VOLUME XI, No. 23.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885.

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#### COLEGIO AMERICANO 270-RECONQUISTA-270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, received Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day

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Sir Peter Lumsden, which they assert clearly prove that he exci-ted the Afghans to act in the offensive. Copies of these having been forwarded to the British Government. Denial is given to the statement that Earl Granville and Fehmi Pasha discussed the question of the opening of the Dardanelles to the English when the Turkish delegate was recently in London.

Mr. William Johnston, the Or-Mr. William Johnston, the Orangeman, has received a warrant from the Under Secretary formally removing him from the office of Inspector of Irish Fisheries. He had been asked to resign but refused to do so.

Mr. John Naish, Attorney-Gen Mr. John Naish, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed to the Irish Lord Chancellorship. Mr. S. Walker, Solicitor-General, will become Attorney-General, and Mr. Macdermott, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General.

We are glad to state that his Grace the Most Rev, Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to take carriage exercise. ercise.

Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness, D.L., brother of Lord Ardilaun has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone stating that the Premier is authorised by the Queen to offer him a Baronetey in conse-quence of the anti-patriotic flun-keyism he displayed during the recent Royal visit to Dublin. Mr. Guinness has replied accepting the honor. Dr. Wycherley, the High Sheriff of Cork, will be cre-ated a belted knight of the golden stick and baron of Blarney.

The report started by the Monde that Dr. Moran had been selected by the Pope for the Archbishopric of Dublin is incorrect. The matter stands as follews: The result of Mr. Erring-ton's opposition to Dr. Walsh was a decision to send a new triad of names for the approbation of the English Government This Mr. Errington carried home with him, and his reply—which in fact is that of the British Government—is expected at the Proernment—is expected at the Propaganda from hour to hour. Dr. Moran's name was the first of the three, and if the English Government, through Mr. Errington, consents, he will doubtless be the Archbishop; but nothing is done yet, nor will be till the reply of the English Government arrives! [ED. NOTE—We cut the above paragraph from the Buenos Aires Standard which like all the home news of

like all the home news of our colleague, is evident-ly taken from some antiple of Ireland.]

It was after the interview be-MAILS.

London, May 23.

At the meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a resolution protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on Irish manufactured whiskey was carried by 32 votes to 7. tween the Czar and M. de Giers that the news arrived of the de-

recase in the duty on Fish manu-factured whiskey was carried by 32 votes to 7.

At a Cabinet Council held in London it is stated that some important communications from Russia were discussed. A report that the Russians succeeded in intercepting some despatches of the Russians succeeded in intercepting some despatches of the Russians succeeded in the factor of the falling that the Russians succeeded in the factor of the falling that the Russians succeeded in the factor of the falling that the Russians succeeded in the factor of the falling that the Russians succeeded in the falling that the Russians succeeded in the factor of the falling that the fall that the falling that the fall that the fall

delivered a speech in Richmond, Virginia, in 1871, strongly de-nouncing the seizure of Rome by Victor Emmanuel. Mr. Kiely a secessionist during the civil war.

The Tories, too, are going, the valiant Colonel King-Harman leading the van. From Dublin the ex-Home Ruler is journeying all the way to Thanet, one of the most eastern divisions of England. This loss also Ireland will be able to bear with complacency.

Despatches from St. Peters-urg to the following effect are burg published by the Independenbe Belge-

After the sitting of the Privy Council at which it was decided that no concession should be made to England M. de Giers tendered his resignation. The Emperor refused to accept it at such a critical moment when war seemed imminent, but said that if M. de Giers wished to retire from office when all was finished he (the Emperor) would take care that his retirement should be ef-fected under the most honorable conditions.

According to Lord Morley's acknowledgment in the House of Lords the other night there are now between 24,000 and 25,000 troops in Egypt and the Soudan, including the Indian troops and the Australian contingent the Australian contingent.

Count Herbert son of Prince Bismarck, has been appointed German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A large and representative meeting from all parts of Canada meeting from all parts of Canada unanimously pronounced in favor of Imperial Federation at a meeting in Montreal. The Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, speaking in London on the subject admitted that he was sceptical on the benefits of such federation. He thought a loose was preferable to a tightly drawn union between the mother country and the colonies—a union of sentiment rather than a mechanical union. In New South Wales there had been considerable discussion as to whether it was wise or necessary to lend troops to the mother country, especially as in the event of their having to fight against a country like Russia the against a country like Russia the colonies would become a more direct agent for attack by such an enemy

#### TELEGRAMS.

London, June 13. Several Conservative members like all the home news of our colleague, is evidently taken from some antimish origin of the true blue type. In spite of its orthodox opinion we must still refuse to believe that the Pope in selecting an Archbishop for Dublin will be influenced by the mandate of an heretical Government, rather than by the spontaneous wish of the faithful Catholic people of Ireland.]

Several Conservative members of Parliament had an interview with Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury, the leaders of the party in the two decline undertakin; he formation of a ministry, but the Marquis of Salisbury declared that if the Queen called upon their party, they ought to form a Ministry; adding that, for his part he should approve the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Prime Minister.

get will be passed on to the next year's Budget.

servative party upon Irish questions. Both they themselves and servative party upon Irish ques-tions. Both they themselves and Mr. Parnell urge the Conserva-tives, when they attain power, to adopt measures for the internal affairs in Ireland, by taking wsich line of policy the Conser-vatives will complete the defeat of the Liberals.

The squadron that was to have sailed for the Pacific has received orders to wait in the Bay of Finland for new instructions.

land for new instructions.

The large building of the National Exhibition of Inventions has taken fire, and it is feared that the greater part of the objects and inventions on show there will be destroyed, as the fire is very intense. The fire that broke out this morning has been confined to the Indian Museum, which is next to the saloon of exwhich is next to the saloon of exhibited inventions, which has only been damaged by water. The India Museum has been de-

stroyed by the flames.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the charge of forming a

The marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg will be celebrated on

he 23rd of July.

The «Redistribution Bill» has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

Dr. Pellegrini has successfully fulfilled his mission, a definite arrangement having been made with a syndicate of bankers presided over by Baring Brothers.

The Marquis of Salisbury was well received at some of the staions which he passed on his way to Balmoral.

The Iodian Museum has been completely destroyed by fire, and the collection of curiosities which the collection of currosities which it contained has been irretrivably damaged, only the Prince of Wales's collection being saved. When the fire commenced, there when the fire commerces, there were more than 10,000 persons in the Exhibition of Inventions adjoining the Museum.

A terrible fire has occurred at

Grodno, on the railway from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. Three-fourths of the city were destroyed, including the Government offices and various churches. The losses are estimated at several millions

Both Houses of Parliament have been adjourned till the 19th, by which time it is expected that the organization of the new cabinet

will be complete.

The steamer «Galileo» of the Lamport and Holt line carries £50,000 for the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires.

The difficulty about forming a Conservative ministry has disappeared. The Prime Minister appeared. The Prime Minister Sir Stafford Northcote (?), leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, goes to the House of Lords and Sir Michael Hicks Beach takes his place in the Commons.

The Queen offered Gladstone the title of Earl, but he refused

A horrible catastrophe has happened at the Thiers, a district of the department of Puy-de-Dome, and sure that Mr. Roberts will Churchill. Post-matter the department of Puy-de-Dome, and the department of Puy-de-Dome, and the company of the second surface of the sec

cording to the latest accounts there are twenty dead and over a hundred injured, many of them seriously so.

The conference that took place

Montevideo, June 13.

here to discuss the affairs of the Suez Canal and the preservation of its neutrality has broken up. The Frenchdespatch-boat «Ren-

ard» has foundered in a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden. The crew

numbering 100 men. Admiral Courbet died to-day.

A splendid public funeral will be

given to him. The new Argentine Minister, D. Josè C. Paz, was received in audience by the President of the Republic, and presented his credentials. The speeches exdentials. The speeches ex-changed were of the most friend-

ly character.

ly character.

Berlin, June 14.

Prince Frederick Charles has died of an attack of apoplexy, which completely paralysed him.
St. Petersburg, June 12.

The newspaper Novosti confirms the news of the assassination of Abdurraman, Ameer of Afghanistan, saying that assurances of his death are being continually received from the Caucasus and the Afghan frontier. casus and the Afghan frontier. It adds that greatexcitement prevails amongst the Afghans on ac-count of fresh rumours stating that the former Ameer Ayoub Khan will probably assume the command.

Madrid, June 12. Great alarm prevails in Valencia on account of the increase of cholera, 55 new cases have occurred and 18 deaths from cholera being reported from the pro-

held to celebrate the expiration of the period of Mr. Davitt's police surveillance. It is said that he will stand for Parliament in the approaching elections.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has ap-proved the resolutions of the Irish Bishops submitted to him at the last meeting held with them at Rome.

It is asserted that the Pope has also approved the programme of the next meeting that the Irish Bishops will hold in Dublin.

Bishops will hold in Dublin.

Lima, June 12.

The Hon. William Roberts, who has been appointed by President Cleveland as United States Minister in Chile, is coming here in the steamer «Maipti.» Before leaving New York he was entertained at a banquet at Delmonica's given by the principal bank-Queen called upon their party, they ought to form a Ministry; adding that, for his part he should approve the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Prime Minister.

The Times stigmatizes the resignation of the Gladstone cabinet as an unpatriotic proceeding.

We learn on good authority that the new Ministry will adopt a favourable policy towards Austria and Germany.

The deficit of the present Budget will be passed on to the next.

cacères was not defeated. A small force of Cacèristas attacked Lord Hamilton. Chief Secretary Ior Ireland-

stones of the staircase wounding those beneath as they fell. Active Iglesista garrison, taking the Iglesista garrison, taking possession of Huancayo. It is asserted that Cacêres was not

Montevideo, June 13.
The Spanish Minister is arranging the terms of a convention relative to Spanish subjects dying here intestate. The treaty entered into with Brasil in 1857 serves as a basis for the convention

Luis Batle and Casamayor surrendered to the police to-day, and and Sr. Gil has been arrested.

The Board of Health has re-

solved to suspend, from the 25th inst., the sanitary observation on inst., the sanitary observation on vessels from Brazil, and to impose on vessels from the Spanish ports of Alicante and Valencia which left since June 1steight days observation, and on those from the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic 4 and 2 days respectively. Any vessels declared suspicious will be refused admittance.

The Chamber of Representa-

The Chamber of Representatives has increased the tax on bull-rings from \$400 to \$1,500. The tax on cock-pits is to be \$500. and on pigeon-shooting clubs

Monsr. Mattera will not return to the River Plate, but will be accredited to the Portuguese Go-

Asuncion, June 12.

The Chambers have voted unanimously a bill declaring Santos a General in the Paraguayan army. The members of the Trophy Committee are declared citizens of Paraguay.

Panama, June 13.

General Parkirolle and a West

cna on account of the increase of cholera, 55 new cases have occurred and 18 deaths from cholera being reported from the province of Murcia.

The Government intends to ask the Cortes for a million pesetas to carry out the measures for preventing the spread of cholera.

There have been in this city 11 cases of a disease showing symptoms similar to those of cholera. In other districts of Spain there have been many cases and deaths of cholera.

Dublin, June 12.

A grand manifestation has been held to celebrate the expiration of the period of Mr. Davitt's partners in business. partners in business.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The Marquis of Salisbury has resolved to organize the Ministry and he is conferring with Sir and he is conterring with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Rowland Wynn. Randolph, Churchill and Salisbury have resolved to ex-tend the Crimes' Act still further.

tend the Crimes Act still further.
This is the Tories salute to their
dear little sister Ireland.
The new British Ministry has
been at last formed as follows:—
London, June 18th, 6 p.m.
Premier—Marquis of Salis-

oury. Foreign Affairs do. Lord Chancellor—Baron Gif-

Lord President of the Privy Council—Sir Stafford Northcote: Chancellor of Exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Secretary of Home Department

-R. A. Cross.

