

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 15.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887.

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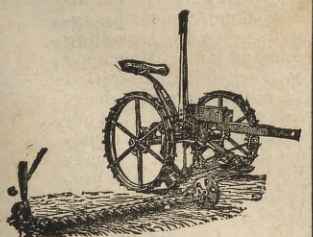
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## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

### SAN JUAN.

Commerce is paralysed. The  
Chilian markets are glutted with  
stock, last year's wine remains  
in the cellars, the railway can-  
not carry the goods for want of  
rolling stock, the banks are  
compelling payment of current  
accounts, the taxes are much in  
arrears.

A fatal case of cholera occurred  
on the 17th.

### SALTA.

The Government has asked for  
a loan of \$20000 from the Pro-  
vincial Bank wherewith to pay  
some of the salaries due to the  
employees.

### COLON.

The form of a municipal elec-  
tion of the president and a coun-  
cillor was gone through under  
the strict supervision of the chief  
of police. The doors of the mu-  
nicipal office were broken open  
and many important documents  
destroyed.

### ROSARIO.

The Gas Company has asked for  
the renewal of its concession.

The Provincial Bank has given  
notice of the cessation of the in-  
terchange of notes with the Pro-  
vincial Bank of Cordoba.

A shoemaker in calle San Juan  
has been robbed of 4500 by one  
of his clerks.

The Government will expro-  
priate some land belonging to  
Dr Irigoyen near the hospital in  
order to enlarge that building.

Several sailors of the French  
gunboat Etoile having been beat-  
en by the police the French vice-  
consul has made a complaint to  
the chief of police.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

April 20.

A forgery of stamps to a con-  
siderable amount has been dis-  
covered in the Post-office, one  
of the officials has been dis-  
missed.

On Saturday, during the per-  
formance in the San Martin cir-  
cus, a young lion escaped from  
his cage and wounded one of the  
artists.

Lt.-col. Ventura Rodriguez,  
who was imprisoned for having  
challenged Col. Ameudo, has  
been released.

The President of the Republic  
has visited the University to  
make a personal enquiry into  
the cause of the students' pro-  
test against the measures adopt-  
ed by the Rector.

The subscriptions for the Bank  
of Uruguay amount to \$7,600,000  
gold.

Joaquin Santos, in reply to the  
note from the Senate requiring  
him, within 15 days, to clear  
himself from the accusations of  
El Dia, declares that the Senate

has no right to address such a  
communication to him, the ques-  
tion having already been disposed  
of and he having been absolved  
prior to his entering the Chamber.  
This note has been sent to the  
Committee.

Last night there was a large  
meeting of University students  
to protest against the Rector's  
tyrannical proceedings, and it  
was resolved to present a petition  
to the Assembly asking for the  
establishment of free studies and  
to form a league to resist abuses.

A telegram from Salto announ-  
ces that four cases of cholera  
have occurred at Concordia and  
that the port of Salto is closed.  
A telegram from Concordia  
denies the existence of cholera  
there.

The Government has resolved  
that the mails for the Argentine  
Republic shall no longer be de-  
tained at Flores Island for fumiga-  
tion.

The steamer La France left  
Marseilles on the 14th instant  
with 800 passengers for the River  
Plate.

The Government sent to the  
Legislature a message accom-  
panying the proposal presented  
by Sr Hector Quesada for a rail-  
way between Montevideo and  
Buenos Aires, 200 miles in  
length. The bridge and viaduct  
over the Uruguay will cost £2,000,-  
000.

A proposal has been presented  
to the Government for establish-  
ing an Italian Bank.

It has been resolved to suppress  
the fumigation at Flores Island  
of the mails for Buenos Aires.

The Brazilian Government is  
more disposed to open its ports  
to the River Plate jerked beef.  
Baron Cotepepe is preparing a  
Sanitary Convention in which all  
American governments will be  
invited to join. Italian vessels  
are to undergo quarantine at Isla  
Grande. The Emperor is stronger  
but has not entirely recovered.

The Oriental Government ex-  
pended \$39500 on sanitary mat-  
ters during the cholera epide-  
mic.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, April 15.

In the election for members of  
the Birmingham Liberal Associa-  
tion, all the Gladstonian candi-  
dates obtained a large majority  
over the Unionists.

The Irish are very indignant  
against Mr Chamberlain who has  
received letters threatening him  
with a speedy death. [These  
letters are probably written by  
Chamberlain himself or some one  
of his agents.]

Sir William Harcourt declared  
in the House of Commons that  
the alliance between the Liberals  
and the Parnellites rested on the  
basis of the recognition by the  
former of the fact that the best  
Irish policy was to adopt a form  
of government for Ireland which  
would content the Irish people.  
Referring to the clauses of the  
Coercion bill, he said that the  
bill would undermine the founda-  
tions of individual liberty and  
would result in preventing the  
Irish from accepting other ar-  
rangements. He disapproved of  
the appointment of Colonel King-  
Harman, as Under Secretary for  
Ireland, because it shewed that  
the Government favoured the  
landlords. The proposal to give  
the bill a permanent character  
was a violation of the basis of the  
Union between Great Britain and  
Ireland.

Major Sanderson said that the  
National League was supported  
chiefly by criminals, dynamiters  
and assassins from America, and  
he accused the Opposition of  
being allied with these persons.

Mr Healy replied that without  
regard for the consequences, he

would express his opinion about  
Major Sanderson, whose speech  
was intended to refer to him, and  
he did not hesitate to say that  
Major Sanderson was a liar.

The Speaker called upon Mr  
Healy to withdraw his words,  
but Mr Healy declared that he  
would not do so until Major  
Sanderson had given explana-  
tions, and again called him a  
liar.

A stormy scene followed. The  
Speaker again called Mr Healy to  
order, and the first Lord of the  
Treasury moved that Mr Healy  
should be suspended from sitting  
as a member of the House. Mr  
Healy jumped up from his seat  
and exclaimed 'I declare that he  
is a liar.' The House divided on  
Mr Smith's motion which was  
passed by a large majority, and  
Mr Healy left the House amid the  
cheers of the Parnellites.

This was followed by an alterca-  
tion between Major Sanderson and  
Mr Sheehan who concluded by  
declaring that the Major was a  
liar, a coward and a pig-headed  
fool, and that he would soundly  
thrash him if he met him outside  
the House. Eventually the  
Speaker succeeded in inducing  
Major Sanderson to withdraw  
his allegations and asked Mr  
Sheehan to withdraw his words  
to which he consented; after-  
wards, through the intervention  
of the Irish Conservatives and of  
the leading members of the  
House, it was arranged that Mr  
Healy's suspension should cease  
on Monday.

A telegram from Rome says  
that the Papal Brief recognizing  
the Knights of Labour will be  
published previously to Cardinal  
Gibbon's departure.

