

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 26.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1886.

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10-12pm

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10-12pm

ENGLISH CATHOLICS INTERFERE WITH IRELAND.

It is understood that Cardinal Manning, having become alarmed at the prospect of the withdrawal of Catholic Home Rule members from the British Par-

liament, has urged the College of the Propaganda to exercise pressure upon the Irish bishops, with the view of having them exert their influence upon Mr. Parnell in favor of the retention of the Irish members. The ground taken by the cardinals is that the removal of Irish members would be injurious to the cause of Catholic denominational education in Great Britain. He points out that the Irish Protestant members of the House of Commons, who are dwarfed in London, would become a vigorous and prominent minority in the Dublin Parliament. Again, the extreme Nationalists, who in recent years have deprived the priesthood of control of the national movement, would be likely to advocate Socialist principles in preference to Catholic principles. Therefore, he considers a federal system of Home Rule preferable. The Propaganda has succeeded in inducing the bishops to exert their influence upon Mr. Parnell's followers with the object of securing the latter's consent to the retention of a full Irish representation at London. Several Parnellite members of the House of Commons had a conference recently at the house of Cardinal Manning, and the hope was expressed that Mr. Parnell would yield the point at issue.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

It is said that Mr. Pealer's claim against the East Uruguay Railway has been arranged for \$3,000,000 payable in consolidated or deferred bonds.

The English newspaper *Truth* makes serious charges against Mr. Palgrave, the English Minister here, in reference to various transactions with Gen. Santos. The English residents will send a petition to the English Government asking for an investigation of the charges.

The 'Elbe' brings the news that the steamer 'Siberian' has been lost on her voyage from New York to England, it is supposed that she ran into an iceberg. It is feared that 150 lives have been lost.

It is asserted that the Paso Hondo affair has been almost arranged during the recent long conferences between Santos and Ponta Ribeiro.

The horse Bayardo, belonging to Santos, and which Pampillon rode in his flight to the frontier, where it was taken from him by the Government forces, has been stolen from Treinta y Tres.

The employees of the Charity Hospital are on strike, there being 13 months' pay owing to them. The Director offered to pay them for six months, but they said they were tired of promises.

Generalissimo Santos has received a letter from his great and good friend the King of Italy, congratulating him on his high clemency in letting those who rebelled against his authority escape with their throats still uncut. Santos must now fancy himself one of the mildest as well as one of the mightiest of men.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

Some thieves got into the office of D. Juan Ortiz, a money-changer and bill broker, but they were unable to break open the iron safes in which the money and valuable documents were deposited. On the same night the lottery agency of Lois Gravino was robbed.

The Salado Stock and colonization Company has protested

against the sale of lands belonging to the society which has been made by the Government to Luis Terrosa, C. Arteaga, Javier Arrufo, Ferre, Cabal and Co., Charles Napp and successors, Centeno, Gimenez, and Castellanos.

The proposal by Messrs. Hume Brothers for making a railway from Cañadade Gomez to the Yerbos will come before the legislature in a few days.

Tomas Cullen has let his estancia for five years to Eiva and Ramayon, with 38,000 cows, for \$70,000 a year.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, June 7.

The press of North America and of the entire Continent of Europe, expressed regret and surprise at the defeat of Gladstone, and nearly all are of opinion that the granting of Home Rule is only a question of time.

The New York Irish Parliamentary Fund is to be closed on June 1. The fund now amounts to nearly \$75,000, of which \$55,000 has been sent to Ireland. Immediately following the close of the present movement, an organization to be known as the Annual Irish Parliamentary Fund Association will be formed. The step is taken in order to provide for a permanent fund.

The English newspapers give full particulars of the important debate which took place in the House of Commons previous to the voting on the Home Rule bill. The principal speakers were Goschen, Parnell, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, and Gladstone, but every member of the House of Commons, except eighteen, had already spoken.

The Parnellites and the Radicals loudly cheered Gladstone on entering, Hartington was applauded by the Tories.

Goschen loudly inveighed against those whom he designated the violators of the Empire. He took advantage of the hesitation of the Government to show that they had not a fixed purpose, at one time proposing to modify the bill and at another expressing their intention to insist on its being voted in its original form. He concluded by calling on the M.P.'s to do their duty, and he had no doubt that all England was in favor of keeping Ireland in her present state of degradation and miserable servitude.

Parnell followed, and made a splendid speech in reply to Goschen. He said that he accepted the definition of the situation given by Mr. Bryce, and that the Irish Parliament would not ask to be supreme in Imperial matters. It was the interest of the people of Ireland not to abuse the powers conferred on them, and if they should abuse their privilege the Imperial Parliament might interfere. The bill had been accepted by all the Irish leaders of public opinion in Ireland, the British Colonies, and America. The Irish people, therefore, would accept it willingly, frankly, and without any restrictions. Mr. Parnell was loudly cheered, and he concluded by saying that if the Tories had triumphed at the last elections they would have brought in a bill much more radical than that of Mr. Gladstone.

Hicks-Beach followed Parnell and made a real Jingo speech. He talked a good deal about the unity of the empire and the equality of the three kingdoms, and insisted on the necessity of maintaining the supremacy of Imperial Parliament.

The bill according to Hicks-Beach would break up the union and was opposed to the national feeling of England. The debate was closed in a powerful speech by Gladstone, who spoke for one hour and a half. On the result of the voting being known, there were loud exclamations which lasted for some minutes. An Irishman rose and proposed three cheers for Gladstone, 'the Grand Old Man,' whereupon all his followers arose and cheered repeatedly.

Another Irish member proposed three groans for Chamberlain, and the greatest disorder arose. The House was adjourned while the Irish members still kept cheering for Gladstone. The agitation was extraordinary in all parts of the United Kingdom on the declaration of the dissolution of Parliament. The Home Rulers organized several meetings. The Orangemen turned out like furious demons rejoicing over the misfortune of their country. At Armagh the Catholics and Orangemen maintained a hand to hand fight for several hours. In Belfast the police fired on the mob and several persons were shot.

On the 8th many Catholic houses were sacked and robbed by the Loyal minority. By way of reprisal the Nationalists beat the Orangemen at Lurgan and scattered the police and the Loyal minority.

The followers of Hartington have come to an understanding with the Tories that they should act in concert to defeat the Ministerialists. England and Wales are represented by 494 members, of whom 191 voted in favor of Home Rule. Scotland has 72 members, of whom 38 voted in favor, and 33 against Home Rule.

In order that Gladstone may have a majority in the next Parliament he must win 49 seats.

Sir Charles Dilke and Sir J. Pease voted with the Government.

A visitor to the House said that the lobby was a scene of great animation. There was much canvassing and calculating as to the result. The Ministerialists were hopeful. When Mr. Gladstone rose to close the memorable debate the great cheering in the House caused members in lobby to rush in to secure a good hearing of the Premier. Mr. Gladstone looked cheery and hopeful, though pale as usual.

Within the walls of the House of Commons there were all the evidences of a great night in Parliamentary history.

The enthusiasm as the Premier's carriage was driven to the House was immense. The cheers rolled on—a thunderous body of sound.

Telegrams from Australia announce the departure from New Caledonia of two English war vessels, with sealed orders. Their destination is supposed to be the New Hebrides. The vessels had troops on board, besides building material and three months' supply of provisions. Precautions were taken to keep their departure secret.

TELEGRAMS.

London, July 3.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS:

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| Saturday— | Home-Rulers..... 41 |
| | Anti-Home Rulers 162 |
| Monday— | Home-Rulers..... 71 |
| | Anti-Home Rulers 175 |
| Tuesday— | Home-Rulers..... 102 |
| | Anti-Home Rulers 207 |
| Wednesday— | Home-Rulers..... 132 |
| | Anti-Home Rulers 252 |

The doctors despair of the life of the new King of Bavaria.

Sir Charles Dilke, a Liberal oppositionist and ex-minister, who sought the suffrages of the electors for Chelsea has not been re-elected, but his defeat is attributed less to political questions than to the recent Crawford divorce case.

In Scotland the elections are proving favorable to Mr. Gladstone. At Dundee Mr. Robinson and his colleagues were elected by a majority of 4800 over Messrs. Nixon and Baily, the Unionist Liberals.

The steamer 'Grecian Monarch' grounded when leaving for New York, it is expected that she will float off at high tide.

Lord Roseberry said at a dinner given by the Imperial Federation League, that the blue books would prove that England had spoken in a clear and definite manner on the New Hebrides question.

There is great excitement in Ireland and disturbances have occurred in various places which it is feared will be renewed on a larger scale. In a recent allocution, Cardinal Manning has pronounced himself decidedly in favor of Gladstone's policy.

The Gladstonians are exulting over the result of the Dundee election. They say they are sure of the Agricultural vote, and that the laborers have complete faith in Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. The artisans believe that when Home Rule has been granted they will be relieved from the competition of the Irish laborers. The Unionist Liberals in London give their support to the Conservatives, so that the elections there are expected to go against the Government.

Paris, July 5.

M. de Freycinet has stated that it is proper for France to do everything possible to favor the Panama Canal Company, and that he had the intention to create a lottery for the benefit of the works, but that the Government would not incur any responsibility by authorising the issue of the lottery.

Berlin July 6.

It is stated that Prince Bismarck will in a few days leave for Gastein to join the Emperor William. The German Chancellor will then go to Vienna to confer with Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister.

Bahia, July 3.

The 'Tagus' has floated off and will go on after repairs of the trifling damage she sustained.

Vienna, July 2.

In a few days the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany will take place at Gastein.

Constantinople, June 30.

The Porte has withdrawn 40,000 men from the Greek frontier.

Madrid, July 4.

The address to the Queen Regent, in reply to her Message on the opening of the Cortes, was approved, after a warm discussion, by 233 votes against 59.

Brussels, July 5.

Notices have been circulated profusely in all the cities and in the mining districts inviting the Belgian Socialists to assemble in Brussels on the 15th August to join in another manifestation in favour of universal suffrage.

Athens, June 30.

The article in M. Tricupis's paper stating that Greece must prepare for coming storms in the East has caused considerable surprise and anxiety on the Bourse.

Brindisi, July 2.

Cholera-morbus has caused 31 deaths here within the last 24 hours.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Rosario,
June 28th, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The double Feast of Corpus Christi and St. John the Baptist fell on a remarkably fine day this year, and at an early hour in the morning, long before old Sol had raised his radiant visage over the frost-bleached fields of Santa Fé, all Rosario was booted and spurred, or wrapped in railway rugs and plaids, ready to start for the races at Villa Casilda, which, I am glad to say, went off in an exceedingly brilliant manner, affording Mr. Kemmis a grand opportunity to display the excellencies of his noble breed of «parajeros.» Villa Casilda, where the Santafecino Hippodrome is situated, is a rising little place some nine leagues from Rosario, and the centre of considerable activity and enterprise, very much of which is attributed directly or indirectly to the existence there of the race course. At the races on Thursday there were perhaps three thousand persons, including a fair proportion of the lovely sex, present, and very great interest was displayed in the day's sport. The following well-known horses won in the four events that formed the programme for the day:

1st race—3000 metres, for \$800 m/n—Escoces followed closely by Dichosa.

2nd race—1500 metres, for \$3000 m/n—Brilliant came in first, followed by Valentino as second and Nob third.

3rd race—handicap for all horses, 1200 metres, for \$1000 m/n—Primavera first, followed by Bonnie Bée and S. Martin.

4th race—1000 metres, for \$500 m/n—Briony first, followed by Schottische and Claribel.

This last event ended a most delightful day's sport, over which we need hardly say that pots of money were lost and won, and which, as I have said, reflected great credit upon Mr. Kemmis, who justly claims a kind of foster paternity in all the winners, they being all, if I am not mistaken, of his superb breed.

Next in order, after the races, comes the football match, a grand exhibition of which took place on the grounds at Rosario on the following day (Friday).

It is with great pleasure that I tell you how this noble sport is making headway in the appreciation of the young English-speaking men of this province.

In Rosario there is already established a first-rate Football Club counting scores of members, all of whom show the benefit they derive from such manly exercise in stalwart, well-developed frames and firm, elastic steps. At San Nicolas, also, under the intelligent direction of the Rev. Father O'Grady, there is another club, which I soon hope to see sending its challenges to the sister associations in Buenos Aires, and winning heaps of laurels on the bloodless field. I even hope to see the day when the Argentine Masher and the «Joven distinguido» element will be induced through the potent

agency of example, to throw rice-powder and cosmetics to the dogs and enter the lists as champions of football and of cricket. But I am dwelling too long upon what I acknowledge to be one of my favorite hobbies. The match on Friday was played by the Town against the Camp, the captain on either side being for the former Mr. R. C. Baines, and for the latter Mr. William, son. Messrs. J. C. Daniels, H. P. Dickinson, and H. P. Boardman acting respectively as umpires and referee. The sport resulted, after some capital play, pretty much as the average nineteenth century duel results, without a victor and with nobody hurt, the Camp having made a goal for a try made by the Town. This, of course, only made the campmen more elated over their victory, and I can hardly help thinking that some of them at least must have been over at San Nicolas lately obtaining wrinkles from Father O'Grady.

