

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 12.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

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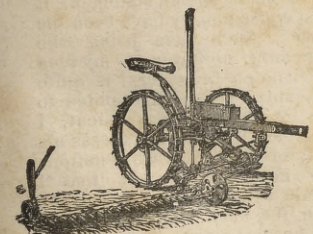
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MAGDALEN.

Pity her! Pray for her!

Ah, do not scorn her!

Turn not away with that merciless air.

Somewhere, to-night, some poor mother may mourn her,

Rain on her eyelids and snow on her hair.

Once she was pure as your own little child is,

Once, once, she was lovely to angels and men;

Then pity her, pray for her, who now defiled is—

Oh, save her, our poor Magdalen!

'Mary, called Magdalen,'

Naim's unchaste one,

Christ forgave freely 'because she loved much.'

Shall we, like Pharisees, scorn our debased one.

Shrinking away from her glance and her touch?

Spurn her, and shun her! Withhold all unspoken

What merciful word the Divine would impart—

And on us her sin, who transmit not the token

That heaven still hungers her heart!

Little we pure women

Know of her anguish.

Seeing us pass her with blush or with sneer—

Little we know what her spirit might vanquish.

Entered once more in life's ranks as our peer!

What is her brazen, bold smile but a mask for

The true face whose baroness would show us despair?

O sisters, give, give what her soul dares not ask for—

Your mercy, your succor, your prayer!

She is more sinned against

Ever, than sinning;

Show the real sinners unmasked in their shame—

Dissolute men who tonight may be winning

Smiles from your daughters, all fearless of blame! Hurl down the creed vaunting gold such sure chrism That these, blasting daily young souls and young lives, Defy by its unction your just ostracism— And woo your pure daughters for wives!

Bid from your portals Their gilded depravement— Brand them as lepers that taint the pure soul! Turn to their victim, the girl of the pavement, Point her the way to the penitent's goal. If you disown her, where, where is her shelter Save in the dark river that shrouds with its wave? O sisters, no mercy you may leave undealt her To save her poor soul from the grave!

Some day—and God grant it, Mother who mourns her Rain on your eyelids and snow on your hair— Purged by repentance to world that now scorns her, Death may reveal her all spotless and fair. Pure, then, as heart of an innocent child is, Then lovely again before angels and men— A lily of heaven, who here all defiled is, May Christ show our poor Magdalen.

MINNIE GILMORE.

—In the Boston Pilot.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Buenos Aires,

March 26th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

As I have just read your editorial on the revocation of contracts by the Government of Gen. Tajes, I would beg to state that all contracts to be valid according to law must be advertised in order that tenders may be put in: failing of this requisite the contract is null and void. The parties who took the revoked contracts from Gen. Santos knew full well that they were vitiated by this fault.

Tenders are now advertised for, eight days' notice being given, and contracts made according to law must not be confounded with those of Santos.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

IMPARTIAL.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Feb. 24.

The Plan of Campaign is daily winning new victories. The Earl of Cork has accepted the proposal of his tenants on the Ballyferret estate. Mrs. Colhoun has given a reduction of 35 per cent on her Galway estate.

The jury disagreed in the Dublin trials. It is said that they were equally divided. A great shout of triumph went up all over the country when the news came that the jury-packing weapon had broken in the hands of the Government. Bonfires blazed up simultaneously in hundreds of places, and windows were generally illuminated. The bands turned out and gave musical expression to the general feeling of rejoicing.

Bitter news for the villainous coercionists must be that which comes from the Irish assizes' circuits. Save in one or two spots, the whole island seems under the sway of the Plan and the National League, to be in as stainless a state as when the maid with her snow-white wand made her pilgrimage through it. The Leinster circuit shows that the office of the judge is, so far as Leinster is concerned, a sinecure or next to it. The

Lord Chief Justice got white gloves at Mullingar; at Tullamore Judges Lawson and Murphy had little more to do than look around them in the courthouse for a couple of hours; at Trim Lord Justice Fitzgibbon found that the county showed nothing but an absence of serious crime. In Leitrim, Longford and Carlow it was the same story—no work for judges and juries to do—two or three trumpery cases merely, some of them standing over from last assizes. 'I have never been in a county,' said Baron Dowse, speaking of the latter, where such a satisfactory state of things exists.

The Press Association understands that at a recent Cabinet Council it was decided that the Irish law officers should consider the advisability of proceeding against the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, upon his letter advising the people not to pay taxes. It has not yet been decided by what form of action the Government will proceed against Archbishop Croke, but it is understood that the Crown officers consider that he should be indicted for inciting to break the law of the realm.

A new club, the 'Ulster Reserve,' has been started in Belfast. Its object is the diffusal of useful information by the medium of social meetings for political discussion and exchange of views on the condition of the working classes, and the remedy for the grievances which they still suffer.

The Lord Chancellor has superseded Mr. J. W. Dunne in the magistracy of the Queen's County for taking part in the Plan of Campaign.

Mr. F. J. Joyce has resigned the agency of Lord Clanricarde's property for reasons which, he says, will appear before the public in due time.

The Prince of Wales is to be accompanied to Ireland by the Princess and also by the Prince Albert Victor. The royal party are expected to remain in Ireland for ten days, and will be the guests of the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Londonderry.

The action of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., against County Inspectors O'Brien and Davis for malicious prosecution, assault and false imprisonment, in which damages are laid at £5000, will be tried in Dublin on April 16th.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. McGivern, DD. Coadjutor-bishop of Dromore, with right of succession to his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, O.P., in that See, will take place in the Cathedral, Newry.

The statue of the late Rev. Dr. Cahill is almost complete.

Mr. Charles Sullivan, the well-known Irish comedian, died in Liverpool.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., hopes to take his seat as member for Derry before the middle of March.

The Irish Government, it is stated, does not intend to proclaim the National League. A bill will be introduced to strengthen the Judicature Acts of Ireland.

The Government, acting on information of a threatened armed resistance to the evictions in Clare, and reports of large consignments of arms being distributed among the people, are mounting and manning all the artillery forts on the Shannon, some of which have been in charge of caretakers for years.

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking at Grangegeith, advocated Dr. Croke's 'pay-no-taxes' manifesto. He said the continuance of a Tory Government in office for any

considerable time would either compel Ireland to adopt such a plan of national salvation or fall back upon the undisciplined methods of past resistance.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking at the East Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association, said the past seven months was a story of blunder and folly; the Glenbeigh evictions deserved condemnation on all hands. Such acts were unworthy of a civilised country and bordered on barbarism. The recent jury-packing in Ireland was a scandal, and we could never teach the Irish obedience to the law while subsheriffs violated it in such a way.

Archbishop Croke, sending £10 to the Dillon Defense Fund, writes that though he opposed the no-rent manifesto, he would have supported a movement against paying taxes. He says: 'We pay taxes to a Government that uses them in direct opposition to the wishes of the taxpayers; we fee and feed voracious doctors; we purchase bludgeons to be used in smashing the skulls of our people, and generally for the support of a foreign garrison; and the native slaves who despise everything Irish—the policemen—are pampered and paid. The patriot is persecuted; we must tax ourselves to defend him.'

A committee, whose names occupy three closely printed columns of the *Irish Times*, has been formed to promote the return of Mr. D. H. Madden, Q.C., as M.P. for Dublin University.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SAN JUAN.

On the 23rd there were five cases of cholera in the city.

A boy fell into a wine vat in which the wine was in a state of fermentation; he was asphyxiated; his father, in attempting to save him, and another man, in trying to assist the father, shared the same fate.

PARANA.

On the 11th instant, the Government issued a decree authorizing General Racedo to sell the \$1,400,000 gold which is deposited on account of the Government in the National Bank and to the order of the Provincial Bank.

SALTA.

The lazareto has been reopened, several cases of cholera having occurred here.

The Chambers have named Dr. Manuel Diaz Gomez Fiscal General, although he has not attained the age fixed by the Provincial Constitution for the person holding this post.

Cholera has broken out in the department of Poma. Neither the Municipality nor police do anything.

JUJUY.

Thirteen cases of cholera and six deaths have occurred since the 18th instant.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

The Minister of Government, Dr. Pedro Vieyra, died, on the 24th, from heart disease. The Governor is also ill.

The ex-Governor Sofanor de la Silva has been named National Senator.

The Legislature meets to-day to discuss a proposal of the E.P. for the private sale of 300,000 hectares of State lands.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Tremendously high tide. Sea reached the Custom House.

SAN LUIS.

The citizens of the departments of Pringles, Ayacucho and Junin have been cited to elect six deputies to the Legislature.

The Catalinas mines are producing good profits for the West Argentine Company, founded in London.

TUCUMAN.

Cholera has reappeared in Aguilares, in the south; fourteen cases, some fatal. Dr. Viana leaves this evening in an express train to assist the sick.

Accommodation for 500 people is being built at the baths of Rosario de la Frontera.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

March 30.

A proposal has been submitted to the President of the Republic by Sres. Serb, Marini, Sardá, Artagaveytia and Guani for establishing a Bank of issue, with a hypothecary department. The capital is to be ten million dollars of which four million already have been subscribed.

Negotiations are in progress for making a railway from San Jose to Colonia.

The wealthy capitalist Marini had an apoplectic fit on Thursday night, but he is now slightly better. He has recently gained large sums on the Bolsa and his bank scheme promises to be a success.

More than 3000 persons were present, on the 27th, at the meeting of the Nationalist party. The speakers were Herrera, Berindague, Segundo, Palomeque and Lafinur. The last mentioned was very violent against the Constitutionalists and Colorados. At night a banquet was given, in the Café del Correo, to the delegates from the country. An angry discussion arose respecting the respective merits and defaults of the Blancos and the Nacionalistas and an incident occurred which led to the intervention of the police.

Tacuarembó newspapers state that an Oriental, Inchaurreaga, has been wounded by the Brazilian guard on the frontier.

Sr. Carminati is still ill and his doctors have ordered him to abstain from all business matters.

The Custom House receipts this month will reach close on \$900,000.

An English company with a capital of \$2,000,000 propose establishing a preserved meat factory.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 25.

Cambridge has won the University boathrace.

The House of Commons has, by a large majority, approved of the introduction of an Irish Coercion Bill.

Queen Victoria left on the 29th for Mentone and Cannes.

The debate on the Irish Coercion Bill has begun.

Berlin, March 25.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Prince Bismarck sustained, last night, the convenience of a speedy revision of the laws against the Clergy, commonly known as the 'May Laws.'

Buda Pesth, March 30.

Cholera has broken out again in this city.

Barcelona, March 30.

Disturbances have broken out in Sabadell. Causes are merely local. Police have been reinforced.

Santiago (Chile), March 28.

In the last 48 hours we have had here 23 cases of cholera, of which 15 proved fatal. In Valparaiso 18 cases and 7 deaths.

Produce is now admitted into Santiago and Valparaiso.

It is positively asserted that Dr Crespo will succeed Alvear as Intendant.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



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TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

A LECTURE

BY DON JULIO POPPER, C.E.

[SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR  
THE «SOUTHERN CROSS».]

[CONTINUED.]

To view this plain it is nothing but a pampa of lugubrious aspect. The few blades of grass that it produces contribute by their grey-yellowish color to imprint on the place the stamp of extraordinary melancholy. Not a single guanaco nor even a fox to enliven the scenery. The odious owl alone of living animals is to be seen. It casts an angry look at us at a distance of a single metre and is then hovering around us in the air, as if to protest against the intrusion of travellers into its ancient abode.

