, who are accused of plotting in favour of Russia. The Press is opposed to the prosecution in the present critical state of affairs.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

Dublin, December 3.

The Marquis of Hartington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were the principal speakers at a mass meeting of Liberal Unionists held in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, on Tuesday evening. Mr J. R. Wigham, Hon Sec of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, presided, and amongst those present were—The Duke of Leinster, Duke of Abercorn, Professor Dicey, Lords Stalbridge, Powerscourt, and Ardilaun, Sir Edward Kinahan, Sir R. Blennerhassett, Lord E Cavendish M.P.; Lord Gough, Lord Howth, Mr T W Russell, M.P.; Lord Fingall, Sir Robert Kane, Mr J. Jameson, Sir Percy Grace, Professor Dowden, Sir Robert Herron.

When the governor of Tullamore jail entered Mr O'Brien's cell on certain night he was surprised to find him dressed in a suit of warm tweed. Mr O'Brien in order to prevent their from being stolen will henceforth sleep with his clothes on.

Mr O'Brien's cell chimney to day was covered with wire, an extra strong bar put to the prison entrance door, and sentry-boxes placed in view of Mr O'Brien's and Mr Mandeville's cells.

Mr E Hallinan, J.P., Middleton, county Cork, visited the prison. He was ushered into Mr O'Brien's new apartment by the Governor. Mr O'Brien, who was sitting at the fire, was quite delighted to see a magistrate from Cork county. A long interview followed, in the course of which Mr O'Brien stated that during the preceding night his sleep was not so much disturbed by patrols as formerly. He also stated that he took a great portion of his rest sitting before the fire, as his visitor had discovered him. This would tend to convey the idea that Mr O'Brien's alarm for the safety of his clothes is as strong as ever, as, if surprised while sitting in his chair, he would be better able to resist than if pounced upon while prostrate on his bed. Mr O'Brien during the interval chatted away in a most cheerful manner. He made no complaints. Mr Hallinan had also an interview with Mr Mandeville, who was in good spirits. He complained of want of exercise.

I am to night enabled to send

you intelligence that will bring greater satisfaction to your readers than anything they have heard concerning the political prisoners here since Mr O'Brien was supplied with the famous suit of Blarney tweed. Mr Mandeville has achieved a signal victory over Balfour. Mr Mandeville was locked up in a filthy cell where the fetid atmosphere was thick with deadly miasma of disease, and though his precious life was ebbing away he would draw his last breath of the pestilence-laden air rather than submit to the indignity of exercising with criminals. To-day he was allowed to issue from his cell in which he had been kennelled for a number of consecutive days, and exercise by himself. An order has been received instructing the governor to have all political prisoners exercise by themselves. This is a splendid triumph—the result of a life and death struggle, and amongst Mr O'Brien's and Mr Mandeville's greatest ambition.

Mr E Harrington, member for West Kerry, was arrested on Thursday afternoon at the office of the 'Kerry Sentinel,' of which paper he is the proprietor, on a warrant charging him with publishing reports of proclaimed meetings, and personally presiding at such meetings. Mr Harrington was admitted to bail to appear on Monday at the Crimes Court himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each. On returning to his house he addressed a crowd from his window, defying the Government, and asserting his determination to continue publishing reports of League meetings until publicists stopped.

Mr Timothy Harrington, M.P., was arrested this morning at the office of the National League, Sackville Street, on a charge of publishing in the 'Kerry Sentinel' a report of a meeting of the suppressed branches of the National League in Jralae. The detective who was armed with warrants, was admitted to the offices, and Mr. Harrington drove with him to the Castle in a cab almost unnoticed. Mr. Harrington informed the Press representative that his connection with the 'Kerry Sentinel' terminated five years ago.

To-day, at the Northern Divisional Police Court, before Mr. O'Donnell, the Queen, at the prosecution of the Lord Mayor came on again. Mr. Carson (instructed by Mr Coll) appeared for the Crown, and Mr D. B. Sullivan and Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., (instructed by Alderman Dillon) appeared for the defendant. Legal arguments having been gone through, Mr. O'Donnell said that it became his painful duty to sentence the defendant to two months' imprisonment. He would not only omit the addition of hard labour, but he would be treated as a misdemeanant of the first class.

The Lord Mayor thanked Mr. O'Donnell for the impartial manner in which he had given judgment and said he did not intend to appeal against the sentence (applause in court).

New York.

At the Irish celebration in honour of the 'Manchester Martyrs' yesterday, Father M'Glynn, made a speech in which he urged the Irish to assert their national rights, and even to plot for the liberation of Ireland.

The speaker stigmatized O'Connell's statement that Ireland's liberty was not worth a drop of blood as 'arrant bosh.' The Irish, he urged, should cease talking and begin to act. Let the Irish help Ireland by all means which God and nature had given them.

Mr. Mandeville, since his commitment to Tullamore Gaol three weeks ago, has kept on his own clothes day and night. On Wednesday, however, the governor of the gaol, with a staff of warders, tore off Mr. Mandeville's garments, in place of which a prison suit was left in the cell. The prisoner remained in bed throughout the day in order to avoid putting on the prison garb.

It is reported that the Dublin Castle authorities have procured the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. It was granted upon the information of one of the district inspectors of the county of Limerick. Its object is stated to be to effect his arrest in England.

In the Irish Court of Exchequer judgment has been given on the motion made on behalf of the Chief Secretary for Ireland to stay the action brought against him by Margaret Dillon, a Galway midwife, on the ground that it was frivolous and vexatious, in favour of Mr. Balfour, the Plaintiff to pay the costs of the motion.

Mr Henry B. Doughty, the English working men's delegate, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour at Ennis, for his recent speech at Six Mile Cross, county Clare, has been visited in gaol by the Mayor of Limerick and Mr. John Guinane, a city magistrate. He made no objection to wearing the prison clothes, and made no complaint as to his treatment.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., presided at the meeting of the National League in Dublin this week. The most interesting portion of his remarks had reference to the visit of Lord Harrington and Mr. Goschen to Dublin. He said the reception they would have would demonstrate the toleration and generosity and fair play of the citizens, who would 'let them severely alone,' thereby showing their readiness to allow all sorts of opinions to be aired in the city, even while the Government would not allow the Nationalists to open their mouths.

The 'Dublin Gazette' contains a proclamation prohibiting and suppressing the National League in the county of Kerry. The 'Gazette' also contains a reprint of all the proclamations issued on September 17th, suppressing the league in Clare county and other districts in Ireland.

Police continue day and night guarding M. Pyne, M.P., in his castle, and visitors are questioned as to their business. It is believed that an attempt will be made to effect the arrest of Mr. Pyne before the next Kilmacshommas Petty Sessions.

It is said that Mr Parnell has been summoned to appear at the trial of the editor of the 'Times' who is charged with libel by F. H. O'Donnell. The Tories are delighted with this as Mr Parnell would be obliged to swear to all the interior working of the National League and produce the books of the Home Rule Confederation. This of course Mr Parnell cannot do. O'Donnell is generally believed to be in the pay of the 'Times' newspaper and the Tory Government.

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.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP



SNELL &amp; CO.

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ROSARIO.  
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Dec. 24, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

First of all, allow me to wish you and all your readers joy and every blessing this Christmastide, and a happy and prosperous New Year. Having fulfilled this duty I will take things as they come, and proceed to tell you of the President's reception at Rosario after his visit to Cordoba. The miscellaneous strains of the police-band still echo in my ears as I sit down to pen my impressions of a procession the like of which I am ready to swear,—though not given to profanity,—I have never seen before. I will endeavour to be true to history, and tell you exactly the order in which it went. When the train arrived from Cordoba, the official party had to climb over the usual number of brooms and boxes at the station, and to hold their breaths not to inhale the varied odours that pervaded the Central Station and came nigh spoiling me for my Christmas breakfast as, in the pursuit of news, I wended my way along the platform. Presently about a dozen nicely assorted policemen, in uniforms betraying sundry stages of deterioration and looking as surly as if manifestations were hardly provided for in their twenty paper dollar stipends, marched in irregular order into the station and 'lounded round,' as our American cousin would express it; these were followed by a carriage drawn by four cream coloured horses and perhaps a score of miscellaneous vehicles including private carriages, cabs, bakers' carts, bullock-carts and vans of different styles and sizes; a host of boys and about a dozen young high-lifers on horseback. After this came the 'batallon de Gen-darmes,' the wretchedest-looking crew you ever set eyes on. It might almost have been possible to state the crime that robbed each individual man in the uniform of the Argentine army, through only beholding their countenances, and reading there the traits that led them to their sod condition. Then followed another lot of boys, street Arabs,—it is wonderful where these street Arabs come from—and yet they always seem to be in fashion, and, like Champagne Charlie, 'good for any game at night.' In this style, and without a cheer to denote popular sympathy of any kind, the President and their party journeyed to the place where the official,—it was a great mistake to call it a popular banquet,—had been prepared. They despatched their viands amid a certain amount of mutual admiration, drank copiously of the Champagne, and amid the bursting of 'bombas' and the strains of the police band, vanished on board the steamer that was to take them on to Buenos Aires. It has been remarked that Dr. Wilde, who is usually distin-

guished through his verbosity, did not attempt a single speech during the whole of this tour. It may be that like Sandy's parrot—'he didna say much, but thought a power'—and that he meant, by his silence, to show his disapproval of the whole proceedings. If this was so, I fear he was accompanied by more popular sympathy than what usually falls to his lot, and I am much mistaken if he will not make, or try to make capital of the same when he runs for the Presidency—as run he is bound to. All the expenses of the reception here and at Santa Fe were borne by the Provincial Government, and it is estimated that they will not amount to less than 40,000 m/n. In this sense, of course, the reception and manifestations, such as they were, may certainly be called 'popular' for every dollar of the above amount is bound to come out of the people's pocket.

We have been visited with very heavy rain of late and I am sorry to have to tell you that a great deal of the wheat at the colonies has been spoiled in consequence. In the meantime colonists are looking out for high prices, and steadily refuse to make any contracts for the new crops. The camps are looking beautifully green and there is an abundance of grass everywhere. It appears to have rained copiously all over the country and in some places the rain has been accompanied with hail and wind that have wrought considerable damage. At Santa Fe a subscription is being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the effects of the hurricane that swept away the San Martin Colony. Several raids on the Indians are reported with great exultation, from different points in the Chaco, where the National troops have surprised several encampments principally of defenseless women and children, killing some and taking the rest prisoners. A shocking tale of cruelty and suffering comes from Tucuman, where the Indians that were unfit for the army have been sent as slaves to the sugar plantation and there, doubtless, hammered into shape as plantation hands. It is not strange that they took unkindly to such treatment; accordingly a large company of them, including whole families, made an attempt, the other day to recover their liberty, and make for the Chaco. Their escape being immediately discovered, a party of soldiers was sent in pursuit, and seeing themselves sure to be retaken and sent back to their captivity, some of the poor women made a halt and killed the babies they carried at their breasts, thus saving them, at all events, from falling into the hands of their ruthless captors. What it must have cost these poor creatures thus to smother the maternal feelings that had caused them to nurse and cherish their little ones whilst labouring like brute beasts on the plantations, and to part with what they held most dear I leave for abler pens than mine to describe. I think, however, that now were a good time to call upon the Government to change its tactics with regard to the Indians, and to seek some more civilized way to subdue them and make them enamoured with the blessing of Christian civilization than the butchering of tribes of inoffensive creatures as it is at present carried on to the shame of the Government, of the army, and of the whole Nation. Who can wonder when these things are so, that the Indian avails himself of every possible means to retaliate and that it is a dangerous thing for explorers to attempt to traverse the desert where he has his haunts? It would indeed be a disgrace to the Indian if he acted otherwise than as he does, and much as we may deplore the losses to the cause of science that may result from such tragedies as are enacted now and then, we cannot blame the Indian for it, but rather the Government that forces the Indian to be what he is in order to save himself from extermination?

