

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

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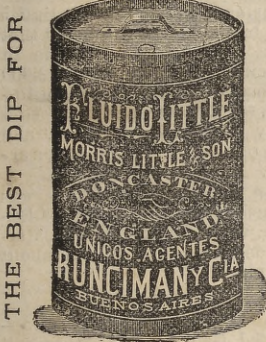
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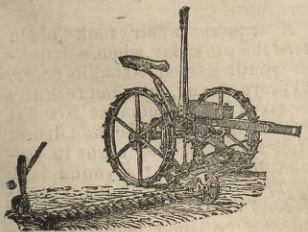
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SUICIDE OF MR. WM. DENNY.

The following particulars of the suicide are taken from our daily contemporary, the *Herald*:

On Thursday morning, and, in fact, up to about 4.30 p.m., Mr Denny appeared to be in his usual state of health and in excellent spirits. At the time mentioned he returned to the 'Platense' office, and, after speaking to his clerks on some matters of business, he entered his private office, where a letter which had arrived during his absence was lying on his desk. This letter, we believe, finally broke off the negotiation for the purchase of the 'Fluviales' Company, upon which, no doubt, Mr Denny had set his heart. At about 4.45, a clerk in the adjoining office heard Mr Denny cough and immediately afterwards he heard a slight detonation, which was followed by the fall of a heavy body. After a slight hesitation, several clerks entered Mr Denny's room and found him lying on the floor, face downwards, with his right arm bent under him. Lifting him up, a revolver, of which one barrel had been discharged, was seen lying on the floor, and there was a hole in his forehead from which the brains protruded. An open letter was lying on his desk. This letter, which was partly covered with blood, was in Mr Denny's handwriting and signed by him. It was addressed to his father, brothers, wife and children, and told that he had been worried by business matters and was about to kill himself. After the body had been examined by the police doctor and after the necessary inquiries had been made by the police authorities, the body was removed to a room, occupied by Mr Anderson of the London and River Plate Bank, on the first floor of the house belonging to the English Literary Society, at the corner of Lavalle and Maipu.

The funeral, which was conducted by Mr Deck, the well-known undertaker of calle General Lavalle, took place on Thursday afternoon in the British Cemetery. The body, enclosed in an ebony coffin with silver mountings, was laid in a vault, from which, however, it will be removed in a few days to be sent to England. Many handsome wreaths were placed on the coffin. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was followed to the cemetery by 40 carriages, containing about 200 gentlemen.

Mr William Denny was a son of Mr Denny, the great shipbuilder and shipowner at Dumbarton, and he came out here to make arrangements for transferring the fleet of 'La Platense' to an English Company of which he and his father were directors and large shareholders. The Company has since purchased for \$250,000 all the steamers and works of the Lloyd Argentino, and recently Mr Denny has been endeavoring, but without success, as we have said, to purchase the steamers of the 'Mensagerias Fluviales.'

Mr Denny was about 39 years of age; he was married to an Italian lady and had several children. He spoke several languages and was a clever man of business. He was of genial temperament and of polished manners and was much liked by his employes, and, being very rich, he had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and soon gained access to the best society in Buenos Aires. Everything appeared to betoken for him a long and happy life, except that he had a mind of sensitive organization, which has, we believe, on a previous occasion, shown signs of an inability to endure any unusual strain on its powers.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

March 23.

An international railway between this country and the Argentine Republic is on the tapis. Presidents Celman and Tajes favor it.

An immense business is going on in the Bolsa, and all kinds of new concerns are spoken of. Stocks and shares rising like rockets. There are nine proposals for a Hypothecary Bank. People mistrust the sudden rise in securities.

It is said that the Brazilian ports will be opened on Saturday next.

It is said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Mendilaharsu, will go on a special mission to Brazil to arrange the quarantine difficulties. Quarantine in Rio has been reduced to eight days.

The suicide of Miss Carolina Hamilton has caused a profound sensation here. She was 18 years of age, and daughter of Mr Edward Hamilton, manager of Bolsa. The unfortunate girl entered the gardener's room, and taking his revolver shot herself.

Dr Saturnino Alvarez was elected senator for Minas. Dr Herrera of Sales, has been sent to Buenos Aires to take part in the medical conference.

All stocks are rising on the Bolsa, consolidated debt reached 69.

A decree has appeared annulling the market concession granted by Santos to Angel and Pedro Risso. The government measures are producing increased animation in business and all public securities are rising in value.

Deputy Castro has presented a bill for annulling all military promotions from 1875 which are not in accordance with the Spanish ordinances or the prescriptions of the military code.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 17.

It caused no little surprise in this city to see a large number of Englishmen wearing shamrocks on St. Patrick's Day.

It is believed that the conspiracy to assassinate the Czar was organized by Degiceff Trias Wablotski, the celebrated Nihilist leader, who organized the conspiracy which resulted in the death of the chief of the Russian police. Degiceff was sent to Siberia, but he escaped last October and reached Switzerland. He has evaded all the efforts of the police to arrest him for the recent conspiracy.

235 members of Parliament have signed a petition that the publication of repugnant details in divorce cases may be prohibited.

Messrs Mathieson and Co. have offered for subscription, at 92 per cent, \$10,500,000 six per cent Mortgage Debentures of the National Railway of Mexico.

It appears to be a certain fact that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been definitely signed between Italy, Germany and Austria.

Mr Cox, ex-secretary in the Indian Department, has committed suicide.

The House of Commons has been sitting all night and is still sitting. The Home Rulers are obstructing, and there is no chance of an adjournment. One member declared that a Parnellite reinforcement for the opposition would arrive by an early train.

Mr Goss, the Parliamentary Secretary for India, said that the Indian Government was not re-

inforcing the Afghanistan frontier, as it had no reason to fear an invasion of that country by Russia.

The Parnellites warmly support Gladstone, Harcourt and Morley in the endeavour to satisfy the Radical Unionists, several of whom did not vote, as the Conservatives admit. The Gladstonians will oppose coercion to the last.

It is stated that the new alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy establishes equality for each of the contracting Powers.

It is said that the Czar has received a letter from the Nihilist Executive Committee, dated March 1st, informing him that he has been condemned to death and that 50 members of the Society have been chosen to execute the sentence.

Dublin, March 17.

Disturbances are feared in Lurgan, county Armagh, and 200 extra police have been sent there.

Father Kelly, who was arrested on Friday, was taken to the Court in the Lord Mayor's carriage. Immense crowds of people assembled to cheer him, and the excitement was so great, both inside and outside the Court, that the proceedings could not be heard and the Judge threatened to have the Court cleared. Father Kelly refused to give evidence and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for contempt of Court. The Judge said that if he overlooked the conduct of Father Kelly in disobeying the Court, the whole of the law of Bankruptcy would become a dead letter. After the sentence, Father Kelly was taken to prison in a carriage, but the people detached the horses and drew the carriage to Kilmainham prison, where the priest was locked up. The Archbishop, the Lord Mayor and Lord Barrington followed him. The multitude of people was enormous and they all sang 'God Save Ireland.'

Rome, March 17.

The Pope has written to the Emperor William, congratulating him on his 90th anniversary, adding that, as present circumstances prevent his sending a special envoy on the occasion, he hopes his sincere good wishes will be equally acceptable by letter. Cardinal Pecci, the Pope's brother, received the new Cardinals to-day and led them to the presence of the Pope, who handed them the red birette, etc. At to-day's Consistory His Holiness conferred the hat on the new Cardinals and also preconized the new archbishops and bishops in Canada, the United States, the Indies and Australia. His Holiness has telegraphed to the Czar congratulating him on his escape. At the public Consistory held to-day, the procession was headed by the Consistorial Proctors, with their attendants wearing crimson dresses and ermine capes. They were followed by the cross-bearers, prelates, bishops, archbishops and cardinals. Then came the Pope, who was carried on a throne adorned with plumes of white peacock feathers. On each side marched his guards clothed in blue. The officers of the Swiss Guard and their attendants wore purple and crimson. Eight new cardinals received their hats from the Pope's hands, the ceremony being of the most formal character.

Cardinal Vautelli has been definitely named to succeed Cardinal Jacobini as Papal Secretary of State.

Paris, March 21.

The press comments unfavorably upon the Triple Alliance.

An explosion occurred in the Montmartre colliery at St. Etienne. 76 persons were injured. Berlin, March 18.

The fact of the Order of the Black Eagle having been conferred, on the Emperor's birthday, on the Italian statesman, General Robilant, is considered as of the utmost importance. The renewal of the alliance between Austria, Italy and Germany is a guarantee of peace.

The birthday festivities have been magnificent. All the Powers except France sent special representatives. The Emperor went out in his carriage with Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke, and was cheered enthusiastically.

The festivities for the Emperor were continued yesterday. The church bells rang all day. The city looked truly splendid at night, all illuminated and decorated. The people collected near the Palace to see the reception of the German and foreign Princes. The Emperor, greatly moved, bowed his thanks several times to the people from the balcony. The splendid medieval cars of the University students attracted attention.

St Petersburg, March 17.

The Czar is now said to be much opposed to war. He thinks the last attempt on him was purely Nihilist.

The conspiracy to assassinate the Czar, which was to have been accomplished on Sunday last, was planned by the terrorist section of the Nihilists.

The police have discovered another Nihilist printing-office and manufactory of infernal machines. Fifty persons were arrested.

It is stated that on Sunday two more officers were hanged in the barracks.

The Czar is more opposed than ever to precipitate Russia into a ruinous and unfruitful war.

New York, March 22.

A great meeting has been held to protest against Coercion in Ireland.

Resolutions have been passed disapproving the Bill and sympathizing with the Gladstonians. The River Missouri continues to rise. A large extent of land is inundated.

Philadelphia, March 21.

Last night the police made a descent upon the Chinese gambling-houses and arrested 220 of the Celestials.

Buffalo, March 18.

The magnificent new Richmond hotel has been totally destroyed by fire, together with St. James's Hall. Many lives were lost.

Several more deaths have occurred among those who were injured at the Richmond Hotel.

Havana, March 18.

Two earthquakes were felt to-day at Quemados, near Sagua.

Rio, March 23.

The Government is firmly resolved not to admit River Plate jerked beef until 90 days after the cessation of cholera.

The members of the Central Gun Club were entertained, on Sunday, by Mr W. Ham, at his estancia at General Rodriguez. After a splendid breakfast, the members commenced shooting for the Grand Prize, a gold and silver salver made expressly in England. Mr G. A. Kimball proved the winner, having killed 9 out of 11 birds at 30 yards; Mr James Murphy was second, with 8 birds out of 11 at 25 yards. In the second handicap, in which the guests of the club also took part, there was a division between Mr Galan and Mr Cunningham, both having killed all their birds, the former at 27 yards and the latter at 25 yards.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

A LECTURE

BY DON JULIO POPPER, C.E.

[SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE «SOUTHERN CROSS».]