Suddenly, however, there is a change of scene. We enter one of those glades ('cañadas') which can only be seen when one approaches within a distance of two or three hundred yards.

The pasture becomes green, and the crystalline waters of the river which flows through the glade are inhabited by numerous aquatic birds; ducks, flamingos and bandurrias. At a short distance a fox glides over the tall grass and stops to stare at us with curiosity. Farther on a guanaco tries to reach the nearest height to salute us with its well-known neighing cry, which at times resembles the laugh of a human being.

It was in one of these flats that we first met the natives of Tierra del Fuego. I had parted from the expedition and advanced some distance, accompanied by two others, when we suddenly came in sight of a group of twenty-five or thirty Indians, who were followed by some dogs. Our first impulse was to place ourselves on the defensive and to prepare our Winchester rifles, and we observed that the Indians did the same with their bows and arrows, but we remained for some time motionless in the act of surveying each other. I then thought fit to raise a handkerchief as a token of friendship, but it produced a very strange effect, for the Indian, as if simultaneously panic-stricken, took to flight and crossed the river. One only remained behind, who tried to carry what seemed to be a heavy bundle, and whom we soon overtook. She was a female of 38 years of age, of tall stature, and covered with a cloak of guanaco skin. With her face tinged of an ochre color and her mouth white with foam, she was the very personification of terror. Her features were disturbed, her frame trembled incessantly, and from time to time she stammered out what seemed to us inarticulate sounds. She pointed towards the south-west, without doubt in order to convince us that the bad Indians were to be found in that direction. It was in vain that we tried to pacify her and spoke to her in the Tehuelche and other foreign languages; she could not understand us. I gave her a biscuit, which she took evidently as a matter of courtesy, for I afterwards learned that her tribe do

not eat such food. A red handkerchief was accepted with much greater pleasure. We took some trouble to assure her that she was at liberty and that she might go on her way. Even after she was several hundred yards distant from us she still turned back and pointed to the south-west. On examining the bundles which the Indians had left behind, we found that they contained the carcasses of 400 tucu-tucus rolled up in straw and the branches of bushes, which led me to the belief that the flesh of this animal must be the principal support of the Indians.

On the next day we reached the Argentine frontier and encamped on the shore of one of the small lakes that abound in these places. We believed the bay of San Sebastian to be very near, and in order to make sure of this fact I advanced towards the east, accompanied by four of our men, taking with us at the same time the photographic apparatus, with the hope that it would be useful in case of any notable occurrence or accident on the way. At a few hundred yards from us we witnessed a lively scene. Some forty Indians were running in all directions, and on reaching a small hillock we saw an imposing body of men armed with bows and arrows and in the attitude of persons about to make an attack. This was not a very attractive picture, but though we hesitated a moment it was necessary to advance, so as to avoid showing fear, which at that moment might cause us much injury, and so, placing my men in line, at a distance of ten metres one from another, we advanced steadily towards the Indians, all the time making signs of friendship. I soon learned that our precautions taken and friendly gestures made were not directed to disarm the hostile intentions of a crowd of Indians, but rather that we had been gesticulating to some fifty dogs which occupied an abandoned 'tolderia' (a collection of Indian huts)—huts of the most primitive and wretched shape that it is possible to imagine. It was in fact a work very inferior to that performed by certain brute animals. On the plain were fourteen circular hollow spaces excavated to a depth of twenty or twenty-five centimetres, each being about a metre and a half in diameter. Arches made of the branches of the *Libocedrus Tetragonus*, placed to the west of each hollow space, some bundles of dry grass, which sometimes covered the hollow, and torn pieces of skin, formed the entire architecture of these huts, which at a distance presented such an alarming appearance.

A large number of dogs of all sizes, of a species very like the 'canis dingo' of Australia, were scampering in all directions, terrified by our appearance, and they formed a most infernal concert with their pitiful howling. The ground was covered with the bones of guanacos, sea shells, the skins of 'tucu-tucus' and the remains of birds, and in the midst of the spoils we saw a human being, who shook her arms and babbled out guttural sounds. She was an old woman, not less than 75 years of age, in a state of most repugnant nakedness, and of horrible aspect. Entering into friendly relations with her as far as we were able, thanks to a present of a red handkerchief and an empty match-box which I made to her, I tried to exchange ideas with her; but it was useless; nor could I succeed in taking a photographic picture of that queer specimen of humanity. Whenever I prepared the photographic apparatus and put up the black cloth to take a view of her, she imagined her life was in danger and gave signs of an indescribable terror. She gesticulated frightfully, tossed herself about with the wildest contortions, leaped and screamed and finally threw herself at the foot of the tripod, with the manifest though vain intention of destroying the apparatus. Though I tried every means, I was unable to pacify her, and despairing of coming to an understanding with this race of men, I returned, still accompanied by the canine concert, which had not ceased for one moment.

On the following day we came in sight of the Bay of San Sebastian, in latitude 53 degrees 15 minutes, and longitude 68 degrees 13 minutes. Standing on a bluff which afforded manifest proofs of having been formerly beaten by the waves of the sea, we were separated from the shore of the bay by a piece of grassy land covered with water, which was about a league in extent. As it was the beginning of October, I conjectured that the large quantity of water was produced by the thawing of the snows on the mountains to the right of us. Expecting to find dry soil by continuing along the slope of the hills, we advanced towards the south; but, after wading for an hour through the flooded land, sometimes with the water reaching to our waists, and feeling the ground shaking under our feet, we came upon a deep current in the middle of the watery plain, which obliged us to return. We then faced northwards, where we found a passage and returned through a wide beach of dry clay in search of a refuge at the mouth of the River San Martin—a name given it by us inasmuch as it meanders in many windings for a great length along the meridian which indicates the line of demarcation between the Argentine Republic and Chili. From that day our journey presented a series of accidents and events of the greatest interest. Sometimes these were so serious that they threatened the safety of our lives and the success of the expedition. I shall publish the details when the series of explorations undertaken to that region is finished, and which I commenced more than a year ago. For the present I shall content myself with giving in a general way a rapid description of that distant country whose mysterious interior I had the good fortune to be the first to explore.

Situated on the extreme south of the American continent, torn from the mainland by the powerful action of two ocean currents, and intersected by innumerable canals, gulfs, bays, and inlets, Tierra del Fuego presents so variable a picture of orographical and climatological contrasts that it is impossible to treat of it without previously tracing its physical and natural limits. To give a bird's-eye view, then, the island presents on the extreme south-west a mountain range whose summits, covered with perpetual snow, reach the height of 7000 feet above the level of the sea. From this range, which is the central nucleus of the orographical system of the island, two great rectangular mountains branch off, the one extending to the south and the other to the west of Tierra del Fuego. From these two mountains, which are intersected by Useless Bay, two secondary ridges are again detached, which follow a parallel course towards the north east of the territory. The first of these mountains, which is marked in my map under the name of Carmen Sylva, crossing the middle of the land, slopes on to the lofty bluffs which face the Atlantic and which form the elevated promontory of Cape Sebastian. The second rapidly rises in Cape Boqueron, immediately stretches out its diagonal articulations towards the Straits of Magellan, and finally sinks gradually so as to form the lofty table-land inclosed between Cape Espiritu Santo and the Bay of San Sebastian.

Extensive plains of many square miles in surface, for the most part irregularly undulating and covered with innumerable lochs, marshes, and stagnant pools present occasionally a vein of crystalline water whose course, marked by an emerald-green band, contrasts agreeably with the sombre hue of the surrounding country; while the south and west, with their elevated mountains, immense glaciers, noisy cascades, and dense forests, complete the varied topographical picture which Tierra del Fuego offers.

Physically speaking, this territory may be divided into two great regions, differing entirely in nature, climate, geological constitution, and vegetation. The first division includes the south-

west of the island, with its snowy mountains, woods, and canals. Here dwell the Jaghan and Alcaluff Indians, a somewhat decrepid race, of small stature. The second is the north-eastern region, destitute for the most part of trees, where broad pampas take the place of woodlands, and where the inhabitants are exclusively Onas, a race of robust Indians, active men, of imposing stature. The greater part of the land of Tierra del Fuego is included in this region, and to its thorough exploration I have devoted my last journey, on which I now have the honour to speak. Omitting my travels in Chilean territory, the result of which I shall publish when I have realized the third expedition which I have in contemplation, and taking Cape Espiritu Santo as a starting point, I met, from the extreme north of the Argentine territory to Cape Peñas, seven river arteries, whose names, geographical situation, distances, and directions I took the liberty of inscribing with indelible paint on a large detached rock which rises in the broad bay of Cape San Sebastian, my only object in so doing being to facilitate the exploration of these rivers to the travellers who may come after me. The following are the names written on the rock:

River Juarez Celman, direction south, distance 23 miles; flows into the sea in latitude 53 deg. 46 min.

River Carmen Sylva, in the south, distance 23 miles; flows into the sea in latitude 53 deg. 40 min.

Rivulet Gama, west, 5 miles. River San Martin, distance 11 miles, west; flows into the bay in latitude 53 deg. 16 min.

River Cullen, north; flows into the sea in latitude 52 deg. 53 min.

Rivulets Alpha and Beta, on the north; flow into the sea in latitudes 52 deg. 44 and 45 min. respectively.

The largest of these rivers, to which we have given the name of Juarez Celman in honour of the new President of the Republic, who entered on office almost at the very date at which we arrived at that important supply of water, takes its rise in the perpetual snows of the mountain range, and winds its way across the central part of the island. During the time that I observed this river, in the beginning of the month of November, its velocity was 1 metre 10 centimetres per second, and the smallest width I found at the low tide, and in a distance of 20 kilometres from the mouth, was 70 metres, whereas in the high tide it measured 800 metres in width. The water of this river is transparent, and presents on the surface a temperature of 8 degrees centigrade. As I did not expect to find so important a river on the island, I was not provided with the necessary means to determine how far it was navigable. I believe, however, judging from what I have seen and examined, that at some future time this river will surely contribute largely to the industrial development of those regions.

[To be continued.]

ROSA RIO.  
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

March 27th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have taken special pains to trace the reported new cases of cholera in this city to their source, and am most happy to tell you that they can be the occasion of no alarm. Respecting the first one, opinions are divided as to whether it was cholera or delirium tremens, or as the local papers mildly put it, 'alcoholismo agudo'—you will probably remember a case of the same kind that occurred years ago in Buenos Aires, where a Frenchwoman who had been supping rather freely, was lugged off to the lazaretto, and required the influence of the late President Avellaneda to convince the authorities

there that she was only suffering for want of her morning B. and S. Another was an old lady of 76, who was too venturesome at the grape vine, and is now, let us hope, an angel; and of the rest there is nothing certain to be ascertained, excepting that they were the kind of subjects the cholera makes capital of, living without any regard for the most elementary rules of health, and in every sense liable to be carried off at any season of the year by some complaint of the nature of cholera.

It is to be hoped that the new Municipality, that is composed of good practical men, may take advantage of the coming cold weather to put the city in a condition to resist, if not absolutely to prevent any reappearance of the epidemic next summer. I regret having to tell you that the city is still heavily in debt for medical attendance, medicines, disinfectants, etc., and that the bills run up by the Municipality for these things are still unpaid, and likely to remain so for ever so long a time. The City Fathers, however, are kept in countenance on this occasion by the National Government, that has not paid any of its employees for the last two months, and is getting to itself a very bad name in consequence of the same.

