

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 13.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

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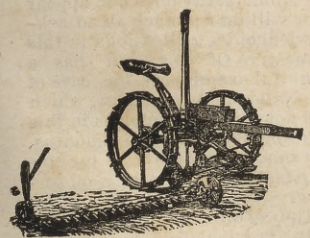
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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SAN LUIS.

The new Municipality has been
installed. Sr Leontes Vila has
been appointed Intendant, in
place of Sr Juan Sarmiento, who
has passed to the Inspection
General of Arms.

The election of electors of the
Governor takes place to-morrow.
A collision occurred, yester-
day, between two goods trains at
the railway station here, but no
person was injured.

ROSARIO.

The works for extending the
Colonial Railway from San Carlos
to Galvez have been commenced.
The crop of mani in the Cayasta
Colony is abundant and of excel-
lent quality.

The Central Argentine station
will be lighted by electric light.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

April 6.

An awful crime was commit-
ted here. An assistant in the
Tortuga botica, nephew of the
proprietor, was found this morn-
ing with his skull smashed with a
hammer. His life is despaired of.
There is great mystery about the
affair.

The drapers Valdora and Quei-
rolo have been sentenced to two
years' imprisonment for burning
down their own shop.

It will be proposed to exile
Joaquin Santos owing to the tre-
mendous revelations of the *Dia*,
about the Corrales and Paso
Hondo horrors.

The people of the Union have
thanked President Tajés for
making the produce plaza there a
free one.

It is proposed to found a Banco
Popular for small traders; capital
\$300,000.

Landed property has risen
enormously. Speculation has
begun in sites that nobody would
formerly touch.

Amongst other projected re-
forms is a radical one in the
Caridad Lottery, to increase the
sale of tickets.

The Agent of the Black Star
Company of New York asked the
Government for a subvention for
a line of steamers between New
York and Montevideo.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Dr Mendilaharsu, has resigned
because the chief officer of the
Ministry of Finance, with whom
he had an altercation, was not
dismissed according to his re-
quest.

It is said that the Chargeurs
Réunis intends to establish a line
of steamers between Buenos Aires
and Rio de Janeiro, calling at
Montevideo and the intermediate
Brazilian ports.

Dr Carlos Ramirez will go on a
special mission to Rio to settle
the jerked beef question.

Sr Hector Quesada has come
here to confer with General Tajés
on a proposal for a bank and on
the proposed international rail-
way.

The British bark *Chloe*, which
had a collision a few days ago,
off Maldonado, with the Spanish
brigantine *Carmen*, has entered
the Cibils dock for repairs.

Senator Joaquin Santos will
not bring an action for libel
against the *Dia*, so will be ex-
pelled from the Senate.

The same paper makes a
shocking revelation about Colonel
Belen, who tied a negro to the
algibe in his own house, and
made a savage dog worry him
till he died.

There were great preparations
for the reception of Don Carlos of
Bourbon, who was thought to be
on board the *Galicia*. A deputa-
tion of admirers went out to
welcome him to South America,
but their disappointment was
great when on reaching the *Galicia*
they were told that Don
Carlos was not on board.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 31.

A subscription is being got up
in Dublin for a policeman who
refused to arrest Father Ryan.

The Committee of the National
Liberal Federation are promoting
an anti-Coercion agitation.

In a speech at Dublin, Mr
O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*,
said if evictions did not cease on
Lord Lansdowne's estates, he and
Mr Kilbride, who was his lord-
ship's principal tenant at Lugga-
curran, and who was recently
exiled, would go to Canada and
begin an agitation to drive Lord
Lansdowne from his palace in
Ottawa.

The Radical Associations all
over the country are passing
resolutions against the Coercion
Bill, which they declare to be
impolitic and unjust. The Eng-
lish Radical papers denounce the
measure with passionate indigna-
tion. The *Pall Mall Gazette*
says: "Such measures, to crush a
nation of Christians and of the
white race are an arbitrary in-
vasion of the liberties and rights of
Man, and would justify an insur-
rection. If the Irish do revolt,
they shall have our cordial sym-
pathy and support, if they do not
rise against such measures they
are only worthy of our supreme
contempt."

Mr Michael Davitt said at a
meeting of the National League
that Mr Balfour's Bill was a good
sign; he was not prepared to say
what it would be necessary for
the virile people of Ireland to do
when rank tyranny prevailed in
their country.

Mr W. H. Smith said that the
Government had resolved to de-
mand the second reading of the
Coercion Bill before the House
rose for Easter vacation. The
Government had no wish to
threaten the House, but wished
members to understand that the
measure was of essential impor-
tance for order in Ireland. The
Government staked its existence
on it, as it was of more impor-
tance than vacation.

Mr Parnell declares the Coer-
cion Bill to be the most severe
measure ever proposed to Parlia-
ment. It even creates new of-
fences. He thinks that Mr Bal-
four's observations simply mean
that the principal Nationalist
papers will be suppressed the
moment the Bill becomes law.

The Government Irish Land
Bill has passed first reading in
the House of Lords.

Cambridge won the University
boat race.

At a meeting of the Liberal
Unionists, Lord Hartington said
that it was the imperative duty of
that party to support the Irish

Coercion Bill, otherwise it would
be defeated and Mr Gladstone
would return to power. The
meeting resolved (with only two
dissentient votes) to support the
second reading of the Bill.

Among those present were Lord
Derby, Mr Chamberlain and Lord
Rothschild.

The *Standard* says that Mr
Gladstone has been asked to de-
clare that the Liberals who vote
for the Bill will no longer belong
to the Liberal party.

The Committee of the Radical
Federation has made arrange-
ments for holding meetings all
over the country to protest
against the Bill.

The Coercion Bill passed the
first reading without a division.

The resolution for cloture in
the House of Commons was
passed by 341 votes against 252.
When the result was announced
there was great cheering by the
Ministerialists, but the Parnell-
ists shouted "Tyranny!" "Down
with the Speaker!" All the
members on the front Opposition
bench, headed by Mr Gladstone,
left the House, followed by many
Liberals.

Many of the Afghan tribes
have promised to assist the Ameer
and have threatened Russia with
a "holy war."

In some political circles the
exceptional coercive measures
adopted by the Government in
Ireland are believed to be ineffi-
cacious. They will, it is sur-
mised, only increase hostility to-
wards England.

During Mass the roof of the
church at Lingua Glossa, Sicily,
fell, burying 100 persons. Forty
were killed or injured.

Now that the text of the Coer-
cion Bill is published, opposition
to it has much increased. The
Parnellites are much elated, as
they think that an appeal to the
country will secure the over-
throw of the Government.

A Lahore newspaper states that
the Ameer of Afghanistan is seri-
ously alarmed by the discovery
that some native tribes are pre-
paring for war against him; and
has asked for assistance from the
Indian Government. The Afghans
declare that the country has been
placed in subjection to England,
and that the railway to Candahar
has been sanctioned by the Ameer
in order to facilitate the advance
of an English army.

Many of the Members of Parli-
ament have gone on vacation in
spite of the session continuing.
The Conservative whips are
bringing up their men so as to
avoid a surprise. The discussion
of the Crimes Act continues.
Many Radical members are pre-
paring to go to Ireland to resist
the law. The headquarters of the
National League will not be
transferred to England.

The *Invincible*, Boyle, has been
set at liberty. He says that Irish
prisoners are subjected to excep-
tionally cruel treatment.

Dublin, March 28.

Father Ryan, of the Herberts-
town branch of the National
League, was arrested yesterday
and brought to this city for re-
fusing to make any declaration
as to his connection with the Plan
of Campaign.

The prosecution against Mr
Dillon and others for participa-
tion in the Plan of Campaign has
been abandoned.

Paris, April 2.

The Russian Government is
massing troops on the Afghan
frontier.

The Germans are searching
private houses in Alsace-Lor-
raine.

M. Antoine, an Opposition
deputy, elected for Metz, has
been expelled by the German
Government from Alsace-Lor-
raine and has been sent to the
frontier. It is said that he will

come to Paris and will then go
to Berlin by way of Belgium, and
will insist on taking his seat in
the Reichstag. This measure is
considered here as a provocation
to France to commit a retaliatory
act. The Press unanimously
begs the people to maintain a
tranquil attitude.

Berlin, March 28.

The Bourse has no confidence
in peace. Business completely
paralyzed.

The Catholic papers are very
indignant at Krupp prohibiting
his workmen to read local Catho-
lic newspapers.

Authentic accounts have been
received of a fresh attempt on the
Czar's life in the Palace of Gats-
china. He escaped.

Prince Hohenlohe, Governor of
Alsace-Lorraine, has returned to
Strasbourg. The garrison has
been increased by 3000 men.

The *National Gazette* confirms
the rumor that the Czar will not
permit Russia to take part in the
Paris Exhibition of 1889. The
Czar knows that the headquar-
ters of the Nihilists have been
transferred to Paris, and that the
anniversary of his father's murder
was celebrated there at many
meetings with the knowledge of
the French police.

Eleven Alsations were sen-
tenced to six months imprison-
ment for having worn French
tri-colored ribbons in this city.

Telegrams from St Petersburg
announce that the execution of
the sentences on the persons
condemned for the conspiracy
against the Czar has been post-
poned, because more revelations
concerning the conspiracy are
expected to be obtained from
them. Large quantities of ex-
plosives and many compromising
documents have been found in
the house of a sister of one of the
prisoners. The wives of a gen-
eral and of a physician, as well
as their husbands are implicated in
the conspiracy. Some of the
prisoners are students in colleges
directed by women. Large sums
of money were found on them,
but they refused to say how they
obtained the money.

On Tuesday, a military officer
fired a pistol at the Czar when he
was walking in the park of Gats-
china palace. The ball passed
very close to him. The officer
was immediately arrested and
imprisoned.

On Thursday 120 persons were
hanged for the attempt on the
Czar on March 13th. Twenty
more officers from different bar-
racks have been arrested for the
attempt last Tuesday in Gatschina
Park.

Vienna, April 4.

The great Roman amphitheatre
at Pola (Austria) fell to-day sud-
denly into an abyss from which
vapours issued.

The Argentine Minister, Don
Manuel R. Garcia, is dead.

Bucharest, March 26.

Revolts are reported at Senna,
Widdin and Philippopolis, and
that the rebels have held the
three places for three days. Not
confirmed.

Madrid, March 28.

Rumours of a dynamite plot
confirmed. Several arrests,
amongst them many Palace dig-
nitaries and the Royal Armourer.
In the provinces many arrests
also, all of the lower orders.

During the sitting of the Depu-
ties a card box full of powder
with a metallic cartridge was
discovered near the door of the
President's room. In the even-
ing a petard exploded in the
vestibule of the Finance office.

