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FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 14.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

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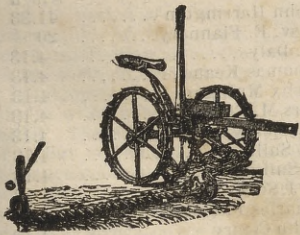
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Between San Martin and Reconquista

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, March 15.

Earl Spencer, addressing a
large meeting of the Cambridge
University Club on Wednesday
night, pointed to the failure that
had attended coercion as a suffi-
cient argument to meet the
claims for repressive measures,
and expressed his entire disap-
proval of any endeavor to sup-
press the National League, as its
suppression would only be fol-
lowed by further organization in
a similar direction. Home Rule
was not a policy of despair, but
one of hope. He confessed that
he did not like the Plan of Cam-
paign, but he thought there was
some excuse for it from the action
which the Government had taken
with regard to Ireland.

The Marquis of Lothian has
been appointed Secretary for
Scotland, in succession to Mr A.
J. Balfour, now Chief Secretary
for Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has
retired from his post as Chief
Secretary, ruined morally and
physically.

The Tory Cabinet have been
advised by the law officers that
no action could be brought
against the Archbishop of Cashel
with any hope of success; so
they have resolved not to prose-
cute him.

The Home Rule League has
made arrangements for nineteen
lectures throughout England, to
be delivered for the most part by
Liberal members of Parliament.
The services of several Irish
members, including Mr Pierce
Mahony and Messrs Pinkerton,
Jordan and McDonald are also
secured.

The London Socialists on Sun-
day held what is termed a 'church
parade.' A great body of them
attended with their banners at
St. Paul's Cathedral and were
rather noisy during the service.
There were apprehensions of a
riot and preparations had been
made accordingly, but no serious
disorder occurred.

Messrs Sampson, Low and Co.
are preparing for publication a
Life of Leo XIII written by Dr
Bernard O'Reilly with the appro-
bation of the Pope himself, and
from an authentic memoir fur-
nished by his order.

The death of Father Beckx,
General of the Society of Jesus,
is announced. He was a native
of Belgium and was 92 years of
age, having been born in 1795.

Mr John Dillon has been elect-
ed president of the Radical As-
sociation of Ipswich.

Dr Hackett, Professor of Mental
Philosophy in Maynooth College,
has died.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

April 13.

Sres Pineyrua and Sere have
presented to the President of the
Republic the bases for the estab-
lishment of the Bank of Uruguay.
Dr Reus, on behalf of Messrs
Casey, Duggan, Ayarragaray and
Bunge, has offered to guarantee
the subscription of all the capital
for a National Bank.

Dr Ellauri has refused the
portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He
says that he has decided not to
take any part in politics.

Herosa will bring an action
against General Santos to recover
more than \$100,000, out of which
he says he was swindled by San-
tos.

The Senate has sanctioned a
bill for annulling the press law
passed under the administration
of Santos.

Dr Emilio Reus, representing
wealthy capitalists, has submit-
ted a proposal for constructing
tramways all over the Republic.

A private company has offered
to rent the small island of Ratas
situated in the centre of the port,
and to construct shipbuilding
yards there. They offer to pay
\$30,000 for a ten years' contract,
after which the island with all
the buildings on it would become
the property of the State.

El Dia says it is a certainty
that Maximo Santos will be de-
prived of his post of Senator and
of his rank of Captain-general.

The Government proposes to
establish a hospital for diphtheria
patients.

TELEGRAMS.

London, April 8.

Yesterday a riot occurred at
Saverne in Alsace. A number of
recruits pulled down the German

flag from the Government build-
ings. About twenty men were
arrested.

Colonel King-Harman, the Con-
servative M.P. for the Isle of
Thanet, has been appointed
Under Secretary for Ireland.

It is known from a trustworthy
source that Mongr. Galimberti
will be named Cardinal and
Secretary of State of the Vatican.

The town of Kuty in Galicia has
been almost entirely destroyed by
an incendiary fire. About 1000
persons are homeless.

A great naphtha well burst, to-
day, at Baku, Russia. Oil, sand
and enormous stones were
thrown up to a height of 350 feet.
A large lake of petroleum has
been formed in the neighbor-
hood.

The anti-coercion meeting
held in Hyde Park was
most enthusiastic. Banners of
Gladstone, Davitt and Father
Keller were carried. Fourteen
platforms were erected from
which orators addressed the
multitude. The people wore
green leaves in imitation of the
shamrock.

The meeting was the largest
ever held in London, but perfect
order was maintained. A reso-
lution protesting against the Co-
ercion Bill was proposed simulta-
neously from the 14 tribunes and
was passed unanimously amid
great cheering. The Socialists
managed to evade the police and
to erect tribunes from which they
delivered speeches enunciating
their peculiar doctrine.

Mrs Gladstone sat at a win-
dow overlooking the procession
and was the object of a great
ovation.

Telegrams from Cabul an-
nounce that a large number of
Afghan rebels are encamped
near Candahar and are seriously
threatening that city, which has
slight means for resisting an at-
tack.

Mr Gladstone issued a circular
to the members in the north of
England calling their attention
to the meeting in Hyde Park to
protest against the Coercion Bill.
He says that if this bill be passed
it will be the first time that a co-
ercion law has been obtained by
means of the English constitu-
encies against those of Scotland,
Ireland and Wales. It is the
first time that coercion has been
proposed without the Ministry
trying to prove the existence of
an exceptional or threatening
state of crime in general. If
England is to exercise pressure
on Ireland for the prevalence of
crime, Ireland might reply that
in proportion to her population
fewer crimes are committed there
than in England, and he says
that in his opinion coercion is
more required in England than
in Ireland since hers is a ques-
tion of suffering and she knows
how to suffer. He prays that
Monday's meeting may be the
death knell of the most offensive
and unnecessary measure of co-
ercion ever introduced into Par-
liament.

It is estimated that more than
150,000 persons were present at
the meeting in Hyde Park. Nu-
merous speeches were made de-
nouncing the Conservative Gov-
ernment. Mr Gladstone's name
was received with enthusiastic
applause. A deputation went to
Mr Gladstone's house to con-
gratulate him on this spontaneous
manifestation of feeling towards
him. The meeting dispersed
quietly.

The Daily News says the mani-
festation in Hyde Park shows
that the majority of the working
men of London give their cordial
support to the Liberal party and
are determined to concede jus-
tice to Ireland.

It is announced from Rome
that the Propaganda Fidei has
sent to the Irish Bishops a strong
'recorderis' to abstain from all
political agitation.

There were 150,000 people at
the meeting, and the procession
took an hour and a half to de-
file in the park.

A great number of Irish Tem-
perance Lodges and Radical De-
mocratic and Socialist working-
men's clubs were represented.
When passing the Conservative
clubs the bands played funeral
marches and the Marseillaise.
Thanks to the means adopted to
avoid confusion the most perfect
order was maintained.

That part of a speech which
said: 'the Queen is about to cele-
brate her jubilee by signing the
death-warrant of the people's
liberties' caused a storm of his-
ses. The name of Chamberlain
was received with groans and
cries of 'traitor.' Michael Davitt
spoke from a Socialist plat-
form and said that the upper
classes had erected a bridge of
hate over the Irish Sea, but the
people would tear it down and
erect a bridge of love between
the honest workingmen of both
countries.

Paris, April 8.
The Government has given or-
ders for a gunboat to be sent to
Hayti to protect the Europeans in
case diplomatic relations be-
tween Great Britain and Hayti
should be broken off in conse-
quence of the refusal of the latter
to satisfy the demands of Great
Britain. The Haitians are very
much excited.

M. Jacques Kabè, a member of
the Reichstag, died yesterday.
He was well known by his fiery
speeches against the annexation
of Alsace and Lorraine.

The French Government has
offered to mediate between Eng-
land and Hayti. The *Sole* thinks
that the probability of interven-
tion by the United States makes
the question a very serious one.

At the sifting of the Academy
of Sciences the celebrated pro-
fessor of medicine Dr Vulpian,
speaking of epidemics, bore tes-
timony to the excellent results of
inoculation for yellow fever in
Brazil, especially in Rio Janeiro.

St. Petersburg, April 13.
The Russian Government is
negotiating with several bankers
for a loan of 100 millions of rous-
bles. The conditions are not yet
arranged.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.
A conspiracy to rob the railway
on a large scale has been discov-
ered. Forty-six employes have
been arrested. For many years
a system of plundering goods
trains has been at work. Hund-
reds of arrest warrants have
been issued.

Valparaiso, April 12.
Terrible railway collision near
Santiago, 7 killed and many in-
jured, an engine and car
smashed.

Archbishop Cassanova was re-
ceived here by an immense mul-
titude.

In the last four days there
have been six deaths here from
cholera. In Santiago one yea-
terday.

Exchange 24 1/2.

Rome, April 8.

Dr Windthorst, leader of the
German Catholics, has sent a
telegram to the Pope saying that
the party of the Centre will ac-
cept the Prussian ecclesiastical
law as a filial duty to the head of
the Church, and without any
reserve.

The Prussian Minister of Jus-
tice, who is now in Rome, has
had an interview with Baron von
Schlozer, Prussian Minister at
the Vatican.

The hereditary Prince Victor
Emmanuel has been attacked by
smallpox.

The Pope has ordered Cardi-

nal Simeoni to institute an in-
quiry into the treatment of Ire-
land by England and into the at-
titude of the Irish clergy, so that
proper instructions may be given
to the Irish Bishops.

Calro, April 12.

A telegram from Dongola says
that the Khedive's troops have
fought and routed the Soudanese
rebels.

Brussels, April 11.

The newspapers state that a
marriage has been arranged be-
tween the eldest son of the Prince
of Wales and Princess Clementine,
third daughter of the King of the
Belgians.

Washington, April 10.