The Government has given  
orders to the Custom House offi-  
cers to keep a strict watch on all  
vessels arriving from African and  
European ports in order to pre-  
vent the landing of dynamite.

The insurrection in Afghanis-  
tan is spreading, and the  
authorities are completely impo-  
tent to put it down. In the diffi-  
cult encounters the Emir's troops  
are always beaten.

Messrs Gladstone, Balfour and  
T. P. O'Connor spoke at Leeds  
before large meetings held to  
protest against the Coercion Bill.  
Mr Chamberlain arrived at  
Inverness, and was received with  
mingled cheers and hisses.

The Birmingham Liberal Asso-  
ciation, at a meeting on Sunday,  
rejected all the Unionist propo-  
sals, and passed by a large ma-  
jority a resolution protesting  
against the Coercion Bill.

At the conclusion of its articles  
on Parnellism, the Times de-  
clares that it possesses more  
documentary proofs of its charges  
and publishes the exact copy of a  
letter signed by Mr Parnell,  
which, it is supposed, was sent  
to Wigan to appease his followers,  
at the time when Mr Parnell  
expressed publicly his disappro-  
val of the Phoenix Park murders.  
The letter, which is dated but  
has no address, is as follows:

'My dear sir: You must know  
that the only resource left to us  
is to discredit the assassins of  
our politics. But you can tell all  
the persons compromised that,  
although I am sorry for the  
Cavendish catastrophe, I cannot  
but admit that Burke received no  
more than he deserved. You can  
show this to others in whom you  
have confidence.'

The publication of this letter  
has caused great excitement  
among all parties.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome  
says that the Pope approves of  
Cardinal Gibbon's conduct to-  
wards the Knights of Labour.  
The Cardinal has obtained the  
support of Cardinal Manning and  
will ask for the assistance of  
other bishops.

A contract has been entered  
into to form a limited company  
for manufacturing Irish woollen  
goods. The merchants White  
and Tyson will go to America  
shortly to establish business  
relations with new firms.

The report is confirmed of the  
wreck of the steamer Lanassia  
near Bonifacio, Corsica. She  
had 250 passengers on board of  
whom 50 have been saved. As-  
sistance has been sent to the  
steamer but there is such a heavy  
sea that it is difficult to get near  
her.

The House of Commons has  
passed the second reading of the  
Coercion Bill by 370 votes  
against 269.

The agent of the Associated  
Press is authorized to declare  
that Mr Parnell denies having  
written the letter published in  
the Times, and that he will make  
this denial in the House of Com-  
mons. The editor of the Times  
has been notified to appear be-  
fore the House to explain the  
origin of the letter. The Times  
had published the letter as a  
special bulletin and sent copies  
to the newspaper sellers at the  
railway stations. In the after-  
noon the lobbies of the House  
were filled with members warmly  
discussing the contents of the  
letter. The Irish members are  
very indignant. The Pall Mall  
Gazette says that it is because Mr  
Parnell is an Irishman that the  
Times is permitted to insult and  
libel him with impunity. It calls  
upon both parties in the House  
to do justice to Mr Parnell and to  
send the editor of the Times to  
the Clock Tower for breach of  
privilege.

Mr Sexton asked in the House  
of Commons whether the Govern-  
ment consented to annul Mr  
Healy's suspension. Mr Smith,  
on behalf of the Government,  
said that he had fulfilled a pain-  
ful duty on Friday night, in  
moving Mr Healy's suspension,  
but that he considered it would  
be improper to annul the suspen-  
sion when no explanations had  
been given.

The tenants who rent property  
in Ireland under the Corporation  
of the City of London are being  
ejected, but resist the law officers  
by every means in their power  
and in many cases they have  
barricaded themselves in their  
houses, and, cutting away the  
stairs, live on the upper  
storey.

Three Liberal Unionists voted  
against the second reading of the  
Coercion Bill.

The anniversary of Lord  
Beaconsfield's death was observed  
by the Conservatives, and many  
beautiful wreaths were laid at  
the foot of his statue.

Belfast, April 15.

Many eminent clergymen have  
published protests against the  
Coercion Bill.

Dublin, April 18.

A meeting of 60,000 persons  
has been held in Limerick to  
protest against the Coercion Bill.

Cork, April 18.

Mr Hegarty, a County Magi-  
strate, on his way home from the  
Unionist meeting, was shot at  
and wounded. Several arrests  
have been made. Mr Hegarty  
had been boycotted.

Paris, April 16.

There are again fears of an  
Anglo-Russian war in Afghani-  
stan, the Russian troops having  
advanced to the pass of Zulficar.

Berlin, April 15.

The Government asks for a  
supplementary military credit for  
124 millions of marks, of which  
40 millions are for increasing the  
army, 12 millions for new equip-  
ments, and the remainder for  
military railways and for im-  
provements of the fortresses.

The Pope has given orders to

the Bishops of Strasburg and  
Metz to prevent the clergy of  
their dioceses from taking part  
in the agitation against the Go-  
vernment.

Rome, April 16.

General Robilant, late Minister  
of War, has obtained leave to  
resume active service in the  
Army.

Madrid, April 15.

The Government has presented  
a bill fixing the effective force of  
the army at 100,000 men for  
Spain, 19000 for Cuba, 37000 for  
Puerto Rico and 8000 for the  
Philippine Islands.

A large dynamite bomb, with a  
lighted fuse, was found, last  
night, in a room near the private  
office of the Minister of Public  
Works. An attendant with much  
courage extinguished the fuse  
and there was no explosion.

An attempt has been made to  
assassinate Marshal Bazaine, and  
he was wounded severely in the  
head with a knife. The assassin  
is a Frenchman called Hillarand,  
and he was animated by the de-  
sire to punish Bazaine's treason  
in surrendering Metz in 1870.

Amsterdam, April 15.

The King and the Royal family  
were serenaded last night by  
4500 students.

Bombay, April 16.

News has arrived that the  
troops of the Ameer of Afghani-  
stan made a successful night-  
attack upon a force of rebel Ghil-  
zais. Many villages in the  
insurgent districts have been  
destroyed by fire. Many other  
tribes are joining in the rebel-  
lion against the Ameer. It is  
said that the Russians are advan-  
cing slowly on the Zulficar pass,  
140 miles N.W. of Herat.

The troops from Candahar, sent  
to repress the revolt of the Ghil-  
zais, found that the rebels were  
too numerous to be attacked, and  
had to intrench themselves.

Washington, April 17.

The President has appointed  
Mr Lawton, of Georgia, as Mini-  
ster in Austria.

New York, April 15.

The Atlanta, the new man-of-  
war, made a trial trip yesterday.  
Her speed exceeded 15 knots an  
hour, which it is hoped to in-  
crease.