Rome, March 29.

A correspondent says that the
Vatican will publicly exercise its
influence on the Irish priests.
Monsignor Galumberti, Special

Papal Delegate in Berlin, has ob-
tained from Prince Bismarck all
the religious concessions asked
by the Vatican. The leaders of
the Catholic and Centre parties
maintain a very reserved attitude
towards Monsignor Galumberti.

The Vatican has been notified
from Vienna and Berlin that,
while the alliance between Ger-
many, Austria and Italy lasts,
these Powers will not consent to
the overthrow of the Papacy, but
will support the independence
and liberty of the Pope.

For the sixth time Cipriani has
been elected by the Ravenna
Electoral College. Great efforts
are being made to reverse the
verdict, without which this elec-
tion, as the former, will be null.

The Pope has sent a private
letter to the Prussian bishops
asking their opinion if it is ad-
visable to establish a Nuncio in
Berlin for Prussia alone, or for
all Germany.

Cardinal Valetta, by order of
the Pope, commands the Italian
bishops to prepare the minds of
the people for a conciliation be-
tween the Quirinal and the Vati-
can.

St. Petersburg, March 31.

The arrested Nihilists carried
on their breasts phials of explo-
sive poison, and secret agents
were told off to smash the phials
in case the murderer faltered at
the last moment.

A millionaire merchant has
been shot dead for refusing
80,000 roubles to the Nihilist
fund. Murderer arrested. Other
capitalists are threatened, by
letter with a like fate if they re-
fuse to subscribe.

Cairo, March 28.

Great frauds discovered in the
finance and other departments.
An American, Mason Bey, is the
chief culprit, but he says he is
innocent.

Bombay, March 27.

The Governor of Turkestan has
ordered Eskander Khan to fall on
Herat with 12,000 men, and the
Emir of Afghanistan has ordered
10,000 men to reinforce the garri-
son of the threatened city.

St. Johns, Newfoundland,

April 1.

The steamer *Cangle*, employed
in seal fishing, has been lost
with her Captain, Jackman, and
a crew of 250 men. Portions of
the wreck have been found in
Bonavista Bay.

Valparaiso, April 2.

The cholera epidemic is con-
sidered over here and in Santia-
go. In both cities the lazarettos
have been closed and the ambu-
lance service discontinued. In
the last 24 hours four cholera
deaths in Santiago and one here.
In all 2882 cholera deaths in
Santiago.

Bolivia has reopened communi-
cation with Chile.

The deputies are discussing
the loan to pay for Peruvian Cer-
tificates.

Exchange on London 24.

Gold at 102 premium.

Santiago (Chile).

The Conservative party oppose
the loan for Peruvian Certificates.
On Saturday the debate lasted till
next morning owing to the Ob-
structionists.

Rio Janeiro, April 4.

The Emperor was taken ill on
Saturday with a violent attack of
intermittent fever. He is better
now.

The office of traffic superinten-
dent on the Southern line of
railway having been suppressed
by the London Board, Mr Bell,
who occupied the post for over a
year, retires, carrying with him
the good wishes of all his friends
and acquaintances. The office
brought, we believe, a salary of
£1000 per year and the motive of
its suppression is economy. Mr
Bell will return to Europe.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203, Rivadavia, 203

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

A LECTURE

BY DON JULIO POPPER, C.E.

[SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR
THE «SOUTHERN CROSS.»]

[CONTINUED.]

The climate of Tierra del Fuego presents a vast field for observation. In order to give an idea of the meteorology to which the island is subject, I shall take the liberty of reproducing a leaf from my diary of travels, dated the 21st of last November:

«Encamped on the River Cullen. Lat. 52 degrees 52 minutes, S., long. 68 degrees 25 minutes, W. Time 5.30 a.m. Barometer 747 millimetres (rising). Thermometer 7 degrees centigrade above zero. Maximum for the day 14 degrees, minimum 1 degree above zero. A cloudy sky, blasts of wind from the west. Nothing new during the night. Only some native dogs which surround our resting place attract the attention of the guards.

8 a.m.—Barometer 747 millimetres. North-west wind, 15 metres per second. Thermometer 10 degrees. We are engaged in loading our beasts of burden. I remark that they have grown exceedingly fat this last month. Castro and Grassano chase a guanaco, which escapes at a short distance by rushing into the sea. It is useless to expect it to return. Tomorrow perhaps it will be found cast ashore some miles farther to the south. The river has risen enormously. The tides are highest, for the summer solstice is approaching.

Bill of fare for breakfast:

MENU.

CELERY SOUP WITH ENGLISH SAUCE;
KRAIKEN EGGS WITH SEAL OIL;
CHLOEFAGA MEGALLANICA
WITH WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE;
GUANACO STEAK WITH PURGIAN
CELERY;
COFFEE WITHOUT SUGAR.

I may remark that at this time our provisions were nearly reduced to three bottles of English sauce and two pounds of coffee.

10 a.m.—Barometer 748 millimetres. Thermometer 9 degrees above zero. Rain from north-west. We are ready to march. The castor oil has worked miracles. Mathew and Leopold have recovered; Manuel alone is still suffering from a cholic, if he is not inventing an excuse to obtain another glass of the anticholeric liquor. The brackish water which we were obliged to drink in the bay of San Sebastian has produced the epidemic. We test the sand extracted yesterday from the bed of the river. It leaves a residue of magnetite and some diminutive garnets. We issued forth on the north-east. Azimuth 30 degrees.

11 a.m.—The barometer rises. Thermometer 6 degrees above zero. Heavy snow from the south-west. We find ourselves on an elevated plain covered with grass well fitted for sheep. Not a single bush to be seen on the horizon.

11.30 a.m.—Barometer 745.5 millimetres. Thermometer 5 degrees above zero. The wind blows at the rate of 10 metres per second with strong hail.

The horses & mules of Montevideo are indignant on account of the weather of Tierra del Fuego. They shake their heads violently and are constantly keeping in motion the left ear, through which the hail enters as through a funnel.

2 p.m.—Barometer 750 millimetres. Thermometer 10 degrees above zero. The wind blows 25 metres per second with a cloudy sky.

For the last two hours we have had rain, snow, hail and wind in succession, but at certain times we have enjoyed all together. Two hours ago we left our horses. We are on the bank of the rivulet Beta. We remark a fire made by Indians, towards the west at a distance of about two leagues. The valley crossed by the stream produces some brambles of the «Berberis oxifolia», and offers excellent pasture. We are surprised at the abundance of game. Here is a covey of the «Chloefaga Magellanica», with its young searching for worms in the grass; there a pair of ducks, «anas cristata», gliding along the limpid surface of the stream, and followed by a new generation of their own species. On all sides there are flocks of birds of different sizes and colors. On descending the valley we remark great animation among its inhabitants. A multitude of ducks and other birds arise with a sharp scream and incessant flapping of the wings. They fly in circles over our heads, and at certain times they come so near us that they touch our caps with the tips of their wings.

In the meantime, we are occupied in catching young pigeons. It is curious to see these tender creatures obeying the instinct of self-preservation, and trying to hide themselves in the burrows of the «tucu-tucus» behind the bushes or inside of a tuft of grass. There, with their eyes closed and trying to reduce the size of their bodies to the smallest dimensions, they await with resignation their implacable destiny. We pick up eighteen pigeons, while «la canardiére» secures three geese and eight ducks.

4 p.m.—Barometer 751 millimetres. Thermometer eight degrees above zero. Sky cloudy, north-west wind. On advancing into the shore something in the shape of an enormous human being attracts our attention. We examine it, and we discover that it is a fragment of the conglomerated material of the bluff, on which the rain and wind have modelled the features of a gigantic statue.

A traveller endowed with poetic imagination, would say that this work of the elements resembles a Colossus seated on the slope of an eminence in the attitude of meditation, and absorbed in hope or observation, with his gaze firmly fixed on the depths of the Atlantic.

We remark on the cliff a dark vein of eight metres in height, which it may be worth while to study, and which we intend to do later on. We return to the stream in search of shelter, and we choose the slope of a hill which offers protection from the wind. Our pack-horses have not yet arrived, and we light three bonfires to mark the place where their drivers were to stop. We then go in pursuit of guanacos.

7 p.m.—Barometer 753 millimetres. Thermometer 4 degrees. Weather calm. A thick mist comes on slowly from the north. At about 4 kilometres from the mouth of the stream we saw a guanaco, which we found it easy to catch, favored as we were by the burrows of the «cururus» which abound there. Whilst the guanaco stumbles into the holes, the dogs being lighter jump easily over the surface. The guanaco is down; the dogs, which resemble hyenas in ferocity, are tearing it to pieces. Our horses can scarcely advance a step on the perforated soil. With impatience I leave my horse and run the 200 yards that remain in order to give the «coup de grace»

to the poor quadruped, but I had scarcely gone this distance when I heard shouts of «Indians; Indians.» At a few hundred yards from the guanaco, not far from the bed of the stream, we see several Indians running towards the west, while some native dogs surround a brake. Undoubtedly the bundles of «tucu-tucus» are there, for we know that these dogs watch the huts and not the inhabitants. On approaching carefully we find two Indians sitting among the bushes, who raise their arms in supplication, without doubt in order to show that they are not possessed of bows or arrows, or perhaps to convince us that they they belonged to the beautiful sex. Their faces nevertheless do not prove it. They are stained with clay taken from the soil and probably they performed the operation on seeing us approach, for on parts of the face the clay is still fresh and contrasts with the light gray color of the portion that is dry. They are seated on bundles of straw which probably contain «tucu-tucus», or some production of that sort. They are women of about 30 or 35 years of age, but they scream like new born babes. From their knees blood is flowing, owing to self-inflicted wounds. We succeeded in pacifying one of them, who left off screaming and commenced to smile, but our efforts to tranquillize the other were useless. She was armed with a sharp stone, with which she made incisions on her skin in horizontal lines extending from arm to arm, right over the breast, and leaving a white mark which contrasted with the copper colored tint of her body. Sometimes drops of blood start out through these marks. It is impossible to allay her fears and she continues making parallel lines with the stone, at the same time shouting «Ona, ona, aca, aca;» the meaning of which I do not understand. On the other hand the second female becomes more amiable; she smiles and shows her small teeth, of a dark yellow color near the gums, and she offers us some red ochre wrapped up in a purse made of the skin of the centomys. We return the compliment and make her a present of two handkerchiefs. We ask her to stand up and on doing so we notice something moving in the bundles of straw. On examining them we find that they contain three little children of from four to six years. On seeing them crouch with their eyes closed, as if to diminish their size, it seems to us that these little creatures acted on the same impulse as the young of the ducks we had caught some hours previously, and we see a manifest likeness between the situations of both. Our curiosity being satisfied, we leave the Indian women and return to the guanaco, a great part of which is by this time devoured by the dogs, which had come attracted by the presence of the Indians and which we had forgotten to scare away.