Sr Maciel, the 'gefe politico,' has just returned from Buenos Aires, where he has been conferring with the Chief of Police respecting the best means for the complete reorganization of the police force. Great things are expected to result from this conference, though I can hardly see how any lasting good can be effected in this connection till a better class of men be enlisted in the service, and this cannot be expected till policemen are paid about as much as a comisario receives at present. I hope, however, that the joint efforts of Sr Maciel and Major Rams may bring about some improvement in the service, in which there is ample room for work of the kind. In the meantime crime continues to flourish and the criminals in too many instances escape with perfect impunity.

A daring robbery was committed on Friday night at the C. A. R. R. station. The ticket clerk was engaged counting out his takings for the day, which amounted to some \$1200, when a man went to speak to him at the railing through which tickets are passed; he rose to attend to the speaker, leaving his cash on the table, and almost immediately another man rushed into the office through a side door, seized the money, and had escaped before assistance could be procured. It is needless to say that he has not since been heard of.

The polo races at Arroyito were very largely attended on Friday, and some capital sport was enjoyed. The winners were Messrs Coffin, Clarke, Newton, Day, Norton and others, and very great dexterity was displayed throughout the game. I would be glad to see polo, or some such manly game, take the place of pigeon slaughtering in your city, and I have no doubt if it were once made general that it would make rapid headway among the young Irish-Porteños, who are noted as good horsemen. Here our best players, Dr Friend, Mr Sheehy and others are Irishmen, and Irishmen that are not ashamed as such to challenge the world at their sports. I know, Mr Editor, that you have often honored the pigeon shooting with your presence, and yet you must agree with me that polo is by far a nobler game.

The tramway to Arroyito was inaugurated on Sunday when hundreds of passengers were carried. This line promises great success and I have no doubt but it will pay good dividends from the very first. It is hoped to open it as far as Alberdi within another month. This will doubtless enhance the interests of that place very materially, besides increasing the value of land, which in this city is selling at fancy prices, exceeding those paid for more desirable property in Buenos Aires.

Fifty two building lots were sold by auction on Friday, in the suburbs of this city, at prices

ranging from 40 to 90.50 mn per vara. In the city 250 and 300 mn per vara are common prices and hardly anything is to be had for less.

Very flattering accounts reach us from the colonies of Santa Fé where business in grain continues to keep everybody busy. Prices keep up very well and there seems to be no prospect of any fall. The latest quotations are as follows: Wheat, per 100 kilos, 3.70 to 4.10; maize, white, 2.20 to 2.40; do, yellow, 2.30 to 2.50; linseed, per fanega, 7.80 to 8 ps.; alfalfa, do, per 100 kilos, 20 to 26 mn.; flour, 6 to 9.40 mn. The greatest difficulty wheat growers and other planters have to contend with is the scarcity of hands, that in many of the colonies are not to be had at any price. Surely no able-bodied man need be hungry in this country where there is such an abundance of work to be done, and where such fair wages are offered to all who are willing to work.

Numerous cases of typhoid fever are reported from different parts of the city, and it is remarked that in some houses cases succeed each other in a manner that leaves very little doubt concerning the existence therein of some cause which breeds the disease, and which might be discovered and done away with if the work were undertaken with anything like intelligence. In other respects, the health of the city is remarkably good and if common prudence be observed we may hope to come through next summer without any return of the late epidemic.

The mania of suicide has reached here also and we have had two cases in one week. The first was a boy of 19 who shot himself because a girl refused to receive his addresses, and the second an Italian labourer who was arrested for some breach of the peace, and opened a vein in his arm with a pocket knife. I see a correspondent in the *Herald* tries to lay the blame of suicides at the door of Statistics. For my part I would attribute it all to want of principle. Is it not written: 'He that committeth sin' (knowing it to be sin, I presume) 'is the servant of sin.'—whether it be to sink to every degradation in this life, or to fly uncalled into the presence of his Maker?

Having no more to communicate for the present

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
W.

A POOR RETALIATION.

Salto,  
March 17, 1887.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to 'W. McC.'s letter in your impression of the 11th inst., allow me to observe that not only I myself, but many other readers of the said letter, do not consider it a sufficient response to my own letter published in your columns of the 25th February.

In the first place I would like to ask 'W. McC.' what was floating about in his mind when he introduced the terms 'Ignorant Irish' into his epistle. Could it be that he considered his countrymen as such himself, or did he imagine that such is the light in which I hold the Irish race? As it could not possibly have been the former belief which induced him to make such a statement, it must consequently have been the latter. Such then being the case, and, moreover, as my idea of Irishmen in general is quite the contrary to that imputed to me by your correspondent, I would ask him to dispossess his head of all such absurd notions and convince himself that I should rather prefer to call the Irish 'the most enlightened nation on the earth's surface,' than consider them an 'ignorant race.' How then can your worthy correspondent attribute to my pen a phrase which I should be ashamed to utter unless in jest, and which he well knows I am not capable of uttering. He seems to lay a particular stress on these two words, 'ignorant Irish,' as much as to say that I showed them up



as such in matter; but if 'W. McC.' would kindly peruse my letter again, he will see his mistake, for I have made use of any language that might wound the feelings of any Irishman, nor had I the least notion of doing so. If by mistake I let any uncivil word pass in print, I should apologize to your readers at large.

In the next place, your correspondent asserts that I could have been the means of amending the rule of which I complained in my letter by having attended the preliminary meetings of the 'Irish Union' in Arrecifes. I consider this a very remarkable statement indeed, inasmuch as, when the first assembly was held in Arrecifes, a day or two following that, I was distinctly informed by a certain gentleman, who is now one of the chief promoters and directors of the 'Union,' that it was resolved at that first meeting that the society should be exclusively Irish, and that no Englishman would be allowed entrance. Why such a resolution was come to, I am unable to understand, and along with this 'W. McC.' has not solved me any one fact that I pointed at in my letter of 25th ult. On the contrary I cannot see the remotest answer in your correspondent's letter to one single fact mentioned in my own; the only response that he has given me, being a few unwitty lines, so sarcastically and strangely strung together that it would require a greater genius than Shakespeare himself to fully comprehend their meaning. Perhaps your amiable correspondent is forgetful of the song:

'Stick to the point and never go to sea,  
And then you'll be ruler of the Queen's Navy.'

Again, your esteemed correspondent evidently thought himself sufficiently competent of 'killing two birds with one stone,' as besides endeavoring to reply to my own letter, he could not refrain from having a random shot at 'Suum Cuque,' of the *Herald*, at the same time. What the correspondent of the *Herald* was lamenting over I am unable to say, as the *Herald* is a paper that one has few opportunities of reading in the camp; nor does 'W. McC.' enlighten one upon the subject in his letter, though he made some sort of a reply to 'Suum Cuque.' However, what 'Suum Cuque' and myself have to do with each other, I should very much like to know, for 'W. McC.' tries to polish us off with one blow, by having a hit in the same letter and through the same paper at each one of us. Far better would he have shown forth his powers of argument if he had tried us separately, one at a time, and not have confounded together two letters written by distinct individuals and published in two different papers. Your worthy correspondent, then, by aiming partly at one letter and partly at the other has missed us both; let him remember the old proverb: 'Between two stools we come to the ground.'

With my warmest approbation for your correspondent of Arrecifes, and in as polite a way as possible, I cannot refrain from transmitting through your esteemed columns to the above gentleman the opinion formed by me of his reply to my letter of the 25th February.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
BENEVOLENS.

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A carpenter may have many virtues, still he can't get along without vices.

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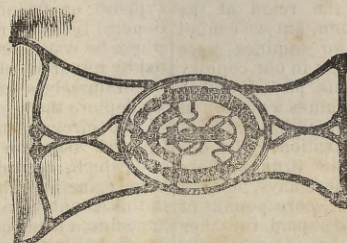
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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

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The market of Brazil being closed against us, cattlemen must devise some means of disposing of our surplus meat. The question is naturally asked, why should Brazil and Havana be our only markets for our jerked beef? Unpalatable as it may be, it would nevertheless be gladly received by the starving poor in some of the large cities of Europe. Why should not a cargo of jerked beef obtain a price in the London market? We have some eighteen millions of horned cattle in our Republic, and for such an enormous quantity of beef as this number presupposes we can find no market, unless the slaves of Brazil condescend to look with pity on us and buy our produce! The strangest thing is, that in this land of cattle beef is dearer (at least in the city) than in any other country in the world. A fat ox can be purchased in the camp for the price of a dinner for a fair-sized family in one of the hotels or restaurants of Buenos Aires.

—O—

Maximo Santos has issued a manifesto from his retreat in Petropolis, in which he eulogizes his own services to the State, and speaks of himself as if he were a great potentate in misfortune — a Mithridates, an Alfred the Great, or a Louis Philippe. «Let my personality,» says the vain-glorious gauchito, «be sacrificed for the tranquility and aggrandisement of our country.» If his personality never had any existence his country would have been spared an enormous loss of blood and tears. Just two years ago, when Santos was persecuting the nuns, we predicted that speedy retribution would overtake him. His pompous «personality» has been lowered somewhat, but he has not yet received condign punishment for his crimes. The «illustrious» semi-savage should be swinging on a gibbet, instead of spending his ill-gathered gains and issuing manifestoes at Petropolis.

—O—

The *Standard* estimates that fifty per cent of suicides are committed through insanity. We cannot see on what principle our colleague bases its calculation. It admits that suicides are very rare in Ireland, though cases of insanity are common enough. Why, we may ask, do not a larger number of Irishmen commit suicide when so many of them become insane? If insanity is a proximate cause of suicide in so many cases why should Irishmen form an exception to the rule? The reason is because insanity is a mental aberration independent of the will of the individual, whereas suicide in most cases is the act of the will. Ninety-five per cent of those who take away their lives in this country do so deliberately, as is manifest by the preparations they make and the letters and explanations which they leave for their friends. They are no more insane than the murderer and the burglar are when they waylay their neighbor. Are we not justified, then, in saying that the number of suicides through insanity is nearer to five than to fifty per cent?

—O—

We beg to call the especial attention of our readers to the extract of a letter from the Bishop of Ardagh, which we publish in another column.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

We are informed that some English gentlemen propose to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Her Britannic Majesty, in this city by appropriate festivity and rejoicing. We have been asked by an esteemed friend to co-operate in the celebration, and we regret to say that we had no alternative but to decline the invitation. Our reasons for doing so are not far to seek and must be patent to every reader of Irish history. Queen Victoria may, for those who know her intimately, be a very inoffensive and estimable lady. We are ready to admit even that she has been a tolerably good sovereign of England, ruling that country in accordance with English ideas and English prejudices; but for us she is the personification of that power which has brought on our country innumerable woes and afflictions; of that power which desolated our land and banished our brethren beyond the sea; that power which put O'Connell in chains, transported Meagher and Mitchell and hung Allen upon a gallows. Englishmen may boast of the progress made during the reign of the present sovereign, but we cannot forget that two famines were created by misrule in our country during that same period, and in one of these famines a million of men, women and children died of hunger and privation. The descendant of the Brunswickers was Queen in those days, and she sent over a few score pounds of the millions we paid into her treasury, to save a perishing people. If we should now march out in jubilee we fear that the ghosts of the dead would arise and reproach us with apostasy. We have never received anything from the English sovereigns from the day that the murderer of Beckett landed on our shores

to the present time, but the most cruel persecution and the blackest ingratitude. What are they to us that we should offer them homage? What is Hecuba to us or we to Hecuba that we should weep (or laugh) for her? Even now, when the almost universal voice of the Irish people is calling on England to loose the chains that bind us and to give us back our stolen Parliament, the English statesmen at the head of the Government, forgetting the lesson of ages and indifferent to the protests of justice and common sense, are forging new chains and passing coercion statutes. This is the message that Her Most Gracious Majesty is about to send her loyal subjects in Ireland in the month of June. Be it so. We have had twenty such Greek presents, or poisoned shirts, during her reign, and the national feeling of our countrymen has survived them all. Let those who have benefited by Queen Victoria's supreme wisdom and benevolence by all means celebrate her jubilee, but we cannot do so without stultifying ourselves and proving recreant to the country that gave us birth.

