

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 10.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

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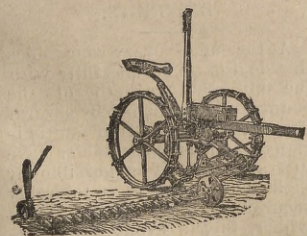
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GOD SAVE ALL HERE!

WILLIAM THEODORE PARKES IN
THE «BOSTON PILOT»

There is a prayer that's breathed
alone
In dear old Erin's land;
'Tis uttered on the threshold stone
With smile and clasping hand
And oft, perchance, 'tis murmured
low,
With sigh and falling tear,
The grandest greeting men may
know—
'The prayer, 'God save all here!'

In other lands they know not well
How priceless is the lore
That heaves with sacred spell
Old Ireland's cabin door;
To those it is no empty spell
Who think with many a tear
Of long loved memories wreathing
round
'The prayer, 'God save all here!'

Live on, O prayer, in Ireland still
To bless each threshold free,
The echoes of her homes to fill
With sacred fervency.
And guarding by its holy spell
The soul and conscience clear,
Be graven on each heart as well
'The prayer, 'God save all here!'

THE
IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	\$ m/n
Collection sent by Mr Mar- tin Gillen?	
James Mullen	30.00
Miss Maria Cormick	10.00
Patrick Williams	2.00
Total	42.00

THE
WHEAT CROP IN ROSARIO.

Sellers are still holding out for
high prices, asking up to \$7 a
fanega, or say \$4.05 per 100 kilo-
s, delivered in Rosario. As
ocean freights are dearer and
firmer per tonnage, notwith-
standing the rise in gold these
prices make business difficult.

Local millers pay the above
prices, arrivals latterly have
been very heavy and all bought
up by exporters and millers.

Colonists' pretensions are such
as to hinder buyers from execu-
ting orders, and intending buy-
ers find great difficulty in cover-
ing wants.

The great drawback in wheat
this season is the prevalence of
carbon, this refers partly to the
district traversed by the F.C.C.A.
Candelaria, and Guardia de la
Esquina, and in the two latter
places it is almost impossible to
find wheat free from smut.

The want of galpones along
the C.A. line is severely felt by
all who have grain to handle;
this will be obvious to any one
who sees the moist state in which
large quantities of wheat arrive

by that line. The moistness being
entirely due to the fact of the
wheat having been piled in the
open air without any covering
whatever.

Europeans seem to be quite
surprised at the fine quality of
this year's crop, and are disin-
clined to believe that the bulk
equal the samples first sent.

Threshing in many districts is
very backward, due only to the
pleasant fact of the crop being so
much in excess of those of pre-
vious years.

In consequence of this ship-
ments are likely to continue un-
til the next crop is ready, as the
province of Santa Fe alone will
have fully 300,000 tons available
for exportation.

The maize crop also, both here
and in Buenos Aires, is stupen-
dous, and like the wheat in mag-
nificent condition.—Observer.

NOTES FROM IELRAND.

Dublin, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury of the County
Dublin have found true bills for
conspiring to defend the tenants
from the land sharks, against
Messrs Dillon, O'Brien, O'Reilly,
Redmond and David Sheehy.

A deputation of Irish land-
lords waited on the Lord Mayor
of London at the Mansion House,
with a view to enlisting his lord-
ship's sympathy with the object
of the Irish Defence Union in aid
of persons 'suffering from illegal
coercion in Ireland.' His lord-
ship in reply, commented on the
terrible condition of Ireland, and
while repudiating any sugges-
tion of acting in a party sense,
said he thought the objects of the
Union worthy of the sympathy
and support of the citizens of
London.

On Wednesday last the Most
Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Ra-
phoe, was chosen by the clergy
of the archdiocese of Armagh as
'most worthy'—*dignissimus*—for
the position of Coadjutor to the
Primate of all Ireland, Most Rev.
Dr. McGettigan, his Lordship re-
ceiving forty-one votes, while
three were given for the Very
Rev. Dean Byrne, and two for the
Rev. Canon Rafferty. The priests
of Armagh are to be congrat-
ulated on the selection they have
made.

A great demonstration on the
Irish question and the recent
evictions was held at the Albert
Palace, Battersea, under the aus-
pices of the Liberal and Radical
Association of the division. Mr
John Dillon, M.P., and Mr Davitt
were among those present. Mr
Dillon said had it not been for
the advice of himself and his
colleagues the land of Ireland
would probably this winter have
been again soaked with the blood
of landlords. If their constitu-
tional action were broken up by
law, people would return to their
former path.

The *Irish Times* publishes an
extraordinary statement to the
effect that an army of 1000 men
armed with rifles are ready to
resist the soldiers and police
which Colonel O'Callaghan has
brought together for the pur-
pose of carrying out evictions on
the estate. This statement,
alarming as it looks, can be no-
thing more than a mere inven-
tion of the *Times*.

On the 20th January, at Glas-
nevin Cemetery, Dublin, the
grave closed over the remains of
a man well known in the field of
Irish literature, in which he was
a patient and careful investigator
—Mr Martin Haverty. The de-
ceased, who was educated at the
Irish College, Paris, possessed
qualities of mind which pecu-
liarly fitted him for entering on
the work of historical research,

and his «History of Ireland», of
which a second edition has just
been published, has long been re-
garded by Irish students as a
standard authority. It is written
in a calm, judicial spirit, and the
author has made it apparent in
every page that he kept steadily
in view the necessity of confining
himself within the strict limits of
impartiality. Mr Haverty, whose
mind was stored with varied
knowledge, was a frequent con-
tributor to the press. He was of
a retiring disposition, and beyond
the reputation which he acquired
as a writer, never ambitioned
public honours. At the time of
his death he was in his 78th year,
and held the post of sub-librarian
at the King's Inns Library, Dub-
lin.

Father McGlynn, of New York,
has issued a long statement in
which he denies the right of the
Bishop, the Propaganda, or the
Pope to punish him for his ac-
tions as a man and a citizen in
political movements. The rev.
gentlemen is confined to his bed
and almost helpless.

Sir W. Lawson, addressing the
Liberal camp of the electors of
St. George's, Hanover Square,
proposed 'Emigration' as the cure
for Ireland—emigration of the
landlords, the standing army and
the House of Lords. He said the
idea of hereditary legislators re-
minded him of the old woman in
Westmoreland, who on being told
that the poet Wordsworth was
dead said—'Dear me, that is a
bad job, but likely the widow
will carry on the business.' In
expressing a hope that Mr
Goschen would be defeated at
the election he said surely the
City of Westminster was not to
be turned into a City of Refuge
for political criminals flying from
the avenging hosts of Radical-
ism.

Several landlords are submit-
ting under terror of the 'plan of
campaign,' which is working
miracles on the stony hearts of
the extortioners. Reductions of
from 25 to 35 per cent are com-
monly given, and many who
shouted 'no surrender' in the be-
ginning are now coming to terms
and raising a flag of truce. Land-
lordism in Ireland is as dead as
a door nail.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

March 14.

The races on Sunday were
poorly attended.

There has been a fight on the
frontier at Rivera between Bra-
zilian and Uruguayan soldiers
about the stupid sanitary cordon.
Two Brazilians and one Oriental
were killed.

A Te Deum for the disappear-
ance of cholera will be sung in
the Cathedral.

The Catholic Club gave Dr Ma-
riano Soler a grand reception on
his arrival.

Colonel Belinson is suing Gov-
ernment for a million dollars
for breaking his limpieza con-
tract.

The Brazilian ports will be
opened in 20 days from the dis-
appearance of cholera here.

Baron Cotegipe visited Santos;
and the Minister of Justice also
called on him.

Mr Palgrave, British Minister,
will leave for Europe on the 15th.

The steamer Napoli was put in
quarantine for having touched at
Isla Grande.

The Senate has sanctioned the
appointment of Gonzalo Ramirez
as Minister Plenipotentiary in the
Argentine Republic.

The Government has rescinded
the contract for measurement of
the department of Canelones and
for the letting of 'La Abundancia'
market.

Thirty-eight deputies have
agreed to give up 10 per cent of
their pay, from February to June,
for the benefit of the Treasury.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 11.

Mr. Gladstone has notified to
his party that he himself will
lead the opposition in Parliament
to the Coercion Bill, and that the
Liberals will continue their re-
sistance to it until Easter, keep-
ing up meanwhile an active agi-
tation all over the country.

Gen. Buller's statements before
the Land Committee have caused
a great sensation. He declared
that the laws in force in the
counties of Kerry, Clare, and
Cork were made for the rich, and
he expressed the opinion that it
would be a serious matter, if
abuses were not corrected, to
suppress by force the right of the
tenants to form associations for
the protection of their interests.
Most of the tenants, he says,
make great efforts to pay their
rents, and if it is possible they
pay them, but in many cases the
rents are too high and it is im-
possible to recover them. He
considers that there will be no
peace in Ireland until a court be
established with great powers of
coercion against bad proprietors
and with powers for the protec-
tion of poor tenants.

In reply to an inquiry in the
House of Commons relative to
Terry's dismissal for selling se-
crets of the navy, Lord George
Hamilton said that it was not for
the public interest to disclose the
name of the person who had ob-
tained the particulars or the ob-
ject for which they had been
bought.

There was a slight earthquake
at Cannes yesterday, and a
stronger one at Ventimiglia and
Diana Maria.

Serious differences have sprung
up amongst the Conservatives on
the Irish question. Pressure is
being used on the Government to
prevent the new Land Bill being
brought forward, and have legis-
lation confined to the purchase
of land.

Great snow-storms in North of
England, and many vessels had
to return to port for shelter.

Mr Chamberlain, speaking at a
public meeting in Birmingham,
deplored the delay in the reunion
of the Liberal party. He said
that the political situation would
become more serious the longer
the rupture existed. The Liberal
Unionists ought to adopt plans
for a better organization. A new
election must soon take place
unless the Government introduces
a measure for definitely ar-
ranging the conflict between the
landowners and tenants by
making the latter the proprietors
of the lands which they occupy.

Mr Stansfeld, speaking at
Darlington, said that the Liberals
would oppose any coercive mea-
sure introduced by the Govern-
ment.

The Russian Ambassador de-
clines that any attempt has been
made on the Czar's life.

The earthquake, on Friday, at
Cannes was very sharp. The au-
thorities declared the place to be
unsafe and ordered barracks to
be constructed for the inhabi-
tants. In another village, 15
houses were thrown down and
two persons were killed.

It is said that a conspiracy has
been discovered in Russia to
overthrow the Government of the
Czar and to establish a Constitu-
tional Monarchy. This conspir-
acy is in no way connected with
the Nihilists. The promoters are
large landed proprietors and
merchants. The conspiracy was
very widespread and had many
ramifications. Several arrests
have been made.

Paris, March 14.

The *Journal des Debats* has re-
ceived a telegram from Vienna
announcing that Baron von
Schloezer, the Prussian Amba-
sador at the Vatican, recom-
mended the convocation of a
Council by the Pope in order to
arrange Eastern and Egyptian
troubles. In such case Germany,
now satisfied with the passing of
the Septennial Bill, would pro-
pose a general disarmament of
the Powers.

The Russian admirers of Gen.
Boulanger have sent him a valu-
able sword, bearing the inscrip-
tion, 'Vive la France, les Fran-
çais, et Boulanger.'

On Saturday last a strong
earthquake was felt all over
Marseilles, and for some time a
general panic prevailed. The
hotels were left empty in a few
seconds. Calm was soon re-
stored. The walls were opened
in various parts of the city by the
force of the shock.

It appears that there was no
foundation whatever for the tele-
gram in the *Standard* announc-
ing an attempt on the Czar's
life.

Berlin, March 12.
M. de Lesseps had a long in-
terview with Prince Bismarck
yesterday, and to-day he has had
a farewell audience of the Empe-
ror and Empress.

The Septennate was finally
approved by the Reichstag by
227 votes against 31.

Bismarck had a long con-
ference with the Russian Ambassa-
dor, and in official circles it is
said that Russia will for the mo-
ment allow affairs in Bulgaria to
take their course.

Rome, March 12.
The Chamber of Deputies, by a
majority of 214 against 194 votes,
has passed an order of the day
expressing confidence in the Cab-
inet.

In the Consistory to be held
to-morrow, Cardinals' hats will
be conferred on the Nuncios in
Paris, Vienna, and Madrid, on
the ex-Nuncios in Marseilles and
Lisbon, and on the Archbishop of
Ferrara.

Nice, March 12.
Shocks of earthquake here yester-
day caused a great panic in
the town. The oscillation was
from N.E. to S.W.

Sofia, March 12.
A Russian called Beloff brought
50 bandits here with the inten-
tion of causing an insurrection,
but the plot was discovered. Be-
loff and some of his men escaped,
the rest were captured. In Be-
loff's lodgings there was found a
list of persons in the Government
whom, it is supposed, he intended
to assassinate.