9 p.m.—Barometer 752.5 millimetres. Thermometer 2 degrees above zero. Strong wind from the south-west, which obliged us to lower our tents as far as the roof, the extremities of which we covered with a thick sod, and even then there was danger of the blasts sweeping them off into the waves of the Atlantic. So far the diary.

Even when the barometer was rising we were continually experiencing a variation of weather that was almost a phenomenon. On the following day the barometer rose another millimetre; and I observed that at other times the barometer has a tendency to fall when the weather is comparatively good. This phenomenon has for a long time occupied the attention of navigators in those regions, and there are few mariners who in that latitude are seriously guided by the indications of the barometer.

The meteorology of Tierra del Fuego is yet to be studied, because I do not pretend that the observations of a few months suffice to afford even an approximation to a fixed rule. Nevertheless I can easily explain the origin of the atmospheric perturbations of that country. There

are two causes which contribute to disturb the climate of Tierra del Fuego. One is local, and is found in the eternal snows and gigantic glaciers that cover the mountain peaks of the south-west. From this rises a continual current of low atmosphere, which rushes towards the pampas and the eastern coasts where, heated by the sun's rays, it supplies a column of ascending air, and incessantly forms the centre of the smallest barometrical pressure. The other cause is still more powerful, and consists in the maritime currents which are precipitated towards the island, for while the south-west is washed by the cold waves of the Antarctic current, the eastern shores receive the tropical current of Brazil, owing to which the waters of the coast present a temperature of nine degrees. It is therefore easy to explain the cause of those tumultuous winds which, coming from the west, lash that region. The west wind begins generally at sunrise. It increases about noon and in the evening it sometimes acquires a velocity of 40 metres per second. At sunset when the horizon is tinged with the colors of twilight the wind almost completely ceases and is succeeded by a calm of a few hours, during which the traveller may fix his tent, etc. What I have just stated will explain the cause of the opinion given that it is as easy to remain in these regions in the winter as in the summer, though at first sight it may appear strange. The reason is to be found in the prolonged periods of calm weather which prevail during this season, while the sun is scarcely six hours above the horizon and when his oblique rays are incapable of melting the masses of snow spread far over the pampas, whose temperature maintains the equilibrium of the atmosphere. The north winds which generally prevail at this period, and the Brazilian current referred to, contribute by their degree of heat to modify the temperature, so that the minimum seldom reaches 10 degrees below zero. The maximum which I observed during the expedition was 23 degrees above and the minimum 6 degrees below zero; the average temperature from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. was 11.51 and the average for the night 2 degrees above zero. I observed that the thermometer generally reaches the maximum about 10.30 a.m. and the minimum at 10 at night. With regard to the barometer I have not been able to come to any conclusion, though I have taken observations from it three or four times per day. At certain times a fall in the mercury precedes dry weather and west wind.

At other times it rose or varied simultaneously on the same state of the weather. These phenomena, observed to no purpose, are explained in my opinion by the circumstances referred to as well as by the peculiar configuration of the land, for while a storm is raging in the mountain the weather in the region of the pampa is often unchanged. I am convinced that the only way to arrive at an exact conclusion would be to mark the state of the weather simultaneously in Oshowia, Punta Arenas, Cape Virgin and some spot in the Pacific, and to compare notes later on after the observation of some years. In this way a result might be obtained, which would allow the navigator to trust in the indications of the barometer in that region. It would lead to no fixed object to take pluviometrical observations in so short a period as that to which our expedition was limited. I may mention, however, that during our journey we had twenty-one days of rain; two in the month of September, three in October, ten in November and 6 in December. To conclude the meteorological picture of the island I feel bound to mention a phenomenon which will undoubtedly interest the writers of romance. From the River San Martin as far as the extreme north of the bay a sandy stretch to a distance of four miles. The most curious thing about this shore is that it is entirely dry, presenting by its complete flatness the aspect of an

immense square covered with asphalt. On crossing it for the first time a wonderful sight surprised me. It seemed to me that I was in the centre of a circular plain whose circumference was washed by the placid waters of the ocean. I went on, following the line of the 5th degree, marked by the magnetic needle, and when I had advanced some miles I seemed to be still in the centre of the plain. Tired of walking without having apparently made any progress, I stopped to await the arrival of the horses that I expected to come that way, when suddenly I saw a group of gigantic beings speedily approach me. I smiled on perceiving that it was only the reflexion of the horses and their riders made on the surface of the mud and that what I supposed to be the ocean was simply the image of the sky, reproduced by the same refraction. It was a magnificent optical delusion which fascinated us. I had observed a similar spectacle in the immediate neighborhood of Port Said in Egypt, but the brilliant colors of the picture in Tierra del Fuego were wanting in that. A guanaco running along the plain was like two palm trees pushed on by the wind. A number of dogs belonging to the Indians took, when running, the form of huge frogs which jumped into the waters of that imaginary ocean. On turning to look at the horses I thought I saw something like an immense wood of majestic oaks, bent before the wind to an angle of 45 degrees. This phenomenon can be seen daily on the shore of the bay, and the explanation thereof is indeed very elementary. It consists in the temperature of the atmosphere, the strata of which being of different densities possess different properties of refraction. The vessel warmed by the sun, and the atmosphere cooled by the west wind, produce these delusions, similar to the «fata morgana» on the coast of Sicily, to which the French give the name «mirage».

[To be continued.]

THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

April 3rd, 1887.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
The land craze rages as violently as ever all over this province, seeming to have gained strength during the lull occasioned during the prevalence of the cholera, and city lots are selling at such fancy prices that it appears almost certain that a reaction must set in before long and that many fingers must get burned. This is especially the case in Rosario, where there are scores of new houses building in every direction, and where rents are already higher than in your city. I do not think I am mistaken when I say that Rosario is the most expensive city to live in that is to be found in this country. Doubtless the population is increasing and things are going ahead there, but not by any means at the rate at which the price of land is advancing. Today people pay 300 mps per vara front for land that two years ago would hardly have fetched that much for a ten yard lot.

The only safe business in land in this province is to buy at new colonies. These agricultural centres are bound to go ahead, and when land is offered at prices to attract settlers it pays well to buy with the view of reselling it in the course of two or three years.

Immense quantities of wheat continue to be brought in by the C.A. and W.S.F. railways, but the prices evidently have a downward tendency, and sellers who refused good prices earlier in the season are now beginning to realise their mistake. During last month the C.A. railway carried no less than 151,836 bags of wheat and about 10,000 of linseed, and the W.S.F. line about 100,000 more. These figures may give you some idea of the extent to which the cultivation of grain has increased in this province.

Freights keep up, and there will probably be a demand for vessels to load grain for some weeks yet.

I am happy to tell you that a determined effort is being made by the provincial government to reform the police of the whole province, and to root out those abuses that have gone so far towards making it a reproach and a scandal to the country. Of course there is plenty of room for improvement, and I have no doubt but that when everything that can be done in the way of reformation is done there will still be much to be lamented. Any improvement however will be very welcome, particularly in the rural districts, where abuses of all kinds have long flourished without there being anything done to check them. I am of the opinion that the present would be a good time for representative men in the different partidos to make known to government any grievances in connection with the police authorities, they or their neighbors may have to complain of, and I think that they would be pretty sure of obtaining redress.

The estancieros in the district of Cañada de Gomez have petitioned the government for a reduction of the very high rates at which their properties are valued for the purposes of «contribucion directa», namely 35,000 mps per league. There is much however to be said on the other side of the question. Legislation, of all things is a thing that to be done well and satisfactorily must be done by the interested parties.

As it is in Ireland so it is here, and so it must be in every country where the people have rights to uphold. These same people who are complaining at the acts of the legislature abstain systematically from exercising their privileges to become citizens, and to take their part in the making of the laws and the returning of good men to the legislature. I hardly see, therefore, that they have any right to complain if things are not done in a fashion to suit their taste. Again, property is generally valued for «contribucion directa» according to the rent charged for it. Now if outrageous rents are exacted, and if tenants are compelled to pay rents quite out of all proportion with the purchase price of their holdings, it is no more than right that the landlords be compelled to return part of their spoils in the shape of taxes.

The new Municipality of Rosario is now installed, and the Mayor has addressed a note to the Minister of Government informing H.E. of the fact, and promising to put his official shoulder to the wheel and set about the conclusion of long-pending arrangements for the sanitary works of the city. The pipes for the waterworks are nearly all put down by this time, and I hope soon to be able to tell you that Rosario has nothing for which to envy other cities in the matter of city improvements. When we have well-paved streets, drainage, gas and waterworks, we may well consider ourselves as snug and comfortable as need be. In the meantime, it is to be regretted that the corporation is not a little more careful of its credit than what it is. All the bills for medical attendance, medicine, etc., relating to the late epidemic are still unpaid, and the Municipality does not appear overwilling so much as to acknowledge its obligations in this respect. Of course it has a frightful example in the case of the National Government, which has not paid its employees in this city for the last three months, but this is not the way to give satisfaction or to obtain good service.

The country is just flooded with provincial paper money. This is almost the only circulating medium we have besides 50 cent notes of the National Bank, which that institution itself refuses to receive on any consideration. These provincial notes, you must understand, are not legal tender anywhere outside of this province, hence anyone going to your city, or from here to Cordoba, or to any of the other

provinces, has to lose, besides the premium on gold, which is heavy enough in all conscience, an extra two or three per cent in order to obtain paper belonging to the province he means to visit. And this is the outcome of General Roca's vaunted system of National money and of Minister Pacheco's blundering with the finances of the Republic! People may well sigh for the good old days when Bolivian dollars were the current coin of the province and when people knew what they were worth from one day to another!

CORDOBA.

I regret to have to tell you that there are prospects of another split between the National Government and the ecclesiastical authorities of this diocese owing to a difference of opinion concerning the persons who are to fill various vacancies in the Cathedral. This is the occasion of regret to all who have at heart the peace and good government of the Church in this country, and yet it is nothing more than the legitimate fruit of the unnatural union existing between an irreligious Government and the Church. The only wonder is that such conflicts are not of more frequent occurrence than what they are. As to the merits of the present question there can be no doubt but that the Church has the right on her side, since the Very Rev. Dr. Clara and his coadjutors are better qualified to say who is worthy of dignity in the Church than what any member of the Government can be supposed to be.

The death of the Very Rev. Canon Galceran (R.I.P.), which occurred on the 1st inst after only a few days illness, caused general sorrow, the deceased being esteemed by all classes for his many amiable qualities, his unaffected piety and his genial, upright character. The funeral, which took place on the following day, was very numerous attended.