Santiago de Chile, April 16.

At San Ignacio, a town of Boli-  
via, a man calling himself Presi-  
dent of the Municipal Board,  
organized a party of ban-  
dits, with whom he attacked the  
Subprefecture, assassinating the  
guards and afterwards retiring  
to their houses where they in-  
trenched themselves. The Sub-  
prefect attacked them and com-  
pelled them to surrender after 20  
hours' fighting.

Valparaiso, April 18.

Up to this day there have been  
2939 deaths from cholera in San-  
tiago.

Bank Exchange on London is  
24 1/2, commercial 25. The  
prices of produce are falling.  
The premium on sovereigns is  
95 per cent. Argentine bank  
notes 30 per cent.

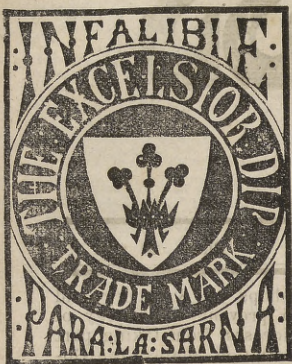
The drought is causing alarm.  
The Altar of the Church of San  
Pedro in La Paz has been robbed  
of all its plate.

Sr Don Agustin Gonzalez has  
arrived in London to take charge  
of the Emigration Office which  
the Argentine Government pro-  
poses to establish there. Other  
offices are to be established in  
Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York,  
Brussels, and Berne. The object  
is to furnish, gratis, to intending  
emigrants reliable information  
on the condition of the Republic,  
its laws, treaties, tariffs, prices  
current, finances, industries, etc.  
It is also intended at each of these  
offices to have permanently on  
view samples of the products and  
industries of the Republic.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.

203, Rivadavia 203

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

A LECTURE

BY DON JULIO POPPER, C.E.

[SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR  
THE «SOUTHERN CROSS.»]

[CONCLUDED.]

During the first month of our expedition the persons among the Indians with whom we came most in contact were old women, and when first I saw an Indian of the male sex in close proximity a well-directed arrow was stuck in the head of the horse I rode. Their gait and affectation when walking is extremely curious. One day, while we were encamped on the left bank of the river Juarez Celman, we witnessed a sight which vividly called to mind the entrance on the stage of the pirates in the comic opera «Girofle-Girofla». We suddenly saw an Indian on the opposite side of the river upon a sandbank which forms a species of delta. After observing us for a while he prepared to advance, and assumed a comically majestic attitude. With a stiffened frame, a forehead erect, and a prominent chest, he advanced sideways, making an alternate motion with his shoulders to correspond with the long steps which he pompously took. On reaching the river bank he sat down on the ground after threatening us with the right arm, which on removing the guanaco cloak exposed to view the arrow and quiver. He had scarcely sat down when two other Indians made their appearance on the same spot. They also advanced sideways, and take their places beside their companion. Four others follow them and then eight, who after repeating the same gestures form a row of fifteen men seated facing us on the opposite bank. On seeing them adopt this order it seemed good to me to do the same. So I left a man on guard on the height which overlooks the river, and I went and sat down with fifteen others along the bank. We were gazing at one another but a moment when we heard the trumpet of the sentinel in token of alarm. I soon perceived that several groups of Indians were rapidly advancing in the direction of our tents, trying to enclose us in a circle without leaving any outlet, and I ordered a volley to be fired in the direction of the opposite bank. The reply was a discharge of arrows, which did not reach us on account of the contrary wind. A second salute from our rifles made the Indians abandon their positions, which must have produced the effect of discouraging the other groups, for when we went towards the tents they were in precipitate flight.

A few days previously we had had a more serious encounter. We were pursuing a guanaco when we suddenly fell in with eighty Indians who, with their faces painted red and in a state of complete nakedness, were placed behind some short bushes. We had scarcely seen them when a shower of arrows fell upon us and stuck fast in the ground close to our horses, happily without causing us any loss. We

soon alighted, and replied to the attack of the natives with our Winchester rifles. It was a strange combat. While we were in the act of firing the Indians lay with their faces on the ground and left off hurling their arrows, but the moment our shots ceased we again heard the whistling of the arrows. Gradually we managed to place ourselves on the windward side, which obliged the Indians to withdraw, for the arrows cannot do much harm when hurled against the wind. On this occasion two Indians remained dead on the field. It happened, unfortunately, owing to a very sad disappointment, which obliged us to seek the elements of our support in the island, that these encounters occurred almost daily.

The account of my journey would be incomplete if I did not relate an event which threatened to frustrate the object of our expedition. On the 30th of October we were encamped on the southern coast of the bay of San Sebastian, waiting for a vessel chartered at Punta Arenas, which we expected would reach us at that place and at that date, bringing a supply of provisions and ammunition. The vessel did not come, and day by day we waited for her in vain. We were without provisions of any sort and the place was destitute of game. We made various attempts to kill guanacos, but these attempts generally brought on an attack from the Indians, who seemed to prowl around our encampment within a radius of five miles. Our men were suffering from hunger. From time to time we imagined we saw on the horizon the sail or the steam of some vessel, and this circumstance made our situation more painful when the delusion vanished.

Necessity obliged us to have recourse to the horses; we killed a mare, whose lean flesh at that moment had the flavor of a most exquisite delicacy. After six days of useless expectation I decided to send Mr Wolff to Punta Arenas, with orders to arrange for the sending of provisions to another part of the Argentine coast. On this occasion I called together the men of the expedition, and made known to them how critical was our situation. I pointed out how we were bound to continue in search of the unknown land with a scanty supply of ammunition, procuring our support from whatever was offered by nature, that there would be more work, more danger, and perhaps many days without food, and finally that I allowed each one the choice of going forward or returning to Punta Arenas in company with Mr Wolff, who in any case would require two men to escort him. I finished my address by saying that all who wished to return might go to the left. There was not a moment of hesitation, gentlemen. All without any exception went to the right. In calling to mind this particular I cannot do less than express my most profound thanks to the men who in time of hardship showed themselves one and all worthy representatives of the civilized man who then for the first time travelled over that region.