Boston, March 14.
A terrible accident has occur-
red to a passenger train on the
Boston and Providence Railway,
the train having fallen from a
viaduct into the road eighty feet
it. Thirty-three persons were
killed.

Cleveland (Ohio), March 12.
The strike on the New York,
Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway
is becoming serious. This morn-
ing the brakemen and guards
refused to work the trains carry-
ing new navies. The whole
staff of the line is expected to
strike.

Ottawa, March 11.
Captain Scott, the commodore
of the cruisers for the protection
of the Canadian fisheries, has
come here to confer with the
Minister of Marine on the sub-
ject. He says that if necessary
the fleet would be increased and
every vessel be equipped for all
emergencies, because it has been
said that the American fishing
boats would enter Canadian wa-
ters armed in order to resist cap-
ture.

Rio Janeiro, March 15.
The Emperor's health improves
daily.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203, Rivadavia 203

ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

March 12.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The winding-up of all the societies of different kinds that were formed for the purpose of fighting the cholera has appropriately ended, let us hope, the history of this scourge, as far, at least, as the present year is concerned. Most of these societies found themselves, at the close of their mission, with substantial balances on hand, which, with one exception (the British Relief Association), they generously distributed in equal parts among the local charities. The exception referred to, however, only formed an exception with the view of continuing its beneficent work as a permanent thing, and I understand it has a sum of nearly one thousand pounds sterling on hand for the relief of distressed English-speaking people.

The Popular Commission, which eclipsed all the rest, including the Municipality, in its generous efforts for the relief of the sick and needy, found itself in debt at the conclusion of its labors, but the deficit was magnanimously made up among the members and thus the necessity for a fresh appeal to the public was happily obviated. The Spanish Relief Committee, previous to breaking up, performed an act of justice by presenting handsome gold medals to Drs Arana and Carles, as expressions of acknowledgment for their valuable services.

The cholera being thus happily disposed of, Rosario is returning with all its might to business, and the contrast formed between the activity of the present and the dullness of only a few weeks ago, is truly remarkable.

The harvest season is the principal occasion of this activity, which extends, of course, over the whole province.

Prices of wheat continue very firm and important purchases are made daily. Messrs Bates, Stokes and Co., of your city and Montevideo, have opened a house here for the purchase and exportation of cereals alone; should it hereafter appear desirable, I understand they will establish here a branch of their regular business. The firm is worthily represented in this city by Mr Martin, a most popular and experienced gentleman, and one well acquainted in and with the market.

The new tramway to Arroyito and Alberdi is almost finished and will shortly commence operations. This will be a great boon to those residing between the said places and Rosario, and I have no doubt but it will considerably advance the value of land in those directions. Shares of this new company are offering for sale in this market, but the demand for them is extremely limited, owing to a certain want of confidence in the management, which, it appears, is too prone to let the grass grow under its feet. This is a pity, because in intelligent hands the concern ought to pay splendid dividends.

The Criminal Court here has just given an order which ought to be embossed in letters of gold and displayed in every judgment hall throughout the country. Some two weeks ago a dispute arose between a schoolmaster named Cayetano Juncal, and Sr. Diaz, the Vice-Rector of the National College. Of course both parties flew to the press and some very lively ink-slinging ensued, in the course of which Sr Juncal considered his honour affected. The result was that he sent a couple of friends to call on Sr Diaz, demand a retraction of his words, or challenge him to fight a duel. Sr Diaz being a man of few words, dismissed the messengers without any ceremony and absolutely refused to accept any communication of any kind from their principal. Hereupon Juncal published a very scurrilous letter in *La Capital* and again provoked Diaz to a deadly encounter. The result was that the Criminal Court took a hand in the proceedings and had Juncal arrested for feloniously provoking a breach of the peace. Were all Judges as conscientious in the performance of their duty as our Criminal Judge has been in this instance, it would soon put a stop to the senseless exhibitions of puerility we are so frequently called to witness among grown-up men, and it might eventually give birth to higher conceptions of honour than those that are now popularly entertained.

The Municipal elections are over but as yet I am unable to give you the correct names of the persons returned to serve on the Corporation. Certainly the affair was only an election in name, but then it is the best imitation of the same the majority of the people are aware of, and when they are satisfied with the results, I do not know why I should waste paper and you ink, in bewailing the results. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that when we want good men in office and are willing to elect them, they will be forthcoming.

Complaints are made in all tones from the National employees in this city, some of whom have seen no coin since last year. I thought the new Government came into power with the purpose of turning over a new leaf in this respect. If it did so, I must say that it must have turned on the wrong side of the book, because things seem going from bad to worse, and they certainly are worse than they have been known to be even by the oldest inhabitant. Among the post-office employees this delay has revived the usurious business of buying and selling salaries, through which with the end of obtaining a little money for immediate necessities, the poor employee is forced to sell his hard-earned claim for 15 or 20% less than its value. This is discreditable to the Government and it could easily be put a stop to by the use of a little grease on the wheels of Government machinery.

The collection of 'patentes' has begun throughout the Province and tradesmen are growling bitterly under an increase of 20% over and above the exorbitant payments they were formerly compelled to make for what the poet Burns so pathetically calls the 'leave to work.'

You may feel surprised that I do not give you some account of our Lenten doings. The reason is easily explained. We have no Lenten doings here. No special offices at the Church, no Lenten sermon; no Pastoral, no more in fact, of anything of the sort than if we were living in the middle of the Chaco. In the observance of times and seasons were a fault, then Rosario would be a model city.

I notice considerable activity on the part of the local police force. Major Rams the Chief of Police, and our worthy Gefé Político Sr. Maciel, appear determined to cut short as many of the abuses noticeable in the force as possible. The other night a gang of 'jovenes distinguidos' were caught creating scandals at certain places of public resort on the outskirts of the city. As it appeared they had frequently been charged with similar offences,

and that they cared no more for a fine than a duck might care for a cup of water on its back, they were ordered to be locked up and the next day, they were sent to work with the other convicts at the 'barranca.' I sincerely hope such salutary measures may always be resorted to in similar cases so that this most dangerous and offensive class may be induced to mend its ways.

The heavy rain that fell on Thursday evening last, has resulted in a very agreeable change in the temperature; the state of the public health however, is very far from being satisfactory and there are many cases of typhus and other malignant fevers about. The Rosario Infirmary (or British Hospital) is hard at work at last, and I understand it has as many patients as it can, for the present accommodate.

Lawn Tennis is the fashionable game for the young people of both sexes in Rosario English Society, and to play the same is by some considered the next thing to being a lineal descendant from King Cole. I understand there is to be a game played on the 23rd inst. between your city and some of our best players. It will be an interesting event and it is to be hoped that the Buenos Aires may succeed in infusing some elements of manliness into the pastime, and thus hold up the hands of those in this city, who would, were they sufficiently numerous, perform a similar service here. I do not say this because I consider all of our players true muscular Christians by any means, but because I fondly hope you may not be tempted to send us any but such from Buenos Aires.

Hoping to have some more news for you next time.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

W.

CAMP CHILDREN.

Many camp children are spoiled for want of that social intercourse and innocent conversation which should brighten every household. Their thoughts are restricted to the dull monotony that surrounds them, and even these few thoughts they are forbidden to give expression to. The consequence is that when a stranger enters the house they remain dumb as statues and when asked a question they know not what answer to make. Parents should do all in their power to encourage children to speak at the proper time without any feeling of fear or shame. They should insist on their reading aloud pieces from books or newspapers, some grave, some gay, and even appropriate pieces should be learned by heart and declaimed on feast days and at leisure moments. It is an excellent custom for children to learn the substance of simple stories and then relate them in their own words. Attempts at wit and repartee, provided they do not sin against charity, should not be checked, as is sometimes done, but applauded. There is no gift greater than that of speech, and it is a pity to see children as it were deprived of this Heaven-sent boon for want of a proper training. When some camp boys and girls are introduced into social circles where conversation is free and easy they feel the disadvantages of their position. Do, therefore, parents, I beseech you, try and counteract the dullness of the camp by a little intellectual activity in your homes. It does not require much learning or extensive knowledge, it only requires a sympathetic heart and a cheerful mind. There is always something to talk about, and the child as well as the man is improved intellectually and very often morally by giving expression to his feelings and exchanging ideas with those around him.

VALUE OF THE PAMPAS.

An Englishman from Santa Fe who is one of the principal wheat-growers in that province called on us a few days ago to express his surprise that we should entertain the least doubt or hesitation as to the expediency of grain-growing in this Repub-

lic: he declared very emphatically that he can grow wheat cheaper than any farmer in Dakota or Manitoba. This is a point that we prefer to leave open for discussion, but the same gentleman added 'the value of Pampa land seems to be not yet known: every square league in the province of Santa Fe is worth £20,000 sterling.'

There is, we frankly believe, no exaggeration in this statement, if we compare the values of land in the various British Colonies. Ten years hence it will probably be very difficult to buy a square league of land within 100 leagues of Buenos Aires, Rosario or Bahia Blanca even at £20,000. But, ten years is a long time to look forward to in this country, and hence the present relatively low prices at which lands may be bought.

In Canada, land in the settled provinces is not easily bought at less than £6 per acre, or £40,000 per square league; in New Zealand it ranges from £3 to £10 an acre, say £20,000 to £67,000 per square league. And yet Canada is under snow for six months, and New Zealand is double as far from England as we are. Hence it is in the natural order of things that the Pampa lands, unless where there are Salinas, should steadily rise to at least half the value of land in Canada or New Zealand. Public attention in England has been particularly directed to the River Plate in the last twelve months by reason of the frozen mutton business. There is no other part of the habitable globe, where lands of equal fertility, with a healthy climate, and within 25 days' reach of London, can be bought for £20,000 a square league. Our Santa Fe friend may or may not be correct about wheat-growing, but we quite agree with him in his idea about the value of the Pampas. Any man who to-day sells a square league of land in Buenos Aires or Santa Fe for less than 100,000 gold dollars will as surely repent it, if he live ten years, as that this country must go on increasing the exportation of meat to supply the growing population of Europe. — *Standard*.

HOW SHALL THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE BE CELEBRATED IN IRELAND.

FRSM *The Freeman*.

How shall the Jubilee of the Queen be celebrated in Ireland? It is easy to foretell. Should the present state of things continue there will be tribulation instead of joy. And yet it is possible if the English people so will it, and if the Queen do but acquiesce, that the fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession may be celebrated with sincere joy by the entire nation, and not merely by a handful of well paid officials. Let us cite a precedent. In the early days of his reign the present Emperor of Austria fled in grief out of Buda-Pesth from the fury of his disloyal Hungarian people. To-day the same Emperor is received in the Hungarian capital with loyalty and acclamation. Whence is this change? It is to be found in the concession of Parliamentary government to the people of Hungary. The history of the concession is well worthy of our study. It was not merely the establishment or continuance of a Local Assembly, but it was the creation of a Hungarian Ministry responsible to a Hungarian Parliament for the conduct of internal affairs. This was the keystone of the Austro-Hungarian agreement—this must be the solution of the Anglo-Irish difficulty. During the latter stages of the constitutional controversy in Austria and Hungary there were the Chamberlains and Unionists in the advisers of the Emperor, Counts Esterhazy and Belcredi. They stood by local assemblies and provincial councils, but at the mere mention of an independent Parliament and responsible executive they cried out 'disintegration of the Empire.' In the persons of Deak, the Hungarian leader, and of Count Beust, the new Austrian Minister, the cause of Hungarian independence found

advocates, just as that of Ireland now finds exponents in Mr Parnell and Mr Gladstone. To the counsels of these statesmen in Austria, however, came the sad though opportune lesson of Sadowa. After that melancholy incident Francis Joseph took heed to the advice of Deak and Count Beust. He granted the constitution to Hungary, and on the 8th of June 1867, was crowned at Pesth-ofen, amid popular acclamation King of Hungary. Thus was closed the bitter quarrel of many years. The demand of the Irish people nor the bill of Mr Gladstone does not go so far. It does not ask the Queen to come and be recrowned in Dublin as Queen of Ireland, but it does ask, and it does demand, the restoration to Ireland of her Parliament and the creation of a Ministry responsible to the Irish people for the good management of their own affairs. No provincial councils, no county boards, no enlarged corporations shall ever be received as a solution of the Irish question. We shall not invoke another Sadowa; we trust others shall not wait for it. We merely ask for that which England herself has over and over again helped other nationalities to acquire, and which she has granted to her own colonies, the priceless privilege of 'self government.' By extending this British principle to Ireland is the true, the only way of securing a national celebration of the coming Jubilee. Let the English people recall Mr Gladstone to power, let her Majesty accept his plan by signing the new constitution of the Irish people. Then, and only then, can there be lasting peace between the two nations; then, and only then, can the heat of political agitation subside; then, and only then, can Ireland enter upon the path of peace and prosperity; then, and only then, can it join with any truth in celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen.