The Government has issued a decree on roads throughout the province, which if duly fulfilled will greatly facilitate travelling and be a boon in every way to people residing in the country.

The price of real estate in and about the city is looking up in view of the projected improvements, and business in general has revived wonderfully during the past month.

TUCUMAN.

The winding up of affairs after the cholera has given birth to many curious incidents throughout the Republic, but to none, I venture to say, betraying more meanness than that which occurred here the other day, when the Provincial Government sent letters of thanks, enclosing cheques for sixty paper dollars to each of the doctors who served during the epidemic. Of course the doctors, with one accord, returned the cheques, assuring the Government that they were more than sufficiently compensated for risking their lives and losing their time and rest at the cholera hospitals by the smiles of official approval.

I have not heard yet that any punishment has been inflicted upon the instigators of the mob that murdered poor Mr. Day and his companions, and I fear that the matter will be hushed up and that the guilty will escape punishment altogether.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

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Windows are intended to admit light, but if covered with dust and cobwebs, how is light to get through? See the point?

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

There is no doubt, as a colleague says, that the sympathy of the world is with Ireland in her present struggle. A London correspondent of *La Nación* had a racy article on Irish affairs this week, from which we cull a few sentences—

«We shall soon salute old Ireland a free nation and mistress of her own destinies. Neither the police nor the military, nor coercion laws, nor attempts of so-called Loyalists and Orangemen can subdue the indomitable spirit of Irishmen, which has been fighting against the English garrison since the suppression of Grattan's Parliament with unparalleled tenacity. Even Dillon, the leading revolutionist of Ireland, has been acquitted by the packed jury the Government sent to try him. The victory of Parnell is near at hand. Chamberlain and Trevelyan are veering round, and even the Orangemen confess that Home Rule is the only safe guarantee for the oppressed country.»

The minority in Chili are taking a leaf out of the book of the Irish Parliamentary party. On Saturday an important debate in Congress was commenced early in the day, and was prolonged until 8 a.m. on Sunday morning by the obstruction of the Conservative party.

The murderers of Archbishop Plunket have a worthy modern representative in a Mr De Lisle, an Englishman who calls himself a Catholic, and who represents mid-Leicestershire in the Imperial Parliament. This pious son of the Church, at the late meeting of the Conservative leaders in London, was curious on the point whether it would not be possible to change the venue in political cases from Ireland to London, so that the Irish hierarchy who dared to stand up for Ireland might be made amenable to «law.» To what law, one might wonder, is this most Catholic English Catholic amenable? There are monstrosities in religion as well as in nature; and if De Lisle be reported truly he evidently belongs to the species.

The following is the programme of religious services at Holy Cross Chapel during the week:

GOOD FRIDAY.
Mass of the Praesacrament 9 a.m.
Tenebrae, with Sermon 2.30 p.m.

HOLY SATURDAY.

Ceremonies begin 8 a.m.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Solemn High Mass 7 a.m.

Afternoon Service and Sermon 3 p.m.

The priest who was arrested and imprisoned in Dublin is not Father Kelly, as was erroneously stated by telegraph, but Father Keller of Youghal, one of the holiest and most learned clergymen in the South of Ireland. He was summoned to give evidence on what he knew of the Plan of Campaign and received £3 to pay his expenses. He took the money and handed it over to the National League, but refused to budge one foot as he had ecclesiastical duties of pressing nature to attend to, and declined to say cue

word of what he knew of the Plan of Campaign. His removal to Kilmainham was a triumphal march. As Mr O'Brien said, the people trampled on Judge Boyd's summonses and wiped their boots with them.

GOOD FRIDAY.

We celebrate, to-day, the most august mystery of our holy religion: a mystery the consummation of which, nearly nineteen hundred years ago, caused the insensible earth to quake, the sun to hide his face, and ail nature to tremble. This is the anniversary of the great Sacrifice which has opened the gates of the kingdom of Heaven to all believers. The sacrifice made by Almighty God, for man, in pity and in infinite compassion for a recreant race, and at the same time in vindication of His own justice. How manifold and how tender are the memories awakened in the Christian heart on this solemn occasion; how terrible should they be to those who through sinning against light and against grace repeat the tragedy of Calvary day by day. Our space will not allow us to dwell upon these considerations as we fain would do; we therefore leave them for the meditation of our readers, who, doubtless have already pondered upon the event that is commemorated on Good Friday, with sentiments of devotion suitable to the occasion. Let us endeavor, however, to make our religion something more than a mere sentiment, that it may furnish the moving principles of our lives and the haven of all our actions; that it may sanctify our sorrows, thus turning them into true blessings; and that it may be our light through life and our comfort and support in death. To those who do this, Good Friday is indeed a good day; the most sorrowful and at the same time the most blessed day in all the year; the day of our emancipation from the thralldom of sin and death, and the occasion which enables us to come with boldness to the throne of Grace and to find help there in every time of need. Let us be thankful then for such great things, and when we bend before the holy Cross in adoration, or magnify our Redeemer in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar, let us endeavor to realize the intensity of His love, which caused Him to do so much on our behalf, so that it may beget in us also a corresponding degree of gratitude and of sincere devotion.

A. J. L. W.

COERCION.

As we write these lines a fierce war is being waged in the British Parliament house at Westminster, caused by the nefarious attempt of the Tory Government to deprive Ireland of the last shred of constitutional liberty. Irishmen, as in duty bound, have mustered all their forces, and are endeavoring to save their unfortunate country from this new scourge with which she is threatened. But Irishmen are not alone in the fight. They are ably supported by Mr Gladstone and many Liberal and Radical members. Several English newspapers, too, have joined the cause of right against might, and denounce in the strongest language the wicked projects of the Ministry. «If we were Irishmen we would rebel against such slavery,» says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, «and if Irishmen do not rebel against it they will earn our most supreme contempt.» Latest telegrams announce that the feeling is so strong in England that several Radical members of the House of Commons are preparing to cross the Channel in case the Coercion Bill should pass and to arouse the Irish people to oppose the execution of the iniquitous law. We know not yet the terms of the law, but it is clearly foreshadowed in Salisbury's speech at the Conservative Club in London, that it will be of a most stringent nature, and that it will include the suppression of trial by jury. This means a return to the old days of Buckshot Forster. It means something

worse. It means the placing of the life and liberty of every independent man in Ireland at the mercy of a petty Star Chamber, composed of mercenary magistrates, traitors and informers. Ireland is threatened with the rule of the Muscovite, and if she dares resist she will be reduced to submission by fire and sword. The question for us to consider is what are we to do in this painful emergency? Money we may send to help our countrymen, but money is not enough. When even honest Englishmen are preparing to stake their lives in the cause of Irish liberty, it would be a shame if we should cross our arms and content ourselves with sending a few miserable dollars over the ocean. Might we not equip a hundred men or more, who would go prepared to take the places of those who will fall in the fight, or be cast into prison. We do not mean that there should be any recourse to arms. But the coercion law must be resisted if we would not «earn the supreme contempt of the entire world, and when our countrymen are slaughtered or dragged off to jail, there should be others to continue the struggle. We shall await the course of events. It is possible, even yet, that the bill may be defeated in the House of Commons; but if it should pass, it is our plain duty to share in the sacrifice and responsibility of our countrymen at home.

THE LAND FEVER IN THE CITY.

We happened to breakfast a few days ago at the same table with a Spanish gentleman, with whom we conversed freely on many interesting topics. At first he seemed to be in low spirits and a prey to melancholy, but he gradually assumed a more cheerful air, and before breakfast was over he was the very picture of joy and happiness. On leaving he congratulated himself on having spent a pleasant half hour. We were curious to know what special circumstances had given him contentment, and had worked such a happy change in his temperament. Our new acquaintance replied that he rejoiced because we had chatted with him for so much time without ever mentioning the price of land or gold. For weeks and months he had been trying to turn his mind from this all-absorbing topic. He had gone to the theatre; he had visited the houses of his friends; he had used every means to avoid the distracting subject but in vain. He was always interrupted with such questions as «Have you heard what the price of land is in such a street, or in such a partido? Are you going to Bullrich's auction tomorrow? «What a magnificent 'pichincha' Don Fulano has got. «Have you heard of the 'clavo' which Don Sutano purchased yesterday?» etc., etc. On reflection, we are convinced that our friend is right. The whole city of Buenos Aires is gone mad in land speculation, and from President Juarez down to the lowest «changador» there is no thought of anything but the buying or selling of land or houses. Formerly the Irishmen had a monopoly in the purchase of land, but now it must be admitted they are left far behind in the race for speculation by Italians and others. A great part of the daily papers are occupied with the announcements of lands and sites for houses for sale. Auctioneers, of whom there is quite an army in this city, are doing a roaring business. The fever is advancing daily, nor is it by any means strange, considering that the value of sites in the city has increased ten-fold within the last few years and is still increasing. Houses are being piled up in all parts of the city as if by the aid of magic, and enormous rents are paid. A house belonging to Dr J. M. Terrero, in calle Reconquista, has been rented for the French Bank at \$1100 per month. The quinta of Dr Kier in Avenida Alvear has been rented for \$500 per month. Dr Estrada's house calle Chacabuco has been let for \$450 per month. Messrs Rocha have let a house in Cangallo at

\$800 per month. These figures will give some idea of the exorbitant rents paid in Buenos Aires. Even in the suburbs houses which a few years ago might be had for \$20 rent now pay \$100 or more. How to pay his rent and live is the great question for the working man in this city. In Paris it is considered a great hardship when the working man is obliged to devote one-fifth of his earnings to rent, but in Buenos Aires it is no exaggeration to say that one-half his income is absorbed by house rent alone. This city is advancing with giant strides. Places like the Once market, which six years ago were considered as remote and scarcely belonging to the city, are now regarded as central and fashionable spots, and places which today are in the suburbs will probably be regarded as central in six years' time. The day will come when Buenos Aires will extend to Flores, Belgrano and Lomas. Many have made fortunes by foreseeing the progress it has already made and buying in time, and it is no wonder that many others are now speculating for a future profit.

PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE TAXES ON EXPORT GOODS.