The following lecture was delivered at the Argentine Geographical Institute on the evening of the 5th March. The audience was very numerous, and all listened attentively to the wonderful account given by Mr Popper of a region hitherto almost unknown. Upon a table in the centre of the lecture hall were placed several specimens of the vegetable and mineral products of Tierra del Fuego, amongst others a quantity of auriferous sands from Paramo, Cape San Sebastian, and the mouth of a river to which Mr Popper has given the name of Carmen Sylva, in honor of her Majesty the Queen of Roumania, who is an authoress of great fame, and who writes under this 'nom de plume'. There were also exhibited some specimens of the 'Drims Winteri' and other trees and plants. We give below the beginning of the lecture.

Mr Popper said:

At the beginning of last year, during a voyage of exploration which I made to Cape Virgin, I had several occasions of observing the opposite coast of the Straits of Magellan. There, beneath the covering of a dark gray sky, is to be seen the lofty table-land which, dark and unvarying, forms the northern extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

A column of blue smoke revealed to us the presence of man, and at the same time explained the origin of the name 'Tierra del Fuego' (Land of Fire) given to a country whose average temperature does not exceed six degrees centigrade.

The melancholy aspect of this coast brought to my recollection a curious publication, consisting of a map preserved in the National library of Paris, entitled: 'Tabula geografica regni Chile.' This map, designed in the 17th century by the Jesuit Fathers of that kingdom, exhibits in different parts of Patagonia drawings of Indians, guanacos and ostriches, whereas Tierra del Fuego is painted with the figure of an Indian in the position of one hurling an arrow. The most remarkable thing in this drawing is that the hind part is adorned with a strange prolongation of the back-bone, with an inscription attached: 'Caudati homines hic' (Here there are men with tails).

Such an error of imagination is easily explained in the 17th century, for even at the present day improbable stories are circulated by the civilised men who dwell in close proximity to that region. During my stay at Cape Virgin, I found it impossible to obtain two reports agreeing on every point, though I addressed myself to many who, being attracted by the glitter of gold, dwelt there at that time, amongst them several hunters of seals, which sometimes approach the Fuegian coast.

Their reports contained as many contradictions as we find in the

published works of Fitzroy, Cook, Darwin, Bove, etc. According to some, Tierra del Fuego was covered with an impenetrable forest inhabited by a race of diminutive and decrepid Indians. According to others, the Indians are men of gigantic stature. Some declared that they had seen no trees, and that the land was sterile and destitute of every sort of vegetation; whereas several others eulogised the fertility of the soil, and the 'picturesque beauty of its valleys and mountains.' These contradictory reports, which formed a mass of affirmative and negative assertions, led me to the conclusion that Tierra del Fuego has a great variety of climate, vegetation, and inhabitants, according to the position, and that, with the exception of the mission district of Oshawia, which is cut off from communication on the extreme south of the island by high mountains covered with perpetual snow, and setting aside the north-west, where for some short time past, search has been made for the gold found in the rivers, the greater part of the island is still a mystery for the civilised world. The vagueness and uncertainty of the data received naturally increased in my mind the ardent desire which I already possessed of becoming acquainted with and studying this enigmatical region, situated in the extreme south of the American continent.

On returning to Buenos Aires I commenced preparations for an exploring expedition, for which I reckoned on the valuable co-operation of Dr Don Joaquin M. Cullen. Being duly authorised by the Minister of the Interior on the 6th of last September, and with the consent of the Minister of War, to travel accompanied by armed men, I set out on my voyage to Tierra del Fuego on the 7th of the same month. I was accompanied by Don Julio Carlsson, engineer of mining and metallurgy, a few skilled assistants and a body of chosen laborers, in all eighteen men, determined not to be daunted by no difficulties that might present themselves. Though we set sail in a storm we had a splendid voyage, which suited our purpose well, as it was important for us to preserve in good condition the mules and horses put on board at Montevideo.

We reached Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan a short time before the National festivals of Chili, a circumstance which caused a delay of a few days because it was difficult to find a person disposed to sell horses or to do any business before the termination of the feasts. On the other hand, we received during our stay several tokens of sympathy from the Governor and the people of Buenos Aires.

We found ourselves in a place whose geographical position, commerce and industry peculiarly impressed us, being of a character distinct from anything hitherto known.

Situated almost in the centre of the Straits, the colony of Magellan was established forty years ago and was used as a convict station until 1877, when the convicts and their keepers having united, revolted and destroyed a great part of the colony. To-day it possesses about 1800 inhabitants, belonging to all nationalities. It forms a central station of supply and provisions for the pastoral interests established a short while ago along the northern coast of the Straits, and it is of similar service to the vessels which annually sail towards the southern coast of Tierra del Fuego in search of seals. Of late years the shipwreck of the steamer Arctic and the discovery of gold in Cape Virgin have contributed powerfully to the development of this colony, and the inhabitants boast of not having left either on the skeleton of the vessel or on the sands of the Cape anything worth mentioning. From a social point of view this place is not devoid of interest. I have visited many communities of different character and formation, but I declare that I have seen nothing similar to this colony, which exists because its geographical situation requires it, which makes no account of

the future, believing, no doubt, that provision is secure; which opens its doors at 11 in the morning, and whose greatest concern is to know where the entertainment, picnic or banquet will take place the next day. Even the labourer from the mines, who returns after six months of tedious toil, spends his little all in amusements, going down the scale of intoxicating liquors, beginning with champagne and concluding a few days afterwards with frequent libations of caña. While speaking of these people it is a pleasure to call to mind the agreeable hours which the traveller enjoys in the company of some distinguished families who have succeeded in introducing into this distant region ideas of comfort and European customs.

The feast days being over, we were at last in a position to purchase pack-horses. In a few hours we were in Tierra del Fuego, camping out in Bahía del Porvenir (Future Bay). The name of this bay is derived from the hopes entertained on discovering that the rivers between this point and Bahía Inutil (Useless Bay) bring down gold in their course to the sea. It was then believed, and it is still believed, that a great future was in store for this place. Gold is the great attraction. The smallest particle of the precious metal found on the surface of the earth agitates the minds of the people more than thousands of acres of good pasture meadows, of fertile tracts and luxuriant forests. No matter that it requires hours of labor to find a second particle of the gold dust. We must have some fixed object in view in this age of steam, electricity and powerful machinery. We hear of enormous quantities of gold extracted from the bowels of the earth even in places where individual labor gives no result whatever, and when the rumour is spread it gives place to all sorts of exaggerations. The gold-hunting epidemic introduces itself, and before long it claims its victims from all classes and from all ranks of society.

From Porvenir Bay to the River Santa Maria is a distance of about three leagues. After crossing the picturesque valley of the Straits the land rapidly begins to rise, and surmounting some slopes, covered for the most part with small brushwood, the *empetrum rhubrum* of scientists, we enter on marshy flats, alternating with good pasture land, until we find ourselves face to face with an enormous ravine, in a south-westerly direction, at the bottom of which the yellow waters of the Santa Maria noisily follow their zig-zag course.

The lofty bluffs hollowed out in the course of ages by the pent-up waters render our descent difficult. At every moment the ground broke away beneath the weight of our bodies and we were often obliged to hold on with our hands at a distance of thirty or forty feet above the bed of the river. Following the course of the water at a distance of a few metres I suddenly found myself in presence of a placer (a place where gold is washed out on the spot). Eight men were engaged shovelling sand into a channel called a sluice, through which a strong current of water from the river passes. My acrobatic attempts to descend along the precipice did not for a moment attract the attention of these men; so busily engaged were they that they did not regard me with flattering looks on my sudden appearance. When the mayor-domo was informed that my object was to take a photographic view of the placer he became more affable, and I learned that it belonged to a Greek named Mr Cosme Spiro, and that working without interruption they extracted 30 or 40 grammes of gold daily, which was considered a very satisfactory result in that region.

Descending a couple of miles farther and still keeping along the course of the river I found another placer being worked by an Englishman. I was informed that the claim had been acquired by an Argentine company. The system of working is identical with that used in all places where

a natural current of water can be disposed of. I shall just trace the principal phases of that system. Certain rectangular boxes, of from 30 to 40 centimetres wide and 4 metres in length, are telescoped along a declivity of 5 per 100, with a graduated current of water, so as to permit the descent of the particles of gold, which by their specific gravity fall and are deposited at the base, whilst the sand being lighter is carried on to the interior of the apparatus. The large machine-works from North America, of which mention has lately been made in this city, are simply hydraulic works to carry the water where it is most needed, making use at the same time of the hydrostatic pressure to disintegrate and wash the sands. The large establishments known in North America as 'hydraulic minings' bring to my recollection the gold works realised in the Iberian peninsula twenty centuries ago, of which a remarkable description is handed down to us by Pliny.

On our way from Santa Maria to Bahía Inutil we met with a series of almost insurmountable obstacles, so that we had to labor incessantly for five days to cross a space which is scarcely two leagues in breadth. On ascending the heights of Sierra Balmaceda the snow began to obstruct our passage seriously and we were obliged to go almost constantly armed with shovels, though we were enlivened to the work by a temperature the maximum of which did not exceed three degrees. The splendid panorama spread out before us and of which these heights commanded a view, fully recompensed us for our labor. Towards the west, opening like a geographical map, appeared Cape Monmouth, with its jagged, forming icicles of most fantastic shapes; the Straits of Magellan, whose vaporuous atmosphere scarcely allowed a glimpse of the Continental coast; to the south-west the island of Dawson, with its dense evergreen forests. Towards the south the white mountain range overlooking the Beagle Canal, and far away, breaking off in the horizon, the mountains of Darwin and Sarmiento, which, like gigantic sentinels of the Atlantic, raise their heads covered with eternal snow far beyond the region of tempests.

On the following day, on descending the southern slope of the Sierra a new difficulty presented itself. We came upon a space densely covered with bushes of the genus *calceolaria* and dense groves consisting for the most part of the *berberideae*, the *empetrum rhubrum*, and *myrtus mummularia*, which seriously impeded our progress. At every step the vegetation became more and more luxuriant, increasing in height and density, until we were obliged to come to a standstill. Before us was the forest, like a solid wall, without any species of outlet or opening, it surrounded us on all sides so that at certain times we could neither advance nor go back. It was a gloomy thicket. The ground was covered with rooted up trunks of trees and masses of humid and decomposed vegetable matter.

We noticed particularly immense hedges of the *fagus betuloides* and *antartica* and in similar abundance the *drims winteri*, a species of magnolia. Several of these trees were also in a state of decomposition without being rooted, and exposed to fall at the slightest contact, and it afforded us no little amusement to pull up and raise trunks of trees of two feet in diameter with less force than is necessary to raise objects of light weight. I have brought specimens of the bark of the magnolia of which I have spoken, and I find it very like the cinnamon tree in appearance and aromatic properties. I am informed that the bark is used as a specific for the cure of scab in sheep on some of the farms in Magellan and as the tree is known to grow in the Argentine woods of the same land I believe the day is not far distant when the sheep-farmers will use instead of imported specifics this native article, and that it will prove at

the same time efficacious and profitable.