«THE SACRED DUTY OF REBELLION.»

AA IRISH PRIEST ANSWERS THE LONDON «TABLET.»

In the London *Tablet* of December 25th, the following able letter appears from the Rev. Arthur Ryan, of Thurles, Ireland:

Thurles,
December 15, 1886.

Sir,—

In your recent article on «The Policy of the National League» you put a very simple issue before your readers. You have declared, and shown good reason for your declaration (though that does not concern my present purpose), that the «plan of campaign» adopted by the National League is an act of rebellion. You have called on Irish Nationalists to say whether the time for «the sacred duty of rebellion» has come, or, in other words, whether the action taken is moral or immoral. As a private individual, but one, I think, more or less in touch with the national sentiment lay and clerical of this country, I venture to answer as follows:

Ever since the Union the best and most honorable of Irishmen have looked on rebellion as «a sacred duty» provided there were a reasonable chance of success. It was the absence of this reasonable chance of making rebellion successful that alone bound wise and brave Irishmen to conscientiously oppose armed resistance to the Government of this country. It has never occurred to me to consider acquiescence to the Government of England as a moral obligation or as other than a dire necessity. I would fearlessly ask any English gentleman, even Catholic first and English after, would he, were he in my place, think otherwise? I ask, would he who has applauded the valor of his countrymen in Egypt, in Ashantee, in Zululand, would he have scruples about fighting for his own nationality, for what he believed to be the sacred right of his country—the right of freedom from foreign misgovernment, and from the constant anarchy and misery resulting therefrom? My con-

viction is that Englishmen, as I know and honour them, would never have borne what we have borne. But we have borne it simply and solely because we could not help it. We have sorrowfully bowed to might, but we have never acknowledged it to be right. We have never, thank God, lied to our oppressors by saying we were loyal to them. And when we have condemned the rebels whose heroism and whose self-sacrifice we have loved and wept over, we condemned, not their want of loyalty, but their want of prudence. We thought it wrong to plunge the land into the horrors of war with no hope of success. But in common with humanity itself we have rejected what O'Connell led himself to say, if not to think, that the liberty of our country is not worth our blood, if our blood could win it.

If, then, the Legislature in London having declined to protect the homes and property of the tenants of Ireland, and the Government having, despite soft words, threatened brute force and imprisonment, its time-worn plan of campaign against us; if, under these circumstances, we find that our new plan in self-defense is likely to succeed, why should we care whether it be an act of rebellion or not? Its chance of success is, indeed, all we look to. Rebellion, with the chance of being successful rebellion against tyrannous misgovernment is, the wide world over, a sacred duty. Englishmen have blessed it in their own case—in the case of every nation except Ireland. Irishmen bless it, and Irish priests and Irish bishops bless it, and declare it to be high and unassailable morality—a holy war in the cause of the poor and oppressed, a struggle for hearths and homes. Rebels we are, almost to a man, against the injustice and misgovernment—the hollow mockery we see and touch on every side, but which our pious critics cannot or will not recognize. True, we have been up to this «inopportunist» in the matter of rebellion; but now our opportunity has come, and we give our glad «God speed» to what promises to be, at long last, a successful plan of campaign. Whether or not that plan be constitutional may be an interesting question of politics; but it is no question of morals.

I am not, sir, a believer in heated language. What I have written above is none such. It is, as far as I can make it, an honest answer to your honest question. I have told you, in what a certain scribe would call my Irish «cussedness» the sentiments in which generations of good Irish priests have lived and died, and for which their successors are prepared, as they were, to answer before a just God.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Arthur Ryan.

Appended to the letter is this note, signed by the editor of the *Tablet*—

We trust that Father Ryan is mistaken in supposing that his letter represents the opinion of any large section of his countrymen. We, at any rate, should find it difficult to reconcile such doctrines with the teaching of the Encyclical.

THE ARMED CAMPS OF EUROPE BRISTLING WITH BAYONETS.

At the end of every year tables that deal more or less fully with the military strength of the country are published by several German and Austrian statisticians; and as these tables have just appeared, it is possible by their aid to arrive at a tolerably accurate estimate of the forces which, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in 1887, could be put into the field. The figures have been derived by the *Daily News* for the most part from official documents, and in cases in which official documents have not been forthcoming the estimates have been furnished by specialists who have the best available information. The following table shows, first, the

number of men held in permanent readiness for war, the second, the number of men that could be called under the colors in case of need. The second column of figures includes, it should be added, only trained soldiers, and does not take account of those reserves which could be provided by a 'levée en masse.'

	Peace	War
Germany ..	442,824	1,425,027
France ..	469,067	1,392,500
Russia ..	612,096	2,782,668
Austria ..	276,496	1,043,630
Italy ..	533,817	2,330,980
Turkey ..	326,119	1,093,229
Grt. Britain.	141,284	339,516
Spain ..	83,888	734,680
Roumania ..	18,532	204,000
Greece ..	32,415	180,000
Sweden and Norway ..	36,790	190,452
Holland ..	65,568	180,858
Belgium ..	44,610	165,564
Portugal ..	32,005	125,057
Servia ..	13,213	134,415
Bulgaria ..	28,963	115,220
Denmark ..	36,479	50,481
Totals ..	3,194,176	12,588,276

SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.

A lecture delivered in Carlisle, by the Rev. Stowell Brown, contained the following amusing but instructive passage: 'The point to which I have next to direct attention is manliness in speech. There are many young men who seem to consider it essential to manliness that they should be masters of slang. The sporting world, like its brother the swell-mob, has a language of its own; but this dog-English extends far beyond the sporting world. It comes with its hordes of barbarous words threatening the extinction of genuine English! Now, just listen for a moment to our fast young man, or the ape of a fast young man, who thinks that to be a man he must speak in the dark phraseology of slang. If he does anything on his own responsibility, he does it on his own 'hook.' If he sees anything remarkably good, he calls it a 'stunner,' the superlative of which is a 'regular stunner.' If a man is requested to pay a tavern bill, he is asked if he will 'stand Sam.' If he meets a savage looking dog, he calls him an 'ugly customer.' If he meets an eccentric man, he calls him a 'run-my old cove.' A sensible man is a 'chap that is up to snuff.' Our young friend never scolds but 'blows us'—never pays, but 'stumps up'—never finds it difficult to pay, but is 'hard up'—never feels fatigued, but is 'used up.' He has no hat, but shelters his head beneath a 'tile.' He wears no neck-cloth, but surrounds his neck with a 'choker.' He lives nowhere, but there is some place where he 'hangs out.' He never goes away or withdraws, but he 'bolts'—he 'slopes'—he 'mizzles'—he 'makes himself scarce'—he 'walks his chalks'—he 'makes his tracks'—he 'cuts his stick'—or, what is the same thing, he 'cuts his lucky.' The highest compliment you can pay him is to tell him that he is 'a regular brick.' He does not profess to be brave 'but he prides himself on being 'plucky.' Money is a word which he has forgotten, but he talks a good deal about 'tin,' and 'the needful,' 'the rhino,' and 'the ready.' When a man speaks he 'spouts'—when he holds his peace he 'shuts up'—when he is humiliated, he is 'taken down a peg or two,' and 'made to sing small.' Now a good deal of this slang is harmless—many of the terms are, I think, very expressive, yet there is much in slang that is objectionable.'

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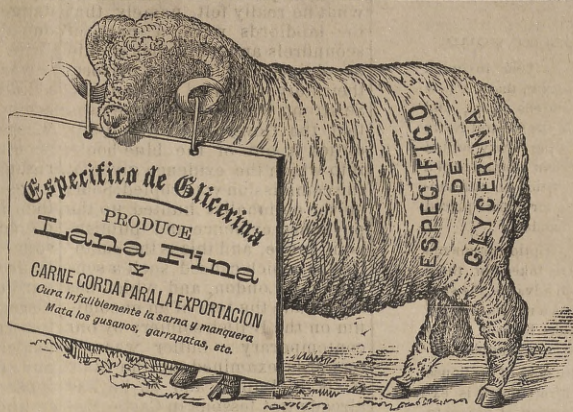
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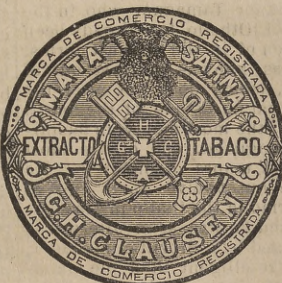


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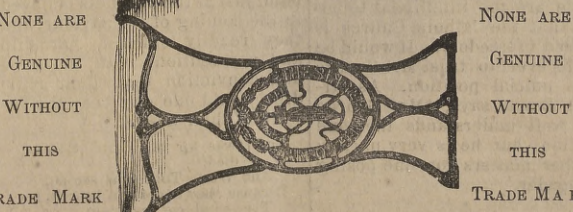
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

A great deal of gush has been wasted this week by one of our contemporaries on the strength of a telegram from London, which informed us that General Buller had said some kind and humane words about Irish tenants, and suggested a court of coercion for landlords. The words of Buller, which our contemporary calls «a manifesto», were spoken many months ago, when he was examined before a special commission in Kerry. He was then fresh from Zululand, and had not had any experience of Irish official chicanery and falsehood; so that at

the first question he blurted out what he really felt, namely, that the landlords were a pack of scoundrels and that they should be obliged by force to perform their duty towards the tenants. So strong was the language used that the Government absolutely struck it out of the blue books into which the evidence given at the commission was copied. Some clever nationalist hunted up the purloined evidence and published it entire, and this is the «manifesto» which caused such a sensation in London, and which has been made the text of an encomium on the British soldiery by our contemporary. Buller was afterwards examined at the State trials in Dublin, and as he had already got lessons in Castle Machiavellism, he had not the courage to repeat his words but equivocated most shamefully, and contented himself with refusing to declare what he had said. The matter has, however, been brought before Parliament, and Buller's language reproduced there will be a severe blow to the Government and the best justification of the National League.

The cremationists of this city are still on the war-path and using every device to procure associates, and we are glad to see that they labour in vain. There are not a score of persons in this city who would seriously desire to have their bodies burned after death. Cremation, says the *Liberté* of Fribourg, Switzerland, is one of the manifestations of free-thought. Freemasonry has taken it under its sublime patronage, as it favours with its aid all attacks directed against the influence of Catholic teaching in the exterior life of men and the organization of society. This affiliation of the crematory societies with the lodges has been pointed out by the Holy See, which has prohibited Catholics from countenancing in any way whatsoever the movement in favour of the destruction of the human body by fire. The interdiction imposed by the highest authority in the Catholic Church commands the submission of all Christians.

Mr John Ruskin is with Ireland altogether in her struggle for Home Rule, as he is with Scotland, with India, with Afghanistan and with Natal. This is what he proclaims in a characteristically vigorous and original letter to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. 'I should like,' he says, 'to see Home Rule (in my sense of ruling—not yours) everywhere. I should like to see Ireland under a King of Ireland; Scotland under a Douglas, tender and true; India under a Rajah; and England under her Queen' and by no manner of means under Mr Gladstone or Mr Bright. In the pronouncement of his opinions, Mr Ruskin is not governed by the hard and fast lines of expediency.

Mr. Henry George has lost completely the sympathy of the Catholics of the United States. The *Brooklyn Examiner*, which has done much to popularize his theories, says in article headed 'Good-bye, Mr. George.' Mr. George has cut himself off from the sympathy and support of Catholics, and, we believe, of working men and all honest Americans as well. There is throughout his recent utterances a spirit of know-nothingism which can never succeed in this country. The people are too intelligent to believe that the Catholic Church is opposed to freedom. It would be unsafe ever to trust Mr. George in an official position. As Michael Davitt says, 'Mr. George very well understands the land question, but he is very narrow on other matters for one posing as a leader.'

The Government of Tajes is principally occupied in undoing the work of Santos. Over a dozen concessions have been withdrawn, and contracts made by Santos are torn up as if they were only so much waste paper. In doing this Tajes is not consistent

with himself, and is affording a dangerous precedent which may one day be turned against him. Tajes fought for Santos and his Government, and in doing so he acknowledged that it was a Government legitimately constituted, whose authority should be respected. If a Government has a right to set at naught the engagements of its predecessor, then the outside public can have no confidence in its dealings, and some day it may happen that a future Government may disregard the contracts of Tajes as he disregards those of Santos. Santos was a tyrant, but he was the leader of a *de-facto* Government, and faith should be kept with those who did business with him in the full belief that engagements would be conscientiously kept.

It appears that the tenor singer Tamagno, so well known in Buenos Aires, has been called on to take the part of 'Otello' in Verdi's new opera of the same name, the production of which has caused a sensation in Europe. The *London Standard*, referring to Tamagno, says:

«Signor Tamagno, who in the part of 'Otello' has already been spoken of in the highest terms, is less known—at least out of Italy, which does not alter the fact that he is one of the finest, one of the most manly, in technical language, one of the most 'robust' tenors of our time. He came out twelve years ago at Palermo in the 'Ballo in Maschera,' and he was soon afterwards engaged by a Brazilian manager, more intelligent than the managers of England, for Rio de Janeiro, where he met with enormous success. He was originally simply a server in a wine shop, as Wachtel was a cabdriver, and as several other tenors whom I could mention have begun life as artisans or mechanics. Mario is the only very distinguished tenor of whom I can think who was a gentleman by birth.»