### DUEL IN BELGRANO.

GENERAL DONOVAN WOUNDED.

General Donovan having been informed that in his absence Col. Juan Cabassa had made use of language offensive to him, and especially hurtful to his honor as a gallant man and a soldier, sent messengers to demand satisfaction of the slanderer in the usual way. This not being given, a duel was agreed to. Gen. Bosch and Sr Julio A. Costa acted as seconds for Donovan, and Col. Ruiz and Captain Icaza for Cabassa. Donovan's seconds proposed swords, the weapons most becoming for soldiers to use, but the opponents refused on account of the alleged physical weakness of their man. Donovan's seconds then proposed that they should cast lots for choice of weapons. This also was refused, and there was no alternative but to fight with pistols. The combatants met with their seconds and Dr Euliojo Fernandez on Wednesday morning, at Mr Malcolm's quinta in Belgrano. The ground having been chosen, the duellists took their places at twenty paces distance. At the third shot General Donovan was wounded in the thigh just below the groin. He, however, made no sign, and a fourth shot was exchanged before it was known that one of the combatants was wounded. Donovan then whispered to General Bosch, and said «I am wounded, but no matter; I can continue the fight.» General Bosch mentioned the fact in the hearing of all present, and Cabassa's seconds proposed that they should put a stop to the fight. General Bosch refused, and the sixth shot was fired without any further accident. Dr Fernandez then insisted on examining the wound and on doing so declared it impossible for General Donovan to continue the fight on equal terms. Before retiring, General Donovan declared that he was prepared to meet Cabassa there and then, or at any other time he may choose, and to do the same towards any man who should insult him. Cabassa acknowledged that his opponent had shown great valor, and Cabassa's second, Icaza, paid a very high compliment to General Donovan. They parted, we suppose, on friendly terms, and General Donovan returned home, where he was heartily congratulated by hundreds of friends.

For ourselves we must say that we deplore the seeming necessity of the circumstances in which General Donovan was placed, and which, according to a mistaken principle of honor prevalent in this country, obliged him to appeal to a form of defense condemned by religion and civilization. At the same time we congratulate the gallant general on the manner in which he has acquitted himself in so trying an ordeal. For the future we would recommend him to treat the slanderer with contempt. Donovan's prowess has been proved in

a hundred battle-fields, and he can well afford to despise the little insects that fly round him, and that envy his fame and his success. We are glad to state that General Donovan's wound is not serious and that his physicians expect him to be well in a few days. It appears that the bullet hit him in the rebound, and that explains why the wound was so slight. Cabassa is well known to be a crack shot, and Donovan is an excellent swordsman, so that the latter was generous in sacrificing his favorite weapon when he, being the offended party, had a perfect right to choose.

We had almost forgotten to state that the combatants before firing stood back to back; on the first signal they turned right about face; on the second they took aim and on the third fired. On first missing, General Donovan coolly remarked, «Mala apunteria, coronel,» and the opponent replied, «ya vendrá, general,»

### BANQUET

OF THE

ONCE DE SETIEMBRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce of the Once market had their annual banquet at the Café de Paris on Monday. Mr Casey was chairman, and many of the brokers and dealers in produce were present. Mr Lix Klett complimented the committee on their successful labors. He mentioned that all the principal mercantile houses were subscribers, and that the committee were obliged to seek larger premises. The committee had succeeded in having the decimal system of weights and measures established.

Referring to our produce, he said our exhibition of native products is growing daily. Before long it will serve as a picture of the growing industries of the Republic, and enable us to see how far in this or that branch we may be ahead or behind Europe. The consignees of local produce are the body of greatest weight in our community, and we shall shortly see one of them Governor of Buenos Aires. They are in union with the farmers on one side and the exporters on the other.

Our worthy chairman is making arrangements to have a daily telegram of this nature to be posted up in our hall, provided you all support him, mindful of the motto of Belgium, «l'union fait la force.»

The new Central Market at the Riachuelo, in which some of our members take a prominent part, will be of vast utility, by bringing all the products of the Republic into a focus where suitable sheds will be provided; as well as wharves for shipping, thus saving many expenses in the handling.

The Indian territory annexed by General Roca is now covered with herds of cattle, which multiply so quickly that there is no outlet. Heretofore we killed some millions yearly to make into jerked beef for Cuba and Brazil, but the latter country has now prohibited its importation, on sanitary pretexts. It remains to be seen whether we can export live cattle, or frozen beef, or preserved corned-beef like that of Chicago.

It is admitted that our Argentine sugar-industry is a grave error, and that cane-sugar is a thing of the past: we see what tremendous losses and embarrassment the Brazilian Treasury has suffered from its state-guaranteed sugar-factories. Our Government should begin by cutting down the exorbitant duties on sugar, and allowing the free importation of unrefined yerbamate. The present enormous duties on Brazilian and Paraguayan yerba are meant to encourage the Argentine yerbaes, but fail completely in that object.

As regards the exportation of frozen beef to Europe there are many obstacles. In the first place our beef is so thin and poor that nobody would eat it; the price it would fetch would not suffice to pay freight and freezing. We must improve the breed, and fatten the cattle before

killing them, which should never be under four years old. This would call for great outlay of capital, and leave the estancieros in great straits some years, except those who are very wealthy. How many of our estancieros would consent to keep their steers for five years, and then fatten them up before sending them to slaughter?—*Standard*.

### ATHLETIC SPORTS AT LANUS.

The athletic sports at Lanus, on Friday were a rare treat, which some thousands of people enjoyed. In this country many exercises are not so much encouraged as they ought to be amongst the youthful generation. Pigeon-shooting, billiard playing (which are always associated with gambling), standing at street corners to cast a vacant look at a passing lady, and now and again a gentle walk in the afternoon, or a 'tot' at the nearest bar are the only amusements practised by those whose position does not oblige them to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The Basque ball-alley is a mere gambling resort where half a dozen professionals play while hundreds win or lose wagers, altogether unconcerned about the ability or skill displayed, except so far as it affects their pockets.

Great thanks are therefore due to those gentlemen who, in spite of many difficulties and prejudices, have striven to revive in this country those magnificent sports which we joined in when we were boys, and which, besides the social benefit they bestow, harden the frame and promote that desideratum of the philanthropist—a sound mind in a sound body. We have taken every opportunity to recommend our young countrymen in the camp to assemble together and organize many games, as Irishmen at home are now doing under the patronage of that glorious institution, the National League. We should like to see a match of polo, football, handball, hurley, jumping, running, and, though last, not least, boxing, organized in every partido, and the different partidos entering into competition with one another. Our young men are too subject to climatic influence in this country, having no ambition but, perhaps, that sensual ideal of Mickey Free:

«I likes to lie down in the sun  
And dream when my faychures  
are scorching,  
That when I'm too old for more  
fun  
I'll marry a wife with a fortune.»

The sports at Lanus commenced early in the morning and continued until late in the afternoon, and each event was watched with breathless attention. With the exception of the fact that the stand was at times overcrowded, which, we suppose, was unavoidable, the arrangements were very satisfactory. Great credit is due to Messrs Huxtable and Stokes and the gentlemen who assisted them, for the assiduity with which they labored to make the day a pleasant success. As the daily papers have had the good luck to anticipate us in reporting the proceedings, we shall not discuss them further here than to say that we missed many of our countrymen whom we expected to put in an appearance in the arena, Messrs Conway, Kelly, Fitzgerald and others, who carried off high honors last year. There was, however, one Irishman, who fully compensated for the absence of his countrymen. Mr Rowland was the hero of the day. He entered for six different events and in each was 'facile princeps.' We observed him in his fifth contest, and as he neared the goal he seemed as if he were only beginning, so lithe and elastic were his movements, whilst he took an occasional look over his shoulder to contemplate the position of his beaten competitor. The jump of 17½ feet was nothing very extraordinary and we know some young countrymen who could easily beat it, but Mr Rowland had been all day on foot and the ground was somewhat heavy after the rain of Wednesday



night. We heartily congratulate Mr Rowland on his great success. We heard at a running match is being arranged between him and a young English gentleman, and we are informed that several friends have offered to bet large sums on Rowland in a race against any man in the Republic. Prizes given were exceedingly valuable.

The following were the different events:

No. 1—High jump running: 1 Nally 4 ft 4 in; 2 A M Bowman 4 ft 3 in; 3 W S Mathews retired.

No. 2—Flat race 300 yards, for all employees under 18: 1 A E Martin, won by 2 yards in 38 seconds; 2 C Minton; 3 T G Steed.

No. 3—Flat race 200 yards, for fitters, turners and smiths: 1 B Gonzalez, won by 3 yards in 25 1/2 seconds; 2 P Nally.

No. 4—Flat race 100 yards, for members of administration: 1 E P Rowland, won by 8 yards in 10 1/2 seconds; 2 C A Hutchings; 3 E J Briggs.

No. 5—Flat race 250 yards, for goods department, Plaza and Barracas: 1 G Chavarri, won by 8 yards in 32 1/2 seconds; 2 Y Duran; 3 A Ginebra, bad third.

No. 6—Flat race 1 mile: 1 E P Rowland, won by 20 yards in 5 minutes 7 1/2 seconds; 2 A M Bowman; 3 C H Romer.

No. 7—Flat race 150 yards, for employees over 50 years: 1 J Baldi, aged 62, won by 3 inches in 25 1/2 seconds; 2 B Varela, 61.

No. 8—Flat race 150 yards: 1 S Illarez, won by 8 yards in 18 seconds; 2 E Cuello; 4 P Gensilini.

No. 9—Flat race 150 yards, for sons of employees under 12: 1 F Echary, won by 2 1/2 yards in 19 1/2 seconds; 2 T Feenan; 3 M Ramallo.

No. 10—Flat race 200 yards: no entries.

No. 11—Flat race 200 yards: 1 A Tobares, won by 8 yards in 24 1/2 seconds; 2 and 3 Cuello and Cuadri dead heat. 2 prizes.

No. 12—Challenge cup 440 yards: 1 Rowland, won by 10 yards in 54 1/2 seconds; 2 Hutchings (gave up); 3 Milne.

No. 13—Tug of war: no entries.

No. 14—Walking 1 mile: 1 W S Mathews, won by 20 yards in 8 min 52 seconds; 2 M Aguilie.

Interval and presentation of prizes.

No. 15—Flat race 800 yards: 1 Bowman won by 10 yards in 2 minutes 20 1/2 seconds; 2 Romer; 3 Roquette (handicapped 10 yards).

No. 16—Flat race 300 yards: 1 W H Kirley won by 50 yards; 2 T H Tink.

No. 17—Flat race 300 yards: 1 Rowland won by eight yards easily in 34 1/2 seconds; 2 Hutchings.

No. 18—Sack-race 100 yards: 1 Higgins; 2 J Gonzalez; 3 Mathews.

No. 19—Strangers race 300 yards: 1 G J Howard won by two yards in 35 1/2 seconds; 2 Toscano.