Secretary for Colonies-Col. F.

Stanley Secretary of War-William H. Secretary for India-Lord R.

Post-master General - Lord

Manners.
First Lord of the Admiralty-

place in the House of Commons

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THE ARGENTINE DEBT

The following letter referring to Argentine affairs has been published in London :-

«To the Editor of Truth, Lon-

My attention has been drawn to a paragraph headed 'The Ar-gentine Bubble' in your issue of the 5th inst.

the 5th inst.

Your statement that the total indebtedness of the country, general and provincial, is £55,000,000 is quite true, but only the half of that is Foreign debt. Besides, when comparing the indebtedness of any country, the general rule is only to consider the NATIONAL debt of the same. A comparison with other countries will then show that the ratio of debt in various nations as of debt in various nations, as compared with wealth and population, is as follows:

Per Percentage inhabitant. Debt Wealth. Debt Revenue. to Wealth £ £ £ s.

Argentine 131 11 2 0 8:30 Republic.. Canada... France.. n i t e d 248 22 2 8 Kingdom ..

When comparing the total debt of other countries, please add the indebtedness of all cities, towns, villages, corporations, &c., the indebtedness of which, so far as the Argentine country is concerned, is included in your sum of £55,000,000.

In those young countries it has always been deemed necessary that public works should be car-ried out by the Government, and ried out by the Government, and that is the rule in most continental countries also. There is no denying that the Argentine Government have always conscientiously carried out their obligations towards their foreign creditors to the very letter. The country up to 1861 was destitute of any public works, no railways, no ports, no lighthouses, no wharves, no telegraphs, no drainage nor sanitary works, and even wharves, no telegraphs, no drainage nor sanitary works, and even in 1876 very little progress had been made; it is only during the last few years that enormous strides have been taken. By means of these improvements, the country has become manifold richer, as in those parts it is cheaper to build railways than reads. The locomotive is the roads. The locomotive is the great civiliser and wealth-bringer over there. Up to a few years ago they had no ironclads, no Krupp guns, no Remingtons; they have got these 'civilisatory elements now.

This explains why the excesses for military purposes are some-what high, but in this connection must be pointed out also that large forces are permanently employed in freeing the frontiers from the Indian hordes. Be-sides labour being very dear out there, recruiting is more expenthere, recruiting is more expen-sive than in Britain. With re-gard to the 'results' shown the fact must be borne in mind that in the event of a foreign war the National Guards can be called out, numbering 300,000 men, which for bravery can be compared to any army, being trained from their youth as they are to ride a horse and handle a gun.

\*\*Eighty\*\*I would vote each man £300 a year ride a horse and handle a gun.\*\*

\*\*Eighty\*\*I would vote each man £300 a year ride a horse and handle a gun.\*\*

\*\*Eighty\*\*I to be paid at the end of each Par
\*\*The remarks appear to us well calculated to exemplify the position in which share-

«PAY THE MEMBERS.»

A NEW SCHEME «TRANSATLANTIC.»

«Transatlantic,» the London orrespondent of the New York Irish World, discussing the composition and number of the Irish parliamentary party after

the next election says

«Suppose we of the National Party, for safety in the calcula-tion, shall put our strength down to eighty members. Let us con-template what we shall achieve

by these.

«The two great English parties summed up, send 500 members to the English House of Com-mons. That number is split into imons. That number is spit theo nearly equal halves upon every important question, whether co-lonial or provincial, whether Church or State, army or navy, lands or mines, income taxes or provision taxes, educational emigrational questions. When the party that is 'out' of office and out of pay want to turn off the party that is 'in' and find they the party that is 'in' and find they are too weak, they generally apply to the Irishmen to join with them in going into the division lobby. The party 'in' office for security of their seats will likewise apply to the Irish party to vote with them. In a house of say 600, an extreme gathering, when the issue shall come up between 250 Conservative and 250 Liberal English members, and that the 80 Irishmembers, and that the 80 Irishmen shall vote solid for one of the parties that party triumph!

«Hence it follows if the Irish

Eighty stick together, work together, vote solidly together, have one demand, viz., restitution of 'Grattan's Parliament' with its old habitual guaranteed authorities in Ireland; they will organise into a quasi-military discipline, obey commands, attend to business day and night, assemble in the morning to agree upon 131 11 2 0 6 7 14 6:20 199 34 6 12 17:00 189 6 1 12 3:20 219 25 3 4 11:30 248 22 2 8 8:80 200 paring the total debt countries, please add the ness of all cities, towns, reprocations, &c., the formula of the countries of the countries of all cities, towns, and the countries of the c

hour dreams of.

«I know I must first get the 80 good men and true. I am quite sure I can get those if I have the means of supporting them with an approach to decency in expensive London, which consideration brings me to think how the 80 Irish members may be sup-ported in London during the customary six or seven months of Parliamentary session.

«First of all, we don't want rich men, as such, as our members. If they come they must accept such position in the Band of 80 as the general may assign them to be privates or officers accord-ing to their abilities. «Provision must be made for the 80 upon strict military prin-

the 80 upon strict imitary principles, viz.:—a free mess-table, lodging, and monthly pay—pay to be stopped for non-attendance to duties—and treachery to the party to be punished with a drumming out and national boycoting.

ting.

«There can be procured within any of the streets surrounding, within 10 minutes' walk of the English House of Commons, three within 10 minutes' walk of the English House of Commons, three large houses, say adjoining each other at a rent of £1,800 a year, which may be converted into one establishment by breaking doors through the partition walls. These can be furnished from bottom to top as a club house with beds, bedding, and culinary fixings for about £10,000 to accommodate as an hotel, with board and lodging in the best manner, the whole Irish 80.

all that their friends in America and Australia sent over a good many thousand pounds. "The crisis is on now. Give Parnell £140,000 without delay. With money he will get members and with members he will get Grattan's Parliament, and with forattan's Parliament we will get Ireland back again into our own custody, and we shall erect upon the outer walls of our old Parliament House in College Green—

«The Crisis is on now. Give Parnell £140,000 without delay. With money he will get members and with members he will get Ireland back again into our own custody, and we shall erect upon the outer walls of our old Parliament House in College Green—

«The Land is Ours.)

whole Irish 80. «A hundred and fifty pounds per week will furnish its tables with all necessaries and custom ary luxuries, a proper sum, say £5,000, may be put forstationery,

llamentary session. Stoppage of all pay to be made for special non-attendance and disloyalty upon-'whip' divisions. «Moreover, the members of the Irish Eighty must, during the Parliamentary session, sit with their comrades on the benches of Parliament, shall vote with them, eat, drink, confer, and co-operate solely with each other.

ESTIMATE OF YEARLY EXPENSES. Rent and taxes of three houses to be con-verted into one

club house..... Board: 6 months; of 80 £ 2,500 gentlemen ... Attendance thereon Stationery, printing, postage, cab hire, etc. Salary, at £300 a year, for 80 members

«The above sum, or let us say £40,000, would cover the annual Parliamentary expenses of 80 members for Ireland in the Eng-

lish Parliament. The first year would require the outfit and furnishing expenses, in a plain manner, of the club, say 5 to

Income tax..

£6,000. «The first general election in Ireland and England will certainly take place before the end of this year. Of the 105 Irish seats to be 'run for' 50 of them at least to be 'run for' 50 of them at least to be 'run for' 50 of them at least to be 'run for' 50 of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for' 50 of them at least to be 'run for 'so of the 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so of them at least to be 'run for 'so o will be contested against the Nationalists by the landlords. These contested elections will cost money in a variety of ways. The Sheriff's fees, lodgment of cash with the Sheriff to pay all the election clerks, officers, officials, and rents of polling places which he shall choose to employ; then the printing, and traveling and hotel expenses, and hundred

of other outlays must be thought of and provided for. «The Irish party to return 80 members must have in bank £100,000 before the first of No-

vember.
«The Irish people at home and abroad can supply the £140,000 herein required if they shall be properly and promptly appealed to. One hundred thousand Irishmen at home and abroad at £1 a piece £100,000; one hundred thousand Irishmen at 5 to 10 shillings apiece £40,000. Remit to Charles Stewart Parnell as general, and treasurer, and pay-master of the 'Irish Eighty.'

«I have sent him already my £1 for this political battle, and a few notes suggesting this quasi-military—political—organisation
«'Can this money be collected in time?' a friend can be more than the suggestion of the suggestion o in time?' a friend says to me. say yes. It can and must be col-

say yes. It can and must be col-lected at once. «See what the Irish people col-lected last year for public pur-

For Charles Stewart Par-

van ...... For the Evicted Tenant families of all Ire-

land ...... Sundry Purses made up and given to Irish Members of Par-liament by thrir 5,000 Constituents

«There is £60,000 (\$300,000) which the Irish people at home collected for public purposes inside of twelve month. Besides all that their friends in America

## «THE LAND IS OURS.» ENGLISH AND ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

We subjoin an excerpt from an

with reference to the small standing army, I note from your paper that its object is to quell any rebellion; I wonder what is the object of the British Army in Ireland, or Egypt, or say India?

Veritas.»

| Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Veritas.» | Ver

What has aggravated the losses of the railways during bad times, and has prevented them from benefiting to the full extent in benefiting to the full extent in good times, is the formidable expenditure on which they long since embarked in the vain hope that every new branch and extension would bring profit to the parent system. The public may have profited by all this outlay; but the railways certainly have not. Its imprudent character and lits futile results are sufficiently its futile results are sufficiently shown by one simple fact. During the last fifteen years, enormous as has been the increase in the revenues of the various companies, their dividends have remained stationary—in some cases nained stationary—in some cases they have even diminished. The railways have shared in the country's expansion, and drawn freely upon its augmented resources; they have grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength; and yet, greatly as their receipts have increased, the ordinary shareholder has derived no benefit from them. explanation is that the lavish outlay upon extensions has not been reproductive; it has in-volved heavier charges for in-terest than the amount of net earnings on the newly constructed works after payment of all expenses. Every leading railway can draw upon its own experi-ence for abundant illustrations of this truth; so far as reckless creation of fresh capital is con-cerned, there is, indeed, not a pin to choose between them. We see creation of fresh capital is concerned, there is, indeed, not a pin to choose between them. We see no reason why expenditure of this kind should go on; on the contrary, the reasons are more imperative now than before why it should cease. Most of these branches or extensions are through agricultural districts which have become impoverished by nine bad seasons in succession, and therefore the estimates in which they originated have been suspended by a new condition of things. The public have gained by them, but not the railways. It is questionable, indeed, whether even Metropolitan railway extension should not be arrested for some time. The latest feat of that kind was the completion of the Inner Circle. That is a boon to Londoners, but so far it has proved disappointing to the shareholders who raised so far it has proved disappointing to the shareholders who raised to the shareholders who raised the funds for the «million a mile» tunnel. It is satisfactory, so far, that railway shareholders have in some measure awakened to a consciousness of these facts; but they are as yet inexcusably apathetic, and must exert themselves much more vigorously than they have yet done if they wish to retain even their existing dividends. If it is impossible finally to «close the capital account.»