The life of the phylloxera proceeds in a 'vicious circle' says a learned authority. A very vicious circle indeed, considering that the beetle-shaped insect has reduced the French vintage to one-third of what it was eight years ago. The prospects are positively appalling to the vine-growers of France. Hence the phylloxera is the subject of minute study, and some means may yet be found of giving its 'quietus' to the insect, which in its five successive stages of existence has hitherto eluded inquiry.

We have received some verses from 'Dragnar' on the Argentine 'Plan of Campaign,' which we shall publish in our next issue.

In honour of the glorious festival which we celebrate to-day, and in order to allow our editors a holiday, the *Southern Cross* this week is published on Thursday.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To-day we celebrate the festival of Ireland's patron Saint, and it is with joy we hail the return of the glorious anniversary. In former times the national feast was welcomed with feelings which, however hopeful, were not unmixed with anguish and affliction. Our forefathers believed in the deliverance of Ireland, just as the prophets believed in the coming of the Saviour, and they readily suffered hardship and persecution, with the hope and conviction that their children would one day reap the reward of their labors.

And 'twas for this Lord Edward died,
And Wolfe Tone sank serene,
Because they could not bear to see
The red above the green.

And 'twas for this that Owen fought,
And Sarsfield nobly bled,
Because their eyes were hot to see
The green above the red.

Ours' is a fortunate generation, for we are about to reap with joy what other men sowed in affliction. The long night of darkness

and misery through which they toiled until death relieved them, is passing away and the first streaks of dawn are appearing on the horizon, foreshadowing a glorious noon of light and freedom. We recall to mind those beautiful verses which Moore dedicated to the memory of Lord Edward Fitzgerald:

Oh, blest are the lovers and friends
Who shall live
The days of thy glory to see;
But the next dearest blessing that
Heaven can give
Is the pride of thus dying for
Thee.

Yes, they died martyrs and patriots because they had hope in the resurrection of their country's liberty, and it is our proud privilege to live when that liberty is about to be an accomplished fact. Ireland has made sacrifices at the shrine of religion and freedom, which have no parallel in the annals of the world. The fate of the children of Lir was her fate, and all the sufferings which the ancient legends tell us were endured by Finuala and her brothers under the magic spell of enchantment for seven hundred years, were endured in reality by Ireland and her children for the same period at the hands of her cruel step-mother. But why should we recall the scenes of horror and injustice perpetrated by England? Rather let us dwell on the fruit which is the reward of the patience and perseverance of our countrymen under the most galling torture and persecution. Ireland may proudly hold up her head among the nations of Europe to-day. Though she has suffered most for religion, she is the most religious country in the world. Her church is supported out of the voluntary contributions of the people. Her priesthood may well compare with those of any nation on earth in point of intelligence and the practise of every virtue, among which we may mention a respect for the opinion of others and a fixed determination to maintain their own. The attachment of her Catholic people to the Holy See is as unbroken as in the days of Columba and Brigid when, as the Venerable Bede tells us, Ireland was the centre of Christian light and philosophy, and scholars from our land carried the torch of learning and civilisation into every country of the continent. Ireland is pre-eminent in the practise of Christian virtues; she is also pre-eminent in the practise of toleration. A most Catholic nation, her leader is a Protestant; many of her Parliamentary constituencies are filled by Protestants, and none others are more highly honored or receive more unlimited trust from the Catholics of Ireland. This generous and manly policy is producing its natural results, and from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway Protestants are falling into the national ranks and marching on to freedom under the same banner as their Catholic countrymen.

We must not, however, lay the flattering unction to our souls that the liberty of Ireland is already achieved, and that there is no more work to be done. The smoking cabins of Glenbeigh cast a lurid light on the path of the struggling patriot, and remind him that he has still the same truculent foe to contend with, that the despoiler has still his foot planted on our sacred soil, and that if he does not lay waste the entire country as Mountjoy did, or spear infant babes upon his lance as Carew did, or spatter the Cross with the blood of women and children as Cromwell did, it is not through any feeling of pity or humanity, but rather because the Irish of to-day form a compact, determined, and educated body, and the brotherhood of nations loudly protest against the commission of further atrocities by the English Government in Ireland. Even as we write, the leaders of the Irish people are being dragged before mercenary judges and packed juries in Dublin, to answer for the crime of pleading the cause of their people and protecting them from the cruelty of landlords who are born to oppress and whose existence is synonymous with crime and misery. Yet the struggle will be

short. The dawn, as we said, has appeared. The sympathies of the world are enlisted in favour of Ireland. Thousands of noble Englishmen have declared that it is time to put an end to the reign of carnage, and the greatest of living statesmen has devoted his talents to the work of restoring to Ireland her native Parliament. For the good of England as well as of Ireland, it is to be hoped that the day is not far off when we shall see our country crowned with the crown of freedom, when the hatred and strife of ages will be forgotten and Ireland will be the sister and not the slave of England, governed by her own laws, with a free people under a free Parliament. But, whether this be so or not, whether the day of our deliverance arrive in one year or in a century, our duty is plain, to second by every means in our power, our countrymen in their present struggle, and to remember the example which our ancestors gave us and the precepts which they taught us.

And we read the holy lesson,
Let the time be near or far,
Yet our country's brow of sadness
Shall be lit by sun and star.

For the red fire of the tempest
Brings us closer to the dawn,
Brings us sooner to the sunlight,
With the wind and lightning gone.

PESSIMISTS.

It is no uncommon thing to find under the bright skies of the Argentine Republic men of melancholy views and narrow prejudices. They live, as it were, upon the acids of a sour and disappointed moral nature. The rays of a tropical heat are not sufficient to warm their hearts. The pure breezes of the pampas fail to rouse them from their melancholy, and even the open and generous hospitality of their adopted country never evokes feelings of magnanimity or the smallest sentiment of gratitude in their breasts. For such men the climate, the Government, the land, the farmer, the merchant, all are bad. There is nothing tolerable, nothing commendable, nothing beautiful in all they see around them. Speak to them of agriculture; they will tell you that it is not a land for agriculture. Point out to them the hundreds of colonies that are progressing remarkably well: they say it is by chance and accident. Refer to the sheep-farming business; and they fly at you with fury, remarking that the sheep-farming business is no longer profitable. Recommend the outside camps; they swear the outside camps are a scene of desolation. Then why not choose the inside? The inside is overcrowded, and prices are too high, etc. To reason with this class of men is utterly useless. For them every thing from Jujuy to Patagonia is a barren waste; the people are uncivilised, the customs abominable. Nevertheless, the country keeps the even tenor of its way on its wonderful march of progress. While the pessimists are croaking, many thousands, with perhaps less knowledge and resources than they, are up and doing, and day by day and week by week the demand for property is increasing, and day by day and week by week thousands who came here without a shilling are becoming masters of their own house and their own farm. Who are they that have given such an enormous value to lands in the suburbs of Buenos Aires? They are principally Italian immigrants who came here with the ambition of securing a home, and after a few years' toil succeeded in that laudable object. Not many years ago chacra land might be bought around Chilicoy for an indifferent song. Now as high as 300 m/n is paid for quintas and 200 m/n per square for chacras in the neighborhood of that town. Not a few of the pessimists whose foolish prejudices we have been trying to portray are found among the sheep-farming classes. They probably settled on a poor spot of land. The floods came, or mayhap the landlord was cruel and exacting. Their capital was reduced instead of increasing, and after that they have not a single good word for

the country. These people should remember that the Argentine Republic is not confined to one or two or three partidos where a couple of avaricious landlords and a dozen or two of miserable tenants are huddled together, that it extends from the 22nd degree of latitude almost to the Polar circle; that it has thousands of leagues of rich virgin soil, which will one day be turned to account, and that if there are a few landlords of the Scully and Lynn type there are many who are ready to give fair terms to the occupant and under whom farmers may still grow rich and prosper. But the pessimists say, 'We do not believe in agriculture. The system here is not the same as in Ireland.' It is just as if they should say that an Irish carpenter or builder should not do any work at his trade in Buenos Aires because carpenters and builders here work on somewhat different principles from those in vogue at home; or that an Irish book-keeper should not attempt to keep books in Buenos Aires because the thing is done in Spanish instead of English. Verily, a man must undergo a strange transformation if he cannot plough, sow and reap in the Argentine Republic when he has frequently done the same in his own country. Even to-day small plots of land can be purchased or rented cheap, and the man of energy can produce thereon sufficient to support himself and his family and to lay something aside, moreover, for a rainy day. If the north is too hot for him, then he can turn his face southwards. He may plant the vine or plant potatoes anywhere from Buenos Aires to San Juan (where our countryman Mr John M. Tierney is at the same time an excellent potato grower and a first-rate wine manufacturer). This country is teeming with wealth, and those who have energy and intelligence can easily possess a share of it if it be not their own fault.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

A kind friend in the city has courteously placed at our disposal a most interesting letter which he lately received from a relative in Ireland. It contains some very curious information, as our readers may see by the extracts which we give below.

'Mr —, M.P., was telling us that he had a conversation with Parnell a week ago. He (Parnell) looks wretchedly bad after his severe illness and has lost two stone in weight since October. As he is not a fleshy man this loss in weight is very serious, but I believe he is improving again. As he is such a man of mystery it was generally understood that his illness was a diplomatic one, but it appears he was really seriously knocked up. I believe everything is depending on him at present and if anything were to happen to him it would be a calamity that had better not be thought of. He told Mr — that he expected that the whole fight would be over in twelve months. He thinks the present Government will break up very soon and that Gladstone will return to power. He said he would not be surprised if it would finish by the Queen calling an Irish Parliament together. I believe it is understood that under the Act of Union she has power to do so. I think it should be pressure of a tremendous nature that would force her to do so (I mean, of course, anticipating a bill). If the Prince of Wales were King he might do it. However, Parnell has said and foretold a great many extraordinary things which appeared impossible at the time but they have all come to pass. He is looked upon by the English with a kind of superstitious dread, and as being the greatest man of mystery since the first Napoleon.

Healy is not nearly so sanguine as to the immediate future. He thinks the present Government, notwithstanding their misfortunes, will stick to office for a considerable time. However, although he is perhaps the most talented man in the party, his forecast of coming events could not, of course, be relied on like

Parnell's. His nature is of too Celtic a character to distinguish himself in backstairs diplomacy. Whilst being a faithful follower of Parnell he is not one of his worshippers. Some of his followers are, notably William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*. You may remember last spring, when Gladstone's bill was before the House of Commons, *United Ireland* went out of its way in promising for the Irish people that they would take it as a final and lasting settlement. Healy did not agree in this policy and the country generally could not see it very plainly at the time either, but of course all had to keep silent, for to criticise would have meant to court disaster. Well, it is as plain as possible now that it was most fortunate that the bill, coupled as it was with the Land Bill, did not pass. We never could have met our engagements under it. Of course many a saving clause might have been put in in committee, and I suppose Parnell felt he had the power to do so. However, it appears to be agreed now that the next time Home Rule will be taken separately, and perhaps the final settlement of the land will be left to an Irish Parliament.

'The great fight being made here now is, as you have seen in the newspapers, on the Plan of Campaign. It has not been adopted very generally yet, but then the greater number of the landlords are giving reductions, and are not yet pressing for their rents. How long they will be able to hold out without pressing I don't know, but unfortunately the tenants are not able to raise the money to pay even with reductions, and I see no sign of the times improving. The landlords made a most frightful mistake in not accepting Gladstone's settlement last year. They would have got their hats-full of money without any trouble, but that is all over. All England appears to be rising up now against lending the money to buy out the landlords, and what they are to do no one can tell. They won't be allowed to carry on their old policy of extermination, and even if they were it would not bring in money to them, and out of the tenants they can't get it, for the same reason that you cannot squeeze blood out of a stone.

'As far as I can learn, Parnell was not consulted about the Plan of Campaign. He was sick at the time in France. Whether he entirely approves of it or not I don't know. I dare say his position in Parliament is stronger than if he were responsible for it. Healy would have gone in for a more general strike against the rents, but I am afraid the farmers have not backbone enough for that; they have been slaves too long; and it takes a generation to shake off the old slavish feeling.

Healy is married to the daughter of T. D. Sullivan, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin. He has two children, girls. He keeps an Irish-speaking nurse from the West of Ireland, in order that his children may learn their mother tongue the Irish language. He tells a good story about the eldest child, who is between two and three years old, and it shows the political atmosphere they are reared in. She was in church one day with her mother, and, seeing a picture of St. Joseph on the wall, she pointed up to it and cried out, "Oh, mother, is that the God that made the land for the people?"