No. 20—Flat race 120 yards: 1 Rowland won by 1 1/2 yard in 13 1/2 seconds; 2 Hutchings; 3 Briggs.

No. 21—Three-legged race: 1 Gonzalez and Roquette; 2 Mathews and Milne.

No. 22—Flat race. No entries.

No. 23—Hurdle race 120 yards: 1 Briggs won by 1 1/2 yard in 19 1/2 seconds; 2 Hutchings; 3 Romero.

No. 24—Flat race 300 yards: 1 J C Vacarro won by two yards in 25 seconds; 2 J Rios.

No. 25—Long jump running: 1 Rowland 17 feet 6 inches; 2 Bowman 17 feet 6 inches; 3 Hutchings 16 feet 3 1/2 inches.

No. 26—Throwing the hammer 16 lbs: 1 Wittington 73 feet 1 1/2 inches; 2 Nally 64 feet 10 inches; 3 Calder 55 feet 10 1/2 inches.

Messrs Mallmann and Co. claim from the Provincial Bank the sum of \$120,000 as a commission for negotiating the recent loan obtained by the Bank from some German bankers. Some of the Directors object to pay any commission, on the ground that, in this matter Messrs Mallmann represented the German bankers and not the Provincial Bank.

## SAN PEDRO TO MAGUIRE'S CHAPEL.

San Pedro,  
March 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Seventeen or eighteen leagues is not an invalid's usual morning or evening constitutional; nor is it a pleasant journey to contemplate, and less so to undertake, by one of a more robust frame, on a Saturday afternoon, with only a few hours of sun before darkness set in, and yet it had to be performed before an early hour on the morning, for our word once pledged to be with the organizers of the Arrecifes Irish Union, it must be redeemed at any sacrifice of our personal comfort or convenience. So, summoning to our aid a good stout heart, and mounting a much stouter cob which had been placed at our disposal by the popular President of the San Pedro Irish Union, who, having waited some time, and despaired of our company, had preceded us by a few hours, we—the two-legged and four-footed—started, with about as much notion of the direct route as had the venturesome Barney O'Riordan when steering a 'Nor'-west course' for the coast of Fingal. Just as fortunate as the Irish skipper were we. Let me tell you how. About one-half the distance had been traversed when we began to entertain misgivings of our proceeding in the right direction. Our apprehension in this regard was soon set at rest. Approaching us, certainly, but in a rotary motion, somewhat resembling the spiral turnings of a cork-screw, came a bear-eyed, shock-headed individual, whose broad, guttural speech proclaimed him a native of the Land o' Cakes. His hulk appeared to have suffered much from stress of weather, and though all sails were set—three sheets in the wind—his progress was retarded rather than accelerated. What is 'caña' a glass in this region, stranger? was the first salutation. He said something in his vernacular meant to convey that cane or 'caña' was not his favorite drink. 'Gie me,' said he, 'the purr Gann-kirk; ay, mon, that's the stoof faur me.' Not another word could be extracted from this Bohemian until we had satisfied his demand for what he called 'salvage,' which, he assured us, was badly needed to repair his frame at the port in the valley to other side of the Bridge. Bestowing a brief nod on Scotty as a token of farewell, we cried from our heart—

Shades of evening close not o'er us  
in this cut-throat looking district  
of hills and dales. A league and a half further on we were fortunate enough to recognise in the owner of a house at which we called for a draught of water, and got instead—What? now, now, don't be so inquisitive, Mr Reader—Mr John Quinn, an old acquaintance. The two-fold temptation of comfortable quarters for the night and a 'compagnon du voyage' on the morrow which our friend held out as inducements to stay over night, proved irresistible, although, to be candid, a silken thread would have detained us. It will no doubt surprise you to hear that our journey so far had been quite barren of one interesting object on which to bestow a passing remark. He would be a veritable Jules Verne who could find anything whereby to construct a few readable and entertaining sentences, if I except the Irish residences that dot the plains on every side, and are palatial in dimensions, notably those of Mullen, Ham (three), Doherty, Maguire, Gardiner, Lynch, Farrell, J. B. Dowling, Mrs Cunningham, etc., etc. Any remark touching the Muscaire camp rented by Messrs Quinn and Mrs Fulham, would be only giving the landlord a cue to raise their already exorbitant rents. Being, therefore, a delicate subject, we pass on and reach, after a twenty minutes' gallop, Mr Ganley's (Treasurer Arrecifes Irish Union), where we were no less agreeably surprised than delighted on beholding aloft a

large green streamer floating in the morning breeze, with the following in large capitals inscribed thereon:

IRISHMEN, UNITE! UNITE!!

Mr Ganley's seemed to be a rendezvous for all from this side proceeding on the same mission as ourselves, judging from the goodly company we formed when, after having done full justice to a sumptuous repast, we again set out. Pleasant conversation—the all-absorbing topic being of course, 'Union'—beguiled the time during the next five leagues until we reached Maguire's Chapel, but only in time to be too late for the proceedings. Deeply chagrined for having lost the opportunity of delivering a rattling speech which we had in our breeches pocket, we prowled about in search of something, or somebody on whom to vent our spleen. Encountering nothing on which to wreak our vengeance, we arrived at the wise conclusion that it would be best assuaged by taking a deep, deep draught of the cup that sparkles but never inebriates. The well was there but

The bucket, the iron-bound bucket, that ought to cover the well was nowhere. Had it been a few hours later on, after we had visited the hospitable residences of Messrs Maguire and Gardiner, that speech of ours would be delivered. There was, however, some consolation in the fact that San Pedro was ably represented by Father Flannery and Mr Doyle, whose addresses, we understand, told forcibly how the deepest utterances of the heart may be spoken forth in unadorned sentences. The language of earnestness ever goes straight to the point, it has no affinity with empty words or meretricious ornament, nor can place be found in it for desultory preaching. Language to be earnest should be free from these things, but how seldom is this borne in mind by those who, in public assemblies, lead the utterances of others. We were present at the enrolment of a large number of members, and the appointment of the following gentlemen to act in the capacity of referees or arbitrators in any disputes arising between neighbors: Father Flannery, Dr Harrington, T. J. Kearney, Edward Casey, senr. and Patrick Doherty.

And now,

Home, sweet home. There is no place like home!

No, not even the unbounded kindness and princely Irish hospitality experienced at the magnificent estancias of the Maguires and the Gardiners would be sufficient inducement to forswear dear, old homely San Pedro.

Not an incident worthy of remark did we encounter during the next two hours on our return journey, when we reached Don Miguel Mullen's estancia—just in time. Here we spent a few profitable and pleasant hours in friendly discussion and social intercourse with Don Miguel and his talented brother, Don Daniel, after which we bade them 'au revoir,' both pledging themselves to be with us on Easter Sunday.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,  
X.

N.B.—I have been requested by the President, Arrecifes Union, to mention that next meeting of members will be held at Stegman's Chapel on the third Sunday of April.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Gladstone is vigorously opposing Coercion in the House of Commons.

A most imposing ceremony and funeral procession took place yesterday in Montevideo in memory of those who fell at Quebracho.

A *Patria*, of Montevideo, received a telegram yesterday, the anniversary of the battle of Quebracho, announcing that Santos had died of aneurism of the heart. The news has not been confirmed, but it is not at all improbable.

On Sunday there were four cases of cholera in Arrecifes.

On the arrival of the Oriental Minister on Sunday, he was met at the mole and cordially received by several hundreds of his countrymen.

Mr Pott, of the River Plate Bank, on taking his leave of that institution on Tuesday, where he has been engaged for some 20 years, was presented by the manager and other employees with a tea service and a punch jug as a token of their high esteem for him.

In the city of Parana 250 deaths occurred in 990 cases of cholera.

As wheat is a nobler article of exportation than maize, and the great harvest of the first has so occupied public attention, the crop of the second has not been much noticed. But the maize harvest will be even more extraordinary than that of wheat. In all directions throughout the province there appears to be nothing but corn, as the wheat is taken off. The most striking feature of a trip to Buenos Aires by the railway are the interminable corn fields on either side of the road.

The question naturally arises, what are we to do with the immense quantity of maize that will be harvested this season? The last crops in United States and Canada left a considerable surplus for exportation. Europe cannot buy half our surplus. Corn is not like wheat; if the latter is cheap the people consume more bread.

Italy is almost the only country in Europe where corn is used as food for human beings. In other places it is only used as food for animals.

It is a great pity that people in Europe do not learn to make use of Indian corn as a food, as they do in the United States, where the breakfast corn bread is considered more delicate than the finest rolls of wheaten flour, and our own experience corroborates it.—*Observer*.

Mr H. Hicken has given a donation of 200 m/n to the Irish Orphanage.

The Sanchez family had a most miraculous escape from the jaws of death on Sunday. A wagonette in which they were returning to San Isidro tried to cross the line as the train for the city was approaching. The cow-catcher caught the vehicle and everyone in it was thrown out, but happily not one was hurt seriously, although the carriage was smashed.

Captain Feilberg, the Government Mining Agent at Cape Virgin, has arrived in the 'Villarino' to obtain instructions, because many persons present themselves to him requiring to be put in possession of their claims, but without producing the proper documents. At present, only four companies are extracting gold: Lezama and Co., who obtain about 420 grammes daily; Zanja Pique, 480 grammes; Lasarte and Co., and Molinari and Co., about 300 grammes between them. About 200 men are at work, between the Cañadon de los Frailes and Cape Virgin.

The proposal of Messrs Peter Gardland and Co. to construct a new line of tramways in this city, has been accepted. The new line will extend over 500 squares and will pass through several streets which have not yet had the benefit of a tramway, amongst others calles Europa, Beodo, Independencia, Paseo Colon, Tucuman, Cordoba, etc. This new line will evidently give an additional value to houses situated in some remote parts of the city.

We have handed over to the nuns of the Sacred Heart the sum of 10 m/n received from Mrs Michael Mahon, Capilla del Señor, for the Irish Orphanage.

The Carlo Circus Company have arrived in this city.

General Donovan has been appointed Governor of the Chaco and Commander of the fourth division of the army.

The races at Palermo on Friday, were well patronised and many ladies graced the Hippodrome with their presence. Queen May, of the Stud Luis Chico, won the race of 1000

metres, against Pegaso, Mereo, Bulrush (third), Bervene Ulysses (second) and Haitè. In the second race, once round, Blason was first, Cyclone second and Valentino third. The third race caused much interest, because the mare Angela, which cost her owner, Sr. Boucan, \$8100, was to make her first appearance. She won easily; Agripina was second and Pearl third. The next was a race of 2500 metres which Surplice won in a canter by a length; Coronel was second and Beausoleil a bad third. In the last race the starters were Queen May, Parthenay, Iridio, Shadow, Beeswing and Aurora. Queen May was the favorite and at the Grand Stand she seemed to be winning and there was great applause, but she then tired and Aurora, coming with a tremendous rush, succeeded in beating the favorite; Parthenay was third.

The companies performing now at the Colon, Nacional and Politeama theatres are all 'zarzuela,' and there will probably soon be another in the Eden Theatre.

Committees have been appointed in the different parishes of this archdiocese to organize worthy celebrations of the sacerdotal jubilee of His Holiness Leo XIII.

The Government has agreed to give Ferrari \$50,000 as a subsidy to carry on his theatrical works this year at the Colon.