LOTTERIES.

mand of the trading classes for concessions which must lessen the revenues out of which these capital charges have to be met.

to «close the capital account, a much may be done to check its

reckless expansion, and in no other way can the various proprietaries effectively prepare themselves to confront the de-

The following decree has been is ued for the regulation of lotteries:

sued for the regulation of lotteries:
Buenos Aires, June 11, 1885.
Considering: That the Municipality
of the Capital is the principal market
for the sale of tickets of lotteries,
whether authorized or not by provincial or by national laws; that this
involves a heavy tax on the inhabitnuts, and chiefly on the working
classes, it is the duty of the Government to take the necessary measures
to guarantee, them against possible ment to take the pecessary measures to gurantee them against possible abuses and frauds; that the power of establishing a lottery can only be derived from a concession made by law, which necessarily implies that limits must be fixed for the issue of lotteries; that the principal object of asking for concessions for lotteries in the provinces was the sale of their tickets in this capital, which places them in the same category as those authorized by national laws, and that they therefore fall under the action of the national public powers, without the national public powers, without prejudice to the provincial jurisdiction; Now, therefore, in fulfilment of Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Law of Patentes, the President of the Republic decrees: Art. I. The sale of lottery

tickets in the Municipality of the capital is subject to the following conditions: A. The lottery must be authorized by national or provincial law, and be played within the territory of the Republic. B. There must not be more than one issue every week, and a guarantee must be given by a deposit in the National Bank, to the order of the General Board of Revenue, of a sum equal to the aggregate amounts of the prizes offered to the public in an ordinary issue and either in cash or in public bonds estimated at 75 per cent of their normal value. C. The prizes must represent at least three fourths of the value of each issue. D. The drawings shall be made in a manner similar to those of the Lottery of the Capital. F. The Provincial Lotteries must have an agent to represent them and to be responsible for the payment of the prizes. F. The tickets must sta'e clearly that the drawings will take place in the Capital. G. The proper national taxes must be paid.

Art. 4. The sale of the issues of every Lottery Company shall be under the control of an Interventor appointed by the Minister of Finance, who shall receive for his remuneration one per cent of the amount of each issue. The duties of the Interventors shall be to see that the foregoing conditions are complied with, to preside at the drawings, to verify the extracts and to report the same within 24 hours to the Board of the Revenue where they shall be registered and to fuffil the functions of Inspectors of Lotteries in manner prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

The said Roard will enforce the

by the Board of Revenue.

The said Board will enforce the performance of this decree by fines and by suspension of the defaulting lottery.

THE FEARS OF TYRANTS.

BARBAROUS RULERS WHO LIVED IN ANTICIPATION OF AS-SASSINATION.

The first Dionysius of Sicily was a tyrant of singular ferocity, who committed so many barbarities that he lived in constant fear of assassination. He constructed for himself a dismal dwelling which no one was allowed to approach except under the sternes precaution. Neither wife nor relative could enter his presence without being searched, lest some deadly weapon should be concealed upon their persons. He had a deep trench cut round his bed, which he reached by means of a drawbridge, pulling it up behind him when he retired to rest, after having carefully bolted the door of his apartment. Fearing to expose his throat to a barber, he employed his daughters to he employed his daughters to trim his chin until they were too old in his opinion to be trusted. What was this, in fact, but to commit himself voluntarily to prison—to build his own penal cell—to resign the liberty possessed by the poorest of his sub-jects and to shut himself up, with his crimes for his jailers, and his fears for perpetual tormentors! There was no more abject slave in all Sicily than the occupant of that moated couch.

Precisely after the same fash-ion Louis XI. of France convert-ed his chateau du Plessis-les-Tours into a great jail; he sursounded it with huge iron palisades, built iron watch towers protected the windows and doors by huge iron gratings, stationed archers at the loop holes to shoot anyone who approached, and kept a mounted guard to scour the neighbourhood and destroy

sequious retinue. As soon as he rose in the morning the negro brought him a chafing dish and actly, the workman then takes a

kettle, with a pitcher of water, which he required to be heated in his own presence. He then prepared his favorite male, or native tea, with his own hands. Afterward he smoked a cigar, but first unrolled it to see that it contained nothing dangerous, although his own sister had manufactured it for him. At 6 o'clock the barber arrived—a filthy, ill-conditioned, drunken mulatto, but the only member of the faculkettle, with a pitcher of water, but the only member of the facul-ty in whom the Doctor could conty in whom the Doctor could confide. Till dinner he transacted business, either in his own cabinet or with his secretary or other officers. The materials for that meal were not only ordered but selected by himself. After his siesta he drank more mate and smoked another cigar, but the precautions of the morning were carefully repeated. In the afternoon and evening he took a ride, but always accompanied by ternoon and evening he took a ride, but always accompanied by an armed escort, and provided with a sabre and a pair of double barrelled pistols. On retiring for the night he made sure that the house was duly closed by fastening the doors himself. In the apartment he occupied weapons were always within his reach. Pistols hung from the walls or were placed upon the table near him, and swords, the greater nim, and swords, the greater insheathed, were to be found in unsheathed, were to be found in every corner. The fear of assassination was also shown in the etiquette preserved at his audiences. The person admitted must not approach nearer than 6 paces until the Dictator gave him a signal to advance, and even then he must always stop at a distance of three paces. His arms must be held close to his body, and his hands kept open so that it might be evident he had no concealed weapons. Even Francia's own officers were not permitted to enter his presence with swords by their sides, and everyone who came near him was regarded as a possible murderr. Thus fettered and pinioned by himself the tyrant lived and died.

#### FOREIGN NOTES

The export of indiarubber from Brasil has increased very rapidly. From Para and Manaos, the chief ports in the Amazon Valley, the export during the five years from 1839-1884 was 2,520,000 lbs., of the value of £79,000. In the five years, 1854-1859, it had increased to 21,500,000 lbs. and £800,000 respectively; and in the five years, 1874-1879, to 66,000,000 lbs., worth £4,000,000. In 1882, the quantity exported was about 22,400,000 lbs., valued at £3,000,000. A heavy export duty is collected on this article, the Imperial duty being 9 per cent on the value, and in addition a tax of 12 per cent is imposed by the province of Amazon, and 13 per cent by that of Para-altogether 22 The export of indiarubber from vince of Amazon, and 13 per cent by that of Para—altogether 22 per cent on all that is exported from the latter and 21 per cent on exports from the former.

The Lima correspondent of the anama Slar and Herald has the following:

following:
The revenue of Peru was in the neighbourhood of twenty-five millions of soles yearly about 1874, according to the report of the Minister of Finance the total income for 1874 barely reached 7 millions. Still no debts or obligations were contracted, although the civil and pension lists were not covered in their entirety. A proposition is before the Assembly to promote General Iglesias of imprisonment for the same with tyrants of modern date.

From Renger and Longchamp's account of Dr. Francia, who ruled are such an arbitrary hand, a few passages may be extracted to show how a despot can be taken into custody by his own fears and tortured incessantly by the dread of assassination. The Dictator occupied the palace of the ancient Governor of Paraguay, but for safety he insulated it by demolishing the neighbouring houses and interposing wide streets. There he lived with four sleep in the contracted, although and contracted, although and econtracted, although and econtracted, although and econtracted, although and contracted, although and econtracted, although and contracted, although and contracted, although and they entirely. A proposition is before the Assembly to promote General Iglesias to the rank of a General of Division, and Colonel Juan Martin Echenique, the Minister of War to a Brigadier Generalship. The army is composed of 8,000 men, perfectly armed and equipped, and in an excellent state of discipline. The two cruisers, Socrates and Diogenes, are almost ready for sea at Southampton. All claims against these vessels have been paid, and they should reach Callao within a short time.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A process
use in

pair of pincers previously heated quite hot, and after moistening the edges which are to be joined presses them together firmly and quickly. If the operation is skilfully performed a perfect joint will result; and after the edges have hear dressed smooth with a have been dressed smooth with a fine file, and polished with tripoli and water, it will be hard to tell where the two pieces are joined

The College and Clinical Record reports Dr. Bartholow as saying that few American stomachs are equal to the digestion of oatmeal. «It is true,» he said, «that the Scotch manage to eat much of it, but there is no nation so subject to indigestion as they.»

Lulu Hurst, Prof. Newman points out in Science, produced her «manifestations» simply by physical means, and he suggests that her success affords a striking example of the untrustworthi-ness of human testimony res-pecting force and action.

Lime slaked with a solution of salt in water and then properly soaked withskim milk, from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and it is said renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving wood and for all farm purposes.

The question often occurs, at what height can men live? A recent traveler in Asia states that recent traveler in Asia states that in the mountains of Thibet he has lived for months at the height of more than 15,000 feet above the ocean with the following results: His pulse, normally only 63 beats per minute, seldom fell below 100 beats per minute during the time he lived at that altitude. His respirations were often twice as respirations were often twice as numerous as under ordinary circumstances.

A writer in an English technical journal having explained how cold air is the cause of smoke, which may be greatly reduced by care, remarks that in the open fire-grate the existing fire ought to be drawn to the front of the grate, allowing the fresh coal to be placed behind or on the back of the fire; thus the fire in the front will burn more rapidly, warm the air above, and so prepare the rising gases for consumption. In this way the amount of smoke is diminished as the gases from the coals at the back rise much more slowly than when placed upon the fire and the air partly warmed. For stoves and boilers warm air may be produced for the entire combustion of all the gases, a result which is beneficial in various ways. beneficial in various ways.

The results of certain inquiries which have been made concerning the statistics of ear disease have been made known by Dr. Buskner, a German physician, and may be stated briefly as follows:

and may be stated briefly as follows:

«Every third person in middle life does not hear so well with one ear as with the other. In an examination of 5,095 school children it was found that 23 per cent presented symptoms of actual disease of the ears, while 32 per cent showed a diminution of hearing power. The liability to disease of the ear increases from birth to the 40th year, and then decreases to old age. Men are more subject to ear affections than women in the proportion of three to two. The external ear is affected in 25 per cent of the total cases, the middle ear in 67 per cent, and the inner ear in 8 per cent. The left ear is more frequently affected than the right, in the proportion of five to four. Acute affections of the middle ear occur less frequently in summer and autumn than in spring and winter, and a little more than half of the cases treatspring and winter, and a little more than half of the cases treated are cured.»

"An open mind, an open hand, and an open heart will find everywhere an open door." This proverb is never so well illustrated as in the case of the inebriate who has spent his last cent at some convenient tippling place only to find prompt ejectment to the street awaiting him on his first demand for a glass on tick.



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AVISO OFICIAL. Num. 44.

OPICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS.

Se avisa al publico que, el dia 13 de Julio del corriente año, se procedera á la venta en remate, de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno situado en el parido de Pringles y compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julie Philipps, Lorenzo Etche copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene á todo comprador que se exigira el 10 oto sobre el importe total como garantia.

como garantia. El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina à la 1 p.m. La Plata, Abril 13 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRF, Oficial Mayor. Por planos y dato spueden ocurrir los interesados á esta oficina.

AVISO OFICIAL.

' Nим. 35.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS

Se avisa al publico que el dia 15 de
Julio de corriente aúo, se procedera a la
venta en remate publico de acuerdo con
la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un
terreno de propriedad publica, ubicado
en ei partido de Cañuelas y compuesto
de una superficie de 72 hectareas, 57
areas, 27 centiareas, Sus linderos son
D. Manuel Martiniano Campos, Da. Cipriano é Ceferina Garay de Campos,
Domir go Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La
base de la venta sera de \$16,532:36 mpl
la legua.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado,
en la oficina, a la 1 p m.

Se previene à todo comprador que se
exige el 10 ojo sobre el importe total
chmo garantia.

La Plata, Abril 12 de 4885.

IGNACIO FREIRE

IGNACIO FREIRE Oficial Mayor. Por planos y datos, ocurran los inter-sados á esta oficina.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1885.