'I am glad to see by one of the papers you kindly send me that they have formed an Irish Union in Buenos Aires. I hope it will succeed. If they could get one of the members to go out and organize the Irish in the country, as the Redmonds did in Australia, that would be the plan to make a right success of it.

'Davitt has just returned from America with his bride. They are giving him great receptions. He has come just in the nick of time to carry out the Plan of Campaign when Dillon and the others have to go to Parliament—or to jail, perhaps. The latter contingency is not impossible, nor very improbable, as they seem determined to pack a jury of Orangemen to try them. However, public opinion in England

is getting very strong on that point just now.

'Well, the next few months will tell a good deal. Great changes may take place before the summer. Perhaps it will not be long, after all, before you will be drinking the health of the new Irish Parliament. I must see and devise some plan so that a few of us may drink it together. What about meeting half-way?'

FRAUDULENT ADMINISTRATION.

How THE POOR MAN IS ROBBED.

La Nacion makes the following statement:

A Captain in the navy, who is also a sub-prefect, being unable to recover his pay for October, November and December, sold the debt for one-half the amount to a certain 'intermediary' in calle 25 de Mayo, giving him a power to recover the whole debt. It appears, however, that General Racedo is opposed to these transactions, and the agent, fearing that payment would be refused under the power, took it back to the Captain, because he recovered the pay in a few days without difficulty. In another case, in spite of a reiterated order for payment of \$546 due to a creditor of the 'Comisaria' of Marine, the treasurer had no funds to pay the amount, but the agent before mentioned, having bought the debt for \$366, recovered it in full in less than a week. A porter of the minister of Marine could not recover the pay due to him since August, because there were no funds, but when the Agent had bought the debt it was paid at once.

There is also in the Treasury an order for a month's pay to be given to all the porters as new year's gifts, but this has been disregarded. One of porters sold his claim to the famous agency, and no doubt it has been satisfied.

GENERAL ITEMS

To-day being St. Patrick's Day, high Mass will be sung at the Passionist Church at 11 a.m. Rev. Father Purcell will be celebrant and it is expected that Rev. Father McNeerney will preach the panegyric of the Saint. In case Father McNeerney should be unable to attend, Rev. Father Edmund will be the preacher. After the ceremonies a collection will be made in order to defray the expenses of three or four Fathers of the Passionist Congregation who are on their way out from Ireland and who are soon expected to arrive here.

Telegrams from Havre announce the opening of the auctions of River Plate wools. Prices are considered fully equal to those of former sales.

Yesterday there were in Santiago de Chili 32 cases of cholera and 15 deaths. In Valparaiso there were 10 cases and 4 deaths.

The news is confirmed that a conspiracy against the Czar has been discovered.

The pretender Don Carlos is going to Chili.

Latest telegrams from Corrientes announce that the revolt of the Indians is not yet quelled. Two officers, Perez and Silva, were killed. The Indians have horses, and threaten the troops, who are without horses. One body of troops was defeated, and others are completely impotent for want of animals. Active measures are being taken to resist the insurgents, who carry off maize and other grain, and they send 'chusma' into the interior. They are being hotly pursued.

Considerable damage has been caused by the inundation in Parana. All communications are interrupted and the railway traffic is suspended.

Mr Juan E. Clark, through his representative, has protested against the guarantee given by the Chilean Chambers to the railway through the Antuco Pass to Bahia Blanca. It certainly seems most unfair to give this guarantee

to a new company when Mr Clark has been working hard for a quarter of a century to join the Atlantic and Pacific, and was, moreover, the pioneer of the great idea.

Great preparations are being made to carry out with becoming pomp the ceremony of the coronation of the statue of Our Lady of Lujan. A committee of most influential gentlemen are appointed to superintend the arrangements. It is expected that several special trains will run on the day appointed to carry the numerous pilgrims to the shrine of Lujan. The festivals for the celebration of the event will continue for eight days and each day there will be a solemn high Mass and a sermon preached by well-known and distinguished sacred orators. The ceremony of coronation will take place in an open space about two squares distant from the church, where a grand altar will be erected. The orchestra will be composed of the best artists in the city. During the feast days the Catholic Association of Lujan will hold musical and literary entertainments. Gold and silver medals will be struck to commemorate the auspicious event and will be distributed among the pilgrims. On the whole it may be safely asserted that the ceremony will be carried out with a splendour unequalled in South America and that it will be a source of great edification to all who will have the happiness to witness it.

There was a shower of rain in the centre of the city on Monday morning but it did not extend to the suburbs.

The *Operatio Italiano* announces positively that Massini, the tenor, has accepted Ferrari's offer and will sing in the Colon Theatre this year. He is to receive \$28,000 for forty performances. Ferrari is certainly a dashing empresario.

The receipts at the Saint Cloud Fete on the opening day, Sunday last, were over 3600 Nats.

Monday being the birthday of the King of Italy, Baron Cova celebrated the event by giving a banquet, at which were present the Minister and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Brazilian Minister, the Prefect of Marine, the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul, and several representatives of the principal Italian societies.

A new Russian colony is to be established on the Curumulan estate of Mr Casey, paying \$80,000 per league for the land.

The La Marina Boat Club has offered the Government the boat house in the Riachuelo for the sum of \$12,000 m/n, with the object of keeping a permanent lazaretto in that locality.

A telegraph line is to be constructed from Juarez to Tres Arroyos, Pringles and Bahia Blanca.

The gold medal which will be presented by the province of Mendoza to Dr Gil as a mark of gratitude for the eminent services rendered by him during the cholera epidemic in that city, can be seen in the jewelry shop of Sr Fabre, calle Florida 85, where it was made. One side of the medal bears the arms of the province surrounded by a circle of small brilliants, with the inscription 'Provincia de Mendoza—Epidemia de 1886-87.' On the other side, surrounded by palm leaves, is the inscription 'El gobierno de la provincia al Dr D. Juan B. Gil—Agradecimiento de sus valiosos servicios.' The medal weighs ten ounces, and is seven centimetres in diameter.

During the month of February the following appointments were made:

Consul-general in Switzerland, Dr Carlos Nolasco; Consul in Valparaiso, Don Antonio Joaquin Ramos; Vice-consul in London, Mr W. J. E. Wadsworth; Vice-consul in Tarragona, Don Juan Tomas Fantigosa.

A train will leave Constitution station for Mar del Plata next Saturday at 7.30 p.m., and will leave Mar del Plata on the following Monday at 9.30 p.m. The return fare, including sleeping carriage, will be \$15.

At the invitation of Dr Wilde, Minister of the Interior, a number of physicians assembled on Tuesday to discuss the hygienic state of this country—Drs. Beruti, Tamayo, Pardo, Macia, Fernandez, Davila, Costa, Maglioni, Davel, Vela, Lopez, Esteves, Basavilbaso, Gayan, Pacheco, Peruchetti, Ortiz, Herrera, Molina, and Wilde. This latter individual opened the proceedings by a speech. After some preliminary arrangements had been made and officers appointed, the meeting adjourned.

The aeronaut Martinez tried his little game again on Sunday, with his balloon, at Almagro. The Montgolfier refused to budge and the people sought the owner for the twentieth time for the purpose of stoning him, but he escaped once more.

A locomotive was thrown off the rails near San Vicente, on the Southern line, on Sunday, by running over a cow. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

The Indians who revolted in the Chaco were pursued and overtaken by Lt. Col. Gomez. A fight took place in which many of the Indians were killed or wounded. Arms were given to the residents of Las Toscas, Ocampo and Florencia for greater security. Some Indian prisoners mutinied, but they were immediately attacked by the troops. Twelve Indians were killed and four others wounded.

The Glasgow papers announce the death of Mr Peter Rylands, M.P., who represented Burnley, Lancashire, for so many years. The deceased gentleman was head of the famous firm of Rylands Brothers who send such quantities of fencing wire to this country. They came into note owing to making the wire for the first Atlantic cable. There are schoolfellows of the deceased M.P. in this country, and they will be sorry to hear of his death. He was 67 years old.

La Nacion announces that it has the largest circulation in Buenos Aires. The number of copies distributed on Monday was over 14,000. This is a large circulation here but it is very small compared to the average newspapers in Europe and the United States.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified all the foreign legations in this city that cholera has entirely disappeared from this Republic.

The new chapel belonging to St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, will be opened to-day. A solemn high Mass will be sung and Mgr. Dean Dillon will preach on the occasion.

Dr Rufino Elizalde died in this city on Sunday. Dr Elizalde was 64 years of age. He belonged to the party of General Mitre and was a candidate to succeed him in the Presidency and obtained the votes of Tucuman, Santiago and Catamarca.

He occupied many public posts, having been successively: Assessor of Minors, deputy and senator of the province, State Fiscal, National deputy and senator, member of the Constituent Convention for the reform of the National Constitution, a member of the National Cabinet under General Mitre and Dr Avellaneda, Plenipotentiary for negotiating the triple alliance in reference to the war with Paraguay, for negotiating the Boundary Treaty with Bolivia and for a Boundary Treaty with Chile, which was arranged with the Chilean representative but rejected by the Chilean Government. He was also a member of the Faculty of Law at various epochs, President of the Western Railway and Director of the Sanitary Works, and he was a member of numerous scientific and literary societies at home and abroad.

He was much respected and esteemed by men of all political parties.

Cholera has disappeared in the city.

Mr Fels, manager of the United Telephonic Company, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$20 m/n and costs, for a libel on the editors of *La Nacion*, published in the *Censor*. The libel consisted in

stating that the object of starting a new company by Mr Attwell and the editors of *La Nacion* was simply to gull the public and receive a splendid commission. The proprietor of *La Nacion* has generously forgiven the fine and will not insist on punishment, so Fels is now at liberty to libel somebody else.

The lately deceased negro doctor, Barbosa, was supposed to own a large fortune. His three brothers have come to claim it but they find nothing in the chest. Everybody is asking what has become of the money.

The Southern Railway athletic sports will take place at Lanus on the 25th.

There are two Territorial Governorships now vacant, the Chaco and Santa Cruz. For the first there are three candidates, General Donovan, General Suspi-siche and Commodore Solier. For the second post Mr Ramon Lista, the explorer, is spoken of.

The usual yearly fetes of St. Cloud were commenced on Sunday by the French residents in this city. They will be continued at intervals till the 28th inst.

Captain Avila, with 20 troopers of the 12th regiment of cavalry, started from the camp at Presidencia Roca on the 29th December to 'beat up' the Indians at the south of the line of frontier. He returned on January 26th, 'having obtained a satisfactory result,' for he had attacked the camps of the chiefs Neguizaloz and Guanichaga, killed 36 warriors, including Guanichaga and his wife (sic), and captured 17 'chusma' and seven horses. Sergeant Iriate was wounded with an arrow. This was the only casualty.

Dr Freud of Rosario is seriously ill and it is feared he will be obliged to resign his practice for some time. The doctor goes on a trip to Europe by the Tagus.

Pavon, the murderer of the Leguizamon family, is once more at large and it is possible we may soon hear of his imbruing his hands in the blood of some other innocent people. The murderer was arrested in Las Flores by a policeman, but scarcely was he committed to prison when the sub-commissary of Las Flores opened the doors and set him at liberty.

It is said that the famous singer Patti will receive \$1,200 each night she sings and a share in the profits during her tour in South America. We suppose this is a small exaggeration.

During the month of February there were 143 cases of cholera in the city (including the Boca and Barracas) and 106 deaths. From November 1st to February 28th, there were 1,634 cases and 925 deaths. The deaths in Bahia Blanca were about 300, in Santiago del Estero 250, San Juan 200, Jujuy 47, Uruguay 83, Parana 202, Gualeguaychu 62, Diamante 20.

La Nacion accuses the Intendant of Martin Garcia of having appropriated the cast away clothes of the cholera patients. The Intendant denied the charge but *La Nacion* insists in maintaining the truth of its former assertions. The affair is being investigated.

The War Minister has ordered a squadron to get ready for manoeuvring next month, to begin with a sham fight of Punta Lara on the 20th prox. Rear-Admiral Cordero will command. Commodore Solier will attack the squadron with torpedo boats, and then the whole fleet will go for a cruise on the ocean.

The cabmen of the city held a meeting on Monday night, in the Gondoni Theatre, and resolved to petition the Supreme Court to set aside the recent ordinance of the Municipal Council relating to carriages, on the ground that it is unconstitutional. They also resolved to close all the coach-yards.

Dr. Rocha, the ex-Governor, will leave with his family for Europe by the Pacific steamer which will call at Montevideo on the 20th or 22nd inst. His agent in this city during his absence will be D. Diego J. Arana.