The good ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia, who have the orphanage under their charge in Rosario, celebrated Christmas in the worthiest possible manner by

giving their little charges a treat the principal attraction of which consisted of a large Christmas tree covered with little presents that were distributed among them. Some very generous contributions were made towards this end, the principal of which were that of Mr R. M. Ross, who gave the days' takings on one of his new lines of tram-cars amounting to nearly 400 m/n and that of Sr Somoza of the Rosario tramway who contributed a large case of toys of every description. The Orphanage was visited during the day by numerous families all of which contributed handsomely towards the day's merriment and it would have been hard to find a happier or more contented looking lot of children than those for whose pleasure these things were done. May God bless the good ladies in their labour of love, and give them the happiness of seeing the little waifs committed to their pious instructions to take places in the world that shall redound to their own good and to that of the whole community.

I have to tell you of several important transactions in real estate that have been concluded during the week and that tend to demonstrate the interest that is still felt in this kind of business here. First, then, Mr James Collet Mason has purchased in the name of Mr Henry F. Genovich, 12,886 x 6,000 yds of fine land in the department of 'Nueva Creacion,' for the sum of \$113,448 gold. This land belonged to Sr Don Marcelino Freires, and it is generally considered quite a good purchase. Secondly Mr B. A. Pritchard, representing Mr Stuart Carawe Muzo, has sold to Messrs Dickinson Brothers, two square leagues of land at Coronda, and three building lots suitable for good sized houses, in eligible situations in this city all for 10,390 pounds sterling. There are also several other sales of minor importance announced, but they present no features of special interest and the prices are as near as possible the same as prevailed a year or more ago.

Mr Albert Keyser has been recognized as the true representative of the Rosario Water Works and I hear it is his intention to extend the benefits of plentiful water as far as he possibly can. Already there are more than six hundred houses supplied and it is hoped soon to have pipes in every dwelling house in the city.

We have a queer way of doing things in this city—I refer particularly to public affairs, for our private concerns depend so greatly upon circumstances of station, nationality, education, etc., that they are both queer and otherwise, as the above circumstances may compel. It having been found necessary to have a Municipal Chemist for the purpose of testing the purity of 'comestibles' etc., and putting the break on the extensive adulteration that is carried on by unscrupulous dealers, the Corporation instead of securing the services of the best and most experienced chemist in the place for so important an office, makes a present of a couple of hundred dollars to a young student, for him to go to Buenos Aires and qualify himself for the post by passing an examination before the faculty. Something else of the same kind cropped up the other day in connection with the Criminal Court here. Some five or six weeks ago a little girl of about eight years of age went to spend the day with a friend and former mistress of her father's; whilst there she was taken very ill, and in the course of a few hours she died, as was supposed, from the effects of some poisonous substance she must have swallowed. It was ascertained, indeed, that whilst playing among some empty rooms in the house, the child had come across some old medicine bottles one of which, containing a sweet liquor, she had drunk the contents of. There were not wanting gossips, however, to say that she had been wilfully poisoned by the woman she was visiting, and on this frivolous charge, both the parents and the said woman were arrested and sent to prison where they still lie, awaiting the result of the lengthy 'sumario' that has been created over the

affair. It being found necessary in order to prove that the child had actually died from the effects of poison, to have a post mortem examination of the remains, the Court directed that the same should be effected first by one Doctor, then by another and so on till almost the whole of the local faculty had been applied to; but all, as if with one consent, declined to have anything to do with the matter, and it was then proposed to create a Council of Higiene so that it might 'entender en la materia.'

There was a six thousand dollar fire early on Monday morning, at a carpenter's shop in Calle 3 de Febrero. It was discovered at about 4 a.m. and the police Commissary of the section with as many men as he could muster were soon on the spot, and made it their first care to take possession of the books of the establishment. There being, however, no fire engine on the scene, the whole place was consumed and it was fortunate that the adjoining houses escaped. When asked why he did not call the volunteer fire brigade to the rescue, the courteous Chips answered that he had not liked to disturb the gallant volunteers so early in the morning. He is now pondering in prison, upon the wisdom of this phase of politeness. It appears the business was fully insured in two offices.

The notorious police Commissary Ganamunio is again making himself objectionable to the colonists in Santa Fe where he appears to think that the badge of a Police Commissary authorizes him to commit all kinds of outrages. It may appear strange to you that such characters are retained in office under a Government whose best interests, honestly considered, lie in making friends with their people and thus promoting the peace and happiness of all concerned. Notwithstanding this the Santa Fe Government acts under principles of quite a different nature. Its entire aim seems to be levelled at promoting the interest, not of the Nation nor of the Province, but of a certain political clique or ring that bears such a character that it cannot get along without the aid and co-operation of such tools as Garra-munio and a score or more of others of the same stamp whose vocation is clearly a chain gang. Such things, I suppose belong to our development, and must eventually give place to a better state of affairs,—it is comforting in the meantime, that they could hardly be worse, for I doubt very much whether Rosas' 'mashorqueros' were in any sense worse than the creatures I here refer to who will assault, rob, kill, or do anything they are sent to do against persons whose only crime is the honourable one of holding different political opinions to those of their masters. I do not mean in any way to reflect through these remarks, upon our worthy Chief of Police, Mayor Rams, who does his utmost to purify the service and to raise it to a level worthy of this important city. In this connection I may mention that he has this very week, raised the ire of all the Commissaries in the city by ordering that whenever money or valuables of any kind are taken from prisoners, a receipt in full for the same must be given, so that on leaving prison the same may be recovered. This order has been given in view of the frequent complaints made by persons who have been 'run in' on frivolous pretexts and robbed of all they had about them; it has likewise been ordered that in future no fines may be imposed or recovered anywhere outside of the Central Police Station. This, as you may imagine, is regarded with great displeasure by the host of police-loafers who, because they carried some three inches of blue and white ribbon in their pocket-books, considered themselves authorized not only to beat and imprison, but also to fine whoever had the misfortune to fall into their clutches.

I see you have not given me a chance to tell you of the polo races in aid of the Anglo German Infirmary that took place the other Sunday. You do not know however, that the prizes were

distributed to the winners by Mrs. Clarke, who in her turn, was presented by the Polo Club, with a handsome jewel casket.

Hoping to have something of interest to communicate in my next, I now have the pleasure of wishing you and all your readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

And remain, dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
PACIFICUS.

## THE COMING OF HOME RULE.

Under the encouraging caption 'The Last Irish Struggle,' Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the 'American Catholic Quarterly,' reviews the last few months of Irish history. Even the death or the defection of Gladstone could not now, he believes, hinder or greatly postpone the attainment of Home Rule for Ireland. In justification of his faith, he points to the phenomenal reaction of English popular feeling in favor of the Irish people, and especially of the Irish members. 'The Irish Nationalist,' says Mr. O'Connor, 'is the English lion of the present political hour.'

The most and the best of the Dissenting clergymen of England and Scotland are for Irish Home Rule, which has also won some staunch adherents even among the clergy of the Anglican Establishment. Right here we may note that by a curious coincidence one of the best known of the Non-Conformist clergymen, the editor indeed, of the London 'Non-Conformist,' W. H. S. Aubrey, D.D., writes, in the New York 'Independent,' of Nov. 3, of the 'Latest Phase of the Irish Struggle,' in Mr. O'Connor's manner and spirit. He fiercely denounces Toryism as the synonym of monopoly, vested interests, class legislation, exclusiveness, intolerance, and the rule of the few for their own benefit at the expense of the many. He denounces in particular Governmental discrimination against Catholics.

There is another formidable obstacle in the way of the Tory Government—a united Catholic priesthood and episcopate backing the united Nationalist party. Should the branches of the Irish National League be broken down the chapels still remain; and 'no Government,' says Mr. O'Connor, 'would really dare to bombard the second line of defense.'

Elsewhere, he says of the masterly manner in which, since Mr Gladstone proposed Home Rule, the Irish people have steered between the Scylla of tame submission and the Charybdis of an outbreak of crime: 'Nothing, indeed, in the whole history of Ireland is fuller of encouragement to those who believe in the political capacity of the Irish race.'

Their bravery has been equal to their discretion, and the publicity which they have given to evictions by their manifold defense of their invaded homes has been the first great cause of the downfall of Balfour's policy. Other contributing causes have been the Mitchelstown massacre, the revelations of the informer Callinan the laughable fiasco of the Government in its prosecution of Lord May of Sullivan, of Dublin; and, since Mr O'Connor wrote, the brutal arrest and sentence of Sir Wilfred Blunt, and the barbarous attempt to inflict on William O'Brien in prison the punishment of the lowest felon.

In conclusion Mr O'Connor reiterates what he foreshadowed in the July number of the Quarterly, the hope and fair prospect of a speedy disintegration of the Liberal-Unionists, which will put the Government between two alternatives, to give way to Mr Gladstone, or to appeal to the country for a stronger and more united party. Either course will mean the almost immediate passing of Home Rule.—'Boston Pilot.'

## DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer John Elder, Captain Rawcliffe, on arrival in Plymouth Sound on Nov. 3rd, reported that at 6.30 a.m. on Oct. 18th she sighted in lat. 53 34 S.,

long. 32 17 W., a large vessel totally dismantled, bearing south-south-east. Captain Rawcliffe altered the steamer's course and stood towards her. She was found to be an iron ship coal laden, completely gutted. The cargo was still burning in the lowerfore and afterholds. There was no sign of any boats in the vicinity. The vessel was presumed to be the Nagpor, of Liverpool, 1,209 tons register, built in 1863. This was afterwards found to be correct, the crew having been safely landed at Pernambuco. John Lamzed, mate, and ten of the crew of the barque Chand-rnagro, of Hong Kong, 687 tons register, Captain Athwoowell, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, also came home in the John Elder. The Chandernagor was bound from Macan, on the coast of Brazil, to Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of salt. She had a crew of fifteen hands all told, and left Macan on August 9th. Bad weather was encountered, and the cargo was washed out of the after hold. The ship became unmanageable and would not steer. The pumps got choked and signals of distress were hoisted, and endeavors were made to get the ship close to the land to run her ashore, but this was found impossible. On August 15th the Italian brig Pace Schiaffina, bound from Pensacola to Buenos Aires, with timber, hove in sight and took the crew off in boats.

## OUT OF DEBT, OUT OF DANGER.

In all cases debt is embarrassing and painfully annoying.

Although it is something that cannot always be avoided, it never fails to produce, in persons of principle, an amount of mental worry that is absolutely distressing.

Mental tensions from pecuniary trouble is one of the chief causes of insanity.

Men struggle for a competency because they, especially those not far removed from poverty, fear poverty, not for themselves, but for others.

A father will suffer more in the thought that his wife or daughter may be left penniless than he will if the family physician tells him that her health is hopelessly ruined.

He prefers even this to the thought that she may be forced to manual labor.

It is true that poverty in our artificial state of society involves all the miseries—hunger, overwork, humiliation and sickness, yet we cannot fully understand why men should not choose them all rather than sickness and physical suffering.