For two days we struggled against the difficulty presented by the forest, being obliged frequently to make use of hatchets to open a way, and at times we had the chagrin to see all our efforts frustrated and our perseverance, unrewarded, for it not unfrequently happened that we came on the brink of a deep cavity or precipice and after hours of tedious labor we were obliged to retrace our steps and seek out another passage. We frequently consulted the compass and at last we succeeded in gaining an outlet on the shore in latitude 53 degrees 25 minutes and longitude 70 degrees 9 minutes west of Greenwich.

Once released from the mournful silence of these woods we advanced towards the east of the shore of Useless Bay, and after crossing some streams we came to the mouth of a river which seemed to us under the influence of enchantment. Pyramids of potatoes, beans, rice, figs and other provisions were piled up on the shore, placed in regular order.

It was in vain that I perplexed my brain in seeking to find the origin of this strange discovery, until another surprising object appeared which explained the mystery. A man whose face was familiar to me approached us speedily on horseback. He was an old friend from Punta Arenas, who had some months previously started a placer a few miles from the mouth of the river. He had only reached there a few days before us and he had left his provisions on the shore whilst he was on a visit to the placer. In his absence the Indians, surprised and puzzled at finding such large packages and not knowing how to turn the contents to use, placed them on the ground in the way I have described. They carried with them only the bags, and the only injury they did was to mix the salt, sugar and flour in one heap and to pour on it a quantity of oil. Mr Wolff, the gentleman whom we met, is intelligent and enterprising, and is the first civilised man who has advanced thus far. I invited him to accompany us to the unknown region and he readily and cheerfully accepted the invitation.

One day later I came to a spot which must soon attract the attention of paleontologists. It is between the meridians 69 degrees 45 minutes and 69 degrees 55 minutes west of Greenwich, having on the southern side the coast of Bahía Inutil. The bluff which at that place is 80 feet high presents to view the trunks of petrified trees, some of them transformed into a crystallised calcareous spar. They lie horizontally on the bluff, are from 30 to 40 centimetres in diameter, and the surface is clearly marked in concentric circles. Fossil shells also abound there, attached for the most part to a clayey stone. As I was obliged to be in the Bay of San Sebastian at a certain date it was quite impossible for me to devote sufficient time to the study of this interesting spot; but I intend to do so in another excursion.

From trigonometrical observations taken I found that this shore is three miles farther north than is indicated in nautical maps. Beyond the meridian 69 degrees 50 minutes the appearance of the surface is notably changed.

The mountains which up to this point dipped their southern base into the bay are prolonged to the north-east, and a wide plain slightly undulating and destitute of any vegetation that could even merit the name of a bush, stretches towards the Bay of San Sebastian and is interrupted in the distance by two almost parallel mountain ranges. This lead-colored prairie is underlain by a rodent, commonly called in the Argentine Republic 'tuco-tuco,' and in Chile 'currua.' Here the passage of our beasts of burden was very difficult. Sometimes the horses sank to the knees in the burrows and pitfalls. It was even useless to seek a space of firm ground or a spot which had not been undermined by the 'tuco-tuco.'

[To be continued.]

THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,
March 20th, 1887.
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

The municipal elections (sic) are over, and though they have been conducted according to the will and pleasure of the powers that be, as I fear all elections will continue to be conducted in this country for a long time to come, it were hardly just to complain of the results, which I firmly believe are as good as any that could have been expected from a genuine election. In this city, Don Jonas Largaia has been elected mayor, with Messrs Galvez, Arteaga, Testamenti, Colina and Alarcon as councillors, and in Rosario Sr Larrecchia has been returned as mayor with Messrs Machain, W. Martin and other well-known gentlemen as councillors. Already evidences of zeal for city improvements are being made manifest, and I do not doubt but things will prosper very well in such good hands. I am happy to tell you that a decided movement in favor of reform is in progress at the police headquarters throughout the province, and that the judges of the land have been bestirring themselves in the most creditable manner lately. Measures have been adopted to secure the examination of all prisoners arrested within 24 hours, instead of at some indefinite period as has heretofore been the rule. These are all reforms which call for appreciation on the part of the public, in whose interest they are adopted.

The Agricultural Bank in this city is making great headway under the able management of Dr Llambi Campbell.

This Provincial Government has sanctioned the statutes of the Santa-Fé Building Band, and it is expected that it will begin business early in April.

Business in cereals continues very brisk. It is estimated that the stock in deposit for sale in this city is not less than 12,000 arrobes of wheat and 4000 of linseed. Sr Aldas de Nogoya sold lately 1000 arrobes of wheat and 1000 of linseed at 40 cents per arrobe.

The Sunchales railway was opened on the 19th as far as Rafaela, very greatly to the satisfaction of settlers at and about that place.

ENTRE RIOS.

The Government having appointed General Racedo to sell gold belonging to the loan which it has deposited in the National Bank, which amounts to the respectable sum of \$1,300,000, shows that the bank of this province requires no longer to bend under the humiliating yoke of «curso forzoso.» Were the rest of the provinces to act in an equally honest and public spirited manner, they might succeed without the intervention of Mr Leathermoney Pacheco in putting a stop to what is compromising the country, and well-nigh killing trade and putting a stop to industry.

The Aserradero Concordia is doing a flourishing trade in wood, exporting some 5000 planks of native timber per month for different parts of the world. This wood is very hard, and in appearance it is equal to the best walnut. It is very suitable for furniture.

A tragical affair took place here the other day, when a drunken youth named Artemio Soler, 20 years of age, who had recently received his diploma as Normal Professor, went home mad drunk after spending the night in dissipation, and shot a young lady of 17 named Ada Miotti, killing her on the spot. Having done this the wretched youth went to his father's house and turned in to bed, where he was found some hours later and taken to prison. As you may imagine, the affair has caused a great sensation, and if the murderer were not protected by the police he would have a good chance of tasting the system of the good Judge Lynch.

Do we not see in this crime,

how necessary moral as well as intellectual qualifications are in those who are authorised to teach our youth and to prepare them for the sacred work of teachers? Had it not been for it, the murderer Soler would to-day be teacher in one of our costly normal schools, and yet he would have been a drunken blackguard and a murderer at heart all the same. Can it be that he is the only one—the sinner above all the teachers in the Republic? It is to be feared not.

CORDOBA.

The wild scheme for the building of a new Cordoba is meeting with more general support than its extravagance merits, and I have no doubt that a few millions will be squandered on it before the Government sees its impracticability. By this time, however, I presume the pickings will have been picked, and then of course it will be discovered that the old Cordoba will have to do for a few years longer.

Business is reviving wonderfully now that the last of the cholera has been seen, and all the hotels are crowded with merchants and other visitors bent on business.

A project has been laid before the Municipality proposing the absolute prohibition of all religious processions in the streets, and the people are so ignorant of the Constitution and of their own rights, that I have no doubt but such a ukase would in the event of its being passed be humbly respected by them. In the meantime irreligious processions of all kinds are permitted, and I do not think that even a Cordoba 'Liberal' would venture to interfere with them. One can hardly sympathise with such sheepishness even when it redounds to the annoyance of those who are well worthy of sympathy in many other respects.

CORRIENTES.

The Government of this province has sanctioned the appropriation of ten thousand National dollars for the enabling of exhibitors to send their contributions to the exhibition that is to open at Parana (Entre Rios) in October.

I understand a great many will avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded them and have no doubt but this province will be very worthily represented.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

An important decree has just been promulgated, ordering all buyers of fiscal lands since 1856 to have the same surveyed and occupied within one year. Those who fail to do this will have their title-deeds annulled and no further claim to their properties. This clearly shows the intention of the Government on selling these lands for a mere trifle to have been their immediate colonisation.

SAN JUAN.

Business in produce is brisk, though it is complained that the price paid for grapes hardly covers the cost of producing them. There is a brisk demand, however, for dried peaches, of which some 2000 arrobes have already been exported this year.

The weather continues very sultry and oppressive and its influence on the public health is anything but satisfactory.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Pacíficus.

To keep out the cold—cracks in floors around the mold board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a teaspoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into cracks with a case-knife. It will harden like paper-mache.

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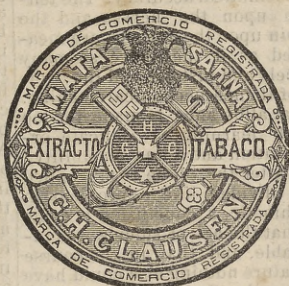


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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

In an article in the 19th Century on the Russian peasantry, by Lady Verney, and copied into the Herald of Tuesday, we find the following paragraph:

"Moreover the character of the Russian Slav is like that of the pure Irish Celt, with no steady habit of industry or tenacity of purpose, the chief object of life being to drink and be merry."

Her ladyship must have had a glass of something hot when she wrote that 'bon-mot,' and probably suited the action to the word. Long may she live to mix a drop of drink and crack such funny jokes as this is.

The decision of the Brazilian Government not to admit jerked beef from this country until the middle of June, is without parallel in the commercial relations between friendly countries. We could understand such a proceeding if it were suggested by sanitary motives, but when the summer has passed away and there is not the slightest danger of cholera continuing, the exclusion of our produce is an insult as well as an injury. In Europe such an action against any independent nation would be regarded as a tacit declaration of war. The Argentine Republic should retaliate by refusing to receive coffee, tobacco, or other produce from Brazil.

Dr Victor Pongratz, who was sent to the Chaco to assist patients suffering from cholera epidemic, has sent a long note to the Government, treating of the Indians and explaining the cause of the recent revolt in the colony of San Antonio de Obligado. Dr Pongratz is of opinion that the Indians have been cruelly and barbarously treated. The poor laborer only receives as wages for hard work 31 cents per day and rations or 50 cents without rations, and as a remedy the Dr would have the Indians ruled by military men and the missionaries removed, as if they were the enemies of the poor Indians. The Dr does not know the history of the Chaco, every page of which is a contradiction of his rash assertion. If any of the aborigines remain in the Chaco to-day it is owing to the protecting care of the missionaries. Military rule has been the bane of the Indians of South America, and wherever military rule exclusively prevails to-day the Indians are fast disappearing.

We commence in our second page to-day, the brilliant lecture on Tierra del Fuego by Don Julio Popper, the distinguished Roumanian traveller, and we shall continue it in future numbers until the end of the lecture. By the kindness of Mr Popper we are also enabled to present each of our subscribers with an ex-

cellent map of Tierra del Fuego, including the latest discoveries, which will assist them in tracing the topography of that interesting region.

We have received from a San Pedro correspondent a full report of the proceedings of the San Pedro Irish Union on St. Patrick's Day, but it is so long that it is quite out of our power to give insertion to it. We give, however, an excellent summary from another correspondent. Through pressure on our space we are also obliged to hold over till next week some very important communications.

SUICIDE.

