

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 23

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, May 15.

A few particulars about the
birth of the future King of Spain,
which auspicious event occurred
on 17th May, will probably in-
terest our readers; for it is not
every day an heir to a throne is
born; and the State ceremonies
and quaint formalities that sur-
round the ushering into the world
of the illustrious little stranger
read like a page from the times
when men were taught to believe
that a divinity doth hedge a
king.

At 32 minutes past mid-day the
the Duchess Medina de las Torres
(lady of the bed chamber), opened
the door of the royal chamber
and said, «Her Majesty the Queen
has given birth to a son.»

The news spread with lightning
rapidity. Six minutes later the
event was the theme of conver-
sation in the military centre, the
Athenæum, and the Assembly
Hall. The crowd that was gath-
ered near the palace broke up
into groups, and each one ex-
pressed his opinions according
to the political party he belonged
to and the policy it hoped to see
successful.

A presentation will be made
to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Joseph
O'Donoghue, a New York mil-
lionaire, on behalf of the Irish
of New York. Mr. O'Donoghue is
one of the richest coffee-planters
in the world.

Mr. A. Webb has issued in
pamphlet form the result of his
recent circular to Irish Protes-
tants concerning the toleration
they have received from their
Catholic fellow-countrymen. The
result denotes a decidedly healthy
Protestant opinion all over the
country.

Mr. Parnell has received the
following telegram from St. Paul,
Minnesota, United States:

«Greeting to Parnell and Glad-
stone. Representative Irish Am-
erica of the Ancient Order of Hi-
bernians from the thirty-five
states and territories assembled
in convention hail with pleasure
the champions of liberty, and
wish you God speed.

«Henry F. Sheridan,
«National Delegate.»

TELEGRAMS.

London June 12.

Much excitement still exists in
Ireland and especially in the
province of Ulster.

It is probable that the new
elections will take place soon.

A despatch from New Zealand
announces that the volcano of
Taratara is in violent eruption,
this was preceded by a terrible
earthquake by which many na-
tives and Europeans were killed.

Disorders were feared in the
east of London, the Irishmen in
Rotherhithe and Wapping being
greatly excited over recent
events. A large number of de-
tectives have been distributed
along the underground railway
stations and every foreigner is
narrowly watched. An insur-
rection of the Fenians is publicly
talked of. The Queen has sanc-
tioned the dissolution of Parlia-
ment.

Mr. Gladstone has issued an
address to his constituents in
which he contends that it is
necessary to grant Home Rule to
Ireland, and he recommends the
electors generally to vote for
candidates who will support the
measure.

The *Statist* attributes the de-
feat of the Home Rule bill to an
excess of confidence on the part
of Mr. Gladstone, and it advises
him to make some concessions
to the dissident Liberals, other-
wise the party will be divided
and he will run the risk of a
great electoral defeat.

Dublin, June 14.

The United States Consul, Mr.
Mackenzie, killed his wife and
afterwards committed suicide. An
inquest was held, and the jury
found a verdict of temporary in-
sanity.

A serious riot occurred at
Sligo and the houses of several
Protestants were destroyed. The
Limerick police have received
important information respect-
ing the bands of Moonlighters
in Clare, Limerick, and Kerry,
and several arrests have been
made.

Mr. Sexton has sent a letter to
the Mayor of Sligo begging the
inhabitants to show respect to
Nationalist principles by ab-
staining from committing exces-
ses.

The Pope, without expressing
any definite opinion whether it
is proper for the Catholic clergy
to thank Mr. Gladstone for his
defense of the Irish cause, has
made known to the Irish Bishops
that he desires them to take no
part in political or party quar-
rels.

Belfast, June 10.

The Orangemen destroyed 100
houses, two of them being burnt.
They also forced their way into
several whisky shops and seized
all the liquors they could find and
many of them getting drunk re-
mained stretched on the floors
and were arrested by the police.

The police charged the rioters
three times and wounded 25 of
them seriously, the police had
orders to use ball cartridge. The
shops were closed and all busi-
ness suspended. The police
charged the rioters twelve times
with the bayonet, six men and
two women were killed, twenty
of the rioters are in hospital.

Four Orange rioters wounded
by the police died, and four more
are at the point of death. The
Orangemen are making large
purchases of arms, and declare
that they will avenge themselves
on the police for having fired on
them.

All the police have been with-
drawn from the streets.

A reporter of one of the news-
papers describing the riot, says
that the enormous crowd was
composed of the scum of the
population and resisted the po-
lice desperately. The only way
in which the police could drive
them back was by firing rapid
volleys.

The peaceably disposed citi-
zens call upon the Government
to institute an enquiry into the
cause of the riot. The rioters
threw paving stones at the cour-
ageous men who were exposing
their lives in attempting to save
the burning houses.

Some thousands of men as-
sembled in the evening near the
police barracks, threatening to
take ten lives for each of the
persons killed. Archdeacon Le-
ver and several clergymen be-
sought the people to disperse,
but their efforts were futile, and
one of them received a blow from
a stone on his face and Captain
Lestrangle, the resident magis-
trate, was struck in the head
with a brick. At this moment
two squadrons of dragoons ap-
proached at a gallop, followed

by 300 infantry who had been
under arms for eleven hours. The
mob being taken by surprise fled
in all directions, denouncing
Home Rule and cursing the
Pope.

An inquest has been held on
the bodies of the persons shot by
the police, and evidence having
been given that the police fired
previous to the reading of the
Riot Act, a verdict of man-
slaughter was returned. Mar-
tial law has been proclaimed in
all the disturbed districts. The
Ulster Orange lodges have re-
ceived orders to suspend their
military exercises while the ex-
citement in Belfast continues.

The dissolution of Parliament
takes place on the 25th inst.

The Catholic clergy of Belfast
have congratulated the people
on their prudence and modera-
tion, and urged them to preserve
the peace.

Paris, June 12.

The Chamber of Deputies pass-
ed the law for expulsion of the
princes, making it obligatory for
the three pretenders and their
direct heirs, and empowering the
Government to extend it to the
others when it may be thought
convenient.

The expulsion bill was approv-
ed by 315 votes against 235. The
expelled princes will render
themselves liable to imprison-
ment for from two to five years
for returning to France, and the
princes who remain on French
territory will lose their political
rights.

The Count of Paris has arrived
here, and after arranging his af-
fairs he will go to England. The
Orleans princes not expelled will
remain in France. When Prince
Jerome was informed that the
bill had been passed he said, «I
shall return soon in order to pre-
vent those who have expelled me
from being guillotined by their
friends.» Queen Victoria has
put Clermont House, where Louis
Philippe resided, at the dispo-
sition of the Count of Paris, but
he has not accepted the offer as
he has no intention of fixing his
residence in England.

The Senate has passed the bill
for the expulsion of the princes
to the consideration of a special
committee. The majority of the
committee is against the bill and
the Senate seems equally hostile,
so that the final rejection of the
law as passed by the Chamber of
Deputies is generally believed in.

Frankfort, June 12.

The banking house of Jacob
Rauschen has been declared
bankrupt. His partner, who is
accused of fraudulent bankrupt-
cy and misappropriation of funds,
has fled. The principal suffer-
ers are on the London Stock Ex-
change.

Constantinople, June 14.

It is believed that the Bulgar-
ian Assembly will shortly pro-
claim the union of Bulgaria and
Roumelia, the Porte will not at-
tempt to prevent this, although
Turkish troops are being con-
centrated on the frontier; the
only danger is that Russia will
insist upon the fulfillment of the
Treaty of Berlin, and will use
force for the purpose.

Vienna, June 15.

Cholera is disappearing from
Venice.

Brussels, June 14.

The Socialist meeting was held
yesterday; all the troops were
in their barracks ready to act in
case of disturbances occurring,
but the meeting was carried out
in the most perfect order and
tranquillity.

Berlin, June 14.

A telegram from Munich states
that the dethroned King of Ba-
varia has committed suicide by

jumping off the wall of his castle
of Starnberg into the lake of that
name. Death was instantane-
ous.

Rome, June 11.

The Pope has held a public
Consistory, in which the Arch-
bishops of Quebec, Baltimore, Ren-
nes, Rheims, and Bordeaux, and
the Prefect of the Apostolic pal-
aces, Monsignor Theodoli, have
been created cardinals.

Munich, June 10.

The physicians appointed to
ascertain the King's mental con-
dition have reported that the dis-
ease of his brain incapacitates
him for the fulfilment of his du-
ties, consequently Prince Louis
Leopold, the King's uncle, has
issued a proclamation signed by
the ministers, in which he an-
nounces that he assumes the re-
gency and convokes a meeting of
Parliament for the 15th inst.

A deputation of members of
the Bavarian Cabinet went to
Hohenschwarz Castle to cel-
liver to the deposed king a letter
from Prince Leopold. They found
the castle closed and admission
was refused. Afterwards the
Ministry sent a police force to
effect an entrance in order to re-
lease Count Holstein, who on vis-
iting the king on ministerial busi-
ness connected with the regency
was arrested by the king's order
and imprisoned in the castle.
Another force has been sent to
preserve order among the peo-
ple of the mountainous district
near the castle, who are parti-
sans of the king and are much
excited on account of the pro-
ceedings taken against the heir.

The deposition of King Louis
has caused a sad impression here.
When the king knew that the
deputation of ministers were ap-
proaching the castle, he ordered
the guards to load their rifles
and to prevent the deputation
from entering.

He was walking through the
park in the evening with his
physician and suddenly jumped
into the lake, the doctor in try-
ing to save him was also drown-
ed.

In consequence of the death of
King, Luis II. the constitutional
heir Prince Otho, the brother of
the deceased, has been solemnly
proclaimed King of Bavaria un-
der the regency of Prince Leo-
pold, whose powers have been
again confirmed by the National
Assembly.

It is known that a desperate
struggle took place in the lake
between King Luis and Dr. Gud-
din owing to the doctor's efforts
to save the king. Marks of foot-
steps can plainly be seen at the
bottom of the lake.

The inquest on the body of
King Luis II. has been effected,
and the medical examination of
his brain confirms the belief
that the deceased monarch was
not in full possession of his men-
tal faculties.

Melbourne, June 13.

A meeting of 8000 citizens was
held to-day at which Sir Brien
J. O. Loughlin took the chair.
Resolutions were passed thank-
ing Mr. Gladstone for his wise
and generous policy towards
Ireland, regretting the adverse
vote of the House of Commons,
and expressing the hope that
after the new elections the bill
will be passed by Parliament.

Valparaiso, June 12.

There was a heavy gale last
night, and several vessels were
sunk and many others were dam-
aged. Thirteen men were drown-
ed.

New York.

The city of Vancouver on the
Canadian and Pacific line of rail-
way was reduced to ashes by a
fire which was favored with a
strong wind. The fire origina-
ted in the railway workshops.

Twelve dead bodies have been
found and many persons were
mortally injured. The losses are
estimated at \$1,000,000. More
than one thousand persons are
homeless.

St. John's,

Newfoundland, June 10.

Disorders are feared at Cun-
cepcion because of the priva-
tions suffered by the unemployed
workmen, who are marching in
procession in the streets. The
police, armed with rifles and
bayonets, have prevented the
sacking of the shops.

San Francisco, June 10.

Intelligence comes from Hong-
Kong that a famine prevails in
Cora, 500 persons have died
from starvation at Saul.

The rumor is revived that a
proposal has been made by a
syndicate of European capitalists
for the purchase of the Hawaii
Islands at the price of £10,000,-
000.

Tombstone, Arizona, June 10.

It has been determined to use
bloodhounds in pursuit of the
Indians, so as to follow them up
by night as well as by day.

Chicago, June 15.