The man who commits suicide from pecuniary troubles is, nine times in ten, found to be one who is overworked, or who has ragged secretly or openly at the apparent injustice involved in work that brings no return, or who, haunted by fear of poverty, has lived beyond his income, incurred annoying debts, and takes his life to escape the consequent mental agony.

Nothing overturns the mental balance so surely as a long continued sense of injustice or long-continued debt, and nothing is so frequent a cause for suicide.

'Hope is said to spring eternal in the human breast,' but in the matter of money-making years of non-success kill hope and destroy mental vigor and bodily health.

No other form of misery produces quite the same impression as financial wrong.

To be a healthy man learn to bear cheerfully the misfortune as well as the good fortune of life.

Therefore the mental requirements of the laws of health are cheerfulness, contentment and calmness, and that man live within his income, however small.

Robber: 'Sorry to trouble you, sir; poverty compels me to.' Victim: 'Why don't you work at some decent business?' Robber: 'What! Would you have me throw the police out of employment?'



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Parasites—Eye-glasses.  
A stewaway—The glutton.  
A bawl-room—The nursery.  
A pair of slippers—Two eels.  
The elephant is very shy of baggage smashers. He always carries his own trunk.

It is said of one fashionable young man that he never paid anything but a compliment.

The only people who keep diaries for any length of time are those who keep them for sale.

He—'What a lovely complexion you have, Maud.' She—'It ought to be lovely—it cost a dollar a box.'

A corpulent tourist seldom makes the ascent of a mountain on foot. The climb—it doesn't agree with him.

'Mike, did you ever catch frogs?' 'Yes, sorr.' 'What did you bait with?' Bate 'em with a sticket, sorr.'

'What do they do when they instal a minister?' inquired a small boy. 'Do they put him in a stall and feed him?' 'Not a bit,' said his father; 'they harness him to a church and expect him to draw it alone.'

Policeman (in citizen's dress, to brother officer in saloon Sunday morning)—'It's whisky, Dennis, and we've got the waiter dead to rights! Shall I arrest him now?' Dennis—'No; let's have a few more drinks first.'

A little Burlington girl who dislikes arithmetic was asked to give the sum of nine cows and seven cows. 'Fifteen,' she replied. When informed that this was wrong, she petulantly exclaimed: 'It doesn't make any difference if we only get the milk.'

A healthy-looking tramp at Bognor asked a woman if she would give him a dinner. She told him it wasn't her dinner hour, but she could give him a substantial lunch. 'I don't want a lunch. I want a dinner,' replied the high-toned beggar, and he walked off.

'Say, didn't you tell me when you sold me that dog that he was a bird dog?' 'Yes, that is what I said.' 'Well, you swindled me, that dog won't hunt.' 'Well, I didn't say he would hunt. He's a bird dog. Cook the birds for him. That's the way he likes them best.'

Actor's wife—'Why so depressed, Claud? What has come over you?' Claud—'I am cast for a part that is unworthy of me. Still, if I decline it I am liable to be discharged. I really do not know how to act under the circumstances.' Wife—'Well, Claud you don't know how to act under any circumstances, so don't let that distress you.'

'Do you understand about notes of hand?' asked one of the market whitewashers of a stand keeper the other day. 'I think so.' 'Well, I had a feller's note for £10. It ain't due 'till de 1st of December, but las' nite he paid me half of it.' 'And you indorsed the amount on the back of the note?' 'I did, hey! Was dat de way to do?' 'Of course. How did you do?' Cut de note in two an' gin him half!'

'Do you suspect any of the clerks?' asked the detective who had been called in to investigate a robbery. 'Decidedly not,' replied the merchant. 'The only one who has the handling of the money is above any suspicion. He is such an exemplary young man that he curtails his time for luncheon so as to be able to read the Bible he keeps in his desk.' 'Point him out to me,' cried the detective, rubbing his hands in delight; 'he's the very man I want.'

A keen observer down South says an alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and instead of hunting for something to eat he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a bug crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats, and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator doesn't close his mouth yet; he is waiting for a whole drove of things; he does his eating by wholesale.

It is true that doctors disagree, but they don't disagree half so much as their medicines do.

Stranger (to citizen)—'Those three corner lots of yours are fine property, captain.' Citizen (enthusiastically)—'Fine property? Why, great Scott, man, there ain't nothing like 'em west of the Illinois River! Two years from now they'll be in the heart of the city, 'an people will fairly howl for 'em. They ought to come under the head of jewelry, not real estate. If you want to buy that property, stranger, you've got to buy it by the inch.' Stranger—'I'm not buying property this morning. In the new tax assessor.' The citizen falls in a fit.

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show.

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N.B.—Mr F. Howell is the only authen-  
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ntpm

## LINA MILLER

(From London)

PRACTICAL WORKING (LADY)  
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Repairs of watches and clocks of  
every kind and description.

Special attention is paid to pocket and  
marine chronometers and complicated  
watches of any kind.

With every watch or clock leaving  
her hands is given a 12 months' guaran-  
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of Jewellery of every description.

Country orders carefully attended to.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR  
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Just received a large and varied assort-  
ment of Christmas and New Year Cards.

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Letts' Scribbling and Pocket Diaries for  
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Smith's Diaries of all sizes in a few  
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List of Subscriptions for Papers and  
Magazines for 1888 now open.

JOHN GRANT

69 — CANGALLO — 69  
n1j1

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

UNA BOTELLA

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

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## TRAINING SCHOOL

FOR THE

## SONS OF ESTANCIEROS

Directors:

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

AND

Mr R. G. GUY, late of the Univer-  
sity of Dublin.

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

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

The former branch, which is entirely  
confined to camp matters, and comprises  
all that is necessary to fit the pupils for  
the working of an estancia—either in  
the capacity of owner, or manager for  
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tion of Mr. Guy, who has had very wide  
experience in all matters connected  
with the camp, such as agriculture,  
breeding of cattle, sheep, etc. Besides  
being thoroughly grounded in all the  
technicalities of camp work, the pupils  
are trained, in a practical manner, to  
understand the business; by such means  
as attendance at sales of stock and pro-  
duce of every kind, visiting estancias  
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All classes are taught by the direc-  
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highest attainments under their im-  
mediate supervision; and the greatest  
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Arrangements have also been  
made for the religious in-  
struction of such pupils as  
belong to the Catholic Church.  
d8pm

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is executed under the immediate super-  
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Scrap Books, Papeteries, Blotters,  
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Boxes, Songs, Books, Card Cases, Birth-  
day Cards.

AT

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(Between Calles Cuyo and Corrientes)

o24n24

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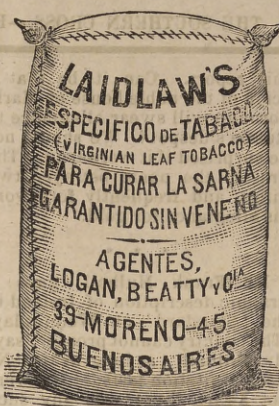
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VENADO TUERTO.—Ore or two  
leagues of prime camp, with house,  
alfalfares, etc., etc. Also two leagues  
joining Curamalán (one side fenced) and  
near railway station.—Apply to, J. G.  
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d1j1

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One league of Prime Camp in Venado  
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d1 d31

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No fear of sheep dying under the  
treatment as has been known with other  
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Mr MURRAY, sole representative in  
this country for the manufacturers, will  
if so desired, personally superintend  
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Read the following Copy of Certificate  
No. 982:—

Salado, Santa Narcisca,  
August 16th, 1887.

Mr Thomas Murray,  
Buenos Aires.

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

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

Yours truly,  
THOMAS SCOTT.

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180—SAN MARTIN—180

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## La Gran China

337 — PIEDAD — 339

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honour to inform its customers and the  
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house, of which we recommend families  
to try the brand No. 105, in boxes of 3  
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and of good flavour, whilst for daily  
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large assortment of Huntley & Palmer's  
Biscuits, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Hams,  
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Wines, Ports, Sherries, 'Favorito' brand,  
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for the sick; Cognac, Rum, Whiskey,  
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A Splendid Assortment of Toys and Presents for Christmas and  
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Gymnastic apparatus, rings, ladders, hammocks,  
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A great variety of penholders or carriages for  
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As this house receives all its wares direct from the manufacturers, it  
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EARTHENWARE  
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DAY SCHOLARS RECEIVED

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English Boot and Shoe Store

26 — CALLE RECONQUISTA — 2

Having just received a large quanti-  
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tomers and the public with the same  
at 1lb, 10, 30, and 50 lb boxes at whole-  
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A sample sent or given (free)



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### NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1887

We mentioned last week that a Mr. H. Symes had come to this country as agent for several paper-mills, among others that of J. McDonnell and Co. of Dublin. We have since heard that Mr. Symes since his arrival here has been giving a very bad account of his own countrymen, because they do not agree with him in political ideas. We had intended to give Mr. S. an order to supply the 'Southern Cross' with paper for one year, but nobody will deal with one who defames his own countrymen. The pupil of Mr. Symes' eye had a deep orange tinge when he came to this country. He will look quite blue when he returns without receiving any orders.

A correspondent of the 'Herald' says:—

'Lately one idea has especially fastened itself upon my mind, and that is the injustice of the animosity on the one hand and the vanity on the other which is propagated from one generation to another by 'tadpole' politicians. A rabid Irishman was cursing every Anglo-Saxon for something done centuries ago from which deed Ireland is supposed to have suffered; another patriot from the Emerald Isle told me that he never could take kindly to an Englishman on account of events in past history. Now, this I take to be irrational if not pig-headed injustice.'

The correspondent forgets or wilfully ignores the fact that many of the 'tadpole' politicians were on England's side and are still. It is not 'things done centuries ago,' but things done to-day that provoke most the bitter hatred of an Irishman. We do not often speak of the butcheries of Elizabeth, the confiscations of James, or the assassinations of Coote and Cromwell. We prefer to dwell upon the sneaking and treacherous malice of Churchill, the stolid inhumanity of Hartington, the blind bigotry of Salisbury, and the blood-thirsty cowardice of Balfour. The average English ruler in Ireland of centuries ago believed himself an immaculate saint, and he gave thanks to God when he had an opportunity of slaying or robbing a mere Irishman, as Oliver did at Drogheda and Wexford, and the enlightened English newspaper correspondent of the present day does the same. We don't believe that Irishmen curse every Anglo-Saxon for things done centuries ago, but whatever their feelings towards them may be, there will be just as much reason for Irishmen of the future to entertain the same feelings towards Ireland's present rulers in centuries to come.

A gentleman lately arrived from Europe says there was a rumour that Lord Randolph Churchill had his eye on the throne of Bulgaria. The visits of Randy to De Giers and the Czar seems to confirm

this report. Can it be that a scion of the noble house of Marlborough will swear allegiance to Russia's despot? We should not be surprised if it were true. The first of the name betrayed two kings, and frequently foreswore his allegiance for gold.

\* \* \*

Mr. Frank Mulhall gave a graphic description of Ireland in the 'Standard' on Wednesday. 'The country cannot prosper,' says Mr. Mulhall, 'as long as the 'No Rent' agitation lasts.' We were not aware there was any such agitation in Ireland. Some have refused to pay rent until Mr. O'Brien is liberated, but the generality of Irish tenants are, and always have been, willing to pay a fair rent. 'The very bankers,' says Mr. Mulhall, 'have taken fright, and refuse to advance a penny on real estate, the very thing which, of all others, was regarded as the best security in former years. This naturally means blue ruin for the aristocracy, and if persisted in, as seems most likely, must inevitably result in National Bankruptcy.' We cannot understand the words 'National Bankruptcy,' as applied to a country which has no national right. England and her garrison, the landlords, have taken care that Ireland cannot turn bankrupt. A bankrupt is one who cannot pay his debts, but Ireland has no debts except those which England has saddled on her. She cannot therefore turn bankrupt. She can be beggared and robbed, as she has been for centuries, but it is a consolation to know that the garrison and their employers are not in future to derive much benefit from the robbery.