The suicide of a distinguished Englishman in this city has supplied a theme for moralists of a very dilettante order. The laws which should rule our actions and which are embodied in the decalogue, are treated of by the 'reformers' in a very material sort of way. The amount of brain-work is calculated with mathematical accuracy. The tension upon the nerves and the strain upon the muscles are measured as if they were so many wheels and pistons, and the owner of them a mechanical machine. Great allowance is made for too much learning, a 'delicate organisation and a fine sensibility,' and after the whole is multiplied and divided like a problem in arithmetic, a conclusion is come to that the act of suicide was inevitable, and that in the course of nature nothing else could have occurred. Says the Standard:

"What human system robust and powerful, could for ever withstand the ravages made upon it by an impetuous and inexorable will, sweeping away every obstacle like a torrent? What human brain is there that must not at last succumb to the ever lasting strain put upon it in the evolution of gigantic schemes by the tireless energy of a relentless will?"

And a writer in the Herald signed 'Junius' (Brutus?) points the moral in a most unmistakable way when he says:

"Regarding the peculiarities of this singular crime (suicide), it is an astonishing fact that what evidence we possess points to one great conclusion, and can leave no doubt on our minds that suicide is the product of the general condition of society, and that the individual only carries into effect what is a necessary result of preceding circumstances. In a given state of society a certain number of persons must put an end to their own life. This is the known general law, and the special question as to who shall commit the crime depends on special laws, which, however, in their totality of action must obey the larger social law to which they are all subordinate, and which is so irresistible that neither the love of life, wife, children, parents, nor the fear of another world can avail anything to check its operation."

We suppose that the gentleman who holds these plausible theories is a Christian; nevertheless his principles are most repugnant to the Christian doctrine. God forbid that we should presume to judge between any man and his Creator. There have been numerous cases where suicide was committed owing to the sudden loss of reason, and we may charitably hope that Mr Denny's was such a case.

But our respect for individuals shall not prevent us from declaring the universal truth that man in the use of reason is master of and responsible for his actions, and that he cannot deliberately take away the life that God has given him without committing a frightful and abominable crime. To say therefore that 'in a certain state of society a certain number of persons must put an end to their own lives' is to belie the precepts of Christianity and to undermine the very basis of moral principles. As well might 'Junius' argue that a certain number of persons must murder their neighbors, or a certain number of pirates scuttle their neighbors' ships. There

have been, it is true, from the fall of mankind, bad men in the world, but these bad men had no necessity whatever to follow an evil course, nor does any amount of brain-work or 'evolution of gigantic schemes' justify a man in laying violent hands on himself. The history of the Church teaches us that the prevention of suicide was one of the greatest conquests of Him who suffered death on Calvary, and that the crime is again on the increase in exact proportion to the decline of faith in the hearts of men.

In the early ages of the Church, suicide was almost unknown within its precincts. The historian Mariana tells us that for several centuries not a single case of suicide occurred in Spain, at a time when Spain was preeminent for the firmness of its faith and the practice of Christian virtues. Since the Revolution of 1789 suicides have vastly increased in France and in the last few years the proportion has more than doubled, for the simple reason that infidelity is rampant in that country. It is consonant with this fact that Ireland has the smallest average of suicides in proportion to the population, of all the European nations, Ireland being the most Catholic country in Europe. It is a curious fact that the three suicides reported in our columns this week were committed by persons of English birth or origin, one in Buenos Aires, one in Montevideo (a girl of eighteen years), and the third in Bahia Blanca. Two at least of them left letters explaining the motive of their crime and therefore it can hardly be attributed to insanity. Be that as it may, we are not likely to check the tendency, daily increasing, to the commission of suicide, by preaching and publishing sentimental homilies over the grave of the 'felo-de-se' and eulogising his fine qualities as if he were an immortal hero. A man may have wonderful qualities of mind and be exceedingly honorable in his dealings with the world, but unless his heart is imbued with faith, hope and charity he is only a reed shaken by the wind, a ship without a rudder amid the storms and shoals of life. It is indeed a sad comment upon human greatness to see a young man or woman disgusted with life and its pleasures and laying violent hands on him or herself, at a moment when all but he who sees the hearts of men imagined them surrounded by every happiness. The words of the Gospel are now as ever true: 'All is vanity and affliction of spirit but to love God and serve Him alone.'

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT THE CHURCH OF THE PASSIONIST FATHERS.

A very large congregation of Irish people, and some that were not Irish, assembled at the Passionist Church on St. Patrick's Day to do honor to the patron Saint of Ireland, and to implore his benediction on themselves and their families. High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Louis was celebrant and Rev. Father John Joseph deacon. Several other clergymen of the city were also present. The music was beautifully rendered by the ladies' choir. A picture of St. Patrick was placed over the altar, which was gracefully decorated with flowers. The pulpit and other parts of the church were gaily festooned with ivy. At the Gospel the Rev. Father Edmund preached a beautiful sermon, of which herein we give a synopsis.

The rev. preacher took his text from 1 Cor. 4, 5.—'For if ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers. For it is I who have begotten you in Jesus Christ by the Gospel.'

EXORDIUM:

Though not of the Irish race by birth, he considered himself spiritually affiliated to it. For when, by God's mercy, he became a Catholic, he was instructed and received by an Irish priest; and had, further, been

confirmed and ordained by prelates of Irish blood in the United States. His career, too, as a priest, had been passed almost exclusively in ministering to Catholics of Irish birth or descent; so that he had learned to know and appreciate them; and it was his hope that the remainder of his life might be devoted chiefly to them. It was therefore a great pleasure to him to have the honor of preaching on this feast of their glorious apostle, St. Patrick.

1.—Other Catholic peoples justly commemorated their Apostles or first Fathers in the Faith; but none with so much reason as the Irish people. For what other national Apostle had so completely identified himself with the race that calls him Father? Or, again, what spiritual children so strikingly exhibit the features of their Father?

To consider three of these features:

1. Faith.—St. Patrick's faith that of the Church's morning. Born in the fifth century and, according to tradition, in the year of St. Augustine's death, he belonged to the age of the greatest Fathers. The faith of the Church had by that time expanded into perfect day; and it was this luminous faith, so fresh, so vigorous, that St. Patrick gave to Ireland.

This fact is of vast importance in controversy, for it has been impudently asserted that St. Patrick knew nothing of 'Popery.' How comes it, then, we ask, that the faith of Irish Catholics is identical now with that of Rome? For instance, do they believe in the Mass? Why, no Catholics equal them in attendance on the Holy Sacrifice. Do they practise devotion to the Blessed Mother of God? They are unsurpassed in this devotion; exhibiting the most tender confidence in her whom they love to call 'our Blessed Mother.' Do they acknowledge the Pope as the Vicar of Christ on earth, and call themselves Roman as well as Catholic? Again, their loyalty to the Holy See is unrivalled, nor are any so partial to being called Roman Catholics. Where, then, did they get this faith of Rome? From their only Apostle, who was sent to them by Pope St. Celestine in the fifth century. Great preachers—such as St. Vincent Ferrer, in the fourteenth century—have landed on their shores, but never to teach them a new faith. Any innovation would have been instantly resented. The faith they received at the beginning has come down as a part of their national life, through fiercest combat, to the present day. We have therefore a most valuable proof here that Rome's faith to-day is the same with the faith of St. Patrick—or, in other words, that the faith of Catholics to-day is the same as it was in the fifth century.

2. Apostolic Vocation — and that as a people.—St. Patrick was called to go forth from his own land, and prepared for the mission by captivity. So with his spiritual children. They were prepared by cruel sufferings to become the 'Populus Apostolicus' (the Apostle people), as the Vatican Council called them. Witness North America, Australia, New Zealand: ay, and England and Scotland too. Like St. Patrick, they have returned good for evil; and if the once all but extinguished Churches of England and Scotland have revived and are on their feet again, who have supplied, under God's providence, the bone and sinew of the work?

3. Fruitfulness of Faith.—St. Patrick was a great Saint as well as Apostle. The record of his personal devotions and austerities is truly marvellous. This feature also, which I may call that of piety, is a familiar one in his children. This love of prayer, of the Rosary, of Mass and the Sacraments; their respect for rites and ceremonies; their observance of fast and abstinence; are well known to all who are familiar with them as a people. And, especially, in reverence for the priestly character do they surpass any other nationality. It is as if they had St. Philip Neri's gift of seeing the sacred charac-

ter on a priest's forehead. Now, in all this they reflect their first Father's piety. So again, St. Patrick was an ardent lover of chastity. His heroic mortifications prove that. And the lily of chastity, both virginal and conjugal, blooms beside the shamrock as on no other soil in Christendom. What people so fertile in vocations to the priesthood and to religion? Or, again, so faithful to marital obligations? St. Patrick, then, might well appropriate the words of the text, addressing his children as St. Paul did the Christian converts at Corinth.

II.—Next, taking up the objection that he had drawn a very one-sided picture, the preacher said that, if he had, his aim was not to flatter his hearers, but to remind them what it was to have St. Patrick's faith in their souls and the blood of his children in their veins. He knew the other side of the picture well enough; but thought it would compare very favorably with the unpleasant side of any other Catholic people's record: nor was it at all surprising in itself, in view of the war which the enemies of all good have ever waged against the Irish race because of their faith and their religion.

Then, turning to the Irish Catholics of the River Plate, he alluded to the dangers they had come through and those which still beset them. They had been in the past under great disadvantages as to hearing the Word of God and other priestly ministrations; the handful of devoted men who had labored among them as chaplains—some of whom had succumbed to their toil—having been too few for their wants. Yet had they kept the faith, and were now rewarded by the dawn of a brighter day. St. Patrick had sent them a missionary Order, and one which was pledged to promote in their hearts devotion to Our Blessed Lord's Passion—the devotion they needed most with their trials and temptations. And again, their Father had sent them a teaching Order, who were just beginning their long-needed work, and were this very day opening a new chapel in St. Patrick's own College at Mercedes. The Passionist Fathers rejoiced fervently in the advent of their reverend colleagues and at their prospects of success. The latter had a task to fulfill which was foreign to the vocation of his own Order. He hoped that another great want would soon be supplied—that of a middle-class school for girls in the camp.

And this work of instruction, he said, would do much to remove another danger, which was scarcely less than that of ignorance of their religion—the danger of losing their love for the Island of Saints and Martyrs; a love bound up in Irish hearts with love for their faith itself. No fear for those who had come from 'the old sod,' but for their children and their children's children—from marriages with aliens and other causes.

In conclusion, he exhorted them to cherish this patriotic sentiment, and to pray constantly for Ireland's deliverance from her long and grievous wrongs.

PERORATION:

Yes, sweet 'Island of Sorrow,' we hail thee over the wave! Thou art 'Home' to all hearts that love thee, and surrounded by a matchless poetry for those which cannot call thee home. We may well believe that a better day has dawned for thee after thy long night of affliction, and we pray that it may brighten swiftly. But should it still be thy lot to tread the Way of the Cross in the footprints of the Mother of Sorrows, yet of one thing we are sure, and it comforts us: that the sun of thy faith shall not set, nor the moon of thy charity wane: 'For the Lord shall be thy light, and thy God thy glory, till the days of thy mourning shall be ended!' (Isaiah lx: 20).

