

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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## THANKS FROM MR. PARNELL.

Detroit, Michigan,  
April 16, 1886.  
The following cablegram was received in this city to-day:  
London, April 16, 1886.  
Rev. Charles Reilly,  
Irish National League.

I thank you for your encouraging message advising despatch of magnificent subscription of £12,000. We here attach no credence whatever to the statement recently cabled from America as to the existence of any ill-feeling on the part of its leaders towards our movement. We have the utmost confidence in the leaders of the American League. We value their exertions and help most highly, and we trust that your organisation may maintain and extend its influence and high efficiency until the victory of the Irish cause is secured.

Parnell.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 3.  
The Kinsale fishing boats, 400 in number, had a very successful night's fishing, the takes in each case averaging from 5000 to 10,000.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Aberdeen visited the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, and unveiled a statue of Dr. Wm. Dease.

Mr. George Bolton, the crown solicitor of Tipperary, and whose name figured prominently in the action against *United Ireland*, has been visited with a terrible affliction. His daughter, Miss Georgina Bolton, has been burned to death through the accidental ignition of a can of paraffin oil which she was conveying upstairs.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., delivered a lecture in the Assembly Rooms under the auspices of the Cork Young Ireland Society, the subject being "Wexford in '98." There was a large attendance. Before the proceedings commenced the Barrack-street band, which occupied a position on the platform, played a fine selection; the Mayor presided.

A meeting, called by the Loyal and Patriotic Union was held at Manchester, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Dunraven moved a resolution protesting against the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland being destroyed; the proceedings were much interrupted, and several speakers could not obtain a hearing. Eventually the motion was carried.

Everything points to a majority in favor of the Home Rule proposals on the second reading. Meanwhile, the friends as well as the opponents of the measure are working energetically on their respective sides. Amongst the most notable addresses lately delivered in favor of the measure are those of Mr. Mundella, the Right Hon. Mr. Stansfeld, Lord Dalhousie, Mr. John Morley, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Right Hon. Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. Labouchere also delivered a powerful speech in support of the Ministerial measure before the Ipswich Radical Association.

Mr. Mundella addressed a mass meeting in Sheffield in support of the Irish proposals of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the present crisis in the Liberal party and the country demanded the cool consideration of all. It had been said that Mr. Gladstone had not consulted his colleagues with respect to the Irish measures, but he might say that he and several of his colleagues had come

to the same conclusions as Mr. Gladstone before the schemes were unfolded. That conclusion was, that past legislation was on the wrong track, and that if we wanted the Irish people to be contented they must be allowed to govern themselves. He ridiculed the idea of separation, and stated his belief that every farthing advanced for the acquisition of land would be amply and religiously secured. The only alternative policy was one of coercion, and he would never vote for that until every other resource was tried. A vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was passed.

A manifesto from the Premier addressed to the constituents nominally but in a wider sense to all people in the three kingdoms, made its appearance recently. Its topic is the Irish legislation and the attitude towards it of some members of the Liberal party. In conception and construction the document is a noble one. Its appeal for a policy of justness and conciliation towards Ireland is stirring yet dignified. Against his proposals, he admits, there is arrayed abundant wealth, great social influence, high rank—in fact, it is a question of the privileged class against the body of the nation; but he trusts in the sense of justice of the nation at large. He refers to such seceders as the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Goschen in terms of respect, but entirely passes over the desertion of Mr. Chamberlain. He warns the landlords in significant tones of the danger of letting their chance go while the sands are running out. The manifesto has produced a profound impression. Rumors of a desire on the part of Mr. Chamberlain and other malcontents for an accommodation are again prevalent.

An important measure affecting the municipal franchise in this country passed its second reading in the House of Commons. It was introduced by Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, and the object of the bill, which is called the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill, is to assimilate the Irish Municipal franchise with that of England, making it a household instead of a £10 franchise. No serious opposition being offered to the measure it was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morley in answer to Mr. Lewis, announced that the Government intended to renew the Arms Act.

A number of remarkable letters from prominent public men on the recent phase of the Irish question lately appeared in the New York Press. There is one from Mr. S. Randall, M.C. of Philadelphia, and the other one from General Glover, M.C. of Missouri. Mr. Randall, it will be recollected, was Speaker of the House when Mr. Parnell, by invitation, addressed the Representatives in 1880 on the claims of Ireland.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been enlightening the English public mind on several Irish matters concerning which John Bull sadly needs information. In his last letter he warns Englishmen of the mistake they would make in supposing that Ulster is exclusively Orange, or even that Orangemen form anything like the majority of the population.

## TELEGRAMS.

London June 1.  
Fears are entertained that conflicts will take place between the Home Rulers and the Orangemen in the North of Ireland.

The Roumanian finances are getting into a worse condition. New taxes have been imposed to cover the enormous deficiency. The public debt already exceeds £30,000,000.

There remains no doubt that the House of Commons will adopt Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill for Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone was present at the general meeting of Liberals held on May 27th at the Foreign Office. The meeting was very numerous, many partisans of the Prime Minister attending, but none of Lord Hartington's or Mr. Chamberlain's. Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud cheers, announced that the Government had decided to alter that clause of the Home-Rule Bill which excludes the Irish representatives from the English Parliament. He did not explain the extent of the alterations, but said that the Government had resolved to make them in order that the bill might pass the second reading and be referred to a special committee to be dealt with during the autumn session. Mr. Gladstone's attitude was generally approved by the meeting, and his partisans now declare themselves confident of the success of the Irish policy. The meeting was attended by about 250 members of Parliament.

Germany opposes the raising of the blockade of the Greek coast until Greece has completely disarmed.

The discussion of the Land Purchase Bill has been postponed to the 6th June.

The *Daily News* reproduces the following passages from a speech made by Disraeli in 1874:

"Ireland is inhabited by a people dying of hunger and suffering from the absence of the aristocratic classes from a foreign church which the people do not want, and it has the weakest Executive Government in the world. The only remedy is revolution, which cannot be carried out as long as Ireland is united with England. The duty of an English Minister, therefore, is to make such reforms as a revolution would effect."

On the 31st May a meeting of Chamberlain's followers took place. 52 M.P.'s were present, of whom all except three promised to oppose Gladstone's bill. Chamberlain read a letter from John Bright promising to vote against the bill, and asking his friends to do the same. It is believed that the resolution will secure the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone has received a letter signed by 5000 Protestants residing in Ulster who declare themselves in favour of Home Rule, believing that a native Parliament would be a source of prosperity and happiness to the country. The receipt of this letter has been highly pleasing to Mr. Gladstone.

Great excitement prevailing. The Government admit that the defeat of the bill is possible, and preparations are being made for an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

The Ministers have held a meeting for the purpose of dissolving. Mr. Bright, in a letter, says he hopes the dissolution will not take place whilst the Liberal party are divided.

Mr. Gladstone has declared that he has received news from Chicago of resolutions being passed applauding the Home-Rule Bill.

The Tories moved the voting for the second reading but Government announced the voting for Thursday.

Telegrams from Australia announce the loss of the steamer "Simin," plying between Melbourne and Sydney, Cape Verde. 70 persons perished.

Mr. Phelps, United States Minister has held an interview Lord Rosebery on the Fisheries question. From official sources it is known that Government are glad difficulties have arisen, as they will lead to a speedy and durable agreement.

A Spanish cruiser having fired on three vessels in English waters off Gibraltar, a British man-of-war captured the four.

Paris, May 28.

The Cabinet has submitted a bill to the Chamber of Deputies empowering the Government to expel the Princes from France if their remaining there should become a danger to the Republic.

On the 26th May, in answer to a report, M. de Lesseps said that the report of the Technical Commission proved that there would be no difficulty in completing the Panama Canal.

The Government will, immediately on the passing of the bill authorizing the expulsion of the Pretenders, put it in force against the Count of Paris, in consequence of the attitude assumed by him towards Foreign Courts on the occasion of his daughter's marriage to the Duke of Braganza.

The Radical papers are dissatisfied with the bill for the expulsion of the Princes, since Government reserves the right of fixing the date of expulsion. They ask for a bill for the immediate expulsion of all French princes. The *Soleil* condemns the Government and states the period of violence has begun.

An Imperialist meeting was held on the 30th May, over 100 Bonapartists deputies attending. Want of union and serious divergence between Prince Victor and Prince Jerome were the principal features of the meeting.

An agreement has been come to in the Cabinet about the terms of the bill for the expulsion of the three Princes—Jerome, Victor Napoleon, and Comte de Paris.

All fears of a Ministerial crisis have disappeared.

Rome, May 28.

The eruption of Mount Etna contains with great force. The neighbourhood of Nicolosi has disappeared under the lava and several lives have been lost. Much alarm exists in all the villages on the south side of the mountain.

Telegrams from Catania announce that the violence of the Etna eruption is abating and that confidence is returning in districts threatened by the volcano.

Berlin, May 31.

An epidemic has broken out in Chemnitz, the result of eating raw beef. Already 128 victims are reported.

Prince Bismarck has sent a communication to the Government in Brussels, calling their attention to the Socialist manifestation of 80,000 persons announced to take place on the 1st June. He complains of want of precautionary measures, and points to the evil influence the Socialist manifestation would exercise in Germany.

The Government have issued orders prohibiting the Socialist meeting.

Madrid, May 31.

The Minister of Marine will present a project for 45,000,000 for the improvement and increase of the navy.

Whilst handling a revolver the Prefect of this city was wounded in the abdomen by one of the barrels accidentally going off. Up to the present the bullet has not been extracted, and the condition of the sufferer is critical.

Athens, June 1.

It is believed that the Powers will soon raise the blockade.

Vienna, May 30.

Both Turks and Greeks have large contingents on their respective frontiers. The Albanians have strengthened all their garrisons in Epirus, to prepare for the emergency of a Greek invasion.

Venice, May 31.

Twelve fatal cases of cholera yesterday.

Moscow, May 26.

The Czar and Czarina were received to-day in the Kremlin with great ceremony. The Governor of Moscow made a speech congratulating them on their safe return from the blessed South, where they had restored life to the Black Sea. «Our hopes and convictions are that soon the Cross of Christ will shine over the Church of St. Sophia.» In reply, the Czar expressed his pleasure at being in Moscow, and at having restored the Black Sea fleet, Russia's most glorious possession.

Valparaiso, May 31.

*El Mercurio* says: there exists the general feeling of alarm which is the precursor of a panic. The Government is mistrusted, and the Presidential Message is awaited with anxiety. The squadron anchored here will go to Coquimbo for three months.

The baritone Sivori, contracted by Ciacchi, will leave in the «Galicia.»

It is reported that D. Pedro Montt has declared that he will not accept the Presidency.

Exchange is quoted at 22d. Chilean and Argentine gold at 92 per cent premium.

Rio Janeiro, May 31.

General Arredondo and his companions have embarked in the «Paraná» for Buenos Aires.

Bank Exchange on London 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d. per milrea, Bank paper at 90 days. Sovereigns 11040 reis.

Montevideo.

It is said that Herrera y Obes has imposed certain conditions on his acceptance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ernesto Frias will replace Rucker in the Tribunal. The police have arrested several persons who were selling tickets in a lottery of \$50,000, which they pretended was to be drawn in Buenos Aires.

There was a heavy storm on the 2nd. Many accidents are reported in the roadstead.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, June 2.

This evening the debate in the House of Commons was continued. Mr. Chamberlain spoke but was interrupted with jeers and ironical cheers from the Irish party. He said he had irrefragable proofs that prominent Nationalists agreed with him in opinion. The Parnellites asked for names, but Chamberlain refused to give them. The Braham orator continued to say that he would not reply to any personal reference made to him during the debate. The attacks made on him were witty, no doubt, but he considered that he should subordinate all personal considerations to matters of such importance as involved the safety of the Empire.

Rome.

Yesterday there were 23 new cases of cholera, and 12 deaths from the disease in Venice.

Paris.

The Government have resolved that the Comte de Paris, his wife and children, the Bonaparte princes, Jerome and Victor, shall be expelled immediately from French territory.

New York.

The anarchist Most has been condemned to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

CELEBRATION  
OF INDEPENDENCE DAY  
IN JUNIN.

No sleep till morning, where youth  
and beauty meet  
To chase the fleeting hours with  
flying feet.

Junin, May 26, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The municipal authorities have celebrated in a very befitting manner the 76th anniversary of Argentine independence on the 25th inst.

Among the various games instituted and gleefully indulged in, was the popular one known as the «sortija», in which a goodly number of competitors joined, all apparently most anxious to secure the greatest possible number of prizes, not I presume for the value of same, which, judging from one of the rings that I saw, might possibly be worth from \$4 to \$5, but to gain by public competition something that might serve as a trophy until another anniversary and another year would come.

In the centre of the plaza was placed a soaped pole some twenty feet in height, from the top of which floated the Argentine flag.

This was the most attractive place for the boys, who mustered in strong force, and tried everything to obtain the \$10 which were to be given to the lucky urchin who could take down the flag so much coveted by all. Various and persistent were the trials made by the urchins of Junin to secure the «bandera» and thus possess the premium, and long and earnest were the looks cast imploringly upward, as if to entice from its resting-place the object so dearly prized; but all was of no avail, resulting in a complete «surrender» on the part of the «jovenes» as to the possibility of their being victorious, and so the affair became for them a dead letter.