Fortunately, towards the south of Cape San Sebastian the land was more lavish of its gifts. We found wild celery and «kraiken» and duck eggs at every step, and also guanacos, but not so wild as in the north. We killed a seal, which supplied us with a good quantity of oil for culinary necessities. It was then that we devoted ourselves with a zeal which can easily be understood, and which was all but overwhelming, to the investigation of the flora and fauna of Tierra del Fuego. I shall not herein enumerate the very long list of plants which grow in the vast territory over which we passed; moreover, it does not differ much from the well-known flora on the other side of the Straits. My object, above all, is to give an approximate idea of its aspect, distribution and general character. Referring to the space enclosed between the Straits of Magellan, the Atlantic Ocean and the parallel of latitude which passes through Cape Peñas, the woody region has its limit to the

west of Bahia Inutil. I have previously described its aspect, and it only remains to mention a cypress («libocedrus tetragonus») which is sometimes found among the abundant beech trees and the no less abundant «Drims Winteri». The bushes which grow extensively along the slopes and at the feet of hills are composed principally of the «Berberidae», an «Escallonia», the «Ribes Magellanica», an «Embothrium», the «Myrtus Nummularia», and principally the «Berberis Axiifolia». Along the coast of the Atlantic the scarce and small bushes are limited exclusively to the «Berberis Axiifolia», the black bush or the «Salicenia». The heights on the west and some small arid regions are covered with lichenous plants, and in more than six-tenths of the territory a sort of grass grows, of which the «Poa» and the «Festuca» are the principal specimens; whereas the valleys are densely covered with the «Arrhenaterum Arenaceum» and the «Tussock Dactylis Glomerata». I may mention that this last when boiled afforded us a substitute not unlike asparagus. We also found a «Teedalia», the peduncle of which served as a species of radish, without mentioning the abundant wild celery, which constantly had a place in our «menu».

With regard to the quadrupeds, the island only possesses five species, the guanaco, au-chenia, the dog canis fuegianus, the fox, the tucu-tucu ctenomys, and a small rat. The number of guanacos is very much reduced, and they are wilder than in Patagonia. I have only once seen a herd of more than eight of these animals; on the other hand, the tucu-tucu covers nearly every foot of grassy land. The ornithology of the island is more varied, and I may remark that nearly all its representatives have passed successively through the kitchen of the explorers. Ducks, geese, curlews, green plovers, buzzards, owls, bandurrias, falcons, swans, gulls and even the «centries niger», have all paid tribute to our culinary demands. The «teru-tero» («vanellus cayanus») and the owl («surnia funerea») are most numerous. These two birds seem to have conspired to annoy us by their incessant cries, announcing on the way our proximity to the other birds, the Indians and guanacos. A sort of goose («chloephaga magellanica») is equally numerous, and there are many species of duck, among which the «anas cristata» predominates, but these go in pairs or in small coveys and not in large flocks as they do on the opposite shore of the Straits.

The sea mammals do not abound on the north-eastern coast of the island. The sea-calf is scarce, and only once we observed a couple (male and female) of gigantic sea-lions («otaria jubata») which seemed to spend their honeymoon on a rock three hundred metres from Point Sinaia. To complete this rapid «coup d'oeil» of the Fuegian fauna I have only to mention the dog, which with its ears erect and bushy tail somewhat resembles the fox, though its color is sometimes entirely white. Accustomed as I was to appreciate in the canine race its attachment to man, I was surprised on observing, as I did several times, that the Fuegian dog is entirely destitute of these qualities. No matter how numerous they may be I never saw them take an aggressive attitude or even defend their masters when they were in danger. I discovered besides besides that they are not useful in hunting the guanaco. On several occasions I saw them run away at full speed before a guanaco pursued by our dogs, which were all of the species «canis gratus» or English greyhound. I remember also to have found on a certain day a guanaco wounded with three arrows, which the Onas abandoned on seeing us approach. There was no sign of the biting of dogs nor any evidence of its having been injured by them. What service then do the numerous packs of dogs afford the Indians?

Chance enabled me to answer this question. As we were one evening on the shores of Lomas Bay we caught four children of

from six to eight years of age, and we carried them, notwithstanding the energetic protests of the oldest boy (which, it must be admitted, were justifiable), to an Indian abode that had been abandoned an hour previously. On forcing them into one of the tents, they immediately assumed a sleepy appearance, and the four children crouched together in one spot. A short while after this I noted that the dogs entered one by one into the tent and that they ranged themselves in a group around the little Onas, forming a sort of covering for them. Very soon scarcely the little ones could be seen, so completely were they enveloped by dogs of every size. While awaiting further data, then, I venture to give the opinion that the Fuegian dogs only serve to complete the imperfect covering of the Indian, or rather to act as a piece of heating furniture for the Ona. My object in detaining the little Indians was to take their portraits, but I did not succeed, for two hours later they disappeared unobserved. Half an hour before their escape I saw them sleeping soundly, and although I thought of the probability of their flight the idea of securing them with cords or bonds was odious.

On reviewing the general nature of the country, I am inclined to think that its future will be engrossed by two important branches of industry: one, the less productive, but the more seductive, consists in working the auriferous beds, and will serve as an introduction to the other, which is more positive and beneficial, namely, sheep-farming. This branch of industry has already arrived at its acme in the neighbouring islands of Falkland, where the land is covered with pastoral farms. The traveller who to-day crosses the Straits of Magellan is surprised on seeing in the first narrows large sheep-farms which occupy a wide extent of land and a beautiful edifice as large and commodious as the costly country residences of the British gentleman. It belongs to Mr H. P. Wood, whose distinguished family have converted that region, which was recently a desert, into a spot full of life and every attraction.

Tierra del Fuego has already on its northern extremity a large establishment of the same sort, and very soon, no doubt, the undulating pampa of the centre of the island will figure in the list of first-class pastoral lands. On discovering the large navigable river which crosses this region and makes it accessible, I became convinced that the day is not far distant when the current of European immigration in its incessant flow to the River Plate will pour a small lateral stream towards the extreme south of the Argentine Republic. I may be allowed to hope that the national Government, with a view to the opening of new industrial centres, will send to these regions a scientific expedition, which, by devoting a whole week to hydrographic labors, will clearly establish how far the river Juarez Celman is navigable. While making a few brief observations on the orography and physical boundaries of the island, I am reminded of the Oshowia mission, separated by impassable mountains and enclosed in the Beagle canal. This mission, directed by the Rev. Mr Bridges, the merits of which are indisputable, was established with the laudable object of carrying the benefits of civilisation to a race in which the learned Darwin thought he had found the missing link in the chain of evolution. Oshowia is to-day the capital of the island, but certainly it will not be so long. The reasons are conclusive. The Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego has a surface of about six thousand square miles, of which twenty-five, or less than one half per cent is visited by the canoes of the Jaghan Indians, whereas more than 99 per cent of the land is inhabited by the Ona Indians. But Oshowia does not communicate nor does its position allow it to communicate with the inhabitants of the vast Argentine territory. The Jaghan Indians who live in the

canals of the Chilean territory, come only (according to the navigators who frequent those regions) with the object of spending their leisure hours in the Mission, and judging by their periodical visits to Oshowia, they must consider this place as the inexhaustible source of tobacco, biscuits and other articles of the same sort. I think it unnecessary to demonstrate that geography, ethnology and physical constitution mark out as the site of a capital of the Argentine territory in that place the mouth of the River Juarez Celman, provided it can be proved that it is navigable to a certain degree.