After the sermon the Rev. Father Fidelis spoke of the success of the Passionist 'Seminario' (or preparatory house) at Salto, and said we might expect to see some novices before long from among the sons of Irish Catholics

in the River Plate. He also told of the coming of four Fathers, one from the American and three from the Anglo-Hibernian Provinces.

MERCEDES CELEBRATION.

The Feast of St. Patrick was celebrated with much solemnity in the city of Mercedes on the 17th inst.

The new chapel attached to the Irish College was blessed at 10 o'clock by the Superior, V.R. Bernard Feeney, S.P.M. The High Mass commenced immediately after; an efficient choir assisted. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Benedict, S.P.M., Rev. D. Saturnino acting as deacon, and D. Buonante sub-deacon; Rev. Father O'Reilly assisted at the Mass. After the first gospel, the sermon was preached in English by the Very Rev. Dean Monseñor Dillon. He commenced by saying that he assisted at the function in Mercedes in preference to other places since the feast was a triple one in that city. The opening of a chapel, the commencement of the first scholastic year at the new college and industrial school, and the feast of our glorious St. Patrick. The sermon, which lasted more than an hour, was listened to with the most marked attention and satisfaction. There was a large congregation, not only of persons of the district of Mercedes but also from Suipacha, Chivilcoy, Saladas, Navarro, Lujan, Las Heras, Carmen de Areco and the Metropolis.

After Mass a sumptuous repast was served by the Fathers in the college refectory.

The different halls, workshops and dormitories were thrown open to the public. Every one retired well pleased with the visit to St. Patrick's College and Industrial School. The Dean returned to town accompanied by Mr John Cunningham. Mr Cunningham has made a present of a large piece of land in Azcuenaga, where an agricultural department will be added to the industrial school. A building will shortly be erected on the land donated by Mr Cunningham, and the college in Mercedes will be solely for boys whose parents wish to give them a first-class education—it will be, in fact, a High School. The profits, if there be any, will go to the support of the Industrial School.

We have no doubt that the whole work, under the able management of Father Feeney, will be a decided success, and will be the medium of providing for many poor but deserving boys the means of gaining an honorable position and livelihood.

FETE AT THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

On St. Patrick's Day at 2 p.m. a number of families, including those of Drysdale, Ham, Galbraith, Ballesty, Soto, Mulhall, Klappenbach, etc., assisted at a performance given by the orphans, on the occasion of a feast provided for them by Messrs Patrick Ham and William Casey. The programme was as follows, consisting of 'cuadros vivos':

1. Mary Magdalen in the house of Simon the Leper.
2. The blind beggar of Jericho cured by our Lord.
3. Our Lord receiving and blessing children.
4. Our Lady of Lourdes.
5. The Sacred Heart.

Each recitation was followed by a hymn and chorus sung by the orphans, the whole concluding with Moore's song, 'Let Erin remember the days of old.'

The orphans looked very neat and healthy, and reflected unlimited praise on the esteemed Rev. Mother, Mrs Fitzgerald, and the nuns. Visitors were shown around the carefully kept dormitories, and then inspected the refectory, where the feast provided so generously by Messrs Ham and Casey was spread upon the tables. A new shawl was also given to each of the orphans in honor of St. Patrick, by the same kind donors.—Standard.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SAN PEDRO.

A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING.

San Pedro, March 18, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
The meeting of the San Pedro Irish Union, announced some time since in your valuable paper to be held on St. Patrick's Day, took place as intended at the Irish Chapel here, and was in every sense a brilliant success, whether one considers it with regard to the number and outward respectful appearance and bearing of the people, the eloquence and ability of the speakers, the amount of important business transacted, or last, though not least, the grace and beauty of the fair Hiberno-Portena and Irish ladies who lent an added charm to the occasion by their presence.

Before Mass some young ladies, among whom were the Misses Doyle and Miss Lizzie Harrington, generously occupied themselves in distributing emblems of the cross and shamrock (most suitable for Irishmen to wear on St. Patrick's Day) and in collecting subscriptions to an Irish Relief Fund, and also to a fund for the purchase of an Irish flag.

Immediately after Mass, Father Flannery made known his willingness to lend the use of the Chapel as a place of meeting, at the same time expressing his confidence in the piety and good taste of the people to maintain a behavior worthy of so sacred a place.

Shortly afterwards a numerous concourse of members were assembled within the chapel, as well as some prominent members also of the Arrecifes Union, foremost among whom I noticed Messrs E. Cronin, Kearney, Flannigan and others.

The president, Mr Luke Doyle, having taken the chair, the secretary, Mr W. Lloyd, proceeded to read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which he also read a letter from Carmen de Areco, in which the writer expressed a confident hope of soon seeing a similar association established in that district.

The Rev. Father Flannery then addressed the meeting on the subject of erecting schools in different parts of the district. The rev. gentleman spoke in his usual practical and convincing style, dwelling on the importance of education, and recommending the subject to the future study of the association.

Mr Eugene Morris next rose, and in well selected and eloquent sentences addressed the meeting on the subject of the resolution he was about to propose, which was framed in more or less the following words: 'That each and every member of this Union shall consider it his duty to contribute by every means in his power to the discontinuance of the old and injudicious custom of giving dinners after funerals.'

Mr Morris spoke with no ordinary ability on this subject. He referred to the old and pious custom among the Irish of numerous attending at the last sad duties owed to the mortal remains of deceased fellow-Christians, and dwelt on the commendable Christian principles and feelings from which this custom springs; but while justly commending this practice, he deplored and condemned the pernicious custom which obliged the chief mourners, (often poor widows or orphans) to bear, besides the usual unavoidable expenses of doctors' fees, apothecaries' and nurses' bills, etc., the additional and unnecessary cost of a public dinner for perhaps fifty or a hundred people.

One of those who seconded Mr Morris's resolution was Father Flannery, who also congratulated the gentleman on the ability with which he had spoken.

Mr John Corry then rose and read a lengthy, vehement, and fiery address on the hardships of 'puerostros,' and what he styled the rapacity and heartless tyranny of estancieros. Mr Corry was severe on landlords (but not

more so than Henry George or Michael Davitt), and the chief features of his address were those of revolt, resistance and 'no surrender.' I abstain at present from further comments; moreover the subject will be resumed at next meeting to be held here on Easter Sunday, when the parties so sternly arraigned will have every opportunity of defending themselves.

The following resolutions were also proposed by Mr Corry and seconded by Father Flannery and J. Cummins:

1st. Resolved, that we avail ourselves of this our earliest opportunity of repudiating and condemning in the strongest terms at our command the insolent attacks on some members of this and the Arrecifes Club in the columns of the Buenos Aires *Herald* by 'Suum Cuique'; and that we cannot but express our astonishment at seeing the editor of that paper lending his columns to the publication of such ill-concocted slander, thereby associating himself with the slanderer and endorsing the calumnies of one who, instead of minding his own business, shows a persistent tendency to meddle in every thing that does not concern him, and a vicious desire to see his spasmodic jokes in print.

2nd. Resolved, that other conditions being equal, members of this Club employing laborers will give preference to brother-members.

Proposed by Mr Kehoe and seconded by Mr M. McDonnell: That the best thanks of this meeting are due and hereby tendered to the editor of the *Southern Cross* for the sterling ability and patriotism always shown by him in defending with voice and pen Ireland and the Irish in general, and his Catholic fellow-countrymen in particular.

All the above resolutions were passed unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the worthy chairman and the distribution of cards of membership, the business of the meeting was concluded and the assembly dispersed, each member carrying with him no doubt the pleasant conviction that the San Pedro Irish Union is no myth, but already a respectable, influential, useful, and brilliantly successful association.

Those who, perhaps, with many doubts and fears took the first decisive steps towards the founding of the institution, cannot but feel proud and happy at the progress already made and the results attained, which far surpass their most sanguine expectations.

If managed with discretion and prudence the Association must certainly increase in influence and importance, producing hereafter many precious fruits altogether unanticipated by its founders, and becoming the parent of a hundred kindred institutions.

The next meeting is to take place on Easter Sunday at the Irish Chapel.

Wishing prosperity to the

Yours faithfully,
D. F. H.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Supreme Court of the Nation has resolved to suspend the effects of the decree appointing Dr Varela as Judge, on the ground that the appointment, being made without the consent of the Senate, when the Senate was in extraordinary sessions, was unconstitutional. Dr Castellano claims to be an interested party as representing the Chaves infants who are interested in the suit of 'Gorchas' against the E.P.

Dr d'Amico replies to the Judges of the Supreme Court, politely telling them that he will appoint whom he likes, and that it is none of their business.

The athletic sports of the employees of the Southern Railway take place at Lanus to-day. We beg to thank Messrs Huxtable and Stokes for their kind invitation to be present. We hope to give our readers a full account of the sports next week.

There was a heavy shower of rain in the city on Wednesday evening.

There have been a few cases of cholera in the city during the week. Mrs Thompson, of Barracas, died of the epidemic.

Cholera is decreasing in Santiago de Chili, but is somewhat on the increase in Valparaiso. On Wednesday there were 19 cases in Santiago and 8 deaths, and in Valparaiso 17 cases and 9 deaths.

It is said that there are a number of false 2-dollar notes of the Provincial Bank in circulation.

There were six cases of cholera in a 'conventillo' in the Boca yesterday. No wonder, for the waters there are in a state of putrefaction.

In spite of the very high prices for the opera season at the Colon Theatre this year, a daily paper says that nearly all the boxes and seats are already taken.

Dr Rocha and his family left this city for Montevideo yesterday, where they will take the Pacific steamer Aconcagua on a trip to Europe.

The German residents of this city held several celebrations in honor of the birthday of Emperor William. The musical entertainment at the Turnverein was a grand affair.

Forty-four changadors were placed under arrest for not having their names inscribed in the register according to law.

Mr. Whigham's new veterinary hospital was inaugurated on Wednesday evening.

On Monday Dr Maglione was entertained at a banquet in the Café de Paris, in gratitude for his heroic services and scientific skill displayed during the cholera epidemic in Tucuman. Several members of the medical faculty were present and eloquent speeches were made in praise of the guest of the evening.

A correspondent from Navarro informs us that there is great want of rain in that partido.

Mrs James O'Roarke and the Misses O'Roarke, of Baradero, will leave for a trip to Europe next month.

The 'Orion' arrived from London on Monday.

Tajes is practising a truly Spartan virtue in Montevideo. He had one share in the Island of Lobos job conceded by Santos, but sold it for 3000 dollars some time ago to a merchant. By his own decree the concession was annulled the other day, and he sent the merchant 6000 Nats to indemnify him.

The Intendant of Martin Garcia has been dismissed for appropriating the clothes of the immigrants cremated during the cholera epidemic.

An Englishman, Charles Broadbent, committed suicide a few days ago, on the estancia of Mr Chas. Norris, at Bahia Blanca. He left a letter in which he said he was tired of his life.