It is said that the United States
Consul in Haiti has kept the
government well informed dur-
ing the last four years of the
state of affairs relating to the
English claims against Haiti, and
that as the affair now looks seri-
ous, the government in view of
contingencies is beginning to
ascertain what its naval re-
sources would be if it should be-
come necessary to maintain the
Monroe doctrine.

A deputation of Irish-Ameri-
cans waited on President Clevel-
and at the White House to ask
him to attend a meeting to pro-
test against coercion in Ireland.

Col Lamont received them, and
said that whatever might be the
President's private opinion on
the matter it would be highly im-
proper for him to assist at such
a meeting in his official capaci-
ty. The deputation, convinced of
this, then retired.

Berlin, April 10.

A decree has been issued in
Strasburg extending to all
Frenchmen the law of 1886,
which orders that every person
belonging to the French army
who desires to remain in Alsace-
Lorraine must obtain the pre-
vious permission of the German
authorities.

Santiago de Cuba, April 9.

The news from Haiti is that
there is a probability of the Brit-
ish claims being settled in a
friendly manner. The Assembly
of Haiti has held two sessions,
one public and the other secret,
to take into consideration the de-
mands presented by the British
special agent now in Haiti, the
amount of the claim is one mil-
lion dollars, and three years ago
the government offered to trans-
fer to England the island of Tor-
tugas.

Toronto, April 11.

President Cleveland's letter to
the president of the Gloucester
Fishery Union is an important
document. Although the lan-
guage is studiously moderate it
indicates what might happen, and
though it will hardly satisfy the
Americans it is evidently meant
as a warning to the Canadians.

Rio, April 9.

It is stated that the Emperor's
doctors have ordered him a trip
to the River Plate, and His Ma-
jesty has promised to think about
it. He must go somewhere for
a time, as the climate of Brazil
does not agree with him.

Rio Grande del Sud, April 9.

The sanitary cordon of troops
on the frontier has been with-
drawn. The Plate Republics can
rejoice.

Uruguay, April 9.

The works of the railway to
Concordia were commenced to-
day, at kilometre 16, in the pre-
sence of the authorities of Uru-
guay and Colon and numerous
other persons. Dr Gilbert, the
Finance Minister of the Province,
presided at the ceremony, at the
conclusion of which there was a
lunch in a tent arranged for the
purpose. Speeches were made
by Mr Pealer, the manager of the
company, and by Drs Scelsi and
Alto.

The Pope has ordered Cardi-

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TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

A LECTURE

BY DON JULIO POPPER, C.E.

[SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR
THE «SOUTHERN CROSS.»]

[CONTINUED.]

The geological study of the island proves that the soil is rapidly elevated. Extensive tracts, which at this day are covered with grass, formed in a comparatively short epoch past, the bottoms of broad bays and wide canals, covered by the briny waves of the ocean. The bluffs, which commence a few miles to the north of Cape Sunday and which continue far inland; those which border on the Cullen valley at five miles from the sea, and those lying to the south of the Bay of San Sebastian, which are to-day separated by a plain of one kilometre in width, are evidently proofs of this interior commotion. But I was strongly convinced of the rapidity with which geocentrical forces operate by the result of the trigonometrical observations which I took between Cape Sunday and Cape Peñas. The fact was realised that the coast line is three kilometres farther out than the line traced by Fitzroy fifty years ago. A similar phenomenon of more recent date is seen on the western shores of the Bay of San Sebastian. I have mentioned some particulars in reference to this when treating of the meteorology. The waves of the ocean have also retired from this place, but the soil has not yet had sufficient time to clothe itself with a vegetable covering and the mud appears as it might be found when it was covered by overflowing waters, the only difference being that the contraction produced by drying has formed a network of ruts and clefts, which appearing in symmetrical figures would lead one to believe that the surface was artificially ornamented. Another proof which also reveals the pre-existence of a maritime canal that united the Bay of San Sebastian to Useless Bay, is found on the erratic rocks which I met on crossing this region. Some of these blocks are eighty cubic metres in dimension. These rocks are for the most part of granite, gneiss and cyanite, through which a vein of white or yellow quartz sometimes runs. I found them standing alone in the plain without meeting any fragments of the same stone not even at a great distance. Judging from their appearance it is evident that they must have been transported from afar by floating icebergs, and that as the latter melted the rocks were precipitated to the bottom, assuming by their way through the water, the vertical position in which they are placed. On seeing them in that form they bring to mind the famous tower of Pisa, which, a wonder of equilibrium, threatens to fall at every moment. I have given the name of 'Three Sphynxes' to a place situated in latitude 53 degrees 15 minutes and longitude 68 degrees 47 mi-

nutes, where three of these rocks standing apart at a distance of 300 metres spoke to me, notwithstanding their silence, of geological ages past when the land which we were now crossing on horseback supported an immense surface of water, in which marine fauna gambolled and which carried down gigantic mountains of ice. It is not only in the valleys but even at the height of 300 metres I found similar blocks, although in a more decomposed state: their origin is clearly proved by the 'patellae' and 'mytili' shells abundantly scattered in the immediate neighborhood.

On observing attentively the courses of the rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic, I remarked that all the fluvial arteries display on their south banks a cliff, flanked at its base by the largest volume of water that the river contains, whereas the opposite bank on the contrary presents the appearance of wide plains which gradually rise towards the north. This observation leads me to the opinion that the elevation of Tierra del Fuego is produced with a tendency towards the southwest, which forces the waters of the rivers excavate a bed that is constantly advancing towards the south. The wide clayey shore on the western coast of the Bay of San Sebastian is simply the work of the river San Martin, whose bed gradually extending, has traversed the entire space from the north to the south of the bay. This same tendency explains why the rivulet Gama which formerly emptied itself into the south of the bay terminates at present in a series of lakes of drinkable water which seek the level of the sea, being gradually filtrated through the elevated sands of the shore.

The great works of nature often serve to facilitate the smaller works of man, and it is no doubt in virtue of the tendency referred to that I have been enabled to obtain samples of the bed of coal found in the range of cliffs to the south of Cape Espiritu Santo. This carboniferous bed, which near the cañe is found at a height of 120 feet, sinks on following the general inclination of the land to a height of six feet, which enabled us to examine it without much trouble. On declaring that I have discovered a coal bed on Argentine territory, I am sorry to be obliged to add that I am not a candidate for the premium of \$25,600 offered by the Government to the discoverer of this mineral; but the coal which I found will perhaps require to go on improving for about 200 centuries more before it acquires any commercial value. It is in fact a bed of lignite, exhibiting the trunks and branches of carbonised trees enclosed in a shist which forms the largest volume of the layer.

But if this discovery is of no commercial value it is not devoid of scientific interest, because it proves positively that this land, stripped to-day of all vegetation, must have presented in times past a physical constitution, climate and vegetation totally different from what we now behold, and it is a confirmation of the fact the trees of which the bed is composed belongs to a species different from those which are found in the woods of the south and west.

Herein we present a description of the bluff as it is given by Engineer Carlsson:

	Metres
Vegetable earth	0.60
Gravel	1.00
Sandy conglomerate	9.00
Sandstone	3.00
Grit	6.00
Carboniferous bed	0.70
Sandstone	4.00
Conglomerates	22.00

Judging from the height and general appearance, the explored region must belong to the tertiary formation, being formed by large stratified masses associated with sandstone, sometimes laminated and covered with a layer of from 5 to 20 feet of coarse gravel or pebbles of a somewhat angular shape. The mineral substances which most abound are granitic and felsitic porphyry, diorite, gneiss, granite, serpentine, sienite, tra-

chite, quartz, amphibolite and petro-silex. I have also met extensive beds of sand of a dark blue color, generally composed of magnetite, rubies and garnets of a small size.

The only metal I found in a condition fit to be worked is gold—an alluvial gold composed of 90 per cent fine gold, 9.5 per cent of silver, and 5 thousandths of other substances.

Although the Argentine Tierra del Fuego presents traces or rather indications, of gold in all its extent, the auriferous surface which I have discovered shows signs of recent formation in lands which a comparatively short while ago were submerged in the depths of the ocean.

On considering that the bottom of the sea along the coast is covered with a bed of black sand, and studying the geological aspect of the island, I am inclined to believe that the dreams of a supposed El Dorado at the sources of the rivers which flow into the Atlantic will never be realised.

The Argentine Tierra del Fuego is inhabited by a race of corpulent, strong, and muscular natives, whose height sometimes exceeds six feet. Their skin is of a clear copper color, and is soft and oily to the touch. Their dark, lustreless, woolly hair falls in tufts around a large tonsure cut close in the top of the head. The oval-shaped, face is of an orthognate type, and exhibits a narrow forehead adorned with frontal protuberances slightly accentuated. The forehead terminates in a pair of prominent and scarcely arched, eyebrows, give to the eyes a deep and energetic expression. The cheekbones are prominent, and the nose is convex and almost aquiline. The mouth is of medium size, with small teeth covered with a yellow enamel. There are two or three hairs on the chin, and the ears, depressed and disjointed, complete a face which calls to mind the North American Indians rather than the Tehuelches on the other side of the Straits. The head rests upon straight, strong, and broad shoulders, and a prominent and well-developed chest, whereas the breasts of the women are depressed, pendent and flaccid, though I have seen some exceptions. The arms of the women are strong and round and those of the men are muscular. The bulky hands contain short fingers, which terminate in flat, square nails. The general gait of the Indian is heavy, and the dimensions of the abdomen vary very much according to the time at which he has taken his Fuegian meal. In the lower parts of the body nature has been less prodigal. The legs, although straight and strong, are not in proportion to the body; the calves are meagre, terminating in ill-defined lines, and the feet are of moderate size. Notwithstanding the severe and rough climate which prevails in this land its inhabitants, the Onas, use no other clothing than a cloak of the guanaco skin, and they live in tents the walls of which are made of a couple of branches fixed on the windy side, and the roof for ever adorned with the Southern Cross is the immense arch of heaven.