But the best of the programme was the institution of a «High Life» ball, given in the College, and lasting until six o'clock the following morning.

Regarding the latter, it is simply astonishing to note with what alacrity the youths and maidens (aye, and the mamas) of the vicinity assembled at the call of the City Fathers, to while away an hour of the night in innocent amusement, and thereby substitute, if only for a short time, pleasure for duty.

At 10.30 p.m., or thereabouts, the streets wore a most busy appearance consequent on the rushing to and fro of the carriages conveying to the scene of action the fair creatures destined to play no unimportant part in the nature of the night's proceedings—to break the hearts of many luckless (lucky) swains ere the morning's sun would rise.

The music was rendered by a professional gentleman whose services were secured for the occasion. He was, however, assisted at intervals by one of Sanchez and Malmen's «empleados», whose splendid execution and masterly manipulation were commented on in terms of the highest praise—a praise he richly deserved.

Taken as a whole, the ball was a success, ending as it began, with the greatest possible animation, only there was not as much dancing as I would have desired; for, whereas the old adage says regarding the Waterford merchant, that he was all bustle and little business;—the ball of Junin was all promenading and little dancing.

The only regrets which I heard mooted in an under tone, were those relating to the great loss of the 25th of May's not recurring monthly instead of annually.

I am very sorry indeed to note the inactivity which prevails amongst the Irishmen of the Plate regarding the Parliamentary Fund opened some time ago in your columns with a view to the liberation of our long oppressed country, from the gangrened and iniquitous chains of slavery.

Let them take example from the patriotic action of Mr. John Browne of «La Chosa», who, although many years a resident of this country, has shown that lapse of time or change of scene, has not damped one iota the deep rooted and imperishable hatred entertained by all true born Irishmen towards the perpetuation of West British predominance, or the more indigenous and lasting love of Fatherland, which overcomes in the warm heart of every fervent patriot, every other consideration whatsoever, and stimulates him to do and dare anything and everything lawfully calculated to deck the fair and languid brow of his beloved and bleeding country with the immortal insignia of independence.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Firnnoch.

EARLY  
MATURITY OF SHEEP.

Within the recollection of many who have not advanced beyond middle age, it was exceptional for sheep to be slaughtered if less than two years' old, and four or five years' old mutton was deemed a necessity for the rich man's table. If any one wishes to see what can now be done in regard to the early development of mutton, let him pay a visit to the farm of Mr. Robert Russell, in Kent, and examine his flock of Hampshire Downs, fed chiefly upon thousand-headed cabbage. The capacity for early maturity exhibited by Hampshire lambs is perhaps explained by the fact that the young rams attain extraordinary proportions, and are used for breeding purposes at an age which would seem inconceivable to the farmers who flourished when the Royal Agricultural Society of England was established less than fifty years since. Quoting from the balance-sheet for 1885 of Messrs. de Mornay, of Col d'Arbres, Wallingford, Mr. Coleman showed that, notwithstanding the simultaneous drop in the value of mutton, Messrs. de Mornay sold two hundred and fourteen wether lambs, ranging from seven to ten months old, for nearly six hundred and nineteen pounds, or an average price of two pounds seventeen shillings and tenpence per head. Mr. Stalybrass and other great sheep salesmen always speak of the days when fat lambs were saleable at fifty shillings per head as the halcyon age of agriculture; and here we have Messrs. de Mornay realising a higher average last year, when all agricultural products were down at zero, for every lamb that they could put into the market. The moral taught by this balance-sheet, and by the experience of Mr. Judd, of Barton Stacy, Micheldever, was enforced with much weight by Mr. Coleman at York. He proved beyond the possibility of confutation, both by arguments and figures, that quick returns are the most profitable, and that, according to his opportunities, it behoves each feeder to do his utmost to develop early maturity in beasts and in sheep for the butcher. That heifers and ewe-lambs may be bred from a much earlier age than was formerly deemed possible was demonstrated by Mr. Coleman from evidence afforded, among others, by

the dairy herd of Mr. William Nunnerley, of Dearnford Hall, Whitchurch, whose two and three years' old heifers, having produced their first calves when little more than two years old, were, in Mr. Coleman's words, «as fine and productive a lot of animals as could anywhere be found.» The size neither of mother nor of calf was sacrificed by the early age of the latter when the former was produced, and the balance-sheet of Mr. Nunnerley's farm was as satisfactory as that of Messrs. de Mornay. Commending these facts and figures to the attention of British farmers, we are emphatically of Mr. Coleman's opinion that the future success—in fact, the very existence—of agriculture in these islands lies in the early development of our flocks and herds.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

SEÑOR CASTELAR ON THE  
HOME-RULE MEASURE.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* has interviewed Señor Castelar on the Irish Question. In the course of conversation the eminent Spanish statesman exclaimed: «What a stupendous crisis England and Ireland are passing through! I do not know if I most admire the tenacity of Gladstone or that of the Irish people. A man must be almost a religious enthusiast, with his stern Protestant faith, to undertake, at his age, in the teeth of such current opinion, this gigantic work of reconciliation between two proud races, on a basis of Home Rule and concessions, after the signal failure of coercion. His last daring plan is worthy of being the crowning act of his career; but it requires great religious feeling, profound and sincere philanthropy, honesty, and earnestness to surmount all the national and political obstacles in the way of such a solution. Who knows if he will succeed? But he has over his opponents one great advantage—that he knows what he wants and why, and goes about it; whereas they criticise one of the terms of the great dilemma of coercion or autonomy, and neither agree on the sort of coercion they would elect to carry out, nor have any middle course likely to rally all the opponents of Mr. Gladstone's measures. The status quo, in any case, cannot be prolonged in Ireland. English parties may hesitate to support him, but he has exposed all the aspects of this terrible problem with sincerity of purpose, and that perception of future horizons that often reveals itself in the eventide of life.» As to the Land Purchase Bill, he said: «France has several millions of small and great landed proprietors; Great Britain has not one hundred and seventy thousand, I believe, and what of Ireland? What would be State socialism elsewhere in Ireland the first attempt to clear away the feudal past by pacific, legal State interference, instead of revolution, confiscation, spoliation, that led to the horrors of the French revolution. Ireland is an exception in more ways than one. Six centuries have not overcome the Celt nor made him forget the grievances of his ancestors and his religion. After centuries of coercion Gladstone is virtually going to inaugurate an incomplete dualism of the Austro-Hungarian type, but the incognita of the future is whether this will satisfy Ireland, even with a Land Bill. If autonomy allows the two countries to work together more harmoniously, it may be for the good of both, but it would hardly be for their common interest to separate in toto. I think this the most momentous crisis in the annals of Great Britain.»

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, May 1.

The popularity of Mr. Gladstone advances rapidly in this country. Indeed, those who saw beneath the surface knew all along that he had hosts of admirers in Ireland who recognised in him the one English statesman really anxious to ameliorate the lamentable condition, politi-

cal and social, of our country. It was he who disestablished the State Church, and established to a large extent the religious equality which has been the first important step towards legislative independence. It was he who gave us the ballot also, without which there could never be freedom of election; and gave us reformed jury laws, security of tenure and compensation. It was he who first rendered evictions difficult and expensive; and who extended the franchise, thereby virtually repealing the Union. What wonder is it that the patriot Archbishop of «Cashel of the Kings» tells us we owe the successful progress of our nationality to William Ewart Gladstone? Speaking at the Gaelic Athletic Festival in Thurles, his Grace said: «I have always admired him; I believe he has an English head and an Irish heart. He is, I believe, Ireland's greatest friend. He is her only friend. I ask you to give three cheers for him, and to assure him that however he is loved and admired in England, he is even more loved and admired this day in Ireland, and in no part of Ireland more than in gallant Tipperary.» This feeling is spreading in all directions. In the Mansion House the Lord Mayor entertained his Grace the Archbishop of the Metropolitan See at luncheon. Several of the Irish Parliamentary Party were present, and among the toasts given from the chair and duly honored were «The Leader of the Irish People» and «Mr. Gladstone.» The Irish have decidedly not become Whigs.

The great Festival of the Resurrection was celebrated all over Catholic Dublin with special solemnity and becoming grandeur. From early morning the congregations were immense, and the edifying scenes witnessed in the various parochial churches testified to the piety of the people and the zeal and devotion of the clergy of the See of the great St. Laurence O'Toole. In the pro-Cathedral the ceremonies were particularly impressive, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh presiding; while the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by a large number of the members of the Corporation and attended by the civic officers bearing the various insignias of their offices, occupied the Corporation pews. His Grace the Lord Archbishop preached the sermon from the gospel of the day, and after High Mass officiated at Benediction. In the beautiful church of the Jesuit Fathers, Upper Gardiner-street, the devotions peculiar to the occasion were carried out with that impressiveness which always characterises the ceremonies in the church of St. Francis Xavier. Easter Monday being the Feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel, was observed as a day of special solemnity in the church of St. Augustine and John. The Archbishop presided at High Mass, and Father Bannon, S.J., preached an eloquent sermon, in which he dwelt with great effect on the fervent devotion to the shrine at Genazzano, which has sprung up in Ireland within the last two years.

Mr. Bright has pronounced against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. His opinion on such a subject, however, carries little weight. He who once advocated the rights of Ireland with such thrilling eloquence has in his old age habitually adopted an attitude of opposition towards the demands of the Irish representatives. They have hurt his personal feelings, and he is become inexorably hostile to all that they advocate. The public are keenly alive to over-sensitiveness on the part of a public man, and when they suspect that his utterances are dictated by irritability they pay them little heed. Mr. Bright has thus fallen much in popular estimation, and his support at the present moment will be of little value to Lord Hartington.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary, has arrived in the Castle. Captain O'Shea, M.P., has arrived in Galway to give evidence at the fishery enquiry on behalf of the Chaddagh men, against trawling in the closed waters of the bay.

The Swedish bottlemakers have departed for Copenhagen via Hull, greatly to the satisfaction of the Dublin bottlemakers themselves and the employers, who finally succeeded in bringing the lock-out to a happy end.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh has formally approved of a movement now being set on foot by the Very Rev. Father Conlan, administrator, for painting and redecorating the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-street.

The patriotic Archbishop of Cashel has subscribed £5 towards the «Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien Memorial» to be erected in Limerick. His Grace believes the «Manchester Martyrs» are fully entitled to the distinction, and that «they were wrongfully arrested, unfairly tried, and barbarously executed for an outrage of which they were not guilty.»

There are still bitter complaints, chiefly in clergymen's letters, coming from the west of the extreme destitution prevailing in different localities. In some instances the particulars given are of the most harrowing nature.

WHAT THE CHURCH HAS  
DONE FOR SCIENCE.

For almost a century, the enemies of the Church have been endeavouring to make her pass as the opponent of science and letters, as the enemy of all modern progress.

Here are statistics which prove that our principal scientific discoveries are due to priests and monks.

Judge of it.

We are indebted to St. Anatolius, Bishop of Laodicea, for the astronomical Canon of Easter.

To Dionysius the Little, a Scythian monk, for the cycle which bears his name and which has fixed the Christian era.

To Boetius, a priest, for pipe-organs, artesian wells, hydraulic cement, and the first terrestrial sphere.

To Alculn, a monk, for the astronomical classing of the planets.

To the Venerable Bede, for dactylonomy and the present form of the calendar.

To Guido, monk of Arezzo, for the musical bearing of the gamut.

To Roger Bacon for the telescope, the corrections of the Julian calendar, which Father Clavius, a Jesuit, completed later on.

To the priest Virgil [O'Fheargail (O'Farrell), Bishop of Salzburg], for the first assertion of the roundness of the earth and the existence of the antipodes.

To Vincent, of Beauvais, a canon, for central attraction as the reason of the equilibrium of the earth in the midst of the atmosphere.

To Albertus Magnus for zinc and arsenic.

To Richard Warlingfort, abbot of St. Alban, for the first astronomical clock.

To the monk Gerbert, afterwards Pope under the name of Sylvester II., for watches with wheels, the Magdeburg dial, the steam engine, and the importation of the decimal system which St. John Damascene had taught at Damascus, when he was professor to the great vizier, the terrible Abel Maleck.

To the deacon Giosa for the magnet and the compass.

To Spina, of the Order of St. Dominic, for spectacles.

To Basil Valentine, a monk of the same Order (?) the first application of chemistry to medicine. [Later on, Basil Valentine, a German Benedictine, distinguished himself by his many discoveries, and by his introduction of qualitative analysis into the study of chemistry.—Rev. John A. Zahm, C. S. C.]

To Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly for the correction of the Alphonsine tables.

To Dom Ponce, a Spanish Benedictine, for the principle of deaf mute instruction, which the Abbes de l'Epee and Picard brought later on to perfection.

To Father Lava, a Jesuit, for that of the instruction of the blind.

To Canon Copernicus for the system of the world.

To Cardinals Cusa and Schomberg, and to Forcarni, of the

Order of Carmelites, for the assertion, before Galileo, that the earth revolves around the sun which is motionless in respect to it.

To Father Guesmaz, a Portuguese Jesuit, for the construction of the first air ship.

To Father Kircher, a Jesuit, for the magic lantern and the burning glass.

To Father Ricci for the catalogue of Chinese eclipses.