BANCO NACIONAL
98-RECONQUISTA-98

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 4 p.m.
Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias 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 a 1000 6 o/o Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o en oro a 60 dias .. 2 o/o en oro a 90 dias .. 3 o/o

COBRA
Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral 7 o/o Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o 8 o/o Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885
M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR
DE
LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle 6 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$ 1,500,000 m/n
Fondo de reserva \$ 32,492 83 m/n
Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS
SE ABONA
Por depositos en caja de ahorros despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n 1 hasta 1000 7 o/o Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o Id id id 60 id 6 o/o Id id id 90 id 7 o/o A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA
A industriales con garantia real a plazo fijo 12 o/o
HORAS DE OFICINA:
De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de 10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.
CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER
Director Principal

TOBACCO EXTRACT
FOR SHEEPWASH

Our Extract contains 7 o/o of Nicotine according to the certificate of Dr. P. Arata, City Analyst. A large number of Certificates are in our possession, and can be seen on application

SOLD BY
W. SCHNEIDERWINDYCO
158-MAIPU-158
BUENOS AIRES
n26m26

British Academy
Incorporated with the National College
BELGRANO 349
BUENOS AIRES

First Class Boarding School

DIRECTOR: ROBERT BIRD
Commissioned in 1878 by the National Government to study in Europe the latest systems of Education.

The training is thoroughly English, while the plan is particularly adapted to impart a sound, practical, business education, suitable to the country.
Young men are also prepared for the learned professions.
The staff of teachers is numerous and select.

A. S. Witcomb
FOTOGRAFO
208 Florida

THE ENGLISH BANK
OF THE
RIVER PLATE.
(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 a 77;
BUENOS AYRES.

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

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000
Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.
Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased 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 effected 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 business 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 1/2 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 1/2 do

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

Charged—
Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 1/2 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

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

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.
John E. Turner & Co.,
335-Calle Mendoza-335
BOCA.
HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the 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 estacones.
Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.
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.

WENK BROS.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
ENGRAVERS.
AND
SILVERSMITHS.
Workshops on the Premises
for Manufacturing and Repairing.
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL
AND STONES

GERMAN NOLTE
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS
PLAZA CONSTITUCION
Escritorio Reconquista 118, Pieza No. 25
PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE
245 Primera Catamarca
Union Telefonica 4088
BUENOS AIRES
m19pm

MRS. SUTOR
MILLINER
293-SAN MARTIN-293
MRS. SUTOR begs to inform her friends and former patrons that she has arrived from London and Paris with a beautiful assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, DRESSES, MANTLES AND FANCY GOODS
293-SAN MARTIN-293
n16f16

This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewelry in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.
PRICES MODERATE.
26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

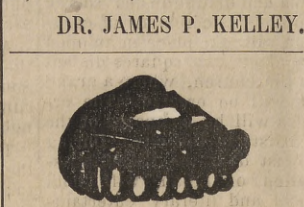
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HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595-CORRIENTES-595
BUENOS AIRES.

—:O:—
Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.
—:O:—

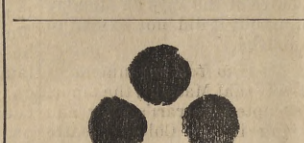
For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director
DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.



Wm. A. Isard,
SURGEON DENTIST,
224-CANGALLO-224

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

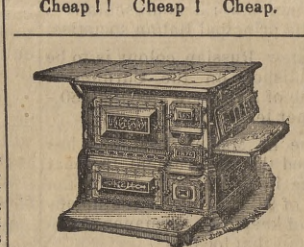
PRICES MODERATE.
224-CANGALLO-224



TO CAMP MEN.
MAKE A NOTE OF IT,
and don't forget to pay a visit
A LAS 3 BOLAS
30-CALLE CUYO-30

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, oilskins, etc.
Suitable for camp use.
Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES
Combining cleanliness and economy in cooking with great economy in fuel
ENGLISH TILED AND PLAIN REGISTER GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.
of latest designs. A large assortment of various styles and sizes to select from



DEPOSITO AMERICANO
CASSELLS, KING AND CO.
36-CALLE MAIPU-38
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LA PREVISORA

COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
29 - PIEDAD - 29
FRENTE A LA BOLSA DE COMERCIO

Capital Social m/n 2,000,000 Idem Suscrito m/n 1,000,000

LA PREVISORA—Acepta contratos de seguros sobre la vida bajo cualquiera de las condiciones conocidas

LA PREVISORA—Cobra tarifas mas bajas que las Compañias estrangeras, ofrece participacion en los beneficios y garantias mas efectivas

LA PREVISORA—Da dineros sobre hipotecas, con caucion de titulos y con garantia de sus pólizas
Se aceptan los servicios de agentes que presenten referencias a satisfacion y seran bien remunerados

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Dr Luis Ortiz Basualdo
D. Erasto Rodriguez Orey
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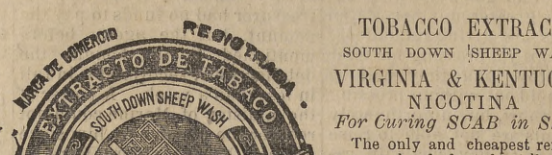
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SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH
VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY NICOTINA
For Curing SCAB in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate
Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water
Sole Agent: appointed by the Italian Government's Company
AUG. C. LINCK
AND CO.
104-SAN MARTIN-104
TIENTJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS
A Select Stock of the above Goods
AT THE
BAZAR INGRES
C. R. SIMONS & CO.
189-FLORIDA-189

PRIOR PARK, NEAR BATH
COLLEGE OF
SS. PETER AND PAUL



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ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

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 Crockery.

AGENTS FOR
Linck's Extract of Tobacco
Sold on Importer's terms.

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO
DE
Chute & Brooks

74 Calle Florida—Buenos Aires
25 de Mayo No.300—Montevideo

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

74-FLORIDA-74

BRIDGER & FARRAN
GENERAL CAMP BROKERS
& PRODUCE CONSIGNEES
175-RECONQUISTA-175
m10—pm

Dr. Klappenbach
LAWYER
159 - ALSINA - 159
Business attended to in La Plata.
11 m—pm

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 ailments 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 salt 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 manufactured only at
78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language.
Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.
au 26—pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS,
CONTADOR PÚBLICO
LA PLATA,
CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.
BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT
EDUARDO CASEY
335 CALLE MENDOZA
BOCA

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MY OWN PARLOR.

J. F. WALKER.

The white and the orange, the blue
and the green, boys,
We'll blend them together in
concord to-night;
The orange most sweet amid green
leaves is seen, boys—
The loveliest pansy is blue and
white.

The light of the day
As it fades away,
Paints with orange the white clouds
that float in the west,
And the billows that roar
Round our own island shore
Lay their green heads to rest on
the blue heaven's bosom,
Where sky and sea meet in the
distance away.
As Nature thus shows us how well
she can fuse 'em,
We'll blend them in love on St.
Patrick's Day.

The hues of the prism, philosophers
say, boys,
Are naught but the sunlight re-
solved into parts;
They're beautiful, no doubt, but I
think that the ray, boys,
Unbroken, more lights up and
warms our hearts.
Each musical tone,
Struck one by one,
Makes melody sweet, it is true, on
the ear—
But let the hand ring
All at once every string—
And, oh! here is harmony now
that is glorious,
In unison pealing to heaven away;
For unison is beauty, and strength,
and victorious,
Of hues, tones, or hearts, on St.
Patrick's Day.

Those hues in one bosom be sure
to unite, boys,
Let each Irish heart wear those
emblems so true;
Be fresh as the green, and be pure
as the white, boys—
Be bright as the orange, sincere
as the blue—
I care not a jot
Be your scarf white or not,
If you love as a brother each child
of the soil;
I ask not your creed,
If you'll stand in her need
To the land of your birth in the
hour of her dolours,
The foe of her foes, let them be
who they may;
Then 'Fusion of Hearts, and Con-
fusion of colors'
Be the Irishman's toast on St.
Patrick's Day.

THE YERBA MATE.

FROM THE LATIN
OF MARTIN DOBRIZHOFFER, S.J.
WRITTEN A.D. 1784.

The leaves cut from the tree
«Caa» and parched at a slow fire,
got the name of the Herb of Pa-
raguay, from a sort of resem-
blance to the herb tea, which,
like itself, is drunk infused in boil-
ing water. The tree «caa» grows
nowhere spontaneously but in
woods about two hundred leagues
from the city of Asuncion. Like
reeds, it thrives best in a moist
swampy soil. In form and foliage,
except that the leaves are softer,
it resembles the orange tree, but
far exceeds it in size. Its flowers
are small and white, with a calyx
composed of five leaflets. The
seed is very like American pepper,
except that three or four small
whitish, oblong kernels appear
beneath the skin. The boughs,
which are cut off from the trees
with a bill, are parched for some
time on beams laid cross-wise
over the fire; after which the
leaves, with the smaller twigs,
are spread on the ground, and
beato powder with sticks. When
prepared by this less laborious
method, it is called «yerba de
palos» because it is composed of
leaves and leaf-stems, and their
fibres, which are in a certain
degree woody. An «aroba» (which
is twenty-five pounds) of this
herb, is sold in the forest for
nearly two German florins; in the
city of Asuncion, from the ex-
pense of carriage, the price is
double. The «caa-miri» is sold at
a double price, being prepared
by our Guaraniens, with more labour
and accuracy; for they carefully
separate and throw aside the leaf-
stems and larger fibres. After
parching the leaves at a slow fire,
they pound them gently in a
wooden mortar, taking care not
to beat them too small. For the
more entire they remain, the
more taste and smell they possess;
if pulverized very small, they lose
both. «Caa-miri» signifies the
small herb, being made by the
Indian Guaraniens of the tender
parts of the leaves, the leaf-stems
and all the particles of wood being
excluded; it is not, however, re-
duced to powder, like that of the
Spaniards. The herb, when pro-

perly prepared, exhales a very
pleasant fragrance, without the
admixture of any thing else; but
if it be sprinkled with a little of
the leaves or rind of the fruits of
the «quabira miri», the odour is
doubled, the flavour improved,
and the price increased. Add to
this, that the herb is of a gummy
nature, and in parching it, care
must be taken that it be not over-
dried. Merchants, when they
would try the quality of the herb,
put a little of it into the palm of
their hand, and blow upon it;
when much of the herb flies off,
they judge it to be too high dried,
and deprived of juice and virtue;
but when it adheres to the hand
as if glued there by a natural gum,
they value it highly. In conse-
quence of the bitterness nat-
ural to the herb, it is drunk with
sugar. The Indians, however,
and the lower orders amongst the
Spaniards, drink it unmingled
with any thing. Though the «caa»
is only found in the remotest
parts of Paraguay towards the
N. E., it affords a beverage not
only to the Paraguayans, but the
Peruvians and the inhabitants of
Chili, who never cease sipping it
from morning to night. This
nectar of Paraguay is relished by
every rank, age, and sex, and is
to them what chocolate, coffee,
Chinese tea, and spirits are to
other nations. The herb, after
having been conveyed on mules
from the remotest roads of Para-
guay to the distant kingdoms of
Peru and Chili, from the difficul-
ties of the journey, and the heavy
tolls, which send great returns to
the royal treasury, is sold at its
journey's end, at a greatly in-
creased price.

[To be continued.]

SARAH BERNHARDT.

The *Journal des Debats* gives
the following account of the fi-
nancial result of Madame Bern-
hardt's tour in South America:
which was commenced on the
8th of May last and is now nearly
completed. She has made so far
about £72,000, of which over
£36,000 was made in the Argen-
tine Republic, £16,000 in Brazil,
£12,000 in Chili and £7000 in
Montevideo. The average re-
ceipts at each performance were
about £1200 in the Argentine Re-
public, £650 in Brazil, £520 in
Montevideo, and £440 in Chili.
In the Argentine Republic the
representation of «Fedora» at Bs.
Aires produced £1720 while the
«Maitre des Forges» gave under
£500. In Brazil the greatest suc-
cess was achieved with «Theo-
dora» which produced £1060,
while the «Dame aux Camelias»
brought in under £250. Upon
the other hand, in Chile the
«Dame aux Camelias» gave the
maximum receipt of £800 at
Santiago. At Montevideo, as in
the Argentine Republic, «Fedora»
was the most popular piece, the
receipts when it was represented
being close upon £720.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A mass meeting was held at
Clerkenwell Green, London, to
protest against the coercion of
Ireland and the infringement of
English liberty indicated in the
Queen's speech. It was estimated
that close upon 20,000 persons
were present. The whole place
was illuminated by electric light,
and banners bearing Radical and
kindred mottoes were carried.
Mr Labouchere was, among other
members of Parliament, expected
to speak, but the only member of
Parliament present was Mr James
Rowlands, who counselled the
assemblage to protest against the
atrocities now being carried on
in Ireland. A resolution convey-
ing the spirit of the meeting was
carried unanimously.