The Onas are wandering tribes, as is proved by their tents, which may easily be removed from one place to another. In winter, when snow covers the hills and plains, their favorite resorts are the southern coasts of the Straits of Magellan and the eastern shores of Tierra del Fuego. The innumerable hollows or abandoned encampments which I met in these places, and around which are to be seen heaps of seashells, clearly explain their original object. In spring and summer the men devote themselves exclusively to hunting the guanaco and the fox, while the duty of the women is to catch the tucu-tucus, which they do by thrusting a sharp pole from burrow to burrow; also to catch fish and shellfish, to prepare skins, etc.

In the beginning of my travels, whenever I met a group of Indians I found it difficult to distinguish the sexes, but with a little practise I have formed an infallible rule: an Indian car-

rying a bow is a man; an Indian carrying any heavy burden is a woman. Besides the bow, the strings of which they make of the sinews of the guanaco, every Indian is supplied with a quiver made of sealskin, which contains up to 25 arrows pointed with a dart made of glass or sharp stone. A piece of triangular skin which they wear on their forehead, and a purse or bag of foxskin, complete their equipment. I have often examined the contents of these bags, and I almost always found besides eggs, cururus, and other food, a piece of pyrite of iron and some other stone, a sort of dry fungus, and a small purse made of the skin of the tucu-tucu, which invariably contained a small quantity of red pulverised ochre.

The only decoration I observed on the mothers of families in Tierra del Fuego is a bracelet of perforated calcareous shells, which evinces a modesty that would be very commendable in the eyes of a civilised husband.

The Onas are extremely nimble. Being obliged to hunt the guanaco on foot they acquire the custom of running with extraordinary swiftness. Through curiosity I measured the tracks left in the sand by an Indian who fled before us, and the length of each step was one metre 90 centimetres. The wounds which I have seen them inflict on themselves, and which, perhaps, are connected with some superstitious belief, denote strength of mind and lead me to the conviction that these aborigines can bear without much suffering fatigue, cold, hunger and every species of painful impression. Their extraordinary perseverance when they are in want of food is specially worthy of admiration, and on this matter I have been told a curious incident at the estancia of Mr Stubenrauch, in the bay of Gente Grande. They had for some time there a captive Indian girl of sixteen years of age, who refused to take any kind of food during the first eight days of her captivity. On the ninth day they placed a sheep beside her and although against her will and highly disgusted, she commenced to break-fast. The breakfast lasted three hours and when the girl rested her body was swollen to extraordinary dimensions. At the same time it is true the sheep had disappeared. I have been also told that this Indian female had a very sharp sight. With the naked eye she could discern a man, a horse, or a sheep at a distance which others could scarcely observe by the aid of a field-glass.

I have also learned how the Onas shave the tops of their heads, as I have mentioned. They make use of a comb made of whalebone, somewhat like the old combs of our ladies. They pass this through the hair, and then in this way they obtain a cut, the evenness and rapidity of which would excite the envy of even hairdressers who had won a prize at their profession.

With regard to the intellectual faculties of the Onas, they cannot be much developed, judging by the primitive instruments they make use of in everyday life. They are generally pieces of iron taken from some vessel cast on the shore, wrapped up and tied to pieces of wood by leather thongs. To dig the ground they make use of the shoulder-bone of the guanaco, and the only vessels they use are twisted shells and marine trumpets. They have no canoes nor do they devote themselves to fishing. They only pick up the fishes cast on the shore, which the low tide renders visible. To catch them they use a species of harpoon with a dart made of bone. Some intellectual effort is remarked in the making of arrows and baskets. The former are beautifully finished and evenly pointed. With the glass of bottles picked up on the shore they make a very peculiar dart, to which they give form and edge, pressing the weight of their bodies on an iron point. Other darts are made of hard stone, cut and sharpened in the same manner.

The baskets are made of rushes, which when interwoven are at the same time thick, strong,

and flexible. A chord made of guanaco's sinew placed across the mouth of the basket, serves as a handle. To catch birds they use traps made of thin and flexible whalebone in the form of movable rings, which being hidden in the grass serve the same purpose as the well-known wooden trap for catching partridges (cimbras), the only difference being that in that case it is not by the strength of man the trap is closed but by the weight of the bird or the animal attracted by the bait.

During the course of the expedition I tried to enter into friendly relations with the Indians I met on the way, but I am sorry to say without any success. Instead of corresponding with our kind dispositions they invariably showed an undisguised tendency to making war on us. I believe I can trace the origin of their persistent predetermination to the following fact: Some years ago the British Consul in Punta Arenas, Mr Stubenrauch, seeing the beautiful plains to be met in Gente Grande Bay, resolved to establish a sheep farm there, and in effect he had some houses built; he enclosed large spaces with wire fences, & carried over some sheep from the Falkland Islands, placing a missionary of the Islands in charge of the farm. In the beginning the Indians were very affable. They went to receive the presents that were liberally distributed among them, and they manifested an inclination to avail themselves of the hospitality of the estancia, at which new groups of Indians were daily arriving. But in a short time a decrease in the number of sheep was noted. Sometimes fifty or one hundred sheep disappeared at a time, sometimes a pair of horses, of which the owners saw no more, until the Ona Indians presented themselves with new cloaks, which were not of guanaco but of sheepskin. This revealed their alarming communistic tendencies. It was useless to explain to them that horses and sheep being the property of the establishment should not be classed with guanacos. The Onas do not understand political economy. Their only theory, which they expressed by gestures after long reflection, was this: All these animals are guanacos, a horse is a large guanaco, a sheep is a small one, and they always showed a decided preference for the flesh of the former.

This opinion of the Ona Indians has not been changed up to the present time, but the policy adopted in the estancia has been changed, for though the Indians continue killing sheep and horses whenever they can escape the vigilance of the guards or puesteros, on the other hand the guards and puesteros kill the Indians whenever they catch them in 'fragante delito.'

As an apotheosis I may mention that eight days after I had left Tierra del Fuego I received news from the bay that twenty-three of my horses had met the fate of the 'large guanacos' and had contributed to increase the insatiable of the Onas. These few particulars will suffice to explain the cause of our failure in establishing friendly relations.

[To be continued.]

THE CATTLE INTEREST.

Although in the question, agriculture versus cattle, we shall hold by the former as the element of progress, still we are very far from ignoring the vast importance of the pastoral interests of the country, which it they do not fill up the land with a tax-paying, producing and consuming population, certainly contribute more to the balance of trade than any other interest, at all events for the present.

The determination of the Brazilians to shut their ports to River Plate 'tasajo,' is a severe blow to estancieros and saladeristas, and although the prohibition is only temporary, it has put everything out of gear. The Government appears to be alarmed, and being powerless to suggest a remedy, address a circular to the governors of provinces, who are still more powerless than themselves.

The National Executive wants to know if there is any tax imposed on animals on foot, imported or exported in the provinces. Of course there is not; it is contrary to the Constitution. Entre Rios tried it on, and was promptly hauled over the coals, which stopped Santa Fe from enacting a nice little law that was to surround her frontiers with custom houses and levy a tax of 50 cents on every animal going out or coming in.

Our Governor was very indignant on receiving the telegraph of Dr Pacheco.

'Sir, so you think my province capable of an infraction of the constitution? No, sir; there is no tax of any kind 'in transitu' on animals; and as for saladeros, they are also exempted from taxation for 15 years, and what is more there is one saladero that enjoys a subvention of a thousand dollars.'

Bravo, Santa Fe! Dr Galvez, however, ignored a little fact. No animal can be moved from one part of the province to another without what are called 'guías'; there is no drawback on crossing the frontier, so that in reality there is a tax 'in transitu' on cattle. As for inside taxes it is well known that what with 'guías,' 'marchamo,' provincial and municipal taxation, an amount of some five dollars is added to the original cost of the animal. It is a pity Dr Galvez did not mention this fact to Dr Pacheco, the Minister of the Interior.

The fact is, however, that our saladeristas must make a new start. They have gone on blindly up to the present time, with a simple faith in the inexhaustible appetite for River Plate 'tasajo' of the Cuban and Brazilian nigger. Now we all know is what 'tasajo' is; the very worst form in which beef can be preserved. If the meat be fat it makes a fair aliment. A 'charquican' of Chilian 'tasajo' is not to be despised even by a civilised biped. But there is a wide difference between this and the tough, lean and stringy, dirty material the poor niggers have to masticate. No wonder they are calling out for salt cod in preference.

When 'tasajo' is prepared with care from fat cattle, as we have just observed, it is by no means unpalatable, and we have no doubt that a market could be obtained for it in many parts of Europe, more particularly in Italy. But if the general run of 'tasajo' made in the River Plate be sent there, we question if the poorest beggar would not turn up his nose at it.