To the Cure Compagni for the art of cutting precious stones.

To John Deaton, superior general of the Antonines, for the Algebraic signs.

To the Abbe Chappe for the aerial telegraph.

To the Abbe Picard for the first measurement of the terrestrial meridian.

To the Abbe Lacaille for the first direct measurement of the lunar parallax.

To the deacon Noller, of Pimppe, for having, two years before Franklin, explained storms by the presence of electricity in the clouds.

To Father Cartel for the harpsichord.

To the Abbe Lacaille for the spirit level.

To Father Boscowil for the measurement of the equator of planets.

To the Abbe La Condamine, for the attraction of the plumb line by mountains.

To John Wallin for the arithmetic of infinities.

To the Abbe Girard Soulavie for the chronology of fossils.

To Mgr. Rendu for the motion of glaciers.

To Father Secchi for the laws of the unity of physical force.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A strange scene was witnessed recently in the church of St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris. All the deaf and dumb people in Paris had been invited to a sermon which was to be preached to them by signs. About 300 or 400 persons responded to the invitation, and followed the motions of the preacher with unflagging attention.

Faneuil Hall, the historic building which has witnessed so many stirring incidents in American history, and whose very name is synonymous with liberty and human rights, was crowded to its fullest capacity on Monday evening, April 12, when the voice of justice-loving Boston was to be heard in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

The meeting was called to order by John Boyle O'Reilly, and Mayor O'Brien officiated as chairman.

The *Moniteur de Rome*, one of the two official journals of the Vatican, says that to deny Home Rule to the Irish people «would be a cruel and unpardonable folly.» It hopes that the wishes expressed in a recent letter written by the Bishop of London, Canada, to the Archbishop of Dublin may be realized, and that «Ireland may become, like Canada, one of the freest, most prosperous and most faithful provinces in the United Kingdom.» This language is very significant when it is remembered that a few years ago the *Aurora* was suppressed for expressions of sympathy with Ireland of much less force than this.

A number of prominent Irishmen now in Washington, whose homes are in different parts of the country, met and resolved to prepare a testimonial to Gladstone and Parnell, in the shape of two mammoth albums identical in all respects. In these albums they propose to collect the editorial opinions of American newspapers published since Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the House of Commons. For this purpose they desire every newspaper published in the cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 and upwards, to send two copies of their issues containing editorial comments upon Gladstone's speech, to J. D. O'Connell, Washington.

A celebration of a singular character is at present proceed-



ing in France. The centenary of the introduction into that country of the potato is being commemorated by a succession of fêtes which will extend until the 9th May. These take place at Montidier in the Somme department, where Parmentier was born, who first grew potatoes in France. It was in 1786 that Parmentier, who had been an apothecary in the army of Hanover, obtained from Louis XVI. permission to cultivate the potato in the plain of the Sablons, near Paris. He died in Paris in the year 1813, in his 77th year, in the Rue des Amandiers Popincourt, which in his honor has since been called the Rue Parmentier. The fêtes will comprise an agricultural show, a gymnastic competition, a horse and dog show, and a congress for fixing the names of different sorts of potatoes. On the last day will be a banquet at which M. Goblet, the Educational Minister, will preside. M. Chevreul, the centenarian chemist, is the honorary president.

## CURIOUS FACTS.

The gold and silver of the Pacific slope since 1848 has been \$2,607,006,786.

The last slave sold in Virginia in the spring of 1865 for a hundred head of cabbage plants.

Dr. Murray's new dictionary of the English language will contain, it is estimated, 240,000 words.

A message was flashed a few weeks ago from New York to London, the business referred to in the dispatch transacted, and an answer received in New York in just six minutes—the quickest time on record.

The profession of torrero is a paying one, following closely on that of a prima donna. Lagostijo, the great star torrero of Madrid, received \$30,000 for his summer engagements in the provinces, and this winter \$50,000 or over. For this he killed 345 bulls.

The Paris *News* says that at the baby show in that city is a baby three and a half years old, born near Dieppe, which weighs 86 lbs. and is 3 feet 10 inches in height. He is possessed of great strength, and promises to be a giant like his grandfather, although his father is of rather less than ordinary stature.

The Paris *Figaro* has published an article on the «manufacture of skeletons», in which the writer says that just out of Paris there is an establishment where human bones of all sorts are collected, and, after being carefully prepared, are fastened together with wires, and when the work is done it is impossible even for the scientific eye to detect anything wrong in a skeleton that has been made up from the bones of several different individuals.

The German Minister of War has given orders for a number of dogs to be trained with a view of testing the value of the services they might render to sentinels engaged in keeping guard during the night. It is fully believed that by the help of these sagacious animals outposts would be far less liable to surprise, and that the dogs would always give notice of the approach of the enemy much earlier than it could be detected by the sentinel without such an assistant.

European ingenuity in the construction of destructive instruments was perhaps never so active as at the present time, and past successes only stimulate to still greater achievements in this line. In England and other countries, in order to overcome the rifled mortar—a short gun with a relatively short range—guns have been invented having a length of 50 feet and a range of eight to ten miles. The thickness of solid armor plates has also been increased until an Italian ironclad «Italia» has 36 inches of armor on her sides and carries four 100-ton guns, which throw shells of 2,000 lbs. a distance of ten miles. Not satisfied with even such monstrous guns, the same Government contracted, two years ago, with Krupp, to build for them five forged steel breech-loading guns of 125 tons each, 55 feet long, and a projectile of 2,500 lbs.

## ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

### RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, & C.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT

191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO. f19 pm

### Res Non Verba

#### MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M. Belizas interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miércoles... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves... " Saturno  
Los Sabados... " Olimpo  
Los Domingos... " Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores  
Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo  
Los Miércoles... " Silix  
Los Jueves... " Cosmos  
Los Sabados... " Jupiter  
Los Domingos... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salira el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

#### MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

#### CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

#### PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

#### CARRERA 'COSTA SUR'

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldra de la Boca el 10 de cada mes—La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana. Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

#### DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

BEGS to advise his friends and clients that he has CLOSED his Lawyer's Office in Mercedes owing to the perpetual absence of the Judges in that district.

N.B.—All business will be hereafter carried on in this Capital and in La Plata. f10-2m

### ANGLO-ARGENTINE COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN McGRATH



### THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19. 1886.

MR. HAYWARD, MESSRS. MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Sir, Referring to your enquiry as to the effect your celebrated Glycerine Dip has had upon my sheep, I have great pleasure in telling you that they have NEVER BEEN SO FREE FROM SCAB, or looked in such a healthy condition.

The scabby sheep you yourself poured in February, 1885, to show my men how to use your medicine, we marked, and it NEVER TOOK SCAB ALL THE YEAR, and sheared a good fleece of wool in November, which proves the great efficacy of your dip.

\* We first hand-poured our sheep, breaking up the scab, and then ran them through the bath ONCE only, and now they are perfectly cured. I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours.

Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

\* N.B.—This is an excellent way of curing when two dippings are not given.—E. P. HAYWARD.

Sold in Drums of 20 and 60 lbs., and in casks of 400 lbs. at a good reduction in price, by all Camp Agents.

## MOORE & TUDOR

CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES. de 18—pm

### GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Buenos Aires, May 1886.

The Company intend to make important reductions in their charges for traffic carried over long distances, and to alter the conditions on which they will transport cargo and in the manner following:—

1. From the 1st Sept. 1886 the kilometrical charges for passengers and cargo will be reduced for all distances exceeding 350 kilometres.

Fully detailed information will be published in due time, but the following examples will show the general effect of the proposed changes:—

Between Buenos Aires and	Distance Kiloms	First Class Fare		Fourth Class Traffic per 1000 Kilos		Wool in loose Lanzas per 1000 Kilos	
		Present	New	Present	New	Present	New
Juarez.....	480.210	11.77	10.26	20.50	17.89	24.00	20.79
Pigüé.....	567.394	13.93	11.31	23.80	19.38	28.00	22.61
Tres Arroyos	570.733	14.01	11.37	23.90	19.44	28.00	22.68
Bahia Blanca	709.105	17.44	13.06	29.10	21.81	34.00	25.65

And proportionate reductions will be made between all other stations which are not less than 350 kilometres apart.

Stone, Limestone, Bricks etc now carried at special rates of an exceptionally low character will not be affected by these reductions.

Note.—In all cases the tariffs of the railway are subject to the addition of 75 per cent of the premium on gold as ruling from week to week.

2. Arrangements have been made between the Provincial Railways and the Ensenada and Southern Companies by which return tickets between Buenos Aires and La Plata will be issued at equal fares by both lines, with permission to passengers to perform the return journey by which ever route may be most convenient. Thus, passengers taking return tickets at the Central Station may travel from La Plata either by the Ensenada line to Central or by the Southern line via Temperley Junction to Plaza Constitucion.

3. The Company have under construction a number of special horse-boxes, fitted with all modern appliances for the safe transport of valuable horses and cattle. These vehicles will be attached to the passenger trains as is customary in Europe, and the charges for their use will be of a moderate character.

4. The new station at Plaza Constitucion is completed, and carriages conveying passengers and their luggage may now drive directly into the station, where they will be able to alight under cover, and where they and their luggage will be promptly attended to, without charge, by employes wearing the uniform of the Company.

5. Arrangements have also been made for well-equipped carriages, with careful and respectable drivers, to be in attendance inside the Plaza Constitucion Station to meet arriving trains. A moderate tariff of charges has been stipulated for, and every coachman will place the tariff inside his carriage, at a vista.

The private carriages of passengers can at all times enter the station to meet the trains.

6. From the 1st September 1886 the minimum charge for encomiendas will be reduced from 20 centavos to 8 centavos, the charges being proportional to the weights conveyed.

7. Arrangements have been made with responsible agents by which passengers' luggage, encomiendas and general cargo may, for a trifling charge, be collected and delivered as between the railway station and private residences, places of business &c.

8. From the 1st September 1886 the following changes will be made in the conditions on which wool and other produce will be carried by the railway:—

A—This Company will cease to transport bullock-carts loaded with wool or other produce.

B—They will cease to supply lienzos and bags on hire.

C—For wool properly secured in bags or lienzos cerrados (the weight of each bulto not to exceed 8 arrobes) a reduction will be made in the tariff of \$1.00 m/n per 1000 kilogrammes, it being a condition that consignees will accept delivery of the number of bags or bultos tendered according to the guia, the Company being responsible for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bags or bultos have been tampered with.

Bags and lienzos when returned empty and when sent out new for wool will be carried free of charge.

Note.—This special reduction will not apply to wool sent from stations within 50 kilometres of Buenos Aires, nor to traffic to or from stations on the lines of other Companies.

D—Altered conditions and increased charges will be imposed for 'almacenaje' at Plaza Constitucion and elsewhere.

The Company are willing to afford all reasonable facilities for market operations, but they cannot consent to their galleones being used by consignees as deposits for an indefinite period. Serious prejudices have already been sustained by the railway, and by estancieros and others outside, in consequence of delays arising from the blocking up of the galleones, and the Company are compelled, for the protection of all interests, to make more stringent regulations in this respect.

9. The Company will not carry sheepskins except in properly secured bultos, it being a condition that consignees will accept delivery of the number of bultos tendered according to the guia, and the Company will be responsible for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bultos have been tampered with.

In no cases will sheepskins be counted by the Railway at either the sending or receiving stations.

10. From the 1st July next the Company will only carry maize and other cereals in properly secured bags.

11. It is the wish of the Directorate that all legitimate facilities and encouragement should be afforded to the customers of the Railway, feeling assured as they do that the true interests of the undertaking are bound up with the development and prosperity of the commerce of the country.

The undersigned, manager, believes that the changes set out in this circular will operate alike for the benefit of the public and the railway, and he avails himself of this opportunity of saying that he will be pleased at all times to meet customers of the Company who may desire to discuss with him questions connected with the business and working of the line.

SAM ABBOTT General Manager.

### LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

#### Lampport & Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewards. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

LEIBNITZ\* BROWN JUNE 8

HEVLIUS\* CARROLL JUNE 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails

ORION\* FARRIS JULY 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Antwerp and Liverpool (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

HANDEL BUCK MAY 28

Loading in the River Parana.

SPENSER BROWN JUNE 4

Loading in the River Parana.

BUFFON\* LYONS JUNE 15

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

Dunkirk

ILIOS HEDLEY JUNE 15

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

HIPPARCHUS\* KELLY JUNE 13

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Freight Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (\*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

77 perm.

### CORRALON

11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA

BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases

Fierro en barras y atado

Acero de todas clases

Fierro galvanizado para techos

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Tejas Francesas varias marcas

Biedras para veredas

Tierra Romana y Portland

Cal viva y apagada

Sal de Roca

Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

PARA LA SARNA

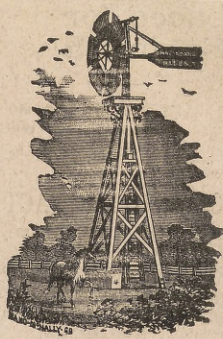
SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinaluz,

fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH



### WIND IS CHEAP

So why don't you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose?

### The HALLIDAY STANDARD

is the BEST WIND-MILL manufactured, because being self-regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week.