The news arrived by telegraph this week of the death of two important personages—one a German, the other a Frenchman man, the other a Frenchman,
Prince Frederick Charles and
Admiral Courbet. The former
was a soldier of great distinction,
and the part he acted in the Austrian and Franco-Prussian wars will not be readily forgotten. In 1866 he won the great battle of Konnigratz, and contributed more than any other to the defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa. In the Franco-German war he fell unexpectedly on Froissart's army at Speichern and he drove the prices, and the Irish people are much indebted to both these entry reasonable they are making and have hither to made to circulate Irish literature in this province. We were de Paladin in the great battle of the Loire and retook Orleans ago on hearing a native young of the Monta of the Western of the service and retook Orleans ago on hearing a native young of the Loire and retook Orleans ago on hearing a native young of the Monta of the Monta of the Monta of the western of the western look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would wenveloped in friends, and every look and wen de Paladin in the great battle of not a little surprised a few days the Loire and retook Orleans. After a struggle of six days he look Le Mans and compelled Gencial Chanzy to withdraw his troops to the north. The Prince married Mary Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick reigning duke know of at least one Argentine of Anhant and has four child. of Anhault, and has four child-

command of a naval force in Tonquin. He bombarded Foucommand of a Tonquin. He bombarded Fou-cheu, took Keelung, and showed himself in general a man of great courage and ability in the late war of the French against the

We hear that Mr. Winter, governor of Patagonia, is about to resign his office down there. We rejoice that Mr. Winter has taken this timely resolution, for he was a man evidently unfit for his position. Some time ago he uttered a baseand unmanly calumny against the Salesian community who have undertaken the almost Godlike work of preaching the Gospel to the savages of those dreary regions. Poor Winter saw that the Salesians were zea-FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885 lously in earnest, and feared that the monopoly of his own narrow sect and probably the pen-sion from Exeter Hall would be A SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

—PROGRAMME—

AND GENUINE NOVELTY

AND GENUINE NOVELTY avail himself—the suppressio veri and the suggestio falsi to compass his ends. When called upon to specify his charges he was unable to do so nor had he the manliness to make amends by withdrawing them. We said at the time that the work of the Salesian Fathers would be remembered with pride when he and his calumnies would be forgotten; and our prophecy is in a fair way to fulfilment, for the Salesian Mission is permanently established in Patagonia, and the «Winter of our discontent» is go-ing to take his exit from the stage which he acted but an ignoble

> We have received an anonymous letter for publication, treating of the old vexed question of «Walker and Higgins.» We do not publish anonymous letters, and if we were as well informed in the beginning as we are now we should never have published one line about either Walker or Higgins. We agree with the Higgins. We agree with the writer, however, that if Higgins and his wife were unjustly im-prisoned it is the duty of the British Minister to seek redress for them, for Higgins is, it appears by the epistle, a loyal man, and helped to shoot the unfortunate Hindoos in the Indian Mutiny, so that one good turn deserves an-other. We are surprised to hear that Higgins is a native of Long-tord, as we were informed on very good authority that he is a Scotch-man of English descent. Be that as it may, we must now put an end to this cause celebre and decline to receive any further com-munications on the matter.

Luis Villamayor, who was imprisoned over four years ago and accused of homicide supposed to have been committed in Lobos, has just been acquitted by the Criminal Judge and declared «libre de culpa y cargo.» Fancy the sufferings of that innocent man shut up in a dark cell for 5 man, shut up in a dark cell for 5 years. He might have endured the miscry of Ugolino for all the authorities care. He now comes forth a skeleton, and who will recompense him for his time and freedom of which society has so unjustly deprived him? Who will punish the HOMICIDES that have committed this great crime in the name of Justice?

Messrs. Dewey and Co. of Pie-dad, and Jacobsen & Co. of Florida, gentleman who is striving to learn the Irish language, and there are

people may suppose. It is pitia-ble to see this hybrid specimen of humanity crouch before the lowest Cockney that condescends to smile on him, and distort his features whilst he makes hideous efforts to imitate the accent and vulgarity of the «superior race.» And whilst we are on the question of books and booksellers we may remark that there is an may remark that there is an Irish bookseller in this city who never sells one Irish national book, offering in this respect a notable contrast to Messrs. Dev-ey and Jacobsen who do a large businessin Irish books and newspapers.

Mgr. Matera, the Papal nuncio, left Montevideo on Saturday to return to Rome. The motive for his departure is not known, but it is believed that he felt it his duty to protest against the arbi-trary and un-Christian proceed-ings of Santos, and the avowed pretensions of that vulgar despot to persecute the Church as far as lay in his power, and that therefor Maximo Santos, following the example of King Julius or Julian of these parts, as other despots followed the example of Julian the Apostate par excellence, ordered the nuncio to quit his «dominions.» Supposing this to be dered the numero to quit his «do-minions.» Supposing this to be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, we have three hopeful republics south of the Equator, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay—three countries in which nearly the entire popula-tian are Catholic—showing an intian are catholic—snowing an in-tolerance in religious matters and a discourtesy to the Papal repre-sentative of which even the «un-speakable Turk» would feel ashamed.

From a cursory examination of the Southern Railway report we the Southern Railway report we observe that, counting all trains, passenger, quick trains and all, the expenses per train mile are 8s. 3d., with an average of 23 wagons, or 4.3d. equal to 9.03 cents per wagon. The freight per wagon on the above basis is 12 cents a mile from Azul, 13 cents from Dolores, and 15 cents from Villanueva. The difference between these figures and the 9 cents of cost shows the profit, say 4-cents per mile per wagon from Azul, 3 cents from Dolores, and 6 cents from Villanueva. It must cents from Villanueva. It must be borne in mind, however, that the 9 cents represents the average train per mile, including high cost, quick passenger and short local service, so that if we could consider the stock traffic alone, and putting it at the ratio which experience has shown elsewhere to be just, it would not exceed 61/2 cents per mile per wagon. If to this were to be added 50 0/0, the rates would not exceed 10 cents per mile per wagon. This would make it cheaper by train than by driving on foot, to say nothing of the better conditions of private or per section. ter condition of animals on arrival and the time saved.-The Herald.

A colleague says:
«Mr. Charles Blake, an Irishman, had to be locked up the other day, having gone completely out of his mind, owing to in-

temperate habits.»

If Mr. Charles Blake had bought a large estancia or if he had done a good stroke of busi-ness on the Bolsa he would not be known as an «Irishman,» but as «our distinguished countryman,» or «our amiable fellow-subject.» He would, moreover, subject." He would, moreover, be «welcomed on 'change" and «enveloped in friends, and every look and movement of his would be the «talk of the market." But

JINGOISM

It is amusing, though not at all instructive, to watch the progress of the wordy contest now going on between the two political parties that rule the destinies of of Anhault, and has four children.

Admiral Courbet was a distinguished naval officer who fought in the Crimea and served in almost every naval engagement in which the French took part since that time. He was placed in light man, is not at all so rare as parties that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their wrath at the discomfiture of their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less that rule the destines of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their wrat

It is pitia- terest has the contest for the or dinary observer, and why do the combatants obtrude themselves upon the public? When two dogs fight about a bone who cares which of them will carry away the prize? It is just because we are not ordinary observers that we do take a lively interest in the we do take a lively interest in the contest. Our country is one of the whones of contention» about which the Whigs and Tories are snarling and gnashing their teeth and though we care not which is the winner we cannot forego our right of taking our place among the spectators that surround the ring. Impartial witnesses as we are, we confess that in this country the Tories have had the best of it. Old and tried Whigs like the Buenos Aires Standard have threatened to demolish the Grand Old Man for trailing the British Old Man for trailing the British flag in the dust, and a thousand birds of prey from north, south, east, and west have come to peck at the G. O. M. and hasten his dissolution. Well may his followers explain. lowers exclaim

Combien au jour de la curée Etiez vous de corbeaux Contre l'aigle expirant.

The name of Gladstone a few months ago was a shibboteth in the mouth of every Englishman. To-day even the most contemptible live ago built of the contemptible live ago built ago built of the contemptible live ago built ago built of the contemptible live ago built ag tible Jingo can hurl mud at him with impunity. Judging from the articles of «a Conservative» in the Herald England has lost everything through the Whigs peace, prosperity, prestige, glory and honour. The two countries on which England has set her heart India and Ireland are in the

heart India and Ireland are in the most lamentable condition. This is the way «Conservative» groans over the state of Ireland:
 «With regard to Ireland; it is difficult to speak too strongly. Regardless of every warning, the Peace Preservation Act was allowed to lapse. Instantly were let loose the dogs of agitation; shouts of disaffection were uttered, and the people were taught to consider their wrongs, real or supposed, and race was set against race. That remedial legislation was required for Ireland

against race. That remedial legislation was required for Ireland few will deny. But what was done? So-called large me usur of relief were passed whipleased nobody. Nothing was or great was done, and only measures sof aggression ware adopted. This led to such an outburst of crime as grieves the hearts of all true lovers of Ireland. There are few genuine Irishmen who would not wish that the events of the past few years could be blotted out from the pages of history. Then came the pages of history. Then came Coercion Acts such as Conservatives never dreamt of, and the re-sult is that never was there in Ireland, at any time, such a hatred of English rule as there is at present.»

present.»

Now, we have already stated that we are not enthusiastic admirers of Gladstone. He never carried any law for the good of Ireland that he did not carry a coercion act along with it. If he gave bread to the hungry he took care to insult the receivers by giving a slap in the face while offering his gifts. But it would offering his gifts. But it would be foolish to deny that the Tories have been still worse enemies of Ireland. Gladstone did his best to denationalise Ireland, but he broke the back-bone of ascendancy and therein gave a hope of ancy and therein gave a nope of future regeneration. The principle of the Tories has always been to kill the National spirit and at the same time establish the ascendancy of a few over the many. Talk of Peace Preservation acts Ireland has had 39 such tion Acts. Ireland has had 39 such «acts» corresponding to the 39 articles of Protestant infallibility, articles of Protestant maintainty, and she has never improved un-der the discipline. Yea, she has each time waxed more discon-tented, and the more lashes she received the more she hated her oppressor. This may seem strange oppressor. This may seem strange to «Conservative», but it is only human nature. As Dr. Johnson was once passing by a fishmarket in London he saw a man flaying an eel while still alive. The fish naturally writhed with pain, but its torturer grew furious and cursed the fish because it would not keep quiet during the appara

the dogs of agitation let e. Oh, horror!" exclaims the unsophisticated Jingo. If the sliding process had not taken place Ireland would be as happy as Arcadia and the «dogs of agibring peace and prosperity to Ireland some fifty years ago, and England threw him into gaol and treated his country to new doses of coercion, and she has never ceased up to and she has never easied the vay this day to treat in a similar way every man who has the courage to say one word in behalf of Ire-land. «Conservative» is at liberty to hurl unseemly epithets at at them, but their names are enpresent at the Alegria Theatre on Wednesday evening, when Shakespeare's famous play *Rich-*ard *III*. was represented. We shrined in the hearts of millions of their countrymen whose cause they have so nobly pleaded, and in the whole bead-roll of Irish in the whole bead-roll of Irish national heroes and marryrs there are none more honored than these of the men whose united haps one of the most wonderful of the great bard's creations. But it is a significant fact and one that illustrates the shallow, action brought about the events of the past few years. When Whigs and Tories will be forgot-ten, and Macaulay's New Zea-lander will smoke his pipe on the ruins of London Bridge, the names of Parnell and Davitt, and Healy and Sexton, and hundreds of others will be remembered with pride in Ireland. We shall, however, accept this assertion of the Englishman with one or two qualifications; «There are few genuine Irishmen who would not wish that the acts (of the Eng-lish Covernment in Ireland) for the past few years (and for all time) could be bletted out of the page of history.» As far as the acts of our countrymen are concerned, and particularly for the past few years we have every

REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1884.

reason to be proud of them.

[CONTINUED.]