Public opinion is not a little exercised here over the rumor that it is the intention of Congress to annul the election of Santa Fé, who were duly and fairly elected by a large majority on an occasion when no fewer than two thousand Juaristas voted against them. I cannot understand what advantage can be expected to be reaped from such an outrage, unless it be that Congress is at a loss for something with which to keep its hand in. If these elections are annulled, as the «Comision de Poderes» recommends that they be, all that can be done will be to order another election, in which event I am ready to bet a new tile that the same gentlemen will be re-elected with a still larger majority in their favour.

I was very happy on Saturday to welcome the Rev. Father McNerney on his arrival here en route for the Franciscan Monastery at San Lorenzo, where he goes to spend a fortnight's retreat, previous to the resumption of his arduous labors in Buenos Aires. I was very glad to see the rev. gentlemen looking very well and hearty, and I hope that his faithful parishioners will do their best to keep him so on his return by giving him a watertight church to preach in and every possible assistance in the execution of his important duties.

We are very badly off in Rosario for an Irish or English-speaking priest to visit us now and then, and to stir up the zeal and devotion of the people. I am sure that quite a respectable congregation would soon be formed if one were to come and settle here, and I feel quite spiteful against our trans-Andine neighbors for dividing the attention of the good Passionist Fathers, and luring Fathers Fidelis and Louis away across the wretched Andes, as if everyone in poor Argentina were already ripe for canonisation.

According to the budget of revenues and disbursements for 1887, next year gives promise of seeing this province, as it doubtless already is, with a surplus of one million nats. in its coffers. Notwithstanding this, owing to the incompetence or dishonesty of those in the Federal Capital, who have the manipulation of these funds all the public employes are in a state of the direst poverty because they cannot get their pay. The country schoolmasters have had no money for the last six months; the employes at the Courts of Justice in this city have not received any coin for five months; those of the Post-office for two months, and so on through the whole Administration. In the meantime, there are always moneyed hangers-on, who, by some mysterious system known only to themselves, are perfectly well posted in these matters, and who buy the claims of the poor employes at a discount of 15 or 20 per cent, and generally manage to collect in the course of a few days. This makes it appear as if these speculating individuals were in some way connected with the «Contaduria General» and if such is the case, I can only say that wholesale hanging all round

the ring were too good for such a gang of black-legs. We must, however, grin and bear these things, and many similar ones, till every province has the management of its own affairs, and we have Home Rule established in Rosario, as it ought to be in every place where there exists a home to rule.

There is hardly anything of importance to report from the markets, and the difficulty of obtaining reliable data of this kind makes that little all the less. I hear, however, of several sales of wheat of the class known as «Trigo de Pan» at \$9.50 and 10 m/n per fanega, on board, and prices appear to be very firm at these figures.

Hoping to have some more interesting information for my next,

I remain, dear Cross,
Your own W.

CAMP NOTES.

Wool growers have no other option but to sell, once they get their wool into a glutted market. What gluts the market? Of course, the buyers, who as soon as they know that shearing commences get some telegrams—manufactured to order—that wool is declining; and when some small samples are sent into the market, how strange they can afford to pay a price which beats entirely the foreign market prices, according to telegrams. Then comes the glut. It is of no use for me to explain the cause further than that every one wants the high price but don't get it, for the sample prices were a bait and sop to the wool growers, who know that storage will soon run away with more money than they will lose by selling right off to the telegram manufacturers. Soon La Plata will be in a condition to give us shipping facilities and, if the commercial men of that place want our trade, they must or should raise large store-rooms for the accommodation of our wool, so that we may deposit at low rates of storage, and we should be able to hold back and prevent glutting the market; at the same time wool growers could meet the buyers face to face in shuffling their cards which are fraught and wrought to distract the wool grower, who sees the wool which he was told by telegram was of no value, rise to be of great value when there is none to be sold—until the next crop. Many wool growers are forced to send in their wool even though they well know the market is glutted, because the want of security against fire and damp obliges them to do so. Therefore, if they had a place to store their wool at a low rate of storage, with security from fire and damp, and with the facility in case of necessity of obtaining an advance on their products, they would be able to meet the buyer on fair terms.

Wool growers should form an association for protecting one another, by forcing the railways to reduce freights, and should they not reduce freights to use but ox carts, which will take in the wool as quickly as some of our high-toned railroads. This will be thought impossible, but it is truth and a well-known fact, for wool to be en route for a month or sometimes more by rail getting wet, losing in weight, losing in price according to the market prices when loaded—which makes such a mess of the wool that the grower does not know his own wool after arrival in «plaza» but the high freights must be paid, and nothing allowed for losses or damages to our products. Bullock cartmen can do it cheaper—and quicker, as seen—they do not require to remit gold as all our railways have to do—the government railways being in the same position as foreign companies, they having to remit gold to pay the interest and amortisation on the loans which built the railways. We have an example that freights can be reduced when competition comes forward; look at the tariff of the Great Southern Railway from

Bahia Blanca up to Sauce Corto, to and from Buenos Aires, because boats and carts are carrying at low prices, but which pay well—the railway of course intends to run these out of the field, then how soon the campmen would have to pay through the nose for patronising boats and carts—but the campmen know this, and we do not think they will be such fools as to abandon the boats and carts which conduct their produce so cheaply and safely and are responsible for weight and condition as on delivery.

An association could very soon open the eyes of government to their own benefit, and force the abolition of all taxes on products in transit and export. Such an association would have the power in their hands to turn out any government that insisted on such taxes; the government employes could not balance the power of producers; all political men, petty lawyers and advocates, who are so many government aquatic worms, would go back to the ponds that produced them.

The way that campmen are imposed upon will cause a stir sooner or later; a day is coming when they will know the power they hold in the country, then they will see themselves righted, and this will be by association—otherwise it will fail. They who live by plucking the *camp goose* will try hard to keep up such association laws, such as the prevention of all meetings which do not suit the government views, which was promulgated in Tejedor's time—and a fine time he made of it, he can afford to be quiet and reconciled!

If we take into consideration the large number of estancias well stocked and well cared for which have instead of gains all losses every year—and these may be calculated at one half, more or less, of the whole province—how can a dividend be guaranteed by prospectus plowing? Because one estate may pay a high dividend, people must not think that the whole province is equal in quality of land. Let us take a radius from Buenos Aires to Samborombon, and then to Campana, you will find camp which will hold from fifteen to twenty-five thousand sheep and five hundred to one thousand head of horned stock to the league; then again, from that radius, take again the Rio Salado towards San Nicolas as another radius, and you will find that the league of camp cannot maintain the same amount of sheep, say fifteen thousand as a general rule to the league; then again, take another radius from La Laguna de los Padres, following the old frontier up to Santa Fé, you will find still a greater reduction in quantity of stock capable of being fed upon the league of land, and even then they are not secure to pass over the winter without having losses, excepting in very good seasons. Many landowners have thrown up the sponge because stocking does not pay, and they are under the impression that renters—who only live from hand to mouth, and even some of these to my knowledge are going backwards—are the only men who can manage well, and pay exorbitant rents; but this is a bubble which will burst, and the catastrophe is not far off, now that we have come to low prices for our products and are fleeced by everyone who trades in them, from the Government downwards; everyone has rights except the poor *Camp Goose*.

Yours, &c.,
SCUM CAIQUE,
in the *Herald*.

THE HON.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

SPEECH OF
NEW JERSEY'S REPRESENTATIVE
BEFORE THE
WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION
FOR IRISH LIBERTY.

We speak to-night of Ireland of the present, of Ireland of the future—no need to speak of Ireland of the past. Thank God for that; for never was there a national past so full of glory and

so full of tears. It is the sad story of seven centuries. How through all these years a brave people struggled in vain against oppression, and without hope kept hopeful. The story of an island that was forced to send its gifted sons across the Channel and across the seas that Irish genius might illustrate the annals of happier nations with the achievements of Irish generals and orators and poets. But wherever the Irish immigrant went, whether he carried with him genius or talent or only the ordinary gifts of mankind, he never failed to scheme and struggle and pray for the enfranchisement of Ireland. [Applause.] The most loyal of all races to their adopted land, no race ever cherished a love so ardent, so unquenchable for the fatherland they had to leave. The Irishman may change his skies; he never changes his heart. «Press the probe a little deeper» said the wounded soldier at Waterloo, «and you will find the Emperor.» Probe the heart of an Irishman in either hemisphere and you will find his country within it. [Great applause.] But the sad history of seven centuries is ended, and the Ireland of the present begins a record of freedom and progress. Whence comes this sudden change? To what influence does Great Britain yield that which she has refused to force? Why does she voluntarily offer to Ireland that recognition which centuries could not extort? It is the spirit of the nineteenth century, which demands equal justice to all. It is the power of public opinion, now more powerful than armies or navies, whose wishes are stronger than the edicts of kings.

In the rapid communication of the present public opinion can girdle the world and, when duly enlightened, speak with the irresistible power of six hundred millions of intelligent and civilised men. No Government can resist its will, and latterly it has grown strong in the conviction and bold in the declaration that all people shall rule themselves who show themselves worthy of self rule. Ireland heard the declaration and many years ago determined to use the modern methods for national rehabilitation and to discard the old. Irishmen determined to suffer what they could not resist, to lay aside the weapons of force; but so long as they suffered, never to intermit their protest; never to neglect, but always to use within the law public speech, the press, the ballot, to such an extent as that liberty was granted them in the effort peacefully to diminish some of their wrongs, peacefully to acquire some of their rights. They determined that their patience should win the attention of mankind, that then they would use that attention when won to let the world know what were the wrongs they suffered, what were the rights they asked—and the world has learned the story, and the world's public opinion has demanded redress from Englishmen and, best of all, public opinion of the best and noblest in England itself offers redress. When Gladstone rose in St. Stephen's to introduce the bill—the simple instrument in ink and paper which should give the liberty of self-government to Ireland and redress the wrongs of seven centuries—he did not speak to the few thousands who crowded that historic chamber, but to three hundred millions who almost at the same moment heard and applauded his every word. The moment a Prime Minister of Great Britain—solemnly acknowledged the national wrong and solemnly proposed to give that local independence, that self-government which would alone make atonement, that moment the glorious present of Ireland began. This is what public opinion has done and is doing. Speed the good work. If Wellingtons must hereafter go to the battlefield, let them fight for Ireland. [Cheers.] And let it be in an Irish Parliament that future Burkes shall teach the philosophy and eloquence of statesmanship—and in Tara's Halls that future Moores shall sing to the

harp of Tara. But, best of all, hasten the time, almost now at dawn, when his countrymen may write in St. Patrick's, the Westminster Abbey of a national Ireland, in letters golden as the sunlight, the epitaph of the martyred young Emmet, who prayed that no man might write his epitaph until Ireland should take her place among the nations of the world.—*Irish World*.

DON CARLOS INHERITS MILLIONS.

(Vanity Fair.)

The late Countess of Chambord's share—one third—of the late Duke of Modena's immense fortune, £7,000,000, is bequeathed in equal moieties to Don Carlos and his brother, Don Alfonso, the Papal Zouave. Don Carlos's mother, the wife of Don Juan, received, as well as the Countess of Chambord, one third of the Duke of Modena's fortune; much less of it than was reported has come as yet into Don Carlos's hands.

Don Juan lives generally in England, and is greatly averse to Spanish affairs since he abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his eldest son. Don Carlos's mother, on the other hand, exercises great authority in Legitimist circles, and special influence in the councils of her son. She has lived for years in a convent at Goritz.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

The *Standard* gives the following as the most salient points in the report of the president, Sr. Hueyo:

1st. With a capital of 44 millions the bank shows profits amounting to \$636,600, or something less than 2 o/o.

2nd. While the issue has been reduced by 2 millions, say 8 o/o, there has been an increase of 10 millions in deposits during the year and of 3 millions in discounts.

3rd. The bank lost £240,000 sterling in exchange operations in Europe, drawing at 36½ pence and remitting at less than 35. This sum at the rate of exchange in December 1885, was equivalent to 1,734,000, the profits, therefore, but for this loss in exchange would have been 2,370,000, say 7 per cent on the capital.

4th. The exchange operations showed an excess of 20½ millions remitted over the sums drawn, which was perhaps chiefly because a sum of £2,300,000 was due at the beginning of the year to banks in Europe, amounting to 16 millions currency at 35 pence to the dollar.