At kilometre 73 on the Central Northern Railway, a collision occurred on Friday between a passenger train and a goods train, but, happily, no person was injured.

The Government has bought another steamer, the Gran Chaco, for 146,000 nats.

The feast of St. Joseph was celebrated on Sunday with extraordinary pomp in the Church of San Telmo in this city. The sacred edifice was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the statues of Our Lady of Bethlehem and St. Joseph being conspicuous. Many of the faithful received Holy Communion. The Archbishop celebrated High Mass, and at the Gospel Father Tonnadeau preached a sermon in which he eulogised the virtues of St. Joseph and recounted the wonderful favors he received from God. The Archbishop then gave the Papal benediction. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed and a Te Deum was sung, which terminated the ceremony.

Our Irish-American friend Mr Daniel J. Byrnes has formed a company to colonise some territory in Chubut and the National Government have granted them a concession of 80,000 hectares.

The conditions are the planting of a colony and the forming of a meat-freezing establishment for foreign export. We congratulate Mr Byrnes on this splendid project, and we have no doubt that with his well-known energy and remarkable intelligence he will see his way to its realisation.

A Boca correspondent writes us that a ball was held at calle Olavarria on St. Patrick's night, at which a select company of some 60 ladies and gentlemen were present; the result being a highly successful and enjoyable entertainment. Dancing was kept up till the following morning. There were many well-known residents present.

The *Nacion* has accepted the two bets, of \$2000 each, offered by the *Prensa*, one that the circulation of the *Nacion* is not one-third more than that of any other Argentine newspaper; the other that the *Prensa* has arrived at the maximum of the normal circulation which has been reached by any Argentine newspaper. The loser is to apply the amount of the bet for the benefit of the poor of the Municipality.

Mr Feuser has just published a complete edition of the Argentine poet Andrade's works.

The Judge of Commerce, Dr. Garcia, has suspended all proceedings in the bankruptcy of Carminati and Co. until April 1st, when Mr Carminati is expected to arrive here.

About midnight on Friday, Celestino Rho, an Italian, only 19 years of age, living with his parents in calle 25 de Mayo 414, discharged a revolver at his head and died in a few minutes. Three letters were found in his pockets, one addressed to his father, one to the Commissary stating his intention of killing himself, and the other (of 15 sheets of paper) to a girl with whom he was in love, but who had deserted him for another.

The French Chambers have voted a tax of five francs per hectolitre, or 75 francs per ton, on imported wheat.

The maize crop in Lobos this year is most abundant. It is calculated that the average will be 30 fanegas per cuadra.

Late reports from Rosario say that the insurgent Indians were pursued and overtaken by Lt.-Col. Perez. About 100 of them were killed or wounded and their horses were captured.

According to *Il Trovatore* of Milan, Mme. Patti's contract with Ciacchi will commence in May next. She will be accompanied by her husband, Sr Nicolini, by Mme. Scalchi-Loli, the tenor Guille, the baritone Galassi, the basso Novara and by Sr Arditi as conductor.

The Intendant has vetoed the ordinance for stopping carriage traffic in calle Florida between 7 and 10 p.m. He says that it would cause serious inconvenience to the inhabitants in general and especially to the residents in the street.

The National Hypothecary Bank will remove this week to Mr Fco. B. Madero's house in calle Suipacha lately occupied by General Roca.

Dr Varela protests against the action of the Court and tells them that he is judge 'ipso facto' of his appointment.

San Nicolas will soon be lighted with electricity, and will thus take a grand step from the kerosene lamps, without having to pass through the usual routine of coal gas. Another sign of the progress of San Nicolas is given in the fact that Messrs Perkins and Barraco have offered to provide the city with sewers and pipe water.

The works for the simultaneous extension of the West Santaferino line to Melincue and Guardia de la Esquina begin next week. It is expected that the new locomotives will be here together with further consignments of material early in May. Fifty cargo vans and four second-class cars constructed at the Company's workshops and four first-class passenger cars have been ordered from the United States and will shortly be here. The works are under the direction of Mr Firmat, C.E.

BANCO NACIONAL

98-RECONQUISTA-98

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o
a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de \$100,000..... 1 o/o
Desde \$5 hasta \$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 ó cuya amortización no baje, en ningún caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o
Por descuento de Letras con amortización en menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

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Por depósitos en caja de ahorros después de 30 dias desde \$1 mn hasta \$1000..... 7 o/o
Desde \$1 mn 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o
En cuenta corriente o á la vista..... 4 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o
Id id id 60 dias..... 6 o/o
Id id id 90 dias..... 7 o/o
A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantía real á plazo fijo..... 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De las 10 a.m. á 4 p.m. Los Sabados de 10 a.m. á 5 p.m. Los Domingos de 10 a.m. á 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER
Director Principal

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Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
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In current account..... 2 o/o per ann.

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T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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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.

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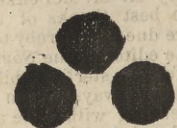
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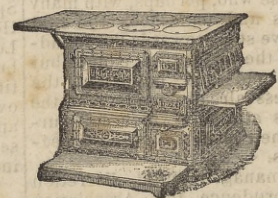
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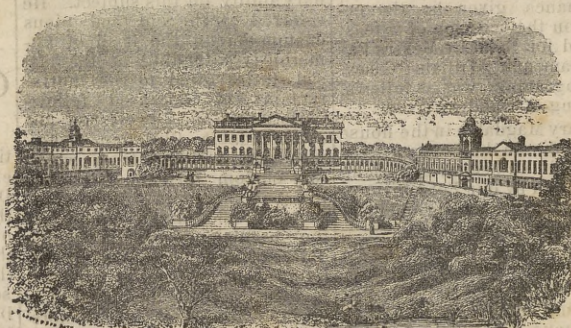
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78 NEW OXFORD STREET,

THE ARGENTINE «PLAN OF CAMPAIGN».

The following verses were suggested by the conversation of a talented «rack-renter» in a rural town, a short time ago. «Over the flowing bowl» he clearly stated his plan for amassing riches at the expense of his unfortunate countrymen. The author respectfully dedicates the verses to the several Irish Unions in this province.

I.
Come, brother rackrenters, come
listen to me,
If you care to make money quite
easy and free,
I'll unfold before you the great
work of my brain,
And I call it the «Argentine Plan of Campaign».

II.
After pretty sharp practise I've
found out this plan;
By it you can humbug a foolish
young man
Who comes to this country his fortune
to gain.
The newest invention's the Plan of
Campaign.

III.
At one «Nat» per head you can buy
a large flock,
It matters not much if it's one moving
rock
Of pest and of scab, for by it you
will gain,
If you only will follow my Plan of
Campaign.

IV.
At twelve thousand dollars a «pues-
to» you take,
You choose out a «gringo»—his fortune
to make.
At two «Nats» a head sell the third
to this man,
And you'll find you will gain by my
beautiful Plan.

V.
At the year's end then bid this
poor devil: Begone!
Take another man in—more sense
than one.
The fooled one may rage, but for
you it's all gain;
And you'll bless and praise me and
the Plan of Campaign.

VI.
Never heed the poor wretches be-
wailing their loss,
Nor the letters of D—in the
«Southern Cross».
Sack your man at the year's end—
take another again;
And follow the rules of my Plan of
Campaign.

VII.
By this grand patent Plan we can
live and can thrive
As long as young Irishmen on these
shores arrive.
If you carry it out it's their loss
and our gain;
Then, hurrah! my slave-owners, for
the Plan of Campaign.

DRAGRAN.

Suipacha, Mach 15th, 1887.

THE YERBA MATE.

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

[CONCLUDED.]

The vessel in which it is taken is made of a hide, or of a gourd split in half, and, amongst the higher orders, plated all round with silver. Into this vessel they put a common table spoonful of the herb, stir it up for some time with sugar and cold water, and then pour the hot water upon it. Many drop in the juice of a citron or lemon. The herb thus prepared is strained through a silver pipe, annexed to which is a little globe, finely punctured; this is done lest any particle of the herb, which is noxious to the stomach, should slip down the throat with the liquor. Others use a narrow wooden pipe or slender reed for this purpose. The Indians, who are not in the habit of straining it, often swallow unintentionally a quantity of the herb, green concrete balls of which are sometimes said to be found in the bowels of the deceased. However this may be, it is most certain, that the warm water in which the herb has been steeped too long, cannot be drunk with safety to the health. Water of this kind grows black, and is only used by ink makers to deepen the blackness of their ink.

The moderate use of this herb is wholesome and beneficial in many ways. For when taken with caution, it acts as a diuretic, provokes a gentle perspiration, improves the appetite, speedily counteracts the languor arising from the burning climate, and

assuages both hunger and thirst, especially if the herb be drunk with cold water without sugar. If any one wishes to perspire freely, he needs no drug: let him drink an infusion of this herb, as hot as possible, and then lie down. If his stomach appear in want of an emetic, he has only to take the same herb in tepid water. On the other hand, if it cannot be doubted, that by the immoderate and almost hourly use of this potion, the stomach is weakened, and continual flatulence, with other diseases, brought on. I have known many of the lower Spaniards who never spoke ten words without applying their lips to the gourd containing the ready-made tea. If many toppers in Europe waste their substance by an immoderate use of wine and other intoxicating liquors, there are no fewer in America who drink away their fortunes in potations of the herb of Paraguay.

In the remotest forests, many thousands of men are employed unceasingly in the preparation of this herb during every part of the year, and many thousands of oxen are annually consumed in these labours. But who shall number the multitude of mules, not only occupied in transporting the herb, but destroyed by the asperities and the length of the journey? Hence they who hire the labourers that collect the herb, who supply oxen, mules, and the various iron implements, seldom grow rich, and they who are hired for this business live amidst constant wretchedness. The merchants who import it into Peru and Chili are the only gainers, and their gains are immense. If in all Paraguay there are a few opulent men, they have amassed their wealth from dealing in the Herb of Paraguay, and in mules, which they export into Peru and Chili. The marketing of the other Paraguayan productions is attended with infinite labour, and little or uncertain profit. I have often heard the Paraguayans complain of the scarcity of the «caa» tree; but I must own their lamentations always appeared to me very ridiculous, when they themselves are the occasion of it. For when, after the usual manner, they ought only to cut off the boughs, for the sake of a readier profit they fell the trees themselves; this being yearly done, the trees are yearly diminished in great numbers. The Indians, more provident, only crop the superfluous and luxuriant boughs, the tree itself being left alive and uninjured for succeeding years.