Tell the agents what quantity of water you want and they will sell you a Mill guaranteeing satisfaction.

HAND-PUMPS, PIPING, and TANKS FOR WATER constantly on hand.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

### E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Palermo

In front of the park gates



### AVISO IMPORTANTE

Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como así mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales ó urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el día 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Série G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldrán en circulacion desde el 1º del proximo Agosto. Así mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a cancelaciones, transferencias, etc.

NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

### NOTA

El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raíz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cédulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo así tiempo alguno.

ly 17—pm

### BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

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

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

### BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos a su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.



## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275-CANGALLO-277  
ju28-3m

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC WAREHOUSE  
A COMPLETE STOCK KEPT  
FOR AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS  
NEGATIVES  
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FROM  
Any Style of Picture Frame Made to Order  
FINE ENGRAVINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS  
OIL AND WATER COLORS  
Photographic Views taken of ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, ETC.  
j1pm

## LATEST NEWS

Latest dates of English, Scotch, Irish and American Daily and Weekly Papers.  
ON SALE BY SINGLE COPIES

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR ALL EUROPEAN & AMERICAN PERIODICALS

**DEWEY & CO.**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS-AGENTS  
179-PIEDAD-179  
NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA  
j1pm

**THE FAMILY GROCERY**  
72-SAN MARTIN-72  
Opposite the Provincial Bank.

OUR STOCK is renewed by monthly shipments expressly for this establishment.

Every article is warranted of the BEST QUALITY and delivered Free of Cost.  
a26 pm

**GERMAN NOLTE**  
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS  
PLAZA CONSTITUCION  
Escritorio--San Martin 82, Pieza No. 13  
PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE  
245 Primera Catamarca  
Union Telefonica 1088  
BUENOS AIRES  
m19pm

**MRS. SUTOR**  
Begg to inform the public that she has received from London and Paris a very LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER BONNETS AND HATS etc., etc., at very moderate prices  
293-SAN MARTIN-293  
n18--pm

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO  
Fotografico de  
**BRADLEY Y FERRETTO**  
266-Calle Florida-266  
BUENOS AIRES  
j1pm

**RICARDO J. FARRAN**  
CONSIGNATARIO  
SE encarga de compra y venta de casas, campos y haciendas.  
65-SAN MARTIN-65  
m10--pm

## ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE Chute & Brooks

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

74-FLORIDA-74

**ALAMBRE DE ACERO**  
MARCA CAMPANA  
Barillas doble T y de Alambre  
TODO A PRECIOS REDUCIDOS

**DEFENSA 303, MEJICO 98**  
Y  
**PEDRO MENDOZA 1125 Y 1131**  
BARRACAS  
m27-4m

**UNITED STATES HOTEL**  
278-PASEO DE JULIO-278  
Corner of Lavalle  
MEALS AT ALL HOURS--BOARDERS RECEIVED ON MODERATE TERMS  
J. S. WALKER, Proprietor.  
m17pm

**Dr. Klappenbach**  
LAWYER  
Partnership with Dr. O'Farrell being dissolved, offices have been opened at  
159--ALSINA--159  
Business attended to in La Plata.  
11 m--1m

**HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.**  
CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES  
76-RECONQUISTA-76  
BUENOS AIRES  
m11--pm

**JULES VONWILLER**  
AGENT for all kinds of Law Business. Office: 90 calle San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and 15 (altos).  
m6 j6

**DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH**  
Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.  
m17-4m

**PATRICK HAM**  
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER  
1371-PIEDAD-1371  
m26pm

**CARLOS A. DAVIS,**  
**CONTADOR PUBLICO**  
LA PLATA,  
CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.  
BUENOS AIRES--CANGALLO 55.

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL  
ESTABLISHED 1828, DE  
**MURRAY & SEEDORF**  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84  
BUENOS AIRES  
m1--pm

**Dr. AYER**  
Would advise his clientela that, after the 1st of May

**Dr. Beeck**  
101-CALLE MAIPU-101  
will attend to his practice during his absence in the U. States and Europe.  
m17-1m

**DIMAS GONZALEZ**  
Ha trasladado su escritorio a la calle Reconquista núm 43.  
m17-1m

**PEDRO GOYENA**  
Ha trasladado su estudio a la calle BOLIVAR núm 90.  
m27-4m

**FAUSTIN M. LEZICA.** Comisionista ha mudado su escritorio a la de Reconquista 121, donde se representa atenderá las ordenes que se dignen enviarse durante su ausencia.  
m3-1m

**Henrique Lezica**  
Avisa a sus relaciones que ha mudado su Escritorio a la calle Reconquista 121.  
m3-1m

**A. S. Witcomb**  
FOTOGRAFO  
208 Florida  
j2pm

## NOTICE

### THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE, LIMITED

WE hereby give notice that in accordance with agreement established between the various Banks in this city, our office hours on and after 1st June next will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays and end of month, when the Bank will remain open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE  
"Southern Cross,"  
No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO  
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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

TERMS.  
Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 mpm  
Credit..... 9.50 --  
Monthly ..... 0.75 --

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1886.

The candidature of D. Maximo Paz for the Governorship of the Province of Buenos Aires gains ground every day. The people have grown tired of official tutelage and are at length determined to vote independently of indications from Government circles. Paz is not an official candidate—he understands the necessity of the camp. His hand will not fall heavily on our sheepfarmers. On the contrary, Paz will try to lighten the already heavy burden placed on the shoulders of our farmers.

The attendance at the Cathedral services this week has been large owing to the fact that the Jubilee exercises take place there during those days. Many wished to avail themselves of the opportunity of listening to the sermons which were preached every evening. We shall publish next week the regulations of the Jubilee, and we hope all will avail themselves of this great grace now offered.

The Standard is indignant that a Municipality should dare tax dogs. The noble animals is undoubtedly useful; but they require a dog as a rule are able to pay a tax on it. The Standard forgets that a bill introduced by Mr. E. Murphy, imposing a tax of one national dollar on every dog in the province was passed and sanctioned by both Chambers. This law is in force and the tax is collected since the first of this year, so that no municipal body can be accused of any illegality on this point. The havoc done by hungry dogs in the flocks is incalculable. People who have no meat for their own use keep ten or twelve dogs; these dogs feed on their neighbours' property. By all means let the tax be enforced.

At a meeting in London to protest against Home Rule, the assertion that the priests have joined the Nationalists because they do not wish to see any other religion than their own in Ireland, was applauded. This shows the tone of English feeling; it is influenced by religious prejudice to a degree which will not let it see the truth. And the absurd hints of a religious contest are scattered abroad, and believed by people who are reasonable enough in other things. It is the last plea of a desperate clique.

It appears that most of the Socialist leaders in the strikes in North America were Germans. Some time ago our Teutonic colleague the *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung*, when it basely acted the jackal to Sarmiento, accused the Irish of causing disturbance in the great republic of North America. Let us ask our contem-

porary who produced the riots in Chicago? Who made the bombs that were flung among the police in Albany? Who is responsible for the shooting of women and children? When the Americans sought out the guilty parties they did not lay hands on O'Donovan Rossa but on Herr Most and his companions. The former is an enemy of the enemies of his country, but the latter is an enemy of all society, even the very society which affords him shelter and protection.

A cablegram of the 18th ult. announces that Prince Bismarck has gone to Canossa, has buried the hatchet, smoked the calumet of peace, and assured the Vaterland that he did not know a more «wise, moderate, and pacific gentleman than Pope Leo.» It is never too late to mend, and Bismarck and Gladstone have proved the adage.

Sr. Acevedo, editor of *El Debate*, is still in prison for using or writing language disrespectful to the President of the Republic. It appears that the Judge of Crime of the capital and the Federal Judge of the province are at loggerheads on a constitutional question, both claiming the right of having the editor tried at their respective tribunals. This would be very funny if the joke did not involve the indefinite detention of the supposed culprit under lock and key. Doctors differ and patients die, says the adage. How happy would Acevedo be with either, but there is something better in store for him; in steps the law adviser of the Government and produces a heap of learned lumber to prove that neither of the judges has jurisdiction in the matter. He therefore calls on the Supreme Court to open the doors and let out the prisoner. Wonderful is the wisdom of modern big-wigs!

Dr. Belaustegui, in a note to the Municipal Council this week, reminds that sapient body of philanthropists that not only the main doors to the streets were taxable commodities but even the side doors and windows. This tax is imposed for light (alumbado), but the lawyer does not state whether it is the light by night or by day that is a source of revenue to the municipal treasury. We should not be surprised if it were the latter. We shall soon have a tax on air, or rather on the mephitic exhalations called air, which are breathed by the citizens under the direction of the Municipal Fathers.

A contemporary announces that the Rev. J. H. Gymbon-Spilsbury will no longer perform clerical duty in the Flores Episcopal Chapel. Mr. Spilsbury has addressed a circular letter to the members of the congregation, in which he states that, owing to a serious disagreement between the Bishop of the Falkland Islands and himself as to the construction of a letter addressed to the Bishop, he had felt compelled to return the licence granted to him by the Bishop, but at the same time asking permission to continue the duty until the trustees could make other arrangements for the continuance of the services in the chapel, but on Sunday Mr. Spilsbury received the Bishop's inhibition to perform clerical duty.

We are not at all concerned in the dispute between the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury and Bishop Sterling, but we are curious to know by what right the latter gentleman exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this republic. Supposing that the Falkland Islands belong to England (which is more than doubtful), and that a British Minister makes Dr. Sterling a Bishop and successor of the apostles by virtue of his Imperial fiat, does that authorise him to deprive a poor parson of his benefice in countries which do not acknowledge British rule? Observers cannot fail to see in this an indication of that grasping and intrusive spirit with which England has ever regarded other countries. She first sends her

«missionaries» to teach her right divine to «rule the waves.» Then a clerical interloper is posted like a sentry on the outside, and in the course of time she puts in a prescriptive claim to possession of the land. Though we wish no ill to the disputants in question and hope they will settle their quarrel amicably, we are not at all sorry that the incident has occurred, as it will serve to expose the unwarrantable pretensions of Protestant ecclesiastics in countries where their existence is entirely ignored.

### THE HOME RULE BILL.

Before this number of the *Southern Cross* is in possession of our readers the great argument in the House of Commons will be closed and the fate of Gladstone's bill will be decided. Such is the importance attached to the debate, and the interest taken in the struggle, that the whole world by common consent looks on with breathless attention. The arguments pro, and con, of the respective champions are criticised, and their opinions sent by mail and telegraph to to every corner of the civilised globe. Strange to say, the people who seem most indifferent as to the result of the struggle are the very people whose liberties are at stake. The Irish nation as a rule show extraordinary calmness in face of the mighty events being developed before their eyes. On reading the home papers to hand we are astonished at the cool, cautious, and temperate tone in which they are written. While their enemies are moving heaven and earth to provoke them into acts or words of violence, they remain unmoved and insensible to the storm raging around them. The reason is because the Irish nationalists feel that they are on the winning side, and that when the rage of their opponents has spent itself in frothy mouthings they will once more sink into their normal state of exhaustion and impotence. To the Irish party it matters little whether the bill will pass at the present session or not. They have waited for seven hundred years and they can patiently wait for a year or two longer. Even the Tory opponents of Home Rule are convinced that the passing of the bill is only a question of time. In the patriotic words of Gladstone's manifesto:

«The real question before us is not the triumph of Irish autonomy but the length and character of the struggle by which it is to be preceded. We say, let it be short; they seek to make it long. We say, let us give freely; they say by their acts, if not in words, let us only give when we can no longer withhold. We say, let us give now, when the position of England in the affairs of the world is free and strong; they seem to prefer waiting for some period of national difficulty that we may yield to Irish demands in terror as we did to the fear of foreign war in 1778, to the demands of the Volunteers in 1782, to the growing terrors of the conflict with France in 1792, to the alternative of civil war in 1829. We say, let us act now, when moderation of thought and language rules in Irish counsels, and when by willing concurrence on all sides every arrangement for the preservation of the Imperial prerogative can be made complete and absolute; they would postpone the settlement until the day when demands may be larger—the means of resistance less. We say, deal with this matter as a matter between brothers—a matter of justice and reason. They renew the tale, alas! too often told, which has for its prologue denial with exasperation and resentment, and for its epilogue surrender without conditions and without thanks.»

These words, while they are full of ominous import for those who would stay the wheels of Justice, must bring consolation to the heart of every Irishman who loves his country and has hopes of her future greatness. Gladstone knows, and so does the most thick-headed Tory, that it is impossible to resist the demand of a united people, and

never was there witnessed in any nation such admirable union as that which is now manifested by the Irish. While the cause of our country is pleaded in burning words at home the whole Irish population abroad send messages of harmony and encouragement. The greater Irelands beyond the sea cheer on their brethren at home, and supply them with the sinews of war. Many foreign Parliaments and representative bodies have also applauded the attitude of Parnell and his party, and expressed their best wishes for the success of Mr. Gladstone's bill. If there had been any doubt of the justice of the Irish claims these doubts would be dissipated by the moderation, firmness, prudence, and ability which our countrymen are now displaying. From the extreme nationalist and dynamiter down to the weakest national recruit, all are of one mind, and all expect with a clear conscience and a cheerful heart the independence of their country. Gladstone may be defeated, but the Irish cause will never be defeated.