In 1876 Buenos Aires exported 336,000 bales of wool of 600 Ths each; in 1877, 357,000; in 1878 300,000; in 1879, 337,000; in 1880, 368,000; in 1881, 385,000 in 1882, 407,000; in 1883, 433,000 and in 1784, 1730 bales of 900 lbs. each to England alone, and 358,000 bales 906 lbs. each to all Europe, or about 537,000 bales of 600 lbs. each. 'Last year's clip from the River Plate, say Messrs. from the River Plate, say Messrs. Hulh and Co. has come in excellent condition, and they add that the wools of Buenos Aires have been improving in quality for several years and that their intrinsic value is now worth much more than that of the wools of Mesterials Collecting the im-Montevideo. Calculating the imports in clean wool, the production of Buenos Aires wool of the past year is equivalent to 633,890 Australian bales, and if we include the wool that came on sheepskins it would amount to 700,000 bales. On studying some of the tables set before uswe find that the wool of the River Plate is worth about half the value of Australian wool. (2) That the increase in the quantity of Argentine crease inthequantity of Argentine wool has been much greater than that of Australia. Australia produced in 1881 967,000 bales, and in 1884 1,112,000 bales. The Argentine Republic produced in 1884 587,000 bales, and in 1881 685 000 bales (3) In spite of this have succeeded in forming an the original. The Lincolns, the appreciation of his merits Leicestershire, and the South-tending in large numbers.

ing her alive. "The Peace Preservation Act was allowed to slide camps and "pasto fuerte", bu the camps that can maintain the aims the Ramboullet and Negrete cross-If the breeds should not have Lincolns which rapidly devour the tender grasses. Not long ago Argentine wool was only used in making tation» would lie quiet in their rough textures. In proportion kennels. A most preposterous as the quality improved it was conclusion even for an English «Conservative.» There was an Irish agitator who toiled hard to in certain woolen industries, for there are certain articles which can only be made from River Plate wool of the cross of the Rambouillet and Negrette.

[To be continued.]

RICHARD III. AT THE ALEGRIA

We had great pleasure in being

superficial spirit of our age that Shakespeare's plays are daily losing in popularity. The number of men who now read them are comparatively few, and those who represent them on the stage, are see them represented, are who represent them on the stage, or see them represented, are fewer still. It is not the works of the master minds, but the dwarfed and cramped intellects—the literary fops and popinjays that are now at a premium. The epoch of the Garricks, the Keans and the Macreadys is passing away and that of the Byrons (not away and that of the Byrolis (hot the poet) and the Gilberts, and the Irvings has succeeded. Men and women will listen with rap-ture to a "Kiss in the Dark." "Pink Dominees," and "Lady Audley's Secret," who will sneer at Shakespeare's dramas or Sheri-day's comedies as comething exdan's comedies as something ex-ceedingly vulgar. Perhaps the only man in England to-day who can draw a respectable audience to hear Shakespeare's plays is our is tinguished countryman Barry Sullivan, and he only succeeds owing to the high reputation he acquired in what might be called a by-gone age. We have said that we entertain a sort of rever-ence for Shakespeare and there-therefore we can scarcely approve therefore we can scarcely approve of modern adaptations such as the Colley Cibber version of Richard III., which was played on Wednesday evening. When there is a really great work we like to see it entire, even with its imperfections. Apart from that, we must say that Mr. Coveney gave us a well-finished "Crookback." From the opening scene, where From the opening scene, where he plots against his next-of-kin through that horrible ordeal where the royal monster displays a fiendish contempt for the voice of conscience until the awful night before the fatal day of Bosworth, when he rells out of bosworth, when he rolls out of bed in horror and fright as con-science avenges herself and the ghosts of his murdered victims haunt him, and even at the last moment when the sword of the Tudor pierces the heart of the murderer Mr. Coveney showed himself an artiste of great merit, one who can not only comprehend the tumultuous passions that rage in the breast of a bad man, but also pourtray them vivid colours and, as it were, hold them up to the gaze of the spectators. Mr. Coveney was well sustained by Mr. Stevenson as "King Richard IV." Miss Murray and Miss Covoso,000 bales. (3) In spite of this increase the Argentine wools have improved in price compared with other wools. We therefore come to the conclusion that the Argentine Republic is in a more favourable situation than Australia with respect to the production of wool. Australia, it may be said, has reached its climax, Argentina has still a vast field open for improvement. If we only continue to refine the breed of sheep we will succeed in obtaining the prices obtained by antergaph as well as been obtained by crossing with Rambouillets and Negretes, and some flock-owners have succeeded in forming as "Lord Stanley," Mr. Gordon as "Catesby," Miss Wyndale as the "Lady Anne," Miss Gourlay had been obtained by the Municipal body and the other by Sr. Echegaray. Both are Rochistas, and yet both hate one another as the Devil play have recently got a nice property takes his benefit to-night. pany leaves, when we are sure it will draw a full house. Mr. Coverey takes his benefit to-night, and as he is a most popular and eration of the great political criefly and the sure of the great political criefly and the great political criefly and the sure of the great political criefly and th Argentine Rambouillet which in its special quality even surpasses public will graciously show their the original. The Lincolns, the appreciation of his merits by at-

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

An Italian fonderonamed Denu chi kicked up a frightful shindy in this city. Denuchi, with some of his «compadres», were in-dulging late at night and the ddiging late at light and the noise they made disturbed the entire neighbourhood. A police-officer and a soldier called on the king of the revels and reminded him of his duty. Denuchi drove away the officer and kept the soldier as a hostage. Soon a troop of policemen arrived and Denuchi barracaded his castle Denuchi barracaded his castie and boldly stood a siege, making use of powder and ball to keep off the invaders. Carrillo, a captain of police, was wounded on the leg. More troops arrived, and after a hard-fought battle, the Italian was obliged to surrender at discretion, not, however, until he had fired his last cartridge. Five persons, in all, were art III. was represented. We have a reverence for everything Shakespearian, and the historic tragedy of *Richard III*. is per-

rive persons, in all, were wounded in the fray, and one, an Italian, has died of his wounds.

A fellow named Silveira, the Tata-Dios of this district, who acted the part of Curandero or physical and spiritual medicine man, having poisoned a woman, has been arrested and his occupation is gone for the present. sent.

There is now no doubt whatever that the late row in Corrientes was provoked by the Government themselves in order to rid themthemselves in order to rid themselves of the «battalion of safety», and if possible to suppress that body altogether. The thing was a disgraceful coup, and the authors of it should expiate their crimes on the gallows.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTTER FROM NAVARRO

Navarro, June 13. To the Editor of the Souther Cross.

DEAR SIR. I notice that your camp cor-respondents are not showing their usual diligence of late in supplying you with camp news. Some time ago you received a series of letters from "Curiosus," referring to Western affairs, and many of your readers regret that his letletters have heen discontinued, as the writer, whoever he is, is evidently a keen observer, and has a thorough appreciation of the wants and interests of camp peo-

I trust you will excuse me if venture to intrude on you for a moment whilst I give you a resumè of my lucubrations, and give some pieces of intelligence your readers may think worth reading. The life of a sheep farmer has its dark as well as its bright side. Our intellect is not quickened nor our imaginative faculties developed by the life of routine and monotony we lead. We are too monotony we lead. We are too
far from that focus of intellectual
fire on which the rays of light
from all parts of the world are
concentrated, nor are we likely
to approach any closer to it by any device of science or political economy for some time. According to that veracious authoress, Mrs. Hall, when our country peo-ple of old turned to faction fight-ing it was considered as a hopeful prognostic by the Government, and a favorable report of the loyalty of the Irish was sent from the Castle to Westminster, the promise of good and expectation for the future always de-pending on the number of Irish-

corral when the pampero is ap- per league, her land adjoins Mr. proaching. Still patriotism is a fickle jade amongst us, and you need not be surprised if you hear before many weeks that at least one section of our politicians will go over body and soul to the enemy and declare for Juarez Celman after toasting Rocha a thousand times in coffee and brandy. The position of parties here would then be well defined, and the odium politicum become

The Standard.

The Standard. a logical sequence. You know already that General Mansilla got a concession to build a railway in this direction, but the attention of that gallant hero is now engrossed with other matters, and he alleges obstacles in the way of carrying out his designs. Be that as it may, it is certain that the "concession" is itself an obstacle to our progress, and that General Mansilla is simply acting in our regard the part of the dog in the manger. He won't build the railway himself and he won't allow others to do it. In spite of our rulers our partido is just now in a most prosperous condition. Probably not for ten years past have we had such a smiling prospect before us as we have this year. I may calculate theincrease in flocks at 30 per cent, and fat sheep are to be met on and fat sneep are to be necton every estancia. The great prob-lem for us is where to get buyers for them. We should like to see an enterprising man start a gra-seria among us. There is no seria among us. There is no doubt with the abundance of sheep to be had that the business would pay. D. Patricio Maguire has sold 3,009 capones at 55 %, and Mr. Carthy a lot at 50 %. There is scarcely a trace of scab to be seen on any of the estancias round and gramilla, cardo, and trebol abound. A man named Valentine Birmingham was drowned while crossing a laguna here some days ago. He had here some days ago. He had been for some time asheeptarmer was recently engaged in ing. D. Juan Lima sold a teaching. teaching. D. Juan Lima sold a fraction of land in this partido at 1,000 % per square. The Irish people here are in general very happy. If they are not much aided neither are they molested by the authorities. Peace and by the authorities. by the authorities. Peace and order prevail among them, and there are signs that the only vice to which our people were addicted, viz., drunkenness, is daily on the decline, not only in Navarro, but in all the surrounding districts. Let us hope that this omen will be realised, and that the day will come when the Irish may be said to be the soberest, as

may be said to be the soberest, as they certainly are in other res-pects, the most virtuous people in the River Plate. I am, dear sir, Yours sincerely,

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

A general meeting of the members of the Irish Club will be held at 42 Reconquista on Tuesday the 23rd inst. A code of rules will be submitted for approval. All interested are requested to attend to attend.

We very much regret to an-nounce the death in the prime of life of Mr. David Dillon, son of Mrs. Dillon of Guardia del Mon-

la as Vicar-general of the diocese of Salta, which was made about a month ago by the Chapter of Canons has been sanctioned by the Government.

El Comercial of San Pedro has eased to appear.

Mrs. Eduarda Mansilla de Garia is sick of disease of the heart and is confined to bed.

Captain William McCarthy has retire permanently from the Argentine navy.

The 'Matteo Bruzzo' with 900 assengers on board entered the Riachuelo this week. She is 300 feet long, and is the largest vessel that has ever entered the Ria-

Good news for our friends at Loreto and Venado Tuerto, Mr. Bridger has brought out the wire

Bridger's. Half a league of land in Loreto, adjoining Mr. Bell's, has been sold for 600 nats. cash, being at the rate of 12,000 nats. per league. A diligence will shortly be run from the railway

Antonio, is in town preparing to go on a trip to Europe. He will probably start in a few days. We wish him a happy trip and a speedy return to the River Plate, which has been the field of his nissionary labors for many years and we hope will be for many yet to come.

It is with deep regret that announce the death of Don Mateo Tormey of Rojas. Telegrams announcing his death arrived fast recovering and out of danger, yesterday evening.

The Mitristas held two meet-

Yet another of our countrymer has bade good-bye to this world. Don Patricio Wheeler, of Giles, died on Tuesday at a ripe old age.
This is the third of our country—
men whose death it is our sad
duty to record this week. Mr. David Dillon of Monte, Don Mateo Tormey of Rojas, and now Mr. Wheeler. We beg to express our sincere condolence with their families and friends.

It was only this week Mr. Shak ery was set at liberty. It will be remembered that he was arrested everal months ago in connection with the disappearance of \$40,000 pher.
m/n from the safe of the Southern m/n from the safe of the Southern Railway office in the Plaza Con-stitution. The courts have fully acquitted Mr. Shakery of any im-plication in the guilt of abstractng the money.

A religious ceremony took place Areligious ceremony took place on Tuesday in the Salvador Church in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. At 9 a.m. the Mass recently composed by Father Costamagna, Superior of the Salesian Fathers at San Carlos, was sung. The Archbishop himself was present, and Rev. Father Aguilar, S.J., preached on the occasion. At 4.30 p.m. there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the same church. ment in the same church.

Mr. John Feely left by the «Tagis» on Wednesday on a trip to Europe. A large crowd accom-Europe. panied him as far as the mole to bid him a temporary farewell.