\* \* \*

The following is an extract from a speech made by Michael Davitt at Limerick on the anniversary of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien:—

'These cowardly assassins of Irish liberty (the Tories) had over and over again hurled the stigma of murder at the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, just as to-day they were trying to convince the world that William O'Brien add Mandeville and others now in prison were criminals. So perverted, so corrupted had the minds of these Tory coercionists become by the exercise of unlimited power, so susceptible had been their education, that had they lived 1854 years ago Salisbury (groans), Balfour (loud groans), and Goschen (groans) would have been colleagues of Pontius Pilate, and would have voted a pension of £300 a year to Judas Iscariot, (hear hear).

\* \* \*

Mr and Mrs E. J. Byrne have just returned from a trip to Montevideo, and we are glad to see them looking robust and well in health. The city of Montevideo is crowded with pleasure-seekers and travellers of all sorts. Every hotel is full, and big prices are offered for apartments in private houses, but not half enough can be got to supply the wants of visitors. The crowds of bathers at the Pocitos and the Playa Ramirez is unusually large, but business is very dull. A great many of the houses are furnished with electric light. The price of land in the city has fallen considerably during the past few months.

\* \* \*

There is no school in this city that has made more steady and unvarying progress since its inception than that of the Anglo-Argentine College, which is under the able direction of our esteemed countryman, Mr. John Magrath, Cangallo 1129. The success of this establishment is well proved by this year's examination at the National College in which Mr. Magrath's pupils received high honours. We are sorry we have not space to give the entire list of successful pupils but we give the names of the English-speaking boys who most distinguished themselves during the year for their good conduct and application. They

are Edward Lawler, Martin Fahy, Arthur Daws, Charles Ciara, John Martin, Charles Quade, Samuel Spanton, James Coleman, Philip O'Reilly, John Erfjord, Patrick Coughlan, Thomas Tormey, James Coughlan, Joseph Peracca, George Davidson R. Leyva, A. Brondi and A. Copola.

\* \* \*

We have been requested to publish a biography of Leo XIII to-day. Our Correspondent must not be a constant reader of the 'Southern Cross,' or he would know that we published a biography of the illustrious head of our Church some two or three weeks ago. We did so in anticipation of the festival of next Sunday.

### THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The year now drawing to a close has not been a very eventful one, and perhaps there is reason to congratulate the civilized world on the fact. There have been many rumors of wars, and prophets of evil have foretold mighty changes and catastrophes to nations and rulers. Nevertheless, nothing extraordinary has come to pass, and the political horizon is nearly the same as it was when we entered on the year 1887. There are some European clouds which look dark and lowering occasionally, but which the Sun of Peace—call it diplomacy or fear or expediency—may dissipate. The danger of war, however, is none the less imminent. The despotic tyrants who hold the destinies of Europe in the hollow of their hand are waiting the opportunity, and as soon as it presents itself they will slip the leashes, and hurl the millions of men whom they have changed into dogs of war, one against the other.

Old England is following her traditional policy of cruelty and treachery—cruelty with the weak and treachery with the strong. She has still, as she had in the days of Elizabeth and Cromwell, the sword in one hand and the bible in the other, prepared to offer either as contingencies may arise. Like a bird of evil omen she spreads her sable wings over our unfortunate country, and her malignant influence is felt on every branch of trade, on every town and village in the nation, on every principle of justice that ever held sway in our country. On every mountain and valley the marks of decay and ruin are conspicuous. The visages of old men and women are worn away with sorrow and grief, and even the face of youth is tarnished with sad forebodings, all because the trace of England's dominion is there, and her presence poisons all happiness, stops all progress, and turns every good into evil.

What shall we say of the Argentine Republic on the approach of the New Year? We are loath to judge her harshly, because she is still young in years and because her faults are rather of the head than of the heart. Her statesmen have not shown extraordinary wisdom in alienating the rights of her citizens and handing over what should be the privileges of the nation into the hands of foreign speculators. Her people are brave, generous, and on the whole just and honourable, but they are ruled by a selfish clique who prefer their own private interest to the public good. The last session of Congress was a record of profligacy and corruption, for which ancient and modern history can present very few parallels. This country, however, is rich in wealth and the surplus population of Europe are hurrying to its shores. The day must inevitably come when the working men in the Argentine Republic will assert their rights and insist on having real instead of sham representatives in Parliament, when the republic will be ruled by just laws subject to the will of the people.

To the country of our birth and the country of our adoption we cordially wish A Happy New Year.

### A MOCKERY, A DELUSION AND A SNARE.

It is said that Dr. Pellegrini, Vic-President of the Republic, in the absence of the President, succeeded in lowering the rate of exchange on gold by obliging the State Banks to receive paper in payment for gold even under the current rates on the Bolsa. The 'Standard' warmly congratulates Dr. Pellegrini on this wise and patriotic measure. We should readily do the same if Dr. Pellegrini's interference could be made permanent with the same good results. But when it was a mere whiff destined only to last till the arrival of the President, we cannot see how the financial body has benefited thereby. The fall last week benefited the foreign exporters, while it was a severe blow at the producers who sold their wool and other commodities during the Pellegrini interregnum. When the 'Standard' tells us that the whole market won by the transaction it certainly cannot mean the wool or the hide or the meat market or any other market in which Argentine produce was sold. The State Banks lost heavily as our colleague acknowledges. Are they still prepared to do the same? If not then it were better to let things take their course and let us see the inevitable at once. To lower the price of gold for a week or a month can have only one perceptible effect at this period of the year, namely, to rob the native or the settler who sells, for the benefit of the foreigner who buys. Many a sheep-farmer lost thousands of dollars by Dr. Pellegrini's untimely interference last week. If the Doctor therefore thought he was bestowing a public benefit on the country by his meddling he is mistaken. We suspect, however, that such was not his motive in keeping the State Banks for a fortnight under so heavy a fire. Dr. Pellegrini, like Wilde, is devoured by an insatiable ambition, and he is just as unscrupulous in his means of catching the 'aura popularis.' President Roca made use of a similar expedient last year when he was retiring from office. He drew on the State Banks to reduce the premium almost to par. Many people believed it to be a sign of returning prosperity, and produce was sold at an enormous loss. The appearance of Juarez Celman changed the scene as if by a magic wand, for Juarez Celman does not stand in need of popularity just now, and he cannot afford to ruin the State Banks by placing them as dykes against the torrent of gambling and the reaction produced by excessive loans. If the premium must rise it is far preferable that it should rise at this season than in the autumn when wool and hides are disposed of. In any case Dr. Pellegrini's measure was 'a mockery, a delusion and a snare,' which deserves censure, not praise. How long is this country to remain the prey of such tinkering quack politicians?

### AID YOURSELVES AND GOD WILL AID YOU.

We readily publish to-day a letter from our esteemed correspondent P.C., of Carmen de Areco, and we strongly commend it for its moderate tone and the sympathy which the writer manifests towards his countrymen residing in the camp. If we refused to publish a previous letter from P.C. on the same subject it was because it contained some sentences which in our opinion were not calculated to attain the object he had in view. Many of our best friends here fall into the error of judging of Ireland and the Argentine Republic as if they were one country, as if the same social laws could be applied to both. But this is not the case, and it is not so much a question what is morally right or wrong in social or political topics, as what can be really done by the force of public opinion. We admit that there are land-grabbers and middle-men among our countrymen, but the evil practice is not confined to them. As the natives say: 'en todas partes se cuecen habas.' We cannot therefore hope to prevent the practice in the Argentine Republic, though

we may frighten a few dishonest and covetous individuals into a more virtuous mode of life. We know as a fact that many Irishmen have lost a chance of acquiring property by being too scrupulous. They would not apply for land even when it was put up for auction because others had some sort of apparent connection with it, but when the land possessed by an Irishman is auctioned there is no hesitation to bid for it on the part of Argentines, Frenchmen, Spaniards and Italians. And this may be the proper place to refer to the arguments of those who say Irishmen only know the sheep-farming business, and it is only at that business they can succeed. They may as well say that a carpenter who has roofed a house should not attempt to make a chair or a door, or because he was accustomed to handle the chisel or the plane he should not dare touch a saw or an axe. Supposing that one is not a good agriculturist he can easily learn the business by a few years' practice. We cannot conceive a greater anomaly than to find a person coming from a country place in Ireland who cannot do the little cultivation required for sowing wheat and maize in this country and putting down a few vegetables. 'Tis as if a man professing to be a tailor could not sew a pantaloon, or as if a blacksmith could not shoe a horse. The person who argues that because he only understands the business of sheep-farming he should not try something else is not a good specimen of the civilized man. On this subject we take the liberty of quoting a passage from Mr. E. Clark's excellent work 'Travels in South America'—

'It is a singular fact that these races (the South American Indians) in their natural states should make no progress of any kind, but continue satisfied, generation after generation, with the same precarious means of existence, the same rude bows, and arrows, and spears. The great characteristic of civilization is its 'Excelsior,' and progress only arises from this constant determination not to be satisfied, but to rise higher and higher. The same principle holds good with education itself; I have often been struck with the fact that a gipsy fiddler plays the fiddle eight or ten hours a day, for sixty years, without playing in the slightest degree better when he dies than when he first began, while another pupil becomes a Paganini in a few years. How many girls at school obtain a certain knowledge of music, on which they make no improvement for the rest of their life! The true banner of civilization and improvement is 'Excelsior.' We make no more progress than the old fiddler, or the soldier who practises the goose step, by simply repeating that which we can already do; we must, in order to advance, be striving to attain that which is apparently beyond our reach, and it is astonishing, when thus assailed, how little there is that is altogether unapproachable. I have already elsewhere compared civilization to water kept at a high level by the constant attempt to pump it higher, and it is a useful maxim that, however industrious a man may be in doing that which is a mere matter of routine, his day has been absolutely lost, as regards progress, unless he has devoted some portion of it to the more ambitious attempt of doing something that he could not do before.'

With regard to the question of moving from place to place, to which P.C. refers, we have only to say that we do not approve of the unsettled life, but, we repeat, this country is very large and has immense resources, and the intelligent and active man, if he keep a sharp look-out, cannot fail to find the spot where he can establish a home, and where his services will be fully rewarded. One or two partidos are no more than a drop in the ocean to the great extent of this republic, and if the landlords in any district do not give a man a chance of living, then leave the district by all means. Not even a thousand appeals and letters in newspapers have any lasting effect on the heart of the oppressor.



## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

It turns out after all, that the bellicose preparations on the Austrian and Russian frontiers are simply another phase of the Bulgarian question. By the triple alliance Russia saw her chance of absorbing Bulgaria slipping from her grasp, and hence the massing of troops on the Austrian frontier, in order to over-awe any and every power which might dispute the possession of what Russia considered her legitimate prey. The uncompromising attitude of Prince Ferdinand, also, precipitated matters, and obliged Russia to make a display of her force if she wished to preserve her prestige among the Slav nations who inhabit the Balkan provinces. There is every reason to believe that Saxe-Coburg will not show the white feather, as Battenburgh did when his brief reign was disturbed by internal disorders, but will rather make a show of fight against the great Russian Bear. In this resolution he is probably backed up by Bismarck. Now that a solid alliance of the German, Austrian, and Italian powers has been formed, Germany believes that the time has come to measure swords with the Czar and his Cossacks, while France, torn and distracted by party divisions, is not less afraid of domestic troubles than of attacks from abroad. England is too busy in stealing William O'Brien's clothes, and hunting the unfortunate peasants who refuse to give up possession of their homes at the bidding of the tyrant, to pay much attention to European politics. Nevertheless, the interests of England more than those of any other power are at stake in the approaching conflict. She must secure her Indian possessions now menaced by Russia. She is bound in honor (?) to protect the usurious bonds of her Jewish subjects in Egypt. She must keep the Mediterranean clear of hostile fleets and guard the Canal of Suez at all hazards. How is England going to do all this while she is driving Ireland to madness, and cutting off her own right arm? How is France to establish a solid Government in the face of a powerful Communist element? How is Russia to prevent the Nihilists from working out their plots which may any day change the map of Europe? How is Germany to prolong the lives of the Emperor, Moltke, Bismarck and the Crown Prince? How is Austria to rouse herself from her traditional torpidity and blindness? How is Italy to cure the cancer that is eating away the vitals of her robber Government? That is the question!

## LEO XIII.

On Sunday next the glorious jubilee anniversary of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII will be celebrated throughout the Christian world. A High Mass and Te Deum will be sung at the Cathedral of this city at 10 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop will be present, and we have no doubt Catholics of all nationalities who have made this country their home will assemble in their thousands to do honor and veneration to him who is Christ's Vicar on Earth. Leo XIII has been blessed by God not only with a long life but with superhuman wisdom. He has been manifestly raised up by Providence to oppose the torrent of infidelity which is threatening to overwhelm the world. A weak old man, despoiled of all earthly goods, and having no other weapon but the sword of the word of truth which shall never pass away, he has confronted the most powerful potentates, and kings and princes have bowed down before him. Why? Because he is the head of the Christian Church, the source of religion and morality, the only bulwark of civilization, and the representative of immortal truth and justice. For fifty years Leo XIII has been offering the sacrifice of Mass. On Sunday next at least two hundred millions of faithful people will join with him

in spirit as he mounts the altar to pray that God may bless mankind by the propagation of His Gospel, the triumph of His Church, and the establishment of universal peace among men. May God prolong the days of Leo XIII to be what is now a shining light and a pillar of truth upon earth.

## THE 'AUTHORITIES' OF MONTE.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, referring to the 'authorities' of Monte and their claims on public gratitude. The letter is a translation of one that appeared in 'La Nacion' of last Friday.

DEAR SIR,

The present governor, Mr. Paz, when entering on office, declared to the satisfaction of the public, that he would appoint honorable men to discharge the duties of administration, with a view to the proper management of business. It is thus we have seen the prosperity of many towns revive, which had been lost by the irregular proceedings of the authorities. Whenever a difference had arisen between the Government and the people the conciliatory influence of the Government has made itself felt, and the obstacle to progress disappeared. This influence, however, has not been manifested in Monte, though it is close to the capital of the Province, and it is well known that the authorities there do not come up to the requirements of the people. The present judge of Peace, Mr. Kelly (what a pity that he should bear such a respectable surname) would be disqualified for the office he holds if it can be proved that he was removed from the office in 1874 at the request of a respectable neighbor, Mr. Videla Dorma, as a result of an investigation for a deficit in accounts in which sentence was given against him. Another investigation on a charge of embezzlement of municipal money was made in 1884, and it was also laid to his charge that he fenced a part of a chacra in Monte with wire belonging to the Municipality, and that he carried to that same chacra a number of posts intended for the public squares. To all this, which seriously compromises the position of a judge, we may add another fact which proves that that gentleman is not in his place. He does not appear at the 'Juzgado' more than two or three times in the month, and in his absence no business is done. His residence and business are in the partido of Saladillo. Nothing good can be said of the Municipality, and there are reasons to believe that no town in the province is worse provided in that respect. In May last all the members of the Municipality resigned, except the President and Secretary, who happen to be father and son. With regard to the capacity of the former, it is sufficient to say that he can scarcely write his name, and nobody would undertake to say that he can read. The most serious comments are made on the way in which the duties of this family corporation are discharged. They say that the President goes to his estancia and the son performs the duties of the office: he imposes fines not allowed by the ordinance. The laxation is arranged to suit the convenience of private individuals, and up to the present no balance of the cash has been published.

Yours truly,

AN INHABITANT OF MONTE.

[Ed. Note.—We are in a position to add to what is stated above with reference to the J.P. of Monte, another fact which is, if possible, still more damning. Some time ago a gentleman of this city wrote to an estanciero in Monte asking him to enquire at the Juzgado as to whether a certain person had been fined for mal-practices. The Judge took the letter, gave a receipt for it, and sent it to the person in question, who, it appears, was a chum of the Juez. So base and unmanly an action should disqualify Kelly for the responsible office he holds. We are told that though he has

an Irish name he is in manners and education little better than a common gaucho.]

## LAND GRABBING.

Carmen de Areco,  
December 26, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

It is not with the object of adding to your vast store of knowledge that I write to your paper, for were I even so ambitious as to aspire to such an honour, I could not do so, as my stock is very limited; but to make known our grievances through the medium of that journal, so that, if possible, redress in some way or another may be obtained. You are well aware that through the cause of high rents and bad seasons many poor Irish families in the camp districts are in very low circumstances, and if some one does not raise his voice in their behalf, their condition may remain unchanged. In any case it may remain 'in statu quo'; nevertheless, there can be no harm in giving it ventilation. As the 'Southern Cross' is the organ of Irish interests in the River Plate it is the only one Irishmen look up to and the only one they rely upon to ventilate their grievances and to advocate their right to live and thrive on the land God made for all and not to tamely submit to landlordism or tyranny of any kind. You say that land-grabbers are rare birds, but I can assure you they are as numerous, including all nationalities, as the 'urracas,' and were you living in the camp for any length of time you would soon make the discovery. If an Irishman is badly disposed and does a mean act it would not be wise at first to publish his name, as he may repent and compensate the injured party, but merely to mention the circumstance and the locality where it was perpetrated that he may know, if he be the guilty party, it refers to him or as the proverb says 'if the cap does not fit him he needn't wear it,' such an exposition of his misdemeanours may prove a salutary lesson to him for his future good conduct; but should this fail, then the publication of his name and evil doing as suggested by some of your correspondents would be the only means of punishing him. It would be useless to think of boycotting a man for a bad action in this country as it would be impracticable owing to the different nationalities that make up the number of its inhabitants. 'The Southern Cross' is being accused 'to go' in the rich man's favour and to put her machine into the 'sidings' to avoid collision with the estanciero's locomotive when he is on a rack-renting or land-grabbing excursion; but I don't believe it has a tendency in that direction as it deals fairly with all.

That migratory kind of life which you recommended I would not approve of it 'If the north be too hot for him he can transfer his home gods to the cold clime of the south.' 'A rolling stone gathers no moss' as the proverb runs, which means, a man who is constantly on the move never accumulates any wealth. The same proverb is applicable to a man constantly changing his line of life. The occupation that a man is trained to or has had much experience in would be the most commendable for him to follow if he expected to place himself in independent circumstances.

It were devoutly to be wished that the government should have stepped in and regulated the law which governs the relation between landlord and tenant. It were to be wished especially that the law which forbids any individual to hold more than a certain measure of land be enforced, and that the demoralizing and pauper-making system of middle-men should be put a stop to. Were the two hypotheses realized they would operate as the safety valves to a nation's greatness and prosperity; all agrarian difficulties would disappear, the husbandman could apply his energy and

talent to the improvement and cultivation of his farm; peace and plenty would reign paramount throughout the land and he (the husbandman) might rest contented without being in dread of the land-grabbers disturbing his repose.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

P. C.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Dec. 27.

D. Eugenio O'Neill is dead. D. Tomas Gomensoro has been elected Senator for Fray Bentos, Sres. Tavolero and Chucarro have been elected deputies for Florida. Pedro Carve, Carlos Berros and Andres Crovetto were successful in Minas.

The Platino-Brazilian telegraph line has been opened to San Fructuoso.

Many landowners in Tacuarembó have commenced planting tobacco there on a large scale.

A Brazilian, who had been made to serve in one of the battalions of the line and who was barbarously treated a short time ago by the commander of the battalion, has disappeared from Salto. He was to have come here, accompanied by the Director of 'A Patria,' who took up the man's case, to present himself to the Brazilian Minister, and it is supposed that his disappearance is involuntary.

## GENERAL ITEMS

Mr. Eduardo Paravicini and Raimundo Paravicini had a quarrel, and they manifestly decided to settle it before the Christmas season arrived. They met in the Calle Reconquista, at the corner of Piedad on Friday evening, and immediately commenced to take pop-shots at one another. Raimundo received two bullets through the lungs. He was taken to Seedorf's botica where Dr. Murphy, attended on him. Eduardo was wounded in the chest and groin. He was taken to the Gran Hotel, where Dr. Hanly was staying, and immediately offered his services to the wounded man. The wounds of both combatants were very serious.

The Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and other branches of the Scandinavian races, living in this city, have formed an association, of which Mr. Jacobsen, the well-known bookseller, has been elected President. The association numbers at the start 36 members. The members, as well as several other ladies and gentlemen of the Scandinavian race, were hospitably entertained at dinner by Mr. Jacobsen on Christmas Day, at his quinta house, Calle Victoria.

Col. Latorre's mother died last week in Montevideo. The Colonel wished to attend the funeral, but was forbidden to enter the city by President Tajés.

A telegram has been received from Ciacchi, announcing that a definite contract had been signed with Adelina Patti. She will leave Lisbon for Buenos Aires on March 8th, and will give her first representation at the Politeama on April 6th. Patti will give 20 performances in Buenos Aires and she will sing the National Anthem on the 25th of May. An offer has been made to Gayarre which it is believed that he will accept; in the meantime, a conditional arrangement has been made with another tenor; not Nicolini. Sr. Arditi will direct the orchestra.

On Wednesday, last week, a Western railway goods train went off the rails between Chivilcoy and Gorrastiga. Three waggons were destroyed and the rest piled up on each other. The accident was due to the breaking of an axle. We have not heard of any personal accident having occurred.

The dead body of a woman was found, on Wednesday, close to the mole of the Rosario Railway at Campana, and, on examination it was found that the woman had been stabbed in a dozen places. A man with whom she had been living in concubinage and two others have been arrested.

Immediately after the termination of the season, the Coquelin dramatic company, from the 'Comedie Francaise' of Paris, will make its debut at the Politeama. The Company will leave Bordeaux on May 5th.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. Mondego:—

Mr. John Mercer, Mr. R. Adam Mr. Henry West, wife and child, Mr. Wm Aldred and wife, Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. H. B. Thompson, Mr. Jas G A Wasty Mr. Oscar Reity Mrs Bridget Fagan.

It is stated that the Southern Railway Company is about to spend \$1,000,000 in making a double line to Chascomus and in improving the line generally.

Commissaries Otamendi and Carossi of the 18th and 15th sections of police respectively, were the recipients of valuable testimonials on Wednesday evening from the residents of these districts. Sr Otamendi received three bronze vases, and Sr Carossi, a carriage and a pair of horses and an album.