Ezequiel Leguina died on Saturday morning, when he was getting up, as was his custom, to attend the early Mass at San Domingo. It is said that he leaves a fortune of more than \$3,000,000, represented by National bonds and by 58 properties, which gave him a monthly income of \$12,000. The foundation of this fortune he made as a distributor of newspapers. He was extremely economical as regards himself, but he was liberal towards his parents. He used to deposit his savings under a brick which supported one of the feet of the bedstand on which his parents slept until the sum amounted to \$600,000 m/c, the lowest amount which the Provincial Bank would then receive. On one occasion, having been longer than usual in completing the round sum, he found that, by pressure and damp, his notes were converted into a paste. Leguina nearly lost his senses over this disaster, but with great labor the Bank officials ascertained the value of the notes and placed it to his credit. Leguina was ill for a month afterwards.—*Herald*.

The works of extension of the West Santafecino Railway to the Irigoyen and Melincue colonies were commenced on Sunday at Villa Casilda.

The regattas at the Tigre on Friday were a great success and were witnessed by many ladies and gentlemen from this city.

Messrs William Junor and Felix Martinez have presented a petition to the National Government for a canal at Vuelta San Antonio, about 16 miles from Zarate, to permit the passage of sea-going vessels, which would have to pay a toll not exceeding three cents per ton register. We hope the Government will throw out the petition, as the precedent would be injurious to trade and navigation. Numbers of similar projects would spring up before long, to canalize bad passes on the Parana, at each of which a toll would be collected, and in this way the great water highway of the Republic would be converted into a system of legalized black-mail.—*Standard*.

It is said that the office of Postmaster-general has been offered to Don José A. Ojeda, who has hitherto filled with credit the office of sub-secretary to the Minister of Instruction, and that Sr Ojeda has accepted the offer on condition that he be free to organize the Post-office arrangements as he may think fit.

It is proposed to erect a large hospital in this city, with all modern improvements and accommodation for 800 patients, who will be received from all parts of the Republic.

Sr Carminati is ill in the Hotel Oriental in Montevideo.

During the month of February 166 crimes were committed in the Capital, of which 56 were crimes of violence. 189 persons were implicated in these crimes, of whom 130 were captured. There were four suicides and two attempted suicides. There were arrested and sent to the Central Department 152 men and 13 women for drunkenness; 297 men and four women for disorderly conduct, and 95 men and 16 women for using arms and for other breaches of Municipal ordinances. For similar offences 4726 men and 148 women were taken to the Comisarias and afterwards discharged without being sent to the Central Department.

Elections of Deputies and Senators for the province took place last Sunday, and as was to be expected the official list was in most cases successful.

The total number of deaths from cholera in this city to the 28th of February was 1094, viz.: 31 in November, 477 in December, 355 in January and 224 in February.

Sr Madero and a party of engineers left Paris on the 20th of March for Bordeaux, whence they will proceed to Spain and Portugal, and will leave Lisbon for Buenos Aires on April 5th.

The Bishops of Cuyo and Montevideo have accepted the Archbishop's invitation to be present at the approaching grand religious ceremonies in Villa Lujan.

His Holiness the Pope sent the Archbishop of Genoa 20,000 francs for the sufferers by the earthquake.

The 'Ave Maria' from Verdi's 'Otello' was sung at the closing of the French Saint Cloud Fete on Tuesday night, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The German residents of this city have formed an association for the protection of German immigrants.

The Honorable B. Hanna, American Minister, will leave for England by the steamer Orion on April 8th, and will take steamer from Liverpool for New York. He will be absent four or five months. We are sorry to hear that he has received a very bad report of his son's health, and has scarcely any hope of finding him alive.

Sr Mariano Arnay, an estanciero of Lobos, committed suicide, on Friday, in the house of Dr Ricardo Colon, Chile 998, whom he had gone to consult. Several other suicides and attempts at suicide are also reported.

Carlos M. Schweitzer, in signaling his birthday and his success as founder of the 'Banco Constructor de La Plata,' has made the following gifts in shares of the said society: 1000 pesos to the Sociedad Damas de Caridad, 1000 to the Sociedad Damas de Misericordia, 1000 to the Sociedad de Beneficencia, 1000 to the Asilo de Mendigos, 1000 to the San Roque, Women's and Mercedes Hospitals, 1000 each to the Italian, Spanish, German, British and French Hospitals.

Six fires occurred during the month and caused losses estimated at \$45,260, of which \$43,200 was covered by insurances. There were 48 accidents, causing injury to 46 persons, of whom three died.

Miss Maria Luisa Ocampo was married on Saturday night to Dr Diogenes Urquiza. On Saturday next will take place the marriage of Miss Eloisa Urquiza and Dr Obejero.

Dr Ojeda, who has resigned his post of director general of the Post and Telegraph Offices, has asked the Government to request the accountant general to certify that there has not been any defalcation in the Post-office treasury, vouchers being forthcoming for all sums of money that have been paid out of the treasury.

Don Pedro Alberasturi of calle Paraguay 895, was robbed on Sunday of jewels valued at \$1500.

The jury disagreed in the trial of the Nationalist leaders in Dublin. They were equally divided, six on each side. The news caused great rejoicing all over the country.



## Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS  
FLUVIALES A VAPOR  
Nuevo Itinerario  
Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizos interiores  
Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados... " Saturno  
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores  
Los Martes... Vapor Saturno  
Los Miércoles... " Silex  
Los Jueves... " Cosmos  
Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saltra el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

## MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día  
Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

## PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y

Sabados

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

CARRERA COSTA SUD

Para Bahía Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 10 de cada mes—La agencia se encarga del embarque y del desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

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Incorporated with the National College

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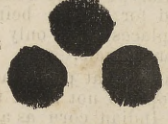
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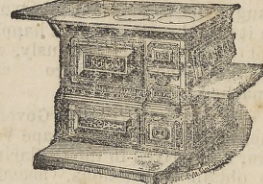
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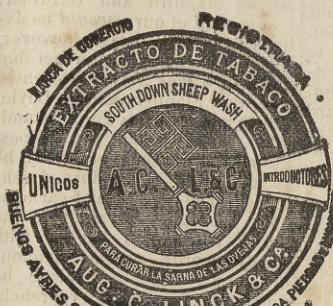
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## LETTER FROM SUIPACHA.

Suipacha,  
March 19, 1887.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

This more than usually sleepy and 'triste' little village has, since Sunday last, thrown off a trifle of its habitual drowsiness and put on, to a certain extent, the garb of 'alegria,' or as good a counterfeit of that commodity as one could expect for such a place. The events which have been instrumental in bringing about so desirable a change, even during so short a period as that indicated, are, perhaps, deserving of a passing notice, and should you consider them worthy of space in your columns, I shall endeavor, as best I can, to describe them. Sunday, March 13, then, would, no doubt, be considered quite a gala day here, from the mere fact that a greater number of camp people and strangers generally than is usual, even for feast days, thronged and enlivened its quiet streets on that occasion. As far as I can learn there were two causes for this extra influx of people: firstly, because it had been previously announced that a missionary priest 'learned in the tongues,' would visit the 'pueblito,' hear the confessions of such as wished to comply with their Easter obligations, and preach a sermon in English; and secondly, because a race meeting was to take place in the afternoon.

The former announcement probably attracted the extra number of Irish people, who flocked into the village from an early hour in the morning so as to be present and receive Communion at first Mass; and the latter, the native or 'gaucho' element, who mustered in strong force to indulge in their darling pastimes—those of racing and gambling.

With your permission—and to separate things spiritual from things temporal—I shall, first of all, devote my attention to the religious part of the day's proceedings. There were two Masses—one celebrated about 10 o'clock and the second a little after 11, at both of which a goodly number of communicants approached the altar to receive what faith teaches us to regard as the 'Bread of Life.' Long before second Mass had commenced it was scarcely possible to obtain even standing room in the little temporary chapel of which Suipacha boasts; and after the gospel of the day had been read and the rev. divine ascended the altar steps to preach his sermon, the sacred edifice was thronged to overflowing with an evidently attentive and devout congregation.

The rev. missionary is undoubtedly a good speaker, and in a tongue over which he would have perfect mastery might be classed as a pulpit orator of no mean order. The subject of his discourse was a peculiarly deep and comprehensive one, namely, the love which the Creator has manifested for the creature from all eternity, and the consequent duty devolving upon the latter of returning that love as far as human nature will permit him. He pointed out in eloquent and earnest language the course to be adopted by the Christian who wished to correspond to a love so lavishly bestowed upon him by an all-bountiful Father, and particularly impressed upon his hearers the necessity of complying with two conditions—their faith must be lively, must be unswerving, and they must practise Christian virtues—in a word, lead good lives. With reference to the first, he paid a warm tribute to the constancy with which the Irish people have always adhered to the ancient faith preached to them centuries ago by their patron and apostle, the glorious Saint Patrick; adding that the persecutions which they have endured for conscience' sake have only served to attach them the more to their holy religion.

As to the lives they should lead, he would only say, 'Be temperate;' not in the narrow signification sometimes attached to the term, but in its more extended and lofty meaning.

There were certain sins against temperance which he would not even mention when addressing an Irish congregation; but the delicate allusions which he made to 'taking a drop too much' clearly indicated that it was against this particular form of intemperance he wished to warn his audience. He was not pleading for total abstinence; on the contrary, he did not see why a friendly glass should not be taken in due season: but he begged of all not to repeat even this friendly pledge to the extent of losing the reason given each individual for his guidance as a rational being.

He spoke for considerably more than half-an-hour, and was listened to, throughout, with the most marked and respectful attention.

I regret that I do not know the reverend gentleman's name.

After the sermon had been concluded, he informed his hearers that, when at home, the scene of his missionary labours was Chuput; that he had just finished the erection of a little church there, at a considerable cost; and that, as yet, in order to clear off all expenses incurred in its construction etc., he required to raise a sum of \$1600. He therefore appealed to such as were charitably disposed to assist him in this pious endeavour. It is to be hoped that those having the means nobly responded; though, looking at Suipacha's ruined church and miserable presbytery, it would not be amiss, I imagine, to suggest that charity, in this case, had better begin at home.

The resident clergyman here is spoken of as a very worthy and attentive pastor; and, if the people of the district can really afford it, they should repair the existing church and build a decent house for him.

Having already encroached too far on your valuable space, I shall only say a few words on other matters.

The races alluded to were carried on during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and the principal prizes were, I understand, won by a horse belonging to Sr. Villafañe.

The usual number of gamblers, sharpers, and birds of that ilk were in full attendance, and the 'fonderos' were looking their very best, their trade being for the moment in quite a flourishing condition.

St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly enough. There was Mass in the morning, and most of the Irish appear to have honoured the day by being present and abstaining from their usual everyday occupations.

I am glad to be able to report that there was scarcely a case of 'drowning the shamrock' to excess.

As to the state of the country, prices of stock, etc., I regret that I am not in possession of any authentic information on these points; perhaps in my next I may be more fortunate. I only know that campmen in general were very proud to welcome even the little rain that fell about a week ago. Before that time there were many ominous headshakings and gloomy predictions as to their chances of having anything like fair winter's grass. To-day it seems as if we are going to have a little more precious 'agua,' and if so, the sheepfarmers' tempers will certainly be considerably sweetened thereby.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
OCCASIONAL.

T R A N S I T.

Carmen de Areco,

March 10th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

On the above head I wish to write a short essay, and hope it may prove interesting to the readers of the *Southern Cross*, as you deem it necessary that subjects admissible for insertion in said journal must be so. We read in Roman history of the stupendous aqueducts for the conveyance of a supply of fresh water to its inhabitants, its roads and bridges embellished by objects of art, some of which exist

to the present day. From this we may infer that some of the old Romans were very skilful artisans, and possessed a high degree of civilisation, and that their governors took a deep interest in the construction of permanent roads, which is so indispensably essential for the public benefit and marks the development and progress of a country.