Mr. Feely's health has been in a
very delicate state for some
months past, and it is the sincere
wish of his numerous friends that
the charge of air and climate the change of air and climate may completely restore him, and that he may soon return to Bue-nos Aires, where he is highly es-teemed by all his acquaintances.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. L Garrahan is somewhat better of his illness. He was in a very precarious state for one or two days this week, but now we are glad to hear that he is progress-ing favourably and that the phyicians entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

Colonel Bosch, during his short term of office has given signs of action and energy which are creditable to him. He is making war on the gambling hells of this city that have brought ruin on soul and body of many, and are a dreadful source of scandal and immorality.

The news that Mr. Allen has een appointed American Minister to this republic is contra-

A bill is before the Provincial Chambers to guarantee Don Frederico Lacroze 5 per cent of capital invested in the line of tramways which he proposes to con-struct. The line will start from Almagro and take in San Martin, Bella Vista, San Miguel, Pilar, Capilla del Señor, Carmen de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Villa Colon, Zarate, Campana, Lujan, Marcos Paz, San Vicente, and La Plata. possible that this work will be Bridger has brought out the wire indefinitely postponed in consideration of the great political crisis which is coming on like a dust cloud and obliging all pations to take refuge in the Constitution, as the sheep run for the libratory of the presidentship. Dr. G. is by all accounts a respectable man, and dust cloud and obliging all pations to take refuge in the Constitution, as the sheep run for the libratory of the libratory of

The cost shall not come law. exceed 5,000 m/n per kilometre. The committee charged with providing raterial for the works in La Plata have complained to the Provincial Government that the National Government have placed every obstacle in their way. They calculate the losses suffered by

One of the Passionist Fathers will say mass, hear confessions, and preach on Sunday next in Barracas al Sud. All are anxiously invited to attend, particularly those who are unable to attend the Holy Cross Chapel in Calle Piedad. The clergyman will be there at about 8.30 a.m. to hear confessions.

We regret very much to hear that Mr. James Ballasty of this city is ill of typhoid fever. He is attended by Dr. Hanly in the British Hospital. Latest reports that the youthful patient is

The Mitristas held two meetfew of the leading spirits of Mitre's party were invited. The possibility of setting up a liberal or Mitrista candidate was discussed.

Mr. Baker, the distinguished American consul in this city, deivered a lecture at the rooms of the English Literary Society last week. A large and select audience were present. The subject of the lecture was "Social Characteristics," and it was handled by Mr. Baker in a manner which shows that he is a keen observer, as well as a scholar and philoso-

The new Minister of Finance made a discovery this week which should have been made long ago, viz., that certain persons were owing the Custom House the sum of 1,1000,000 m/n, for which said persons were paying an in-terest of 6 per cent, and the debt has been accumulating since the year 1880. The minister immediately ordered the debtors to be deprived of all merchant rights and privileges until they paid the sum.

On Monday evening Mr. Repetto lectured on the temporal power of the Pope at the assem-bly rooms of the Catholic Club. Needless to say that Mr. Repetlo did full justice to the subject on which he discoursed. He shew-ed the necessity for a temporal as well as a spiritual covereignty being vested in the head of the Church. He recounted the benefits that had accrued to Italy from the Papal rule, and he dwelt on the extraordinary moral power which the Supreme Pontiff was exercising at this day in spite of all the efforts of his enemies. Sr. Estrada, the President of the Club, spoke in terms of the highest enconium of the lecture, and ho said that the time was at hand when the Ar-gentine Catholics should prepare themselves for the electoral struggle.

A correspondent of the Herald,

writing from Tigre says:
«A sudden overhauling of the navy is taking place. It can't be that all our ships are out of order. Has this a political mean-ing in view of the coming presi-dential election? The Avellaneda has undergone external repairs; the Constitucion, Pilcomayo, and Parana likewise; the two former are offthe moleatthe Talleres, and the last is just out of Dock at San Fernando. The Maipu is expected from Buenos Aires. The Ful-minante, which was burnt here 9 years ago, has been stripped of the remaining plates: but the Several gentlemen in this city ribs stand out, a danger to navi-ave written to the newspapers, gation and a shameful proof of have written to the newspapers, complaining that their names negligence on the part of our were placed in the Juarista election committee without their conclude asily be removed by means of dynamite without danger to anything in the locality.»

Don Bartoleme Mitre, son of General Mitre, left by the "Adria" for Europe on Monday. Before leaving a number of friends en-tertained him at a banquet at the Cafè Filip.

Dr. José Bonjamin Gorostiago has allowed his name to be placed on the list of candidates for the presidentship. Dr. G. is by all

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Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1885

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Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885, R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

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Deposits at interest are entered in a pass-book, which the Bank delivers to the Depositor, showing the different drawings and deposits, with capital and interest. No money will be delivered without this book being presented.

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more, repaying in gote of regar currency
The Bank discounts, three times each
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ninety days to run; it also discounts
mercantile bills, with from seven days
to six months to run, on condition that
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NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

#### SELECTED POETRY.

THE CHANGE.

I saw her in the country home,
Near brown Slieve Ban,
With brow as white as ocean foam,
Face like the dawn,
And lips that rivalled in their hue
The berry on the heathy moor,
And eyes like shining drops of dew,
And hart as pure.

I saw her in her city home,
Sad worn, and wan;
And then I asked, "why did she roam
From far Slieve Bán?"
Ah! paler grew her sunken cheek,
And darker shadows dimmed her

brow,
As she essived the words to speak,
"I'm homeless now."

"The tvrant's minion fiercely came
Unto our cot,
And soon the rafters' lurid flame
Illumined the spot.
My father died—my friends were
fled,
Poor exiles, o'er the frothing sea—
And I came here to toil for bread
In misery

"Still toiling on in scathing woe
From day to day;
Within my breast no hopeful glow
To light my way;
Unknown I walk among the crowd,
Without a smile, without a word.
To cheer a spirit downward bowed,
Long pierced and gored.

"Oh! if I could but see once more Slieve Ban's dark crest, Or hear the waves at evening roar On Shannon's breast. The healthful flush might fill my

cheek,
And chase the a hing from my brow.
'Movrone! movrone!' why do I
speak?"
I'm homeless now,"

#### STUDY OF IRISH. United Ireland says: «There

is much that is hopeful and en-

couraging in the annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. It discloses a steady increase in the interest taken in the immemorial Celtic tongue, and steady work towards the spread of the tongue itself as well as the knowledge of Irish classic literature. Especi-ally gratifying is it to note the progress which the study of the language is making in the National schools since the removal of the obstacles which at first stood in the way of an acquire-ment of it. There was, for in-stance, a total of 119 pupils ex-amined in it last year, with a to-tal of 93 passes as against a total of 40 with 25 passes for the pre-vious one—the last two totals being in turn a considerable advance on those of the two preceding years. Of course, it will be seen at once that the first figures given are in themselves a very small percentage to show, but under the circumstances and looked at in comparison with previous results, they are quite as encouraging as the most sanguine could hope for. The report points out how the study of Irish in schools now the study of Irish in schools may be much more widely promoted by the removal of obstacles which have no rational meaning; and it shows how an extension of a knowledge of the language in the public service is not only desirable but necessary in the interest of justice by sary in the interests of justice by a reference to the evidence taken by Dr. Sigerson, as a Member of the Royal Commission on Prisons in Ireland, which showed clearly the grievance that might arise where, as in Western prisons, warders and prisoners have no common medium of communica-tion. The funds of the society are in a very satisfactory state, and its correspondence shows that its efforts to cherish the native tongue are appreciated in many a distant clime as well as in every Irish county.»

#### THE BOY ST. ALOYSIUS.

more of a child than an American girl of thirteen.

The Irish girl of the period has one bright star ever before her in the havens of her hopes—a husband with a title. She would rather be poor Lady Splurge than parvenu Mrs. Shady. Yet has is the most loving and devoted of wives. The Irish girl loves to make a noise in the world—has a children of Catholic schools generally honour the festival by going to Holy Communion and adoring the Blessed Sacrament. In this city it is the pious practice for children of different schools to assemble in the Cathedral, where High Mass is chanted and

Holy Communion received in honour of the Saint. The Blessed Sacrament is expossed and the children of both sexes remain in adoration until sundown. The following sketch of Aloysius's life taken from a recent number of

the Child's Sunday Companion.
«In the Roman college founded by St. Francis Borgia, but now used by the Italian Government as a lyceum, is the chamber once occupied by young St. Aloysius de de Gonzaga while pursuing his

He was a son of Marquis de Castiglioni, a branch of the illustrious house of the Dukes of Mantua, allied with the royal families of France, Spain and Austria. He received his first Communion at the hands of St. Charles Borromeo, and lived in his father's palace as in a cloister. His mother used to call him IL MIO ANGIOLETO.

Aloysius and his brother Rodolphus were appointed pages of hon-

us were appointed pages of honour to the prince royal of Spain.

He entered the society of Jesus at Rome before he was 18, and while attending the sufferers from the pestilence of 1591, caught the disease himself, and died at the age of 23, a martyr of charity. So great was his joy at the approach of death, that he made a scruple of it to his confessor, Cardinal Bellarmine. No one ever more fully verified the nessor, Cardinal Bellarmine. No one ever more fully verified the words of Crabbe: «And never mortal left this world of sin more like the infant that heentered in.»

The chamber St. Aloysius occupied at the Roman college is now, an orsteny and hung with

now an oratory and hung with red. The beams of the ceiling red. The beams of the celling are covered with arabesques, and on the walls hang scenes from his brief life. Among these paintings is an authentic portrait. Here are preserved the crucifix he used to wear, and a volume of notes on theology written by his own hand.»

#### IRISH GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

#### AN AMERICAN OPINION.

In Dublin, a young lady is educated for music or matrimonyor both. She is a perpetual piano player or a constant husband seeker. They are no longer the "Baby Blakes" or the "Lady Gay Spankers" of yore; her follies as to field sports are no more. The Irish girls of the period abhors declamation about "women's rights." She generally takes them in a Platonic way. She is much more Irish than the men, twice as witty, and ten times as intriguing. These girls have an indescribable way of attracting you (mentally at least) before you know where you are. They are fine looking rather than pretty, and commanding rather than coquettes, yet they have their share of all that phiguituse family a ratiously of those circular entrenchments called Danish forts, which were most probably the trenchments called D or both. She is a perpetual piano quettes, yet they have their share of all that ubiquitous family. In point of education they are more glittering than the English girls and more solid than the Ameriand more solid than the American. They dress too much—an excess of fall-als. Frills and lace, bogoak and ribbons abound about these girls, and their merry laughter and soft solder dash of grammachree ma cushla» serve to make them intensely interesting, even at the respectful distance they invariably keen you ance they invariably keep you. This type of the Irish girl with her rosy and white complexion, her large blue eyes and auburn hair, in her eighteenth year is more of a child than an American girl of thirteen.

#### A STROLLER'S DEFENCE.

An itinerant player, possessed of more wit than money, was a few weeks ago driven by that hard master, hunger, to commit the high crime of poaching in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, and was, unluckily, detected in the act, and carried forthwith before a bench of magistrates, when the offence was fully proved. The knight of the buskin, however, being called on for his defence, astonished the learned justices by adapting «Brutus's speech to the Romans on the death of Casar» to his case, in the following manner:—«Britons, hungry men, and epicures! Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear; believe me for mine honour, that you may believe; censure me in your wisdom, and In 1581 he went to Spain with his parents, who occompanied Donna Maria of Austria, the daughter of Charles V. and wife of the Emperor Maximilian. St. that a player's love for hare is that a player's love for hare is constant. that a player's love for hare is no less than his. If, then, that friend demand why a player rose against a hare this is my anwer -Not that I loved hare less, but that I loved eating more. Had you rather this hare were living information was withdrawn, and the knight of the sock and buskin left the court with pockets much heavier than when he entered it, with the intention of appearing on the stage the same evening in an »entirely new character.»