Engineer Stant's proposal to supply the city of La Plata with potable water, on some new system, has been thrown out on the grounds that the present service meets all the requirements, and yet not long ago the people of La Plata were suffering all the pangs of a water famine.

The President of the Republic accompanied by his ministers will assist at the Te Deum which will be celebrated at the Cathedral on New Year's Day honor of the Pope's Jubilee. The Corps diplomatique have also been invited. The Catholic Club and other religious Societies will also attend.

The passenger train which left the Once Station on Wednesday at 9.55 a.m. arrived at Merlo at 11 in the midst of a heavy storm. There was a goods train on the line at the station and the engine-driver set it in motion without perceiving the passenger train and the two engines came in collision. The two firemen, a guard and a post-office clerk were slightly injured; the engines and a luggage van were considerably damaged.

The report of a suspicious case of cholera having appeared at Usallata, which is situated on the Argentine side of the mountains, caused great alarm in the beginning of the week. Happily the report has not been confirmed. It is certain that Mendoza is still free from the disease, and all passengers crossing the Cordillera are thoroughly fumigated before they are allowed to enter.

A boy, Sandalio Moyano, and a girl, Celestino Zeballos, who were both bitten by a mad dog in Mendoza, have been sent to this city to be treated according to the system of Pasteur. They are badly bitten on the face and hands, and there is little hope of saving them from hydrophobia, as the interval that passed between the receiving of the injury and the application of the remedy was too long. Dr Davel has recently cured by his system of treatment several persons bitten by mad animals in this city.

Some strange things occur in this city. A few nights ago a young Spaniard on leaving the Pasatiempo received a blow from some person unknown to him. A policeman was called and both were marched off to the 'quodshop' of the 5th section, where the victim spent the night in the 'lock-up,' and was fined eight dollars in the morning. The Chief of Police should look into these abuses.

The number of people at the Passionist Church on Sunday was not so large as usual. An eloquent sermon on the Gospel of the day was preached by Rev. Father Constantine.

A ferocious peon having had a quarrel with a railway guard at the Central Station on Sunday, met another guard whom he mistook for his opponent and stabbed him to death.

Large numbers of forged two-dollar notes of the National Bank are in circulation in the camp. They are easily detected, as the workmanship is clumsily done. Mar del Plata seems to be the place most favored by the forged currency.

A great fire occurred, on Friday night, in a woolstore on the estancia of Sr Viejobuena, in the partido of Puan. There were no means of checking the fire and in three hours the building was destroyed, together with 1500 arrobas of wool, 300 sheepskins and several fine rams. A peon has been arrested on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to the place.

The Manager of the Central Argentine Railway has submitted for the approbation of the Minister of the Interior the plans and surveys of a branch line to be constructed from Cañada de Gomez to Pergamino, and which Congress this year authorised. As soon as the Board of Public Works shall have studied them they will be approved of by the Government.

A child of Mr William Casey's of Lujan, 4 years old, died on Friday last from the lamentable accident by which all the members of Mr Casey's family were poisoned. Fortunately there has been no other fatal loss, and it is to be hoped the dreadful poison has had no worse consequences than those already reported.

A new macadamised road from Flores to Ramos Mejia is now finished, and the road is being continued as far as Moron.

It is believed that Don Francisco Ramos Mejia will be appointed President of the Municipality.

A new chapel was consecrated on Christmas Day in the town of Escobar. The Archbishop himself was present, and a sermon was preached by Father Lopez. The Municipality came there in their official capacity, and the children of the public schools walked to the chapel in procession. Many children and adults received the Sacrament of confirmation. In the evening, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and outside there were the usual popular amusements, sortija, horse-races, and pyrotechnical displays.

Later telegrams announce that a case of cholera occurred in the town of Mendoza on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

The Vittoria has brought 1000 immigrants from Genoa. She left that port at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant and arrived at Montevideo at 6.15 p.m. on the 24th.

Mr Cunningham Graham, who took such a conspicuous part in the recent meetings in London, is a Scotchman, and an ardent defender of the poor and oppressed. He was for some time in the Argentine Republic, and while here he took part in many wild and daring adventures. In the camp where he resided his neighbours gave him the nickname of Martin Fierro. Our readers are aware that this is the name of Mr Herrera's popular romance in verse.

The largest dividend yet paid by any railway in South America is that paid recently by the Brazilian line to San Pablo—13 per cent of capital invested. The Central Argentine has never paid more than 12 per cent.

We are informed that the statement referring to the poisoning of Mr Casey's family at Lujan last week was not quite accurate. The arsenic is supposed to be the stuff used for preserving hides, but Mr Casey and his family do not know how it was mixed with the yerba. The yerba was not spilled on the floor, as was stated.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Dublin.

Thousands of people met Mr. Mandeville on his liberation from a British dungeon and cheered him enthusiastically. Spright, J.P., was fired at in Killala. One of the horses that drew his carriage was killed. At the election of officers in the athletic association at Limerick the extremists won. The clergy withdrew from the association.

Mr. Gladstone is gone on a trip to the continent.

Rome.

The number of foreigners come here to assist at the jubilee of Leo XIII is extraordinary.



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Animals tamed. Everything at reduced and unrivalled prices.

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n949

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Saldrá de la Boca

3 de Enero

## PARA

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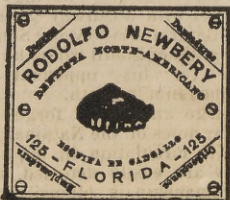
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144-ESMERALDA-144

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm



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## NOTICE

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a14m10

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11 m—pm

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## THE TEETH.

"Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep."  
—Song of Solomon iv. 2.

The wisest of men was probably as well-informed as usual, when he poetically compared a good set of teeth to a flock of sheep: notwithstanding that it may fairly be taken for granted, that in Ancient Judea those woolly animals were somewhat scarcer and dearer, than at those critical times in the River Plate. For what estancia, for instance, that has no teeth, or still worse, bad ones, would not willingly exchange a flock of sheep (especially in times of 'seca') for a totally new outfit; like that voracious animal the shark, who when he happens to part with one set of dental organs by chewing up some particularly tough old sailor, immediately has a new row ready to fill the breach. If man was even like the narwhal (the original of the fabled unicorn), and so had only one twisted tooth to take care of he might also be envied; but unfortunately he not only has one temporary supply, to the number of 20 in his childhood days (the shedding of which he endeavours to hasten as much as possible by the corroding influence of sugar); but also a more complete and lasting 'arrangement in ivory' to the number of 32. This would correspond to 16 in each jaw, and 8 in each lateral half—the first two counting from the middle line, being called incisors (from being often used to cut or incise a piece of bread and butter); the next having the very derogatory name of canine (being largely developed in the dog, as the calf of many a poor man's leg can sufficiently testify); then two bicuspidis follow; and lastly, three molars. It is found that the molars of the upper jaw have three roots, instead of two as in the lower; probably from their being in more danger from their hanging position of falling out. Pet names have been also given to some of these; such as the canine, which is popularly called the eye-tooth, because its roots go up near to the eye (at least in the upper jaw), but why it should be called eye-tooth below is not sufficiently plain; and the last teeth of all at the back, which are generally supposed to be associated with some form of wisdom—although the connection in some people seems quite as difficult to discover. In the lower animals some of these organs take on a curious form. The wild boar, for instance, has the canines formed into formidable tusks for offensive or defensive purposes; while in the elephant it is the upper incisors that curl outwards and upwards so gracefully, with the express purpose apparently of supplying us with knife-handles, and, more important still, billiard-balls. A strange thing is that in the ruminants, or those animals that have the peculiar satisfaction of chewing their food twice over, there are no front teeth in the upper jaw, and yet they seem to get on very well; although there are many human beings who think the front teeth of more importance than all the rest put together, and these are the very people generally who would most object to be like that noble animal the horse, in respect to his grinders, which show to an experienced eye the indubitable age of the possessor. The serpents have the most extraordinary arrangement of all. This is not an animal that foolishly wastes time in chewing its food (giving 32 bites to each morsel like Mr Gladstone), but with his comical backward-bent teeth, anything he once seizes hold of may possibly go downwards, but never in the opposite direction, notwithstanding which he has besides two long-curved poison-fangs in the upper jaw, that strange to say are drilled with a fine hole, through which is distilled the poison after the bite. It is a

popular mistake to suppose that a snake bites with his tongue, which he only probably twirls about to frighten people; and the expression 'poisoned tongue of calumny' would therefore seem to rest on a defective knowledge of natural history.

There are few things in household economy which delight the parental heart so sincerely, as the fact of baby's having cut a tooth (especially if it be the first-born), yet some babies cheat their proud father of this well-merited pleasure by being born with one already pushed through the gum; and King Richard III., besides being falsely represented as hunch-backed, has also been, perhaps quite as falsely, described as ominously having all his teeth already cut on coming into the world. Yet if we wish to imply that any particular person is a little too clever, we often express the idea by saying that 'he has cut his eye-tooth'; meaning, as the sailors say, that he has his weather-eye open; and the other common phrase, 'in spite of his teeth' is said to refer to the unfortunate case of the Bristol Jew, who suffered a tooth to be drawn daily for seven days, before he would submit to the extortion of King John—this latter eccentric potentate wanting a small matter of 10,000 marks, without any express intention of paying interest, or even of restoring the principal. In the Book of Job the well-known saying occurs: 'I am escaped by the skin of my teeth,' and as such a thing, or enveloping membrane, has really been discovered quite lately, by the aid of powerful microscopes, the fact might reasonably be adduced, as a scientific proof of the divine inspiration of Scripture.

Happy is the man that has not suffered from toothache! In that terrible scene, where the villain lags tortures the jealous Moor (considerately telling him at the same time to beware of the green-eyed monster) he pretends he was kept awake one night by 'a raging tooth' (though if kept awake at all it was probably by the gnawing tooth of a bad conscience); and Burns goes so far as to describe 'dolor de muelas' as 'that hell of all diseases.' Even on some skulls that have lately been dug up, apparently of great antiquity, evidences were found of toothache, and even abscess of the gum, just as occur in these latter degenerate times, so that pre-historic man must have had rather a hard time of it, with no barber-surgeon to fracture his jaw, and not even a 'botica' from which to purchase a little kreosote and wool. The remedy most generally recommended in Ireland, by unsympathetic spectators of one's agony, is to fill the mouth with cold water, and then sit on the kitchen-fire till the said water begins to boil; but, perhaps, some oil of cloves, put on a small piece of cotton, would be quite as good—failing application, of course, to the man of the comfortably-cushioned chair, who will consciously advise you either to retain the damaged article, or else to pluck it out and cast it from you. The practice of these 'men of blood and iron' in the latter direction is so extensive, that it is well for them, indeed, the Mosaic law of 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' does not still exist in all its severity; as otherwise many of these 'gentle but firm' philanthropists would require a new crop of molars twenty times over. But it is really wonderful what can be done nowadays, and by the American dentists especially, in the way of preserving these useful tools of digestion. If a cavity from decay appears in a tooth, it is first cleaned well out with a small drill, worked by the foot, till the interior becomes as white as ivory; and next filled up carefully with a silver amalgam or else with pured rolled gold. Then all aching and consequent bad temper disappears; the molar gets a new lease of life; and the supreme anguish of instrumental extraction is perhaps entirely saved. And as for artificial teeth, who can describe all the little wiles and stratagems of these artful mechanicians? When the trouble is even taken of staining

of a too-natural yellow, and even putting gold patches on the front units of an artificial set, it behoves poor simple-minded men to be on their guard, or else take a useful hint from veterinary practice. Formerly, artificial teeth were made of bone or ivory, and even animals' or those from other people were transplanted, like shrubs in a garden; but now they are all made of porcelain and set either in a gold or platinum plate. Such perfection, indeed, has been attained in this manufacture, that people who have tried both, like the Scotchman with honesty, are almost inclined to give their preference to the whole, to the artificial variety.