In Chili they make and consume a large quantity of 'tasajo,' there called 'charqui,' from the fat cattle they get from Mendoza and San Juan, and it is an appetizing article of food, often seen on the tables of the rich. If our saladeristas would or could make a similar article they would not be obliged to depend solely on the markets of Cuba and Brazil.—*The Observer.*

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

Received through the Rev. E. Flannery, March 1887.
Collected by Miss L. Harrington:

	\$ m/n
John Harrington	41.33
Rev. E. Flannery	20
P. Daly	4.13
Thomas Keane	4.13
Felix Mulligan	4.13
Mrs M. Cleary	4.13
P. Cleary	4.13
D. Sullivan	4.13
J. Sullivan	4.13
J. J. Sullivan	4.13
Charles Flanagan	4.13
John Cleary	4.13
Thomas Cuffe	4.13
Thomas Slevin	4.13
William Sheehan (for his daughter)	44.09
James Gill (do)	41
James Sullivan	4.13
James Wilson	4.13
James Murphy junr.	4.18
James Murphy senr.	4.13
John Madden	2.06
Thomas Quirk	2.06
Timothy McGrath	2.06

John Furlong	\$ m/n
Patrick Mulleady	2.05
Daniel Mulleady	2.06
Patrick Young	2.06
John Sullivan	2.06
C. O. Leary	90
Michael Murray	4.06
John Murray	2.03
Bat. Murphy	4.13
Edward Kennedy	5
John Quinn	4
Patrick Lee	4
Patrick York	2
Mrs M. Fullam	2
Thomas Flaherty junr.	2.03
Augustin Horrigan	1
Cors. Buckley	1
Miss Kate Connell	1

Collected by Mrs Thomas Young, San Pedro :

Thomas Young	20
John Young, junr	10
Christopher Young	10
James Cummins	4
Michael O'Riordan	4
Patrick Eustace	4
Edward Eustace	4
Christopher Brady	2
Michael Austin	2
Nicholas Doran	1
John Griffin	1
Timothy	50
Edward Foley	50
John Doyle	50
Thomas Young	2.50
Mrs Geoghegan	4
Mrs Quinn	2
Mrs Moran	2
Pat Wade	3
John Delahunty	2
Thomas Lynn	2
James Moran	2
Mrs Creevy	2
Miss Mary Quinn	1
Miss Rose Quinn	1
R. Lynn	1
Patrick Donohoe	1
Thomas Atkinson	1
Philip Gillegan	1
James Maloney	1

Collected by Mr D. Doyle, Pergamino :

Daniel Doyle	10
John Delahunty	2
Mathew Sheridan	2
Thomas Griffin	2
Michael O'Hara	1

Collected by Miss Kate Casey, Arroyo Luna :

Edward Casey	20
William Nally	4
Michael Moran	4

Collected by Mr Luke Doyle, San Pedro :

Luke Doyle	40
John Haugh	2
José Frances	2
Pat McManus	2
John McDonnell	2
Wm Bray	2
Edward Reilly	2

Total..... 450.00

Rev. E. Flannery, donation..... 20.00

Mrs Spollen, for her two daughters..... 30.00

Received from the Southern Cross office the sum of \$10 m/p, from Mrs Michael Mahon, Campilla del Señor.

M. NAGLE,
for the Revd. Mother.
Irish Orphanage,
Riobamba, 1
April 3rd, 1887.

The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction (I use the words with their full weight in them), in taking of stores, establishment in vital habits, hopes and faiths. There is not one hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment, of which, once past, the appointed work can ever be done again, or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron. Take your vase of Venice glass out of the furnace, and strew chaff over it in its transparent heat, and recover that to its clearness and rubrid glory when the north wind has blown upon it; but do not think to strew chaff over the child fresh from God's presence and to bring the heavenly colors back to him, at least in this world.—Ruskin,

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Agent—

Sanchez y Moreno.

fil1m11

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

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To commence at 8.15 punctually

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EN BAHIA BLANCA de tres PROPIEDADES con gran terreno; la primera, calle Donado (manzana 49) a una cuadra del mercado al sud, en direccion al puerto

17 varas de frente por 70 id de fondo: 6 piezas revocadas interiormente en cal, techos de teja francesa sobre ladrillo, pisos y cielo-rasos de madera, corredor, cocina, pozo, un gran galpon de 6 por 20, etc.

Base bajísima 3700 pesos
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Las varas de frente por 70 id de fondo y frente, miondes piezas, espléndido corredor, techos de hierro de canaletas y madera de pino (de tea, cocina, letrina, cerco de alambre con estacones reforzados, base 2600 pesos

La tercera, calle Patricio (manzana 132) a 5 cuadras de la plaza en direccion al Circo de Carreras; donde se construirá la estación del ferrocarril a Villa Mercedes

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a13-24

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

Dr Creaghe, in a letter to the

Herald makes the following

shrewd observations, which it

will be very difficult to contra-

dict:

"In new countries while yet

there is little accumulation of

wealth, there is no object misery;

and this is why, as wealth in-

creases, misery invariably in-

creases with equal steps, and

vice-versa, as misery appears so

do great fortunes. Drop a man

down in any country he has never

before heard of, and lead him

through the districts inhabited

exclusively by the workers, and

if he find them fairly comfortable

and well fed, he can say with

mathematical certainty: 'Here

there are as yet few wealthy, and

none that would be called very

wealthy in countries more ad-

vanced,' and on the contrary if

he find the workers miserable,

degraded by over-work, and

scarcely able to keep body and

soul together for want of food,

he need have no hesitation in

saying: 'Lead me now to the

palaces of your millionaires, as

certainly as that smoke will lead

to fire, that you have numbers of

them, and that they are supplied

with unbounded means of living

in idleness and luxury.'

The *Herald* is most painfully

solicitous to convince its readers

that the paragraph on 'orders'

which we criticised last week

was meant as a joke. Of course

it was a joke, but one more in

the style of Mephistopheles than

Joe Miller. When the *Herald*

says that the British Government

is trying to precipitate a revolu-

tion in Ireland and that the revo-

lutionists will have the sympathy

of the greater part of the civilized

world, it is a solemn and serious

pronouncement, but when it de-

clares that Lord Salisbury should

take a leaf out of Juarez Celman's

book and reduce H. R. and Co. to

submission by the aid of soldiers

and police, it is only a joke. We

were ourselves in a most jocose

mood when we made that reply to

the tragi-comical paragraph in

the *Herald*, and we are sorry that

for one moment it should have

disturbed the equanimity or re-

strained the merriment of our

contemporary. We are now,

therefore, prepared to apologise

for any annoyance we may have

given. Our contemporary most

probably never sent a copy of the

blood and thunder joke to Lord

Salisbury, and if he did the jingo

premier would not take the

slightest notice of it. Nobody

could believe for one moment

that Lord Salisbury or anybody

else would murder people on the

recommendation of the *Herald*,

whose joke, even though it were

no joke, could not injure a fly.

The recollection of this fact will

we hope restore the tranquillity

of our benevolent colleague.

A bullock-cart of the old times

made its appearance in the calle

San Martin this week and caused

no little curiosity. People stop-

ped to gaze upon it as they would

on a megatherium or a white

elephant, and yet the generation

that saw hundreds of these vehi-

cles take their stand in the plaza

Victoria has not yet passed away.

Our subscribers in Rosario and

the vicinity who may not have an

opportunity of sending in their

subscriptions directly will much

oblige by handing over the same

to Mr A. J. L. White, who is

authorised to give receipts on our

behalf.

We received a letter this week

from Dublin, addressed as fol-

lows:

Office *Southern Cross*,

Calle Florida,

South America.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

What is occurring in the postal

service of Buenos Aires is a dis-

grace which reflects on the honor

of the nation. Since Sir Rowland

Hill invented the penny post, no

such demoralization has been

witnessed in any civilized coun-

try as that through which we are

now passing. For several months

the service has been going from

bad to worse, and it is no exag-

geration to say that several im-

portant undertakings have been

actually ruined for want of

occurred here and there through, say, three native gentlemen wishing to occupy four beds in the Pullman cars; but after a little mild reasoning everyone got in and the train got off. There were three Argentine gentlemen in the same compartment with myself, who all praised Mar del Plata exceedingly. One stout gentleman told me that through indulging in too much 'cocktail' with Englishmen, he had some time previously totally lost his appetite, but going to Mar del Plata for a month he could eat 'como un burrico,' and lost all taste for anything stronger than mineral waters. I afterwards discovered these gentlemen were interested in property in the seaside town, and perhaps they regarded me in the light of a possible investor.

The train stopped at several stations on the way, even Barracas al Sud. I had been under the impression that it would run right through, and as no passengers seemed to get up, and they could not require water everywhere, I could not imagine any motive for the delay than to allow ample time to sleep till 7.30 the next morning.

The steward soon came in to make up the bed, and lifting up the seat of the carriage disclosed a spiral-spring mattress underneath. I may here mention that spring-mattresses on a railway journey are 'a delusion and a snare.' Every bump and jolt of the train wakes you up, and the spiral springs keep your body in a state of vibration and oscillation to the next. You might almost compare yourself to a tuning-fork wrapped up in blankets. Coming back I was wiser—simply turned the cushion upside down, made my bed on it, and slept soundly all the way. However, in the middle of the night I was awakened up by the cold and found that one of the windows had shaken itself open. In putting it up I discovered we were skirting the shores of a large lake, which on inquiry I found was a salt water laguna situated near Chascomus.

At about 7.15 a.m. the train stopped for about the twentieth time, and the steward came in to wake us up and bundle up the beds. We were at Camet, the last station but one, and in about a quarter of an hour seven or eight of us were packed like herrings into a volanta, to be driven about a couple of miles to the town for fifty cents each. After coffee in the hotel everyone sallied out to have a look at the sea, and there it was without a doubt. Breaker succeeded breaker in rapid succession—'white chargers' with flowing manes rushed against the wind, and we were all soon in the midst of the flowing billows. Then having refreshed the inner man to some extent, there was time to inspect the town.

Mar del Plata is situated in a little valley, running towards the sea between two 'colinas,' or hillocks. On one of these hills the church is built, and on the top of the other is a cluster of nettles, so large as to appear like trees in the distance. The country try around is of what would be called a rolling limestone character, very like the plains of Boyle in Ireland. The town itself has a very straggled appearance, especially when seen from one of the neighboring hills; few of the houses are plastered, and the monotony of the scene is only relieved by a meandering arroyo which runs obliquely through the town and is crossed at one place by a wooden bridge. The streets are wide, but, of course, unpaved, and covered with a thick black loam, which in the country around is said to be so fertile that potatoes are grown weighing five or six pounds, and wheat grains as large as 'garbanzos.' There are three hotels and several large stores. One of these is tienda, merceria, zapateria and muebleria; and another—'La Madrilena'—is tienda, merceria, zapateria, sastreria, talabarteria, perfumeria and sombreria, all rolled into one. There are two boticas, a telegraph office, a branch of the Provincial Bank and, of course, a Municipalidad. One of the boticas is a fotografia as well and has got some good photographs

of the scenery around; but its pictures of the 'indigenes' of the place are rather villainous-looking. All the houses are of a single story, with the exception of about three or four of two, and one of three stories, which on further examination proved to be a mill. In some of the side streets horses are still grazing, and in others bizcacha-holes are a danger to the unwary. There is a beautifully colored plan of the town stuck up everywhere—showing plazas, and churches, and hospitals: but like Dickens's City of Eden, the plan is much better than the reality.