The Socialists held a picnic
yesterday and speeches were
made advocating anarchy, nihil-
ism, rebellion, and plunder. The
police did not interfere with the
meeting. A similar one will be
held next Sunday.

Santiago de Chili.

The establishment of new banks
of issue and the increase of ex-
isting issues is prohibited. The
Senate has sanctioned the grant
of a pension of \$5000 to the
widow of the late president of the
Senate and \$6000 to the widow of
Admiral Lynch.

The Chamber of Deputies held
two sessions for the purpose of
devising measures to secure a
quiet election, but nothing was
done. Since early morning arm-
ed men on foot and on horseback
have paraded the streets.

Several of the voting tables
have been attacked and there has
been some fighting, a few men
having been killed and others
wounded. The merchants have
closed their places of business.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Dublin.

If it is said there are twelve
thousand Orangemen being drill-
ed in Belfast.

John Dillon presided at the
meeting of the National League
on the 15th. Since the last
meeting £2500 were received
from America, £750 from Ire-
land, and £750 from Australia.
All the speakers at the meeting
spoke with the greatest hope of
the coming elections, and called
on the people to await the result
with calmness and confidence.

Santiago de Chili.

In the attack made on the
polling booths it appears that 20
persons were killed and 50
wounded.

The house of a priest named
Father Cisneros, who took an ac-
tive part in the elections, was
attacked. He fired on the as-
sailants and drove them back.
Eleven persons were killed in the
fray and several others were
wounded. The Conservatives
have collected people in their
clubs and meetings are held with
the object of attacking the houses
of Liberals. Troops of the line
guard the houses and surround
the clubs.

At a meeting of the Chamber
of Deputies the minority made
grave charges against the Gov-
ernment, Carlos Walker Mar-
tinez, and another deputy going
to fight a duel.

A priest shot an artisan during
the election. He is being pur-
sued. Liberals likely to succeed.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 202.

LETTER
FROM FATHER FORAN.

Falkland Islands,
June 4th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have enjoyed my tour through the Straits of Magellan and all those wonderful channels from the Straits of the Gulf of Peñas. I visited Lota, Coronel, Concepcion, Valparaiso and Santiago, spent a week at Punta Arenas, and returned to Stanley in the "Luxor" on the 1st inst. I had fine weather on sea and land except those last few days in Stanley.

The "Selembría" left for London a few hours after our arrival, carrying away 30,500 frozen sheep, a quantity of wool and tallow and some passengers. The mutton turned out of good quality, the average weight at some estancias being 61 lbs, and at others 70 lbs. Large sheep were not accepted.

The "Great Britain," once the largest ship afloat, is in Stanley for repairs, also a ship named "Sydney Acres."

Rain commenced to fall soon after our arrival, it came down heavily day and night till the morning of the 3rd. Great consternation was caused in Stanley on the night of the 2nd by the slipping of the peat bank which crowns the top of the height above the settlement. The settlement is built on a gentle slope in rows at considerable distances, each house having a quarter of an acre of land, which they cultivate. The slope faces north, having the harbor on the north, and this high peat bank on a high ground on the south: the peat bank being about half a mile distant from the harbor.

This bank has been hitherto very useful as a supply of fuel, and is now cut away more than 100 yards south of the level bottom of hard, white clay. Under the peat, on this clay, must be lodged a quantity of water which accumulated lately very much after a dry summer, and burst its way in during the late rains. There was a slip on the 30th November, 1878, which fortunately did not take many houses, but this last one came down through the thick of the settlement, carrying everything before it. The first house to suffer was that of Mr. Lehan, a new house up high. Mrs. Lehan and six or seven children were in the house, when down comes the peat, driving the house before it—smashing fire-places, furniture, and door porches, some of which were carried into the harbor; the lights were put out, and they expected every moment to be swallowed up. After a while the house, a wooden one, stopped, and there they remained until 7 o'clock next morning, fully convinced that all Stanley was swallowed up in an earthquake. The peat covered an area 140 yards wide, and carried before it garden-fences, gates and sheds of all descriptions. It entered by the back doors and windows, forcing them in, and went out by the doors and windows of the front. Among the buildings damaged are the church and schools—a long stone edifice about 100 feet long, having a high tower

in the centre. The peat is now ten feet in depth along the south wall, the railing in front of which is broken down. The green on the south, which is the playground for the school children, is covered with a layer of peat from five to ten feet deep. About twenty houses with their gardens are rendered useless for the winter. Two lives were lost; one was a boy of eight years old, named Radcliffe. He rushed out and was carried away; he was heard crying: "Oh, save me! save me!" An attempt was made, but to save him was impossible. Nothing could withstand the force of the peat down hill. The other was a man named Patrick Keatinghe; ran out and was immediately carried away. His body has not been found yet. He came to the Islands two years last December, and was on his way back to the River Plate by this boat. He had paid for his ticket the previous day. He has many acquaintances in the Plate. The peat now covers an area of half a mile long, 140 yards broad, and four or five deep. The vacuum on the bank is a circular basin about 200 yards in diameter, and is sunk about eight feet below the original level. The slip of 1878 formed a similar basin, the outlet in each is about sixty yards wide. It is remarkable that both are so near that at one point they approach within two feet of each other. It is much to be feared that Stanley will suffer again. There is yet plenty peat on the hill. It is unfortunate that this has happened in mid-winter as the peat will not harden until November, and it is unmanageable whilst in a semi-liquid state. For some years to come Stanley folks will not have to go to the hill for fuel—it has come into their houses and is on all sides of them.

I go to Montevideo in the "Luxor," which is to leave to-day at 12 o'clock, so that I and my letter travel in the same boat. I will remain a day or two in Montevideo.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
James Foran.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On this subject *La Nación* says:—

We publish to-day a petition from the people of Mendoza to the National Government for the opening of the Pacific line. It is for them a matter of great importance as it will shorten the journey to Buenos Aires very considerably, since at present they have to go round by Villa Maria and Rosario. It is one of those things that puzzle the public, to see a railway which is now some months completed but which is forbidden fruit to the nation at large. The secret is that Mr. John E. Clark, the contractor, is bound to pay interest on capital during the construction, whereas the Government guarantee of 6 per cent only runs on the several sections as soon as delivered to traffic. Thus the company is in no hurry to see the line opened, being sure of the interest from Mr. Clark, and the Government is hypocritical to the last degree before giving the line to traffic when its obligations as regards the guarantee will begin. Meantime the public suffers, and is unable to see whether this Fabian policy is groundless or the reverse. The people of the interior, who saw the Presidential train traverse the line last March from end to end, are beginning to consider the delay somewhat monotonous. It is all very well for the London directors to fold their arms and say the matter is of little consequence to them, the welfare of the Andine provinces requires the use of the railway. It is not the duty of the Government to throw obstacles, but rather to facilitate the benefits which the line is destined to bestow. Neither is it right for the Government to look calmly on and consider the attitude of the London Board or Mr. Clark, but to proceed at once to give the line to traffic. At least it might give a conditional permit to open the railway providing, for example, that the guarantee shall not run

until any further works deemed requisite be completed. Some solution ought to be arrived at, so as to spare us the extraordinary spectacle of a great railway costing a large sum for construction, completed months ago, and kept as it were under embargo, from causes that do not appear reasonable.

ORANGE VAPORING ABOUT
THE BOYNE.

CLAIMING A VICTORY WHICH THEY
NEVER WON.

Now that the leaders of the Ulster Orangemen and the heterogeneous "loyalists" are continually prating and boasting of imitating the heroism of their forefathers at the Boyne and elsewhere should Home Rule be granted, the following letter published in the columns of the *Times* in July, 1868, will give a good idea of the slight foundation upon which the glory of Orangeism is founded, and of what heroic mettle those much-bragged-of "forefathers" were composed of. The Orange party in Ireland are constantly vaporizing about the battle of the Boyne, and on Thursday last Lord Derby, expatiating on the merits and claims of the Irish Protestants, said: "These are the men who at the battle of the Boyne vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the right of the Protestant religion." Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protestants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic manner:

"William had under his command near 36,000 men, born in many lands and speaking many tongues. Scarcely one Protestant Church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island in the west. About half the troops were natives of England. Ormond was there with the Life Guards, and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Continent and whose prudence was held in high esteem, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards. There were Beaumont's foot, who had, in defiance of the mandate of James, refused to admit Irish Papists among them, and Hastings's foot, who had, on the disastrous day of Killecrankie, maintained the military reputation of the Saxon race. There were the two Tangier battalions, hitherto known only by deeds of violence and rapine, but destined on the following morning to begin a long career of glory. Two fine English regiments, which had been in the service of the States General and had often looked death in the face under William's leading, followed in this campaign, not only as their general but as their native king. They now rank as fifth and sixth of the line. The former was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher parts of the military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the bravest of all the brave, John Cutts. The Scotch footguards marched under the command of their countryman John Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's horse, and Solmes' Blue Regiment consisting of 2000 of the finest infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the field some warriors sprang from the noblest houses. Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt, a gallant youth who was serving his apprenticeship in the military art, rode near the king. A strong brigade of Danish mercenaries was commanded by Duke Charles Frederick of Wurttemberg. It was reported of all the soldiers of William that these were most dreaded by the Irish. For centuries of Saxon domination had not effaced the recollection of the violence and cruelty of the Scandinavian sea kings; and an ancient prophecy that the Danes would one day destroy the children of the soil was still repeated with superstitious horror. Among the foreign auxiliaries were a Brandenburg regiment and a Finland. But

in that great array, so variously composed, were two bodies of men animated by a spirit peculiarly fierce and implacable—the Huguenots of France, thirsting for the blood of the French, and the Englishry of Ireland, impatient to trample down the Irish. . . . All the bold spirits of the unconquerable colony had repaired to William's camp. Mitchelburne was there with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry, and Wolsely with the warriors who had raised the unanimous shout of "Advance" on the day of Newton Butler. Sir Albert Conyngham, the ancestor of the noble family whose seat now overlooks the field of battle, had brought from the neighbourhood of Lough Erne a regiment of dragoons which still glories in the name of Enniskillen, and which has proved on the shores of the Euxine that it has not degenerated since the days of the Boyne—Macaulay's Works, vol. III., p. 289.

In round numbers less than one-eighth of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants. But, it may be said, they were foremost in the decisive battle for the cause which was pre-eminently their own. Unluckily they were not. William crossed the river with the English troops not far from Drogheda. The English Protestants formed part of the centre under Schomberg, who were to cover the passage of the fords at Oldbridge. "Schomberg gave the word. Solmes' Blues (Dutch) were the first to move. They marched gallantly with drums beating to the bank of the Boyne. Then the drums stopped, and the men, ten abreast, descended into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen." It would seem that Londonderry found the water too cold or the fire too hot; for old Walker, their new bishop, rushed into the river to animate his townsmen, and was killed in the act of calling on them to behave like men. The Enniskilleners got across after the Dutch Blues and French Huguenots, but hardly in an active, effective, or collected condition. "It was long remembered (continues the historian) among the Protestants of Ulster that, in the midst of the tumult, William rode to the head of the Enniskilleners. 'What will you do for me?' he cried. This, by the way, sounds as if they had not yet done much." "He was not immediately recognized (adds Lord Macaulay), and one trooper taking him for an enemy as about to fire, William gently put aside his carbine. 'What,' said he, 'do you not know your friends?' 'It is his majesty,' said the colonel. The ranks of sturdy Protestant yeomen set up a shout of joy. 'Gentlemen,' said William, 'you shall be my guard to-day. I have heard so much of you. Let me see something of you.' He did see something of them which turned out to be rather different from what he had heard. 'The Irish cavalry made their last stand at a house called Plotin Castle, about a mile and a half south of Oldbridge. There the Enniskilleners were repulsed with a loss of fifty men, and were hotly pursued, till William rallied them and turned the chase back.' This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river, so that, all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about the same claim or title to the battle of the Boyne as the *braves Belges* to the battle of Waterloo.