### THE MILKMEN AND THE TAXES.

On Tuesday there was a dearth of one of the most useful and simple articles of food in the city. In the Capital of a great pastoral country milk was sold at 50 cents «la cuarta.» And before we go farther we may remark that there is a misunderstanding among English-speaking people as to the quantity of the «cuarta» measure. It is generally translated by the word quart. But this is as far from being correct as was Sir Boyle Roche's idea of space when, on hearing that false measures were passing current, he proposed a law in the House of Commons «that every pint bottle in future should hold a quart.» The truth is that the «cuarta» is only a very small fraction larger than a pint (the exact proportion being 1 to 1.046). So that even the normal price of milk in Buenos Aires, about 8 cents per pint is extravagant and excessive. Milk is sold in London and Dublin at the rate of 2d. or, in time of scarcity, 3d. per quart, and we must remember that meat and all animal produce, as well as the fodder for cattle, are considerably dearer at home than here. It sounds like a paradox and a subversion of the universally accepted principles of supply and demand that while milk cows and grass can be had in this country for one-third of the price they cost in Europe, the most direct and immediate product of milk cows and grass should cost three times more here than in Europe. But this is only one of the anomalies we meet with in all new countries, and we must wait for the regulating hand of time to establish an equilibrium. Meantime, the Municipal authorities are once more the remora that impedes the vessel from sailing along free of rocks and shoals. They raised the tax on each milkman coming into the city from \$1.25 m/n to \$4 m/n monthly. As the milk business is almost exclusively in the hands of Basques they were easily able to combine against the payment of what they considered an unjust tax, and the consequence was the scarcity of milk and the famine prices of last Tuesday. The combination took a more aggressive shape on Tuesday evening, when about 70 of the strikers assembled at the Central Station and forcibly seized and spilled a number of milk-cans which had been sent by train into the city. The same thing was done at the Southern and the Once stations, and the strikers were preparing to do more mischief when Col. Bosch ordered up bodies of armed police to keep order. As we write this the strike is not yet over, and we know not what the result may be. One thing is certain, the general opinion of the inhabitants of the city is that the amount of taxation demanded is exorbitant. Forty-eight dollars per year for a single milkman is a very large sum to pay. But whatever may be the conclusion we believe it is time to work some reform in the system of de-



living and selling milk in this country. The pack-saddle milk-can is a relic of barbarism, and must disappear as the chiripa and potro boots are fast disappearing. An appeal has been made to Congress to abolish or diminish the tax on the sale of milk in the city, and it is not at all unlikely that the appeal will be successful. Then we hope that the trade will be no longer monopolised by a few individuals, but that many of our own people will find it to their interest to send milk into town.

#### TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

The city of Buenos Aires, which has nearly 400,000 inhabitants, has no direct representative in the administration of its local or general interests. This can scarcely be said of any other community of an equal population on the face of the globe. Laws are made for this city by the National Congress, and in the election of that Congress the city has no part whatever. It is governed by a national president in whose appointment it has no voice. The police of the city are not a civil, but a military body; it consists of seven battalions of troops of the line at the orders of the commander-in-chief of the army. Even after the election of municipal councillors was entirely done away with there still remained some guarantee in the nomination of ratepayers who were to be chosen by lot. But even this proceeding was turned into a farce. Instead of the councillors being selected from the largest taxpayers it happens that many are thrust into the position without possessing any property whatever. Their object is a political one, and they have exerted themselves to serve political views.—*La Nación*.

#### TOO MUCH PRAYING!

Has it ever struck the parents who are afraid of too much praying in schools, that it may make the greatest difference in that supreme hour—the hour of death—whether the children have prayed much or not?

A priest in the west, tells of his experience with young men who, in the free and easy atmosphere of camp life, soon lose all thought of prayer.

"I have found," he says, "that there was always hope for the young man who had attended a Catholic school in early life. He, when ill, always wanted me and knew why he wanted me. It might have been years since he had made the Act of Contrition, but he knew its meaning. He perhaps had not been to confession since he made his first Communion, but it does not require long to recall his early instructions to his mind. The case of the poor fellow, Catholic in name, but scarcely instructed at all, is very different and very hard. He hardly knows the meaning of the Act of Contrition; he is afraid of religion because he is ignorant of it. Many a time in preparing one of these poor boys for death in a short time, have I blessed the Catholic school."

The consideration contained in the simple words of this good priest is one that ought to touch the hearts of all mothers. What can console the heart of a mother if her son die without the last sacraments, after years of carelessness? His career may have been splendid, his talents brilliant, his education admirable in a purely secular way—will all that console her when she kneels at his grave?

The objection of "too much praying" is an un-Christian one made against Catholic schools. The people who make it use it generally to conceal some other motive. They think their children in school pray too much because they pray too little.

The Catholic schools can very well meet any objections made to them on sensible and reasonable grounds. Especially in the primary departments the improvement is marked. If parents have no more valid objection to make than that their children ask the Mother of God to pray

for them «now and at the hour of their death» too often, they had better close their lips in shame.

From the age of seven to that of fourteen, the public school system grinds out the pupils under it. What is the result? Has it produced miracles in education? Has it made the body of the people more reverent, more capable of self-support, more frugal, more industrious, truer, honester? So far, it has not.

Can any critic of Catholic schools honestly say that any child once in them has not been made better by the religious instruction there received?

"Too much praying!" That phrase is a disgraceful one in the mouth of any parent who loves pure, innocent, and reverent childhood. It betrays a shallowness of thought and a poverty of religious feeling which even Pagans would despise. It ought to go out of fashion.

#### DEATH OF MR WILLIAM COCK.

This gentleman died last week in this city at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Donovan, mother of our distinguished friend Colonel Donovan. The deceased was a civil engineer of high attainments, to which the Mana and Cibils docks in Montevideo (which he constructed) bear testimony. On the conclusion of these works he was requested by the Argentine Government to undertake the direction of the building of the arsenal at Zarate, but the illness that has proved fatal prevented him from continuing the active duties of the post.

Personally, Mr. Cock was of the most amiable and generous disposition, and at the same time modest and simple.

His loss will be keenly felt in the circles he did so much to brighten with his presence, and in which his memory will be preserved and venerated as a rich legacy.

To his widow and orphan little ones, as well as to the other members of the excellent Hiberno-Porteno families with which he was so closely related, we beg to offer our sincere condolence.

#### THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

##### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	\$ m/n
Mrs. Thomas Duggan	50
Mrs. Julia Dooner	42
Miss Katie Campion	20
Collected by Miss Kate Rafferty (Salto):	
Messrs. Thomas Rafferty and Alexander Foy—each \$4	8
F. Lopez Guebara	5
Thomas Ledwith, Mrs. Ledwith, and Michael Dalton—each \$3	9
Miss Kate Rafferty, John Rafferty, Thomas P. Kearney, M. K. Kearney, William McCormack, James Gill, Hubert Griffin, Laurence McLoughlin, James Gilen, Gabino Gomez, Miss Kate Ryan—each \$2	22
Miss Bridget Hedven	
Miss Katie Daly, Miss Katie Kearney, Patrick Ryan, Edward Ryan, Patrick Gaynor, Enrique Pertierra, John Daly, Christopher Mulleady, James Kearney, An Irishman—each \$1	11
Total	55 00

May 25, 1886.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the British Hospital was held on the 26th May. Mr. Ronald Bridgett was voted to the chair. The Chairman presented the report for the past year, and after briefly alluding to the satisfactory condition of the hospital moved its adoption, which was carried unanimously. Messrs.

J. Drysdale, junr., W. C. Huxtable, R. Neild, and F. C. Pembroke were elected to fill the vacancies on the committee, and Messrs. W. Congreve, W. B. Spring, C. S. Bowers, J. Mohr Bell and D. M. Wilson as supplemtories. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and out-going committee.

Early in July, the E.P. will ask the Senate to sanction the promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of Colonels Rudecindo Roca, Donovan, Manuel S. Campos, Manuel Obligado, Godoy, Bosch, Suspiche and Ernesto Rodriguez, and the promotion of Colonels Lasserre to the rank of commodore.

Some days ago the Provincial Minister of Government issued a decree removing from his post Dn. Cándido Gonzalez, President of the Municipality of Mercedes, because he had interfered in the preparations for the Municipal election, but the Governor refused to sign it, on the ground that an enquiry was being made into the president's conduct. The Minister of Government has now suspended the president pending the enquiry, and he has appointed Dn. José H. Solveyra president *ad interim*.

On Friday night, the political friends of Dr. Irigoyen gave a banquet at the National Theatre to Dr. Gallo, the president of Dr. Irigoyen's committee in this city. Dr. Irigoyen himself was present and made an eloquent speech.

The time fixed for payment of Provincial «patentes» is June 30.

In Thursday's session the Senate approved, with some alterations, the bill prohibiting lotteries in the province, and it now stands in the following form:—Art. 1. The drawing of lotteries will be punished with a fine of \$1000 for the first time and with six months' imprisonment for every subsequent offence. Art. 2. The sellers of lottery tickets will be punished for the first offence with a fine \$200 or one month's imprisonment and for every subsequent offence with a fine of \$500 or three months' imprisonment. The Chamber approved of the bill for granting a subvention to the proposed Pasteur Institute, but reduced the amount to \$3000.

Passengers arrived per steamer «Leibnitz» from Southampton:—Mr. and Miss Brown, John Nodder, John Gleeson, George Napier, Thomas Simmonds, Leonard Scott, Thomas and Margaret Glover. From Antwerp:—Mr. Thedter, Emile Hamones, August Desprey. Landed in Montevideo from Southampton:—Mr., Mrs., Miss and Master Leighton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cooper, and Miss Lockhart. Steerage:—William Bollin and Robert Greaves.

The Intendant has submitted to the Municipal Council a proposal for erecting a new hospital on the ground belonging to the Municipality between calles Bulnes, Arenales, and Beruti, the cost of the building, estimated at \$90,000, being paid by a loan from the Hypothecary Bank on security of the present Hospital and the adjoining land. The interest and amortisation would be paid by the Municipality until the completion of the building, when the mortgaged property would be sold.

The secretaries of the two Chambers have arranged that tickets shall be issued for the galleries. For the Senate there are two classes—permanent leather tickets for the principal gallery and white cards for the first row of palkos; the tickets for the Chamber of Deputies are permanent, green for the principal gallery and blue for the first row of palkos.

The Senate in secret session has confirmed the appointment of Foreign Ministers made by the Government during the recess, viz., Dr. Cané for Madrid, Sr. Louis L. Dominguez for London, and Dr. Garcia for Vienna.

A large number of the inhabitants of San Luis have presented a petition to the Government asking that the railway between Orellanos and Villa Mercedes, which is finished, may be opened to public service.

The Havas Agency has arranged with Sr. Pasteur to announce to him every case of «rabies» which may occur in Montevideo or Rio Janeiro, in order that the requisite measures may be adopted.

The Russian Plenipotentiary was received at Government House by the President of the Republic with the usual ceremonies.

Over one hundred houses in the south part of the city were inundated on Sunday, chiefly in Calles Peru, San Juan, Comercio and Rivadavia at the Once.

Sr. Alberto Blancas has been appointed Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Madrid.

A Brazilian newspaper says that there is a probability of Madame Patti visiting South America in June, July and August.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out in a vermicelli factory at the corner of Calles Artes and Paraguay. The firemen were soon on the ground, and water being fortunately abundant, the flames were soon subdued. An Italian named Pichinoni was owner of the factory. Losses estimated at \$10,000 m/n, but this was covered with insurance.

Mr. Thomas Drysdale has made a donation of \$200 m/n for the support of the Irish Orphanage.

On the 28th of April the third centenary of St. Rose was celebrated in Lima with great pomp and ceremony. The latest Peruvian newspapers to hand abound with acts of praise and glorification of the great American Saint in prose and verse.

Don Epifanio Portela has ceased to write for *El Nacional* because of the resolution taken by the editors of that paper to support the candidature of Dr. Achaval.

The milkmen of Almagro agreed to strike on the 1st June on account of the new taxes imposed by the municipal authorities.

The La Platense steamship company have reduced their fares on the Santa Fé line. The first-class single ticket from B. Aires to Santa Fé is now only \$10 m/n, and the second-class ticket \$6 m/n. It is probable that the Mensagerias Fluviales will make a similar reduction. So much the better for the public.

The Postal Union now includes the whole of Europe and America, Africa, with the rather important exceptions of St. Helena, Ascension, the Transvaal and Orange Republic, the Cape Colony, Natal, Bonny, Cameroon, Old Zanzibar, and other west coast settlements belonging to England. It also includes in Asia, Hawaii, and the Spanish, French and Dutch colonies in the South Seas. The countries which refuse to make any compensation for losses incurred by the non-delivery of registered letters are the following: the Brazils, the Argentine Republic, Canada, the Republic of St. Domingo, the United States of America, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Double post-cards (with paid answers) are now available throughout the Union, the countries which do not themselves issue double post-cards are none the less bound to return without extra charge «answer cards» to the country of their origin.

An accident, which is likely to prove fatal, occurred on Monday in Dr. Rocha's house, through the careless handling of a revolver. D. Alejandro Cabrera was cleaning a loaded revolver while talking to D. Baldomero Martinez; suddenly the revolver went off and the ball struck Sr. Martinez in the side and lodged in his back.