There are supposed to be, at least, three plazas—Colon, Americana, and one to Dardo Rocha, but to find them, except in the plan, is almost as difficult as the proverbial needle in the bundle of hay.

Several new houses are being built, but nearly all of flat brick, although there is plenty of good stone in the neighborhood. There is no possibility of remaining long in doubt as to the nationality of the place, there being Argentine 'banderas' in all directions—the Municipality having two floating in the breeze to prevent any chance of a mistake. A rickety pier goes out for some distance in the water and is continued a little farther in a better style; but if it is for the launching of boats it does not seem to be much used, as I only saw a few fishermen go out one day to cast lines for the night. The water is a little too rough for pleasure-boating, and I am afraid amateurs would catch a number of 'crabs.'

Seeing some strongly built stone walls constructed in the sand at the mouth of the arroyo, I asked a little boy who was fishing there what they were for. He replied 'para pasear la gente.' This looked much ado about nothing, and I afterwards discovered them to be the remains of a little amateur engineering indulged in at some considerable expense by old Don Pedro Luro. He employed 500 men, and spent it is said \$50,000 in trying to make a small harbor; but it always got filled up with sand, do what he might. At last he thought he would consult the government engineer as to his work, who told him he didn't think much of it. 'At least,' said Don Pedro, 'you must admit I have made a beginning.' 'Ni un principio,' replied the engineer, and so I understand it is now called 'Luro's Folly.'

The two 'dueños,' or lords of the manor, are Pedro Luro and Jacinto Peralta Ramos, and from the prices quoted for land they must certainly have done very well. The oldest house of the place (Luro's) is built like a II, and being right in front of the sea the ground has been bought at an enormous price by a German named Digman to build a large hotel. A Resguardo is also situated on the same little bay further down, and of course has a flag or bandera as big as itself and about twice as high. Into this semi-lunar bay the sea, then, broke—dashing and splashing on the silvery sand, and all through the valley was heard night and day the tender sighing of the wind and the melancholy roar of the ocean.

[To be continued.]

REPLY TO «BENEVOLENS.»

Arrecifes,

April 9, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I see by your issue of the 1st ult. that the redoubtable 'Benevolens' has not been satisfied with my attempt to answer some imaginary facts which he supposes he had established in an anterior letter of his. Although I have carefully reviewed the letter referred to, I cannot find a single fact there established by him, excepting that he is in tribulation because on account of an accident of birth he is debarred from becoming a member of the Arrecifes 'Irish Union.' Of course he does not expect that I can remedy his situation, al-

though I hereby tender him my sincere sympathy in his misfortune.

He cannot call it a fact of his establishing that the 8th article of the rules of the 'Union' is exclusive in its operation, but if he expects that I or any other member of the said 'Union' will defend the propriety of inserting the said article, unless he can show that it injured him in some way, he may disabuse himself of the delusion at once.

Farther on in his 'Plea for Tolerance' he boldly asserts that 'the Irish as a body are wont to loathe and detest the very sight of an Englishman.'

Now, in refuting the above audacious accusation (in support of which he does not adduce a single word of evidence), I would call the attention of your readers to the fact that, in my opinion, about 90 per cent of the Englishmen living in the rural districts of this province, who have not an establishment of their own, are in the employment of Irishmen, and seem to get along very well, notwithstanding the incandescent hatred which 'Benevolens' discovers on one side.

I would wish to call the attention of 'Benevolens' to an extensive estancia in this neighborhood, owned by a worthy Englishman, whose employees are exclusively Irish; and if he wishes to test the fidelity of these Irishmen to their employer, since he is an adept in the use of offensive statements, he need only say something disparaging of said Englishman in presence of his Irish puesteros. But in case he tries the experiment, I advise him to be mounted on a good horse, and let the dying echoes of his voice be lost in the clatter of hoofs.

My opinion is that the rabid hatred which he wishes to pass for one of his facts exists only in the splenetic imagination of 'Benevolens' himself.

But your correspondent of Salto is extremely polite and holds balm in one hand for the wounds he inflicts with the other. Hailing, as he professes, from the land of bibles and cant, it is not wonderful to hear him announcing that he 'loves those who hate him,' and that they are the 'chosen people of God.' Now, if he wishes to pass the above statement for a fact, I will not dispute the point with him, though in Ireland such palpable adulation would be called 'blarney.'

In his letter of the 1st instant he pounces with great avidity on the terms 'ignorant Irish,' which has appeared in my last; but if he opens his eyes he can see it is a quotation. And, Mr Editor, if the quotation in question appeared in print, 'Ignorant Irish,' as it certainly left from under my hand, 'Benevolens' would not have needed to invoke the ghost of Shakespeare to assist him in divining from whence I derived the offensive epithet. Yet, notwithstanding the obscurity of my meaning, he anticipates being accused himself of using the offensive terms, since he acknowledges that he may have used the terms 'but in jest.'

In conclusion, I beg to inform my esteemed friend 'Benevolens' that I hope he will not find it necessary to call up the shades of the departed poets to dispel the London fog from his nebulous cranium, when he is trying to decipher this incomprehensible epistle.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W. McC.

THE

SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.

San Pedro,

April 11th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

On Easter Sunday there was a special meeting of the San Pedro Irish Union held to consider a resolution proposed at a previous meeting by Mr J. Corry. The resolution was as follows: 'That the rent-charge hitherto imposed on third-owners be abolished and that sales and purchases be regulated in future according to current rates.'

Although the attendance at the chapel was unusually large, the meeting of the club was not so numerous attended as might have been expected, many having gone away immediately after Mass, notwithstanding the importance of the subject about to be discussed.

When Mr Corry read his resolution for the 'abolition of the rent-charge, etc.' there was not one voice to second it. Mr D. F. Harrington rose to propose an amendment, but Mr Corry objected, 'on the ground that his resolution had not been seconded. Father Flannery and others then remarked that the resolution had fallen through, whereupon Mr Corry called upon the assembly, saying: 'Will nobody second my resolution?' Mr H. Lynch then did second it, and Mr D. F. Harrington proposed the following amendment: 'That considering that the discussion at present of the relations between puesteros and estancieros is likely to produce many evils and to disturb the friendly feeling existing between them, without producing any beneficial result to either class, it is neither wise nor expedient to raise such questions at present between puesteros and their employers.'

This amendment was seconded by Mr T. Young (jun.). Both the resolution and amendment were then voted on and the latter carried by the majority of votes.

The next resolution was as follows, proposed by Mr Corry and seconded by Mr D. F. Harrington:

'That in order to strengthen our position and add to our influence, Irishmen paying 'contribucion directa' be solicited to register their names on the list of Municipal electors, thus affording themselves the opportunity of participating in the framing and administration of bye-laws, which closely affect their interests.' The resolution passed 'nem. con.'

This terminated the business of the day.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
D. F. H.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr Ledesma sent 500 barrels of Tucuman sugar to Europe. It was sent back, and now the Custom House authorities are deliberating as to whether they should not charge duty on the sugar.

The bachelors' ball will come off in Belgrano on the 5th May.

In the list of subscriptions for the Irish relief fund in Carmen de Areco, the name of Mr Edward Casey, Arroyo Luna, for \$6 m/n was accidentally omitted.

A banquet was given in the Café del Aguila on Tuesday evening, in honor of Baron Cova, Italian Minister, who is leaving for his own country.

Congress on opening will be asked by Government permission to issue a new emission of National cedulas.

Ciacchi's operette company for the Politeama has arrived by the Regina Margherita.

The Government of Entre Rios has at last released Lopez Jordan's property in that province, which has been embargoed for many years. It consists chiefly of two large houses in Parana, and a splendid estancia at Concordia.

A certain Sr Paz was robbed in the Hotel Roma in calle Cangallo, the other day of \$2000, which he left exposed in a valise. Those who visit the city should take care not to leave money where it may be robbed.

It blew a stiff gale in Montevideo on Sunday night and many vessels in the port dragged their anchors. A few small boats were wrecked.

Mr Holden's marionettes are causing a 'furor' in the city. Old men and beldames, youths of high and low degree, and armies of little children, crowd into the National Theatre to see the wonderful apparitions who can beat Biondin on a tight rope and dance a jig or a hornpipe in a way that would do credit to a Connemara

man or the rakes of Mallow. The perspective is so excellent that the delusion is complete and the little puppets look as large as life. The christy minstrel concert is a miracle of art and mechanism, and the scenery in the last act is gorgeous in the extreme. Nobody should miss an opportunity of seeing the 'Fantoches.' The house is nearly full every night and the audience are convulsed with laughter from beginning to end.

Mr Rodolfo Frias, while spending Holy Week in Bragado, was accidentally killed. He was out shooting when one of the cartridges which he had in a pouch exploded and killed him instantaneously. Deceased was inspector of the National Bank and was held in high estimation.

Sr A. J. Ramayan, provisional Governor of the Chaco, reports that the Indians who lately revolted have been defeated and dispersed, but he declares that the unfortunate natives are destitute of food and clothing, particularly in the district ceded to Santa Fe, and that the colonists are in a dreadful state of alarm on account of the dangers of invasion by marauders.

In spite of the rain, which commenced shortly before the time fixed for the first event and continued all day, the programme of the National Hippodrome was duly carried out at Palermo on Sunday. The attendance was limited to those who had a direct interest in the sport.