5th. The business of the rural branches has doubled in 5 years, discounts and deposits in 1885 reaching 36 millions against 16 millions in 1880.

6th. The bank had in 1884 nearly 42 millions of public debt, or considerably more than its capital, and against this mass of inert securities it has negotiated two loans, one for £4,000,000 sterling in London the other for £2,500,000 in Berlin, the former in 5 per cents at 88, the latter for one half cash, the rest to be arranged in September, price not stated.

7th. The premium on gold has fallen 30 per cent in the last fortnight, namely from 60 to 42, which Mr. Hueyo mainly ascribes to the action of the Provincial Bank.

On the other hand there are features of much importance to which we would call attention. The capital of the bank in May 1884 was equal in English money to £3,500,000, and in December 1885 to £4,600,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Parnell is not a vain man. He is as stolid and impassive as the Iron Duke himself. The most vehement invective, the most enthusiastic adulation, find him and leave him utterly unmoved. Yet we scarcely find even Mr. Parnell unaffected by the singular praise that his earnestness, his self-devotion, and his ability, his courage and his coolness have extorted alike

from friends and foes. The same day we read that representative Americans proclaim him amid the cheers of American citizens the «Washington of Irish Freedom.» Lord Salisbury pronounces, amid the still more flattering groans of intolerant Conservatism, that he is the «very coolest head in the Three Kingdoms.» The man in the Three Kingdoms from whom despotism has most to fear.

Macaulay, in that brilliant passage of his writings wherein the famous New Zealander makes his first appearance, points to the progress of Catholic missionary work in America as evidence of the vitality of the Catholic Church. Since the celebrated reviewer, more than a quarter of a century ago, gave his oft-quoted testimony to the inherent power of Catholicism, there has been a keen contest between creeds in the new world; and through the energy which it has displayed, the Catholic Church has distanced all competitors. From statistics which have been published by a non-Catholic periodical in the United States, it appears that within the last twenty-five years the Catholics of that country have multiplied with extraordinary rapidity. Methodism is the only one of the sects that has kept pace with the growth of the population, which has proceeded at the rate of 75 per cent. The Catholic body, which in 1860 numbered 3,100,000, consists to-day of 9,500,000 members, a gain of 200 per cent. Should the same ratio of increase continue there will be 25,000,000 of Catholics in the country at the close of the century.

Even the most marked anti-Catholic organs of public opinion recognise the great development of Catholic institutions at Rome under the care of Leo XIII. The *Allemeigne Zeitung* notes that the indifferent regard with admiration and freethinkers with inquietude the consolidation of the religious public conscience and the progress which the Catholic organisation is making at Rome. «In spite of all the secularising», it adds, «all the difficulties and spoliations, ecclesiastical institutes and congregations know how to procure resources and extend their moral influences. The houses of instruction and education, which are under the control of the priests, increase day by day. They boldly rival the State schools; they compete very remarkably with the houses for liberal education. They are distinguished by a more severe discipline, which is much to be desired in private and State schools. The congregations also increase.» This description, from a source unsuspected of leaning towards Catholicity, is a remarkable confirmation of the facts stated concerning the growth of new colleges, educational establishments, convents, monasteries, and educational establishments in Rome.

The Prussian Minister to the Vatican, Herr von Schloetzer, on his return to Rome brought to His Holiness an autograph letter of the Emperor William addressed to Leo XIII. The minister, in presenting the letter, also handed to the Pontiff a magnificent pectoral cross as a gift from the Emperor. The cross, in massive gold, is adorned with rubies and diamonds, and is an artistic work of considerable value. It is suspended from a splendid gold chain. In his letter the Emperor expressed to the Pope his great satisfaction at the result of the mediation, and declares that he sends this gift as a memorial of that happy event. The letter is conceived in great deference to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff.

«Charlie,» said a Spartan mother, «you have disobeyed me twice to-day, and I must punish you.» «Oh, mamma, please don't whip me.» «No, I'll not whip you,» was the calm reply. «I'll punish you by making you remain in the parlour while your sister is taking her music-lesson.» At this awful sentence the boy fell insensible to the floor.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

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Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizares interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miércoles... " Saturno

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Silex

Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizares interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miércoles... " Silex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salda 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 Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y a las 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 salda de la Boca el 1º de cada mes.—La Agencia se encarga del embarque y del 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.

frs-2m

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 direccion de juicios testamentarios, comerciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los tribunales nacionales como ante los de La Plata.

mfr-2m

FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD

Servicio de los trenes desde el 1º de Abril de 1886 y hasta otro aviso

Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Jurez y Tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Jurez almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahia Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.

La Compañia de Tramways «Ciudad de Buenos Aires» tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitarán el movimiento entre la Estacion Plaza Constitucion y todas partes de la ciudad por su sistema de Tramway.

Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Jurez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que irse en el tren anterior hasta Burzaco.

Los pasajeros para las Estaciones entre Burzaco y Barracas al Norte, por el tren que viene del Azul y de Jurez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

| SALIDAS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| ESTACIONES | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| P. CONSTITUCION salida | 6.55 | 7.20 | 9.01 | 11.01 | 15.30 | 15.35 | 6.07 | 6.10 | 10.10 | 10.15 | | |
| Lomas | 7.27 | | 9.21 | 11.21 | 15.44 | 15.49 | 6.34 | 6.37 | 10.37 | 10.42 | | |
| Temperley, (Emp. La Plata y Chascomús) | 7.31 | | 9.25 | 11.25 | 15.48 | 15.53 | 6.38 | 6.41 | 10.41 | 10.46 | | |
| LA PLATA | 7.35 | | 9.29 | 11.29 | 15.52 | 15.57 | 6.42 | 6.45 | 10.45 | 10.50 | | |
| Chascomús | 7.39 | | 9.33 | 11.33 | 15.56 | 16.01 | 6.46 | 6.49 | 10.49 | 10.54 | | |
| Burzaco | 7.43 | | 9.37 | 11.37 | 16.00 | 16.05 | 6.50 | 6.53 | 10.53 | 10.58 | | |
| San Vicente | 7.47 | | 9.41 | 11.41 | 16.04 | 16.09 | 6.54 | 6.57 | 10.57 | 11.02 | | |
| Altamirano Empalme | 7.51 | | 9.45 | 11.45 | 16.08 | 16.13 | 6.58 | 7.01 | 11.01 | 11.06 | | |
| Chascomús | 7.55 | | 9.49 | 11.49 | 16.12 | 16.17 | 7.02 | 7.05 | 11.05 | 11.10 | | |
| Dolores | 7.59 | | 9.53 | 11.53 | 16.16 | 16.21 | 7.06 | 7.09 | 11.09 | 11.14 | | |
| MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata) | 8.03 | | 9.57 | 11.57 | 16.20 | 16.25 | 7.10 | 7.13 | 11.13 | 11.18 | | |
| Arenchito | 8.07 | | 10.01 | 12.01 | 16.24 | 16.29 | 7.14 | 7.17 | 11.17 | 11.22 | | |
| Tandil | 8.11 | | 10.05 | 12.05 | 16.28 | 16.33 | 7.18 | 7.21 | 11.21 | 11.26 | | |
| Jurez | 8.15 | | 10.09 | 12.09 | 16.32 | 16.37 | 7.22 | 7.25 | 11.25 | 11.30 | | |
| TRES ARROYOS | 8.19 | | 10.13 | 12.13 | 16.36 | 16.41 | 7.26 | 7.29 | 11.29 | 11.34 | | |
| Salda | 8.23 | | 10.17 | 12.17 | 16.40 | 16.45 | 7.30 | 7.33 | 11.33 | 11.38 | | |
| Las Flores | 8.27 | | 10.21 | 12.21 | 16.44 | 16.49 | 7.34 | 7.37 | 11.37 | 11.42 | | |
| Azul | 8.31 | | 10.25 | 12.25 | 16.48 | 16.53 | 7.38 | 7.41 | 11.41 | 11.46 | | |
| Olavaria | 8.35 | | 10.29 | 12.29 | 16.52 | 16.57 | 7.42 | 7.45 | 11.45 | 11.50 | | |
| La Gama | 8.39 | | 10.33 | 12.33 | 16.56 | 17.01 | 7.46 | 7.49 | 11.49 | 11.54 | | |
| Arroyo Corto | 8.43 | | 10.37 | 12.37 | 17.00 | 17.05 | 7.50 | 7.53 | 11.53 | 11.58 | | |
| BAHIA BLANCA | 8.47 | | 10.41 | 12.41 | 17.04 | 17.09 | 7.54 | 7.57 | 11.57 | 12.02 | | |

NOTA.—Por mas informes sobre las llegadas y salidas de los Trenes de las estaciones intermediarias, véase los horarios grandes.

Plaza Constitucion, Abril 1º de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19. 1886.

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

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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.

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Boats and carts can be obtained at the Agency for the transfer of baggage.

Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city.

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Agents meet trains arriving from Rosario and Campana at Central station. Also from the south at Plaza Constitucion. Passengers can thus have their luggage delivered at their residences by the Agency.

Baggage collected in all parts of the town.

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

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PEDRO GOYENA

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m27-1m

THE "Southern Cross,"

No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA
(Corner of Tucuman.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/n
Credit..... \$50 —
Monthly..... 0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, 1886.

Mr. G. Cooper, ex-manager of the Southern Railway was, on Monday evening, presented with an album with the signatures of several gentlemen attached. We do not know the significance of this testimonial, but we suppose it is in gratitude to Mr. Cooper for having so magnanimously resigned his position on the Southern line which suffered many disasters during his reign, and which, on the whole, has got on comparatively well since his abdication. If the signatories of the album would faithfully interpret the feelings of the public, they would transcribe above their names a copy of the famous essay of the little boy on pins:

"Pins are very useful; they have saved many men, women, and children--by not swallowing them."

In this sense we acknowledge that Mr. Cooper is a public benefactor, and that if he could have been induced to take his *otium cum dig.* long before, the money spent in purchasing an album or even in erecting a statue to him would not be at all thrown away.

We are requested to state that a Mission will be given in Father O'Reilly's district, in the following churches at the dates assigned, in order to give the faithful an opportunity of complying with the requirements of the Jubilee. On next Sunday, the 11th inst. at Killallen Chapel; on Thursday, the 15th, at Mercedes; on Thursday, the 22nd inst. at Duggan's Chapel, and on Thursday, the 29th inst. at Chilivcoy. The Mission will be conducted by one of the Rev. Fathers of the Pious Society of Missions, lately come to this country, who will also take occasion to confer with the principal inhabitants about the establishment of a middle class school for boys, which we all know is so necessary. The Mission in each chapel will last for three or four days, and it is hoped that every English-speaking Catholic will take advantage of this splendid opportunity to receive all the grace and benefits of the Jubilee.

If there is one institution more than another to which old and young take kindly and without any murmuring for dissent in Buenos Aires, it is the holiday. The Church holy-day is welcomed by some, no doubt, because it was instituted for the greater glory of God, but the majority welcome it because it allows a relaxation from labor and a time of pleasure and amusement. Even the profane money-grabbers, who keep their shops open on a holiday, rejoice at its coming, for it gives them an advantage over their neighbors who are more conscientious and suspend business for that day. The editor of a newspaper, even when

writing against the abuse of holidays, expresses a secret hope that no reform will be brought about for many a year, and all the staff, down to the newsboy and the printer's devil, sympathize with the feeling. The approach of a holiday is the delight of a school-boy, but if the truth were known he is not more contented than the learned professor in his chair. This week the State schools had a long spell of holidays. They are closed since Monday last, and will continue so until next week. Verily, we are a merry-go-easy people, and take no note of time.

Another deputation, who received their high commission from the Rural Society, waited on Dr. D'Amico this week, wishing him to take measures to stop the overflowing of the River Salado. These deputations have been going on for years, but nothing is done, and we fear nothing will be done to save campmen from the losses periodically suffered from the floods.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a newspaper written in English and called *The Times*. The proprietor and editor is Mr. H. Burdon, who disclaims any responsibility for the *Argentine Times* which lately ceased to appear. Our new colleague will not support any particular sect, and will move on a thoroughly independent line, being of opinion that there is success awaiting a properly conducted newspaper in this country, and that there is room enough for all, an opinion which we fully endorse. *The Times* has made a good start, and we wish it every success.

We have received \$34.06 m/n from 'a Corkonian' of Giles for the starving poor at home, with a list of subscribers. We shall be glad to publish the list next week.

We have received \$10 m/n from Mr. Martin Dowling for the Irish Orphanage.

We beg to thank the *Herald* for its courtesy and kindness in reproducing our article on 'Our New Departure' last week.

THE NINTH OF JULY.