ITALIAN FREEMASONS.

The Italian Freemasons are quarrelling, and if there be any truth in the adage that when rogues fall out honest people get their own, a great many things ought to change hands in Italy as the result of this dispute. The differences have arisen through political feeling. The Freemasons of Rome, Bologna, and Brescia almost all belong to the advanced Radical party, whilst those of Lombardy and Liguria and of the Kingdom of Naples are Monarchists. The latter resent the dictatorship exercised by the lodges of Rome over the

rest of Italy. They have gone so far indeed as to excommunicate the principal Roman Lodge because it has renounced allegiance to the Grand Orient of Turin. At the Freemason's Congress the brethren discussed with ardor the question whether opposition should be offered to Signor Depretis, who was accused by some of Clericalism. The chiefs of the organisation endeavored to preserve peace, and at length it was decided the Ministerialist candidates were to be supported if they were Freemasons. Candidates professing Conservative opinions were to be opposed with might and main. It will thus be seen that it is not with philanthropy the Freemason Lodges of Italy occupy themselves, but with anarchical and socialistic political doctrines. His Holiness the Pope denounced their projects to the world, and the time is not far distant when Governments will be compelled to recognise that they are dangerous to States.

THE
IRISH PEOPLE & SOCIALISM.

At a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held in New York, on St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the representative of the largest employer of labour in the United States, with 35,000 to 45,000 men under his immediate supervision, touched on the subject of Socialism. He said that the entire change in the relations of capital and labor which have gradually taken place have destroyed the sympathy between the individual employer and the individual laborer. "Our social machinery," he said, "is unequal to the tremendous strain that is put upon it, and therefore we have strikes and labour revolutions. You cannot carry on great industries without capital, and capital is absolutely dead without the productive power of labor alongside of it. The only remedy that I can see is arbitration. Let it come voluntarily, if it can; if not, by legislation."

Another paragraph in Mr. Depew's speech was a deserved tribute to the conservatism of the Irish people. Both at home and abroad the Irish people are friends of order and the strong pillars of the social edifice. The impression that they are Utopian, bound hand and foot to demagogues, and willing to follow all kinds of new and foolish theories, ought to be thoroughly effaced. Facts are against it. It is only the enemies of the Irish who thus represent them, using some exceptions to support their calumnies. Mr. Depew's words are true, and time is every day proving them to be true.

"In this dread contest," Mr. Depew said, "there rises up the spectre of Socialism, the spectre of Fourierism, the spectre of Communism, through which the Church is to disappear, the home be destroyed, and the whole community involved; it has no terrors for me. With 3,000,000 of Irishmen in these United States, Communism and Socialism will never come. The world never saw an Irish Communist. He loves his Church and will die for it. The Irish are a people who accumulate property and accumulate land when they can. The Irish believe in the raising in this world of their conditions, and they want the conditions to exist by which they can rise. No doubt they will get them. They have brains, industry, intelligence, integrity, character, and they ask that they may have the fruits of these qualities when they exercise them."

It must not be forgotten that the virtue that made the Irish martyrs, that keeps them leading clean lives before God and man, that gave them fortitude, and courage and patience, when effort seemed hopeless, was their devotion to the Church. Mr. Depew, being an observant man, recognizes the fact that without religion Socialism and Communism will exist. They are a part of the revolt against God, Who founded the family and society. So long as the Irish people hold fast to the teachings of the Church, the lustre of their virtues will remain undimmed. They

are beginning to possess the land; while other races fade away, they increase, and honor and success attend them in every walk of life. But all their virtues would not save them from the influence of a corrupt civilization, if they should forget the Church.—*New York Freeman's Journal*.

GERMAN AND IRISH SUICIDES.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka, in an article entitled "The Increase of Suicide," published in the *New York Star* of April 4, says:

"Among 2000 lunatics, representing all classes of native and foreign born residents of New York, 13 per cent exhibited melancholia, the proportion among the immigrants being 16 and among the natives 11 per hundred. The depressed and suicidal mental states were thus shown to be of greater frequency among the foreign born. This proposition requires to be modified when applied to different nationalities among immigrants. The proportion of German born melancholics was 26, that of the Irish only 6, or five below the native average. While more foreign born than American born Germans are seized with melancholia, the reverse is true of the Irish, among whom those of American nativity are more subject to melancholia and suicide than those that come over the seas. It is in perfect harmony with this fact that an Irish immigrant's suicide is not a frequent one. The reason for this is partly to be sought for in race character, partly in the tendency of the German to homesickness, and, to a little extent, to the restraining influence of the proscription of suicide by the Roman Catholic Church, which is exerted more on the Irish than on any other element of equal numbers in our population. So great is this influence, even when responsibility is impaired by disease, that in private practice I have come to regard the fact that a melancholic is a devout Romanist as diminishing the risk of his committing suicide over 70 per cent. The Registrar of the Board of Health finds the ratio of Irish suicides to the million of inhabitants to be 97, and the Germans 344. This proportion is similar to the percentage relation of Irish and German melancholics, which is as 9 to 21. Life insurance reports make special mention of the immunity of the Irish from suicide."

PERSECUTION IN POLAND.

A very sad tale of persecution comes from Russian Poland. Three Dominican Fathers of Lublin have been arrested and imprisoned for administering the Holy Sacraments to Uniate Catholics, "contrary to the command of the Government." As if with the express object of outraging the most sacred feelings of the Catholics, and exciting them to disorder, the arrest was carried out on a Sunday during Mass, when several thousands of people, nearly all poor and uneducated, were assembled in Church. To add to the insult, the Police Commissioner entered the church with his hat on. One of the congregation was so shocked and annoyed that he went up to the Russian official and asked him to take it off, but for answer he was seized by the collar and dragged out of the church. In front of the door was drawn up an escort of soldiers and policemen; and the three Dominicans were speedily brought out and placed in their charge. This so enraged the poor people—indeed the whole proceeding appears to have been calculated to this end—that they made an attack on the military force. The fight lasted a full hour, and as the people were very numerous, many of the soldiers had their weapons torn from off their hands and broken to pieces. Four pieces of artillery were meanwhile brought up. Three times the three Fathers were rescued and three times retaken, during which contest one of them was wounded. Many of the people were arrested, but all belonging to the poorer classes. A correspondent of the *Warsaw*

Czas avers that when the police magistrate, Normanski, gave the command to fire, the front rank of soldiers refused to obey, and that the officers were obliged to draw and force their men with the flat of their swords to shoot down the people. The rear rank, being immediately under the eyes of the officers, then fired, and three persons at once fell dead, and over 90 were wounded, of whom four have since died. «Peace is now restored;» but the peace of the grave. It is only a moderate consolation to learn that the Governor, Stomor, has felt himself obliged, owing to the imprudent and reprehensible action of the executive, to send in his resignation.

HER ANSWER.

"I'm going to be married," he softly said.
She looked up in swift surprise, The color from out of her bright face fled,
The light grew dim in her eyes.
"You're going to be married!" she echoed low,
Her voice had a steady tone,
"I hope you'll be happy where'er you go."
A cough hid a little moan
"I know that your bride will be good and true,
You never could love any other."
She steadily looked in his eyes, dark blue—
"I tender you joy, my brother."
"I'm going to be married—that is, I hope
To be, though I hardly know—
Dear love, shall I longer pine and mope?
I tremble for fear of 'no.'"
The color that out of her face had fled
Came back with a deeper hue;
"Why, isn't it funny?" she shyly said,
"That I'm to be married too?"

FOREIGN NOTES.

The young colored men of Boston have paid into the \$5 Parliamentary Fund \$125, the proceeds of the colored concert. The sympathetic offering will be appreciated by Irishmen everywhere. The amount would have been much larger, but the expenses of engaging so many leading artists were very heavy. Good-will cannot be bought with money, but money is often a token of good-will. We hail with pleasure the growing reciprocity between Irish-Americans and colored Americans.

It appears that Nicaragua coffee is increasing in consumption very considerably in the United States, particularly in Philadelphia. A printed circular published in that city, asserts that in point of flavor it is one of the finest descriptions imported into that market. «It is less harsh than Rio, more pungent than Java, whilst the price at which it is furnished gives it a decided preference over both.» Writing on this increased consumption and as to the desirability and practicability of increasing commercial intercourse generally between the United States and Central America, the establishment of a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Colon, Limon and Greytown has been suggested, which it is believed would lead to extensive commercial relations.

Mr. J. P. Leonard, writing from Paris to the Dublin Nation says:

The new repeating rifle that can fire twenty shots in a minute at a target, together with the extension given to the manufacture of torpedo boats are the great study now in military circles; and if what is said of them be true, the whole system of warfare by land and sea will have to be reversed. If they would make war impossible they would have rendered a great service to humanity. The last years of our century are likely to witness extraordinary evolutions. The days of daring personal gallantry and chivalry in war are gone by. The sword and bayonet and the heroic charges of cavalry will no longer be heard of, and even the mitrailleuse will have become useless. Whole armies and the iron-bound leviathans of the sea will be destroyed often before they come in sight of their adversaries. Where will the nations that have no «conscriptions» find soldiers under such circumstances?

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

CASSELS, KING, AND CO. 119 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.
Bulizias interiores

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

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.
Bulizias interiores:

Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo
Los Miércoles ... " Silex
Los Jueves ... " Cosmos
Los Sabados ... " Jupiter
Los Domingos ... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salida el 1º 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 combinación 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 SUD

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 1º 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.

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.



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 hand 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 or Kiloms.	First Class Fare		Fourth Class Traffic		Wool in loose Lanzas	
		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	25.55

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 percent 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 Constitución.

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 Constitución 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 employees 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 Constitución Station to meet arriving trains. A moderate tariff of charges has been stipulated for, and every coachman will place the tariff inside his carriage, a la 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 lienzo and bags on hire.

C—For wool properly secured in bags or lienzo cerrado (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 guide, the Company being responsible for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bags or bultos have been tampered with.

Bags and lienzo 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 Constitución and elsewhere.

The Company are willing to afford all reasonable facilities for market operations, but they cannot consent to their galpones being used by consignees as depositories 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 galpones, 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 guide, 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.

Lampert & 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 Liverpool
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

BUFFON* LYONS JUNE 18
Carrying the Belgian Mails.

DRYDEN GRAHAM JUNE 30
Loading in the River Paraná.

Dunkirk
HEDLEY JUNE 20
Loading in the Boca del Riachuelo.

Antwerp and London.
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

HEVILLUS* CARROLL JUNE 22
Carrying the Belgian Mails

ORION* FARRIS JULY 8
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

New York.
(via Rio Janeiro)

ROSSE HENNING JUNE 23
Loading in the Rivers Paraná and Boca del Riachuelo.

Liverpool.
(Direct)

STRABO DOBSON JUNE 25
Loading in the Boca del Riachuelo.

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.

Prepaid 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.
y7 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
Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos
Postes y medios postes Nandubay
Torniquetes
Baldosas para piso y techo
Tejas Francesas varias marcas
Biedras para veredas
Tierra Romana y Portland
Cal viva y apagada
Sal de Roca
Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinaluz,
fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH

PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinaluz,
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PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinaluz,
fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.



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

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EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186

1md31

DRESSMAKING

AND

MILLINERY

A Merceria Department has also been added to the establishment by Miss Carol, who is the proprietor of that branch, where ladies will find the very best of articles at the most moderate prices.