Six horses were entered for the 'Inauguration' Prize, 1000 metres, viz.: Sweetheart, Queen May, Pegaso, Nereo, Shadow and Beeswing. Queen May was the favorite, who, after three false starts, took the lead and won in a canter; Shadow was second and Pegaso third. For the second race, 1900 metres, there were only two runners, Rolando and Valentino, the former giving a kilo to the latter. The betting was about 6 to 5 on Rolando, but Valentine won easily. Angelus, Idalia, Amalia and Poca-Fé competed for the third race, 1000 metres. Angelus was a hot favorite and won with the utmost ease. Idalia was second and Amalia third. For the 'sulky' race there were only three competitors: La Verdad, Visapor and Conga ridden by the young Hector Varela. Any odds were offered on Conga but there were no takers. She took the lead at once and was soon 500 metres ahead of her rivals, who did not succeed in reducing that distance between them. La Verdad arrived second. The 5th race was over a respectable distance, 2850 metres. There were only three runners, Coronel, Kettledrum and Last Prince. The first mentioned was regarded as a certainty and did not belie the hopes of his backers, arriving first at the post without any effort. Kettledrum was second. A good deal of money changed hands during the day. The arrangements were excellent.—*Herald*.

Another duel was fought on Monday in this province. The principals were Don Miguel del Pino and Colonel Carlos Guadencio, who had a misunderstanding a few days previously at the Rotisserie Restaurant, during a discussion which they held on the merits of the combatants in the Donovan-Cabassa duel. The duel in this case took place at the Tigre, near the mouth of Las Conchas. The weapons were revolvers, and it was agreed that the antagonists should fire five shots, advancing after each shot. Pino got rid of his five bullets, and then Guadencio having only one shot to dispose of fired into the ground. Pino and his seconds acknowledged that this was generous; the champions were declared to have behaved in a most gentlemanly way, and all, principals and seconds, went to dine together at a neighboring hotel, where they swore eternal friendship. Guadencio confessed that the words which had originated the duel were used by him with the object of provoking a duel. Guadencio's seconds were Mr Daniel de Solis and Manuel G. Dantas, and Pino's E. Acevedo and Bernabe Martinez.

Dr D'Amic will on leaving office take a trip to Europe.

A few days ago, a girl, 18 years of age, Paulina Bernardo, risked her life in saving that of an old man, who was crossing the railway at a curve near Barracas al Norte and became paralysed with fear when a train came suddenly upon him. The girl seeing his danger ran forward and by a vigorous effort pulled him off the line just in time to avoid being crushed by the engine.

On Good Friday, eleven cases of cholera occurred on the estancia 'Las Bandurrias,' belonging to Sr Manuel Peralta, near La Gama station on the Southern Railway. Four of the cases proved fatal.

On Saturday night Miss Blanca Ocampo was married to Major Franklin Rawson. The sponsor of the ceremony was a 'warrior of the Independence,' Brigadier General Eustaquio Frias.

The marriage of Miss Delia Gramajo with Dr Juan Maria Bosch has been fixed for May 15th.

On Saturday night, at Flores, the marriage was celebrated of Señorita Carlota Ramayon y Garcia and Sr J. Martinez.

The sacred music at the Salvador College Church last week was the most magnificent ever heard at Easter before in that church, although for some years past it has excelled all others in this respect. There was a full choir, organ and four stringed instruments. Maestro San Pelayo directed.

It appears that the news of the Pretender Don Carlos coming to South America is a hoax. He is at present staying in Venice and has no intention of crossing the equator. Others will have it that he is on his way to Chili.

Rain fell most copiously in the city on Sunday. We are sorry to hear that it was not at all general in camp districts, very little having fallen in Navarro and other places. Some intelligent estancieros think that much rain is not desirable just now, as it would probably be succeeded by frost, which would nip the young grasses. As yet there is no dearth of grass, and cattle and sheep are in fair condition.

The death is announced from heart disease of Señora Dolores Garcia de Mitre, wife of General Emilio Mitre.

A little railway of three miles and a half in length was opened in Tandil the other day. It runs out to the stone quarries of Mr Maderni, who laid the line himself at a cost of 120,000 nates.

Telegrams from Rosario announce that the firm of Smael B. Hale and Co. have agreed with the municipal authorities of that city the terms on which they will receive a loan of one million dollars.

Mr Ramayon, Governor of the Chaco, reports that a detachment of troops pursued the fugitive Indians, defeated them and took some prisoners.

We have received \$6 m/n from Mr Hugo Fergus of Rosario for the Irish Orphanage, \$2 of this sum subscribed by the late Mrs Fergus.

Mr W. H. Denstone, so well known in this city for his artistic talent as an actor and elocutionist, will give a musical and elocutionary recital on Wednesday next, in the saloon of the society 'La France,' calle Lavalle 295, and as it is seldom that such a rare treat is afforded the English-speaking people of this city, we may be certain that they will avail themselves of the opportunity and attend in large numbers. Among the pieces to be recited we note 'Virginia,' a lay of ancient Rome, 'John Gilpin's ride,' and 'The Ancient Mariner.' The recitals will alternate with some choice pieces of music, for which the services of an excellent orchestra are secured.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Bahia Blanca, the victim being Dr Sandoval, a rising young medical man, and much esteemed. He was called to attend four children of one family for cholera. They all died, and next day their father rushed into the doctor's house, and, shouting 'You killed my four children, here are four bullets for you,' he fired four revolver shots into the unfortunate doctor's body, and stretched him dead at his feet.

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS
FLUVIALES A VAPORNuevo Itinerario
Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos
Los Jueves... " Olimpo
Los Sabados... " Saturno
Los Domingos... " Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno
Los Miércoles... " Silix
Los Jueves... " Cosmos
Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Salida el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

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

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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

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T. H. JONES,

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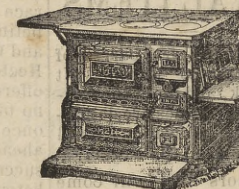
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All articles kept of good quality.

Also an assortment of useful Crookery.</

DREAMS OF IRELAND.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Sweet Erin, tho' I ne'er have gazed
Upon thy loved and lonely face,
Nor in thine arms (by poets praised)
Have felt a mother's fond embrace;
Though all the beauties of thine Isle—
Its fields, its rivers, rocks and hills,
The dewy skies that o'er thee smile,
The music of thy silver rills—
To me are like a charming book
Which envious hands have clasped
and sealed,
Least even to a casual look
Its wondrous graces be revealed—
Yet do I see thee in my dreams—
Thy cliffs, thy sands, thy gray sea-
board,
Thy sparkling loughs and singing streams
The emerald velvet of thy sward,
Are pictured oft in silent nights—
In spirit, thro' thy woods I rove,
And hear the birds (dear feather'd
sprites!)
Trilling their lays in glen and grove;
Or, past the hedgerows wandering free,
Mid hawthorn buds and bowers of
snow,
(The while the salt breeze from the sea
Blows upward from the shingle low)
Methinks, I view thy storied shrines,
Cathedrals, convents, chapels old,
Where Erin, Isle of Saints, outshines
Her iron cross, a crown of gold.
Fair mirage of a far-off land!
How tender-sweet thou art to me!
Fain would I touch thee with my hand—
My dreams a blest reality!
Tho' dear the blood I owe thy sons,
Those heroes from thy northern
plains,
Whose life-stream down the ages runs
To cast its current thro' my veins.
Ah! dearer far one gift sublime,
My heritage from thee and them,
The Faith of Christ, which, thro' all
time,
Hath been thy glory's central gem.
And shall be mine. My boast, my bliss,
Should I e'er cross you rolling flood,
To hear it said: 'A pilgrim this
Of Irish faith and Irish blood!'
God speed the day! Come grief, come
death,
Land of my sire—face to face—
Great mother of my blood and faith,
'T were joy to die in thine embrace!
—From 'Donahoe's Magazine.'

LORD DUFFERIN TELLS HOW
IRISH TRADE WAS KILLED.

In a pamphlet published in 1867, Lord Dufferin sums up the evils of hostile rule in Ireland for two centuries, both to trade and to agriculture: «From Queen Elizabeth's reign until the Union, the various commercial confraternities of Great Britain never for a moment relaxed their relentless grip of the trades of Ireland. One by one each of our nascent industries was either strangled in its birth, or handed over, gagged and bound, to the jealous custody of the rival interest in England, until at last every fountain of wealth was hermetically sealed, and even the traditions of commercial enterprise have perished through desuetude.

«The owners of England's pastures had the honor of opening the campaign. As early as the commencement of the 16th century, the beeves of Roscommon, Tipperary and Queen's County undersold the produce of the English grass counties in their own market. By an Act of the 20th Elizabeth Irish cattle were declared a 'nuisance' and their importation prohibited. Forbidden to send our beasts alive across the Channel we killed them at home and began to supply the sister country with cured provisions. A second Act of Parliament imposed prohibitory duties on salted meats. The hides of the animal still remained; but the same influence put a stop to the importation of leather. Our cattle trade abolished, we tried sheep farming. The sheep breeders of England immediately took alarm, and the Irish wool was declared contraband by Charles II. Headed in this direction we tried to work up the raw material at home; but this created the greatest outcry of all. Every maker of fustian, flannel and broadcloth in the country rose up in arms, and by an Act of William III the woollen industry of Ireland was extinguished, and 20,000 manufacturers left the island. The easiness of the Irish labour market and the cheapness of provisions still giving us an advantage, even though we had to im-

port our materials, we next made a dash at the silk business; but the silk manufacturer, the sugar refiner, the soap and candle maker (who especially dreaded the abundance of our kelp), and every other trade or interest that thought it worth its while to petition, was received by Parliament with the same partial cordiality, until the most searching scrutiny failed to detect a vent where it was possible for the hated industry of Ireland to respire. But although excluded from the markets of Great Britain, a hundred harbours gave her access to the universal sea. Alas! a rival commerce on her own element was still less welcome to England, and as early as the reign of Charles II, the Levant, the ports of Europe, and the oceans beyond the Cape of Good Hope were forbidden to the flag of Ireland. The Colonial trade alone was in any manner open, if that can be called an open trade which for a long time precluded all exports whatever, and excluded from direct importation to Ireland such important articles as sugar, cotton and tobacco. What has been the consequence of such a system, pursued with relentless pertinacity for 250 years? This—that debarr'd from every other trade and industry, the entire nation flung itself back upon the land, with as fatal an impulse as when a river whose current is suddenly impeded, rolls back and drowns the valley it once fertilized.»