The *Boston Pilot* has the fol-
lowing biographical notice of Dr
McGlynn, who has been sum-
moned to Rome to explain the
principles on which he advocates
the theories of Henry George:
«The facts about Dr Glynn's
early life have never been printed.
His father and mother came
from County Donegal in 1824.
They were of pure Gaelic descent
and spoke the Irish language.
They settled in New York and 13
years after, in 1837, Edward

McGlynn was born in a house on
Third Street, between Second and
Third Avenues. He was one of
11 sons and daughters. Of the
whole family only one brother,
who now lives in California, and
the Doctor survive. Dr McGlynn's
father was a contractor and cele-
brated digger. He was thrifty
and saved quite a competence.
He died before Dr McGlynn was
10 years old, and Mrs McGlynn
and some of her sons carried on
the business. The rest of the
family except Dr McGlynn moved
to California. He has several
nephews there now. Dr McGlynn
is a poor man. He has given
away his private fortune to the
poor, and all the money that
comes to him goes in the same
way.»

The «Vow of Blood» is the
name given to a ceremony which
takes place in Palermo on the eve
of the Immaculate Conception.
The municipality proceed to the
Church of San Francesco, and at
solemn vespers, make an offering
of 100 ounces, or \$255 in silver,
on the altar dedicated to the Im-
maculate Conception, in confir-
mation of the «Vow of Blood»
formerly made by the citizens of
Palermo in honor of the Immacu-
late Conception. A pestilence
desolated the city in 1624, and
the Palermitan Senate, after
having employed all their ener-
gies to stay the devastation, made
a solemn vow to the Blessed
Virgin to defend the doctrine of
her Immaculate Conception «even
to the shedding of blood.» The
outward formalities with which
this feast was observed have
greatly changed within the last
quarter of a century, since Gar-
ibaldi liberated Sicily from the
Bourbon Government and handed
it over to Victor Emanuel; but
the «Vow of Blood» has not been
forgotten, and the municipality
of Palermo, shorn of their former
state, have fulfilled their duty in
regard to this vow this year as on
former occasions.

The Emigrant Savings Bank of
New York is, perhaps, one of the
most honorable successes of the
Irish people in America. The
new bank building, now in course
of completion, contains the
grandest banking chamber in the
United States, and probably the
grandest in the world. There
are over 60,000 depositors in the
bank. From 1850, when it was
established, to 1886, the deposits
amounted to \$146,850,511, on
which interest has been paid to
the amount of \$15,154,505. Mr
Hogue, the president of the
Bank from the beginning, is one
of the most honored Catholics of
New York; and he has been as-
sociated since the start with Mr
David Ledwith, the Comptroller.
The work of these two men is a
crown of honor. Such an institu-
tion, increasing without a single
drawback, with every one of its
37 years of existence, until it has
reached its present magnificent
proportions, is a splendid tribute
to the economy and business
ability of Irish-Americans.

It is an erroneous, though
somewhat general idea that
«Poet's Corner» in Westminster
Abbey is the resting-place of all
England's greatest poets. Of the
seven greatest English poets,
Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare,
Milton, Shelley, Byron and
Wordsworth, only two lie in the
Abbey. Nor do the secondary
yet great poets, Cowper, Moore,
Burns or Scott, repose in the
great minster. Only four of the
leaders, Chaucer, Spenser, John-
son and Dryden, and half a dozen
secondary ones, are buried there.
It is the resting-place of many
great writers not poets. It seems
to have been but a fancy to so
designate the southern transept
of Westminster Abbey.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

Remember, my son, you have
to work. Whether you handle a
pick or a pan, a wheelbarrow or
a set of books, digging ditches or
editing a newspaper, ringing an
auction bell or writing funny
things, you must work. If you
look around, you will see the
men who are the most able to live
the rest of their days without
work are the men who work the

hardest. Don't be afraid of kill-
ing yourself with overwork. It
is beyond your power to do so on
the sunny side of forty. They die
sometimes, but it's because they
quit work at 6 p.m. and don't go
home until 2 a.m. It is the in-
terval that kills, my son. The
work gives you an appetite for
your meals, it lends solidity to
your slumbers, it gives you a per-
fect and graceful appreciation of
a holiday. There are young
men who do not work; but the
world is not proud of them. It
does not know their names even;
it simply speaks of them as So-
and-so's boys. Nobody likes
them; the great busy world
doesn't know that they are there.
So find out what you want to be
and do, and take off your coat and
make a dust in the world. The
busier you are, the less harm you
will be apt to get into, the
sweeter will be your sleep, the
brighter and happier your holi-
days, and the better satisfied will
the world be with you.—Bur-
dette.

DON'T LAUGH AT BREAKING HEARTS.

Don't laugh at the drunken
man reeling through the streets,
however ludicrous the sight may
be; just stop to think. He is
going home to some tender heart
that will throb with intense
agony; some doting mother,
perhaps, who will grieve over the
downfall of her once sinless boy;
or it may be a fond wife, whose
heart will almost burst with grief
as she views the destruction of
her idol, or it may be a loving
sister who will shed bitter tears
over the degradation of her
brother, shorn of his manliness
and self-respect. Rather drop a
tear in silent sympathy with those
hearts so keenly sensitive and
tender, yet so proud and loyal
that they cannot accept sympathy
tendered them either in look or
word, although it may fall upon
their crushed and wounded hearts
as refreshingly as the summer
dew upon the withered plant.

GOOD WORDS.

The secret of success is con-
stancy to purpose.—Disraeli.
Purity makes man the brother
of the angels.—St. Cyprian.
The morning of life is like the
dawn of day, full of purity and
harmony.
History is little more than a
record of the miseries inflicted
on the many by the passions of a
few.
There is no political alchemy
by which we can get golden con-
duct from leaden instincts.—Her-
bert Spencer.
Without the Spirit, St. Peter
trembled at the voice of a maid-
servant; with the Spirit, he with-
stood kings and princes.—St.
Jerome.
Temptation brings ruin to one
and strength to another; not by
its innate powers, but by simply
evolving the character that is
tried.

Give me ten men really de-
tached from the world, and I
have the heart to believe I could
convert the world with them.—
St. Philip Neri.
Disappointment in friendship
arises chiefly not from liking our
friends too much, but an over-
estimate of their liking for or
opinion of us.

He that waits for an opportu-
nity to do much at once may
breathe out his life in idle wishes;
and regret in the last hour his
useless intentions and barren
zeal.

The glory I aspire to is such
as will make me find a charm in
my trials, my sufferings, my hu-
miliations, my persecutions and
my afflictions.—St. Francis, max-
im 57.

St. Ambrose says idleness is
the devil's pillow, wherefore
good Christians who think the
devil deserves none, take it
away from him and put it under
their own heads.

Man acts neither wisely or well
if he has good will without ex-
erting himself to carry it out in
good works; for God gives His
grace to procure these results.—
B. Egidius of Assisi.

If we are responsible when we
make our brother offend by

tempting him, we are equally re-
sponsible if we make him offend
by leaving him in those wretched
conditions where nothing but
offense is possible.—Wm. H.
Mullock.

In vain do they talk of happi-
ness who never subdued an im-
pulse in obedience to principle.
He who never sacrificed a pre-
sent to a future good, or a per-
sonal to a general one, can speak
of happiness only as the blind
do of colors.—Horace Mann.

Very stubborn people are stub-
born not because they are right,
but because they are wrong.
The man who is right can afford
to let the other fellow have the
whole of the road, as he usually
does.

There are plenty of people in
the world who are always ex-
pecting to have their modesty
shocked, they are, as badly off as
the man who would never eat a
boiled egg, for fear it might be a
bad one.

DOMESTIC

For ivy poison bind green
plantain leaves on the injured
parts. It acts like a charm.

Radish tops chopped fine make
excellent green matter to mix
with soft food for the chicks.

Speedy relief from nervous
headache will be found by wash-
ing the head thoroughly in weak
soda water and then thoroughly
drying the head.

For removing dust and dirt
from a horse's hoofs a stiff whisk
broom is far preferable to a
currycomb. Horses with thin
skins are frequently fidgeted in-
to viciousness by the currycomb
in careless hands.

Turpentine, given in teaspoon-
ful doses every eight hours in
milk or coffee, is pronounced a
cure for diphtheria. It surely is
simple enough.

Strawberry leaves picked from
the vines and steeped in hot wa-
ter are an excellent astringent
for the bowels in cases of diar-
rhoea, looseness, etc.

One of the best remedies for
sunburn is cream mixed with a
little vinegar. The cream is first
rubbed on the skin, the vinegar
is applied and then comes an-
other coating of cream. These
are left on over night, and in the
morning with a little warm wa-
ter the face will regain its tint.
If this cosmetic is applied fre-
quently it will make the skin
soft and white.

Pneumonia can be cured if the
person will apply promptly over
the lungs a poultice or draft
made of mustard and flax-seed
meal, keeping quiet and warm
in bed. Prompt action is of vital
importance. Mustard is an old-
fashioned cure, and its healing
virtues can hardly be overesti-
mated.

The white of an egg is stated to
be the best application for sooth-
ing burns and scalds. It may be
poured over the wound, and
forms at once a varnish which
excludes the air. It is also far
more cooling than the usual ap-
plications of sweet oil and cot-
ton.

One of the best remedies for
rough or chapped hands is the
following: One ounce of gly-
cerine, one ounce of rose-water,
six drops of carbolic acid. In
weather, whenever it is neces-
sary to wash the hands, apply a
few drops while they are moist
and rub well into the skin.

THE FORMULA FOR TELLING A GIRL'S AGE.

Girls of a marriageable age do
not like to tell how old they are;
but you can find out by following
the subjoined instructions, the
young lady doing the figuring:
Tell her to put down the number
of the month in which she was
born, then to multiply it by 2,
then to add 5, then to multiply it
by 50, then to add her age, then
to subtract 365, then to add 115.
Then tell her to tell you the
amount she has left. The two
figures to the right will tell you
her age and the remainder the
month of her birth. For example,
the amount is 822; she is 22
years old and was born in the
eighth month (August). Try it.

One player holds the cards;
another holds a revolver. A
coroner holds the inquest.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A species of sage brush—An
argument between two profes-
sors.

When a woman knits her
brows it is probably because she
is out of yarn.

Some men are good because
goodness pays best; some are
good for nothing.

A gentleman in apologising
for language used said: I did not
mean to say what I did, but the
fact is that, as you will see, I have
had the misfortune to lose some
of my front teeth, and the words
slip out of my mouth now and
then without my knowing it.

Gus de Smith was quite late in
arriving at a soiree given lately.
When he arrived he immediately
sought the hostess and said: I
beg a thousand pardons for
coming so late. «My dear sir»,
replied the lady, «you can never
come too late.» Gus thinks this
is a hint to stay away alto-
gether.

John Horne Tooke's opinion on
the subject of law was admirable.
«Law», he said, «ought to be, not
a luxury for the rich, but a reme-
dy to be easily, cheaply and
speedily obtained by the poor.»
A person observed to him how
excellent are the English laws,
because they are impartial, and
that the courts of justice were
open to all persons without dis-
tinction. «And so», said Tooke,
is the London Tavern, to such as
can afford to pay for its enter-
tainment.»

Sam Jones paused in a dis-
course on patience the other
night and said, if there was one
man present who had never spo-
ken a cross word to his wife he
would ask him to rise. By and
by a round-faced, good-natured
man stood up. «Thank God»,
said Sam, «there's one man who
never said a cross word to his
wife.» Everybody took a good
look at the paragon, when he
broke the silence with the re-
mark: I have't any wife, I'm a
bachelor.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight
irritation of the stomach, but if neg-
lected, it in time involves the whole frame,
embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and
in fact, the entire glandular system, and the
afflicted drags out a miserable existence until
death gives relief from suffering. The dis-
ease is often mistaken for other complaints,
but if the reader will ask himself the follow-
ing questions, he will be able to determine
whether he himself is one of the afflicted.
Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breath-
ing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feel-
ing, 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 en-
larged? Is there costiveness? In very ad-
vanced 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 pro-
per medicine will remove the disease if
taken in its incipient stage. It is most important
that the disease should be cured, and properly
treated in its first stages, when a little
medicine will affect a cure, and even when
it has obtained a strong hold the correct
remedy should be persevered in until every
vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the
appetite is returned, and the digestive organs
restored to a healthy condition. The surest
and most effective remedy of this distressing
complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup», a
vegetable preparation sold by all chemists
and medicine vendors throughout the world,
and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited,
27, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This
Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the
disease, and drives it, root and branch, out
of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend
(Mr Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de
Seigel, and since the commencement of
the New Year I have taken the medicine
twice a day, and now, thank God, I am
quite well. For three years I have suf-
fered 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.
may say that on no account would I re-
main 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	March 15.	134.00
Series A	83	
Series B	83	
Series C	83	
Series D	83	
Series E	83	
Series F	83	
Series G	83	
Series H	83	
Series I	83	
Series J	83	
National Bank Shares	237	
Banco Constructor	115	

Wool continues to bring good prices, though there are only a few buyers. The Germans have withdrawn from the market leaving the business to be transacted exclusively by Frenchmen. Very few lots taken out of deposit. The arrivals of wool are decreasing. The arrivals of wheat are enormous and in consequence prices are declining. Sheepskins and cow-hides firm.