To spare time, expense, and labour, we planted the «caa» within sight of the Guayrany Reductions, and from them, in a very short time, the largest forests have arisen. If the Spanish agriculturists would but imitate this piece of industry, how much would their fortunes be benefited! But the planting of woods of this kind requires art, and patience, and the labour of many hands. The seed of the «caa» being extremely glutinous, must be washed in water till that native gluten be thoroughly removed; which if you neglect, your time will be lost, and your hopes frustrated. The ground in which you mean to sow the prepared seed must be copiously drenched with water, and almost rendered muddy. These premises having been cautiously attended to, you may think yourself fortunate, if, at the end of four months, any sign of germination appear; the seed being sown very deep. While the plants are yet young, they must be transplanted, and set at great and equal distances, lest one impede and injure the other. A ditch, two feet deep and as many broad, must be dug, to receive and retain the rain water; and in the middle of each ditch the plants are to be placed singly. As long as the plants are tender, they must be defended against the hoar-frost and cutting south winds by a little thatched tent. This is moreover, indisputable, that the trees which are planted and reared by human care, never grow so high as those of nature's own setting in the forests. Those however which are planted and cultivated by us, in three or four years time produce a plentiful

crop of leaves, so that the labour attending artificial woods is sufficiently repaid by the after-profit. Woods are likewise sown by various birds, which swallow with great avidity the seeds of the herb-tree; these being, by reason of their natural gluten, indigestible, pass through them, and falling into moist ground, become the daily origin of new trees, and gradually of forests.

FINIS.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The preparations for the worthy celebration of the Pope's Jubilee are continued with zeal and enthusiasm throughout the world. The Belgian Catholic journals publish a letter from Cardinal Schiaffino, honorary President of the Committee for the Jubilee of his Holiness, addressed to Professor George Helleputte, President of the Belgian Commission. «The Papacy», writes the Cardinal, «through the Satanic conspiracy of every hate and cupidity, traverses one of the periods of its existence most strewed with dangers and difficulties; it would have been extinguished without the assistance which comes from on high. Therefore your committee have asked for prayers and acts of devotion and of faith from your fellow-citizens, faithful to the Church. The Papacy was violently despoiled, reduced to live on alms. You have obtained that all should everor this august poverty. The Papacy has been proclaimed an institution which has done for its time. Therefore your committee invited science, industry and art to kneel at the feet of this Divine majesty, invited them to place the testimony of their devotion and filial piety in the great Vatican Exhibition, where the facts, better than words, will splendidly show the power of this institution, against which neither the hatred of enemies nor of the ages—which in their progress overturn human institutions—can prevail».

A committee of Roman ladies, consisting of the members of the Roman nobility, has been formed with the same object in view. Amongst the gifts about to be sent, besides the diamond ring of the Sultan, is a splendid gift from the Empress of China which will be exposed in the Vatican Exhibition; a valuable jewel sent by the Emperor of Germany, now being wrought by a Berlin goldsmith; a present from the Queen of Spain and also from the Queen of England, for whom a fine mosaic picture is now being made by order of the Pope.

BOYCOTTING IN FRANCE.

The *Contemporary Review* for December contains a remarkable article on a form of tenant-right which exists in the north of France, and, though unrecognized by the law, has been maintained against the efforts of successive governments from the days of Louis XIV down to our own. This tenant-right custom is known as the «droit-de-marche», and is confined to the agricultural district of Sauterre in Picardy. In virtue of the custom the tenant of a farm on which it prevails cannot be evicted from it so long as his rent is paid, and can transfer his right by sale, bequest, or gift to whomsoever he pleases. He has in fact fixity of tenure and free sale. The law, however, has for two centuries not merely refused to recognise this right but has proscribed it. Still it exists. Every attempt to suppress it has been successfully met by combination among the tenants. As a rule this combination has taken the form of boycotting, which it thus appears is not an exclusively Irish invention. Where the law has attempted to put down boycotting with a strong hand the result has invariably been secret conspiracy followed by open outrage and murder. For such agrarian crimes it is almost always impossible to secure convictions.

In the district of Sauterre, if a farmer is evicted from his land no neighbor will touch it. If a

tenant is brought from a distance he is denounced as a «depointeux», the local name for a land-grabber; no one will give him any help, and his farm is soon the scene of outrages. In 1860 two women helped a «depointeux» to extinguish a fire on his farm; they were boycotted and forced to leave the district. In 1865 a landlord threw several small holdings into one large farm, and put a Belgian farmer in possession. For four successive years his crops were burned in the barns. Of late years the landlords have given up the struggle. It is true that on many farms they have extinguished the tenant-right, but they have done it by fair purchase. On many other farms it still exists, although the law forbids it.

Till very lately the most severe measures were used against the upholders of tenant-right. The rent of a boycotted farm was levied on the neighbors; the evicted tenant was held responsible for outrages in the neighborhood; unless he could point out some other criminal he and his family were to be imprisoned or transported. More than once these severe measures produced something like insurrection in the district, but still the tenant-right lived on. The story is told in detail by the writer in the *Contemporary*. It affords one proof more that where the tenants stand firmly together in defense of what they believe to be a lawful right, their resistance ends in success, even though the struggle may be a very prolonged one. It proves, too, that efforts to put down boycotting violently, or to break up combinations for passive resistance, produce in the long run a heavy crop of outrage.—*Freeman*.

MARRIAGE OF MISS BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

On the 8th of February the forces of the Salvation Army assembled in large numbers at the Congress-hall, Clapton, for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of Maréchale Catherine Booth (the lady who was some months ago imprisoned in and afterwards expelled from Switzerland) with Colonel Clibborn. The ceremony was advertised to begin at 10.30, but long before that hour the Congress-hall, which is estimated to hold 6000 persons, was crowded in every part, a very large number of the spectators consisting of outsiders who had been attracted by the unusual character of the occasion. The platform was occupied in the centre by the band, who played Salvation hymn tunes while the company were waiting for the arrival of the principals, and on the right, by the girl cadets in the training home, who wore white scarfs over their uniforms, while on the left were posted the officers of the Swiss and French contingent, who wore cream-colored scarfs and tricolor rosettes. There were also on the platform the members of the «Slum and Gutter Brigade» and several representatives of the Indian division, the latter being clad in fawn-colored turbans and togas. After the singing of hymns, General Booth read the principles and articles of marriage as prescribed by the Salvation Army, which briefly pledged each of the matrimonial candidates to sacrifice all, if necessary, for the good of the army. These articles having been assented to, General Booth proceeded to read the Salvation Army Marriage Service. While he was doing this, Miss Booth and Col. Clibborn stood on either side of him facing each other, and an officer of the army supported a flag over his head. The service itself offered no very remarkable departures, and was concluded by Col. Clibborn placing the ring on his wife's finger. After a hymn had been sung the bridegroom addressed his fellow-soldiers, taking off his coat to give greater freedom to his thoughts. Mrs. Clibborn next sang a solo and followed it up with an address, which was constantly interrupted with cries of «Hallelujah», «Amen», «God bless you», etc. Prayers and

singing followed and then the assembly dispersed. A wedding breakfast had been arranged and was largely attended by soldiers of the army. The day's proceedings ended with another meeting in the Congress-hall at night.

DOMESTIC

Steel may be bronzed by covering it with olive oil and exposing to the steam of a kettle of boiling water.

Starched shirts will iron easier if you let them dry after starching, so you will have to sprinkle them before ironing.

Milk, if put in an earthen jar, or even a tin can, will keep sweet for a long time if well wrapped in a wet cloth.

The wings of turkeys, geese, and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust nor lint, as cloth.

To brighten the inside of a coffee or teapot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap, and let it boil about forty-five minutes.

To remove grease from wallpaper, lay several folds of blotting-paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

Always remove the contents of tin cans the moment they are opened. It is positively dangerous to leave canned goods in the open cans.

If you wish to preserve your brass-work from discolouring without injuring its appearance, cover it with a very thin coat of white shellac.

Put a few ears of corn in the oven, and let them remain until reduced to charcoal. Feed this to the fowls, and note the increased egg production.

An excellent furniture polish for everything but a piano is made by mixing three parts thick alcohol shellac varnish with one part of boiled linseed oil. Shake well, and rub briskly while applying.

To test oleomargine, take a small bit of lard and place it between two pieces of thin common window glass, each piece about an inch square, and press together until only a thin film remains. When held up to the light white, opaque spots are always to be seen. These are crystals of fat. For the same reason oleomargine and butterine, containing, as they do, solid fats, may be detected in the same manner. Pure butter, on the contrary, does not show such specks.

To make good axle grease mix two parts of lards with one each of black lead and wheat flour.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Old salts—Epsom.

A red setter—the sun.

Striking hands—Sullivan's.

A burning shame—bad gas.

Patrons of husbandry—wives.

Undeemable bonds—vagabonds.

It is rain or shine with a boot-black.

The English Tories swear by Gosch.

A howling swell—an ulcerated tooth.

A game leg—hindquarters of venison.

The German army bill—Emperor William.

A close call—visiting your next door neighbor.

A business that is looking up—the astronomer's.

In the days of the old Testament boils went into Job lots.

The tender passion—the antipathy against tough steaks.

Tennyson was once a peerless poet. Now he is a poetless peer.

Persons who take measures to enlarge their business—tailors.

The ink bottle is one of the most in-dip-pendent things known.

Very young people show their age. The old ones know how to hide it.

The judge of a police court has business reduced to a «fine» point.

Egotism wouldn't be a very bad fault if a man would only keep it to himself.

«I'll just give you a few points», remarked the paper of pins as the man sat on it.

About the only bar the professional tramp is unwilling to patronise is the bar of soap.

The books which Bacon said would be digested are probably those which have been devoured.

The mercury must stop taking a drop, or we shall have to insist on its signing the pledge.

In the New York boodle aldermen trials the jurymen are the only persons who appear to be locked up.

The modern society girl is an accomplished actress, but as a rule she is not fond of long engagements.

I see you fry your beefsteak: remarked the tramp with his mouth full.

Yes, said the woman shortly, how would you have it cooked? roasted?

No, certainly not. Broiled, madame, broiled. I may be a tramp, he added plaintively, but I'm no ostrich.

Lord Palmerston was traveling north on one occasion by rail. He purchased a third-class ticket, lit his cigar, and entered the coach. One of the employees called the attention of the manager to the fact, remarking «What shall we do if Lord Palmerston goes third-class? Every one will follow suit, and no first or second-class tickets will be sold.» The manager thought a moment, then took two third-class tickets, handed them to two chimney-sweeps on the platform, and ushered them into the coach where Palmerston sat. Palmerston looked up, and immediately comprehended the position and the motive. Arriving at the next station he purchased two first-class tickets, took the two sweeps out, and ushered them into the first-class coach. The retaliation was appreciated on the part of the railroad managers.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, enervating the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter liver complaint. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The great and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup», a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Flora, ta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.R.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	131.10
Cedulas—	
Series A	86
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Series F	85.50
Series G	85.50
Series I	97
Series J	94.90
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Banco Constructor	138

The result of the beginning of the London wool auctions is not very satisfactory. Buyers are therefore inactive in this market and await later telegrams. Little business done though arrivals are heavy. Many lots have gone into deposit this week. There is a hope that there will be a reaction in the beginning of May. Prices of hides are very depressed.

There is a fall in the price of wheat of from 30 to 40 cents per fanega.

Arrangements are fast being made to commence the works of the central produce market founded by Mr Casey. It is expected the market will be finished in the year 1888.