Argentines celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the declaration of the independence of their country to-day, and all the adopted sons of Argentina will heartily join in the universal chorus of jubilee and thanksgiving with the recollection of the great event is hailed from Jujuy to the Straits of Magellan, from the top of the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean. Happy, indeed, is that nation to which God has vouchsafed the blessing of freedom. We who have tasted of the bitterness of slavery, who have drunk deep of the dregs of oppression and political and social degradation, who have seen the foreigner usurp our rights and desolate our soil, while our brethren and kinsmen with heads bowed down, hearts broken with sorrow, and cheeks pale with fever and hunger, are flying from the land that bore them, can thoroughly appreciate the advantages of being a free people. We have heard much carping at the defects to be seen in the government of this country, and we have ourselves frequently referred to the mal-administration of public affairs, but when we have said the last word and have exhausted the vocabulary of criticism and censure, we must admit that this country, ruled by its own laws and governed by its own children, is a very elysium of happiness compared with those countries in which the stranger holds dominion. The people of the Argentine Republic may not have the best representatives in Congress, nevertheless they are Argentines, interested in the welfare of their country, men whose sympathies, national and social, are identified with those of the nation for which they make

laws. The Government may not be the most economical in the world, but the money produced in the Argentine Republic is spent in the Republic under the management of Argentines. The worth and talent of Argentines are devoted to the improvement of their own land and are not turned to the advantage of the stranger, nor are Argentine historians, poets, and literary men obliged to go outside of their own country to obtain the due reward for their labors. The progress made in the capital of this country is in itself an eloquent argument in favor of Home Rule. In spite of what we may call an incompetent municipal body, there are signs of improvement during the last 20 years that would convert even the most autocratic stickler for foreign dominion. In population, trade, size, grandeur, and wealth the increase of the city is enormous; and it is likely one day to compete with even the greatest of North American towns. Would Buenos Aires be what she is if she were ruled by a body of haughty, dogged, prejudiced legislators sitting in Rio Janeiro or Santiago de Chili? Would so many Argentine railways be constructed if Argentine finances were in the hands of Santos, the Lord Salisbury of Montevideo? Would the British pirates dare invade this land to-day, as they did in 1808 when the country was at the disposal of a foreign despot? No; there is a moral as well as material greatness which will ever accompany those who assert the rights of freemen. The troops that defile through the Plaza de Mayo, to-day, are the manifestation of the will and unity of Argentines. The flags and banners that decorate the city are the symbols of the demand that was made in 1810, and which was only granted after the shedding of torrents of blood. Compare this country at present with what she was 70 years ago, or compare her with Ireland of to-day, and we must admit that blood was not shed in vain. While we grieve that the country of our origin is still under the iron heel of oppression, we rejoice that the country of our adoption has asserted the principle of freedom, and, as Irishmen, not ungrateful for many favors received, we pray that her prosperity may go on increasing until she fulfills the great destiny which manifestly awaits her.

DEAR LIVING.

It is no wonder that the question of the cost of living should engross so much of public attention in Buenos Aires. For the working classes it is of as much or even more importance than the rate of wages, and in the working classes we include laborers, servants, mechanics, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, schoolmasters, clergymen, farmers on rented camps and, though last not least, the editors of newspapers. They are all forced to depend upon their income derived from their labor, be it large or small, and it is of vital interest to them to economize that income and lay by a reserve for a rainy day. The first thing that strikes us in considering this matter is that the cost of living is out of all proportion to the raw material. If a man purchases a fat sheep in the camp he can have the meat at the rate of two cents per lb. It will cost three times that sum in the markets of Buenos Aires, and if he choose to dine at an hotel or restaurant he will find that the price of the article is considerably enhanced. At any decent restaurant in this city a half pound of butcher's meat, say a beef-steak, will cost 20 cents, that is about eight or ten pence British money, or twenty times the price at which it may be purchased a few leagues outside of Buenos Aires! There is the same disproportion in the prices of bread, vegetables, and other necessities. It may be answered that people are not obliged to resort to hotels and restaurants, and that those who choose may procure the articles for themselves at first cost. That may be for some few, but

for the great majority of working-men in this city it is impossible; they can only get their provisions supplied by others, and the cost will be much more than in the dearest cities of England or the continent of Europe. A first-rate *table d'hôte* dinner can be had in London for 1s. or even less. There are no such institutions here, but the equivalents are found in the restaurants *a la carte*, and in these the most economical fare for breakfast and dinner cannot be had for less than \$1.50 per day, or about \$45 m/n per month. When to this we add a very high price for house rent and clothing, we may easily understand how difficult it is for a workingman to make both ends meet in Buenos Aires. It was always calculated that living was dearer in some of the Eastern cities of the United States than in any other towns in the world. But at the rate we are now proceeding Buenos Aires is sure to carry off the palm in this species of extravagance. We have lately seen a very interesting article in 'Bradstreet's Journal,' in which the cost of decent living for a single man in Boston is set down at 200 dollars per year. Probably the very lowest class of immigrant could not subsist on that sum in Buenos Aires, and, as a matter of fact, 90 per cent of the workingmen spend three, four, or five times that sum in procuring the bare necessities of life. The question is why should this be so? It cannot be because labor is dearer, for in New York and Boston wages are at least as high as in Buenos Aires. We consider it is rather owing to a monopoly in trade. The butchers, bakers, and purveyors will always charge the same high prices for their commodities even when the price in general falls. Mutton is dearer now in the market of Buenos Aires than it was in 1880, when fat wethers were sold for \$70 or 80 %. When we add to this the fact that taxation for all produce is exceedingly high that the Deliberative Council, never deliberate unless it be to impose new burdens, we may find some explanation for the anomaly.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS AND ORPHANAGE FOR THE IRISH COMMUNITY OF THE RIVER PLATE.

Buenos Aires,
6th July, 1886.
Monsignor Dean Dillon,
My DEAR DEAN,

You asked me for my opinion of the project announced by Father Feeney, in the last number of the *Southern Cross*, and commented upon, in one of the leading articles. I cannot conceive that there is any room for doubt as to the necessity of providing such Refuge, for Boys, (Home, Orphanage, or what you please to call it,) as that already provided in the Convent, for destitute or orphan girls. That the Mission Fathers should—in deference to your, and others' suggestions—abandon their original plan of establishing a High-class School for Irish boys here, in order to dedicate themselves to the more arduous task of establishing a Home for the poorer classes, is a strong proof of the benevolent intentions with which they have come here, and should form a powerful claim, in their favor for such assistance as may be necessary to successfully carry out their new designs. I am, myself, of opinion that a well-managed Superior School, such as I believe they had in contemplation, is almost, if not quite, as great a want here, as the poor school, now proposed. It would certainly be self-supporting, if not even a commercial and financial success, and, as already said, since they voluntarily abandon the easier, for the more difficult path, I hope they will meet that generous support and encouragement that such an undertaking merits.

This, it seems to me, is the only point on which anybody's opinion is worth much, and I am sorry that you did so little towards elucidating it. Your cry of 'Organize,' 'Organize,' will

do little good unless you can suggest some practical mode of organization.

As an unpretending labourer, I shall be quite willing to take part in any organization you may be successful in setting on foot, leaving the higher posts, in the direction, to others. There is, already, a representative body in existence, possessing a 'personeria juridica,' on behalf of the Irish Community here, which ought to serve as a nucleus for the purpose in view. 'Tis true the duties are not, apparently, of an arduous nature, as although in existence for over two years, I have only been called upon once to deliberate upon any Irish affairs, and then only to assist in the promotion of a lottery! 'Tis true, also, I only represent six per cent of the entire body (since it is composed of sixteen gentlemen rolled into one), but even this small share, in the administration of the interests confided to their care, appears to have been denied to me! It may well be that Father Feeney's scheme, backed by your advocacy, may serve to awaken the dormant energies of the body I allude to, in which case I shall cheerfully assist at their deliberations. We have the machinery, but lack some necessary pinion to set it in motion; at present it looks like rusting from disuse,—better see it wearing out from friction even. Cannot you set it going?

One or two suggestions I venture to make; they have probably occurred to you, and to others, already. I think the Mission Fathers should be given possession of the House in Mercedes, at once, under a nominal rent, and for a term of years, subject, of course, to well and carefully defined conditions as to its uses by them. The place is likely to become a sort of 'No Man's Land,' unless a worse fate befalls it, should the question of title crop up, when least expected. Next, that Father Feeney should carefully estimate his Budget of annual expenses, calculated for every 50 or 100 paying boys. Having ascertained this, that he, and his Brother Priests, should make an extended tour through the several Irish districts of the camp, and ascertain, for themselves, as far as possible, what the raw material they would have to provide for, amounts to, and what assistance, from each partido, to meet the expenses. In this they will, of course, be greatly assisted by the different Irish Chaplains. On their return to town, or to Mercedes, they will be in a position to commence operations,—if the offers of assistance outside justify their undertaking the task,—and it would then be the duty of the inanimate 'persona juridica,' or 'somnolente,' referred to above, to see that the subscriptions, or assistance, promised, be maintained and properly collected. Somehow or other our charitable impulses are of the most fitful and uncertain nature, as shown by the Convent Orphanage, alternating between affluence and starvation, and this is what I most fear for Father Feeney's poor school, unless some better system is laid down than that under which the Girls' Orphanage has been leading a precarious existence.

It can hardly be expected that the newly-arrived Fathers could commence operations at once, and without carefully looking round in all directions. If they can 'open' by the end of the present year, it seems to me they would be showing energy enough. I think Mercedes, as a centre of operations, to begin with, very suitable, and the House already there appears to be as fortunate a combination of circumstances, in their favor, as the Rio Bamba Convent was for the Nuns who have so worthily, and to such good purpose, occupied that since their arrival.

My 'opinion' has stretched to such an inordinate length that I am only saved the need of apology by the remembrance that I do not charge in proportion to its length! Such as it is, you are welcome to it, and

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Michael Carroll.

The Ven. Monsignor Dean Dillon.

AN HONORABLE TESTIMONY

"Historicus," writing from London to *La Nación*, sends the following paragraphs, which will greatly interest Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen residing in South America. He says:

"Argentine historians will read with pleasure a letter written 60 years ago in La Paz, Bolivia, by a valiant Irish soldier, John O'Brien, one of the heroes of South American independence. The letter was published in London, and I translate from it the following paragraphs:

"My dear Orr,
"After my visit to Buenos Aires, my trip across the Andes, and my short stay in Chili, I have arrived in Peru. When I left England I hoped to arrive in time to be present at the battle of Ayacucho, but I was disappointed. After having landed at Arica, I went to meet Bolivar at Cuzco, and I was welcomed by him and his staff with every demonstration of affection and esteem.

"They say that the Portuguese are blockading Buenos Aires. If that be so, Bolivar is determined to march with 20,000 men against Pedro I., and you will see how easy it is to dethrone him. I shall go with Bolivar, even though I have to lose the mines of Salseda. [These mines were a present of great value which Bolivar made to O'Brien.]

"This fiery enthusiasm of O'Brien proves that in his time, too, there were patriotic and disinterested soldiers.

"O'Brien states in the same letter that Bolivar owed his triumphs to the valor of the Irish officers that accompanied him, and he adds:

"The first and best officer in the army of Bolivar at present is Colonel O'Connor, son, I believe, of Roger O'Connor of Dublin."

"This letter of O'Brien's is an eloquent testimony of the glorious part that Ireland acted in the independence of South America. The same sympathy should be extended by Spanish-Americans to the sons of the Green Isle in the struggle which they are now carrying on for Irish independence in the British Parliament."

Muchisimas gracias, 'Historicus.'

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

The following is an abridged report of Mr. Parnell's speech before the closing of the great debate in the House of Commons. It was a frank and honest proposal from Ireland to England to shake hands and be friends. England did not accept the proposal. So much the worse for England.

Mr. Goschen spoke before Mr. Parnell, and taunted the Irish members with the outrages of the Moonlighters in Kerry.

Mr. Parnell, who, on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by his followers, said that in intervening in the contest of giants he should not under ordinary circumstances have felt every confidence in following Mr. Goschen, but 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.' (Cheers.) In all the lost causes which he had seen the right hon. gentleman struggle to defend, he never was so little effective as in contending against the bill which Irish members hoped to see read a second time that night (cheers). The right hon. gentleman had sought to cast a lurid light upon the situation by alluding to the unhappy outrages that had been occurring in Kerry. He joined the right hon. gentleman in expressing his contempt for such cowardly practises, nor did he say that the fact that evictions had been more numerous there lately than in any other part of Ireland, was any excuse, but when he denounced outrages he denounced them in all parts of Ireland, whether they occurred in Kerry or Ulster. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen was free from reproach in the matter. He had not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in the use of reckless language in reference to a country which was not theirs.