Thirty-six brokers have offered to give bail for the infortunate Bianchi, Carminati's partner for \$110,000. Many believe that Bianchi was the victim of the popular delusion that Carminati's treasure was inexhaustible and that he was more sinned against than sinning.

The decree is already drawn up which approves of the alterations in the Madero contract and the business in London is completely arranged. Mr. Edward Madero jr. has received a telegram from his father telling him that the Port Bonds have been issued in the form agreed upon, and that the amount has been subscribed more than twice over. Mr. Madero will leave London for Buenos Aires on the 5th of April with everything ready for beginning the works and carry them on vigorously.

The Directors of the Central Argentine Railway and Argentine Land Company have declared a dividend of 5 o/o, which is being paid at Mr. Bouwer's office.

The Lincoln wool from Guerrero's establishment in Olavarría was sold at \$5.30 per ten kilos.

Freights in this port are quoted steady at 15 francs for bales. There is little doing in cereals at present in this port, but great activity continues up the rivers, where steamer agents are now asking 25s. from Colastiné and 22s. 6d. from Rosario.

Mr. A. Eborall has sold 1500 mestiza cows in Las Flores at \$8 m/n per head 'al corte'; also 9000 sheep at \$1.25 per head; buyer, Mr. R. Peichoto. Also 900 squares of land in Rauch for \$13,600 m/n; buyer, Mr. J. Cordoba.

Dr. Juan Manuel Terrero's house in calle Reconquista, alongside the Colon Theatre, has been rented to the French Bank at \$1100 per month.

Another telegraph company, the South American Telegraph Agency, is about to undertake the transmission of news to this country.

The second lot of 250,000 hectares of land in the Chaco was sold by auction at about the same price as the first, viz. from 3500 to 5500 m/n per league. The attendance was large and the bids lively.

The number of leagues sold was 84, the average price being 4208.14 m/n per league. The buyers were—del Mazo Bros and Romero, R. Rivero, M. M. Benítez, T. A. Benítez, A. Calvera, Olaso Bros and Tobilla, Elias Klein and Niño, J. Celote, V. Talarci, V. Garres, F. Portalis, A. Andreu, G. Carbo, E. Salas, and Olaso and Ayarragaray.

Prices on the 3rd day were much lower.

The representative of the River Plate Freezing Company has applied to the Government for a reduction in the valuation of the frozen meat exported by the company, in view of the great fall in the price of mutton in the European markets. The valuation at present is 1.50 m/n per wether and 2 m/n per bag of sheep's tongues. The company requests that the valuation be fixed at 1 m/n for both wethers and tongues. We do not suppose that the Argentine Government will make any difficulties in this regard.

Owing to the continued closing of the Brazilian ports against this country and Uruguay, there is little business done in the saladeros. Brazil, as is known, is or was our principal market for jerked beef.

Messrs Julian Martinez and Co sold on Sunday, by order of the National Bank, the estancia Huancin belonging to Luis Lohezic in the partido of Coronel Suarez and distant 4 leagues from Guaminí. The camp measures 4 square leagues, and was purchased by Miguel P. Laborde for 96,000 m/n.

Over one million frozen carcasses of sheep were imported into England last year from Australia, New Zealand and the River Plate. Prices fell from 6d in February to 3d in October, when there were as many as 150,000 sheep in store in London alone. The Falkland Islands sent 30,000 frozen carcasses to London last year.

Advices from Mendoza report the terrible cattle plague known as the 'epizootia' to be causing havoc in the south of that province.

The date for commencing the Madero Port Works has been extended to June 20th.

The National Mortgage Bank has opened branch offices in the provinces of Rioja and Salta.

Sellers of cattle in Rosario hold out for 7 and 8 dols per head, but buyers are scarce at such prices. 'Amestizado' cattle find an easy market at 7 and 8 dollars per head, but the prices of other kinds must experience a speedy fall.

From Messrs Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following camp sales effected during the last fortnight:

Partido de Rojas, 67.60 hectares joining Pergamino for \$17.75 per hectare, buyer Honorio Acevedo

Partido Villarino, section 5, 5000 hect on the sea coast, part of lot 69, at 360 per hectare, buyer Teodoro Serantes.

Partido de Lobos, 290 hect at 51.07 each, buyer L. Lavie; and 298 hect at 29.74 each.

Partido de Moron, 52 hect at 136.54 each, and 17 hect at 106 each.

Partido de Ayacucho, 981 hect at 7.40 each, and 604 hect at 24 each.

Partido de 9 de Julio, 2700 hect at 10.93 each, and 9800 hect joining Las Mellizas at 7.40 each; buyer Sr Basabilbaso.

Partido de San Jose de Flores, 58 hect close to Paso de Burgos at 700 each.

Partido Lincoln, 8000 hect at 11.11 each.

Partido Chivilcoy, 338 hect at 45.15 each.

Partido Moreno, a small lot measuring 4 hect at 12.90 each.

Partido Chascomus, 664 hect at 30 each.

Partido Las Heras, 557 hect at 98 each.

Partido Giles, 331 hect at 60.60 each, buyer Guillermo Clary; and 160 do at 60.90 each.

Partido Brandzen, 158 hect at 76 each.

Partido Ensenada, 75 hect at 41.53 each; and 43 do at 121 each.

Partido Puan, (section 3) 10,000 hect lot 44 at 6.50 each, buyer Laharrague and Hourcade.

National lands, section 8, 5000 hect fraction H at 2.70 each; section 10, 5000 do half of lot 22, fraction A at 2.30 each.

In Cordoba, department of San Justo, 2130 hect at 12.44 each to G Martinez.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'Liverpool, March 12.

Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools no. 1 of 30-32 o/o yield 7d. per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 6d. per lb. Matadero do of 90-100 lbs. at 6 1/2 d. do.

Beef tallow 26s per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton about 7000 pipes.

Salted ox hides of 63 lb. at 7d per lb.

Stock of hides about 4000. Salted horse hides of 30lbs.

14 1/2 s. to 14 1/4 s. each. Stock about 1500 hides.

Linseed 37-38s. per 416 lbs.

Maize 4s. 3d. per 100 lbs.

Wheat 7s. 6d. per 100 lbs.

Bones from the R. Plate 24 14s to 24 16s per ton on shore.

Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) 24 to 24 2s. per ton on shore.

PRICES OF GOLD

Saturday	133.00
Monday	132.50
Tuesday	133.30

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 16 15 14 y 12.

Apartes generales

Segundos apartes 11 10 9 8.

Para invernadero novillos 12 13.

Para saladero 14 13

Terneros 54.50 4

Capones 1.50 2.

Cueros de vaca 6.00 y 5.50.

Cueros de novillos 8.50 8 7.50 7 y 6.50

Yeguas para saladero 7

Mantanza de vacas 710.

Id terneros 38.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00

LaCurumalan shares of \$1000 each 20 o/o Pm

Belgrano Tramway Shares .. Nominal

New Bolsa do .. 160 do

Gas Primitivo do .. 135 do

Gas Argentino .. 135 o/o

Roads and Bridges (1884) .. 96 o/o

Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits 220 o/o

National Bank Shares .. 236.50

Lloyd Argentino do .. par

Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold

Central Railway .. 229

Banco Constructor de la Plata 108

Banco del Comercio .. 1040

Treasury Bills .. 100 1/2

National Bonds (1884) .. 61

Do (1884) .. 70

Do (1863) .. 100

Do (1876) .. 88

Municipal Bonds .. 68

Foreign Debt gold .. 94

Riachuelo Port Works .. 92

Southern Railway Works .. Nominal

Banco Comercio .. 110.000

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	4.70
Regular	4.35
Borrega	4.50
Bellies	2.15
Superior black	5.50

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	0.340 mils.
per kilo	0.50 cts
Corderitos	6.80
Hair per 10 kilos	6.40
Horse hides	4.45
Cow hides	4.45
Maize white shelled	—

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	4.20
Regular	3.60
Bellies	2.10
Borrega	4.40
Black Wool	5.00

Hides	
Cow hides	4.20 m/n
Horse hides	2.00

Horse Hair	5.70
Nonatos	2.70
Calfskins	3.60

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 0.340 mils.
Pelados per kilo	85 mils.
Corderitos reg	—

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
South	4.20 m/n
Coast	4.60
Salado	4.20

Maize.	
White, shelled 100 kilos	2.70 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.20

BIRTH.

On the 13th March, at Estacion Alvar, the wife of Jas. Nicholson of a son.



FUNERAL MASS.

A Funeral Mass will be held in the Parish Church of San Pedro on the 19th of next April, at 9 a.m., for the repose of the soul of Joseph O'Neill. Friends and relatives are requested to attend.

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor de todas clases de VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6 pm

COLEGIO SANTA ROSA ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL CALLE REAL 51 NO. 96

BETWEEN 46 & 44

CHIVILCOY

Directress: Miss BENTT

The directress of this school begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has recently established a School in Chivilcoy, and it is especially adapted for camp children. All attention will be paid to their education; the branches taught are English, French, Spanish, Piano and all kinds of Fine Embroidery.

TERMS MODERATE

m1m11

ANTIGUA ZAPATERIA San Nicolas

I beg to inform my numerous customers that I have changed my establishment to

271 - CALLE ARTES - 271

Near the corner of Corrientes

P. TRETINO

ALCOMERCIO y a mi CLIENTELA

Participo que desde el 1º de Marzo ha dejado de pertenecer a mi Escritorio el Señor Don Carlos J. Diehl.

Ricardo EASTMANN

Corredor, Rematador

San Martin 151 m9a9

WANTED

A male Teacher wanted in the camp

Apply at this Office

m15a15

NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 21 Corrientes has been transferred from J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts that the old clients will continue to patronise it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. m1a10

FOR SALE

300 head of very good cattle 'al corte,' including 25 o/o novillos from 2 year' old to 4 1/2, with 2 years' calves, descended from short horn bulls & bred.

For further particulars apply to the owner at the estancia

Veinticinco de Mayo

Costa del Salado, within six leagues of Chivilcoy,

Owen KEENAN

f22m22

TO RENT

To rent, near Saipacha, a run for a flock of sheep. There is a small flock for sale also, if required. Apply to—

Don José COLLADO

or to

Mr. Mark BROWNE

On the Camp

f17m17

TO BE SOLD

120 head of tame cattle and a flock of sheep. Apply to—

P. WALSH

Navarro

f16m16

Dr. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159—ALSINA—159

Business attended to in La Plata

Fees fixed beforehand should the client wish it.

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84—CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

MRS. PEARSON'S

ENGLISH BABY LINEN

ESTABLISHMENT

59—CALLE CANGALLO—59

Between San Martin and Reconquista

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266—Calle Florida—266

BUENOS AIRES

COLLEGE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF OUR LADY OF MERCY IN SAN NICOLAS DE LOS ARROYOS

The College that the Sisters of Mercy direct, situated in calles Buenos Aires and Nacion, has been opened on the 15th of February

The course of studies is arranged according to the programme of all superior colleges

Boarders, half boarders and day pupils are received

Besides the national language, the Italian, French and English languages are taught

Piano, music and declamation are free courses

m7m7

PRINTING

In the Industrial Department of the Irish College, Mercedes, a Printing Establishment is now in perfect working order, prepared to turn out all classes of work in English and Spanish.

The machine, type, etc., having been purchased regardless of expense, are amongst the finest in the Argentine Republic.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Receipt Books, Memorandums, Cartes de Visite, etc., etc., are printed at the shortest notice, in the neatest and most finished style, and at a price that defies competition.

Orders to be addressed to— The Director, Printing Establishment Colegio Irlandes Mercedes (B.A.)

f23a23

SUMMER DRAPERY

We beg to inform our patrons and the English-speaking public in general, that we are now showing an excellent assortment of summer dress goods, consisting of thin wool materials, can vas cloths, muslins, ginghams, a great variety of prints in the newest designs, fast colors, from 16 cents per yard. Laces of many makes and colors from one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades for ladies and children from 1 national each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in black and colors. Ladies' linen collars, white and colored. A variety of lace collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New frillings, embroideries, corsets, linen and fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cotton, thread, and silk. Ladies' under-clothing, well made, and at low prices. We have always in stock reliable makes of calicoes, sheetings, table linens, towings, and other household draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS

AND CO.

104—CUYO—104

Between San Martin and Reconquista

f22m22

CERVECERIA

E. BIECKERT

Aviso al público que mediante un arreglo hecho con los señores Clement y Cia. han quedado estos excluidos vamente autorizados para la venta de mis CERVEZAS BLANCAS EN MEDIDAS BOTELLAS, las que llevarán a mas de mis conocidas etiquetas, una faja con el nombre de los referidos señores Clement y Cia, Buenos Aires, febrero