As the object of this lecture was to give a general view and a rough outline of the observations made during my journey, I considered it useless to enter into more minute scientific details, and I also considered it inexpedient to refute the statements made in a curious report recently sent from Thetis bay, where the author speaks of Ona Indians who dance to the sound of the trumpet, who send foxskin rugs to Buenos Aires, and are frightened at the neighing of mules; where Tierra del Fuego is divided into two zones of different vegetation, separated by a parallel of latitude which crosses Cape Sunday; and, at the same time, mention is made of a race of «guanaquero» dogs, of discoveries of copper, tropical plants, and other wonders of that sort—all of which again reminded me of the famous map made in the 17th century by the Jesuit Fathers of Chili. Nevertheless, I close these observations by declaring that it would give me great pleasure to satisfy any enquiry of new details or a more extensive information on the subject of which I have treated, and I place myself at the disposal of the distinguished members of the Argentine Geographical Institute and of the assembly that have honored me with their attention.

THE END.

DON BOSCO AND THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

From the London Tablet.

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—now I say, under the powerful protection of Mary Help of Christians, the time has come when we should take under serious consideration the means of consolidating, perpetuating, and vigorously advancing the good work already commenced. For those tribes, pacified and converted to the true faith, having once tasted the charms of civilized and Christian life, are not to be contented with the mere passing visits of an apostolic missionary, though it be he who has called them from their social misery to the light of the Gospel.

«Naturally enough, they desire to have him continually among them, not only to direct, instruct, and console them through life, but also and more especially to be by him assisted in sickness and comforted by his hope-inspiring presence on the eve of entering the uncertain passage which leads to eternity. It is not, therefore, surprising that His Lordship, Dr Cagliero, Vicar Apostolic of Patagonia, cannot bear to see the rites and comforts of our religion denied to those poor savages, who, notwithstanding their primitive degradation, are yet his dear children in Jesus Christ. But he has neither sufficient staff nor means to satisfy their ardent desire. For in order to establish fixed residences for missionaries in the Patagonian deserts according as the natives unite in colonies or villages, he

obviously requires a much greater number of priests, catechists and nuns, as also a goodly store of household chattels, provisions, and divers articles indispensable both for daily sustenance and Divine worship.

«Those poor neophytes, though willing to assist us, can offer nothing to our missionaries save the sad spectacle of their deplorable misery. They themselves want everything, even to be clothed and maintained, especially in the first stages of their conversion. Hence the mission is entirely dependent on the pious Salesian Society and the charity of co-operators. And should we for this lose courage? Oh, no! On the contrary, let us redouble our exertions in promotion of this charitable undertaking which we have already labored so much for.

«I also feel pleasure in acquainting you that (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 Malvine Isles, intends to explore every islet down to Cape Horn, studying at the same time the position better adapted whereon to pitch the tents of the new crusaders who soon are going to join him.

«It is difficult to imagine how I am continually pressed and supplicated by our indefatigable missionaries, and by the native inhabitants themselves, to send out fresh and not inconsiderable reinforcements of men and money. «Apropos» of which Father Louis Lasagna has returned from that distant land precisely to plead and make better known the wants and—thanks to God—encouraging condition of our American missions; nor has he neglected any means by which he might induce us to prepare this time also a numerous expedition of Salesian priests and nuns of Mary Help of Christians. He himself requires a goodly number for the mission I have confided to his care in the vast Brazilian empire, more extensive in itself than the whole of Europe together, and peopled almost exclusively by savages who range the immense forests of their native plains, languishing through ages for some friendly hand to draw them out of the ignominious barbarity in which they have been entombed for centuries, and which they may yet be condemned to for who knows how many generations if the zeal of the missionary, sustained by the charity of the faithful, does not come to succor and liberate them.

«Induced by those powerful motives, we have decided to prepare a fresh band of missionaries. Confiding in the prompt assistance and generous supplies of our benefactors, we hope to be able to furnish some forty or fifty young messengers of peace and of the kingdom of Heaven. But as our dear co-operators may easily understand, the outfitting of so numerous a body incurs an enormous expenditure in sacred articles and vestments, in clothing and habiliments generally, in church ornaments, school furniture and household utensils, without speaking of the not indifferent and more pressing expenses of baggage and travelling both by sea and land. Hence my only, my every hope, after God Almighty, must be centred, dearly beloved co-operators, in your generosity, that as you have succored me in the past you may also come to my aid in the present expedition.»

Don Bosco concluded with an earnest appeal for aid in this enterprise, which was to be carried into effect before the close of the past year.

Clean straw matting with a cloth and salt water. This keeps it from turning yellow.



ENGLISH  
RECREATIVE SOCIETY IN  
BUENOS AIRES.

From the Standard.

As was announced by circular letters which were extensively circulated during the last fortnight, a general meeting of the English-speaking young men of the city was held on the evening of Thursday, the 24th inst., in the large dining-room of the Restaurant Universal, 494 1/2, Defensa, which the proprietor had kindly placed at the disposal of the promoters.

Some 35 members attended, and at a quarter to nine Mr E. Lynch called the meeting to order.

Mr T. E. Gormley proposed and Mr F. F. Hussey seconded that Mr W. Mathews take the chair. This motion was carried unanimously, for every one present knew Mr Mathews either personally or by repute.

Mr M. Delamer was then asked to act as secretary to the meeting.

Mr Mathews opened the business of the evening by having letters read from members who were unavoidably absent and explaining the object of the society, namely, that of providing recreation for the members by means of giving balls during the winter and pic-nics during the summer seasons. He spoke of the want of such a society amongst us; and having thoroughly shown the difficulties to be overcome and the rocks and quicksands to be avoided, he then suggested that a name be proposed for the society.

Mr Gormley proposed and Mr Morgan seconded that the society be called the 'English recreative Society,' which was carried unanimously.

Mr Gormley then proposed and Mr W. Ryan seconded that the committee be composed of 12 members. Carried.

Mr Stewart proposed and Mr Morgan seconded that the higher officers be first elected, and that the other members of the committee be elected afterwards. Carried.

Messrs Briggs and Denton acted as tellers.

The voting then took place, which was done by ballot, when the result was:

Mr T. E. Gormley, President.  
W. Mathews, Vice do.  
F. F. Hussey, Secretary.  
J. E. A. Harrington, Vice do.  
E. Lynch, Treasurer.  
M. S. Murray, Vice do.

Members—  
Mr J. L. Mulhall.  
J. Menzies.  
E. Morgan.  
W. T. Ryan.  
A. Stewart.  
J. Dillon Browne.