260 CANGALLO, B. AIRES

GALLI HERMANOS

144—C U Y O—144

CASA INTRODUCTORA

ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA

Y MEDICINA

PAPELES Y ARTICULOS

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144—C U Y O—144

GALLI HERMANOS

WARMING

STOVES

A SPECIAL ASSORTMENT just received for Dining-room, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Office or Hall.

Specially adapted for burning coal, coke, wood, etc.

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j2pm

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41 m--pm

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76-RECONQUISTA-76
BUENOS AIRES
m11--pm

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1886.

Telegrams yesterday announced a very serious disturbance in Santiago de Chili. Very many persons killed and wounded during the elections, and great excitement prevailing. It is mentioned among other matters that clergymen took an active part in the struggle, and that on one or two occasions they made use of firearms with fatal result. If this be true, we may feel certain they only resorted to such extreme measures in defense of their own lives. We may remark that re-

ports of political or religious questions coming from Chili at present should be read *cum grano salis*, for the telegraph is in the hands of the Liberal Government of Santamaria, and when party spirit runs high the Liberals leave no means untried to blacken the reputation of their opponents. One thing is certain, Chili is still a thoroughly Catholic country, and if Santamaria wishes to impose his anti-Christian reforms on the people he must do so by fraud or violence. The elections there are carried by the authorities at the force of the bayonet. The people of Santiago are Conservative and Catholic and if it be true, as the report says, that the Liberals have a majority, it only shows that justice has not been done. In that case we can easily understand the commotion that took place, and which may lead to still more important events.

We understand that another match of football will be played on the 9th of July between the students of the Salesian College, San Nicolas, and the men of Ramallo. The ground chosen for the match is immediately in the suburbs of San Nicolas, on the Ramallo side of the town. We are authorised by Father O'Grady to state that all Irishmen are invited to attend, and take an active part in the play if they choose to do so. Entertainment and amusement of other sorts will not be wanting. Father O'Grady and the hospitable men of San Nicolas are determined to make the meeting a great success, and all things considered there is every reason to hope that the athletic sports to be held on the 9th of next month will be one of the greatest attractions of the season. We shall send a special reporter, who will give us a full and accurate report of the proceedings.

We were bewildered, and so was the entire world, at the result of the voting in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill, but there is no effect without a cause, and the great event was fully explained on Tuesday by the following paragraph, which appeared in the Rosario Observer:

"Oh, my prophetic soul, the bet of a pony made in a former number of the *Observer*; that the G.O.M. would come to a cropper on the Irish Question, has been fairly won!"

We can now explain the effrontery of Churchill, the stolid indifference of John Bright, the shuffling gait of Chamberlain, and the determined opposition of Hartington. The *Observer* prophesied the "cropper" and destiny would have it so. We beg of our colleague to forego its gift of second sight on a future occasion and not to make such a liberal use of its light; otherwise, we fear that Parnell and the G.O.M. will collapse and "quien sabe," whether the British Constitution itself will resist the influence of that prophetic soul with a pony in speculation.

The letter which Governor D'Amico has addressed to the Chief of Police of the province, forbidding the police to interfere in the approaching elections under any pretext whatever is a straightforward and manly document, and reflects honor on the author of it. Unfortunately, however, professions and practice do not always harmonise in the world of politics. We remember that President Roca, also, made an *auto defe* before the recent electoral campaign, and we all know what came of it.

The municipal elections held on Thursday week, in La Plata, gave a doubtful result. The present municipal body, of whom it appears the majority are supporters of Dr. Achaval, not content with this, met in Solemn Council and declared the elections null, except in the district of Ensenada, where Achaval has a decided majority. This is a most scandalous business, and we beg to ask Dr. Rocha what he thinks of it, or whether he can

approve of such a bare-faced farce after his violent denunciations of Juarez Celman and Co. in Buenos Aires. Nothing more glaringly unjust has ever been perpetrated in Buenos Aires than is now being perpetrated in La Plata, the palladium and sanctuary of liberty. The members of the municipality of La Plata are at the same time litigants and judge. We know what the old proverb says: Go to law with Mephistopheles and the court in his headquarters.

By latest mails it appears that Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Tory party, has only one remedy for Ireland. Emigration of the inhabitants and coercion for 20 years; in other words, brute force and Cromwellian tactics. «Ireland is not a nation», says his lordship, «and her only chance is to throw herself on the mercy of the great British people.» Verily we have fallen on evil days, when the titled leader of one of the great English parties can make use of such ferocious language. It is an epitome of all the insults and threats that have been hurled at Ireland for one hundred years and more. In plain English, Lord Salisbury says, «Deprive the Irish of liberty, and if they should not tamely submit to your orders, murder or exterminate them; they are not a nation.» But he says more: his words have a wider significance, and if he were not blinded by hereditary obtuseness he would at once perceive it. He addresses himself to the Irish as well as to the English people, and to the former he says in effect; «conspire, burn, destroy everything English, invent dynamite and blow up public buildings. Keep the Queen and royal family, the aristocracy, and myself among the number, in perpetual hotwater. Let there be no peace until the British Empire disappear.» This is the sage advice of the descendant of the murderer of Mary Queen of Scots. We hope for the sake of England, as well as Ireland, that the English people will not take his advice, and that they will get rid of him before he leads them down the hill of perdition.

The *Standard's* London correspondent says:

The bigoted blustering of Mr. Johnston—Billy of Bally Kilbeg—and his friends in the north naturally gave rise to rejoinders like the following:

«The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says: A message was received at the London headquarters of the National League from the armoury of the 9th New York Regiment of Militia, an Irish corps, offering service in Ireland against a Loyalist rising, and expressing readiness to embark for Ireland at twenty-four hours' notice. A communication has also been received from the executive of the Irish-American organisation known as the Clan-na-Gael, offering to equip and embark an army of 10,000 men to support the British Government in imposing Home Rule on Ulster»

A TWO-HEADED JANUS.

Dr. Rocha would still have us believe that he has not taken any resolution in reference to the candidates who are offering themselves for the governorship of the province, and in order to relieve his delicate conscience of the doubts which oppress it, he has convoked a meeting to be held in La Plata on next Sunday. Of course this is not done ostensibly by Dr. Rocha, but by «free and independent electors» who pull the wires for him and obey his behests with as much fidelity as if he were an Eastern despot. The meeting is called in the name of the Autonomista party, but only those who are supporters of Rocha or Achaval will attend, and the speeches made and the resolutions passed will be in favour of one or other of these gentlemen. We mentioned last week that Rocha's support of Achaval will depend on the readiness of the latter to adapt himself to the programme of the former and to swear allegiance

to his secret code of laws. It will also depend on another fact, whether the immediate followers of Rocha will accept Achaval as the candidate of their adoption under any circumstances whatever. In case they should not Dr. Rocha himself will be the hero of the play, and many believe that the object of the sham meeting on Sunday is that he may secure a semblance of popular support for his scheme of personal aggrandisement. Be that as it may, the eyes of the people of the province are now open; they have no faith in Dr. Rocha or his puppets. They have had a sad experience of his mal-administration, and it will be their own fault if he ever again assumes the reins of government in this province. A strong opposition candidate is offered in the person of Dr. Paz, who has the support of many of the most influential men, and of all who are honest and independent in the province. We are opposed to the candidature of Dr. Rocha because his re-election would be a shame and a scandal to our republican institutions. We are opposed to him because by interfering in elections as he is doing now, he is believing his most solemn professions of yesterday, but we are opposed to him above all because he is the great representative of arbitrary taxation; a man who imposed a cattle-branding tax in defiance of the law, and who has more than once tried to impose new burdens on the pastoral interests of the country.

TAXATION.

Adam Smith, in his «Wealth of Nations», lays it down as one of the first principles in the adjustment of the rate of taxation «that the subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the Government as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State,» and John Stuart Mill, commenting on this maxim of Political Economy, says that «equality of taxation means equality of sacrifice, apportioning the contribution of each person to the expenses of the Government, so that he shall feel neither more nor less inconvenience from his share of the payment than every other person experiences from his.» If our rulers had kept this simple principle in view we should not be forced to witness those strange and startling anomalies which daily meet us face to face. The man of funded property pays a direct tax of 5 per thousand on the value, but this is only a small fraction of what he really contributes for the maintenance of the State. There are taxes on almost every article he purchases, and as the poor, as well as the rich, must obtain somewhere the indispensable necessities of life, it follows that the poor man is overburdened and that the principle cited above is openly violated. Men do not pay taxes in this country in proportion to their respective abilities, but rather in proportion to their wants. A man is the owner of an estancia in a remote district of say ten twenty, or thirty leagues. Its value goes on increasing from year to year in geometrical proportion. It is plain, therefore, that his ability to pay taxes increases in the same proportion and his liability is the greater inasmuch as a force of police or military is maintained for the protection of his property, without which it would be of no value whatever. Meantime, the owner of that property may be reclining in his comfortable home, while the poor man who toils from morning till night contributes as much, or nearly as much, to the public revenue.

The case is still stronger and the contrast greater when the big capitalist has his money deposited in cedulas or in the public funds. Though the payment is guaranteed by the State, the owner of such stocks pays no taxes whatever. A man may be the owner of millions of the most secure property in the Republic and yet not contribute one cent

to the public expenditure. On the other hand, the poor, hard working man, the milkman, the fruiterer, and the hawker, who are so indispensable in everyday life, are the special objects of the unrelenting persecution of the authorities. Whether they buy or sell, they find their expenses increased and their profits at every turn diminished by the fiscal demands made upon them. In the face of such injustice it is no wonder that the poor become daily poorer, while the very rich accumulate more riches which they do not want. The entire system of taxation must be remodelled in this country before we can expect to see the country advance with steady pace. If we wish to see the great body of the people contented we must revert to fundamental principles, and one of these principles is that burdens should be imposed in accordance with the ability to bear them.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

Sentiment is one of the strongest factors in the government of nations, and sentiment is specially strong in Ireland. Strongest and most sensitive among the feelings of the Irish heart, and one to which, of all others in Ireland, Englishmen have shown the least indulgence, because they knew that, of all others, it was the most dangerous, is the sentiment of nationality. In the long catalogue of Ireland's sins, her fidelity to this sentiment is the one feature in her character which is really unpardonable. Could she consent to lay this aside, and become the «West Britain» it has been so long sought to make her, England might be almost induced to forget the past, and to take her to her bosom as she has taken her «canny» and less punctilious sister Scotland. It cannot, however, be done, at least without a revolution or a miracle.

It is part of the Irishman's nature. It fills his life like an atmosphere. It has been wedded to him from time immemorial by a long sacrament of sorrow, and is part of his being. It idealizes the toils and tragic associations of the past, relieving them of half their repulsiveness, and blends, like a luminous shadow, with his hopes of the future. Whatever the struggle in which he may be engaged, whether a struggle for the emancipation of a Church, or the emancipation of the land, it infuses itself like a subtle, unseen essence into the spirit of his efforts and touches with the hues of heaven the wordly texture of his labors. In every public movement in which he engages, it is always the power behind the throne. Into the dead, dry bones of his ordinary citizen thoughts it breathes the breath of a spiritual life, and dignifies with an idea the commonplace affairs of every day existence. Amid the hard associations which often surround him, and the many unlovely things that crowd into the toils of the exiled life which is so often his lot, that mingled sentiment of love of country and hope in her redeemed nationality is an oasis in the soul where the harsh winds of the world have left, perhaps, little else that is green. When he loses faith in all else he still retains his confidence in the destiny of his country. What woman's supreme virtue is to her, the sentiment of nationality is to him. He is never quite lost while it remains. It is the clasp which binds all that is best in him together. It stands to him as a religion when the purely religious faculty in his nature may have been choked by the brambles of every day life, and the religion of church may have lost its hold upon his convictions. It is not, as some «reformers», old and new, would have us believe, a thing to be sold or parted with as a piece of merchandise. Neither is it possible to be destroyed. The idea is immortal. It is the polar star of Ireland's history—changeless amid every change, unshaken amid every disturbance, shining with serene and steady solemnity alike over seasons of famine and abundance—no mere notion drawn from the calculations of statecraft, or elaborated from

the workshop of small economists, but an eternal principle, born in heaven and enshrined in the innermost heart of her children. To the philosopher it may seem a narrow, old-fashioned notion; to the man of the world, who believes in nothing he cannot feel or see, it may seem mere foolishness, but it is a reality, nevertheless, which, in any honest attempt to settle Ireland, cannot be overlooked; and in the fact that the Irish people, even in full view of a scheme for the expropriation of the landlords, and the handing over to themselves the possession of the land, have declared their intention to be satisfied with nothing else than National self-government, is an evidence of its active existence.—*New York Tablet*.

THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY. INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Dr. McKern, president of the English Literary Society, delivered his inaugural address last week, and if we may judge of Hercules by his feet, our new president is not going "to set the river on fire" by the force of his eloquence, or to add to the wisdom of the Society by his social and philosophical theories. Our readers will pardon us for not giving the entire of his rambling and incoherent speech, but we shall quote the concluding paragraphs as a specimen of Dr. McKern's elegant diction and crude theories on things in general:

"Now, in my opinion, there is nothing so morally and physically disastrous to young men as this same habit of lounging. It means an aimless, objectless existence in which, however, the emotional elements flourish at the expense of the intellectual. The lounge arrives at no definite conclusions about anything. He is like a straw to be wafted about by every idle puff of wind. Yet many of these men work during the day, and work well, they labor, but they are not satisfied with their labor. The strain of labor being over, their minds relax, and they then become the easy prey to rebellious and socialistic ideas. I should like to ask this meeting how many really honest agitations of the working men have taken place in England during the last 20 years? I call an honest agitation that which protests against too long hours of work and too little pay, both of which act injuriously on the physique. But what agitations have taken place which have not been tempered with class hatred, envy, and malice, all evil passions which should not enter into a question of work, a question purely physiological. "Well, the lounge being influenced by his emotions will readily occupy himself with such things. Instead of finding the comfort within himself, that is in a well-regulated mind, he must needs rush into conspiracies, treasons, and leagues.

"To the middle-class lounge, the question comes in another way. Where is he to find the mental pabulum which will serve to make up the loss he has sustained during the day in the drudgery of his day's work? I should think that the English Literary Society was established chiefly to meet such a want. The growth of the mind goes on very much as the growth of the body, by exercising it. I venture to hope that the society over which I have the honor to preside can offer to the man without resources for his idle moments advantages for which may he be ever grateful."

It would be difficult to string together more absurdities and contradictions in so few lines. "The lounge is an aimless, objectless existence; yet many of them work during the day and work well." Would the doctor suggest their working during the night in order to escape the odious imputation? What incorrigible loungers; they labor, but they are not satisfied with labor. Why should they if they do not receive a proper reward? "Labor being over their minds relax;" we should think that that would depend on

circumstances. If the body is overtaken there is no apparent cause for mental relaxation, and the man who works well during the day is not at all likely to become the prey of rebellious and socialistic ideas, the doctor's dictum to the contrary notwithstanding. The truth is, Dr. M. wanted to have a slap at the ungentle agitations of the day, and in gratifying that feeling he floundered into all sorts of absurdities. He treats of questions he does not understand, and rushes in where angels fear to tread. Dr. McKern asks how many honest agitations have the working men of England got up during the last twenty years? This question implies that some of the agitations have been dishonest. It would have been more becoming in Dr. McKern to mention one which did not meet with his special approval, or rather it would have been far more appropriate not to have touched on such subjects in his inaugural address. As he freely refers to loungers and leagues, we may inform him that the founder of the most formidable league ever started in the British Islands is not a lounge but a hard working, self educated man, who labors night and day, and in whom the emotional does not predominate over the intellectual. We may further add that the leaguers of the present day are not loungers or dreamers but earnest, determined, and practical men.

The last paragraph, we suppose, contains the pith and substance of Dr. McKern's concentrated wisdom, and therein we find the extraordinary statement that the English Literary Society was established chiefly to supply "mental pabulum for the middle-class lounge." Are we to believe that the four hundred and odd members of the Society belong to the latter category? Nobody would suppose for a moment that Dr. McKern would knowingly make use of language offensive to his audience, and so the only conclusion we can come to is that the chairman of the English Literary Society, while riding a genteel hobby, fell into a maze of ideas which he had not digested, and gave expression to words the meaning of which he did not clearly understand.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GAHAN

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. John Gahan, which took place at his residence, Calle Piedad, on Tuesday evening. We need not say that deceased was one of the earliest and most successful of the Irish sheepfarmers in this country, who worked their way by indomitable energy and perseverance to fortune and independence. About a quarter of a century ago Mr. Gahan returned to Ireland with his family, and after remaining several years at home he transferred his penates once more to the River Plate. His estancia at Navarro was a model of good management, and his generosity, benevolence, and many genial good qualities were known to all. Mr. Gahan had the happiness of receiving all the consolations of religion from the Passionist Fathers, who attended him on his death-bed. His funeral on Wednesday was accompanied by the recoleta by a very large and representative body of his countrymen. The funeral service was performed by Dean Dillon.

ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The bad weather that has prevailed here since the middle of last month has had the worst possible effect upon business, and the streets have been in such a sad plight that locomotion has been next to impossible through them. Towards the end of the week the weather appeared to clear up a little, but it is still unsettled, and we evidently have to look forward to much rain. So far as we can learn, this has been the occasion of no losses to campmen, and the prospects for the season present a very good appearance. Business, in the meantime, is slack, and saving a

few transactions here and there, there is nothing special to report in that connection. We have heard of a large sale of flour, but owing to the "shrewd" policy observed by the "sly" uns, the price is made a profound mystery of, and we have been unable to ascertain what it was. Rosario, however, in spite of its pious cognomen, is essentially and almost exclusively a commercial city, and all its vaunted progress is clearly to be traced to the enterprise of its foreign merchants, some of whom have establishments that would compare favorably with the leading houses of business in Buenos Aires. On the other hand, everything else is as far behind hand as it was twenty years ago, in the capital. There is hardly any protection for life and property, and the sight of a policeman at any hour of the day or night is so rare that our little folks are inclined to look at them in amazement and ask, "What's that?" Our only Church is in a sad state of dilapidation, and it speaks poorly for the piety of the people to say that it has been so for years, and is likely to continue so for years longer. I am happy to hear that the Rev. Dr. Cordoba, Vicar of Rosario, and, according to all accounts, a worthy man, is recovering from a severe illness, and hopes soon to be able to resume his important duties. We are at a loss to know what is done on the occasion of great feasts to find church accommodation for the people. With a large and constantly increasing population we positively have not room in our church for a hundredth part of the people, and yet it is a rare thing to see even that made use of.

The police have just succeeded in capturing what the simple country folk have baptized by the name of "viuda," i.e., a man dressed "like a ghost," who haunted the least frequented parts of the city by night, making night hideous and the wayfarers victims to his dishonesty. I regret to hear, however, that it is still by no means safe to tarry out late at night, and that highway robberies are of frequent occurrence.

The "high-life" of Argentine society are beginning to announce their winter evening receptions, and already there have been some very pleasant parties. I cannot say as much for the English-speaking sections of the population, which are divided into so many cliques or sets that their power for mutual entertainment or improvement is all but lost, and their influence as a community is hardly felt.

Mr. Mallet, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, is preparing to leave for England, where he goes to enjoy a holiday. I understand that Mr. W. Perkins will act as Vice-Consul during his absence.

The local politicians affect very joyful surprise over the appointment of Dr. Juarez Celman as President of the Republic, and those of them who run newspapers all say, "I told you so," as naturally as if the same thing could not have been told two years ago with equal certainty. At the same time, some, whose papers depend more upon the support given them by the Government than upon an appreciative public, are fearful lest, his purpose being gained, Dr. Juarez will leave them for the future to sink or swim upon their own merits. The most surprising thing in all this is the cold-blood in which these members of the press express this conviction, evidently ignoring the fact that it is perhaps the most damaging thing they could say about themselves. Until such a state of affairs is altered corruption is bound to thrive, and if things are not worse than they are, it must be because it does not suit the purposes of the ruling parties to make them so.

The Government of Santa-Fé has appointed a committee of gentlemen in this city to draw up plans and estimates for the establishment here of a School of Trades. Whilst heartily applauding the idea, we fear it will never amount to much because of the great expense that such an establishment would necessarily entail, and the extreme poverty of

the Government that can hardly meet its current expenses. It is a great pity that public affairs are left so completely in the hands of the ruling few, and that the general public does not see that a proper use is made of the public money. It is owing to this, and to this alone, that with a revenue amply sufficient to meet all demands, the Government's credit stands lower in the opinion of those who have credit to offer, than that of the smallest merchant or tradesman.

The Opera (?) Company that has been butchering *Faust* at the Olimpo Theatre here, during the last two weeks, is going to Cordoba, whither it has been tempted by the offer of free passages and a Government subsidy of \$200 m/n per performance. We do not know whether the citizens of Cordoba are remarkable for their musical ears or not, but if they are, we can only say that they ought to have waited till Lent, when the company's rendering of *Faust* would have been useful as a mortification.

W.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

DONATIONS.

	\$ m/n
Ma. Patrick Ham.....	50
JUBILEE ALMS.	
M.M.	20
M.K.	5
Anonymous	5
Collected by Mr. Michael Scallion:	
Mrs. Kenny (Carmen)....	40
Miss Mary Kenny.....	40
Messrs. J. Geraghty, J. McGrath, W. Downing, J. Shanahan, J. Scally, J. Browne, P. Jangordo, M. Foy, J. Ferly, O. Foy, J. Scally, P. Geoghegan—	\$4 each
Messrs. J. Clark, J. Coady, J. Farrell, D. Feeny, M. Browne, F. Leas, J. Salvador, M. Scallion, P. Casey, J. Ennis—	\$2 each
Total	148-00

GENERAL ITEMS.

A French paper announces the marriage of the Duke de Morny and Miss Guzman, daughter of Guzman Blanco, the notorious tyrant of Venezuela.

We hear that in Carmen de Areco Messrs. Michael Duffy and Johan Dowling have been elected members of the municipality in Carmen de Areco.

An old French woman named Salsberry died in Calle Ombu last Friday, her age being 103 years.

On the steamship "Matteo Bruzzo," while in this port, a murder was committed on the 14th inst. The boatswain was found in his bunk, with his throat cut, half severing his head. It is thought that a stevedore, Dalin, alias Cuarenta, is the murderer. He had been on board on the night of the 14th, but could not be found when sought for. The departure of the steamer has been delayed in consequence of this crime.

The "Mateo Bruzza" steamed out of the Boca on Wednesday having on board a large number of passengers, principally Italians, who are returning to their country after accumulating a fortune here.

In Tuesday's session of the National Congress the Senate voted \$500,000 for barracks, \$200,000 for a naval school, and \$60,000 for the survey of the four rivers forming the boundaries of the disputed territory in the Misiones. The naval school will be constructed on a part of the ground at Palermo occupied by the Department of Agriculture.

The Judge has complied with the request of Dr. Varela, and has let Acevedo out on bail.