FOREIGN NOTES.

Don Bosco has addressed a letter to an American Catholic contemporary giving some interesting news received from Patagonia and the other numerous missions already opened in South America. «Now that our missionaries have traversed the immense plains of Patagonia from the Atlantic Ocean to the Cordilleras, and twice crossed over those famous mountains on their way to Chili—instructing and baptizing various tribes of savages as they went, at the cost of innumerable privations and perils—in order to render more secure the entire conversion of Patagonia, we have resolved to open a way on the western side of Chili, and already a band of Salesians have gone there to found a college in the city of Concepcion. Thence will go forth columns of missionaries to evangelize Araucania, and West Patagonia, spreading themselves later on, little by little, in Tierra-del-Fuego and the Archipelagoes of Chiloe and Magellan, peopled all by innumerable tribes without even an idea of religion or civilization. Father Fagnano, who at present is visiting the Malvinas Isles, intends to explore every islet down to Cape Horn, studying at the same time the positions better known whereon to pitch the tents of the new crusaders who soon are going to join him.»

The announcement of the Archbishop of Edinburgh that, with the approval of all the Bishops of Scotland, he is making preliminary inquiries for the purpose of bringing particulars of the life and death of Mary Stuart before the authorities at Rome, so that the Queen may be enrolled among the martyrs who have been declared worthy of the honours of the altar, must be interesting to many besides the members of the household of the faith. Touching tributes of her person traits are familiar to the readers of history and romance. Who is there that does not remember the pleasing picture of her appearance presented by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Abbott'? how this writer depicts her features as combining our ideas of the majestic, the pleasing, and the brilliant; leaving us to doubt whether they express most happily the queen, the beauty, or the accomplished woman, and how he tells that by far the most acute of those who, in latter days, have adopted an unfavorable view of Mary's character, longed; like the executioner before his dreadful task was performed, to kiss the fair hand of her on whom he was about to perform so horrible a duty.

A TRAGIC END.

THE ANGELUS.

In the year 1875 I had the pleasure of visiting the thrifty little kingdom of Belgium. Persons of every class, from England, France, and Germany, were then flocking thither, to witness the miraculous ecstasy of Louise Lateau, and testify to the marvellous issue of blood from the five wounds in her privileged person, and to acknowledge the finger of God working in the midst of an incredulous generation. What wonder if sectaries saw in her a silent reproof of their own conduct, and discerned in her supernatural status a living evidence of the very God they had sworn to disown? The direct result of this reflection was a hatred which was intensified by the Father of lies.

When Carnival approached, the professors of infidelity in the town of L— were no longer rational; they were dispossessed of reason, and carried away by their antipathy to this passive victim of the Faith in which they had too been born and baptized; and finally they devised a plan whereby to vilify religion, and depreciate the veneration in which Louise Lateau was held. Elaborate preparations were made, large sums of money were expended in arranging a procession of infamous characters, in which all that was sacred was travestied; even the adorable person of Our Redeemer Himself was mimicked.

In the line of procession there appeared a large car, handsomely decorated and drawn by fine horses, which contained a group intended to crush out completely all reverence for the Stigmatised of Bois d'Haine. There was Louise represented as a buxom village maid, most at variance with her natural retiring character and unbecoming her extraordinary privileged state; while her companion, equally well contrived by these haters of truth, represented the devil. He was repulsive in his costume, more disgusting still by his unseemly gestures, and even more hideous by the contrast intended, and by the association which the tableau was designated to inculcate. People looked at the car. Some laughed at the ludicrous 'ensemble,' others were frantic, as if possessed; others again were sad, and exclaimed: 'Ah—trop fort!' and some went away blushing for shame that such things could be.

Animated on one side at the success of his freaks, and enraged on the other by the manifestations of the disapproval, the inebriated demon saw, in both, the effects of his role, and lost no opportunity of continuing his part, to the satisfaction at least of his task-masters.

The streets had been paraded till there remained only the byeways and alleys wherein to reiterate the shameful exhibition. Finally, still dressed in his infernal garb, the wretched actor left the gilded car for the seething bar room, where, proud of his vile feats, he continued to gratify the shameful passions of associates of his own cast. At last he left the inn and tottered down the street to seek his home. He passed before the beautiful old parish church as the bells chimed out the hour of midnight, and made for the narrow bridge that spans the canal. He had not gone far when he lost his balance, and down he fell into the sluggish stream below. Help! help! help! But no one heard his cry of distress.

The morning bells rang out their daily notes, and the 'Angelus' invited Christians to another day of prayer; and the anxious mother, who had sat the long night through by the flickering candle watching for the return of her wayward boy, blew out the light and stood by the doorway. But no Jean Jacques appeared. An hour later, however, the passers by discerned a frightful object—not a man, not a creature of earth—in the water of the canal.

Men and women gathered round and held grave consultation. The mystery was soon

solved. The corpse of the demon actor was dragged from the polluted waters, and laid out in the 'gendarmierie' in all the sad irony of fate; and many a reckless youth, who had cheered the player of the day before, went home, asking himself whither had gone the soul of the unfortunate man who but a few hours ago was so hale, so strong, so thoughtless of his end.

HOW TO SAVE BOYS.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralising influence of bad associations, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vain ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desire to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that your homes are associated with the repression of natural instincts; you will be sure to throw them into the society that cannot in any measure supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the publichouse, at first, for the love of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, and which they find does much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, then, that their homes compete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so ruled in your household and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight fill them with higher purposes than pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boyhood, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions, depends upon you. Do not blame miserable bar-keepers if your sons miscarry. Believe it possible that with exertion and right means a mother may have more control of the destiny of her boys than any influence whatever.

A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE.

Coffee made by filtration and infusion gives very little of the extract. The general cook of the period who advertises 'good plain cooking' generally makes the fire, letting it boil and steam as she does her tea. An excellent rule is: Allow an ounce of finely ground coffee to each breakfast cupful, put it in a wide bottomed block-tin or iron coffee pot, pour upon it as many cupfuls of boiling water as is needed of strong coffee, with the addition of a cup of water, more or less, for wasting; stir it well with a wooden spoon, then put the pot over the fire and boil quickly, stirring all the time. As the bubbles rise take it from the fire, pour out a cupful, hold it high above the pot and pour it back again; repeat this four or five times, then strain the coffee through a piece of muslin, put it in a hot metal pot and serve immediately. Such a cup of coffee, of sparkling amber, is a delicate stimulant for a light breakfast, accompanied by some delicate biscuit, light and appetizing. Mix two ounces of butter, two of flour, two of cheese, grated, a dash of cayenne and salt, make it into a thin paste, roll out very thin, then cut in pieces four inches long and one inch wide, bake a very light brown and serve as hot as possible.

GOOD WORDS.

There is no rock so hard but that a little wave may beat admission in a thousand years. We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light. Religion has a good influence upon the people to make them obedient to the government and peaceable one towards another. He is a good man, people say

thoughtlessly. They would be more chary of such praise if they reflected that they could bestow none higher.

Pity is not a cloak for the adornment of the body, but a habit of mind and heart, which needs no advertisement to declare its presence.

Life in all its various phases is made up of receiving and bestowing, and he who fancies he can do without either, loses more than half of life's power and happiness.

On such as are affectionately disposed to become acquainted with Divine and heavenly wisdom light shines from Heaven and illuminates their understanding.

As necessity ever worketh its ends without our consent, we should not burden ourselves with its penalties, for it is bootless where it cannot help, and absurd where there is no fault.

Not to fear death is a slight to Him Who made it our special punishment. Not to desire death is an indifference to Him Whom we can only reach by passing through it.—Faber.

To purify the air in a sick room from noxious smells, especially of an animal character, put a few grains of coffee on a shovel and roast them in the room. In a moment you will smell nothing but the coffee.

Labor was despised by the most illustrious of ancient philosophers, but Christianity elevated, honored and sanctified it. Jesus Christ, the true Son of God, submitted Himself to a poor artisan of Galilee, and in the carpenter's shop of Nazareth did not disdain to set His blessed hand to labor.—Leo XIII.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man should bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his children. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passion and vices.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Looking at the distressed condition of Ireland at present, one is reminded of a rather witty report recently given by a Tipperary cooper when asked what Ireland was like. With true Hibernian wit he said: Ireland is a place of punishment, where the Irish people must suffer for a time before they can go to America.

Protested notes—those of the organ-grinder.

The corset is a paradox. It comes to stay and at the same time goes to waist.

Motto that Russia would fain write across the map of Europe: Bear and for Bear.

The mariner's compass has done some of the most important needlework in the world.

Great point of resemblance between farmers and their poultry. Both delight in full crops.

A man has advertised for 'a boy to open oysters with a reference.' We don't believe it can be done.

Begin the new year by buying a new umbrella and a diary. Then just make a note of the one you keep the longest.

'Whatever you do, my boy, begin at the bottom and work up.' 'But, father, suppose I was going to dig a well.'

What is the difference between a traveller in the tropics and a chiropodist? One feels the heat and the other heals the feet.

When the curtain at the theatre takes a drop the majority of males in the audience immediately go out to follow suit.

Kansas schoolteacher: Where does all our grain go to? 'Into the hopper.' 'What hopper?' 'Grasshopper,' triumphantly shouted a scholar.

A newspaper says: The festive oyster now gets into stews and broils. Probably, like others, he would avoid these difficulties if he kept his mouth shut.

Collector: How many times do you wish me to call for this money? Debtor: My dear sir, you need never call again. I shall not be offended.

What this country wants is a dentist who can draw your teeth without drawing your attention to the fact.

Why did Marcus Curtius leap into the gulf at Rome? Because he thought it was a good opening for a young man.