Sr. Roberto Quirno has resigned the Presidency of the Municipality of Moron, and D. Luis Benguria has been appointed in his place.

About 200 residents in Mercedes have signed a protest against the appointment of Dr. José H. Solveyra as President of the Municipality pending the inquiry into the conduct of the President, Dr. Cándido Gonzalez, who has been suspended.

A debate took place in Congress, on Monday, on the validity of the Catamarca elections. Señores Aroaz, Gorostiaga and others contended that violence and injustice were committed during the elections. Nevertheless, the elections were approved of by a majority of 34 to 14.

The hail storm on Saturday night did considerable damage. Several districts in town and camp were flooded.

The friends of Dr. Edward Costa met at the National Theatre on Monday night, and after speeches from Dr. Ramos Mejia (who acted as President) and Dr. Quintana, a large and influential committee was appointed to organize the electoral operations on behalf of Dr. Costa's candidature.

Mr. John Clark has presented to the Government the plans for his new railway from Mercedes to this city—a most important enterprise. The papers have been sent to the Department of Engineers, and we hope will be speedily despatched.

*El Eco de Cordoba* ceased to appear this week after an existence of 24 years.

Mr. Thomas Drysdale left for Europe on Tuesday. Before leaving he was entertained at breakfast at the Hotel Provence by a number of friends.

A very agreeable entertainment was given under the auspices of the English Literary Society in the hall of the «Societe La France», in the Calle Lavalle, on Friday evening. Owing to the disagreeable weather the attendance was not as large as usual. Madame Buck played some beautiful airs on the piano, the execution of which was highly applauded. Mr. H. F. Mackern was booked for a song, but he begged to be excused owing to an indisposition. Mr. Marin gave a solo on the violin «L'heare Amour», which was deservedly encored, but perhaps the nicest treat of the evening was Mr. Boys' whistling accompanying himself on the piano. Every note was brought out clearly and accurately, and at the close Mr. Boys was enthusiastically applauded and called on to repeat the novel performance. A gentleman from over the border attempted a recital of «Shamus O'Brien», which had nothing of the outland of Aherlow Glen about it but the name. Shamus was a true-born Scotchman minus the kilt and plaid, and we remark *en passant* that the Literary Society seldom attempts anything Irish that they do not «put their foot in it.» It is almost a sacrilege to see such a beautiful work as Lefanu's master-piece so full of pathos and humor, so tender and yet so droll, so thoroughly adapted to Irish life, accent and manner, spoiled through a false and ridiculous rendering. As well take all the coloring and expression out of a splendid painting and present us with a fac-simile of a skeleton on a piece of canvas. Mr. Biggs sang two excellent songs, «True till Death» and «Perche», and the performance concluded with a farce, «The taming of a tiger», in which Messrs. McKean and Crabtree specially distinguished themselves by their clever and artistic acting.

Complying with the special request of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Pope on Wednesday morning formally invested Cardinal Jacobini with the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, conferred by her Majesty in connection with the Pope's mediation, on the Caroline Islands question.

The question as to who will be the future governor of Buenos Aires is still undecided. The most popular candidates are Dr. M. Paz and Dr. Achaval. It is said that Dr. Rocha will support the candidature of the latter gentleman. This will no doubt bring a strong contingent of place-seekers to his side, but it is no less true that Dr. Rocha's advocacy will be with many a strong motive for changing sides and backing up his opponent. Both Drs. Paz and Achaval seem to be worthy men, but Dr. Rocha has had too long the reins of Government under his direction, and it is time that he should resign them to somebody else.

The R.M.S. «Tagus» left for Southampton with the following passengers:

Thomas Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Miss Flora Mathven, Sr. Villegas (Argentine Minister in Peru) wife and child, E. A. Edmonds, James S. Ritchie, W. H. Kirby, R. Cowan, J. C. Shelleworth, Mrs. C. Zanaletti, Lotherman, A. E. Hills, Neild, Miss A. B. Gallacher, Gamman, C. Webber, C. P. Hayward, Miss Ropon, Miss Juanita Robson, Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Runciman and family, J. Geary and two children.

During the heavy shower of rain last Sunday a large number of fish, «mojarros», fell on the roof, patio and garden of a house in Calle Piedad. Some of them are still in the algibe.

Permission has been granted to Sr. Risso, agent of the Mensagerias Fluviales, to construct a mole at the entrance to San Fernando in accordance with the plans presented. No toll will be levied from passengers or their baggage on landing or embarking.

The water carriers have announced to the Municipal Council their intention to strike work.

Dr. Hanly and Mrs. Hanly are about to go on a trip to Europe. They leave Buenos Aires by the «Leibnitz», which sails on the 8th inst., and they expect to be absent about one year. We join their numerous friends in wishing them every enjoyment and happiness during their tour.

It is reported that the green-grocers of the city are about to follow the example of the milkmen and go on strike.

A lamentable accident is reported from Curumalan. Mr. Edward Perry went with some companions to climb the mountains near the estancia «La Cascada.» Having gone a certain distance Perry's companions stopped short, but he insisted on going to the top of the mountain. They waited a long time for his return, but as night was approaching they returned home and gave notice to the police next day. A search was accordingly made, and the body of the unfortunate man was discovered suspended from the ledge of a rock over which he had evidently fallen. Deceased was only 22 years of age.

As we go to press the strike of the milkmen continues, and only a few of the charitable institutions of the city are supplied with milk. It is said that one national dollar per pint is now charged. Sr. Alvear has asked some gentlemen who have large dairies in the camp to have their milk sent in, promising them every protection. It remains to be seen whether the dairymen will accept the invitation.

The flood yesterday extended from Flores to the Corrales, but as yet the threatened danger has not reached the Boca or Barracas.

It is announced that the notorious Bernhardt has reached Rio Janeiro so that we may soon expect her arrival in this city.

Two new newspapers are about to be started in this city to support the candidature of Dr. Paz and Dr. Costa for the governorship.

The Riachuelo overflowed its banks on Wednesday near the Alsina bridge, and the greatest alarm prevailed in Barracas and the Corrales, many presaging a repetition of the disasters of former years fled from their houses. The waters accumulated in the Boca, and vessels lying at anchor made fast their moorings. Boats were sent out to relieve any persons who might be in distress. The waters reached very near the Corrales.

Miss Folsom, the affianced wife of President Cleveland, is now in Paris. The marriage will take place at the end of the summer. The object of Miss Folsom's stay in Paris is the purchase of her trousseau. The future mistress of the White House is the daughter of Mr. Oscar Folsom, a well-known Buffalo lawyer and partner of President Cleveland. She appears to be about 22 years of age, and is of captivating manners and fairly endowed with good looks.



# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. (LIMITED)

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BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.  
MONTEVIDEO.  
117-Calle Misiones-117  
AND PYSANLU.

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

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London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

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Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further notice.

**Allowed—**

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"

In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do

90 "..... 4 do

**Charged—**

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

**T. H. JONES,**  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886

## ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

**John E. Turner & Co.,**

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the hand-dubay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds of reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

## WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND

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Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

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**WENK**

RIVADAVIA 28

28—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28

PRICES MODERATE.

28—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28

28—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28

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28—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28

28—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28

## BANCO NACIONAL

98—RECONQUISTA—98

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. á 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

**ABONA**

Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o

a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o

y cuyo saldo pasa de \$1 200,000..... 1 o/o

en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta á 1000..... 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o

en oro á 60 dias..... 2 o/o

en oro á 90 dias..... 3 o/o

**COBRA**

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro ó cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o

trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion en menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

**M. A. MAXWELL**

Secretario

## LA VELOCE

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale coll' America Meridionale (Armatori) Cap. Matteo Bruzzo.

El rapido vapor Italiano

**EUROPA**

Saldrá de la Boca el

Miercoles, 9 de Junio

PARA

MONTEVIDEO, SAN VICENTE,

CADIZ, GENOVA Y NAPOLES

SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

El rapido Vapor

**MATTEO BRUZZO**

Saldrá el

Martes 15 de Junio

PARA

**EUROPA Y ESCALAS**

SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

Precios de pasajes—1a clase \$120 oro,

3a clase \$60 papel.

Por mas informes ocurrirse á

**P. CHRISTOPHERSEN**

En Buenos Aires—Piedad 98

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To prevent falsifications of the

**'TEA CELESTIAL'**

It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION

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UNICOS AGENTES

**SNELL & CO.,**

203—RIVADAVIA—203

**JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM,**

JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

PROPRIETORS:

**A. G. THOMPSON & CO.,**

Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica

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**SNELL & CO.,**

203—RIVADAVIA—203

**NANDUBAY DEPOSIT**

**EDUARDO CASEY**

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

BOCA

BOCA

## EDWARD CASEY,

CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80—RECONQUISTA—80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland

**Wm. A. Isard,**

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

89—MAIPU—89

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.**

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

**PRICES MODERATE.**

89—Maipu—89

y28.

**TO CAMP MEN.**

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

and don't forget to pay a visit

**A LAS 3 BOLAS**

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

**L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,**

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DE

**FRUTOS DEL PAIS,**

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

**BANCO**

DE LA

Provincia de

Buenos Aires.

Por resolucion del Directorio

fecha de ayer, se hace saber

al publico que el 31 del corriente quedaran clausuradas

las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podran retirar sus

depositos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario serán

transladados á la casa central.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,

**R. A. DE TOLEDO,**

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**H.D. WOODWELL,**

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Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated

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Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill

Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts Pro-

grammes, Invitations. All work neatly

done and promptly executed.

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Between San Martin & Florida

BUENOS AIRES.

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## LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL

DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29

ALTOS

Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.

Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor renta, con menos gastos.

**ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:**

Porque contribuye á detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban á Europa ó Estados Unidos.

**ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA:**

Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compania, y paga por su seguro una anualidad menor que en las companias extranjeras. Hace productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

**ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:**

Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula á los asociados por nuevos lazos de eleccion y de interés, y salva de la indigencia á las viudas y huérfanos.

Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital importante en caso de su muerte ó bien para su ancianidad, ó para sus hijos en determinada edad.

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Vice-Presidente 1, Dr. Victor Martinez

Vice-Presidente 2, D. Alejo Arocena

Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge

Vocales,—Dr. Antonio E. Malaver

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Dr. Erasto Rodriguez Orey

Dr. Rafael Hernandez

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**INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO**

**OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. á 5 p.m.**

Casilla de Correo 982—Teléfono No. 4142—Panteléfono No. 404

ju 19—p.

## EARTHENWARE

CHINA GLASS

ELECTRO PLATE

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

**BAZAR INGRES**

**C. R. SIMONS & CO.**

189—FLORIDA—189

**SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED**

NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

**NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE**

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED



## NO GOOD-NIGHT KISS.

A three-year old maid, of baby charms,  
Epitome of bliss,  
At close of day to mother's arms  
Came for her good-night kiss.

"You were a naughty girl to-day,  
Who would not do the right;  
The little girl who can't obey  
I cannot kiss good night!"

The little mouth, it trembled so:  
The bright eye held a tear;  
She said, "But you will kiss me,  
though;  
In the morning, mamma, dear?"

"Yes, in the morning, when you call!  
Ah! childish griefs are deep!  
She turned her fair face to the wall  
And wept herself to sleep.

She woke not here; Death called  
her name;  
To wake in Heaven instead;  
And when, at dawn, the mother came,  
She found her darling dead.

O mother heart! thy wrong confessed,  
What is thine anguish now?  
She clasped the dead face to her breast,  
Kissed lips and eyes and brow.

O crying heart! What can atone?  
Mothers, remember this:  
Send no child to sleep's land unknown  
Without a good-night kiss.

—Boston Transcript.

## A TRUE STORY.

## A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

"Well, Grace, my poor child," said a dignified old gentleman, "I have looked your matters all over, and I must say I see nothing but hard times for you and your family."

"Well, father," replied a bright little woman of twenty-five, "though the outlook for us is dark, I've not the least idea of starving nor of letting my family starve—not if God spares my health."

"You were always a brave child, Grace, but this is a terrible crisis. It would be cruel injury in any one to taunt you now, but remember that I told you and George it was very imprudent for a man to marry till he had got something ahead in case of an emergency."

"I remember, father, that you thought I should be wiser to marry a man with a house and a store for whom I did not care than to marry George with one thousand dollars a year. But if I had the choice to make over again I should do just as I did then. I would not change places with any woman on earth—even now."

"You are a faithful wife and a brave little woman, Grace, but—"

"But what, father?"

"You can't live on in this way, child."

"But I will live, father, and live well, too, and take care of George and the babies."

"How?"

Ay, that was the word that had been ringing in the heart of this brave little woman ever since her husband, Mr. George Burt, had failed at his desk, and had been brought home apparently dying.

"Well, Grace," I will do what I can for you," said the old gentleman, "and—and—if it were only for you and the babies I should say at once come home and be as welcome there as you were four years ago; but, you know, the house is so small, we have no room for four in it."

Grace smiled a sad smile, and then said, perhaps a little provokingly:

"Four of us would occupy no more room than three, the babies are too little to sleep away from me at night. But if your house were twice as large, father, I could not take my husband's own little home away from him now that he is sick. I shall have to decide soon, and will let you know my plans."