A meeting of the "autonomista" party will be held in La Plata, on Sunday, to decide about the question of selecting a candidate for the governorship of

the province. The meeting is convoked at the special wish of Dr. Rocha's followers, and it is said that a large number of most distinguished men belonging to the party have refused to attend, asserting that the aim and object of the party was to secure the election of a proper person as President of the Republic, and not by any means to interfere in the election of governor.

The candidate of Dr. Paz was duly proclaimed by a large number of respectable citizens in the Apolo Theatre, in La Plata, on Sunday. A managing committee was appointed to conduct the electoral operations in La Plata, and Sr. Adolfo D'Amico was named president, and Dr. Julio Botet and Guillermo Walker vice-presidents.

An evening paper called *La Libertad* has been started in La Plata to support the candidature of Dr. Paz. The first number contained an excellent portrait of Dr. Paz.

The Minister of Public Works of the province intends to make some modifications in the administration of the Western line of railway and to curtail expenses. This resolution has been taken in consequence of the fact that the net profits are likely to be less this year than last year, notwithstanding the raisings of the tariffs on the line.

The term allowed by the Government of La Plata for the payment of "direct tax and patents" expires at the end of the present month.

Sarmiento has gone on a trip to the northern provinces. He will visit Cordoba and Salta, and will stay some time at the baths of Rosario de la Frontera for the benefit of his health.

We regret to announce the death of Doña Candelaria Roca de Murray, wife of Don Patricio Murray of Carmen de Areco. The sad event took place on Monday, at Calle Cerrito 351 in this city.

Three of the crew of the man-of-war "Azopardo" lost their lives on the banks of the Santa Cruz river. They left the ship, intending to have a day's amusement on land, and were sauntering along quietly when to their horror they found themselves in a quicksand. It appears they struggled hard to rid themselves from the terrible vortex, but in vain. Their bodies were afterwards found by their companions almost buried in the sand.

Very Rev. Father Fidelis and Father Luis of the Passionist Order left this city on Tuesday for Valparaiso. They are going with a view to establish a branch of their house on the West Coast. The rev. gentlemen took the Pacific steamer at Montevideo.

On Monday the "Paraná" reached this port with the defeated general Arredondo and some of his followers on board. As it was reported that Arredondo would be arrested on landing, his friends advised him to remain on board. Some subalterns landed and were met on the mole by a large crowd of people. It is supposed that Arredondo has secretly come on shore.

A telegram from San Nicolas says that General Arredondo arrived there on Monday morning in the steamer "San Martin," and left by railway in the direction of Junin.

The electoral college of the province of Buenos Aires assembled in La Plata on Sunday and voted unanimously for Sr. Manuel Ocampo as President of the Republic, 28 votes were given for Dr. Rafael Garcia and 3 for General Mitre as Vice-President.

Father Foran landed in this city on Tuesday, and we were very happy to see him looking quite strong after his prolonged residence in the Falkland Islands. He took a short trip to Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili and was received with great kindness in that hospitable land.

Father Foran now returns to San Nicolas, but we regret to hear that he does not intend to remain long on the mission in this country. After some weeks he will return to his former mission in the diocese of Hexham, England. He built a new chapel at Stanley last season, and left the Falkland mission in a flourishing condition. The Salesian Fathers were expected to take charge of the mission there, but they had not arrived when Father Foran left for Buenos Aires.

The Chilian newspapers are full of descriptions of the festivities of May 1st. Among other amusements was an attack by torpedo boats upon the ironclad "Cochrane," and this was carried on with so much ardor that a catastrophe nearly occurred, for the torpedoes burst at only a short distance from the "Cochrane" and the shock greatly damaged the saloon and messroom and caused the flooding of several compartments. The "Cochrane" in defense fired the mines which had been prepared and inundated the torpedo boats.

Goddard's Express Agency, which has proved so useful to passengers by steamers, will shortly be removed to 215 Calle Reconquista, facing the new premises of our General Post-office. The agency will have a general registry office and a neat reading room to meet the convenience of its customers, also an agency for servants. This agency now attends to the landing and despatching of passengers and their luggage from the Royal Mail and Lamport and Holt steamers, and there is now no more trouble on the mole with the peones.

On Saturday the police seized a contraband lottery establishment in the Calle Victoria.

Horseraces are announced to take place at Palermo on the 18th of August.

Dr. D'Amico, the governor of the province, has sent a letter to the chief of provincial police, repeating his determination to act a neutral part in the approaching election of governor, but permitting public employes, except the police, to vote for either of the candidates, provided they do not make use of their official position on behalf of any one in particular. As regards the police, their duties are such as require them to show no preference for one candidate over another.

The electors of the future President of the Republic met in the Congress Hall on Sunday and declared Juarez Celman to be the chosen man who will preside over the destinies of this nation for the coming six years.

Sr. Acevedo, editor of *El Debate*, is still in prison. The Supreme Court of Justice gave judgment in his case, deciding that the Federal Judge has no authority whatever, but as there was a difference of opinion as regards the jurisdiction of the original judge, three of the judges of the Supreme Court contending that H.E. of the criminal department is incapable of acting in the matter.

There was a considerable disturbance at Colon Theatre on Sunday night. The opera announced was "Hernani," but the tenor Prevost having been warned that a party had been formed to hiss him did not wish to sing, and he sent notice to the manager in the morning that he would not sing unless he received the fortnight's salary that was due to him. No notice was taken of this letter, but in the evening some policemen went to the Hotel de la Paz and forced an entrance into the room occupied by Sr. Prevost and his wife and took the tenor away to the theatre, having used considerable violence. The tenor was of course unfit to sing after this excitement, and considerable hissing took place. He will complain to the Italian Ambassador of the treatment received by himself and his wife.

A new paper, *La Epoca*, has appeared in La Plata, which will advocate the candidature of Dr. Achaval.

The net income of the State railways of Chili in December last amounted to 183,306 dols. 45 cents, or 20,423 dols. 55 cents less than in the corresponding month of 1884.

Sarah Bernhardt is creating a *furor* in Rio Janeiro. After the second performance a large crowd escorted her to the Grand Hotel.

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MONTEVIDEO.
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AND PYSANDU.

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further advice.

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Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
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In current account..... 2 o/o per ann.
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90 do..... 4 do

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Overdrafts in Current Ac-
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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.

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at reduced prices, guaranteed of first
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Also palms and canes, patent steel and
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most elegant styles; and to fulfill any
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PRICES MODERATE.
26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

BANCO NACIONAL 98—RECONQUISTA—98

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

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

ABONA
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o
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\$100,000..... 1 o/o
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despues de 80 dias
Desde \$5 hasta a
1000..... 6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en ad-
elante..... 5 o/o
en oro a 60 dias... 3 o/o
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Por descuento de Pagars de co-
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tegro o cuya amortizacion no
baja, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o
trimestral..... 7 o/o
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ortizacion 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

BANCO DE LA Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Por resolucion del Directorio
fecha de ayer, se hace saber
al publico que el 31 del cor-
riente quedaran clausuradas
las agencias de Belgrano y
San José de Flores. Los de-
positantes podran retirar sus
depositos de dichas agencias hasta
esa fecha de lo contrario seran
transladados a la casa central.

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

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Desde la fecha el Banco recibe
depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta
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Desde la fecha hasta nueva or-
den el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por
los saldos a su favor y pagará 3
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cuenta corriente.

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Secretario.

LA VELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale coll'
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El rapido vapor Italiano
EUROPA
Saldrá de la Boca el
Lunes, 21 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

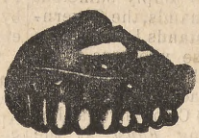
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DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29--CALLE PIEDAD--29
ALTOS

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productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:
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our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our
Teas have given great satisfaction.) All
articles kept of good quality. Also an
assortment of useful Crockery.

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for the very best English manufacture.
For its purity and great excellence it
has obtained Nine Prize Medals, includ-
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875.
TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER
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WHITE ROSE, FRAGRANCE, VANDYK, STREPTANTIS, POPANAL, JADEY RUP,
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a most fragrant Perfume distilled from
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a very refreshing Wash which
stimulates the skin to a healthy action
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a new and indispensable Toilet accom-
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ESTABLISHED 1799

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This great household medicine ranks
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These famous pills purify the BLOOD
and act most powerfully, yet soothingly,
on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
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SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are
confidently recommended as a never-
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are wonderfully efficacious in all ail-
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MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties
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For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad
Breasts,
OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND
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It is an infallible remedy. If fluently
rubbed on the neck and chest, as set
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and even ASTHMA. For Glandula
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,
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And every kind of SKIN DISEASE
it has never been known to fail.
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22—RECONQUISTA—32

A CITY OF THE SACRED HEART.

We take the following from the *Annals of the Sacred Heart*: Issoudun, the peaceable city of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart! Bear in mind that from there came, in 1873, the extraordinary petition which crowned the work of the saintly Father Ramière, and prompted Pius IX. to issue a solemn formula of consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. And this we recited on the 17th of October, feast of Blessed Margaret Mary. In less than six months the servitors of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart had collected 3,000,000 of signatures, which were registered in twenty magnificent folios and these were deposited in the library of the Vatican. It is true that Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, the element Queen, crowned by Pius IX. is a prisoner. Her Basilica, the walls whereof, had been lined in the space of a few years with votive offerings presented by grateful hearts! Her Basilica, whose name has been given to numberless other sanctuaries; Her Basilica, where so many eloquent orators have been heard and so many favors obtained; Her Basilica, whose every stone and stained-glass window glorify the Heart of Jesus, still remains sealed up. The safety of the State exacts this sacrifice from the French Catholics, the privilege of kneeling before the altar of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart not having been stipulated in explicit terms in the Concordat. Masonic liberty, equality, and fraternity mount guard with vigilance by the Basilica, and Her portals are covered with innumerable white wreaths, loving mementoes heaped, as it were, on a tomb! But the blessings of Her who pleads for us with the Heart of the Divine King are wafted through the closed doors; and, moreover, another sanctuary has been dedicated to the Blessed captive in the large and beautiful parish church. The statue crowned by Pius IX. is shut up in the silent Basilica, in like manner as the Pope is sequestered in the Vatican; but in the parish church there are lamps burning and flowers are piled up, fervent prayers are offered up before another image, and Mary takes a pleasure in lavishing favors on those who have been loyal to Her throughout Her protracted banishment.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

There is a class of farmers who are living only to grasp more acres. Their farms can never be large enough nor can their workmen or themselves ever do quite enough work. They cannot be satisfied with the income of a farm, nor could they be with that of any other business. But those who understand that the highest object of labor is not simply to make money, but to provide the largest amount of the means of improvement and innocent enjoyment that the world affords, can make the pursuit of agriculture furnish more luxuries than really contribute to their well-being than any other employment requiring an equal amount of capital. Their farms are not so large as to make slaves of themselves and their sons, and their wives and daughters are not worn out with incessant drudgery. Their yards blossom with flowers, their tables are supplied with delicious fruits, their homes are made cheerful by the influence of books and music, and a taste for the pure innocent enjoyment of life is developed in their children. Here and there a farmer's home exemplifies all the contentment and happiness possible to a race doomed to labor and disappointment.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THE "MARSEILLAISE"?