A great many ask, what is the cause of the decay of teeth? There are some individuals, of course, who have a hereditary tendency in that direction; and it is a remarkable coincidence that those who lose their hair early also lose their teeth, the converse holding true as well. Those hairless dogs, for instance, which are considered such delicate eaters by the Chinese, seldom have anything but toothless gums. But excluding this natural tendency there is little doubt, that the great cause of bad teeth at the present day, is the eating of sugar, especially in the form of sweets, the explanation being that the sugar forms a kind of acid in the mouth, which corrodes the teeth. It has been objected to this theory that the negroes of the West Indian plantations, who almost live on molasses and sugar-cane, yet have splendid 'ivories'; but a nigger has also a very thick skull, which can resist many things impossible to a white man. If any unprejudiced person looks around, and sees people who are fond of sweets, whether real children, or children of a larger growth, he will certainly see at the same time either the present or future subjects of dentistry.

But if there is anything which can preserve teeth it is the keeping them clean. To do this all that is necessary is to wash them carefully, at least, morning and evening, with an ordinary tooth-brush, a little water and some appropriate dentifrice. All moist preparations of this description (tooth-pastes, floriline, etc.), are only mentioned to be avoided; as those in the form of powder, such as Rowland's Adonto, or even ordinary prepared chalk, are alone to be recommended. Charcoal in powder should also be dispensed with, as the black particles are likely to collect between the teeth, and so cause the deposition of tartar, which is often the harbinger of decay. In the water used a few drops of Condy's fluid may be put, or of a milder preparation—Condy's Ozonised Water. The inside surfaces of the teeth should also be attended to, if possible, and for this a small children's-size tooth-brush is useful; and as sometimes it is difficult to conveniently get at different crevices with a brush, a piece of cotton-wood, brought to a point, should be used directly with some powder, occasionally. In the East Indies and in Jamaica, they have a very good natural article, called the 'chewstick,' which the natives use; and which is certainly the best possible dentifrice and tooth-brush combined—if it could only be got in Buenos Aires. Speaking of tooth and nail-brushes, they should never be kept in those ornamental pots of crockery ware, generally sold as parts of a toilet set, but exposed to the air in a kind of rack, of which a good variety was lately seen in the Progreso.

Then if a tooth unfortunately happens to decay, by all means go to the dentist as soon as possible. It should be remembered that 'a stitch in time saves nine'; and there is not the slightest doubt but that like the Sunday-school story of the one rotten apple in a basketful of sound pippins—one bad tooth is sufficient to infect all the others with its evil influence. Thus the tooth immediately next a carious one will be generally found on the road to ruin as well and it is a remarkable fact that the corresponding grinder on the

opposite side is very liable also to be affected. And as for dentists why the Americans are undoubtedly the best—the Yankees being at least a century ahead of other nations in the way of dentistry, just as they are in respect of dough-nuts, hominy, clam-chowder, and wooden nutmegs.

If a person were a hermit in the desert he might reasonably urge, as a Duke of Newcastle did with his tenants, that a man can do what he likes with his own; but under the ordinary circumstances of life he must remember that he is a gregarious animal—a member of society in general—and so for the sake of his neighbours, if not for his own he may with reason be expected to take a little trouble. Who is it that has not had the misfortune occasionally in a tram-car, to experience the pestilential dragon's-breath of a garlic-eating son of Italy, warranted to kill at a thousand yards? Even if these sybarites of vegetarianism would retire into the seclusion of private life after their alliacious orgies, things would yet be well—like the Arkansas girl who considerably bid her lover good by for a fortnight, as she found it impossible to longer resist her craving for the tearful onion. It is certainly only by absolute cleanliness and prompt dentistry, as well as by the careful avoidance of all Spanish cookery and mysteriously confounded Argentine sausage, that one, nowadays, can hope to arrive at that stage of perfection, mentioned by Shakspeare in one of his sonnets, where he gently chides the violet, for having—'stolen his love's breath.'

M. J. K.

## NAMES THAT MATCHED.

The following, says the Hampshire 'Advertiser,' are reported to have been joined in matrimony last year in Scotland: Thomas Black and Mary White; Peter Day and Ellen Night; Solomon Bank and Catherine Vale; James Hill and Susan Dale; Isaac Slater and Julia Thatcher; John Baker and Mary Butcher; Stephen Head and Nancy Heart; William Stately and Jessie Smart; Joseph Reed and Julia Hay; Thomas Spring and Mary May; Joseph Brown and Kitty Green; John Robin and Jennie Wren; William Castle and Nancy Hall; Peter Chatter and Jannie Call; Joseph Man and Eliza Child; James Merry and Lucy Wild; Thomas Bruin and Mary Bear; James Fox and Catherine Hare; Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone; Michael Blood and Lizzie Bone; John Cloak and Julia Hood; Edward Cole and Nancy Wood; James Broom and Helen Birch; Charlie Chapel and Susan Church.

This rather peculiar list of names was furnished us by Samuel Cromwell, of Wharton township, who copied them from the 'Advertiser,' in which they were published, and vouches for their accuracy.

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

Keep a shade on your lamp or gas burner.

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, moonlight, or on cloudy days.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of window or door.

It is best to let the light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder.

Do not use the eye sight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never sleep so that on first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Never begin to read, write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to light.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub your eyes that moment stop using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger; it is the speediest dilutant in the world; then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

## THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

Dr. Buckland one day gave a dinner, after dissecting a Mississippi alligator, having asked a good many of the most distinguished of his classes to dine with him. His house and all his establishment were in good style and taste. His guests congregated; the dinner table showed splendidly with glass, china, and plate, and the meal commenced with excellent soup.

'How do you like the soup?' asked the doctor, after having finished his own plate, addressing a famous gourmand of the day.

'Very good, indeed,' answered the other. 'Turtle, is it not? I only ask because I do not find any green fat.'

The doctor shook his head. 'I think it has somewhat of a musty taste,' said another; 'not unpleasant, but peculiar.'

'All alligators have,' replied Buckland; 'the cayman peculiarly so. The fellow whom I dissected this morning, and whom you have just been eating—'

There was a general rout of the whole guests. Everyone turned pale. Half a dozen started up from the table. Two or three of them ran out of the room and vomited; and only those who had stout stomachs remained to the close of an excellent entertainment.

'See what imagination is!' said Buckland. 'If I told them it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's nest soup, salt water ammonia or fresh, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion be none the worse. Such is prejudice!'

'But was it really an alligator?' asked a lady.

'As good a calf head as ever wore a coronet,' answered Buckland.

## THE OBEDIENT HUSBAND.

'Girl's Own Paper.'

A clergyman, traveling through the village of Kettle, in Fifeshire, was called into an inn to officiate at a marriage, instead of the parish minister, who, from some accident, was unable to attend and had caused the company to wait for a considerable time. When the rev. gentleman was pronouncing the admoultion, and just as he had told the bridegroom to love and honor his wife, the said bridegroom interjected the words 'and obey,' which he thought had been omitted from oversight, though that is part of the rule laid down solely to the wife. The minister, surprised to find a husband willing to be henpecked by anticipation, did not take advantage of the proposed amendment; on which the bridegroom again reminded him of the omission. 'Ay, and obey, sir—love, honor, and obey, ye ken!' and he seemed seriously discomposed at finding that his hint was not taken. Some years after the same clergyman was riding through the village, when the same man came out and stopped him, addressing him in the following remarkable words:—'Dye mind, sir, you day, when ye married me, and when I wad insist upon vowing to obey my wife? Weel, ye may now see that I was in the right. Whether ye wad or no, I have obeyed my wife; and behold, I am now the only man that has a two-storey house in the hale town!'

## KALEIDOSCOPIC.

I cannot wholly accept the dreary thought that when human lives are severed by death or by earthly distance, the world goes on just the same as before. A single stone has slipped from the home edifice, and there is a weakened spot left. This is but the beginning of the end, and the influence of the missing stone is more far-reaching than we see on the surface.—Helen F. Kendrick.

Yesterday I plucked up some plants and flung them on a dung heap. I found them this morning blossoming and smiling.

Thus do beautiful souls flourish under humiliation. Abbe Roux.

A soul who desires to make progress in the spiritual life should always act contrary to the many.—St. Ignatius of Loyola.

Every day, it is reckoned, one hundred thousand human beings pass from this world into the next. Soon our own turn will come; for us, as for all others, our Lord has said: 'In what place so ever the tree should fall, there shall it be.'

When in life's journey we are checked by some apparent insurmountable obstacle, we often say, with Mary Magdalene in the Garden of Gethsemane, 'Who shall roll away for us the stone from the mouth of the sepulchre?'—Lady Fullerton.

Let not mistakes nor wrong directions of which every man in his studies and elsewhere, falls into many, discourage you. There is precious instruction to be got by finding that we are wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully to be right, he will daily grow more and more right. It is at the bottom the condition on which all men have to cultivate themselves. Our very walking is an incessant falling—a falling and a catching of ourselves before we actually come to the pavement! It is emblematic of all things a man does.—Carlyle.

Anxiously is the passion of human life. Emerson.

Thou must often do that which is against thy inclination, and let alone that which thou art inclined to. Thomas a Kempis.

Many, not being able to do without love, love at random. They wear out their people rapidly; a new friend each month would not be too much for them. At first all is flame. They unbosom themselves as much as they are capable of doing. This effusion once over, they frown, complain, get angry and depart. Abbe Joseph Roux.

A painful burn is often received during kitchen work. Without making any other application, break an egg, cover the burn with several coatings of the raw white allowing each one to dry before putting on another; as often as the film of egg becomes loosened renew it; by thus keeping the burn free from air and contact with any substance, it will heal quickly, and no wrappings are needed.

## 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, use one or two doses of Seigel's Operating Pills. They will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

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

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

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

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

For sale by all Chemists and  
Medicine Vendors.

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

Depositaros en Buenos Aires:—

Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 188

" Murray y Seshoff, Reconquista 84

" Bozzo y Bruzzoni, Pedro Mendoza 47 y 62.

" A. Franzoni y Cia., Rivadavia 91 y 92.

" M. M. Hornblow y Cia., Piedra 1059.

" Berri Hermos, Belgrano 461.

Señor D. Eduardo Rottemio, Rivadavia 300.

" F. Anselmo, Buen Orden 714.

" V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barracas al Norte.

" Pedro Pesce, Botica del Franco Flor.

" José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 465.

" M. B. Varela, San Martín 69.

Sucessores de D. C. Imperiale, Pedro Mendoza 27.

Señor D. Constantino Ferris, Calle Belgrano 1244.

" F. Anselmo, Calle 26 de Mayo 124.

" P. Galleri, Ombu y Cuyo 1100.

" J. A. Bonanni, Calle Libertad 262.



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

December 29.

Gold .....	145.30
Provincial Cédulas—	
Series K .....	81.30
Series J .....	83.70
Series L .....	80.00
National Cédulas—	
Series A .....	82.50
Series B .....	78.00
Series C .....	77.00
National Bank Scrip .....	108.00
National Bank Shares .....	212.00
Banco Constructor .....	245.00

There has been a fair demand for wool during the week; very good and defective wools are saleable. Medium wools not much in demand. This class has suffered a fall of 10 or 15 cents. North wools are giving a better yield than was expected, owing to the fact that they contain no grease. Arrivals dropped off a little owing to the rain. There is still a scarcity of waggons on the Western Railway. The management on the Southern is quite satisfactory. Buyers are still active. Sheepskins no change. Cow-hides, especially heavy classes, much in demand.