Mr Mathews in a neat speech expressed himself as well satisfied at the result of the voting, but his modesty compelled him to say that some one more worthy should have been chosen for his place, and then vacated the chair, conducting Mr Gormley to his place.

Mr Gormley thanked the meeting for the distinction conferred on himself which position he accepted, though he felt there were many others more capable of fulfilling its duties, notably Mr Mathews, whom, since fortune had it so, he was proud to have as his coadjutor. He also thanked the meeting for the splendid choice they had made in giving him as fellow-workers the gentlemen named; good men and true every one of them. He spoke highly of Mr Lynch as the right man in the right place, and with his intelligent young friend Mr Hussey as secretary, he had no doubt of the business of the society being carried on in proper form. He also informed the members that a general meeting of the society will be held on May 6th, when a code of rules would be presented for their approval, the drawing up of which was entrusted to Messrs Mathews and Hussey.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887.

There are reports that the National Government intend to sell the Central Northern line of railway. It seems strange at first sight that while several European Governments are resolved to monopolise the railway lines the Government of this country look upon them as a burden to be got rid of as soon

as possible. In France no private company is allowed to build a railway unless on the condition that after a certain number of years the ownership will revert to the Government. Of the 37650 kilometres of railway at present in use in Germany 32652 kilometres belong to the State, and in England there is a strong desire that the Government should buy out some of the railways which are managed on an illiberal and narrow principle by private companies. It is certain that even in this country the fares on the lines belonging to the Government are lower than on the lines of private companies. After all, that is the great question for the public to consider, who will give them cheap and safe transit? It is possible that the net profits under private management may be larger than the official returns from the Government lines, but these profits in the former case almost invariably leave the country and those in the latter go to increase the public treasury. If the Government sell or let the railways they should at least make provision that the rates charged by private companies be not too high.

Drs Juarez Celman and Ortiz went through a very comical farce this week on the occasion of the latter gentleman sending in his resignation and making his valedictory bow. He assured the President that his zeal for the public good was an unquenchable fire, but that he had been so fagged (through over exertion) that he had been advised by his physicians to refrain from all mental labor. What was the awful strain on Dr Ortiz's mental powers that has shattered his constitution we cannot exactly say, but we cannot fancy how the Post-office could be worse managed if the Doctor never had any mental powers. In all our professional experience we have never seen anything to equal the confusion that reigns in the Post-office just now, and that has been increasing every day since Dr Ortiz took office. The funniest part of the farce is that in which the President thanks Dr Ortiz for his eminent services, and assures him the increase in the circulation of newspapers and letters in the Post-office was a proof of his success and competence. Yes, in the same way as the increase in last year's crops, and the large supply of fishes in the Boca, is a proof of His Excellency's competence to rule. H. E. might have spared the public that little touch of humor.

Councillor Socas, of the municipal Municipality of Buenos Aires, proposed the other day to his colleagues that in future members of the Council should be elected by popular vote. This proposition was rejected with scorn, only two members supporting it. One day, however, the patience of the public will be completely exhausted, and the self-elected Councillors will be kicked out without the formality of a vote.

Some days ago our esteemed countryman Mr Peter Whelan of Rodriguez, was robbed of a splendid fowling-piece that cost 100 dollars mjm, a saddle and bridle, a cojinilla, a silver renque, and other valuable articles. The robbers are three English-speaking tramps, one of whom is commonly known as Jack the Painter, and who probably had read Horace's adage about painters and poets being equally privileged to commit any atrocity—*quidlibet audendi aequa potestas*. Mr Whelan, with his characteristic generosity, acted the part of the good Samaritan, and gave food and shelter to the triumvirate when all others shut their doors against them. In return for this kindness Jack and his companions kept awake all night, and stole the above-mentioned articles. They took the train at Merlo and came to Buenos Aires. Mr Whelan gave due notice to the police, but the thieves have not been caught. One of them is minus two fingers on one hand.

We think estancieros and camp men in general would act very wisely in refusing to admit into their premises drunken sailors and other such direputable fellows who prowl about the camp on foot. Charity is an excellent thing, but should be given with proper discrimination.

We are gradually receiving our European and American mails. On Wednesday we received several packages of newspapers from Europe published on the 19th of February, and some from North America published in January! *Quousque tandem?*

Don Guillermo Matta, the new Chilean Minister to this Republic, is a violent and fanatical opponent of all religions, and most particularly the Catholic religion. He for some years represented the province of Copiapo as deputy, and never missed an opportunity of showing his bitter hatred to what the majority of Chileans hold most sacred. He is the author of a volume of third-rate poetry, and he published some scurrilous verses against priests and nuns which none but a blackguard could write.

We have received from 'Justicia' what purports to be a poem, entitled 'Paddy's Dream and Protest,' but unfortunately it has not a single quality essential to poetry, and therefore we cannot publish it, however patriotic the intention of the author may be in sending it to us. People greatly mistake if they think we are ready to publish any crude verses they may string together. We may publish bad or indifferent prose if it contains useful information, but on no account can we tolerate bad poetry, which as a general rule has has neither rhyme nor reason.

### THE ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL

His Grace the Archbishop has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and faithful of this diocese, informing them that His Holiness Leo XIII has deigned to bless in person the beautiful crown intended for the statue of Our Lady of Lujan, which was sent from this country to Rome on the 29th of last April. On the occasion of giving his benediction His Holiness was presented with a copy of the voluminous history of the statue, compiled by one of the Lazarist Fathers of Lujan. The pastoral states that when cholera broke out in this city the Archbishop invoked the intercession of the Blessed Virgin to avert the calamity which threatened the people of Buenos Aires, and that he made a vow to be present at the act of coronation of the statue of Lujan. He points with joy and thanksgiving to the fact that the calamity has fallen very lightly on this city and province, and he invites all persons to accompany him on a pilgrimage to Lujan on the 8th of May next, the day on which the festival of coronation will commence. For the fulfillment of the vow it is sufficient to visit the shrine on any one of the eight days during which the celebrations will last, and the faithful are not obliged to go on the same day as the Archbishop or to return with him. After setting forth in eloquent terms the beauty and justice of the honor paid to the Mother of God and the power and efficacy of her prayers before the throne of Heaven, the pastoral concludes as follows:

'Mary our Mother is crowned with glory in Heaven. It is fit that her statue should be crowned by the hand of man on earth. Let, therefore, our celebration be worthy of Heaven and earth. Let us assemble in large numbers, and take part in the demonstrations with intense devotion and respect. Let us gain the indulgences offered, by purifying our souls and fortifying ourselves with the bread of angels, that we may live in faith, hope, and charity. May the crown be the safety of all present. May it protect innocence,

direct the youth, and unite all in the precious bonds of faith and Christian virtue. May it prove the salvation of our church and country, and exterminate injustice and hatred, impiety and immorality.'