El Nacional published the following important information, which, if true, is of the greatest interest to the farmers and other producers in this country:

The condition of the cattle trade is seriously occupying the attention of the Minister of Finance, Dr Pacheco. Without taking into account the consumption in the saladeros or the export to Chili, the decrease in the sale of Argentine produce during the past year amounts to eleven millions of hard dollars. This deficit must be made up by the export of gold. Owing to the want of consumption and the excess of reproduction the value of horned cattle has considerably diminished, and as a consequence the credit of the estanciero is somewhat jeopardised. Add to this the immense losses produced by the «seca» of last year, equivalent to the natural increase for the year. These considerations have influenced the mind of the Minister, so that he has requested the Governors of the Provinces to let him know by telegraph the form and amount of taxes that are imposed on stock. The object of this inquiry is to prepare the draft of a bill to be presented to Congress on the 1st of May for the complete suppression of duties on export produce derived from cattle and sheep, and at the same time to forbid the Provincial Governments and Municipal bodies to impose taxes on their own account. We may remind our readers that an important society has been formed for the export of live cattle.

The Governor of Santa Fé has sent the following reply to the Minister of Finance:

Don Wenceslao Pacheco, In reply to your telegram, I have great pleasure in communicating to you that in this province no tax is imposed for the right of transit, nor is any tax in any form imposed for exporting live cattle. The saladeros are exempted from all State taxes during 15 years, and one saladero which is established in the department of San José has an annual subsidy of 1000 national dollars for a term of five years.

I salute Y.E.

JOSE GALVEZ.

AN INCENTIVE TO MURDER.

The Buenos Aires *Herald* is a strange medley of contradictions. There are times when it comes forward as the friend of the oppressed and an angel of light; but scarcely has it put on the garb of illumination and righteousness when the cloven hoof appears, and we feel convinced that our contemporary has been only «stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil with.»

On Sunday the *Herald* published the following sentence:

«The Ministry of Great Britain seems determined to precipitate

a revolution in Ireland, and if it comes from the proposed measures before Parliament now, it will have the sympathy of the greater part of the civilised world.

We had already written an encomiastic notice of what we thought was a sincere and manly expression of opinion, when the following atrocious and blood-congealing paragraph met our eye in the editorial columns of the same paper:

«We often recommend the Argentine Government to take lessons in finance and other matters, from England, but we think that, in one respect, this country, where Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are established by the constitution, can give a lesson to monarchical England—we mean in the art of keeping people in order. We suggest, therefore, to Lord Salisbury (and we will send him this copy of the *Herald* so that he may not have the excuse of ignorance) that he should ask his great and good friend Juarez to lend him a few score of Argentine policemen and a battalion of the line to teach him the 'short way of dealing with dissenters.' If the example thus set be well followed up the H. R. etc., would soon cry 'hold, enough!' and would sigh for the happy days of old-fashioned 'tyranny.'»

If this means anything, it means an incitement to Salisbury to murder Irishmen. We all know the exaggerated idea they entertain in England of lawlessness in this country, and how ready they believe the troops are to fire on the people and vice-versa. If the truth were known, however, it would be found that more official murder and violence are done in Ireland in one year than in the Argentine Republic in twenty. Except at election times there is seldom a collision in this country between the people on one side and the police and soldiers on the other; and the *Herald*, that was loudest in denouncing the tyranny of the authorities during the election time, is now the first to recommend the same system of 'keeping order' in Ireland. At the very worst, the people here may plead that their 'tyrants' are still their countrymen, whereas ours are a band of odious foreigners, the representatives of a usurping power. A copy of the *Herald* containing the inflammatory paragraph has been sent to Lord Salisbury, and the result, we fear, will be the slaughter of a number of independent Irishmen. We are sending a copy of this number of the *Southern Cross* to Mr Parnell and we advise him and his followers to look out for the platoons of police and soldiers for some weeks after the arrival of the *Herald* in Downing-St. At the same time we shall watch closely the working of the ministerial mind, and if the result of the *Herald's* 'lesson' should be the shooting down of our countrymen, we shall not hesitate to accuse our contemporary of cold-blooded murder before the tribunal of public opinion in the Argentine Republic.

«TRANSMIT.»

Carmen de Areco,
April 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Lest a misrepresentation of facts through the medium of the public press may prejudice a case which is still undecided, I beg leave to correct certain misstatements contained in an 'essay,' signed 'P.C.,' and published in your issue of the 1st inst.

'P.C.,' in his essay on transit, has the following: 'The number of intricate windings caused by the wiring of camp, everyone according to his own fashion, with no regard to 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 a neighbor's camp. A case of this kind recently occurred in this partido, over which there has been a lawsuit.'

Now, I know of no case either in this partido or elsewhere, to which the foregoing remarks may seem to apply, except one, the facts of which I am able and willing to furnish 'P.C.' with, or to any other body whom they may concern. They are briefly as follows:

Some eight years ago, that is, about the date at which railway communication was first opened with San Antonio de Areco, the driver of a diligence which ran between that and another town thought he consulted his own interest by opening a new road hard by that which for aught I know might have been in use since the declaration of Argentine independence. It appears that nobody objected to the change so effected, or, at least, the new road continued to be the one exclusively devoted to traffic during the entire period indicated, until some months since one of the proprietors of the adjoining lands through which this new, or rather old road runs, deemed it advisable, as all other men do in similar circumstances, to enclose his land with a fence. He, having solicited the necessary licence from the Municipality of the district, and several members of that body having been deputed to visit and examine the site of the proposed fence, they, altogether on their own responsibility and in their corporate capacity, decided that the road more recently opened should thenceforth be regarded as the public highway, and accordingly ordered a gate to be placed upon it at a point which they themselves selected for the purpose. Then, one of the neighbors, through a small portion of whose land the road runs, having hitherto taken no decided steps to have his real or imaginary claims settled (at least as far as I know), suddenly perceives that that road, by cutting off a small portion of his camp, somewhat injures his property, and immediately makes application to the local authorities in order to have the obnoxious gate shifted on to what was a road in olden times, and which, no doubt, might have served as a highway to the followers of Shay Hueque, or Calicura, or to their remote ancestors some time since the confusion of Babel. But, not satisfied with this, he actually had a ditch dug in order to forcibly close the entrance to his neighbor's land, thus rendering necessary the cutting of the latter's wire fence by passers by, a feat which has repeatedly been accomplished, and first at the direct instigation of the discontented neighbor or that of his emissary.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your space with so unpleasant a subject,

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

T. M.

P.S.—It is only fair to add that on the occasion of the first wire cutting one of those representatives of camp authority called an alcalde was on the scene, and of course it is to be presumed lent the sanction of the law to so meritorious a proceeding. T. M.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

Carmen de Areco,

April 4th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I send you for publication the general list of subscriptions collected in Carmen de Areco by the Irish Relief Committee for the poor in Ireland, and transmitted, along with sums collected in Salto, to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES LAWLESS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

(A native gentleman) Sartorino Allende	132.00
Antonio Kenny	100.00
Patrick Farrell	50.00

John B. Dowling	50.00
George Morgan (Giles)	50.00
Mrs Dooner	50.00
Patrick Dogherty	40.00
Patrick O'Brien	26.00
Patrick Maxwell	20.00
Thomas Maguire	20.00

10 nationals each: Jas. Lawley, Lawrence Wheeler, John Mullen, Robert Murphy, Martin Gillen, Edward Moran, Bernardo Rourke, Antonio Atkinson, Dr Denis Harrington (Arrecifes)

Lawrence Donnellan	7.00
Patrick Ward	6.00

5 nationals each: John Egan, Nicholas Murphy, Joseph Dunn, Julian Cunningham, Wm Murphy, Wm Lynch, Mrs Michael Cormack, Peter Carrigue, Lawrence Carrigue, John Carrigue, John O'Brien, Jeremiah O'Connell, Jas. Bready, Andrew Geoghegan, A Spanish Friend, Patrick Halligan, Patrick Martin, Patrick Murphy, Michael O'Brien, Daniel O'Connell, Peter Beggs, Peter Rourke, John Brady

4 nationals each: Thomas Kelly, Patrick Dowling, Patrick Maguire, Patrick Dunne, Patrick Ferrelly, Patrick Tute, Joseph Dunne, Juan Ignacio Canal, Bernard Fegan, Peter Kenny, John Kenny, John Rourke, Peter Dogherty, James Egan, James Bruckan, Michael Moran, Mrs J. Lynch, John O'Connell, John Tallon, Edward Murtagh, Michael Mannion, Patrick Allen, Richard Howlin, Maximo Sartirano, John Freiz

3 nationals each: Michael Kean, Daniel McCarty, Thomas Devereux Tatty

2 nationals each: Nicholas Hugdale, John Ryle, Patrick Colman, John Ward, Peter Ward, Michael Mac Dermott, Patrick Duffy, Patrick Fegan, Patrick Cavanagh, Patrick Cormack, Patrick Loonie, John Killeen, Joseph Rossiter, Wm O'Brien, James Murtagh, Thomas Dowling, Wm Barry, John Lennon, John Murphy, Mrs Murphy, Rd Ganley, Daniel Mullen, John Egan (junr), John Ford, Wm Ford, John Boyle, John Hanniffy, Edward Farrell, Thomas Langkan, James Hyland, Wm Kavanagh, James Gaynor, Peter Kavanagh, Michael Leavy, James Farey, Edward Rourke, Patrick Fulham, John Bannan, Thomas Bonnie

1 national each: Thomas Fleming, Pedro Lapachet, Francis Keating, Thomas Devereux, Michael Daly, Richard Devereux, Wm Culliton, John Farrell, Thomas Kenny, Louis Kenny, John Connell, Daniel Neill, John Bourke, Wm Partridge, Thomas Phelan, Thomas Ryle, Peter Maguire, Hugh Kelly, Peter Lorham, Patrick Gill, Michael Carew, Jas Blackhall, Alexander Oslang, Peter Ferley, Thomas Claphy, Patrick Williams, Mark Coghlan, Domingo Garcia, Maximo Sartirano, Carlos Sartirano, Joseph Green, Mrs Kilmurry, Gregorio Araouye, Aguile Porta

GENERAL ITEMS.

Cholera has nearly disappeared in Chili. There are only a few cases daily in Santiago and Valparaiso.

We beg to salute our esteemed friend and correspondent Mr A. J. L. White, who has come from Rosario to spend a few days in this city, and whom we are happy to see looking well.

The churches of the city were crowded with pious worshippers this week.

It is reported that the German steamer Bahia was wrecked off Pernambuco and that 40 lives are lost with \$200,000 and all the mails. The accident was caused by a collision with the Pirouma.

It is said that the French ship company 'Messageries Maritimes,' is building fast ships which will make the voyage from Buenos Aires to Europe in 15 or 16 days.

The new French Hospital in calle Caridad will be opened on the 15th instant.

Large crowds visit the National Theatre to witness the curious performances of Mr Holden's marionettes, which are said to be exceedingly comical.

General Roca and family are passengers by the French steamer Congo, which goes to Bordeaux.