#### ANTIQUITY OF SMOKING.

Small tobacco pipes-we call them tobacco pipes, though probably no one will ever discover what weed or substance was actually smoked in them-of an ancient form are frequently found in Ireland on digging or plowing up the ground, particularly in the vicinity of those circular enof course long before the exist-ence of America was known. The arguments in favour of the antiquity of smoking receive additional support from several small clay pipes in the hull of a ship found some years since when ble and tubes from tour to six inches in length. It is supposed the vessel had been lost in some convulsion of nature previous to the foundation of the city, which had been built over the spot at least 500 years since.

to ease our pain-ah, then, a few words, kind and true, come like dew to the buds, and bid us raise our head, while our heart drinks in the draught which makes us strong and brave once more. Strange, that when we know well how fraught with good our kind words are, we seem so loth to speak them. Harsh, or, at least short, curt words slip from the tongue with ease, while it is by great care that we train it to speak in soft smooth tones.

Each one of us can count from our list of friends one or more whose words are like pearls, whose tongue gives vent to the true, sweet thoughts of a pure mind. How we love such a soul the we love such a sour its own pure thoughts leave their marks on our heart, and help us to be pure and true. We have as well on the list those whose tongues give speech to all that is bad. Al of them. Ah, I fear there are more

We need not search far to find hearts from whence all hope is fled; lives whose mind is a poison; forms whose mind is a wreck; homes in which the sun shines no more. All, all, the work of that dread fiend—the

When that day of days shall dawn, and all earth's souls stand and I had died starving, than that the thing have was dead that I might woe! woe to those whose tongue live a jolly fellow? As this hare had full sway! whose words was pretty, I weep for him; as he was nimble, I rejoice at it; as he was plump I honor him: but as he was eatable, I slew him. Here the gravity of the court was obliged to give way, prosecutors, spectators, and all burst into laughter at the ready wit displayed by the «poor actor.» The speak a kind word; to the poor information was withdrawn, and who change to come in cur, was he was present to come in cur, was he was present at the ready wit displayed by the «poor actor.» The words with the soul reap in tears what have been considered in the poor control of the poor was withdrawn, and who change to come in cur, who change to come the come in cur, who change to come the come to speak a kind word; to the poor who chance to come in our way as well as the rich; to those who are ill or have a load of care to bear; to those who hate us as well as those who love. Do not put it off, speak it now and at once. You do not know how much good it may do, if said in time. For us, may the words that come from the tongue be as bright, gold sheaves, which we will reap in smiles when the time is come.

#### THE BOY THE FATHER OF THE MAN.

Solomon said many centuries ago: "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right."

Some people seem to think that chilkren have no character at all. On the contrary, an observing eye sees in these young creatures the signs of what they are likely to be in after life.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it a sign that he

will be a spendthrift.

When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies and unwilling to part with them for any purpose, I think it a sign that he will be a miser

think it a sign that we miser.

When I see a boy or girl looking out for him or herself, and disliking to share good things with others; I think it a sign that the child will grow up a very aligh person.

Bigh person.

Discoursing sweet music—Blowing your own trumpet.

Eclipse of the son—a baby daughter.

Bank note. Colored woman selfish person.
When I see boys and girls often

quarrelling, I think it a sign that they will be violent and hateful men and women.

When I see a little boy willing

to taste strong drink, I think it a sign that he will be a drunkard.

When I see a boy who never attends to the service of religion, I think it a sign that he will be a

I think it a sign that he will be a profane and profligate man.

When I see a child obedient to its parents I think it a sign of great future blessing from his Heavenly Parent.

And though greatchanges sometimes to be a sign of the si

times take place in the character, yet as a general rule, these signs do not fail.

cooks. They may never be required to cook a dinner, but they are thus rendered independent of are thus rendered independent of cooks and servants, as they learn how to do everything themselves long before they commence housekeeping on their own account. When married they are most affectionate wives and mothers. An Austrian lady, in fact, is as accomplished and learned as an English governess, as good a housekeeper and cook as a German, as witty in society as a Parisian, as passionate as an as a Parisian, as passionate as an Italian, and as handsome as an American—some of the most beautiful women in Europe being in Vienna.

#### GENTILITY.

Genteel it is to have soft hands, But not genteel to work on ands:

Genteel it is to lie abed, But not genteel to earn your bread; Genteel it is to cringe and bow,

But not genteel to sow Genteel it is to cheat your tailor. But not genteel to be a sailor;

Genteel it is to roll in wealth, But not genteel to have good health: Genteel it is to cut a friend, But not genteel your clothes to

Genteel it is to smirk and smile But not genteel to shirk all

guile: Genteel it is to be a knave. But not genteel your cash to

Genteel it is to make a bet. But not genteel to pay a debt; Genteel it is to curse and swear But not genteel plain clothes

wear; Genteel it is to waste your life, But not genteel to love your

I cannot tell what I may do, Or what bad scenes may yet eass through;

I may, perchance, turn deaf

nd blind, The pity of all human kind; Or even I may come to steal. But may I never be genteel! Come joy or sorrow, weal or

Oh, may I never get so low!

#### THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

# SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

SAN PEDRO.	
\$	m/ı
Bernard Newman	20
Patrick Leavy	1
Andrew Nally	4
John Young, senr	2
John Young, junr	1
Patrick Finnan	2
Mrs. Feany	2
James Melen	ĩ
John Fahy	2
Mrs. M. Newman	2
Miss Bridget Newman	2
The state of the s	-

#### WIT AND HUMOUR.

Eclipse of the son — a baby

Bank note. Colored woman—Boss, ken I get de job of cleanin' out dis heah bank? President—No. Youare too late. The cashier has already attended to that.

"General Booth, of the Salvafor a clerk "who must write shorthand and be fully saved." The world is a little shorthanded of men of that class.

"Is land high in Vermont? asked a speculator of an old Green mountain farmer. "You jest bet it is! If the trees wasn't so stunted the clouds couldn't pass by at all," was the reply.

A party of countrymen on New Year's Eve were out late at night, They were all rather afraid to pass a certain churchyard on their road home, until one ex-claimed "What cuddies we all are! Ghosts only cum up at 12 o'clock at neet, an' noo it's aboot 24!" Whereupon they all march-ed past without fear ed past without fear.

The following punning verse is on a tombstone in a Sheffield churchyard erected above the grave of John Knott, a scissors grinder:

rinder:

Here lies a man that was Knott born,

His father was a Knott before him,

He lived Knott, and did Knott die,

And underneath this s'one doth lie.

Knott christened,

Knott begot,

And here he lies

And yet was Knott.

"I'm afraid you'll find out that Sudkins is blacker than he is painted." "Oh, well; you're certainly entitled to your opinion but I'm not inclined to agree with you." "Why not?" "He's a negro minstrel."

There is a story of three Yan-There is a story of three Yankees abroad who compared notes. One said, 'I was mistaken for the Emperor of Russia." Quoth the second, 'And I am continually asked if I am not Louis Napoleon," Up spoke the third, 'I ken beat that. Yesterday I was goin' along the Champs Elysees and a fellow slapped me on the back and hollered, 'Satan, is that you!"

An anecdote is related -found-An anecdote is related—tounded on fact, of course—illustrative of the slyness of the Bohemians, compared with the simple honesty of the Germans, and the unscrupulousness of the Hungarian. In war times three soldiers one of each of these three diers, one of each of these three nations, met in the parlor of an inn over the chimney-niece of which hung a watch. When they had gone, the German said, "that was a good watch, I wish I had bought it." "I am sorry I didn't take it," said the Hungarian. "I have it in my pocket," said the Bohemian. Bohemian.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derected, it in times through the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, live he whole from suffering the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after cating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, stick mucons gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there prairie in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there viriligo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretion! from the kidneys scanty and highly coloureds with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flattlency or a beliching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing there will be a dry, hacking cough, steen deader after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration? As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavail; ing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indjection of dyspepsia, and a small quantit

#### TESTIMONIAL.

so stunted the clouds couldn't pass by at all," was the reply.

"Wish you'd feed your horse before he comes out." "Eh—why—hang it! what do you mean?" "He's trying to eat my being some of the Jarabe de why—hang worthy of note, writes a little corn."

The education of girls in Vienna is somewhat peculiar, and perhaps worthy of note, writes a correspondent from that city. Up to fifteen years of age they are kept at their studies. After "Doctor, I have a strong tendency to go out what shall I do to arrest it?" "Take a bucket of was not a low of the same." John Brown.

Stunted the clouds couldn't pass by at all," was the reply.

"Wish you'd feed your horse before he comes out." "Eh—why—hang it! what do you mean?" "He's trying to eat my being et all on the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three vears I have safe with a p in in the stomach, so much that could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My sonis also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. The sum of the Jarabe de the comes out." "Est—why—hang it! what do you mean?" "He's trying to eat my being dialogue to at a little corn."

An alderman once called on a well-known doctor, and the following dialogue took place—"Doctor, I have a strong tendency to go out what shall I do to arrest it?" "Take a bucket of was and the following dialogue took place—"Take a bucket of was and the following dialogue took place—"Take a bucket of was and the following dialogue took place—"Take a bucket of was and the following dialogue took place—"Doctor, I have a strong tendency to go out what shall I do to arrest it?" "Take a bucket of was and the could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that me I will be suffered with a p in in the stomach, so of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am the stomach of the New Year I

#### John Brown,

Fstancia Floresta, Estacion Altamirano F.C.S. July 19, 1884.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Gold			June	
Cedulas Series E	A		 	.100
Series F National			 	. 78
Hamonas	Dank	onares	 	. 100

Telegrams have arrived to La Nacion announcing that Dr. Pellegrini has succeeded in negociating the Argentine Joan. The ciating the Argentine loan. The loan is nominally effected at 75, but commissions, etc., to Messrs. Morgan and Co., besides Pellegrini's expenses, are sure to bring it down below 70, so that the Government is really paying an interest of 9 0/0 on the £4, 000,000 borrowed, besides as it is supposed giving a mortgage on National property. The loan, if effected, still awaits the approval of the Government, but it is believed no difficulty will be placed in the way of accepting it as the Government are sorely in want of

From a recent number of a London contemporary we extract

the following:
"Notwithstanding the attacks upon Argeutine credit the securities of the Republic continue to ties of the Republic continue to hold their ground, and have even a rising tendency, the 1871 and 1881 loans being now quoted 1 per cent higher than on the date of our last issue, whilst those of 1868, 1882, and 1884 remain steadily at the same figures. Buenos Aires sterling loans, Hard Dollars, and Treasury Bonds have also remained stationary. A slight depression has taken place in Brazilian stocks. Chilians are pracpression has taken place in Brazilian stocks. Chilians are practically unchanged. An upward movement is observable in Costa Rica stocks these having risen 4 to 5 during the fortnight. Guatemalans, Ecuadorians, Honduras, and Mexicans have all dropadorians and manufactures. ped since our last quotations; also have Peruvians in spite of

also have Peruvians in spite of improved prospects, in consequence of the expected settlement of the Pisco and Yea dispute. Uruguays unchanged. Venezuelas have fallen.

The half-yearly reports and the distribution of dividends have caused some fluctuations in the value of railway shares, but in most cases the fluctuations are not great. The following are the principal changes: Alagoas have lost 1/4, Bahia and San Francisco 3/4, Brazil Great Southern 3, Buenos Aires Great Southern 5, Central Uruguay 1/4, Minos and Rio 1, Porto Alegre and New Hamburgh 21/4, Recife and San Francisco 6, Mexicans 2, Buenos Aires and Rôsario have risen 2, Buenos Aires and Rôsario have risen 2, Buenos Aires and Rôsario have risen 2, Buenos Aires and Rosario have risen 2, Buenos Aires cisco 6, Mexicans 2, Buenos Aires and Rosario have risen 2, Buenos Aires Northern ½ to 1, San Paulo Debenture Stock 1, but Buenos Aires and Pacific Debenture Stock have fallen 1, Count D'Eu ¾, and Donna Theresa Christina ½.