(Cheers.) They all said these outrages must be put a stop to, but while Mr. Goschen would put a stop to them by the bad process of coercion, which had been tried for 86 years, the Irish Nationalists joined with the Prime Minister in recommending that the effect of self-government should be tried; and if Kerry men would resort to outrage, they would quickly find that the rest of Ireland would very soon put a stop to it. (Cheers.) The new Irish Parliament would undoubtedly be subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, and would therefore be more useful to the Irish people than was Grattan's Parliament, and the statutory body to be constituted was more likely to prove a final settlement. Grattan's Parliament had immense disadvantages, one of the first of which was that it had a House of Lords. True it was that the new Parliament was to have two orders, but in view of probable irritation he would rather see an Irish bill hung up for ten years by the first order than for twenty-four hours by the Imperial Parliament. The effect, however, of the two orders sitting together would be that all great questions would be settled by compromise. By accepting the bill the Irish members went under an honorable obligation not to abuse their powers, and they pledged themselves as far as they could that the Irish people would not abuse their powers. (Cheers.) If abuses did take place the Imperial Parliament would be ready to intervene, but only in case of grave and urgent necessity. The proposal had been accepted by all the leaders of Irish national opinion in Ireland, in England, and in the United States of America, and they had not had a single voice raised against it by any Irishman—(Oh, oh)—of national opinions. (Cheers.) So far as a nation could accept a measure, the Irish people had freely, fairly, gladly, and without reserve, accepted this. (Cheers.) He assured Mr. Goschen that the Irish Parliament would be able to settle the education question, and that there was no ground for the apprehension that it would come under the control of the Roman Catholic priesthood, though denominational education would undoubtedly be established in Ireland. On the financial question, he asserted that in point of wealth as shown by the income tax assessment, Ulster came after Leinster and Munster, and was only superior to impoverished Connaught. The necessity of protecting the loyal minority was spoken of as if they were going to be handed over to thugs and bandits; but the loyal minority would not be protected by a Parliament in Ulster, for there were outside the province 400,000 Protestants who would still be without protection and their position would be infinitely less secure if Ulster were taken away from them. In Ulster the Protestant and Roman Catholic populations were about equal. The Nationalists had succeeded in returning the majority of Ulster members, and there could be no doubt that the first thing an Ulster legislature would do would be to join the Dublin legislature. They could not afford to give away a single Irishman. (Cheers.) They wanted the energy, the patriotism, and the talent of every Irishman to ensure that this great experiment should be successful. They had been taunted with desiring to establish Protection, but that was guarded against by the retention of the fiscal union. But it was pretty well known that if the Tories had been successful at the polls they would offer to Ireland a Statutory Legislature with the Right to Protect their own Industries—(Loud and prolonged cheering)—and that they would have been contemplating a settlement of the land question on a basis of purchase on a larger scale than was proposed by the Prime Minister. (Renewed cheering.) He recognised this as a final settlement without Protection, for the loss of which he considered they were to be provided with a very good *quid pro quo*. He recognised that there was a strong feeling

against the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial legislature, though he did not regard it as very reasonable when he considered how often his colleagues and himself had been forcibly ejected. (Laughter.) He believed there would be no difficulty in settling the question in Committee. There were only two alternatives before them. Coercion, as put before the country by Lord Salisbury ('No, no,') and the offer of the Prime Minister which carried with it a treaty of peace and a lasting settlement. There was no half-way house between legislative autonomy for Ireland and the disfranchisement of Ireland and the Government of the country by a foreign power. (Cheers.) But he refused to believe that such evil days were in store for her; he refused to believe that the House would not accept the message of peace and goodwill. If the message were accepted it would be held up for the admiration of the future generation, that the English Parliament in the nineteenth century was brave and wise, and generous enough to close the strife of centuries, and to give peace, prosperity, and happiness to suffering Ireland. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

A CARD.

I beg to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have generously assisted me to purchase the first-class printing machine now used in the 'SOUTHERN CROSS' printing office. I shall spare no expense to improve the paper, and make it an able exponent of the principles on which it was founded more than eleven years ago. I claim for it the continued protection of my countrymen, and of every lover of those principles embodied in the words Faith and Fatherland.

PATRICK, DEAN DILLON.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

| SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Cash in hand..... | \$ m/n 20.37 |
| Patrick Cosgrave, Ayacucho..... | 10.00 |
| P. Casey, Bragado..... | 4.00 |
| Thomas Gaynor, Mar Chiquita..... | 20.00 |
| Peter Murray, Suipacha..... | 4.00 |
| Francis Boyce, Suipacha..... | 1.00 |
| Total..... | \$59.37 |

GENERAL ITEMS.

Last night a grand ball was given at the Club Progreso, at which the élite of the city were present.

At the representation of the opera «Gioconda» in the Politeama on Saturday and Sunday, the theatre was quite full, and the several artists performed the parts assigned them in a most satisfactory manner.

The marriage was celebrated last week at the German Church of Mr. Charles Fillibrowne and Miss Louisa Goerke.

Whereas the Municipality demanded the payment of tolls for vegetables brought into the city, and again insisted on another tax being imposed on those who hawked or retailed these vegetables, Colonel Bosch came in with an interdict, and ordered the police to allow the free sale of any such articles as had once paid tax or toll.

The death of Don Justiano Lynch is announced. He died at his residence in this city.

Advices from Saladillo in the beginning of the week, announced that the inhabitants in that neighborhood had suffered considerably from the floods. The Laguna del Potrillo occupied a space of four leagues. The arroyos had overflowed their banks and many sheep were drowned,

others were inclosed in small islands. The more watchful sheepfarmers took care to drive off their flocks in time to save them. Those who did not take precautions almost invariably lost.

The question as to who will be the next governor of this province is still very doubtful. The proposed conference which was to have taken place last week with a view to a settlement was not held owing to a difficulty about appointing the delegates. A candidate was proposed who would be supported by the National Government, and it was said that Rocha was intriguing with him to unite with him against Paz. A meeting of the Pacistas was held on Wednesday in the city. Don Julio Dantas presided, and Dr. Ugalde was present to give an account of the negotiations made to come to an understanding. After he had made his statement, Sr. Potela proposed that a circular should be issued to the inhabitants of Buenos Aires, giving account of what had occurred, and of the resolution of the committee to go the poll for Paz. Messrs. E. Portela, E. Bunge, E. Carranza, E. Casey, and A. Ugalde were appointed to draw up the circular. It appears there is now no hope of coming to any understanding with Achaval and Rocha.

Father Feeney of the Order of the Mission will visit, together with Father O'Reilly, Mercedes, Chivilcoy, and other partidos. It will afford a good opportunity of gaining the Jubilee to the people residing in these districts.

A bet of four National dollars was made between two friends upon a most trivial subject. The gentleman called on to give decision, after patiently hearing both sides, said his honorarium was four dollars and made it over to the Irish Orphanage. We have much pleasure in forwarding the money to the Rev. Mother.

A meeting was held at the house of Don Juan Cruz Varela on Tuesday night, to discuss the merits of the new project to construct a boulevard. It is needless to say that the general opinion was entirely averse to the Intendant's plans.

The proprietors of houses have resolved to appeal to Congress if the Intendant does not give them at an early date a list of all the properties to be expropriated, and their value. At present they cannot either rent or sell their houses owing to the uncertainty as to the upshot of this Boulevard scheme. The Intendant has 500 peones ready to begin work the moment the expropriation prices are fixed.

There will be a grand match of football to-day at San Nicolas between the men of Ramallo and the schoolboys of the Salesian College. In case it should rain the match will be postponed till next Thursday, the 15th inst.

On Wednesday morning the steamer «Saturno» of the Mensagerias Fluviales and the «Minerva» of the Platense Company, came into collision on the River Uruguay, near the arroyo Dayman. The morning was clear and the weather fair, so the occurrence of the collision is most unaccountable. The shock produced was very severe, and the passengers and crews were in the greatest alarm. The paddle-wheel of the «Minerva» was smashed. The ware in the cooking department of the «Saturno» was dashed violently about, and some men who were near were much hurt, and it is said that one or two were killed. Both vessels put into Salto, and they must undergo considerable repairs before they are again fit to duty. Captain Vucassovitch, of the «Minerva», and Captain Goldie, of the «Saturno», have both registered the usual protests.

On Sunday, 4th of July, many American citizens and many who are not Americans, but who are in thorough sympathy with the United States and her institutions, called on the Hon. Mr. Hanna to congratulate him as the American representative in Buenos Aires on the return of the glorious anniversary. Among the callers were several Irishmen. Refreshments were supplied to all with genuine Ameri-

can hospitality, and the prosperity of the States was eloquently toasted. Mr. Hanna pinned an American flag on Dean Dillon's soutane, whereupon the very reverend gentleman arose and made a very eloquent address to the numerous friends present, eulogising the greatness, the liberality, and the solidity of American institutions, and freely acknowledging the indebtedness of Ireland to America.

Many friends also called on Consul Baker during the day.

On Sunday the machine store of Mr. Theobald, Calle Bolivar, was invaded by robbers, who carried off 16,000 national dollars.

The death of Sr. Zamborain, a well-known merchant in this city, is announced.

At the rooms of the English Literary Society yesterday evening Mr. Connacher delivered a lecture on 'Culture.'

After the lecture it was proposed to raise the monthly subscription from \$1 m/n to \$1.50 m/n per month. After some warm discussion the motion was carried.

The usual official celebrations in honor of the Independence Day festival will take place to-day, both in this city and in La Plata. Te Deums will be sung in the Cathedral and in the Church of San Ponciano.

Among the passengers by the «Neva» was Mr. Christopher de Murietta, son of Don Maximo Murietta of the well-known banking firm of London, who has large property and carries on an extensive business in the River Plate. Mr. M. comes to Buenos Aires for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Hanna, United States Minister, has received a telegram from Washington announcing the safe arrival at Norfolk of the U.S. war vessel «Nipsic», which left Montevideo some months ago and it was feared had been lost.

A box in the Politeama has been sold by the proprietor, Mrs. Cobo, for Sarah Bernhardt's engagement, for 100 nats, and she has generously given the money to the Sociedad de Beneficencia.

The celebrated singer Tacagni has been engaged by Ciaccio for the opera company at the Politeama next year.

It was reported this week that Dr. D'Amico had sent in his resignation of the governorship of Buenos Aires. [This has been contradicted.]

The old Bolsa will be offered for sale by auction next Sunday week. The price is only 116,000 nats. Who'll buy?

Mr. Parnell, it is announced, will shortly make his *début* as a novelist in a work entitled 'Lady Drusila.' Privileged friends who have read the novel describe it as a work of genius, showing a fine psychologic story and written in a weird original style.

Mr. Ballesteros has proposed to the Municipality of this city that the Intendant should be authorised to present within 90 days after the sale of the Colon Theatre to the National Bank a plan for the construction of a new theatre which will be capable of holding 3500 persons, the cost of the building to be defrayed out of the surplus of the sale after the debt to the Hypothecary Bank has been cancelled. Sr. Ballesteros proposes that the new theatre be built in the centre of the Plaza Once, which would be convenient for the fashionable inhabitants of Flores.

Havas's Agency has made the following reductions in the charge for telegrams:

To Rio Janeiro 65 cents per word, Great Britain \$3.30, France, Belgium, and Holland \$3.35, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland \$3.40, Spain and Portugal \$3.45, United States \$4, Cuba \$4.50.

The following is the programme of the races which will take place at Palermo on the 18th inst.:

La Plata Hippodrome, prize of \$700, 1200 metres, for colts and fillies that have never been first or second in any race, weights 57 and 55 kilos. Entries: Town Beau, Bandoline, Claribel, Brilliant, Minero, Osman, Cyclone, and Miss Fritz. West Santafé-cino Hippodrome, prize of \$800,

1750 metres, open handicap. Entries: Pihuen, Sucon, Signet, Salvato, Neptune, Surplice, Escocotes, Wellington. Argentine Hippodrome, prize of \$800, 2500 metres. Entries: Kettledrum, Masher, Anzoletto, Carte Blanche. Pergamino Hippodrome, prize of \$800, for colts and fillies foaled since 31st July, 1883. Entries: Mariana, Beeswing, Avoca, Beatrice, Hawk-eye, Valentino. Velocidad prize, 5000 metres. Entries: Sarah Jane, Signet, Rosinal, Pegaso, Medio Mundo, and Suzon.

Dr. Maximo Paz went to La Plata on Saturday with Dr. Manuel Gorostiaga for the purpose of holding a conference with Dr. Rocha.

A Chilean paper to hand says: 'A telegram of the 31st ult.' from Atacama to the *Pueblo* says on that date a fierce storm was raging in the Cordillera, and it was feared that lives and cattle would be lost. Atacama was suffering from a violent storm of wind, which had been blowing for twenty-four hours, and the inhabitants were beginning to feel alarmed.