During the month of March 3690 immigrants arrived by ocean steamers. Of these 2585 were adult males and 979 adult females. 2580 were unmarried and 53 were widowed. 3675 were Catholics. 2368 were Italians, 588 French, 623 Spaniards, 87 Germans, 118 English, 82 Austrians, 31 Swiss and the rest of various nationalities. In the first three months of this year 24,276 immigrants have arrived.

Dr Del Campo has been imprisoned by the Federal Judge for contempt of Court. In a note which the Dr. addressed to the Judge he wrote some disagreeable things, so the Judge without more ado took time by the heels and clapped him in.

The Dr was released on Wednesday by order of the Court of Appeal.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the battle of Maipu in which O'Higgins and San Martin showed such skill and valor.

The new church in El Salado will be consecrated on Sunday, the 17th, by his Grace the Archbishop. At the commencement of the ceremony there will be a salute of 21 guns. The Archbishop himself and the Superior of the Franciscan Convent will preach during the day. After Mass there will be a grand 'carne con cuero.' Ten fat cows and innumerable sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, etc., will be consumed. During the day the pig and pole and other popular games will be played. Artificial fires will be lighted at night and the rejoicings will terminate with a dance in the public school house.

Dr and Mrs Kelly of this city will be passengers by the steamer Orion, which leaves this port today. They are going on a trip to Ireland and N. America. The Hon. Mr Hanna, American Minister, will also be a passenger on board the same vessel. We wish them all a happy trip and a speedy return.

Carminati has arrived in this city.

At the Politeama on Saturday evening the now celebrated 'Ave Maria' of Verdi was sung by Sta. Bevelacqua, in a manner that elicited general applause. It was repeated on Sunday during one of the intervals of the opera 'Luisa Miller,' and the house was literally crowded. Musical critics say that Verdi's 'Ave Maria' is the sweetest and most soul-inspiring composition of ancient or modern times.

The Italian Minister, Baron de Cova, who is about to return to Italy, will be entertained at a banquet at the Confrateria del Aguila on the 12th instant.

As a sign of the way in which the Post-office is managed it is said that 1000 letters, opened and undelivered, were recently found in a postman's house in Campana.

The Etruria, which left the bar of the Mersey at 4 p.m. on the 12th of February, and the captain of which was specially reminded of his instructions to take the most southerly, and consequently the longest route to avoid the numbers of icebergs and field ice so frequently reported by other steamers, arrived at New York bar at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, making the passage from Liverpool in six days 19 hours—a feat unprecedented in the history of steam navigation.

The works of the Madero port were commenced on Monday at the Boca by engineers E. M. Sheppard, A. J. Simpson, C. T. Prebble, E. B. Prebble, J. S. Hudson and E. T. Madero. They

The English 'people of Belgrano' are preparing a bachelors' ball, which will take place in the middle of May.

An express train left Plaza Constitucion on Wednesday evening for Mar del Plata, carrying a large number of visitors to that fashionable bathing place.

The Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway has contracted with 'The Harlan and Hollingworth Company' of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., for several magnificent sleeping coaches, which will be placed in service on that line in a few months.

Stagno and his opera company are soon expected to arrive in this country, induced by the big subvention of the Provincial Government. It is the people who pay the piper.

The proposal of Sr R. Varela for lighting Palermo Park with electric light has been accepted by Government.

The new cruiser Patagonia has cost the country a million nats.

The friends of the Governor-elect will entertain him at a banquet on April 15th. The tables will be laid for 500 guests. The only speakers will be Sres. Llanos, Weigel, Muñoz, Ugalde, Diana and Castellanos.

A mole has been constructed in Mar del Plata, 261 metres in length, of which 91 metres are below low-water mark. Numerous vessels load and discharge there.

The notorious bandit and murderer Julio Barrientes, has been condemned to imprisonment in the gaol of Sierra Chica for an indefinite period. Barrientes has taken the lives of several innocent people and it is not improbable that he will again escape from confinement and become once more, as he has been for many years, the terror of the surrounding country.

The raffle for General San Martin's field glass and a money prize will come off on the 15th, in the old Lottery Office in calle Moreno. Nearly all the tickets have been sold by the ladies to whom the Lord Mayor entrusted the task.

There will be races of the Palermo hippodrome on Sunday.

Passengers sailing today per steamer Orion:

Mr Wallace, Mr Fortune, Hon Mr Honna, Mr Pearson, Mr Rousselle and family, Dr and Mrs Small and child, Dr and Mrs Kelly, Mr and Mrs Cook, Mr Hope, Misses Hope, Mr Kearsaw.

Commissary Soca has captured a band of kidnappers who stole children with the object of extorting money from the parents. It is said that the leader of the gang is the same person who stole the body of Mrs Miro from the cemetery some time ago.

All the workmen required for the works of the port, except the peons engaged in the excavation, will be brought from England.

The great number of suicides last month were not the only alarming signs in our social statistics. The illegitimate births were nearly 50 per cent of the total! This is an appalling ratio. The absence of religious training and instruction in the State schools is beginning to tell fearfully.—*Standard*.

The following telegram has been received from the Reconquista colony:

Reconquista, April 4.

The Indians who revolted continue to steal cattle in the neighboring colonies; the local authorities have no means of sending out a large expedition against the Indians. Nothing is known of Lieut-Col. Gomensoro's movements.

The new Oriental Minister was received with the customary honors by the President of the Republic on Friday afternoon. There was a large attendance of foreign Ministers, Government officers, military officials and private individuals, mostly Orientals. The Archbishop was also present. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged.

During the month of March, 60 patients were admitted into the British Hospital in this city, 60 were cured, 12 were relieved, 2

died and 34 remain under treatment on April 1st. The nationalities of the 71 who left the hospital or died were as follows: 23 from England, 16 from Ireland, 6 each from Scotland and Sweden, 5 from the United States, 4 from Italy, 2 each from Finland and Spain, and 1 each from Wales, Norway, Canada, Germany, Brazil, Gibraltar, Holland, Argentine Republic, Portugal and Austria. The two who died were: Albert Alkaine, from Brazil, aged 49, on March 19th, from heart disease; Alejandro Soñora, a Spaniard, on the 2nd, from phthisis.

We have received the first number of an excellent 'guia' of this city, published by Messrs Mackern and McLean, which will appear monthly. It is about the same size as Kidd's 'guia,' is most carefully compiled, and contains, besides a general directory, a vast amount of interesting information.

The Supreme Court has appointed Mr William White to value the property calle Peru 20 to 28, belonging to Sr Juan Fernandez, which is required for the grand boulevard. The Federal Judge, Dr Ugarriza, valued it at \$400,000, but neither the Intendant nor Sr Fernandez approved of this.

We are sorry to hear that black smallpox of a virulent kind has made its appearance in Pergamino and other parts of the north camps. On Mr Echague's estancia three children died in one 'puesto.'

The rumor about the death of Santos was false.

Among the gentlemen admitted as barristers in the month of January at King's Inn, Dublin, we observe the name of Mr Michael Plunkett Murphy, youngest brother of Mrs M. G. Mulhall. His academical career was successful, concluding at the London University, where he passed his examination in January, 1884. He was presented in the following month at King's Inns by his 'padrino,' the late Lord O'Hagan, who predicted for him a distinguished future. We wish him the fullest verification of so flattering a prediction.—*Standard*.

Mr John Dillon, Accountant General at La Plata, has refused to pay the 50,000 Nats granted to Stagno for an opera company by Governor D'Amico. Mr Dillon says that there is no provision whatever in the Budget authorising the Executive to give this enormous sum to a singer, and he won't pay it.

Lacroze has been condemned by the Courts to payment of 1178 m/n, doctors' fee for attending a child run over by one of Lacroze's tramcars.

Alvear has given official permission to open the new British Hospital in calle Solis.

England and France are both exporting the quebracho wood of this country for tanning purposes.

The Handel system of telephones will be adopted by the Cooperative Telephone Company. A contract has been made with Rufino Varela junr. to provide 2000 apparatuses on that system.

A private bank is about to be opened in La Plata, the capital to be subscribed by the residents of the city. Dr Langenheim will be first president and Messrs Marengo, Granel, del Castillo, Madero and Lanus will be members of committee.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, April 7.

John Morley spoke before 6000 Liberals in Victoria Hall, London, and said that the Government was acting in a most brutal manner towards Ireland. He described the Crimes' Act as a most shameful instrument of oppression, and said that the object of the act was to place the tenants at the feet of the landlords.

Gladstone at a meeting in Chelsea also spoke strongly in favor of Ireland.

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS

FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizas 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 Miercoles ... " Silex
Los Jueves ... " Cosmos
Los Domingos ... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saldrá 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 combina-
cion 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 pasa-
jeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito
salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45
por Campana. La carga se recibe la
vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-
tiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUD

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

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-
Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

British Academy

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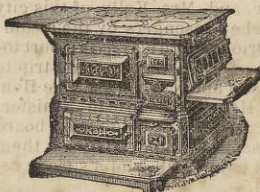
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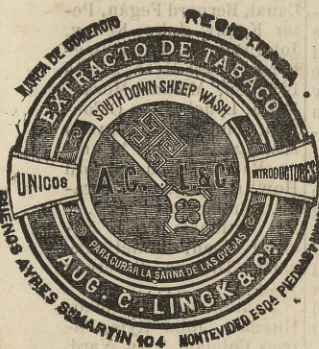
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Total	140.00
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THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE
PASSION.

Here is some information concerning the churches which possess the principal relics of the Passion.

1. The Wood of the Cross. The largest portions are in the basilica of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, at Rome, and in the Cathedral of Paris.

2. The Title of the Cross. The Tablet on which is the well-known inscription, I.N.R.I. (Jesus Nazareth, Rex Judeorum—King of the Jews), is preserved in the basilica of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem at Rome.

3. The Crown of Thorns. It forms part of the Treasure of Our Lady of Paris, but is devoid of thorns, which have been granted to a great many churches. This relic, with the fragments of the cross, is borne in triumph by twelve canons or cures of Paris, in the solemn procession which is had at eight o'clock, Good Friday night, in Notre Dame.

The church of St Sernin, in Toulouse, has a fragment of the crown, which was given it by St. Louis, through his brother Alphonso, count of Poitiers and Toulouse.

4. The Nails. One, history relates, was thrown by St. Helena into the Adriatic, to calm a storm; the second is in the famous iron crown of the ancient Lombard Kings (used by Napoleon I in his coronation); the third is in the Church of Notre Dame in Paris. At Monza, near Milan, is a nail whose authenticity Benedict XIV is said to have established.

5. The Sponge. It is at Rome, in the basilica of St. John Lateran.

6. The Lance. The point is at Paris and the rest at Rome.

7. The Robe. It was given to the Church of Treves by St. Hele-

na. (It is known as the Holy Coat.)