Lamartine has enshrined in poetic prose a marvellous account of the composition of *La Marseillaise*, the famous French war song. Briefly, the story is that Rouget de l'Isle, an artillery officer stationed at Strasbourg in the winter of 1792, having fish-

ed the last bottle of wine of Dietrich, Mayor of Strasbourg, went to his quarters in a condition which the French describe as "exalted." He sought for inspiration, and it came. He sat down to his piano, and composed now the words and now the air of the *Marseillaise*, associating them so closely in his thoughts that he could not separate the poetry from the music, the sentiment from the expression. "Overcome by this sublime inspiration," says Lamartine, "he fell asleep, his head resting on the instrument, and he did not wake until morning." Next day, by a great effort of memory, he recalled the impressions of the previous night, and wrote the composition. It was taken to the Mayor's and played in presence of his children and friends. "At the first strophe the listeners grew pale; at the second tears flowed; at the third there was a delirium of enthusiasm. Michelet and other historians have followed Lamartine in depicting this as a scene from real life. Arthur Loth, however, has just published in Paris a work in which he adduces strong arguments to prove that Rouget de l'Isle was not the author of the *Marseillaise*, but that the music of the song, note by note, and the pervading sentiment were pirated from "Esther," an oratorio composed about 1780 by a humble priest named Jean Baptiste Lucien Grisons, choir master of the cathedral of St. Omer.

HOW TO BE A NUN.

A LETTER TO LADY MINNA F. HOWARD

My Dearest Minna:—So you are seven years old, and you have made up your mind to be a Nun. Well, now, what must you do? Must you put on a strange dress, and cut all your hair off, and go into a convent, and live a hard, hard life? No! not just yet. By and by, with our dearest Lady's blessing, it may be so. But then, as you always, always say—but then, I cannot wait so many, many years. Well, Sister Minna of the Infant Jesus! you need not wait. I will tell you how to be a Nun, at once, directly, in the Hotel Bellevue, and with the consent of papa and mamma. Now, I am sure this will both please and surprise you, and it will make V. open her eyes and noisy M. be quiet. How am I to be made a Nun of directly? Sister Minna! Sister Minna! What is it to be made a Nun? Listen. To be a Nun is to love no one else but Jesus, and to love Him always and very much, and to love everybody else, papa, mamma, sisters, brother, Father Wilfred, and all the world, because Jesus loves them so much. This is being a Nun. When Sister Minna likes her own will and loves her own way, then she is not a Nun. But when Sister Minna loves Jesus, oh, so much, so very, very much; and when she is always asking her dear Mother in Heaven to make her love Jesus more and more, then she is a Nun—a real, real Nun. So you will see you can be a Nun whenever you like. Oh, dear! how many questions this letter will make you ask!

And now good-bye, dearest Minna. I pray the dear little Jesus in Mary's arm to take care of you—the dear little Jesus, who is the great, great God, for all He is so small. O Minna! if the huge God could love you and me, so much that He could become a little Baby, helpless as Ethel was, for you and me, why do we not love Him ten hundred thousand million times more than we do? Get an answer ready for that question, Minna!

Yours most affectionately,
F. W. Faber.

LETTER TO A DISSIPATED SON.

The following letter was once written by a father to a son of dissipated habits:

My Dear Son:—What would you think of yourself if you should come to our bedside every night, and waking us, tell us you would not allow us to sleep any more? That is what you are doing, and that is why I am up.

Your mother is nearly worn out turning from side to side because you won't let her sleep—that mother who nursed you in your infancy, toiled for you in your childhood, and looked with pride and joy upon you as you were growing up to manhood, as she counted on the comfort and support you would give her declining years.

We read of a most barbarous manner in which one of the Oriental nations punishes some of its criminals. It is by cutting the flesh from the body in small pieces—slowly cutting the limbs, beginning with the toes, one joint at a time—until the wretched victim dies. That is just what you are doing—killing your mother by inches. You have planted many of the white hairs that are appearing so thick in her head before their time. Your cruel hand is drawing the lines of sorrow on her dear face, making her look prematurely old. You might as well stick your knife in her body every time you come near her; for your conduct is stabbing her to the heart. You might as well bring her coffin, and force her into it, for you are pressing her toward it with very rapid steps.

Would you tread on her body if prostrated on the floor? And yet with ungrateful feet you are treading on her heart and crushing out life and joy. No, I need not say joy, for that is a word we have long ceased to use, because you have taken it from us. Of course, we have to meet our friends with smiles, but they little know the bitterness within. You have taken the roses out of your sister's pathway, and scattered thorns instead, and from the pains they inflict, scalding tears are often seen coursing down her cheeks. Thus you are blighting her life as well as ours.

And what can you promise yourself for the future? Look at the miserable, bloated, ragged wretches whom you meet every day, and see in them the exact picture of what you are coming to, and will be in a few years. Then, in the end, a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's doom! for the Bible says, no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom. Where then will you be? If not in the Kingdom of God you must be somewhere else.

Will not these considerations induce you to quit at once and for all time? And may God help you, for He can and will if you earnestly ask it. Your affectionate but sorrow-stricken father.

DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL.

The housewife should specially interest herself in the garden, and in most cases she will find that her interest and influence will be magnetic, and will enlist the sympathy and service of the other members of the family. The country and the village table should show the tenderest, crispest radishes, the best, the most buttery, the best blanched, and the most refreshing lettuce, and the earliest spinach; the cucumbers direct from the vines, never subject to wilting, should be crisp, juicy, and cool, with their peculiar aroma that is so gratifying. City residents are supplied with cucumbers, but usually they are a snare and a delusion; we do not say that they cannot be so handled and kept as to be offered to customers in prime condition; we know that they might be but they are not—they are almost universally wilted, tough, and worthless, and this is the cause of the bad name they have associated with them. Good, fresh cucumbers can be eaten every day in the year without injury.

The fruiterers are, at certain seasons of the year, quite constantly in receipt of packages of Malaga—white Hamburg—grapes. So far as is known the valuable packing material—cork dust—in which these grapes usually come is not returned to the transatlantic vineyardists to be used a second time, nor is it applied to any specially useful purpose here. Sometimes it is ruthlessly burned, generally it is wasted. Yet this substance has been found to be as reliable and

useful a preservative of our own native grape as of the imported sort. Of course the stems and peduncles of the bunches will wilt somewhat and turn a dark color, as do also those of the foreign variety, but the fruit itself will, when put away in this material in good condition, continue sound and in unimpaired quality for a long time. When this packing material is at hand, and it can as yet be secured without much difficulty, the keeping of grapes by this method, especially for family use, is attended with so little care and trouble that those who admire this fruit should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for practicing it. The writer, by way of experiment, has tried keeping grapes in this way during the present winter, and as it has succeeded beyond all his expectations hopes to repeat it next season and thereafter, so long as cork dust can be had by asking for it. The varieties put away were chiefly Goethe (Roger's No. 1) and Montgomery, a half-hardy white grape of indifferent quality but which seems to keep well. The bunches of this latter sort remained unbroken while the berries were as perfect as when they were put away. There can be little doubt that such thick-skinned varieties as Salem and the new Woodcock's seedling can, in this way, be easily kept in excellent eatable condition during the greater part of the winter months. With the aid of the useful preservative referred to above, many of the better keeping sorts of our native grapes may yet have their value as marketable commodities much increased. Why should they not?—American Paper.

A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the king's.

The truest mark of being born with great qualities is being born without envy.—*La Roche-foucauld*.

The ready way to the right enjoyment of life is, by a prospect towards another, to have but a very mean opinion of it.—*Addison*.

Ceremony keeps up things. 'Tis like a penny glass to a rich spirit, or some excellent water; without it the water were spilt and the spirit lost.

If thou wouldst be informed what God has written concerning thee in Heaven look into thine own bosom and see what grace He hath sought in thee.

The best rules to form a young man are, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions and value others who deserve it.

The blessing of an active mind when it is in good condition, is that it not only employs itself but is almost sure to be the means of giving wholesome employment to others.

I perceive you contemplate the seat and habitation of men, which, if it appears as little to you as it really is, fix your eyes perpetually on heavenly objects and despise earthly.—*Cicero*.

When upon a trial a man calls witnesses to his character, and those witnesses only say that they never heard, nor do not know anything ill of him, it intimates at best a neutral and insignificant character.

There is nothing that requires so strict an economy as our benevolence. We should husband our means as the agriculturist his manure, which if he spread over too large a superficies produces no crop, if over too small a surface it exuberates in rankness and weeds.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Fried bread.—Beat three eggs and season them with salt and pepper, cut some bread in thin slices and dip them in the beaten eggs and fry a delicate brown in hot lard.

Chicken soup.—To a chicken or any equal quantity of fresh meat, add one gallon of water, an onion, a slice of bacon, a tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a bunch of thyme or parsley. Beat up in a tureen the yolks of two eggs with a cup of milk and a small lump of but-

ter. Pour the soup when done, in the tureen on this boiling hot. Omelette.—From four to eight very fresh eggs, break them singly and carefully. When they are sufficiently whisked pour them through a sieve and resume the beating until they are very light, add to them half a teaspoonful of salt, season with pepper. Dissolve in a small frying pan two ounces of butter, pour in the eggs, and as soon as the omelette is well risen and firm throughout, slide it into a hot dish, fold it together like a turnover, and serve at once.

Dumplings.—Scrape two oz. fine suet very thin, mix it with four ounces of flour, a pinch of salt, and water to make a stiff paste. Flour your hands, and roll the paste into balls the size of a florin, have ready a stew pan half filled with boiling water slightly salted, drop in the dumplings and let them boil fast for twenty minutes. Take them up with a fish slice and put them on the dish with the carrots. If preferred, these dumplings may be made of drippings or butter in the proportion of two ounces of the fat to five ounces of flour. A small pinch of sage or pepper can, if liked, be used as flavoring for the dumplings.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"I threw a stone I know not where," is the first line of a recent poem. The author is probably a woman.

An exchange has an editorial upon the importance of a good circulation of air in a printing office. That is all right, but a good circulation of the paper is attended to first.

"How is one to get to know the rules of the house?" asked a young member of his leader in Parliament the other day. "By breaking them," was the cynical but not inapposite reply.

The rules of the house have been revised. Guest: Bring me some smelt. Waiter: We have no smelt but we have codfish. Guest: I want smelt. Waiter: Well, sir, the codfish will be smelt as soon as it is brought in.

Stingy aunt: Well, Robin, have you enjoyed yourself? Robin: Oh, yes, aunt, but I wish I hadn't come. Brother Jim is sure to cry halves when I get home, and if I say you didn't give me nothing he'll punch me for a story-teller.

Railroad president: Don't you think that rather exorbitant, Mr. Badger, £5000 for the loss of your wife and her diamonds in the accident? Mr. Badger, indignantly: Exorbitant! Well, I should say not. I value the diamonds alone at £4500.

"I would like to have you help me a little," said a vagrant, stopping his head into a country shop. "Why don't you help yourself?" asked the proprietor. "Thank you, I will," said the tramp, picking up a bottle of pickles and two loaves of bread, and then vanishing.

Rowland Hill rode a good deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion, when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed to be always so well, he replied: "My physician has been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

Housemaid—"It does my heart good; it's a pretty picture. Sure and he's the image of you." Fond mother—"But they all say he looks like his father, Mary." Housemaid—"Bless your soul, mum, he is not good-looking enough for that."

A little fellow, looking rather squeamish, went into a drug store, and with a very doleful look asked for a pennyworth of salts. During the operation of weighing the article he said to the chemist, "Don't give no full weight, for it's me that has to take 'em."

The story is told of a famous Boston lawyer, who, one day, after having a slight discussion with the judge, he deliberately turned his back upon that personage and started to walk off. "Are you trying to show contempt for the court?" asked the Judge, sternly. "No, sir," was the reply. "I am trying to conceal it."

An Arkansas paper describes the neutral condition of a political aspirant by saying that "he roosts in Washington on the gable end of the ragged edge of despair."