There was a very impressive religious ceremony on Thursday morning of last week at the Irish Convent, Calle Rio Bamba, grand High Mass for the ladies of the guild «Enfants de Marie» the Rev. Fathers Whitmee and Banning assisting. Some of the ladies present were from the «Enfants de Marie» of Roehampton, London, Paris, and elsewhere.

A new arrangement has been made by Ferrari with the tenor Prevost, who is to sing three times at least every fortnight in this city, in Montevideo, and in Brazil, and who is to receive 2000 francs for every performance here, \$400 gold in Montevideo, and 800 milreis in Brazil.

El Diario says that *La Nación* will be prosecuted for publishing the electoral telegrams of Dr. Ortiz and others. A special committee has been appointed to make inquiries into the matter at Jujuy, Salta, Tucuman, and in this city.

A serious insurrection has taken place in the province of Omassuyos in Bolivia, where four or five thousand Indians have risen, their first act being to murder the sub-prefect. It is said that they have beaten the troops sent against them. The Indians in another province, near Cochabamba, are also in a state of excitement.

The Rev. Father McNerney is returning from his trip to the upper provinces, and we expect to have the pleasure of seeing him before many days. The reverend gentlemen requests us to announce that he will officiate in Suipacha on Sunday the 18th July, in Navarro on Sunday the 25th of the same month, and in Lobos on Sunday August 1st.

Telegrams from Cordova announce the failure of the firm of Barañano and Salcedo, liabilities 60,000 nats.

Decrees have been issued appointing Dr. Zorilla under-secretary of the Interior and Dr. Enrique G. Merou as chief officer and private secretary of the Minister, also appointing Sr. Martin Garcia Merou as secretary of the President of the Republic and Dr. Reynal O'Connor pro-secretary.

The following are the comparative statistics of the British hospital for the years 1885 and 1884:

In the former year there entered the hospital 218 free and 373 paying patients; the total number of out-patients was 547. In 1884 the respective numbers were 183, 482 and 550. The nationalities of the patients were: English and Welsh 190, Irish 104, Scotch 50, other countries, including colonies, 247 (mostly sailors). In future the charge for general paying patients will be \$2 a day and for private patients \$5 a day.

The portrait of Colonel Bosch by Della Croce, shown in the Italian Exhibition, has been purchased by Sr. Maximo Paz and the friends of Colonel Bosch, and has been presented to him as a testimonial of their esteem.

THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE
RIVER PLATE,
(LIMITED)

[RECONQUISTA 71 á 77;
BUENOS AYRES.

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

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000
Commercial and other Current Ac-
counts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for
Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col-
lected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se-
curities.

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

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-
ed on the following places—
London, and the principal towns in
England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris,
Bordeaux,
Antwerp,
Genoa, and other places in Italy,
Spain,
Switzerland,
The United States.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.
Transfers of Funds to or from this
Country and the Continent can be effect-
ed by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.
The following rates of Interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further advice.

Allowed—
Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 per ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"
In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do
90 do..... 4 do

Charged—
Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,
335—Calle Mendoza—335
BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.
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WENK BROS.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
ENGRAVERS.
AND
SILVERSMITHS.
Workshops on the Premises
for Manufacturing and Repairing.
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL
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This Establishment is now in a posi-
tion to manufacture any and every de-
scription of Jewellery in the latest and
most elegant styles; and to fulfill any
orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.
26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. á
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
a plazo de 60 dias 5 o/o
y arriba 5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de
\$1 200,000 1 o/o
en caja de Ahorros
despues de 80 dias
Desde \$5 hasta á
1000 6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en ad-
elante 5 o/o
en oro á 60 dias 2 o/o
en oro á 90 dias 3 o/o

COBRA
Por descuento de Pagares de co-
mercio y de Letras de pago in-
tegro ó cuya amortizacion no
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o
trimestral 7 o/o
Por descuento de Letras con am-
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

LA VELOCE

Linea postale commerciale col-
America Meridionale (Arma-
tore) Cav. Matteo Bruzzo.

El rapido vapor Italiano
NORD AMERICA
Saldrá de la Buenos Aires el
Lunes, 18 de Julio

PARÁ
MONTEVIDEO, SAN VICENTE,
GENOVA Y NAPOLES

SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL
El rapido Vapor
MATTEO BRUZZO
Saldrá el

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EUROPA Y ESCALAS
SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

Precios de pasajes—1a clase \$120 oro,
3a clase \$60 papel.
Por mas informes ocurrarse á

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN
Bn Buenos Aires—Piedras 98
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ECONMICAL PAINT

FOR
IRON AND WOOD

H. THOMPSON and Co.'s Magnetic
Oxide of Iron Paint is very suit-
able for Estancieros and proprietors of
houses on account of its durability, be-
ing prepared for use it can be applied by
anyone without the trouble of mixing.
It preserves iron from rust if applied be-
fore 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 with-
out injury.

One pound covers four square yards
of wood or iron, and being both paint
and varnish combined, two coatings of
it are equal to four of ordinary paint
and varnish.

In tins of 1, 3, and 4 arrobes, ready for
use, price 6¢ per arrobe. Quantities to
suit purchasers.

The ENAMEL PAINT is
recommended for any outdoor work,
as for garden seats, walls, etc., where a
durable polished surface is desired.
In tins of 2 lbs, ready for use, price \$1.25,
and in larger tins.

E. BERGMANN & CO.
112—LAVALLE—112
jy8-1m

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

Those who suffer from Rheumatism
would do well to try

DINNIM
CURE

which is guaranteed to effect a certain
cure in almost all cases, however ob-
stinate.

Sole Agent—
MURRAY & SEEDORF
ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

84—RECONQUISTA—84
julio-1m

EDWARD CASEY,

CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80—RECONQUISTA—80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland

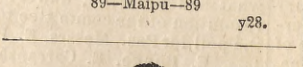


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SURGEON DENTIST.

89—MAIPU—89

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.
Gold Fillings executed with the
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PRICES MODERATE.
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TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,
and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS
177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177

Large assortment of Second-hand cloth-
ing, recados, saddles, boots, oili-
skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.
Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,
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DE
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ESCRITORIO:
180—SAN MARTIN—180

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 4 1/4 and 1-lb. air-
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THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION

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UNICOS AGENTES

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Sold by all respectable Almacenes and
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203—RIVADAVIA—203

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT
EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA
BOCA

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL
DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29
ALTOS

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

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.
Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se
emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania
extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor
renta, con menos gasto.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:
Porque contribuye á detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban á
Europa ó Estados Unidos.

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

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

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

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ju 19—p.

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CHINA GLASS
ELECTRO PLATE

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE
BAZAR INGLES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189—FLORIDA—189

SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

NONE ARE
GENUINE
WITHOUT
THIS
TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the
NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—
OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO—63
sep 4—pm

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.

LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted
by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates
of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.

MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water.

AUG. C. LINCK Y CIA,
AGENT IN BUENOS AIRES, J. B. GAHAN, 78 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

78 NEW OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines
throughout the Civilised World, with
directions for use in almost every lan-
guage.

Purchasers should look to the label
on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is
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32—RECONQUISTA—32

ENGLISH DRAPERY STORE

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53

One square from
PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable
for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets,
Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable
Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole skin,
Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton
Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a
large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.
All articles kept of good quality.

Also an assortment of useful Croch-
ery.

AGENTS FOR
Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past,
as the very best English manufacture.
For its purity and great excellence it
has obtained Nine Prize Medals, includ-
ing London, Vienna, Philadelphia,
ONLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER
OF MERIT," AMSTERDAM, 1881.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
WHITE ROSE, FRAGRANCE, VIANOTLAND,
STIPANTIS, STIPANTIS, JESSIE, JESSIE,
ESS, BOUQUET, TRÉVAL, MAGNOLIA, JASMIN,
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET,
and all other odours, of the finest
quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from
the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which
stimulates the skin to a healthy action
and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE
OF LAVENDER,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the
finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
a new and indispensable Toilet accom-
paniment, and most refreshing Perfume
for the Handkerchief.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general arti-
cles of Perfumery may be obtained
of all dealers throughout the World,
and of the manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON, SOLE IMPORTERS,
24, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Price List Free on Application.
CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned to
avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's Trade
Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Tree".
ESTABLISHED 1799.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This great household medicine ranks
amongst the leading necessities of life.
These famous pills purify the BLOOD
and act most powerfully, yet soothingly,
on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
and BOWELS, giving tone, energy
and vigor to those great MAIN
SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are
confidently recommended as a never-
failing remedy in all cases where the
constitution from whatever cause has
become impaired or weakened. They
are wonderfully efficacious in all al-
ments incidental to females of all ages
and as a GENERAL FAMILY
MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties
are known throughout the world.
For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad
Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND
ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually
rubbed on the neck and chest, as sat
into meat, it cures SORE THROAT
and even ASTHMA. For Glandular
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM
And every kind of SKIN DISEASE
it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufac-
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and sold by all Vendors of Medicines
throughout the Civilised World, with
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32—RECONQUISTA—32

ABOMINABLE OUTRAGE BY A SCHOLMASTER.

PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF
London Tablet.

The spectacle of faith everywhere displayed at this holy season provoked here and there lamentable acts of impiety from zealous Radicals. The late schoolmaster at St. Laurent (Bordeaux) had not removed the crucifix and statue of our Lady from the schoolroom, but a successor to him being named recently, the curé went to the school and said that if the crucifix and statues were to be taken down he begged to have them, as they were his property. The new master replied, «they are not in my way, they can stay where they are.» Last week, however, the pious emblems disappeared. They were discovered by some of the children in the cesspool. On this outrage being known the whole population rose up in indignation, and every child was taken from the school. The curé ordered a solemn reparation to be made, and the crucifix was to be carried in procession from the place of profanation to the church. The schoolmaster, furious at this rebuke to himself, went to the mayor, who, however, had the good sense and feeling not to interfere, and the procession took place amidst every demonstration of faith and devotion. Since then not a single child has been sent to the school.

A NATION OF FOOLS.

Paris.

The bill passing through the Senate for excluding monks and nuns from teaching in municipal schools is the realisation of what has for thirty years been a leading point in the Democratic programme. In 1881 education was made gratuitous, and in 1882 it was made secular and compulsory, but a large number of parishes have retained monastic teachers. The present bill is the substitution of skepticism for any form of belief. The fanaticism of unbelievers is greater than the fanaticism of believers, and force is to be employed in educating generations of atheists.

I have been shown a little girl of seven whom her mother had just taken away from school. Some one having said in her presence «We must trust in God,» the child exclaimed «Dieu est un mensonge!» «God is a fiction.» The general stupefaction must be imagined. The child was questioned, and it appeared that her schoolmistress had made her repeat this phrase every morning. This is an illustration of what is meant by lay teaching, and of how the rising generation is to be brought up. Without discussing what the result may be, it may be remarked that the Church of Rome is at the head of those with whom skepticism is waging a desperate conflict, and from this standpoint the decision of the Senate is worth watching. It is the continuation of the uninterrupted struggle against Catholicism, which is gradually being hemmed in and deprived of its auxiliaries. —*London Times.*

«Dieu est un mensonge!» «God is a good thing, but we have no use for him,» is the way in which this frightful French blasphemy is translated in the mind of the good-natured, religiously insouciant American. The education of the rising generation under the influence of the present common school system is all there is lacking now to make that the prevailing feeling, outside the Church, toward our God and Father. It will prove a doubtful gain to have had the reading of the Bible banished from the public schools if if denominational schools are not established by all bodies of professing Christians, even those least friendly to the Catholic Church. We cannot be the happiest and most enlightened people under the sun if we grow wise with the wisdom which God makes foolish and destroys, and become vain in our imaginations and say in our hearts: There is no God. —*American Paper.*

MAY CHILDREN GO BAREFOOT?

[FROM THE *London Lancet.*]

This question is every now and again proposed for discussion; and, when it is so, we are compelled to give the same answer. On physiological grounds, it is manifestly a sound practice to accustom children to develop the circulatory and muscular systems of the lower extremities, precisely as those of the hand are developed, by free use and exposure. It is not supposed to be either necessary or desirable that children would wear gloves for hygienic purposes. When the hands of little folk are thus decorated, the parental idea is confessedly to give them what is conventionally regarded as a genteel appearance. No one thinks a child ought to be protected from the weather as far as its hands are concerned. On the contrary, it is recognized that upper extremities should be kept warm by exercise and habitual exposure.