The prospectus of the Esparillar Joint Stock Co. has been published. Capital £120,000 in shares of £10 each. Mr John Fair to be manager for life and before his death (not after it) he may appoint his successor. The members of the Board to have £500 a year each. The company may also engage in other speculation. The estancia is said to cover 6 square leagues or 40,000 acres, with 5000 cattle, 80,000 sheep, including valuable half-breds. It was sold by Mr Ludlam to the Fairs, and the latter refused an offer of £30,000 for it in 1867; it is now probably worth £100,000 or even more.

The consolidated debt of Montevideo has risen from 5 to 6 per cent. Sales of this stock have been made for the end of April at 76.

The new space of land cut off from the river by the Catalina Mole Company will be lighted with electricity. Mr Cassels undertakes to light it.

The property in calle Florida nos. 306 to 412 was sold at auction by Mr Adolfo Bullrich. The property measures 22 yards front by 70 deep, situated in the most fashionable thoroughfare of this city. The upset price of the auction was fixed at 80,000 m/n, say 52 m/n per square yard. The property was knocked down to Mr Alkane for 120,500 m/n, say 78 m/n per square vara.

A telegram has been received from Mr Madero stating that the first steamer has left London with machinery, etc. The London Standard in referring to the matter says that the machinery, etc. despatched, are in harmony with the magnitude of the works about to be carried out, and which will be commenced in the month of May in the Riachuelo.

Don Angel Sastre has been appointed president of the National Bank for two years more.

The Provincial Cédulas series J have been exhausted. The issue of another series for \$20,000,000 is reported as likely to take place soon.

Circulars have been sent round announcing that Mr George Mackern has transferred his library and stationery business to his son Mr Robert Mackern and to Mr John McLean. The new firm will be known as Mackern and McLean.

Alfalfa brings \$32 per ton delivered in small lots in the city. This will show what a splendid business it is to grow this crop, which gives four good cuttings a year.

The Catalina Mole Company have been offered one million dollars for a square of the reclaimed land on the river opposite calle Corrientes.

The train that left the Constitution Station on Saturday for Mar del Plata was so crowded that the station-master put on two extra carriages.

Lands at Mar del Plata are carrying a very high price.

The Standard says—

One hundred square kilometres of land, situated along-

side Mr Emilio Schroder's estate, and in the vicinity of Villa Mercedes, have been bought by Messrs Spinetto and E. Schroder, at reserved price. These lands were formerly included in the province of Buenos Aires before the recent settlement of the limits question of that province with Cordoba and Santa Fe. The soil is rich and fertile and particularly suitable for the cultivation of alfalfa, which gives in that district five crops per annum, against three in the inside camps of Buenos Aires and in the vicinity of Bahia Blanca.

The rise in the French duty on foreign wheat will be a severe blow to this country. Some are inclined to believe that the French Chambers will also tax foreign meat, which is bad news for the freezing companies.

Dr D. Del Campo and Mr Lojo have sold to Messrs C. Aldao and U. Diaz of Rosario eight leagues of land in Cruz Alta, Cordoba, near the Juarez Celman colony, at the rate of \$19,000 per league. The sellers bought the property four months ago at the rate of \$15,000, and the present buyers will turn it into a colony.

General Roca has bought all the sheep on the Pilar estancia of Mrs Murga, in the south at the rate of one dollar per head. The flocks will be immediately driven to the General's estate La Larga in Guaminí.

The property in Rosario occupied by the La Capital printing office has been sold in two lots for 82,000 m/n.

M. Jauregui of Bragado sold a camp in that partido measuring 1349 hectares for 13000 m/n. The owner was Mr J. Coghlan and the purchasers were C. J. Acosta and Jorge Dowse.

Mr Fco. Wright sold 11 lots of land in calles Charcas and Azucena at \$18.25 to 30.50 per square vara.

The Board of Public Works has rescinded the contract of Mr Devoto for the completion of the City Improvement Works. The cause of this sudden decision is centred in the delays that check the progress of the works and especially the fact that Mr Devoto has not been able to fulfil his contract within the term he stipulated when he undertook the task.

Mr Gonzalez Arrascaeta sold four leagues of land situated in the first section of National lands at the rate of \$8000 per league; buyer, Mr Rodriguez Larreta. Also, nine leagues of land, situated in the second section of provincial lands, at the rate of 110,000 per league; buyer, Mr Remigio Gonzalez Moreno, who left last week for Europe.

The sugar men of Tucuman complain bitterly of the extraordinary delays in the carriage of materials along the Central Argentine Railway. One party was kept waiting a month for wagons to convey machinery from Rosario.

Private telegrams received from Rio hold out no hopes of Brazilian ports being opened to Argentine and Oriental jacked beef before the 12th of next June.

The killings of the saladeros of the city of Montevideo up to 19th instant amounted to 88,086 head of cattle, against 209,521 head for the same period of last year. Affairs in saladero circles are reported very dull and heavy losses imminent.

La Tribuna Nacional received the following telegrams:

Lille, March 19.

In this market and in Dunkirk the market for cereals is very quiet, prices are slack. Maize is falling, that from the River Plate is worth fcs 11.25 per 100 kilos.

Rouen. Few transactions in maize, prices for River Plate are slack. The same advices have been received from Havre.

The Bolsa received the following telegrams:

London, March 18.

Hard dollars at 72, which is a rise of 2 o/o on last quotation. Loan of 1884 at 89 1/2. Buenos Aires of 1882 at 95, the last quotations were 88 1/2 and 95. The

colonial wool auctions will commence on the 22nd. 259,000 bales will be offered. There is no alteration in the price of produce in the markets.

Havre, March 18.

The River Plate wool auction closed without any alteration in prices. Good first is quoted at about fcs 1.80. About 500 bales were sold and same quantity required.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

Antwerp, March 20. Buenos Aires wools of 30 per cent yield are quoted to-day as follows:

Superior quality fcs. 1.47 1/2-1.50 per kilo; medium do 1.37 1/2-1.40; second do fcs. 1.32 1/2-1.35; stock of R. Plate wools about 25000 bales.

Dry ox matadero hides of 20-21 lbs. Spanish at fcs. 122-126 per 50 kilos.

Salted saladero ox hides 20 kilos fcs. 71-74 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate hides of all classes about 110000.

Exchange on London at 3 months' at fcs. 25.43-40 per £ sterling.

Bordeaux, March 21.

River Plate Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows: Long wool fcs 142-145 per 100 kilos; half long, fcs. 120-122; borregas fcs. 107-110. Stock of River Plate wools about 3000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 90-95 per 50 kilos.

Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 115-120 per 50 kilos.

White and yellow maize average price fcs. 12-11.50 per 100 kilos.

United States wheat, the price of which regulates the market, of the River Plate, generally sold at 2 fcs. less, is quoted to-day at fcs. 18-18.50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 450-460 per ton of 4 bordalesas.

London, March 21.

Railway stock quotations—Buenos Aires Great Southern 150 3/4, 8 1/4; do Extension, 1892, 67 1/2.

Buenos Aires Northern 6 p c

Deb Stock, 104

Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 p c

Deb Stock, 126

Buenos Aires & Rosario Ord

Stock 138 1/2; do Sunchales Ex

Shrs 14 1/2

Central Argentine 6 p c Deb

Stock 138 1/2; do 2nd Pref 6 p c

74 1/2, 1/4, 1/2, 1/4, 1/2, 1/4

N-West of Uruguay 6 p c 1st

Pref Stock 66 7/8, 8 1/4, 7 1/4; do 5

p c 3rd Pref Stock 45 1/2; do 6

p c Deb Stock 104 1/4, 43 1/2

Tramways—

Buenos Aires & Belgrano Tram

Co. Pref Shrs 5 1/2

City of Buenos Aires 9.

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday

Saturday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos,

15 16 17 18 y 19.

Apartes generales 7 8 9 10 11

12 y 13

Segundos apartes

Para invernadero novillos

Para saladero

Terneros 2 3 4

Capones 1 1.50 2.

Cueros de vaca 4.50 y 5.00.

Cueros de novillos 7.75 8 8.50

Yeguas para saladero

Mantanza de vacas 748.

Id terneros 112.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00

LaCrumalan shares of \$1000

each

Belgrano Tramway Shares ..

Nominal

New Bolsa do

Gas Primitivo do

135 do

Gas Argentino

95 o/o

Roads and Bridges (1884) ..

96 o/o

Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits 240 o/o

National Bank Shares

242.50

Lloyd Argentino do

par

Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold

Central Railway

\$29

Banco Constructor de la Plata \$123

Banco del Comercio

4040

Treasury Bills (1884)

1001

National Bonds (1884)

61

Do (1884)

70

Do (1883)

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	4.50
Regular	4.20
Borrega	4.30
Bellies	2.40
Superior black	5.20

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	per kilo
per kilo	360 mls.
Cord. ritos	050 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6.80
Horse hides	2.00
Cow hides	4.20
Maize white shelled	—

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	4.10
Regular	3.80
Bellies	2.10
Borrega	3.80
Black Wool	4.80

Hides.	
Cow hides	3.90 m/n
Horse hides	1.90
Horse Hair	5.70
Nonatos	2.70
Calfskins	3.60

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 330 mls.
Pelados per kilo	85 mls.
Corderitos regular, la do-	cesa
0.35 m/n	

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
South, with bag	4.00 m/n
Coast	4.40
Salado, without bag ..	4.00

Maize.	
White, shelled 100 kilos	
Yellow, in grain	

BIRTH.

On the 23rd March, at 654 calle San José, the wife of Joseph O'Neill of San Pedro, of a daughter.

At 84 calle Entre Rios, the wife of Daniel J. Byrnes of a daughter.

On the 17th March, at San Vicente, F.C.S., the wife of William Lyon of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th March, at 554 calle Esmeralda, Annie Siggins, aged 26 years, nativn of Eildavan, co. Wexford, Ireland. R.I.P.

On the 15th March, at calle Salta, Rosario, the wife of W. R. Bernard (F.C.A.) from typhoid fever. R.I.P.

On the 11th March, at his residence in the partido of Giles, Michael Melia, aged 15 years. R.I.P.

On the 16th March, Lily Jane, third daughter of William and Anne Dennehy, in the sixth year of her age.

On the 20th March, at Saipacha, of liver complaint, William Murray, aged 47 years. Fortified by the rites of the R.C. church. R.I.P.



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. m16a16

AL COMERCIO 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

TO BE SOLD

To be sold on April 3rd, at 2 p.m. by Teófilo Sanchez, rematador, at Ramallo, one square from the station, 1500 prime mestiza sheep, fat and free from scab, 35 superior milk cows, mares, corals, chiqueras, water troughs, Posts, wire, etc, tilbury, household furniture, American cooking stove, English and North American books, periodicals, etc., mark and boleta, two English made breachloading guns, central fire. m24a2

WANTED

A male Teacher wanted in the camp Apply at this Office m15a15

NOTICE

The well known boarding-house no. 24 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. m11a10

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

NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLIONS,

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

se 8—pm

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor
de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES,
CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6 pm

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