### COERCION AND CALUMNY.

The Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons. The ban-dogs of persecution are let loose and the vials of fanaticism, hate, calumny and malice are being poured on the head of our unfortunate country. May the God Whom our fathers adored and Whom we still adore, protect Ireland at this critical period of her troubled existence. It requires all faith in a guiding Providence to bear up with hope and confidence under the weight of afflictions which now threaten us. Our people are to be outlawed and banished from their homes, and if they resist they are to be shot down like wild beasts. Trial by jury is to be abolished. The Government of our country is to be placed in the hands of our bitterest enemies, Orange ghouls like King-Harman, athiests like Balfour, sodomites like Cornwall. The landlords will again get 'carte blanche' to overrun the country and carry on their saturnalia of house-burning, pauper-making, extermination, lust and murder. We shall have new Leitrim coming over to violate sacred innocence, and new Frenches placed on the magisterial bench, empowered to corrupt the youth of the country and teach them to commit unnatural crimes. The Castle of Dublin will once more send forth an army of spies and informers and we shall hear of other Talbots partaking of the Sacraments of the Church with a view to entrap the people in some unwary moment when they may give expression to the feelings of their hearts. Already two clergymen are imprisoned because they refuse to divulge the secrets confided to them by their flocks, and we may expect that many others will soon meet the same fate.

But this is not the worst. There is a greater evil than scourges, buckshot, extermination or imprisonment. Our country is at this moment overwhelmed with the weight of calumny. The anti-Irish newspapers are leaving no stone unturned to blacken the character of the Irish people, in order thus to render them odious in the eyes of the world and to deprive them of that sympathy which their sufferings must naturally merit. For several months the *Times*, which John Bright styled the organ of Satan, has never ceased to invent all sorts of falsehoods and attribute all sorts of wickedness to Irishmen. It is in vain that the falsehoods are contradicted next day in the Irish papers. The calumnies of the *Times* are carried to foreign countries and obtain credence where the Irish papers never reach. Here is a sample of the atrocious inventions of the *Times*:

'A party of ruffians recently visited the house of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Killarney, whom they found with only his daughter in the house. The poor girl clung to her father to save him from violence, and was laid hold of by one of the miscreants who grossly insulted her and endeavoured to drag her away. The old man indignantly resisted his conduct, but another miscreant, drawing a revolver, presented it at the old man's head and threatened to shoot him if he interfered. The girl was then carried off and outraged while her father was kept in terror of his life.'

The story is a falsehood from beginning to end. *United Ireland* thus replies to it:

'The libel was printed in the *Times* of Monday, and it was Dr Patton who furnished it and pocketed the price of it. There is not a shadow of foundation for the story. The vagueness of date, 'recently'; of locality, 'the neighborhood of Killarney,' and the absence of names, convict the author of knowingly, and for the basest ends, fabricating a

tale cunningly calculated to fill Englishmen with loathing for the land where such things can be and can go unpunished. We do not believe that there is a human being in all Kerry—not even the High Sheriff of the county, Mr George Sandes—who is capable of even contemplating an atrocity so diabolical.'

This is only one in a thousand similar cases. Need we wonder, after this, that the *Times* should deliberately slander Mr Parnell, who is the acknowledged leader of the Irish people? The letter attributed to him, in which he is alleged to have expressed sympathy with criminals, is manifestly a forgery. Even if Mr Parnell were not a man of untainted honor, he is still too wise to commit to writing sentiments which are in contradiction with his whole life and policy. But the attack on him is only part and parcel of that infamous policy of our enemies from the day that Gerald Barry crossed the Channel in the wake of the Norman freebooters. Calumny is the principal ingredient in the hell-broth which the witches prepare when they stir up the caldron of revenge and persecution. Ireland has survived the calumny and injustice of 600 years, and she will also survive the present storm of hatred and iniquity. Whatever may befall, it is our duty to stand by her. In the words of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 'we shall earn the supreme contempt of the world if we should bow our heads in humble submission.' The Irishman who should now refuse material and moral support to his country is a coward or a traitor, or both.

### JUSTICE AND THE CRIMINALS.

*La Nacion* frankly declares that justice is lame as well as blind in town and camp, and that robbers and murderers prey upon society with perfect impunity.

Our colleague says: 'In every camp town there is generally to be found a band of miscreants. Their power is known to all, and by repetition of crime it becomes to them a profession. All point to them with the finger, and they are a perpetual source of danger to the community. Nevertheless, they go about in the most complete security. Sometimes it happens that they fall into the hands of the local authorities, who send them for trial before the ordinary courts; but they are soon once more at liberty, and defy those who wish to put an end to their depredations by showing themselves their declared enemies. Much has been said from time to time about the abuses committed by the Justices of the Peace in the camp; but, admitting this, there are many who can prove that the J.P.s have to declare themselves conquered by the malefactors whose robberies and murders, with all their horrible details, are well known. The names of magistrates can be given who, having convicted these ruffians for their crimes, were afterwards assailed by them in a spirit of sanguinary vengeance. In this way one J.P. in the south lost his right arm, having been wounded by a criminal whom he had sent to jail, and who a few days afterwards was set at liberty. We may easily imagine the consequence of such a state of things. The camp authorities have come to terms with the terrorists. They even make use of them to serve their political purposes, and enrol them among the electoral 'caudillos.' It sometimes happens that they hold an important place among the police, and they receive not only liberty and impunity but even a large reward in money.'

'In this large city things are not much better than in the camp. Everybody knows that robbers prowl about and that they go alone or in companies. Their antecedents are known to the police, who have the evidence of repeated facts to prove that they are robbers and murderers by profession, but they do not catch them unless when



their hand is in the pie. . . . Not long ago a crime was committed in a public promenade which was an outrage upon public morality, and which it is hard to conceive could take place even among a tribe of savages; nevertheless, owing to some legal subterfuge, nobody can prevent or punish it. A cemetery was profaned about the same time, and a woman's corpse was carried away with the object of extorting money from the friends of the deceased. This crime also remained unpunished, for the law did not provide against it. Some days ago an infernal scheme was formed for kidnapping children, and using carrier pigeons to communicate with the parents, who should pay a certain sum for their ransom under pain of receiving by the same winged messengers portions of the mutilated bodies of their children. The discovery was made known from a mere accident. These are facts which stare us in the face. Whether through a defect in our laws, or the excessive leniency of our judges, the criminals are escaping.»