Precisely the same view holds good with regard to the lower extremities. Contact with bodies that abstract heat, even more than the earth abstracts it, is an almost constant condition of child life. In short, it is entirely in deference to fashion and the usages of society that children wear foot coverings. There is much to be said in favor of a more natural practice. The foot is an organ of wondrous complexity, regarded as a bony and muscular apparatus. It is, moreover, provided with nerves and blood-vessels of especial intricacy. The softest and most flexible shoe, to a very great extent, and a boot almost entirely, reduces this organ to the character of a jointed block, with little self-movement. Obviously this reduction must detract, not only from the efficiency of the foot, but of the organism as a whole. If the blood-vessels of the foot and leg are fully developed, as they can only be when the foot is habitually exposed, the quantity of blood which the lower extremities can be made to receive, and, if need be, attract for a time, is very considerable.

We can only say that children who are allowed to go barefooted enjoy almost perfect immunity from the «colds» by accidental chilling of the feet, and they are altogether healthier and happier than those who, in obedience to the usages of social life, have their extremities permanently invalidated, and, so to say, carefully swathed and put away in rigid cases. As regards the poorer classes of children, there can be no sort of doubt in the mind of any one that it is incomparably better that they should go barefooted than wear boots that let in the wet and stockings that are nearly always damp and foul.

SEA MOSS.

Sea moss is more or less valuable all over the world. In Ireland the poorer classes depend greatly upon the carrageen moss, and some live upon it for months in each year. It is imported in large quantities, and used as blanc mange and in various ways. The Scotch have their dulse, and in Hebrides the tangle is eaten. In South America the natives eat the moss that is known as *D'Urvillea utilis*. It is a giant of its kind, sometimes attains a length of several hundred feet, and is so stout that a small vessel could anchor by one. One found off the coast of Chili was so heavy that it took 60 men to drag it ashore. It grows in the breakers, and rolling about appears like huge snakes, and often upsets boats that become entangled in it. Larger still is the great weed *Macrocystis pyrifera*, that attains a length of 650 feet or more. It also grows in breakers, and is of great importance to some coasts, as, were it not for its protection, the sea would beat so furiously that no fish would go in shore, and so the inhabitants would be deprived of means of support. This is especially true of the South Patagonian coast, and so

important did Darwin consider it that he once wrote: «Amid the leaves of this plant numerous species of fish live, which nowhere else could find food or shelter. With their destruction the many cormorants and other fishing birds, the otters, seals and porpoises would soon perish also, and lastly, the Fuegian savage—the miserable lord of this miserable land—would redouble his fast, decrease in numbers, and perhaps cease to exist.»

The seaweed collector of New England uses kelp to keep him warm, and in various parts of Europe it is used as a medicine, a greater part of the iodine of trade being made from it. Formerly the alkali soda used in the manufacture of soap glass, and various articles, was derived from kelp, but it is now made from other sources. In France the kelp is placed in great furnaces and dried, finally fusing into a solid mass that is known as varecs and in Spain as barrilla. About 24 tons of weed produce a single ton of varec, that is shipped to manufacturers in the bulk, and finally used in the manufacture of iodine.—*Exchange.*

THE COUNTRY BOY.

The glory of the farm is in its boys. Their successful careers in every avenue of life where energy, ability and worth are required is the best recommendation of country life. Common sense, ingenuity and pluck are natural products of the farm, as well as fruit or grain. The man who pushes to the front, the man of intelligence, adaptability and power is the son of a farmer. The country boys fill our colleges, where they are noted for scholarship and industriousness; and not to be forgotten is the fact that most of them are forced by necessity to the closest economy, while the boy from the city rejoices in abundant means. Full 80 per cent of the rich and influential in our city were once boys on the farm. The vast majority of the men notable in the workshop, in the halls of legislation and at the bar, in the pulpit, scientists, writers and scholars of every class, come from the same source. Our nation observes with pride that most of her Presidents were boys in frontier cabins, and learned to strike their first hard blow in the forest. The courage that taught them to go barefooted, wear patched clothes, and work for their bread, had also taught them how to rule. «Almost one half of the people in this country reside in town. Where are the town boys in the race of life? Fooling, curling their hair, polishing their boots, while the rough country boy is ploughing barefooted along the road to fame.» Born an heir to no fortune he makes one for himself, and stepping unknown from the cabin home of his boyhood he wins both wealth and fame by personal energy and worth. «Where did that boy get his noble purpose and unfaltering courage? They were born to him on the farm, woven into his fibre by early years of toil; the warp and woof of his life were threads of gold.» —*American Paper.*

HOME HAPPINESS.

Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home where he can rest in peace with his family is something real. It does not make much difference whether you own your house or whether you have one little room in that house, you can make that little room a true home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn it with such sweet fancies, that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress. You should always treat each other with courtesy. It is often not so difficult to love

a person as it is to be courteous to him. Courtesy is of greater value and a more royal grace than some people seem to think. If you will be but courteous to each other you will soon learn to love each other more wisely, profoundly, not to say lastingly, than you ever did before.

A FATHER HUBBARD.

The other day, when old Major Solman announced his readiness to proceed in the direction of the church, his wife appeared wearing a «Mother Hubbard» dress. The old man intently regarded her for a few moments and asked: «Mary, what sort of a coat do you call that?»

«It's a «Mother Hubbard,» Jeems.»

«Air you going to wear it to church?»

«Well, I'm glad to hear it,» the old man replied «just wait until I get ready and we'll go.» The old man went out into the kitchen, and took a couple of meal sacks, cut the bottoms out, sewed the tops together, and put them on in imitation of pantaloon. When he returned his wife uttered a loud cry of astonishment and exclaimed, «Father Hubbard,» the old man replied. «You're not a'goin' to wear them sacks, are you? I've got to be fashionable to keep up with you. I've got just as much right to wear these meal bags as you have to go in that bran sack.» I'll take it off. «All right; off goes Father Hubbard,» and turning away he added to himself: «Only one way to beat a woman and that's by agreein' with her. If it hadn't been for Daddy Hubbard I'd have been in a mighty bad fix.»

LEVEL-HEADED THOUGH TIPS.

Wife: This is a nice time of night to come home—ain't you ashamed of yourself?

Husband, pulling off his boots and putting them carefully on the bureau: Don't—er—scold, couldn't get away—er—moment sooner. Had a—hic—big argument.

Wife: Big fiddlesticks!

Husband: Fact, I sure you. Whadder think? All—er—boys of the club in it. Queshen was which of us had—er—most amiable—and—er—best-looking wife. I beat 'em all. Described you—hic—beautiful eyes, silky hair, cheeks roses, teeth pearls, lips cherries—temper—er—hic—like nangel. Offered to fight 'em if they wouldn't admit. They gave in, 'n here I am—late, late—er—victorious, finest wife in—er—world.

Wife, with a sweet smile: You are a bad fellow; John, I'm afraid you'll never be anything better. Let me help you to take off your coat, dear.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Johnny Cake.—One egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of melted shortening, one large cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, one-third flour, two-thirds meal; make the batter only just stiff enough to run from the dish nicely; pour in a buttered dish and bake twenty minutes.

Roast Beef, with Yorkshire Pudding.—When a roast of beef is within half-an-hour of the «turn» drain off the gravy into a bowl, leaving about a tablespoonful in the dripping pan. Lay a gridiron over the pan if you have one that will go into the oven. If not, prop the meat on clean sticks of oak or hickory (not pine), laid across the top of the dripping pan. Pour in the pudding, letting the fat from the roast drop as it cooks.

Spinach.—Pick over, trim off the roots and decayed leaves, wash thoroughly, lifting the spinach from one pan of water into another, that the sand may be left in the water, and changing the water till it is clear. Put the spinach in a large kettle without water. Place it on the stove where it will cook slowly till the juice is drawn out, then boil till tender. Drain and chop very fine. For half-a-peck of spinach add a large tablespoonful of but-

ter, half a teaspoon of salt, and a quarter of a saltspoon of pepper; or add a little thin cream sauce. Heat again and serve on toast points; or serve cold with French dressing.

Omelet.—A bread crumb omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal; one pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of parsley, rubbed very fine, half of a tiny onion chopped fine. Beat two eggs light, add a tea-cupful of milk, a trace of nutmeg and pepper and salt liberally, also a lump of butter the size of a small egg. Mix all together and bake in a slow oven on a buttered pie plate; when light brown turn it out of the plate and serve at once.

Creamed Sponge Cake.—Cut the top from a stale sponge cake loaf in one piece half an inch thick. Dig and scrape the crumbs from inside of loaf and upper slice, leaving enough to keep the outside firm. Spread a thick layer of fruit jelly on the inside. Heat a cup of milk to a boil, stir in a teaspoonful of corn starch wet with cold milk, and the cake crumbs rubbed fine. Stir until thick, take from the fire, beat in two whipped eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Make all smooth batter, set in boiling water on the range and stir for five minutes after the mixture is really hot through. Turn into a bowl, flavor with a teaspoonful of bitter almond essence and let it get cold. Fill the cake with it, fit on the top, wash all over with whipped white of egg, sift powdered sugar evenly over it until no more will adhere to the surface, and let it harden. Send around brandied peaches with this.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

«When I goes a shopping,» said an old lady, «I aller asks for what I wants, and if they have it, and it's cheap, and its suitable, and I feel inclined to take it, and it can't be got at any place for less, I most allers take it, without shaffering all day as most people do.»

A clerk, who is dismissed by his employer, says to him when he is taking his final leave, «Well, sir, this dismissal will cost a good many people their lives.» «Do you mean to threaten me?» demanded his employer. «Not at all. It simply means that I am going to become a doctor.»

A Texas jeweller hung a watch in his window and labelled it, «Look at this watch for ten dollars.» And the unsophisticated gentleman from Africa who stared at the article and then went in and wanted the ten dollars had to get down on the floor with the jeweller, and roll over and under him a number of times before he could be made to understand that he couldn't have any ten dollars.

The Duke of Braganza tells the following story of a personal adventure. «I was travelling in Spain,» said the Duke, «and had reached a miserable little village. It was one o'clock a.m. Knocking at the only hostelry in the place, a gruff voice called out: Who's there? Don Alphonse-Ramire-Juan-Pedro-Carlos-Francisque-Dominique de Roxas de Braganza. Drive on, was the reply, I can't accommodate so many people.»

Two friends met on the boulevard. «Have you been sick?» asked the first, «you don't look well.» «Yes, I am not feeling just right. The fact is I have consulted three physicians, and they don't seem to agree upon the cause of my malady.» «How is that?» «Well, the first said I had consumption and the second heart disease.» «And what did the third tell you?» «O, he said what the third one always says, that the other two were asses.»

A lady entered a Broadway car holding in her arms a «rather bony terrier. She sat down by the side of a good-natured looking Irishman, toward whom the dog began to struggle. The man edged away as far as he could, when the lady to assure him said sweetly, «Don't be afraid, sir, he's very gentle, he'll not hurt you.» «I know it, mam, shure I know it,» replied he, «the raison

I moved, mam, was because I thought he might hurt a sandwich I have in me pocket.»

A laughing philosopher says: If Galileo had only stood a champagne supper to his judges he would soon have convinced them the world went round.

An unfatigued and highly-gifted editor of Dakota is of opinion that Dakota is a paradise. He says: Dakota is the sole remaining quarter section of paradise in the western world. It is no uncommon thing for a whole Dakota family to sit on one end of a potato while the other is roasting in the fire. We hatch our own wild geese, of such dimensions that eastern and southern tenderfeet are liable to mistake them for winged hippopotami on lakes of never-freezing rose-water and cologne. We walk up our wells, the holes from which we pull with steam derricks and eighteen hundred horse-power engines our radishes and beets, and make cow-sheds and circus-tents of our turnip rinds. We put rockers on our empty peapods and use them for cradles.

A «mixed» train was proceeding at the usual rate on the Dakota road when it suddenly started up and began to run much faster. An astonished passenger called the conductor over and said:

«Aren't we running about twice as fast as usual?»

«Yes.»

«Going down hill?»

«No.»

«Wind changed and helping us along?»

«I Guess not.»

«Engineer drunk?»

«No more so than customary. I'll tell you, though; we've sighted a man walking about a mile ahead on the track, and I'm goin' to catch him and make him get on and pay his fare if I run the wheels all off and have the cars dragging on the rails. The rules forbid any man trying to beat the company this way.»

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it 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 fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there a tinge 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 seem ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. 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 effect 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 «Stearns' Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives its roots and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

«Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr Fred. Stearne) some of the *Jarabe de Seigel*, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or «ride on horseback,» and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Gold | 137.30 |
| Series A | 97 1/2 |
| Series E | 75 1/2 |
| Series F | 75 1/2 |
| Series G | 75 1/2 |
| Cedulas L | 85 1/2 |
| National Bank Shares | 85 1/2 |

The E.P. has approved and has sent to Congress Messrs. Prebble and Ware's proposal to construct a railway from a point between the Arroyo Seco and Constitution stations, on the Rosario line to Venado Tuerto, passing through Villa del Sauce and Colonia San Urbano, and a second from Venado Tuerto to Villa Carlota, Cordoba.