The respectable old gentleman rose up, and with his handkerchief, kissed his daughter, patted the heads of the babies, and turned to go saying:

"Keep up a good heart, child, and remember that the ravens fed Elijah."

"Well, I don't want them to feed me; I prefer to feed myself," replied the spunky little woman, who felt that it was

rather hard on her father to discourage her and then exhort her to keep up a good heart.

She loved the old man, although he was stiff and narrow in his views and never forgot a slight offered his judgment. She followed him to the door, and said:

"Good-bye, father, give my love to mother," although the real mother, who would have found room enough in her heart for them all, had been dead for years in the grave.

It was twilight; and the old gentleman was going down the steps as a young man came up.

"Ah, good evening, good evening," said the stout, good-natured hotel-keeper to both, and then added to Mrs. Burt, "Here I am on the borrow business. My wife says she can't please the lawyers in court since you and she changed pickles and honey."

Old Squire Watt called out the minute he sat down to supper: "Come Brown, borrow some of your neighbor's pickles for me."

Then pickles is a standing joke among them. Why can't nobody in town make pickles, and catsup, and chow-chow like yours! My wife's a cook that can't be beat in bread and meat, and pastry and cake, but she ought to apprentice herself to you on things, I tell her."

Grace, who had known Bruce all her life, smiled and said:

"I'll give you a jar with all my heart, Mr. Bruce, and that won't pay your wife for the nice things she has sent in to George. I have my cucumbers all ready now to make my next year's pickles, and I have yet five or six jars left."

"Suppose we make a bargain, Burt, I'll buy two barrels of best, Boston price, if you'll make 'em for me, an' chow-chow and catsup besides."

Grace laughed, without making any direct answer, and the hotel-keeper went with her to get the jar.

The old gentleman went down the street, whispering with a sigh:

"The Lord knows who is going to feed that family; I can't do it, the wife says I can't, and she knows everything most. And poor Grace is so terribly obstinate."

Well, the hotel-keeper ran back the moment with his pickle jar, as happy as some men would have been to find a nugget of gold that size; for he had a rival who kept the old tavern, and he wanted to keep all the lawyers who came there to hold court as his customers.

Grace had a long talk with her husband that night. Next day an old school friend, who had always been like a sister, came to stop with the sick man and look after the babies, and Grace went to the city, ten miles away, in an early train, with a neat little basket in her hand. If any one had been near enough when she put the little basket upon the platform of the depot with such spirit, he might have heard her whisper:

"See if my family starves while I am alive and in my health!"

The day was lovely, and everybody on the cars and on the streets looked cheerful and happy. Of course there were sick and lame and blind and deaf people, but heaven was keeping them out of her sight that day, and bringing before her happy grown folks and merry little ones.

The streets looked so clean and the air seemed so pure that she charged herself with having borne false witness against the beautiful, as she walked with a light heart through the principal streets, visiting first a store and then a hotel.

In each place she asked for the proprietor or the steward, opened her basket and drew out three glass jars containing pickles, chow-chow, and catsup. In one moment she told her business and the necessity that brought her to it. Her cheerful face, her prompt manner and well-chosen words, the nice look and appetizing taste of her preserves, gained the victory for her. She went back at night, pledged to supply home-made pickles, catsup, and chow-chow, for three hotels and five large

groceries, and she whispered as she mounted the steps of her home:

"I will show father whether or not we are going to starve."

Her cheerful story of success did more for her poor, disheartened young husband than a peck of pills could have done. He said in a cheerful tone:

"Now, girls, I feel as if I was going to get about again, and this is the first time I have had any hope."

Grace kept away from her father till she had visited two market gardens in the outskirts of the town, and engaged a great supply of cucumbers, onions, peppers, and tomatoes, and had brought back the strong help she had at first felt obliged to dismiss, to assist her in her new work.

But if you could only have seen the size of the old gentleman's eyes, and the stole of mouth he put up, and heard his exclamations.

"Why, Grace, you are crazy. What will your mother say? You surely forget that her first husband was President of the Marine National Bank, and that I am cashier of it. Who ever heard of a bank officer's daughter making pickles for taverns and groceries?"

"Who ever heard of a bank officer's daughter sitting down and starving when trouble comes?" replied the little lady.

"Why don't you teach music?"

"B'cause I don't know it well enough."

"You might keep a few very genteel—well, not boarders, but friends who do not care to keep a house, and who pay largely."

"Where are they, and where's the house and furniture for them?"

"Oh, that's true; but you might—eh? or you might—eh?"

There are so few grand things that people can do in the hope of cheating others into the belief that they are working for fun rather than for necessity. But soon the old gentleman added:

"I declare I am afraid to go home, lest it has reached your mother's ears."

The proud woman soon heard it, and she talked angrily of what Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Colonel West, and Miss Allen would say; and she was almost inclined to think it would be better to give Grace five hundred dollars than to be disgraced in society.

"Grace wouldn't take money," replied the old gentleman, whose attitude during the conversation was that of one caught in a cutting hailstorm without an umbrella.

"Dreadful independent for anybody that's penniless," cried the old lady.

Grace and her stout helper went to work at once, and very soon the china-closet, and the neat little dining-room was filled with glass jars, through which tiny green cucumbers and onions, and everything else nice in that line was peeping, or as George said, "smiling on the family."

The business went on bravely, and in one year Grace's husband, who was partially restored to health forsook the bed, took charge of it, and she went back to the nursery—every good mother's place when duty or Providence does not call her out of it.

This is no pretty fiction to teach young folks that "where there's a will there's a way." It's the true story of a brave little woman, and we can tell you the street, and the number of a large store in a certain city not far away, where her enterprising husband has, with her help, built up a large business in preserves and made not a little money. He says if Grace had never learned to make pickles or had been too proud to make them for others in his dark time, he should have been in his grave five years ago.

Who thinks less of her for doing so?—Cork Examiner.

## DOMESTIC

## AND AGRICULTURAL.

Remember that plenty of manure and tillage are the true secrets of raising fine vegetables. The economy of providing shelter cannot be too strongly urged.

Boards are cheaper than grain. Cows forced to endure the winter storms require much more food to keep them in condition than if suitably housed. A cow cannot make much milk if she is subjected to extreme cold.

Most crops, excepting clover, derive their food mainly from the first five or six inches in depth of the soil. If we can keep the surface fertile nothing more is needed. Pulverizing the subsoil by the subsoil plough is useful mainly to enable it to hold more moisture and to open it so that roots may go down in search of it.

Good bright straw may be used as a substitute for hay or corn fodder when it is more plentiful or cheaper than the latter. It needs a little extra grain to go with it, as it does not contain as much nutriment as the hay. It is better adapted to growing stock than to milch cows or working horses. Colts and young horses thrive on it.

The proper way to prepare the pelts for pulling the wool is thus stated by an expert: Sprinkle the wet skins on the flesh side with air-slaked lime; lay two skins together on the flesh side and pile up the pelts in a heap. In a few days the heap will sweat quite freely, when the wool parts from the skin easily and may be stripped off very readily. The secret is worth knowing and remembering.

Radishes require less heat than lettuce, just as a crop of cauliflower or cabbage requires less heat than tomatoes, egg plants, or others of tropical nature. For radishes a cartload of manure containing 36 feet would be sufficient for nine feet of bed or three sashes, and should be covered by one foot of loam. For forcing cucumbers more heat is required than for lettuce, according to the season. In any case, the bed should stand a day after it is prepared, to allow the soil to heat through; it is then ready for seeds or plants.

An Ohio feeder states that he has tasted the feeding of cooked and uncooked corn for hogs, and also ground and unground food. He claims that a bushel of corn fed on the cob will produce nine pounds of pork, while an equal quantity ground and fed raw will yield 12 lbs. A bushel of corn boiled made 13½ lbs. of pork, and a bushel of meal cooked made 16½ lbs. There is no question that the only true and economical way of feeding and fattening swine—or any other stock—is to convert the grains into meal and feed judiciously at regular intervals as each animal has capacity to consume the digest.

Many a man would like to begin the Christian life if he could begin it somewhere in the middle. If he could only turn about when nobody was looking; if when all the world were asleep or away he could slip quietly into the kingdom of God, and take his seat, with the air of a man who had been seated there all the time. It is the turning over of the leaf when everybody is reading it—it is the rightabout face on the crowded street when everybody will see the act and what it means—this it is which makes it easiest to put off till tomorrow the supreme duty which ought to be done to-day.

When the mind is distracted with contrary emotions we cannot expect relief from ourselves; for the very effort to obtain it would only be attended by greater anxiety as to which side we should lean. It is here that friendship erects her altar, and coming between us and our thoughts, offers the appeasing sacrifice that will bring peace out of strife and contentment out of distraction.

Yet is there one more cursed than they all,  
That canker-worm, that monster, jealousy,  
Which eats the heart and feeds upon the gall,  
Turning all love's delights to misery.  
Through fear of losing his felicity.  
Ah, Gods! that ever ye that monarch placed  
In gentle love, that all his joys defaced.  
—Spenser.

A paper started in Maryland has for its salutatory this: "No promises, no apologies, no regrets, no cards."

## DON'T UNDERVALUE THE BOY.

Too many men make their boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy and he will meet it in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. «Don't ask questions,» is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them, you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out, and though experimental knowledge is best in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, there is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, help to make a man of him long before he is a man in either stature or years.—American Agriculturist.

## THE TEMPERATURE OF BRAZIL.

The temperature of Brazil is not so high as is usually imagined, or as one would suppose from its situation within the tropics. At Pernambuco it rarely exceeds at any time in the day 82 deg., and descends to 68 deg. in the depth of winter at night. At Rio de Janeiro the mean temperature of the last thirty-four years was 74.14 degs. February was the average hottest month at 78.62 degs. and July the coldest, 69.26 degs. The most exceptionally hot day was in January 1890, at 99.50 degs., and the coldest in September 1882, at 50.36 degs. A two years' residence at San Antonio on the Rio Madeira, showed a general highest average by day of 82-88 degs., and lowest at night 59-75 degs., but on one or two exceptions, the thermometer registered 95 degs. A six weeks' observation in March and April at Casinhanha on the Rio San Francisco, showed the following minimum and maximum temperatures at various hours during this period, 7 a.m. 64-78 degs., at 10 a.m. 70-85 degs., at 1 p.m. 72-89 degs.: at 4 p.m. 74-92 degs.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A branch establishment—a tree.

Born to blush unseen—colored ladies.

"Ever kneeling at thy feet"—the bootblack.

He is a first-rate collector who can, upon all occasions, collect his wits.

The world moves. It probably finds it cheaper to move than to pay rent.

What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

Woman is not much of a philosopher, but she is proverbially a clothes observer.

In Missouri they call a brass band concert a success when the leader escapes with his life.

There is nothing particularly fascinating about a cyclone, and yet one is apt to be carried away with it.

"Do you enjoy good health?" asked Cross. "Who, yes, of course. Who doesn't?" replied Ross, tersely.

"What's your hurry, Wilkins? Got a note to meet?" "No, got one I'm afraid to meet." And he vanishes around the corner.

"At the party last night I noticed you were a little too much like the toasts." "Why, how were the toasts?" "They were drunk."

"Quarrel," a little school girl parsed, "is plural." "Why?" asked the teacher. "Because it takes two to make one," said the child.

"Six feet in his boots," exclaimed old Mrs. Boeswax. "Nonsense! Why, they might as well tell me that he has six heads in his hat."

A Kansas man "points with pride" to the fact that his wife has worn one bonnet for twenty-five years; the feeling with which the wife points to the husband has not been described.

"You have been married to your present wife for the last 25 years, and now you are suing for a divorce," said Judge Noonan to the applicant for a severance of the marital tie. "Great Scott, Judge! Ain't 25 years long enough? If you knew the woman, you would wonder why I didn't apply for a divorce from her before I married her!"

A countryman and his bride applied at the box-office for tickets. "Orchestra chairs, parquette or family circle?" asked the ticket seller. "Which'll it be, Maria?" asked the groom. "Well, being as we're married now, perhaps it would be proper to sit in the family circle," she replied with a blush.

It is a hard thing to say, and many an ardent temperament may be damped by it, but it is nevertheless true, that it is more honorable to make a good pair of shoes than to write a poor poem. If this fact could be emphasised some people would drop the pen and take up the awl, and the world would be the better for the change.

Preacher: Young men should never go to a place where they would not take their sisters. Is there a Christian young man in the audience who thinks he may safely break this wise rule? Young man under the gallery standing up. Preacher: And what is the place, my young friend, which you think yourself justified in visiting, and to which you would not think of taking your sister? Young man: The barber's shop, sir.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself 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 eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching 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, attended 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 unavailing against this latter stage of the disease. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,

By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I 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 son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta,

Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.

July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

	June 2.
Gold .....	151.90
Series A .....	95 1/2
Series E .....	—
Series F .....	—
Series G .....	80 1/2
Cedulas L .....	86 1/2
National Bank Shares .....	—

Big prices are offered for wool, but there is little in the markets.

The Banks now close at 3 p.m.

The well-known firm of Tallafiero and Sanchez will be dissolved next month. Mr. Tallafiero retires and Mr. Sanchez remains with the auctioneering business. Mr. Sanchez will probably form a new company.