8. The Tunic. Charlemagne gave it to the monastery of Argenteuil, near Paris, where his sister was a nun. The church of Argenteuil has the relic to this day.

9. The different pieces of the Winding-Sheet. The largest is at Turin. The church of Cadoin, department of Dordogne (France), has the cloth in which the head was wrapped.

10. Rome has the linen with which Veronica wiped Christ's face.

11. The upper part of the pillar of the scourging is at Rome, in the church of St. Praxedes, since 1223. The other part is at Jerusalem, in the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Boston Pilot* says: «The Thistle» is the name of the Scottish yacht that is to come over this year to race for the American Cup. The new American yacht that is to meet her will be called «The Shamrock.» Work was begun on her last week in Mum's Yard, Brooklyn, she belongs to Mr J. Roger-Maxwell, ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Mr T. P. Gill, M.P., has just published an extremely interesting pamphlet showing the number of Home Rule Governments that exist under the British Crown. There are twenty-four such Governments in various parts of the world, and of these thirteen give the dependencies complete control over their own affairs; and of the thirteen, nine are responsible Governments, modelled closely after the plan of the home constitution. In the remaining eleven the representative principle is in force; there are legislative assemblies elected by popular suffrage, but as yet the executive is not responsible to the representative body. Mr Gill shows that the freer the form of Home Rule in the dependencies the warmer the affection for the Imperial connection. We may add that the two great exceptions to this rule are two countries where Home Rule is regarded as treason, where coercion is the common law, where alien paid magistrates control the people by bayonets; and these two countries are always in rebellion. They are Ireland and India.

An American contemporary says:

It is announced that Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, is to apply for a divorce from her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, son of the Duke of Argyll. When the Queen made the match she braved the indignation of her family, who felt it a disgrace for one of the royal blood to marry with a mere subject. The Prince of Wales and the rest of them have steadily refused to treat Lorne as one of the family. The recent exposure of his brother's (Lord Colin Campbell) infamous conduct towards his wife has probably hastened the explosion between Lorne and his royal spouse. Very ugly stories are told about the scion of Argyll.

A stranger who takes his seat in the gallery of the House of Commons, on the discussion of an important question, will find in it a striking resemblance to the representation of a piece on the stage.

There is a slight difference in the mode of its expression. In the public theatre approbation is expressed by the clapping of hands; in the House of Commons by cries of «hear, hear,» a symbol continued rather preposterously after the orator has concluded his speech. In the case of a performer, who has not the fortune to please his auditory in the theatre, disapprobation finds vent in hisses; in the House of Commons it throws itself off in a fit of coughing. It is an influenza. The moment it breaks out it is diffused through the House with the velocity of lightning; it is a plague—each man communicates the infection to his neighbor.

John Bright says: «I have spoken for Ireland for thirty years.

My sympathy for Ireland is now as warm and real as ever.» Probably it is, but judging by what it is now, the warmth and reality of his sympathy during these thirty years must have been as pronounced as that of the Walrus for the oysters in the famous ballad:

«I weep for you,» the Walrus said,
«I deeply sympathise.»
With sobs and tears he sorted out,
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Somebody has committed to paper the following common-sense advice touching the duty of the sterner sex. Let those who are blessed with a partner of their toils have it printed in letters of gold, read it over once a week, and reduce it to daily practise, and, our word for it, it will bring blessings innumerable around the domestic hearth.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for these last ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you, too.

There are many women today thirsting for the word of praise—the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's toil they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers, and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely everyday life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mental.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things, and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and in health; but they are so selfish in that feeling, they don't come out with a hearty «Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife,» or «I am obliged to you for taking so much pains.» They thank the tailor for giving them «fits»; they thank the man in a full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the young lady who moves along in a concert room; in short, they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chairs back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, scold if the fire has got down; or, if everything is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never say to her «I thank you.»

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility towards those common articles of housekeeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married; if you would stop the badinage about who you are going to have when number one is dead (such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes); if you would cease to speak of their faults, however banteringly, before others—fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your so-so-ish affection. Praise your wife, then, for all good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

The man who wrecks a train is a murderer, the man who wrecks a whole railroad a financier.

SPRING OR FALL PLANTING.

The question of spring or fall planting still remains a semi-annual subject for discussion. To a great extent, the desirability of one season over another may be correctly gauged by the location and climate in which the planting is to be done; on the other hand, there are, of course, some plants and trees which it would be foolish to plant in the fall, and hardly advisable, for the best success in the spring.

«Plant whenever your soil is in good condition» is a rule which is frequently advised as a correct one to follow; the experienced planter will discard this rule as worthless, as he has a similar adage, «to prune whenever your knife is sharp.» Personally, we prefer fall planting of the majority of trees and plants, and offer the following reasons in support of our preference:

The soil may be got into much better condition in the fall than in the spring, because it may be more easily worked; there is less of other and pushing work to occupy the time of the average planter in the fall than in the spring. The nurserymen are not so busy at this season, and consequently, can give your order better attention than is possible in the spring. The stock received has had the benefit of a long season's growth, and if packed nicely this growth will not be retarded, and the trees and plants will be able to get a good start in their new location before winter begins. Another, and a great advantage, is the early spring rains which fall-set trees and plants will get the advantage of, and which come early in the spring, before the ground is in condition for planting.

Black-cap raspberries, peach trees and evergreens do much better if planted in the spring, as they do not become sufficiently ripened to admit of their successful transplanting in the fall. There are many apparently minute points which the planter should observe before following any given rule for the time of planting. As stated above, location and climate will have a vast deal to do with the work.—*Our Country Home.*

BEAUTY.

There is something in beauty, whether it dwells in the human face, in the pencilled leaves of the flowers, the sparkling surface of a fountain, or the aspect of a statue, that makes us mourn its ruin. I should not envy that man his feelings who could see a leaf wither or a flower fall without some sentiment of regret. This tender interest in the beauty and frailty of things around us is only a slight tribute of becoming grief and affection; for nature in our adversities never deserts us. She even comes nearer to us in our sorrows, and leading us away from the path of disappointment and pain into her soothing recesses, allays the anguish of bleeding hearts, binds up the wounds that have been inflicted, whispers the mere pledges of a better hope, and in harmony with a speck of holier birth points to that home where decay and death can never enter.

GOOD WORDS.

Worry is a slow poison. It never did anyone aught but harm, even when taken in homoeopathic doses.

Devotion is easy in pleasant matters, but it is not worthy of the name until tested by difficulties.

The happiest people are those who are earliest made so. Cheap pleasure is always the most accessible and enduring.

No man was ever so completely skilled in the conduct of life as not to receive new information from age and experience; inasmuch that we find ourselves really ignorant of what we thought we understood, and we see cause to reject what we fancied our truest interest.

What a chimera is man! What a confused chaos! What a sub-

ject of contradiction!—a professed judge of all things and yet a feeble worm of the earth! the great depository and guardian of truth, and yet a mere huddle of uncertainty! the cry and the scandal of the whole universe.

Contentment.—On a beautiful gate leading to a large end highly cultivated flower garden was posted the following inscription: «This property is offered as a present to a contented person.» A man passing, said «So, so, I will take it;» and forthwith sought the owner, declaring that he had a right to it according to the inscription. «Certainly not, sir,» answered the proprietor, «for whoever wants more than he has is not a contented person.»

EXPERIENCE.

All things conspire to prosper the right action; all things are in conspiracy to frustrate the wrong. Wait only the result, and the true endeavor will appear uppermost to quench and overturn the wrong. Man learns little save by action and suffering. In the light of a hard personal appearance many things will gradually appear clear: after a sufficiency of harsh experiences there comes a better understanding of the wants and possibilities of the times. All man's serviceable knowledge is derived through his own activity. His very failures and his follies are an apprenticeship to truth; he learns by them what no precepts could so effectually teach him—the great unprofitableness and destructive tendency of lies; the beauty and majesty of virtue. The life and death of the very soul, whether of a man or society, is entirely contingent upon the manner in which it profits or fails to profit by experience.

DOMESTIC.

In cold weather, keep the back, especially between the shoulder-blades, well covered; also keep the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

To cure a felon, saturate a bit of grated wild turpentine the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine, and apply it to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once and destroys the felon.

Oil of cinnamon dropped on warts three or four times a day will cause their disappearance, however hard, large, or dense they may be. The application gives no pain, nor does it cause suppuration.

If your spoons are stained from eggs rub them with a little common salt.

When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

All-absorbing—a sponge.

When it rains hardest—when it hails.

Taken aback—a boy playing leapfrog.

A board bill—the carpenter's statement.

A stay of proceedings—a horse-car break.

Figures will not lie, but they are handy to lie with.

Jumping at a conclusion—a dog trying to snatch his own tail.

She was a very pert miss once, but marriage tamed her and she is an expert.

The New York hand-organ men have a union. Sort of grinding monopoly, as it were.

Although very fashionable as an article of dress, the bustle is really a back number.

All Europe is said to be armed to the teeth, which means that war will be by the tongue.

An English woman has left 50000 dollars for a canine hospital. This looks like throwing money to the dogs.

Assessor: This land seems to be very fertile. Farmer: Quite so; even if the crops do fail, the taxes on it always grow.

The young man who persuades himself that two people can live as cheaply as one can always find a girl to help him to try the experiment.

Husband (going fishing): Good-bye, wife; I won't come until late, unless I catch something. Wife: If you don't come until late, hubby, you will be sure to catch something, you hear me!

An article is going the rounds treating on the best method of putting away potatoes. A family of about eight, including three boys and three girls, can put away potatoes as successfully as is necessary.

«What a good thing it would be if men were angels!» said one young lady to another. «Well, my dear, all those who made love to me were.» «How so?» eagerly asked the former. «Because they have all flown.»

First Ward dude at a recent social affair: Miss M—, I have started a mutual admiration society. Miss M—: Ah! When do you initiate the other member? Then a deep solemn stillness brooded over the gathering.

«I dash off those little things every once in a while,» said Smith after perpetrating an atrocious pun. «Contagious, ain't it?» «I haven't remarked it,» «Well, I notice your friends generally dash off when you begin. Good morning.»

A bride complained to her husband that she had been «too busy to get (if her feet once,» and that unhappy man, who had already discovered several surprising «make-ups» in her «tout ensemble,» exclaimed in amazement: «Great Jerusalem crickets! do they come off, too?»

Law Professor: What constitutes a burglary? Student: There must be a breaking. Professor: Then if a man enters a door and takes a five dollar gold piece from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary? Student: Yes, sir; because that would break me.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful 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 affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The sure and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 27, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr Fred Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have 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. 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 Flore ta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.R.

July 19, 1884.