In the Argentine Republic, I am sorry to say, no such anxiety is felt by her rulers for the public welfare. Its roads are nearly the same as when the first dawn of civilisation appeared on the edge of her horizon; nature, it is true, has not been so generously bountiful in scattering material adapted for the construction of such roads in this country that she so profusely lavishes in others; but now with railway communication diverging to almost every point of the Republic, this inconvenience could be easily overcome. The construction of straight roads from one town to another has been proposed but never carried into execution. The number of intricate windings caused by the wiring of camp, every one according to his own fashion, with no regard for the public highway, more resembles a Greek labyrinth than a public thoroughfare; this is principally caused by one man trying to turn the road from its old course so that it may wind its way over his neighbor's camp. A case of this kind recently occurred in this partido, over which there has been a law suit. I am unable to inform you as to the result of the law proceedings or how it has been settled. Suffice it to say that government should not allow any such infringement of the rural code; but with regard to roads and wiring it has often been infringed, as the following incident will show. Do you, Mr Editor, call it law and order in any civilised country when a man can wire a public road that has been used as a thoroughfare for 20 years, and stand with a revolver to shoot the driver of the mail coach if he attempted to cut it? Yet this has been the case.

In road making the natural advantage arising from the diversity of surface most suited to the quality of transit, should be observed regardless of the inconvenience it might occasion. In this country, as no variety of hill and vale of any considerable magnitude diversify the surface but one undulating plain extending as far as the eye can reach in every direction, no difficulty would be experienced in road making, were it not for the scarcity of material best suited to make permanent stone roads, such as are in other countries. If this could not be done, they could at least be made straight, as I referred to before, or more solid and substantial than they are at present, with 'pantanos' intervening here and there, which in bad weather are rendered impassable. A traveller, with such roads, would require to get his life insured before starting on a journey, so that if he disappeared in the morass his better half could sue the insurance company.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
P. C.

CATHEDRAL OF LONGFORD.

We publish with much pleasure the following extract from a letter received by the Dean from the venerated and saintly Bishop of Longford, the Most Rev. Dr Woodlock:

'My chief reason for writing to you just now is to tell you that I am thinking of making an effort to complete our fine Cathedral. It is, as you may remember, in an incomplete state. It will cost some £5000 sterling to finish it. A friend of mine and a native of this diocese, Mr Edward McMahon, late M.P. for Limerick, has kindly undertaken to organise a bazaar and drawing of prizes for the purpose of helping to raise the necessary funds—he is very successful in such things. I write to beg your valuable assistance, and through you the assistance

of any Westmeath, Longford or King's County men, or any one connected with Ardagh, who happens to be now residing in Buenos Aires or your provinces. This valuable aid could be given us now by sending us prizes, and, later on, by purchasing tickets and aiding our committee to obtain contributions. I know your kindness will excuse me for troubling you, and for begging you also to make known my intentions to any All Hallow's priests in your diocese, and asking them in my name to help the holy work.

The Cathedral was commenced, as you may be aware, by the great patriot Bishop, O'Connell's friend, Dr O'Higgins. It was roofed in and opened by my holy and beloved predecessor, Dr Kilduff, so that it is truly a memorial of those two great prelates, and has a claim on all their admirers, which, I trust, they will admit. I recommend the appeal, therefore, to your kind care, and to the generosity of the friends of Ardagh in South America.'

Any sum, no matter how small, will be cheerfully and gratefully accepted. Charitably and patriotically disposed persons who are not ignorant of what Ireland, and especially Longford, owes to Dr O'Higgins, have now an opportunity of honoring his memory. Subscriptions will be received by the Dean and by Father O'Reilly, or by any of the Irish Chaplains.

## LOCATION OF ORCHARDS.

Having had some experience and observation of nursery and orchard trees, it seems pertinent to state the well-known fact that both nursery and orchard trees, as well as soft woods generally, make rapid and soft wood on rich, low, moist soils, such soft wood growth being continued late in the fall in consequence of the richness and moisture of the soil, so making the immature or still growing shoots very susceptible to injury, and nursery trees to damage, by frost. Hence, although orchards on the lowest and therefore comparatively moist soils may escape damage and yield more fruit in dry seasons than high and dry orchards, the lowland apples will not be as fine grained or of as good quality, nor will they keep as long as the same sorts of tender growth and smaller size from orchards on thin and high lying lands. The same rule in fact holds with lowland fruit quality as of its wood quality. The growth being rapid in both fruit and wood, each is comparatively soft and more susceptible to damage by frost or bruising than the slower and firmer growth of wood, and finer, smaller grained fruit, that is generally characteristic of upland orchards. Larger apples and cabbages, turnips, etc., are, it is true, produced on the richer and lower soils, but huge inferiority is not half so much a desideratum in fruit, particularly in winter apples, as good eating quality together with long-keeping, neither of which may be expected to result as a rule from the rapid and tender growth of the tree, and the soft texture, larger size, and comparative insipidity of fruit produced on the relatively soft, tender wood of moist lowland apple orchards.

What seems to be necessary to successful growth of apple trees and apples is a soil deep and fine enough to hold sufficient moisture to supply the necessary water and other ingredients of sap, to make a moderate rate of growth and size of fruit—not too rapid or too large to militate against good quality—situated high enough above the frosty valley. Northern slopes are probably the best for steady, safe growth of trees and fruit, to be out of danger from early frosts.—J. W. CLARKE, in the *Country Gentleman*.

## DO ANIMALS FEEL PLEASURE?

An article in the *Nineteenth Century* is devoted to a consideration of the question whether animals feel pleasure. The writer

falls into the old error of supposing that the victims of a pigeon match have a peculiarly hard fate, and speaks with commiseration of 'omnibus horses on Ludgate Hill and pigeons in matches at Hurlingham.' Let me assure Mr Carlill that these pigeons have an excellent and enviable time of it. We have all heard terrible stories of the birds being mutilated and tortured, but such incidents, let Mr Carlill be assured, are wholly exceptional, and the brutes who injure pigeons are certainly unknown on respectable grounds, while on the others the police keep their eye. The pigeon that is to be shot at, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is as carefully fed and looked after as the fact that he has his freedom until he is caught for the purpose of being trapped admits; and then no evil befalls him till he is put in the trap to take his chance, when he is generally either more speedily and mercifully killed than he could be by the process of having his neck wrung, or he escapes uninjured. The proportion of wounded birds that get away is very small. As for Mr Carlill's general question, the answer must happily be a confident affirmative. Animals have lots of fun. The writer mentions the delight a fox terrier shows when his master prepares for a walk. Mr Carlill instances a terrier, but it is the same with dogs as a rule; and he expresses a belief that the white-headed eagle, the chamois, and other swift creatures glory in their speed. The fun that a litter of fox cubs have as the little things play about the mouth of their earth holes shows thorough enjoyment, and it is to be doubted that colts in a field take pleasure in their gallops and gambols? I am happy to think that animals as a rule derive much comfort and amusement from life.—Ex.

## MAN THE STRONGER.

MUSCULAR HEROES  
WHO STILL CAN CONQUER ANIMAL  
DEMONS.

Toward the end of 1882 several English newspapers reprinted from a journal published in Singapore an account of a fight between a man and a python, which would indicate that the Guy Livingstone type of muscular heroes is not extinct among Europeans in that settlement. One day news was brought to the curator of the museum that a great python, which was on exhibition there, had escaped from its box and was careering about the building, no doubt thoroughly enjoying the flight of the attendants and visitors. The brute was no less than 22 feet long. At that moment the curator happened to have a bottle of carbolic acid in his hand. 'It was a most exciting tussle when they came together, and for a few moments the shivering native spectators could not make out which was snake and which was man.' The guardian of the museum's treasures had secured a firm grip of the python's throat, but on the other hand the serpent had coiled its crushing folds around his legs. Had it been a question of strength merely the boa must have won the day; the curator would soon have been only fit to make a stuffed mummy in his own museum. But after a struggle of two more he managed cleverly to decant the bottle of carbolic acid down the reptile's throat, the grip on which he had never relaxed. The boa had evidently been unaccustomed to the drink—nay, it evidently disagreed with him. The coils loosened from the curator's limbs, a convulsive shiver went through the entire 22 feet of snake, and in a few minutes the great python was dead. After which it is to be hoped that the spectators gratefully brought their deliverer something reviving, for wrestling with a python in the tropics must be decidedly warm work.

When clothes are scorched, remove the stain by placing the garment where the sun can shine on it.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

The fellows who believe that every man has his price, as a general thing can be bought dirt cheap.

Subscriber: 'Why is my paper so damp every issue?' Editor: 'Because there is so much dew on it.'

Is there any good reason why a man who never pays his bootmaker should not be styled a freebooter?

They were going down to dinner. He—'May I sit on your right hand?' She—'Better sit on a chair.' He sat.

A scientist suggests that criminals should be executed by electricity. This is shocking.

Some things are more valuable when they are upside down. A figure 6 for instance.

An Austin man is trying to make a living by attaching an alarm to the silent watches of the night.

## A POOR MIND READER

Mabel: Oh! I am just crazy over these mind-reading tests. Aren't they wonderful?

Augustus: I have not paid much attention to them.

'I'll tell you how it is done. Take hold of my hand, there, that way.'

'Yes.' 'Now, you must not press so hard, because you won't catch the—the impulses, you know.'

'Oh!' 'There, that's right. Now tell me what I'm thinking of.'

'You are thinking that if I should ask you a very important question—the most important of a life-time—you would have to say no.'

'Oh! you're not a mind-reader.'

'Not?' 'Why, no. The answer was just the opposite.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole system, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there 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 diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its 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 current 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, Linnet, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Flores, ta,  
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.  
July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	March 31.
Cedulas .....	133.10
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Series E .....	80
Series F .....	85.50
Series G .....	97
Series J .....	93.50
National Bank Shares .....	241.50
Banco Constructor .....	140

Scarcely any variation in prices of wool since last week. Arrivals falling off and some attention given to wools from deposit.

The firmness in to-day's gold premium already causes buyers to make inquiries in view of making purchases.

Advices from Banda Oriental announce that rain is much wanted.

We have authority for stating that vessels arriving at Barbaños from the River Plate, without sickness on board and 42 days out, are only subject to five days' observation.

Telegrams to *La Tribuna Nacional* from Turcaing, Fournier and Rheims announce the wool market active and better prospects.

The Judge has accepted Mr J. Martinez's bail to the amount of one hundred thousand nationals in favor of Messrs Carminati and Co., thus the personal liberty of Messrs Carminati and Biachi is secured, and we may expect to see the former gentleman land here before the end of the week.

It is rumored that a leading firm of this market has offered the Minister of Finance an advance of six hundred thousand pounds at 6 per cent. Dr Pacheco, it is said, has refused the offer.

Telegrams from London announce that the United Bonds of Uruguay have risen to 56 1/2.

Telegrams from Rio quote exchange on London at 21 1/4 d, and sovereigns at 11 1/2 0/0.