An offer has been made to the Pacific Railway Company of land suitable for the construction thereof of its station, goods store and workshops, near the Recoleta, between the Avenida de Alvear and the river.

The Provincial Bank directors met on the 1st of June for the purpose of deciding whether branches should be established in Pilar, Ranchos, Exaltacion de la Cruz, Junin, Coronel Pringles, and Bolivar, or at any of those places.

D. Florencio Arenzade has been appointed treasurer of the Rosario branch of the National Bank. He was previously agent for the San Carlos branch.

The estancia of Mrs. Josefa Magallanes, 14 million square metres, in Carmen de Areco, on the arroyo Cahuan, has been rented to Mr. J. B. Dowling for the sum of \$3700 m/n for 4 1/2 years.

Farmers in the south and west state that there is little business doing in capones owing to the backward condition of the animals. They expect to sell freely in August, as the camps are rapidly improving after the recent heavy rains. The demand is limited at present to mataderos and export to Europe.

The E.P. of the Province sent to the Legislature on Tuesday the estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1887. The expenses are put at \$7,399,976, divided as follows: Public Debt \$3,099,393, Legislature \$317,114, Executive Power \$40,384, Ministry of Government \$2,401,256, Public Works \$1,030,299, Finance \$502,630. The revenue is estimated at \$7,489,666, made up as follows: Stamps \$800,000, Patentes \$600,000, Direct Tax \$100,000, arrears of taxes \$300,000, bridges and sundries \$85,000, Law of 20th October, 1872 \$310,000, Railways \$600,000, Judicial deposits \$150,000, interest on port loan not used \$250,000, instalments of building loan to officials \$144,666, interest on road bonds not used \$15,000, sale of lands at the port \$1,500,000, Santa Catalina school \$25,000, arts and trades school \$40,000, letting of public lands \$500,000, sale of expropriated lands \$1,100,000, auction duties \$20,000.

The Report of the Directors of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Company for the year 1885 states: The working of the railway for the past year, assuming the currency at the par value of \$5.04 to the £ sterling as previously, shows the following results:

	1885	1884
Gross receipts .....	£137,263	£81,041
Working expenses .....	72,391	42,971
Net receipts .....	£64,872	£38,070

The great trial of agricultural implements exhibited at the Rural Exhibition will come off by order of the Rural Society on Friday, at Santa Catalina.

The killings in the saladeros of the River Plate and Rio Grande up to the 31st of May are as follows:

	1886	1885
Buenos Aires ..	188,000	227,100
Rivers .....	652,700	674,200
Montevideo .....	284,000	242,000
Rio Grand .....	315,000	315,000

Head .....

	1886	1885
Buenos Aires ..	188,000	227,100
Rivers .....	652,700	674,200
Montevideo .....	284,000	242,000
Rio Grand .....	315,000	315,000

The Royal Mail steamer «Tamar» left for Europe on Tuesday.

The «Tagus» which left Rio Janeiro brings £200,000 for the Provincial Bank.

A telegram has arrived from Europe announcing that the Buenos Aires Municipal Loan has been negotiated in Berlin. In connection with this loan shipments have already begun. The «Elbe» left Southampton on the 20th ult. with 250 thousand sovereigns, the steamer that leaves that port to-day will ship another batch of £250,000, and the two steamers leaving on the 13th inst. will bring each £200,000—making a total of £900,000 on account of the Berlin negotiation. Including the remittance of gold expected this week in the «Tagus» we have a grand total of £1,100,000 specie booked for the Plate. So that we may hope bills will be easily obtainable, and the fact must have considerable influence on our money market here bringing down the value of gold.

Reports from the south camps say that the rivers in several districts overflowed their banks and that floods have done some damage.

The house Calle Florida 194, belonging to the testamentaria of Ocampo, has been sold for \$66,500 m/n, the upset price was \$30,000 m/n.

Sr. Bernadet of the Hotel del Globo, has purchased the Hotel Frascati from its proprietors Sres. Gruget and Pascal.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold, on Wednesday, a camp in Saladillo measuring about 700 hectares for the sum of \$8150 m/n; buyer Sr. Salvini. They also sold from Brown's establishment La Campana in Cañuelas 2 Yorkshire pigs at \$140 m/n each and 2 at \$100 m/n each, and Lincoln rams at \$54, ewes at \$43, Southdown rams at \$30; and from Mr. Guerrero's establishment, rams at \$250 and ewes at \$100 to 120 m/n each.

Mr. Daniel Kenny bought last week, in the district of General Rodriguez, 4000 sheep of the Martin Kenny testamentaria at 78 cents per head.

Half a hundred leagues of land in the Chaco have been sold for \$2000 per league, and 28 leagues in the Sauce for \$925,000. These indicate the magnitude of land possessions and transactions in this republic.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

Antwerp, May 27.  
The River Plate wool auctions have terminated in a rise of 25 centimes per kilo which was sustained through the sales and for all classes. Buyers have been numerous both for combing and carding wool, 44500 were sold out of 160,000. Wools from the rivers, 30 per cent yield, which at the previous sales were sold at 85 to 90 centimes, are now quoted at fcs 1.10 to 1.15.

Havre, May 31.  
Large transactions in R. Plate wools have been made at firm prices. Buenos Aires special for Havre of 33 per cent yield is quoted at fcs 1.35 to 1.40 the kilo. Stock of R. Plate wools 1500 to 2000.

Beef tallow from the R. Plate fcs 28 to 38 per 50 kilos.  
Dry ox matadero hides from Buenos Aires 14 to 15 kilos fcs 109 to 112 per 50 kilos.

Buenos Aires salted horse hides at fcs 51 to 54 per 50 kilos.  
Saladero salted ox hides from Montevideo 28 to 29 kilos fcs 61 to 62 per 50 kilos despatched. Good transactions have been made during the fortnight in R. Plate hides at firm prices, the stock is about 44 to 46,000.

From the 15th to the 31st the exports of sugar to Buenos Aires amounted to about 1200 barrels.

## THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.  
Wool.

Good .....	126	100
Fine .....	100	95
Bellies .....	—	—
Borruga .....	97	82

Hides.  
Good camp ..... 290 | 210 || Horse Hides ..... | 50 | — |
Hair .....	195	197
Sheepskins .....	—	—
Matadero .....	per lb 25 24 13 rls.	—
Corderitos reg .....	26	21

Wheat.  
Coast ..... 5.20 | m/n. |

Maize  
Morochu, in grain ..... 2.32 | m/n || Yellow, in grain ..... | 2.27 | 2.15 | 2.05 | m/n |

ONCE.  
Wool.

Good .....	125	100
Borruga .....	100	—
Regular .....	—	—

Hides.  
Good camp ..... 215 | — || Sheepskins superior ..... | 24 23 14 13 rls. | — |
Matadero .....	—	—
Corderitos .....	25	20
Hair .....	195	—
Horse hides .....	52	50
Nutria .....	84	9

## BIRTHS.

On the 28th April, at Newbridge co. Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Dr. Richard Murphy (formerly of Buenos Aires) of a daughter.

On the 29th May, the wife of John Noonan, Chacabuco, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 27th May, at the Merced Church, by the Very Rev Dean Dillon, and afterwards at the American M.E. Church by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Joseph Drysdale, second son of the late Andrew H. Gibson, to Emma, elder daughter of the late J. B. Chevalier.

On June 1st, by special licence, at the Parish Church, San Antonio, by the Rev. Father Mulleady, Mr. Peter Kenny to Miss Margaret Ennis, both of Carmen de Areco.

## DEATHS.

On the 26th May, at Campana, Ann, the beloved wife of Michael Hejien, departed this life after a short and painful illness which she bore with Christian patience and fortified by the rites of her Church. Leaves a husband and 5 children to mourn her loss, and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

On Thursday, 27th May, of brain disease, William H. Cock, aged 50, C.E., at his residence 580 Calle Azconaga. R.I.P.

At 497 Calle Cordoba, of consumption, Maria E. Finny, in her 17th year, on the 28th May. R.I.P.

On the 28th May, at his residence 151 Calle Saavedra, in his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Guinman, a native of England. R.I.P.

On 29th May, at the Quinta de Perreyra, Caballito, in her 71st year, Emily, widow of the late William Thomas Jones, manager of the firm of Dickson and Co. R.I.P.

On May 29th, at Pergamino, Bernard McDermott, aged 54 years, native of Ireland. R.I.P.

## WANTED

WANTED by a young Irishman who has had 12 months' experience of camp life, a situation in the camp as Schoolmaster. Can give good references, if required. Apply to  
R. V.  
fin

## TO BE SOLD

HOUSE, payable in Monthly Instalments, containing five rooms, kitchen and offices, newly built, situated in a healthy locality one square from City of Buenos Aires Tramway Price \$900 cash, and \$50 per month. For particulars apply to—  
S. K. JORDAN,  
PIEDAD 41.  
jl-1m

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JOSÉ U. BULNES Y CIA.  
42 RECONQUISTA-42

En la parte mas valiosa y de mejor provenir del pueblo de

Las Conchas

Por su proximidad al Canal de San Fernando, a una cuadra de distancia, 11 MAGNIFICOS LOTES DE TERRENO

Paraje alto y muy poblado, con frontes a las calles ROCHA (antiguamente camino Real).

A LA VIA DEL F. C. DEL NORTE y otras calles sin nombre

Por orden de la Municipalidad de aquel Partido. el

DOMINGO 6 DE JUNIO

A LAS 3 DE LA TARDE

VENDEREMOS SIN BASE NINGUNA AL MEJOR PRECIO!!

Los terrenos indicados

POR OTROS DATOS A NUESTRA CASA

42-RECONQUISTA-42

NO LA—El comprador entregará el 10 oyo al firmar el boleto de estilo. ml7f6

Familia que no consuma  
HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JUNIO

Sábado 5—Judicial Casa Corrientes 783, 787. Base pesos 20,000, a las 4.

Sábado 5—Casa Callao 265, 267, a las 3.

Lunes 7—Del alquiler de la casa Balcarce 42 y 44 esquina Alsina, a las 2.

Martes 15—Judicial Casa Victoria 853 y 855. Base pesos 9958, a las 3.

Viernes 18—Judicial. Venezuela 549. Base pesos 6731, a las 3.

Domingo 20—Judicial. 1 terreno en la barranca Artes. Base pesos 1270, a las 3.

Lunes 21—Casa Independencia 472 Base pesos 3658, a las 3.

Miércoles 23—1500 hectareas en Pehuajo y haciendas vecuna y lanar, etc. en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Sábado 28—Arrendamiento de 5 leguas en la Lobería, establecimiento La Chata, haciendas, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miércoles 30—Haciendas, chacras en el Azul, a las 1.

## CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR

Una yunta de Yeguas oscuras, 78 sangre. Trakenen muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

## NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

BUENOS AIRES

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

## NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for this Session NOW PROCEEDED.

TEACHING STAFF

This staff, which is now complete, consists of the following, and, as will be seen by the qualifications appended, is perhaps the best working staff to be found in any private school, native or foreign, in the Argentine Republic.

Rector, A. Watson Hutton, M.A., F.E.I.S., Master of Arts, Honours in Philosophy, Edinburgh University, Fellow of the Educational Subjects, Edinburgh University, Sessions 1879-80, and for more than eight years one of the masters of George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton, Government Certificated Teacher, Queen's Scholar of the Normal Training College, Edinburgh; and for more than seven years chief lady teacher in George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Spanish, French, etc., Master, Mr. Edmund Reydams, Graduate in Letters, Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General Assistant, Miss E. C. Waters, Government Certificated Teacher in George Heriot's Outdoor Schools, Edinburgh, and lately in Viscountess Keith's School, Kincardine on Forth.

Music Teacher, Miss M. A. Russell, lately of the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, where for the last ten years she has been teaching the Piano and Harp in conjunction with Professor Bridgman, the leading Music Master in Scotland.

Drill Sergeant and Gymnastic Master, Mr. Wm. G. Waters, lately of the First Edinburgh.

Prospectuses with full particulars on application.

ALEJO DE NEVARES

Director de «La Union»

Ha trasladado su estudio de abogado a la calle BOLIVAR núm. 90.

Se hace cargo especialmente de la dirección de juicios testamentarios, comerciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los tribunales nacionales como ante los de La Plata. ml7-2m

## HOLY CROSS

COLLEGE

595-CORRIENTES-595

BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

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PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS, EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught

jl-1pm

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33-RIVADAVIA-33

CHILDREN'S HOME

An English lady of many years' experience in teaching, offers board and tuition with home comforts, to a limited number of children, who will be educated in her own family.

CHILDREN FROM 2 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

The tuition includes English, Spanish, French, and Music, together with other branches of a good education. Church privileges according to the desire of parents and guardians. First class testimonials and references.

m20-1m

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducciones por mayor de todas clases de

VINOS, CONACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6 pm

GALLI HERMANOS

144-CUYO-144

CASA INTRODUCTORA

ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA Y MEDICINA

PAPELES Y ARTICULOS

PARA

LITOGRAFIA, IMPRENTA, ETC.

144-CUYO-144

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KEROSENE WARMING STOVES

Of the newest shape, giving out great heat without smoke or smell

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Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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Flashing point 150°.

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20-PERU-20

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beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of