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National Bank Shares.....	242.00
Banco Constructor.....	131

There is very little change in the price of wool since last week. Owing to the suspension of business for Holy Week no sales were made to-day. 200,000 kilos of wool reached the Once on Wednesday and 240,000 the South market. Prices for good and superior wool ranged from \$3.80 to 4.60 per 10 kilos. At the South market black wools \$5 to 4.80. At the Once some good wools brought from \$3.60 to 4.20.

The only two banks that will remain open on Saturday are the Italian and Carabassa Banks.

The Cooperative Stores Co. has begun paying a dividend of 10 o/o to the old shareholders and one of 5 o/o to those who have joined the company since March of last year.

Mr Edward Casey has gone for the week to Curumalan. Mr Cambaceres went on Monday night to his estancia at Glew, and Mr Ferrari, director of the Banco Nacional, is away to Mendoza.

A correspondent writing from one of the upper provinces informs us that \$10000 is asked for a league of land in Rio Cuarto. There are 30000 cuadradas of land irrigated in San Luis. The grape harvest last year was very poor; the grapes were collected too early while unripe, and were of inferior quality. A square of vines will cost \$2000, and in Mendoza ash as \$5000 is paid for a square of good vines. It will yield an average of 250 arrobes of 36 litres each, which can be sold at from \$3 to 5 per arrobe. Vintners pay heavy taxes, 7 cents per hectolitre, besides a patent tax for wine cellar and the direct tax. Persons buying land in Mendoza should choose a place situate on the banks of a river, so as to facilitate irrigation.

Telegrams to *La Tribuna Nacional* announce that the wool market is improving at Turcoing, Rheims and Fournies. Transactions are active and prices have an upward tendency. Good combed Bs. Aires wool is worth 5 francs per kilo.

Good prices are paid for novillos in the south. Some lots of 3 years old have been sold at 21 and 22 m/n.

Private advices by the mail state that River Plate wools are now selling in the European markets on a par with Australian kinds. In former years the difference in prices used to be at least ten per cent in favor of the Australasian qualities.

The proprietors of *La Tribuna Nacional* printing office have purchased a property in calle 25 de Mayo passing Corrientes, measuring 25 x 65 varas for the sum of 80000 m/n, where a large printing establishment will be erected.

The number of sea-going vessels that entered Rosario during the month of March was 53 and the sailings 57, coasting vessels entered 143, sailings 154.

Mr J. M. Benitez sold 4 leagues of land situated in the 2nd section at 5500 m/n per league. Buyer Mr Carlos Rodriguez Larreta.

Mr John McDonald of Villanueva, has recently purchased at a very high figure a piece of land at the Bonnement station on the Great Southern Railway, known as the estancia Santa Isabel, where he purposes establishing a 'cabaña' for breeding and rearing fine stock, paying particular attention to the development of the best classes of Lincoln rams. Mr McDonald has devoted a number of years to the rearing of Lincoln stock for the use of his own establishment, and his great experience will guarantee the public a well-bred animal. He now comes forward for the first time to dispose of his productions. In addition to rams, fine bulls and other classes of stock will from time to time be on sale. The establishment may be reached from town in two or three hours, and the train conveys passengers to the door of the estancia, which is facing the Bonnement station.—*Standard*.

Mr Florencio Madero has been appointed vice-president of the Provincial Railway directory.

Mr R. Zumay sold to B. Lamego of Rauch 1200 mestizo Lincoln sheep at 1.60 m/n each.

The mails of the Neva are stranded on Flores Island.

Gold is selling at 134 per cent premium.

500 novillos have been sold in Paysanpu at \$11 per head, the animals were bought for the Fray Bentos saladero. The seller was Mr Maceres.

Mr John Coll has sold his estancia in the district of Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, at the rate of \$30,000 per league; the price shows a steady rise in the value of Entre Riano lands.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Galileo from Southampton has brought 18 first and 122 third class passengers, 700 tons of cargo for Buenos Aires, 650 tons for Boca and 40 tons for Rosario.

During this month the headquarters of the Hypothecary Bank will be changed to La Plata.

700 head of criollo cattle are reported sold in Olavarria at 7.50 per head with 33 per cent novillos.

The National and Provincial Banks were closed on Wednesday evening and will not open until Easter Monday.

There was a very large attendance at Messrs Bullrich and Co's mart last week owing to the sale of the fine estancia property known as La Carlota and El Central in Lincoln, belonging to the late Mr Melchor Belaustegui.

The first lot put up was La Carlota, measuring over six leagues, all wired in, and was sold to Mr Vicente Ortega for \$23500 per league. This camp has a mortgage of 25000 cedulas E and 15,000 series F.

The second lot, El Central, measuring four leagues, first class land all wired in, was very spiritedly contested and was sold for 29000 m/n per league to the same party. This camp is also mortgaged with 50000 cedulas of series F and I. The cattle and sheep were sold afterwards and obtained regular prices.

It is proposed to start a National Bank in Montevideo.

Messrs Samuel B. Hale and Co offer Rosario a loan of a million dollars gold, which will be accepted, never fear.

It is rumored that a society of Argentine capitalists propose to purchase 100 leagues of land in the province of Salta.

A company is being formed by Mr Martin Berraondo to export live cattle from this country to Europe.

Advices from the Uruguay say that the troperos are offering \$19 per novillo 'al barrer,' and 10 to 11 for a good class. Mr Apotheliz sold to Mr Santamaria 100 novillos at \$19 and 300 at \$10. The saladero Fray Bentos slaughtered up to the 24th March 58000 head of cattle.

The following commercial telegrams have been received since our last issue:

'London, April 1.
Bank rate of discount 3 o/o.
Silver bars at 44 1/2 d. per oz.
British Consols..... 101 1/2
Treasury Bills..... 90
Hard Dollars..... 74 1/2
National Bonds (1881) 102
Do. (1884) 86
Province of Buenos Aires (1870) 102
Do. (1882) 95 1/2
Ex. on Paris 25 fcs. 30 cts.

'Havre, April 1.
Salted ox hides (light) fcs. 64.25; heavy do. 65.50
Salted horse hides at fcs 55
Beef tallow 67.00; mutton do 65.00. Wheat 21.50. Maize 12.75. Linseed 23.75.

'Liverpool, April 1.
Salted ox hides light 6 1/2-6 3/4; heavy do at 7d
Bones per cargo at £4 17s 6d to £5 per ton.
Bone-ash at £3 17s 6d per ton
Beef tallow 24s 3d per cwt.
Mutton tallow 25s 6d

Linseed 30s per 416 lbs
Wheat 7s. 3d. per 100 lbs
Maize 4s 7d per 100 lbs

'Antwerp, April 1.
Salted ox hides light at fcs 66 per 50 kilos. Do heavy 62.50
Beef tallow fcs 62.50 per 50 kilos. Mutton do fcs 59.50
River Plate wheat at fcs 19. Do maize fcs 10.75. Do linseed fcs 23

Hamburg, April 1st.
Salted horse hides at 13

Havre.
Buenos Aires wool 33 per cent yield fcs 1.60 to 1.65 per kilo.

PRICES OF GOLD
Friday..... 133.70
Saturday..... 133.80
Monday..... 133.80
Tuesday..... 133.80
Wednesday..... 133.90

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:
Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 15 16 17 18 y 19.

Apartes generales 7 8 9 10 11 12 y 13
Segundos apartes
Para inviernar 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..... 240.00
Lloyd Argentino do..... par
Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold
Central Railway..... 229
Banco Constructor de la Plata \$139
Banco del Comercio..... 1040
Treasury Bills..... 100 1/2
National Bonds (1884)..... 61
Do (1884)..... 70
Do (1883)..... 400
Do (1876)..... 88
Municipal Bonds..... 68
Foreign Debt, gold..... 94
Riachuelo Port Works..... 92
Southern Railway Works..... Nominal
Banco Comercio..... 110.000
Propiedad Hygiene..... 50 do
City of B. A. Tramway..... do
Barracas Road..... 50
National Bank Certificates..... 147 (90 o/o paid.

THE PLAZAS.
CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos
Special..... 4.60
Good..... 3.90
Regular..... 4.30
Borrega..... 2.25
Belles..... 5.00

Hides.
Sheepskins consumo per kilo..... 350 mls.
Corderitos..... 060 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos..... 6.55
Horse hides..... 2.05
Cow hides..... 4.05
Maize, white shelled..... 2.65

ONCE. Per 10 kilos
Good..... 4.15
Regular..... 2.90
Belles..... 2.05
Borrega..... 3.75
Black Wool..... 4.00

Hides.
Cow hides..... 4.00 m/n
Horse hides..... 2.00
Horse Hair..... 6.00
Nonatos..... 2.70
Calfskins..... 3.50

Sheepskins.
Consumo..... per kilo 320 mls.
Pelados per kilo..... 85 mls.
Corderitos regular, la docena..... 0.35 m/n

Wheat. Per 100 kilos
South, with bag..... 4.80 m/n
Coast..... 4.40
Salado..... 4.30
Maize.
White, shelled 100 kilos 2.70
Yellow, in grain..... 2.10

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in April:
10 Bearn from Marcella
10 R. Margherita from Barcelona and Naples
12 Flaxman from Liverpool
13 Europa from Genova
15 Ilios from London
15 Hildegarde from Liverpool
16 Maskelyne from Ambers

Steamers expected to sail in April:
10 Ohio for Vigo, Ambers and Bremen
15 Smeaton Tower for Ambers
15 Medoc for Burdeos
15 R. Margherita from Barcelona
17 Neva for Isla Grande and Ambers
18 Portaña for Havre
18 Helles for Liverpool
18 Bearn for Marcella

BIRTHS.

On the 26th February, the wife of Mr Edward Dillon, Guardia del Monte, of a son.

On the 6th April, at calle Estados Unidos, the wife of Thomas Kenny of a son.



FUNERAL MASS.

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

Friends and relatives are requested to attend. m16a16

AL COMERCIO y a mi CLIENTELA

Participo que desde el 1º de Marzo ha dejado de pertenecer a mí Es ritorio el Señor Don Carlos J. Diehl.

Ricardo EASTMANN
Corredor, Rematador
San Martin 151 m3a9

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
Provincia de Santa Fé m28a28

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

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

DE
LA PLATA

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,900,000 m/n

Fondo de reserva \$3,492 83 m/n

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y intereses.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

SE ABONA

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

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real a plazo fijo..... 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER
Director Principal

BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de \$100,000..... 4 o/o
en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta a 1000..... 6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o
en oro a 60 dias..... 2 o/o
en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o

COBRA

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

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

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

Boarders, half boarders and day pupils are received

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

Piano, music and declamation are free courses m7m7

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 nacional 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, embroiderys, 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 GRANWELL

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

es 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

m3a5

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

44f

NEW

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20