The shares of the English Bank

The shares of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro have advanced 1, and those of the London and River Plate Bank 1/2. The New London and Brazilian Bank shares have also risen 1/8. The shares in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are quoted 3 lower ex. div. Rio de Janeiro City Improvements are 11/4 lower, and Liebeg's Extract Company 3 higher." 3 higher.

Mrs. Brennan, Mercedes, sold 2,000 capones at 55 % each, and Mr. N. Lowe 1,400 at 60 %, Mr. Lawrence Murphy 1,000 at 55

The fever of speculation in gold continues.

The fine steamer 'Wexford' left London for the River Plate on the 5th inst. and the 'Meath' was expected to leave on the 9th inst.

The German steamer 'Pernambuco' sailed from San Nicolas on the 10th inst. with 3,280 salted hides, 600 bags maixe, and 623 bags linseed and turnip-seed for Hamburg.

In the partido of Olavarria the wheat crop of last year gave such profitable returns that many of the principal estancieros will sow large extents of land with wheat

The firm of Barbulee and Co. of Havre, have suspended payment, and are owing the Provincial Bank of this city 1,190,486 francs. M. Dupin of this city remitted to the firm of Barbulee and Co, several lots of wool for which Dupin 3,000-3,500 bales.

received bills that were discountreceived bills that were discounted by the bank. Barbulee and Co. having suspended payment the bank is suing Dupin for the sum due. It appears that the bankrupts are also owing large sums to the National Bank.

Heavy transactions in grain are reported from Tandil, wheat sold at \$5 per fan.

A lot of cattle have been sold in Lincoln at \$7 a head, and sheep at 1.50, both select.

Messrs. Bollini and Muro sold the live stock belonging to the testamentaria of Jose Vega, in Lincoln, as follows—cows al corte at 7 m/n, sheep at 1.50 m/n, total amount of sales 14,700 m/n.

The fares of the Ensenada rail—

way to La Plata have been lower than via the Southern Railway, and the former line naturally got all the traffic. The Southern road will therefore reduce the fares to the same price on July 1. It is worthy of remark in this connection that the Ensenada and Northern roads have not raised their rates since «curso forzoso»—the only lines, by the way, which have not done so.

The Santa Fé colony railway will be opened on the 1st of July to public service to within three leagues of the Lheman colony. thus making the line 100 kilometres in length.

The Nacional announces that Mr. William Paats, the well-known merchant, signed in Rosario the deeds for the purchase of 104 square leagues of land in the province of San Luis, for account of the Buena Esperanza Land Company. The business represents 300,000 m/n.

The Provincial Executive has ordered the board of the Mortgage Bank to issue a new series of ced-ulas under letter G, bearing 6 or 8 o/o interest according to the desire of mortgagors. An evening colleague states that the issue of the new series should have begun last week.

In another column will be found In another column will be found a notice of the National Bank advising the public that gold deposits will be received nt interest. The bank will pay depositors 2 o/o for 60 days and 3 o/o for 90 days. Shareholders of the bank are also requested to change their old shares for new ones in national money. The change to begin on 1st prox.

We note the sales of 2,000 no-

We note the sales of 2,000 novillos mestizos from the establishment San Simon at 15 m/n each, and 1,000 of 2 to 3 years belonging to the testamentaria of Zubiaurre at \$10 each, buyer, Senor Frias.

nor Frias.

Mr. Enrique Dickinson sold to
D. Alfredo J. Dickinson the third
part ef a camp establishment
known as Las Lomas, with all
buildings, cattle, etc., situated in
the department of San Geronimo
and with an area of two square
leagues, the third part of a camp
with buildings, etc., in the same
department and named Los Esteros, measuring one square
league; the whole for £15,000
sterling.

Telegrams from Valparaiso

Telegrams from Valparaiso quote exchange on London at

26d. The weather in town has been fair during the week, but in the camp the cold was severe and the frost in some districts has done considerable damage to the camps. Snow has fallen south of camps. Sr the Salado.

From San Nicolas is reported the sale of a lot of sheep for graseria at \$2.08. A cargo of wheat was sold from Santa Fè at \$3.40 per fanega. 1,000 sheep sold at \$1.12 per head, not counting small lambs at Azul.

From San Nicolas we hear that Sr. Terrason has rented the sala-dero Bengolea for the slaugtering of 20,000 mares.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—
"Bordeaux, June 11.

The Heraldo of Asuncion, Paraguay, says that Nr. Hunter Davison of this city has been buying camp up there for stock, and has left it to an American to manage.

The firm of Barbulee and Co. of

remain as follows:
Long, f.130-132 per 100 kilos.
Middle size, f.112-115 —
Borrega, f.100-102 —
Stock of River Plate sheepskins

Horse-Hair.—South, good mix-ture, f.125-130 per 50 kilos. Maize.—White and yellow, av-erage price f.12·50-13 per 100

kilos. WHEAT—f.17-17·50 per 100 kilos

lows:—
Madres, superior quality f.1·32
to 1·33 per kilo.
Middling, f.1·20-1·23 per kilo.
Second, f.1·10 1·13 —
Good med. borrega, 1·02¹/₂
Stock of River Plate woolsover
35,000 bales.
Hupss—Dry. matadoro bidos

HIDES—Dry matadero hides, of 20 to 21 lbs., fs.1·26-1·30 per

Salted saladero ox hides, 20 to 25 kilos, fs.71-74 per 50 kilos. Stock of River Plate hides of all classes 11,000-12,000 hides.

"Liverpool, June 11..
Wool..—Buenos Aires merino
and mestiza No. 1,30-32 o/o yield,

SHEEPSKINS. — Camp, merino, 65-85 lb. per doz., 6d per lb. Merino, matadero, 90-100 lb, 6d.

per lb.

BEEF TALLOW—At 30-31s per

Stock of beef and mutton talow, 1500-5000 pipes.

Hidden Stock of 68 bs, 63/4 each. Stock 1000-1500

Salted horse hides, 30 lbs,  $12^4/_{\star}$ - $12^4/_{\star}$ s each. Stock 1000 to 4500 hides.

LINSEED. -30-40s per 416 lb. MAIZE.  $-4^{1}$ /s per 100 lbs. WHEAT  $-6^{1}$ /s per 100 lbs.

The following are the quota-ons of Argentine Stocks on the

tional money: \$ m/n Sovereign 6.50 Napoleon 5.16

Argentino	6.4	5
	20.9	9
Eagle	13.3	6
Condor	12.1	0
THE PLAZAS.		
Hides,		
Good camp	190	
Horse	62	
Hair	160	
Sheepskins.		
Superior, rls	21	
Matadero	21	
Corderitos	17	14
Wheat.		
Candeal	125	
Maize.		
In cob	62	
Morocho,in grain	48	
Yellow in grain	46	44
CONSTITUCION.		

Hides. 

Wool.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., ao Arrecifes, Richard H. Robinson, aged 21 years. R.I.P. At Guardia del Monte, on June 43th, David, second eldest son of the late Mr. David Dillon. Aged 31 years. [R.I.P. On the 4th inst., at Pergamino, at the residence of her husband estancia San Ramon, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Bridget Fox, aged 21, beloved wife of Edward Scally. R.I.P. On June 3, at Pergamino, Mrs. Anne Kearney, after a long and tedious illness, aged 37 years. Native of Pallymore, co. Westmeath. Ireland.

Rest-in Peace.

On June 8, at the stancia Zapiola, Ramallo, Mr. John Kelly, aged 65 years, atter a long and tedious illness which he bore with Christian resignation. A native of Ballinacarriguy, co. West

meath, Ireland.

May his soul Rest in Peace

TO BE RENTED, in the partido Baradero, a PUESTO with Corral.—Apply to Mrs. MariaWhealan, Baradero.

SE ALQUILAN 3 lindas plezas con balcones à la calle, para escritories, o para habitarias. Para verias de 12 à 5 de la tarde, calle Piedad 305 1 primer piso. j 5—im

HIDES.—Dry hides, mixed with lesechos, fs.115-117.50 per 50 cilos.

HORSE-HAIR.—South, good mixure, f.125-130 per 50 kilos.

MAIZE.—White and yellow, average price f.12.50-13 per 100 kilos.

WHEAT—f.17-17.50 per 100 kilos.

WHEAT—f.17-17.50 per 100 kilos.

WHEAT—f.17-17:50 per 100 kilos
WINE.—Special cargo for the
River Plate, fs.500-510 per ton
of 4 bordalesas."

"Antwerp, June 11.

WOOL—Buenos Aires wools of
30 o/o yield are quoted as follows:—
Madres, superior quality f.1:32

Madres, superior quality f.1:32

«M. D.» Southern Cross Office M. 4-6 ms.

TO BE LET.

At \$40 mm, the league near Salinas Grandes aud six leagues before getting to Gral Acha on the road to Carhué. 7 leagues of excellent Camp for sheep and cows, with little mounts of calden and algarobo wood. Lots 6 and 7 Section D.

Apply to E. Viño, Victoria 11.

### CAMPS.

TO RENT.

Seven and a half leagues of Camp with ouses; one side of it wired in and 13 ague of permanent water upon the trroyo Sauce Grande.

league of permanent water ujon the Arroyo Sauce Grande.

Three leagues of superior camp with immediate neighbourhool of station La Gama, F.C del Sud.

One hundred squares to be sold in the Partido of Brandzen, one league from the Ferrari Station. F.C.S.

Apply San Martin 31, room No. 16, from 12 to 4 p.m.

#### TO BE LET IN ENTRE-RIOS.

A beautiful Estancia, with cattle, one square league, wirrd in and subdivided in three potreros. It has 1,500 fine cows 2,000 mestiza sheep, 100 mares and 50 horses. Fine grasses. This estal lishment is situated at ten leagues from the Paranà and one from the Cushilla road, where the railway will pass.

Those interested can apply in this city to the Hotel Frascati Calle Maipú 24, rooms 410 and 41, from 9 to 12; and in the city of Paranà, in Calle Monte-Caseros, No. 45.

### COLONISTS!

Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the Great South ern Railway.

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA.

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JUNIO Martes 23—Judicial, una chacra en Moron, en Alsina 78. Base \$12,000 mm à las 2

a las 2 Viérnes 26—Remate colosa! de 90 ie guas de campo en varias ubicaciones er Alsina 78, à las.

JULIO
Viernes 3--Judicial, casa Calle Independencia 261, base 5,888 mjn, à las 3.
Lunes 6-Judicial, casa Rivadavia 390 al 398, bese 62,460 05 mjn' à las 3.

POR LOS MISMOS Al llëgar

Por el vapor ingles " TAGUS "

padrillo Clydesdale 3 años de edad toros Durham, de 2 id id. id id de id id. vacas con crias al pie. vaquillona servila sangre Bates. ) carneros Oxford de un año. id Lincoln id.

Al llegar En el vapor aleman

" CORRIENTES" 18 NOTABLES MORUECOS Sangre pura Rambouillet.

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The Committee having almost completed the drawing-up of the rules are prepared to re-ceive applications from per-sons desirous of becoming members.——Communications
may be addressed to the following members of the Com-

MR. M. CARROLL
MR. M. DINNEEN
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COL. A DONOVAN
DR. M. MURPHY

DR. O'FARRELL MR. J. J. MURPHY MR. E. KENNY or to the Hon. Sec.

JOHN E. O'CURRY, 587 Calle Gen. Lavalle.

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Desde lo fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos à su favor y pagarà 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

BANCO DELA

#### PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe despositos á oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interés abonando 2 o/o á sesenta dias y 3 o/o á noventa dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

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