The *Standard* of today has the following remarks on the wool market:

Buyers in the wool market are numerous and wools of extra quality are selling at high rates, viz., 4 1/2 to 5 m/n per 10 kilos. Middling qualities are to a great extent neglected, but a fair quantity is still moved off. French buyers are the principal operators and rule the market. The export of wool from this market to France this season amounts to about eighty thousand bales and the figure will probably rise to over one hundred thousand bales, nearly one-third of the clip, thus corroborating what we have so often repeated that France is far and away the largest consumer of Buenos Aires wools. The present stock of wool is calculated at fifty thousand bales; daily arrivals may be put down at three thousand bales. The total shipments of this season from this port already reach 165,000 bales; there are loading in port about 25,000 bales, which added to the estimated stock here in this market, makes a total of 240,000 bales. The stock outside in the rural districts may be put down at 30,000 bales, making up a great total for the clip of 270,000 bales, as compared with 264,000 bales total clip of last season. These are approximate calculations which show that instead of a deficit we may rely on a small surplus this season. Wool growers have every reason to be satisfied as the clip has been sold at prices 25 per cent at least above last season's quotations—no small item in a clip that may be valued at forty million dollars.

A new bank, called in Spanish parlance 'Banco de Credito real,' has just been founded in this city with a capital of five millions, of which one and a half millions has been paid up.

Amongst the names in the list of shareholders are the following: J. M. Cullen, John P. Kavanagh, E. MacKinley, Juan Morgan, Daniel P. Carmody, S. A. Klappenbach, S. G. O'Farrell, Miguel O'Farrell, Don Emilio Lamarca is president, and among the vocales we find the familiar names of Miguel Murphy and Guillermo Galbraith. Treasurer, Angel Estrada. The bank will do transactions in the way of buying and selling property,

building houses, discounting bills, and may also be connected with life insurance. It will also grant loans on mortgages, and will open a savings' department for small deposits.

The quinta of Mrs Isabella F. de Nuñez situated in Saavedra alongside Mr Estevan Segui's property was sold at auction by Mr Mariano Billinghurst. The first lot was bought by Mr Augustin Roca for \$24,000, General A. Donovan bought the second lot for \$22,000.

Building sites in the block calles Corrientes, Cuyo, Gascon and Atega fetched at auction an average of \$5.80 per square yard. Sites in calles Garay, Brasil, Matheu, Pichincha, Alberti and Constitución were sold at \$6.50 per square yard.

Mr V. Hoyo sold two chacras in Lomas de Zamora, one measuring 26 hectareas for \$13,500, and the other measuring 10 hectareas for \$8,500.

The rural fair in Olavarría was opened on the 25th. Mr Lanus had on view light draught horses, 20 Durham bulls and 30 rams, Mr Fernandez Lincoln and Ramboillet rams, Mr de la Serna Hereford and Durham bulls, Mr Spechi do. There was little animation during the first day.

As high as 300 m/n per yard is now paid for property in the central part of the city.

Telegrams received on the 24th from Havre say that maize from the River Plate will be imported free of duty.

From Gualaguaychu we hear that the camps in that department belonging to the testamentaria of Clara Garcia Zúñiga have been sold to Dr Juarez Celman for 385,000 m/n.

Mr A. Ebboral has sold in Rauch one league of camp for 36,900 nats.

Two thousand novillos are reported sold in the Juarez district at the rate of 11 m/n per head; 500 more at 14, and 2000 at reserved price. Also 10,000 wethers at 1.20 to 1.30.

Four thousand fat novillos were sold in Paysandu at \$12 per head.

Dr Santiago Luro refused an offer of 15,000 m/n to-day for half a manzana of lot 121 in Mar del Plata.

Telegrams from Havre announce that at the public sale of wool prices closed with a rise on last quotations.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, March 26.  
National Bonds (1871) 102-103  
Do. (1881) 102-103  
Do. (1886) 89-90  
Hard Dollars ..... 44-75  
Province of Buenos Aires (1882) ..... 97-98  
Treasury Bills ..... 87-88  
British Consols ..... 101 1/4-104

'Liverpool, March 26.  
Buenos Aires merino and mes-tiza wools no. 1 of 30-32 o/y yield 7d. per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 6d. per lb. Matadero do of 90-100 lbs. at 6 1/4 d. do.  
Beef tallow 24-25s per cwt.  
Stock of beef and mutton about 6000 pipes.

Salted horse hides of 30lbs, 14s. to 14 1/2 s. each. Stock about 4500 hides.

Linseed 30-37s. per 416 lbs. Maize 4s. 3d. 5s per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. 3d. 5s per 100 lbs. Bones from the R. Plate £4 14s to £4 16s per ton on shore.  
Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £4 to £4 2s. per ton on shore.

London, March 2h.  
The colonial wool auctions continued without any alteration in prices, there is a good attendance of buyers and active demand; sales to date 31000 bales and 3000 retired.

Argentine Bonds of 1884 ..... 90  
Bs. Aires do of 1870 ..... 102  
Do of 1882 ..... 97

Liverpool, March 25.  
No alteration in the prices of produce.

Antwerp, March 25.  
Maize at 11.50.

Havre, March 25.  
Maize at 12.75 linseed at 24.

London, March 13.  
A telegram from Vigo reports

that the back is broken of the Valparaíso, which went ashore on Berneira rock; each compartment is full of water, and she has listed to starboard on her beam ends, nothing can be done without divers and steam. The Liverpool Salvage Association is arranging for a salvage expedition to be sent to the wreck of the vessel.

PRICES OF GOLD	
Saturday .....	132.20
Monday .....	133.10
Tuesday .....	133.80
Wednesday .....	132.40

## 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 7.50 8 8.50  
Yeguas para saladero  
Mantanza de vacas 748.

Id. terneros 112.

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00  
LaCurumalan shares of \$1000

each 20 o/o Pm  
Belgrano Tramway Shares .. Nominal  
New Bolsa do .. 160 do

Gas Primitivo do ..... 135 do  
Gas Argentino ..... 135 o/o  
Roads and Bridges (1884) ..... 96 o/o  
Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits 260 o/o

National Bank Shares ..... 242.50  
Lloyd Argentino do ..... par  
Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold

Central Railway ..... 429  
Banco Constructor de la Plata 140  
Banco del Comercio ..... 1040

Treasury Bills ..... 100 1/2  
National Bonds (1881) ..... 61  
Do (1884) ..... 70

Do (1886) ..... 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  
Special ..... 5.15  
Good ..... 4.75

Regular ..... 3.70  
Borrega ..... 4.40  
Bellies ..... 2.15  
Superior black ..... 5.00

## HIDES.

Sheepskins consumo ..... 365 mils.  
Corderitos ..... 050 cts  
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..... 6.55

Horse hides ..... 2.00  
Cow hides ..... 4.20  
Maize white shelled ..... 2.55

## ONCE.

Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Good ..... 4.50  
Regular ..... 3.60

Bellies ..... 2.10  
Borrega ..... 3.80  
Black Wool ..... 5.00

## Hides.

Cow hides ..... 4.10 m/n  
Horse hides ..... 2.00

Horse Hair ..... 5.70  
Nonatos ..... 2.70  
Calfskins ..... 3.50

## Sheepskins.

Consumo ..... per kilo 330 mils.  
Pelados per kilo ..... 85 mils.  
Corderitos regular, la docena ..... 0.35 m/n

Wheat. Per 100 kilos  
South, with bag ..... 4.00 m/n  
Coast ..... 4.40

Salado, without bag ..... 4.25  
Maize.  
White, shelled 100 kilos 2.80  
Yellow, in grain ..... 2.80

## BIRTH.

On the 31st March, at calle Corrientes 21, the wife of Mr John Murphy of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd March, at calle Suarez, Barracas al Norte, Bridget Thompson, aged 27. Deceased was daughter of Mr Michael Delamer of Chacabuco. R.I.P.

On the 23rd March, at Junin, of brain fever brought on by sunstroke, James Evans, aged 26 years. R.I.P.  
Deceased was a native of Milltown, Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

On the 13th March, killed by a fall from a horse in the partido of Gules, Joseph Criningham, son of William Criningham, aged 33 years. R.I.P.

## 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 m9a9



## 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

## WANTED

A married couple without family. The man to know how to mind sheep, and the woman as a general housekeeper. For particulars apply by letter or personally to

Philip HYRE  
Carmen del Sauce  
m28a28 Provincia de Santa Fé

## TO BE SOLD

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

## WANTED

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

## NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 21 Corrientes has been transferred from J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts that the old clients will continue to patronise it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. m11a10

## NOTICE.

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

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

## 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. TRETINOU

## ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

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

77-DEFENSA-77  
m6 pm

## ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE  
D. DIEGO ANDERSON  
FABRICA DE ATAHEDES Y SERVICIO  
FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES

141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143  
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 1471  
jy34 pm

## L. GARAHAN Y HNO.

DE  
FRUTOS DEL PAIS,  
ESCRITORIO:  
180-SAN MARTIN-180

## COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.  
Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors  
W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,  
W. HUTCHISON.

## IRISHMEN, UNITE! UNITE!

## SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION

Members of the above Union are hereby notified that a Special Meeting will be held in the Irish Chapel on Easter Sunday for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution proposed by Mr Corry to the effect that a charge for camp rent hitherto imposed on third owners be abolished, and that all purchases and sales effected in future be regulated by current rates.

Measures relating to Municipal elections and other matters closely interwoven with Irishmen's best interests, will be under consideration.

By order,  
W. LLOYD, Secretary  
m28a9

## COLLEGE

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

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

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

Boards, half boarders and day pupils are received

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

Piano, music and declamation are free courses m7m7

## COLEGIO

SANTA ROSA  
ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL  
CALLE REAL 51 NO. 96

BETWEEN 46 & 44  
CHIVILCOY

Directress: Miss BENTT

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

TERMS MODERATE m11m11

## SUMMER DRAPERY

We beg to inform our patrons and the English speaking public in general, that we are now showing an excellent assortment of summer dress goods, consisting of thin wool materials, can vas cloths, muslins, ginghams, a great variety of prints in the newest designs, fast colors, from 16 cents per yard.

Laces of many makes and colors from one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades for ladies and children from 1 national each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in black and colors. Ladies' linen collars, white and colored. A variety of lace collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New frillings, embroideries, corsets, linen and fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cotton, thread, and silk. Ladies' underclothing, well made, and at low prices.

We have always in stock reliable makes of calicoes, sheetings, table linens, towings, and other household draperies

An early call respectfully invited

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS  
AND CO.

104-CUYO-104  
Between San Martin and Reconquista

## W. B. WOODMAN

THE NEW ROCHELLE  
LUNCH ROOM

Best brands only of all Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc. Imported Lager Beer on draught, a speciality

CALLE 25-DE MAYO 233  
Close to J. Murphy's house. m18a18

## ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE  
MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84  
BUENOS AIRES m1—pm

## Dr. O'Farrell

LAWYER  
159-ALSINA-159

Business attended to in La Plata  
Fees fixed beforehand should the client wish it.

## Familia que no consume

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## THE FAMILY

GROCERY STORE

Families are advised that the ABOVE STORE HAS MOVED

FROM  
72 CALLE SAN MARTIN

(Opposite the Provincial Bank)  
TO  
144 CALLE PIEDAD

Between Calles San Martin and Florida m5a5

## The London

HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves

Sole Agents for  
HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION  
HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S  
UNDERCLOTHING

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

GATH & CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153  
Between Florida & San Martin j4tf

## NEW

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS

## MACCALLUM &amp; CO.

20-PERU-20

Are now showing their New Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which on account of the great fall in gold are offered at very Low Prices. Parties from the camp visiting Buenos Aires are requested to inspect our prices and variety.

MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS  
20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia o12pm