Attendant, to employer: Mr. Smif, sah, is outside, sah. Employer: You tell Mr. Smith that I left for Buffalo this morning. Attendant, to Mr. Smith: De gemmen done left fo' Buffalo this mawnin', sah. Mr. Smith: Are you sure. I understand that he had postponed his trip for Buffalo until next week. Attendant: Well, I'll ax him agin, sah. But I've dead sartin that's what he tole me.

"Papa, what do you think ma said about you to-day," said a boy to the governor the other evening. "I don't know, my son, what did she say?" "She said she wished if you came home intoxicated another night you would go to the Farralane Islands." "Do you know why she wishes thus?" "No, papa, but can guess." "Why?" "Because the Farralanes are surrounded by water."

During a recent trial the following occurred, varying the monotony of the proceedings. Among the witnesses was as verdant a specimen of humanity as one could wish to meet with. After a severe cross-examination, the counsel for the Government paused; and then, putting on a look of severity, and an ominous shake of the head, exclaimed: "Mr. Witness has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?" "A different story to what I have told, sir?" "That is what I mean." "Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't." "Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are." "Waal, I guess you've tried as hard as any of 'em." The witness was dismissed, and judge, jury, and spectators indulged in a hearty laugh.

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 coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or 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 agonizing disorder. 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 incipient stage. 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. Stearns) 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 medicine 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.

Gold	June 17.	148.80
Series A	94 1/2	
Series E	—	
Series F	—	
Series G	78 1/2	
Cedulas L	84 1/2	
National Bank Shares	163 1/2	

The premium on gold on Friday last fell to 47.50, and there was a further fall on Saturday and Monday, the figure for a moment reaching 46.50, but on Tuesday there was again an upward tendency, prices closing at 48.40.

It is stated that the National Government has obtained from Baring Brothers a further advance of £600,000 on account of the loan of \$42,000,000.

During the absence of Mr. Jones, manager of the English Bank of the River Plate, Mr. H. O. Fielding will undertake the management.

The firm of Garré and Co., of this city, has been declared bankrupt by Judge Garcia. It appears that Garré had a custom of auctioning packages of goods which he received on credit from Europe. He was owing 2,000,000 francs, and he escaped leaving no merchandise whatever in payment of his debts. The order of bankruptcy was made at the request of Dr. Hugo Bunge.

The greater part of the wool placed in deposit has been sold during the past few weeks at ready prices. Superior quality without belly wool brought as high as 130 % per arroba. Fine wool specially for the Havre market 105 to 110 %, and a little heavier 92 to 100 %. Middling 82 to 90, inferior 70 to 80 %. Superior borrega wool without carretilla 85 to 100 %, inferior without carretilla 72 to 80, with carretilla 60 to 70 %.

The wool delivered in this market during the past season amounts to about 8,750,000 arrobes, of which about 200,000 arrobes remain in deposit.

At this date 26,000 bales have been exported from B. Aires, the number of bales exported at the corresponding period last year was 30,000.

Most satisfactory news about wool and hides and camp produce in general has come by the French mail. The rise in wool amounts to 35 per cent, which will enable farmers to tide over present difficulties. Some attribute this rise to increased manufacture of woollen goods caused by the cheapness of the raw material, while others think it is due to the extra demand for warm clothing arising from the excessive cold in Europe during last winter.

In the north of France combining wool rose in 6 days 1 1/2 fcs the kilo (a little over 2 lbs), a greater rise than has ever before taken place.

The fashionable wear last year was material made of the coarse kinds of wool, entailing a loss in this country where the staple is fine; however, a reaction has now set in, and promises to be of a nature to largely benefit our producers, giving us already a foretaste of better times in the sudden improvement in the market. Nor must it be forgotten in looking for the cause of the rise that the yield of wool this year, not alone here, but also in Australia, has fallen far short of the estimates formed—so far, indeed, that not alone has the supply from these sources not reached the increased figure anticipated, but it is very considerably under that of last year.

This upward movement responds to influences likely to be more or less durable, and affords just grounds for congratulating camp friends on their bright prospects.

The rise in wool has been immediately followed by a great spring in the value of sheepskins, that is, about 25 per cent. In a word, wool has gone up 35 per cent, sheepskins 25 per cent, and salted hides 20 per cent.

Cereals of all kinds feel the healthy impulse; and we may confidently look upon as passed the great stagnation existing for some time back, especially in grain.

The Provincial budget for the coming year is \$7,489,666. The outlay is calculated at \$7,200,000 in round numbers.

During the four past months of the present and past years the value of goods passed through the Custom-house of B. Aires was as follows:

Imports—	1885	1886
Subject to duty ..	6,823,826	5,324,482
Free of do. ..	921,743	1,543,332
Total ..	7,745,270	6,867,714

Exports—	1885	1886
Subject to duty ..	30,058,089	26,013,531
Free of do. ..	4,766,666	7,077,194
Total ..	34,814,753	33,090,735

The imports into the Custom-house of Buenos Aires gave an average of 80 per cent, and the exports 67 per cent, of the imports and exports of the entire republic.

The Lampont and Holt's steamer «Mozart» from Liverpool with dates to the 15th May has arrived at Montevideo.

Dr. Laurencena has returned from Europe in the «Gironde» having negotiated for the province of Entre Rios the loan of \$4,000,000, which is taken by Murrieta and Co. at 5 per cent, less 24 per cent commission, besides half per cent per annum for paying the interest. The amount will be advanced in three instalments at 6, 12 and 18 months, but the Government can obtain advances at 6 per cent. Murrieta and Co. will deduct about \$1,000,000 which is already owing to them.

Messrs. Gibson Brothers have just sold to Messrs. S. G. Sansinena and Co. from their establishment Los Ingleses in Ajo, 2500 capones at \$3 m/n. A similar sale was realised about a month ago at the same price, from their branch establishment La Tomasa in Azul. Messrs. S. G. Sansinena and Co. state that the latter troop weighed 91 lbs clean meat per head all round.

At Olavarría a run for a flock of 1500 sheep has been rented for \$290 a year, but very good camp wired.

D. Francisco Correa has sold in Rosario the house and ground where the Grand Hotel stands. The price is \$70,000 and the buyer D. Romulo Bayo.

Two hundred National Bank shares were sold on Tuesday at 163.

We note the following sales of real estate:

San Andres de Giles—1149 hectares 30 areas for \$61,299.

Navarro—Chacra 49.33 hectares 6 areas for \$4170.26.

Tandil—30.81x43 for \$3000.

We note the sale in Bragado on Thursday's establishment of 2500 arrobes of maize at \$1.24 yer 9 arrobes. According to the stock the stock of maize in that partido is calculated at 600,000 fanegas.

Mr. Graham sold his house 1272 Venezuela for the sum of \$5500 m/n to Diego Rennison.

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS

Novillos muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo, 400 500

1er aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 260 440

1c 2° 180 220

Flaco chancheria, 140 160

Cueros de novillo, 160 190

Id de vacas, 120 135

Terneros grandes, 160 190

Terneros chicos, 100

Id mamones, 80

Novillos de saladero, 320

Novillos para inviernada, 240

Id vacas, 160 220

Desechos, 80 120

Vacas y novillos en pie, 500

Capones y ovejas, 35 60

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

Havre, June 16.

Great business has been done in River Plate wools at firm prices.

Buenos Aires 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1.40-1.45 per kilo.

R.P. tallow fcs. 31-32 per 50 kilos.

Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 100-112 per 50 kilos.

Salted potro hides of Montevideo saladero fcs. 61-62 per 50 kilos.

“Bordeaux, June 11.
The R. Plate sheepskin auctions took place with a rise of 15 centavos per kilo compared with last sales. About 1/4 parts of that offered has been sold. The rise is for all classes in general.
Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs. 127-130 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 105-107; borrega, fcs. 90-95. Stock of River Plate sheepskins about 1500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs. 115-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 11-11.50 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 15-15.50 per kilos.
Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs. 20-5-30 per ton of 4 bordalesas.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.		
Superior	90	100
Good	80	90
Borrega	85	87 80 90
Regular	—	—
Hides.		
Good camp	190	207
Horse Hides	50	—
Hair	170	195
Nonatos	150	153
Sheepskins		
Matadero	per lb	26 1/2 27 rls.
Corderitos reg.	15	—
Wheat.		
Coast	6.20	m/n.
Maize		
Morocho, in grain ..	2.20	2.18 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.20	m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.		
Good	4.59	m/n
Bellies	—	—
Borrega	—	—
Hides		
Good camp	200	208
Sheepskins superior ..	25	31 rls.
Matadero	22	27
Corderitos	205	195
Hair	48	—
Horse hides	0.36	0.39 m/n
Nutria	155	—
Nonatoskins	—	—

MARRIAGES.

On June 5th, at the residence of the bride, Calle Independencia 70, by the Ven. Dean Monseñor Dillon, Henry G. R. Martini to Mariana Strutt, both of this city.

June 17th, at the residence of the bride, Calle Corrientes, by the Ven. Dean Monseñor Dillon, Mr. Simon Gaston Sansinena to Miss Jane Gibson, both of this city.

DEATHS.

On June 4th, at Buenos Aires, of consumption, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Walsh, Lobos, aged 25 years. The deceased, who had been staying at Cordoba for 6 months, died on her way home to her beloved mother and family.

She was an exemplary Christian, had been attended in her last illness by the Rev. Father Fidelis, from whom she received the last rites of the Catholic religion.

Her remains were conveyed to the Lobos Cemetery on Sunday, attended by a very large and respectable cortege. May her soul rest in peace.

On the 13th June, at Calle Cerrito 351, after a short illness and fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, Mrs. C. Roca de Murray, aged 24 years. R.I.P.

On the 14th June, at his residence 1081 Calle Piedad, Mr. John Gahan, aged 72. Deceased was one of our pioneer Irish estancieros. A native of Co. Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

On the 12th June, at estancia Mate Grande, y de Julio, the wife of Matthew Kavanagh, Esq., in the 19th year of her age. R.I.P.

On the 17th March, at Basingstoke, England, Mr. Alfred Barber, aged 88, and formerly of Buenos Aires. R.I.P.

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 \$950 cash, and \$50 per month. For particulars apply to—

S. K. JORDAN, PIEDAD 41.

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

Familia que no consuma
HESPERIDINA

debe consultas con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA de este sano tónico-lícar, 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

Viernes 18—Judicial. Venezuela 549. Base pesos 6734, a las 3 l.
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.
Martes 22, Miércoles 23—Libros, folletos, etc., de B. Chiaritch, de Lónores en Alsina 78, a las 7.
Miércoles 23.—500 hectareas en Pehuajo y haciendas vecinas a y lanar, etc. en Alsina 78 a las 2.
Viernes 25—Plantas en Alsina 78, a las 2.
Sabado 26—Arrendamiento de 5 leguas en la Lobería, establecimiento La Chata, haciendas, en Alsina 78 a las 2.
Miércoles 30—Haciendas, chacaras en el Azul, a las 1.

78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE

DURING the absence of the undersigned, the English Bank of the River Plate in this City will be under the management of Mr. H. O. FIELDING, in conformity with Power of Attorney which has been duly registered.

T. H. JONES
Manager
j14 j30

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.

ECONOMICAL PAINT FOR IRON AND WOOD

H. THOMPSON and Co.'s Magnetic Oxide of Iron Paint is very suitable for Estancieros and proprietors of houses on account of its durability, being prepared for use it can be applied by anyone without the trouble of mixing. It preserves iron from rust if applied before corrosion begins, and maintains its colour even under the summer sun and without blistering. It is a certain cure for damp walls or defective roofs, and is so hard that it can be walked upon without injury.

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Rector, A. Watson Hutton, M.A., F.R.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 Reyndams, Graduate in Lettres, 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 Harmonium in conjunction with Professor Bridgman, the leading Music Master in Scotland.

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