Mr. Repetto, the saladerista, has bought three thousand cows, not including calves, to be delivered up to end of March, at 7 mjn per head. These animals are from a cattle estancia in Carmen de Las Flores.

A lot of wool from Mr. Kenny's estancia at Alberti was sold by Mr. E. Kenny at 4.70. A lot from the Zapiola estancia brought 4.60.

The following sales were made on Saturday:—

30,000 kilos special wool 5p 10ks	
15,000 " "	4.40
20,000 " "	4.20-30
25,000 " "	4.40
15,000 " "	4.25
100,000 " various lots	3.56-420
10,000 " Provincial	3.75
2,000 " lambs	4.10
12,000 " id	3.60-4
7,500 " belly	1.80-2

The Provincial Legislature has granted this year 73 pensions, for the aggregate amount of \$144,084 annually. Three of the provincial railway stations do not pay their expenses:—'Cazon' on the Saladillo line, 'A. Roca' on the Junin line and 'Clausole' on the line from La Plata to Moron.

It is stated that the Minister of Finance has opened a negotiation for obtaining a large credit in Europe on security of the 100,000 shares in the National Bank belonging to the Government.

Sr. Luis Arditi y Rocha has resigned the post of Treasurer of the Provincial Railways.

The architect Mr. Thicke is engaged building a hotel at Mar del Plata, and it is announced that he has been commissioned to build two other large hotels in the same town.

The arrivals of wool at the Plazas last week amounted to 2,707 tons in the South market and 2,046 tons in the Once.

Messrs Aravena and Llanos have purchased a square of land in Tolosa fronting the railway works for 30,000 mjn.

Mr Casey's race horse Signet was sold on Saturday for 3500 mjn to Mr E. Ereira.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co., sold a small quinta house in Belgrano for the sum of \$5500 mjn to Don Carlos Winner.

Mr F. Wright sold the house calle Reconquista 172 for 7800 mjn to N Quirno, the upset price was 34689 mjn.

Messrs. Gibson Brother have sold to S G Sansinena & Co., 5,500 capones (shorn) at 3\$ mjn, from their establishment Los Ingleses, in Ajo, with plazo to 31st inst.

London, Nov. 22th.—At a Board meeting of the English Bank of the River Plate (Limited) it was resolved (after the addition of £50,000 to the reserve fund, thereby raising it to £100,000) to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, making with the interim dividend paid in June a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year ending September 30.

Four leagues of land in the XIXth Section of public lands of the Province of Buenos Aires were sold at auction on Sunday at the rate of 20,100\$ mjn per league. Buyer, Mr. Cichero. The upset price fixed at the auction was 17,000 mjn.

At foot we publish the figures of the balance-sheet of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres for the month of November:

Items	November
Gold Reserve	\$2,669,203
Dto bills	11,391,951
Dto cheques	729,503
Pap. depots	90,306,360
Bad debts	13,451,526

The debt of the Provincial Government stands at \$17,308,000. The circulation of the bank is 34,405,000 and it holds notes of the National Bank to the amount of 589,000 mjn.

'The Standard' has the following paragraph in reference to the new regulations for the sale of wool:—

Sales of wool on time in the Havre market have begun in earnest and promise to assume great proportions next year. The basis of these wool sales is calculated on a yield of 36 oja Buenos Aires fine wools, sold in grease and unwashed, sold on time, at dates of two, six, and nine months. The buyer is secured against all eventualities with regard to the yield of the wool purchased, and the seller is equally protected by a committee in Havre comprising the leading wool brokers of that market elected for the purpose of inspecting the wools as they come in. The new time sales promise to interfere to a great extent with the business of the 'artistas' in this market. Advices from Havre, under date 1st inst., state that operations on time for B. Aires good qualities of 36 oja yield began on 21st ult.: from the latter date up to 1st, 875 bales of wool were sold for the months of February, March, and April at prices ranging from 1.45 to 1.47-50 frs. The quotations were:—

For Feb. 147 frs equal to 4.04 frs washed	
March 1.47½ " "	4.10
April " " " "	" "
May 1.48 " "	4.12

Telegrams from Brazil announce that exchange is at 23½d per 1000 reis paper. Sovereigns 10,300 reis which represents gold at only 3 per cent premium. What a difference between this and the glorious republic to the south of Brazil, where Democratic principles are supposed to prevail, and where the premium on gold is 46 per cent.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Lincoln .....	4.50
Good .....	4.45
Regular .....	3.70
Borrega .....	3.70
Bellies .....	1.90
Black .....	4.70
Barriga .....	2.10

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo .....	0.35 cents
Desecho .....	0.26
Corderitos, la docena .....	0.95
Horsehair per 10 kilos .....	7.20
Horse hides .....	2.10
Cow hides .....	3.85
Maize, morocho with bag .....	2.65
Maize, yellow .....	2.00
Calf skins .....	3.20
Nonatos .....	1.60

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
New .....	4.50
Regular .....	3.20
Bellies .....	1.70
Borrega .....	3.20
Black Wool .....	4.35
Hides.	
Cow hides camp .....	3.70 mjn
Horse hides .....	1.50
Horse Hair .....	5.60
Nonatos .....	1.60
Calfskins .....	3.00

Sheepskins.	
Desecho .....	0.30 cents
Consumo .....	per kilo 0.29
Pelados per kilo .....	0.18
Corderones .....	0.20
Lambskins .....	0.50 doz
Corderitos .....	la docena 0.47

Wheat, South with bag per 100 ks	
Candeal with bag .....	4.50 mjn
Salado with bag .....	4.35
French with bag .....	2.70
Coast with bag .....	4.20
Rosario .....	4.50
Flour, coast, per 40 kilos .....	0.63
Maize.	
Morocho with bag .....	2.88
White, shelled with bag .....	2.00
100 kilos .....	2.00
Yellow, with bag .....	2.80

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	143.40
Saturday .....	143.70
Monday .....	144.70
Tuesday .....	145.00
Wednesday .....	145.70

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Novillos carnes gordas 16 15 14	
Id buenas carnes 13 12 11 10 9	
Id flaco 7 6 5 4	
Terneros 3 4 5	
Capones 1.50 2	
Cueros de vaca 4 4.50	
Id de novillo 5 5.50 6	
Matanza de vacas 776	
Id de terneros 152.	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## DEATHS

On the 24th December, in the British Hospital, Denis Eivers, native of Ireland.

At Mercedes, on December 22, Jane, beloved wife of Patrick Walsh, departed this life at the age of 81, after a long and painful illness, borne with true Christian patience. She died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. Deceased was a native of County Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.



## MONTH'S MIND

On January 3rd, a Solemn High Mass will be said at the Parish Church, Carmen de Areco, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the repose of the Soul of the late Mrs. Anne Dooner Farrell. All friends and relations are invited to attend. Only invitation. R.I.P.

ALFREDO J. DECK  
UNDERTAKER

141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143

Private Address:

CALLE RIVADAVIA 948

Orders for Coffins for the Camp despatched by first train after receipt of order. d23pm

THE NEW STUDIO  
GRAN FOTOGRAFIA  
PLATENSE

Under the technical direction of the celebrated North American Artist

VAN GORDER

is now open  
Business hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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

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SAMUEL BOOTE AND  
VAN GORDER

o3pm

## FOR SALE

2000 good mestiza Lincoln (shorn) sheep.—For particulars, apply at the Peña de Oro, Guardia del Monte, or to the owner, Patrick Callery, Campo de las Perdices, in the same partido. d27j27

## 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 pública existente que carezca de aplicación actual y las ventajas que producirá la subdivisión de dicha tierra al enagenarse, el P. E. en virtud de la autorización que le fué conferida por ley de 19 de Julio del corriente año.

Acuerda y decreta:—Art. 1º Procedase a 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 a los martilleros Sarratúa Massani y Ca. para efectuar la venta de los lotes n.ºs. 78 al 143. — M. Paz — Martin Altaga.

El remate se hará por lotes de 1,000 hectáreas con accion a 30,000 que es el máximo 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 dos por ciento del precio para garantizar el cumplimiento de la compra, previniéndose que esta seña quedará a favor del fisco si no comparecen en el escritorio a los 15 dias de aprobado el remate.

La diferencia entre el importe de la hipoteca del que fueren vendido se pagarán en cinco anualidades firmando letras de igual valor garantidas con segunda hipoteca cuyas letras devengaran el seis por oja anual y pagaderas a 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, Ben, Ellrichart, Juan Maza y otros.

Los interesados que deseen adquirir plano y demas datos podrán adquirirlos en la Oficina de Tierras en la Plata ó en el escritorio de los rematadores en Buenos Aires, Cangallo 164, todos los dias de 11 á 4 de la tarde.

## Francisco Posse

De tierra pública 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 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 interés 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 al 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 pública existente que carezca de aplicación actual y las ventajas que producirá la subdivisión de dicha tierra al enagenarse el P. E. en virtud de la autorización que le fué conferida por la ley de 19 de julio del corriente año, acuerda y —

Art. 1º Procedase al remate de la tierra pública que posee 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 a los martilleros Sarratúa Massani y Cia. para efectuar la venta de los lotes 78 al 143.

Art. 4º Nómbrase a los martilleros Angel Aguilar, para efectuar la venta de los lotes 144 al 206 con exclusion del lote 205 y de parte del lote 191 ya vendido y de los lotes 177, 178, 179, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199 y 200 mandados reservar por la ley 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 acordaron, debiendo 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 designación de los mismos para su nombramiento.

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

Durante el término de los avisos la oficina de tierras públicas 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 hipotecas 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 dos por ciento del precio para garantizar el cumplimiento de sus compras, con la condicion de que si no comparecen 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, deducida el importe de la hipoteca que los compradores tomarán á su cargo, se pagarán en 1 anualidades, firmandose 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.

Regíran para esta venta las demas condiciones prescritas por la ley de 26 de diciembre de 1878.—Firmado — Faustino Alsina

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 Totmquist's Estancia at the Furte 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 &amp; Co.

39 — CALLE MORENO — 45

## DR. H. S. W. GOODHUE

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE BROKER

Prompt attention and answers given  
to all enquiries personal or by letter.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

d22ufo

## DENTAL INSTITUTE

The North American Dental Institute, Florida 293, will be opened to the public in a few days. The directors of this establishment propose to revolutionize dentistry in this Republic. Note the fact that the proprietors do not own either estancias or quintas. Nevertheless their prices will be 50 per cent less than those of the received dentists. All men connected with this establishment are graduates of both medical and dental schools.

## A. J. MARSON &amp; Co.

SANITARY ENGINEERS AND  
CONTRACTORS

Speciality in works for house sewers,  
etc., etc.

CALLE SAN MARTIN

(Corner of Corrientes)

4dpm

## FOR SALE

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## NOTICE

With the Sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, a retreat for Ladies will be given at the Irish Convent of the Sacred Heart, Calle Tucuman, corner of Riobamba, to commence at 6 p.m. on Monday, January 2nd, and end at 9 a.m. on Wednesday January 11th. The spiritual exercises will be given by the Rev. Camilo Jordan.—For tickets of admission apply to the Rev. Mother Superior.

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