We are sorry to hear that the losses in sheep flocks around Giles are very great. The cardos killed a good many lambs and many were drowned in the arroyos.

Capones are becoming very scarce in the Corrales, and the price of mutton is nearly as dear as in Europe. The freezing meat business is evidently progressing, as many lots of capones are being bought up by them in different parts of the province. Beef, on the other hand, is plentiful and novillos are comparatively cheap in this market.

The term allowed for the payment of «contribucion directa» in the province has been prolonged for ten days more.

Messrs. Juan Anchorena, Alejandro Leloir, and Manuel A. Aguirre appointed by the Municipal Intendant to value the Colon Theatre with the object of selling it to the National Bank, have given in their report. The building is valued at \$1,027,768 m/n.

We hear of several contracts being made for the sale of wool of the next clip, amongst others the wool of the estancia Dorregal at reserved price, supposed to be 100 % of the old moneda corriente. Holders of wool are asking big prices.

Freights from the River Plate have fallen very low. 18 fcs per ton are paid from Parana and 12 1/2 from Buenos for Europe and the United Kingdom. The rates to the Mediterranean are much cheaper.

The news that the «Tagus» was put afloat, which reached here on Saturday, was hailed with joy in this city.

The «Meath» of the Drabble Company has come out for another cargo of frozen meat. The last cargo was sold in London at excellent prices.

The «Neva» has brought out \$331,500 in gold for this country and it is said that the «Hevelius» brings \$400,000 more.

The steamer «Hogarth» of the Lamport and Holt Company is taking in a cargo of maize at Zarate.

There is no scarcity of grasses in Monte, but the flocks of sheep are in a most wretched condition. Many are dying of worms in the throat and other epidemics. There is little or no increase in the flocks this year, and on the whole sheepfarmers in and about Monte are in very low spirits. Horned cattle are in fair condition.

The representatives in this city of Messrs. Baring Brothers have sent a note to the provincial Minister of Public Works, proposing to construct 1400 kilometers of railways in the province of Buenos Aires.

The properties in the colonies of Santa Fe belonging to the ex-firm of Thurburn, Favre, and Co. are to be sold on the 20th inst. in Esperanza by the liquidating committee.

The Central Telegraph office has reduced the price of telegrams as follows:

Great Britain and France \$2.80 per word, Germany \$2.85, Belgium \$2.90.

A great action has been taken against the Provincial Government for lands at the Tres Arroyos sold by the Government when Dr. Rocha was Governor and which now cannot be delivered.

One of the consequences of the fall in gold is that produce of all classes has fallen along with it, and that there is little or no business done in the market.

The Standard says—Dr. Christiani is selling his lands at Sunchales to colonists at the rate of 1000 nats for each concession of 20 squares, which gives 80,000 nats per square league, and such is the demand for these lands and so large an area sold that he has sent orders to his agent to stop further sales.

Don Ezekiel Ramos Mejia has purchased from Don Domingo Frias the Durham bull Orange 18, 17 months old, born in the establishment, for \$2000 m/n. Orange 18 is by Orange and the cow Mirthful which obtained the gold medal in the last Rural Society Exhibition.

The land belonging to the testamentaria of the late David Dillon of Monte, was sold on Monday by public auction. There were only three bidders, and the property (one half league) was purchased by Mr. John McDonald of Villanueva for the sum of \$6,100 m/n, the few horned cattle on the estancia were sold at 12 and 12 1/2 m/n, and mares at 2 50 m/n.

Another great sale of land is reported from Santa Fe. Seventy square leagues for \$250,000 m/n. We have not heard the particulars of the sale.

The sale of 3000 capones in the north for Export Freezing Co. is reported at 60 %.

Mr. Antonio Cambaceres has purchased from the establishment «La Salada» of Bacegalupi and Castaing 1500 cows «al corte» at \$6 m/n and 3000 sheep at \$1.21.

Camp in the Department of Montevideo has been sold at \$16,000 m/n per league, which a few months ago was worth \$5000 m/n.

Don Luis Terrosa, of Rosario, sold to Don Mariano Cabal 71 leagues of camp in the department of Colonias for \$274,375 m/n.

In Montevideo we note the sale of 15,000 fanegas of wheat at \$4.40, the most part is to be shipped to Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Aristides Sacriste has rented his camp at Blanca Grande, Olavarría, to Mr. Fernandez for six years and will remove to La Plata. He has sold 1500 cattle at \$7.11 and 16, according to class, but retains his sheep.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 600 800.
1er aparto vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 330 480.
Id 2º 200 280.
Flaco chancheria 120 160.
Cueros de novillo 190 200.
Id de vacas 120 125.
Terneros grandes 130.
Id chicos 100.
Id mamonos 80.
Novillos de saladero 320.
Id para internada 240.
Id vacas 160 220.
Desechos 80 120.
Vacas y novillos en pie 500.
Capones y ovejas 40 60.
Se carnearon para el abasto 684 animales y 103 terneros.

The following commercial telegrams have been received: «London, July 2.

National Bonds (1881) ... 98
Do. (1884) ... 83 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires (1870) ... 97
Do. (1882) ... 90
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o ... 75 1/2
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o ... 85 1/2
British Consols 3 o/o ... 101 1/2
Silver bars at 44 1/2 d. per oz.
Bank rate of discount 2 1/2 o/o.
Ex. of Paris on Paris fcs 25.25.
The Colonials wool auctions continue. The prices are higher, and good attendance of buyers and better demand. 9100 bales were sold, of which 2500 were at reserved price.

Have, July 2.

Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 kilos fcs 58.50; heavy do 32-40 kilos fcs 58.40. Salted horse hides 10-15 kilos fcs 55. Beef tallow fcs 62. Bones (cargoes) fcs 13.50. Boneash fcs 11. River Plate wheat fcs 19. Maize fcs 11.75. Linseed fcs 26.

«Antwerp, July 3.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs 1.32 1/2, -1.35 per kilo; middling fcs 1.27 1/2, -1.30; inferior fcs 1.22 1/2, -1.25. Stock of River Plate wools 16000-17000

bales. Dry cow matadero hides of 20-21 kilos at fcs 116-118 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero ox hides of 20-25 kilos, fcs 68-71 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate ox hides 140-150,000.

Exchange on London at 3 months' at fcs 25.23-25.24 per £ sterling.

The exported of sugar for Buenos Aires during the last fortnight were about 1300 barrels.

«Bordeaux, July 3.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs 132-135 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs 107-110; borrega, fcs 95-97. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 1000-1500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs 75-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs 120-125 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs 11.50-12 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs 17-17.50 per kilo.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 5-20-5-30 per ton of 4 bordalesas. Exports during the fortnight about 9500 bords.

«New York, July 2.

Buenos Aires dry hides of 21-24 lbs. at 21 cents per lb. Buenos Aires calfskins at 20 cents.

Bones \$23; one-ash 19.

«Barcelona, July 3.

Special tinto wines for the R. Plate are quoted to-day in Valencia at fcs 44-45 per pipe on board.

From 15th-30th ult. the shipments of vino tinto for B. Aires from this port, Valencia and Tarragona amounted to about 2500 pipes.

Rio Janeiro, July 6.

River Plate jerked beef 200-340 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 2,800,000 kilos.

Flour \$15.500. Hay 70. Aran 2.400. Tallow 350. Potro oil 380. Price of beef in Bahia 240 to 310 reis. Stock 3,400,000 kilos.

Exchange on London 20 3/4 d. Sovereigns at \$11.600.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Wool. | |
| Superior | 97 |
| Good | 83 88 |
| Borrega | 70 80 |
| Regular | — |
| Bellies | 2 m/n |

Hides.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Good camp | 210 |
| Middling | 190 |
| Horse Hides | 45 50 |
| Hair | 178 182 |
| Nonatos | 158 160 |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Sheepskins | |
| Matadero | per lb 29 25 |
| Pelados per doz | 49 |
| Corderitos reg | 20 22 |
| Tallow, for export | 44 |
| — in bordalesas | 40 |

Wheat.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Coast | — |
| Salado | \$6.20 m/n. |
| Maize | |
| White, shelled | 215 225 m/n |
| Yellow, in grain | 225 230 m/n |

CONSTITUCION.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Wool. | |
| Superior | 401 405 |
| Good | 85 |
| Bellies | — |
| Borrega | 400 95 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Hides | |
| Good camp | 309 210 |
| Sheepskins superior .. | 26 31 |
| Matadero | — |
| Corderitos | 19 20 |
| Hair | 188 |
| Horse hides | 53 55 |
| Maize, white shelled .. | 225 m/n. |
| Wheat, superior | 6 m/n |

MARRIAGE.

On July 3rd, Geoffrey Gwynne, fourth son of Henry Guinness, Esq. of Dublin, to Severine Marcella, eldest daughter of Celestina Caratchet, of this city.

✠

DEATHS.

On July 6th, at 175 Calle Estados Unidos, Michael A. Barry, aged 22 years. R.I.P.

On July 2nd, of consumption, at Estacion San José, San Pedro, Miss Ellen O'Neill, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph O'Neill, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. R.I.P.

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151 - SAN MARTIN - 151
128-1m

LANDS FOR SALE

6 LEAGUES IN GAINZA

PROVINCE OF B. AIRES

These can be sold, the whole 6 leagues, or in lots of 1 league each at \$15,000 m/n per league.

Payable, by cash .. \$9187.50

In May, 1887

In May, 1888

In May, 1889

In May, 1890

In May, 1891

Each league .. 15000-00

6 LEAGUES IN SAN MARTIN

PROVINCE OF B. AIRES

These cannot be sold except in the entire block of six leagues. The price is \$15,000 m/n; one-third cash, one-third six months, one-third 12 months.

2 1/2 LGS., VENADO TUERTO

At \$20,000 m/n per league cash.

This is a most valuable piece of land, with a great future before it, because it is close to the station on Clark's Pacific Railway called Orellanos, now open (Laguna Picassa).

1 LEAGUE IN LORETO

At \$15,000 m/n.

4 LEAGUES IN LORETO

At \$15,000 m/n.

4 LEAGUES IN LORETO

\$15,000 m/n per league

4 LEAGUES IN CORDOVA

Within 7 leagues of the Leones station on the Central Argentine Railway, at \$10,000 m/n per league.

For further particulars apply to

MICHAEL DINNEEN

At the Office of the

30th SOUTHERN CROSS

FOR SALE

Just arrived per s.s. «MOZART», direct from the firm, an

EIGHT HORSE POWER

TANGYE'S

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE

WITH PATENT GOVERNOR,

FEE PUMP AND EXPANSION GEAR

Also a

TEN HORSE POWER

TANGYÉ'S

CORNISH STEAM BOILER

WITH GALLOWAY TUBES, ETC., ETC.

The above were specially ordered for a firm here, but owing to a little delay they were compelled to take one from stock here.

For particulars & price apply to

WILKES & CO.

SAN MARTIN 82

Adolfo

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

JULIO

Domingo 11—Judicial, 3 lotes calle Rivadavia, en Almagro a las 2.

Lunes 12—Plantas de A. Agrelo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Miercoles 14—18 leguas kilométricas seccion 8 campos nacionales, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miercoles 14—2 leguas kilométricas seccion 9, núm. 20, letra D, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miercoles 14—2 leguas kilométricas seccion 4, núm. 14, letra A, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Martes 20—Segundo remate de plantas de Fumagalli, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Martes 27—Remate de plantas de Vicente Peluffo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Sabado 31—6 leguas kilométricas seccion 2, núm. 10, letra A, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

To the English Colony

CONFITERIA VICTORIA

ENRIQUE GOULIN

Victoria and Chacabuco SWEETMEATS from the house of Bouissier of Paris. Nougat of Montelimas at 80 cents the box. Pies, cold and hot, of every description.

French pastry every day. Vol-au-vent a la quenelle de poisson to order. House of standing.

Foreign Beer, Champagne, and Fine Wines of best brands.

16-1m

MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

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BUENOS AIRES.

—:—

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

—:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

BUENOS AIRES

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for this Session NOW PROCEEDED.

—

TEACHING STAFF

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

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

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

Spanish, French, etc., Master, Mr. Edmund Reydams, 'Gradue en 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.

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

Prospectuses with full particulars on application.

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

—

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EXTRN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

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AND

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It will afford us great pleasure in executing any orders received from our camp friends with punctuality and despatch, as well as any that may come through Mr. Michael Dinneen, editor of the «Southern Cross».

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