Mormonism will never be eradicated until a man be compelled to have as many mothers-in-law living with him as wives.

'If I had prematurely gray hair like yours I would color it.' 'Why?' 'Because those whom the gods love dye young.'

Hood gives this graphic description of an irritable man: He is like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with prickles.

A gentleman once perceiving the common crier of Bristol unemployed inquired the reason. 'I can't cry today, sir, as my wife is just dead.'

A dealer advertises 'Lightning Fruit Jars. They may be a new brand, but for lightening fruit jars there is nothing more successful than the small boy and solitude.

Can you use this? timidly inquired the poet as he laid a bundle on the desk. 'I think I can,' said the editor affably. 'I am just about to start a fire in the office stove.'

Was there ever a better example of the witty and concise form of expression common to the real Western American than the answer of the grim man of the Sierras, who, when asked about the character of a neighbor, sententiously replied: 'Mister, I don't know very much about him, but my impression is that he'd make a first-class stranger.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a 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 deadly indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The most and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Flore ta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	133.80
Series A	98 1/2
Series B	83
Series C	80
Series D	85.00
Series E	96 1/2
Series F	94 1/2
National Bank Shares	247
Banco Constructor	141

The state of the wool market is very unsatisfactory, very little wool coming to market. The quantity of wool sold this year is much less than that of last year, and when the season is out it is expected there will be a falling off of 40,000 bales. The arrivals of wheat are the largest ever seen in Buenos Aires. Good wool still brings a large price. Cow hides are very flat. Sheepskins in good demand.

The plazas are full of cereals. In the Once alone there are now over fifty thousand bags of grain, comprising thirty thousand bags of wheat, ten thousand bags of maize, and the remainder of linseed, barley, etc. Such a sudden accumulation of grain has entailed a fall in prices. Superior kinds of wheat were offered at \$4.60.

The deficit in the saladero 'faena' up to date compared with the same period last year amounts to half a million head of cattle. The figure shows the loss the Plate sustains by the closing of the Brazilian ports.

According to the latest available information the imports and exports of the Republic of Uruguay for the years 1884 and 1885 are as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1884 ..	24,550,074	24,759,485
1885 ..	25,275,478	25,353,036
For the same period the trade of Uruguay with other countries was distributed as follows:		
	1884	1885
Great Britain ..	12,014,000	12,267,000
France ..	8,196,000	7,680,000
Brazil ..	6,322,000	5,508,000
U.S.A. ..	3,358,000	6,415,000
Other countries ..	10,419,000	18,658,000
Total	49,309,000	50,528,000

Messrs Schwarz's foundry is now nightly lighted up by electricity, and the place is well worth a visit. The safe department has been considerably enlarged.

A company has been formed to illuminate the private houses in La Plata with gas. All the preliminary steps have been taken to begin the work and contracts have been made with the engineers. The public lighting of La Plata it is well known is carried out by electric light, and to many it would appear that gas is now beginning to compete in that city with electricity.

It is reported that a company of English capitalists propose purchasing the Berris saladero in Ensenada, the price asked is 450,000 m/n.

Camps in Bella Villa, province of Cordoba, have been selling at 25,000 m/n per league.

The Government has accepted Messrs A. Bianchi and Co's proposal to supply coal to the vessels of the navy at 11.90 m/n per ton.

From the Rosario Observer we take the following items:

'Maize is arriving freely from the quintas. Piled-up carts, with a contented Ligurian seated on the top, are forming a conspicuous object in our crowded streets. There is as yet no market price for the article, as the large buyers have not commenced their operations. They wait for the grain to become perfectly seasoned. The small actual sales are for home consumption and on the cob.

'We note all our colleagues are crying out against the wretched telegraph service between here and Cordoba, and we can only say with them that the service in question is simply disgraceful, but the telegraph company is not the only government affair which is disgraceful, the Post-

office is just as bad or even worse, it takes five days to get a letter from Mendoza sometimes, and unhappily, not unfrequently you don't get them at all. Apparently there is no one to look after these abuses.

'Business generally with the provinces is improving, and it is satisfactory to note that the novelty of going direct to Bs Aires is wearing off. Buyers as a rule can obtain as good articles and as cheap here as in the capital.

'Speculation in town lots is at white heat; scarcely a day passes but numbers pass under the hammer. The fact is that the large proprietors are gladly availing themselves of this spirit of speculation that is running up prices, to sell off their property. There are buyers for everything offered, it does not matter in what part of the town.

Don Gregorio Cornet of Santiago has sold 12 leagues of land in that province for the sum of 25,000 m/n.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold in San Isidro 20 Durham bulls at 20 m/n per head, 5 do at 80 m/n and 160 Durham cows and heifers at 120 m/n each. The auction fetched 21,600 m/n. All of these animals were sold on the farm of the owner, Mr T. Casman.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold the following properties in Saladillo belonging to the testamentary of Lauro Galindez:

Lot 1, 5421 hectares 56 areas for 65,000 m/n, buyer Santiago Gomez.

Lot 2, 5399 hectares 68 areas for 57,000 m/n, buyer B. Dobranich.

Lot 3, 5399 hectares 68 areas for 55,000 m/n, buyer F. Galindez.

Lot 4, 2382 hectares 81 areas for 23,500 m/n, buyer Sojo.

Lot 5, 3814 hectares, 58 areas for 49,000 m/n, buyer Manuel Arana. Total amounting to 240,400 m/n.

La Tribuna Nacional publishes the following commercial telegrams:

Tourcoing, April 8. In this market, in Roubaix, and in other manufacturing towns of France, the transactions in wool are very quiet. Prices have not fluctuated and there is a downward tendency. Very little doing in short and combed Bs Aires wools. The whole attention of the market is fixed on the London wool sales.

London, April 8. The colonial wool auctions continue with a good attendance of buyers and much animation. The prices of Australian wools are much firmer. The general tone of the market is satisfactory.

Antwerp, April 8. River Plate wool transactions in this market and in other maritime ports are very slack. The stock is increasing and the demand is limited. The actual value of medium wools here and in other markets is 4.60 francs per kilo.

Berlin, April 8. There is no activity in wool transactions in the principal markets of Germany. Merchants complain of the bad state of the wool market. There is a downward tendency in all classes of wools.

Dunkirk, April 8. River Plate maize disposable is quoted at 10 francs per 100 kilos, wheat 24 fcs per 100 ks, linseed 24 fcs do.

A stockbroker reports to us sales of cattle in the south as low as \$4 per head and with 30 per cent novillos at \$6.50 and few buyers at that. We do not understand selling cattle at \$4 when the hides are worth that sum.

The London and River Plate Bank, limited, invite subscriptions for £300,000 5 per cent certificates of the Buenos Aires Harbor Works Trust at the issue price of 96 per cent. The interest is payable half-yearly in London.

The Previsora Insurance Company has paid a dividend of 18 per cent and the shares are sold at a very high premium.

In the camp known as Las Vitoras 1200 head of cattle for matadero have been sold at \$18 for novillos and 15 for cows.

The dividends and profits realised by some joint-stock companies in this city is perraps unprecedented in any part of the world. Shares of the Catalinas Wharf Company were sold this week at \$280, that is 180 per cent premium, each share of \$500 being equivalent to \$1400. The Banco Constructor has paid a yearly dividend of 113 per cent and shares are now at 60 per cent premium. The dividend that the old Gas Company is paying at present is equal to 12 per cent on the market quotation of the stock.

At Messrs Bollini and Muro's auction of Mar del Plata lands nearly all the lots were sold from \$507 to \$527 per lot of 2500 square varas.

Messrs Bullrich and Co. held an auction of lands in Mar del Plata. The lots were sold at 27, 20, 12, 20, 25, 24, 06 and 07 cents per square yard. The principal buyers were R. Harilaos, Pittarnolli, C. Martinez, Echinique, R. Olivier, Constenla, Rufino and C. Nevarez.

The Uruguayan Government has, it appears, abandoned the idea of sending a special envoy to Rio to settle the jerked beef difficulty. We may remark that the course of the Brazilian government is more injurious to the Banda Oriental than to this country, as here we can fall back to a certain extent on sheep-farming and grain growing. The bulk of Uruguayan industry is in cattle and saladeros. Not only do the Brazilians refuse to accept our jerked beef, but wheat, maize, hay and other commodities from this country are also refused to the great detriment of our trade.

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

London, April 9.		
National Bonds (1871) ..	102	103
Do. (1881) ..	102	102
Do. (1886) ..	89	90
Province of Buenos Aires (1887) ..		
Treasury Bills ..	96	97
British Consols ..	88	90
Do. (1886) ..	102	102 1/2

Liverpool, April 9. Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools no. 1 of 30-32 o/o yield 6d. per lb. Merino amp sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5 1/4 d. per lb. Beef tallow, 23 to 24s. cent. Stock of beef and mutton tallow about 7250 pipes. Salted ox hides of 63 lbs at 6 1/4 d. per lb. No stock. Salted horse hides of 80 lbs, 14 1/4 s. to 14 1/2 s. each. Stock about 600 hides. Linseed at 37 to 38s per 416 lbs.

Maize 4s per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Bones from the River Plate £4 12s to £4 14s per ton on shore. Bone-ash over 70 per cent £4 to v4 2s per ton on shore.

PRICES OF GOLD	
Monday	134.60
Tuesday	134.80
Wednesday	134.10

CORRALES DEL SUR
PRECIOS:
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 13 15
Primeros apartes, vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 9 13
Segundos apartes 7 8
Flaco chancheria, 3 5
Cueros de buey 7 6 0
Cueros de novillos 6 50 8
Cueros de vacas, 5 30 5
Terneros grandes 5 30 7
Terneros chicos 3
Terneros mamones 2
Capones 1 70 1 90
Novillos para invernar 11 14
Novillos para saladero 12
Se carnearon para abasto, 730 y 101 terneros

THE PLAZAS.
CONSTITUCION.
Wool. Per 10 kilos
Special