#### ALARMING STATE OF THE CAMPS.

The news from some of the northern districts is very afflicting. For two months rain has not fallen, and the camps are actually parched at the very time when lambing is commencing and grass is most needed. Flocks are seen crossing highways in all directions in search of pasture. It is greatly to be feared that all the early lambs in some partidos will be lost. We have heard of cases where the lambs have been killed to save the dams. There are estancias in Arrecifes and San Pedro on which not a blade of grass is to be found. Amongst them we may mention the estancias of Stegman, Velez, Sillitoe, Vinas, Merlo, Quiroga, etc. The chacreros who possess 20 or 30 squares of land are asking for the lots from 150 to 200 m/n per month for grazing purposes. Horned cattle are also beginning to suffer from the severity of the season. They have already commenced skinning cattle on the camps of Sr Vinas and some others in Arrecifes. If the weather should continue dry for some time the losses will be terrible, and the case will not be much better should frost set in soon after rain. The prospect of graziers for the year of grace 1887 is indeed a gloomy one.

#### TRANSIT.

We have received another letter from 'P. C.' of Carmen de Areco, in which he declares that his communication on transit did not refer at all to 'T. M.', but to somebody else whose latitude and longitude he specifies this time but whose name we have not received. We fully agree with 'P. C.' that the road system of the camp is a great hardship and that it is stupid as well as cruel to oblige people to make a circuit of six miles for a journey which in a direct line would not exceed one or two, but unfortunately the evil is too common to single out individuals for public denunciation. There is not a partido where there are not many cases such as that which he describes, and however mean and illiberal the conduct of the owner of the estancia may be, it is scarcely fair to make him the emissary goat who will carry the sins of hundreds of others on his shoulders. We think this is a subject which might well occupy the attention of the Irish Union established in the camp. It sometimes happens that a man complains of the direction of a road because it is somewhat inconvenient to him personally. Should then his grievance be published in the newspaper? Certainly not, because the feelings of the writer on the matter may be very different from those of the public in general. But when the affair is brought under the notice of a general meeting of the inhabitants and they are of opinion that the situation of a

road is injurious to the public welfare, then there are a hundred ways by which they may make their grievance known to the proper authorities, and if all fails they may appeal to public opinion in the columns of the press. It should be the very first duty of the legislative body to appoint a commission which would examine the road communication of the province with a view to its adjustment to public interests. In some cases the position of the road is left entirely to the discretion of one or two landowners. In other cases the little spot of the poor man is chosen for transit and 25 yards space through the centre of his holding is cut away without any compensation. In few cases is there any system or method adopted in a matter in which such enormous interests of public welfare are involved. The road system of the province should certainly be regulated, but it cannot be done by marking out special individuals for odium and obloquy. We give herein the concluding paragraph of 'P. C.'s letter:

«I am at a loss to know how any man, whose range of vision extends to any considerable distance, could say that I misrepresented or misstated facts connected with the present road system in this our adopted country; when a petty official such as a Juez de Paz or Alcalde sanctions the obstruction of the public highway, it is about time to appeal to higher authority or to have it made known through the public press, that a redress of such abuses may be obtained. The description given of one is equally applicable to any of the roads leading to the inland towns or railway stations, and never received any engineering save as chance directed their course and nature framed their solidity. Artificial making is observable in few places, and so morassy do they become in bad weather that the transport of merchandise is, if at all, effected by the force of ox or horse power.

«We pay 'contribucion directa' and other taxes. For what? For the repairs or making of permanent roads, the construction of bridges or the abolition of tolls on the latter? no, for none of these; but for the improvement and embellishment of Buenos Aires city, as I read in your esteemed journal that a new 'Port Scheme' and a new Boulevard Scheme are on the tapis. They might have included a 'New Road System' in their programme of improvements, the want of which is felt more in the camp districts than a new 'Boulevard' in the city.»

#### FOUR DAYS IN MAR DEL PLATA.

[COMMUNICATED]

II.

There are at present three hotels in Mar del Plata to select from, and they may be well divided into first, second and third class. The first is certainly the Grand Hotel, occupying a very good position looking towards the sea; but unfortunately there is a vacant piece of ground in front that may be built upon at any time. It is only one story high and occupies nearly half a square of ground. All the high-life people frequent it. The proprietor, waiters, cooks, etc., are nearly all French, and the cost per day is nominally \$5, but with extras and other matters it comes close to 8. A native family, stopping there, of father, mother, five daughters and the inevitable mother-in-law in black, paid I was told something like \$60 a day.

The second in order is the Hotel del Progreso. Here one may enjoy life very well for four or five nationals a day. It is of one story also, but away from the sea, and its bedrooms open principally to a patio in the interior. Everything is very good here, except the piano.

For those of slender means, or unaccustomed to rough it in camp hotels, the German Restaurant is quite good enough for all practical

purposes. You may possibly have to sleep on a 'caire' if the place is anyway crowded; the floors are not over clean; and you must not be shocked at an occasional fly in your soup. The food is on the whole substantial, but rough, and the wine certainly tastes of logwood—but what would you have? Two dollars and a half a day is cheapness itself for Mar del Plata. I met three gentlemen who on arriving and being ignorant of the place had breakfasted on 'puchero' in an Italian fonda. Their bill came to \$15, which they thought it better to pay. Lastly, for those who are crowded out of any hotel, the railway company allows the use of the beds in the Pullman cars at \$2 per night, and meals can be had at the confiteria of the station.

As for myself when I arrived, not knowing anything about the place, I followed the crowd to the Grand Hotel—no room; then to the Progreso—'tampoco'; I had only to be thankful for small mercies, and take up a position in the Restaurant Aleman. The outside of this hotel did not look very inviting, as it was of plain, unplastered brick; and to make matters worse, that night I was obliged to sleep in the same room with a native gentleman who objected to fresh air in any form. Next morning I determined to make another bold stroke for the Progreso; and thinking that perhaps they might have been frightened the day previous by a black Gladstone bag amongst my luggage (possibly taking it to contain an infernal machine or a musical instrument) I judiciously left this behind. They then 'took me in,' and perhaps in more senses than one. I discovered here, also, that I could not get along with English as in the other place; and so I had to put on my best Castilian. But I found that every one asked me how long I had been in the country. This was very dispiriting; but I could only pluck up spirit and try again, so that on the whole I got along pretty well.

I was frequently in the Grand Hotel also during my stay, and so had a little experience of all. They are building three more large hotels for next year.

The bathing takes place in the surf of the little bay, between the two hills. You are strictly cautioned not to venture out beyond your depth, as there are strong currents down the coast. The Grand Hotel has a very good supply of bathing boxes, to the extent of 50 compartments; and the old Italian in charge supplies bathing costumes free for the residents of the hotel, but not to others. The ladies, so far as I could see, don the orthodox blue serge bathing suit, with oilskin cap and 'alpargatas'; and the gentlemen wear either an ordinary bathing-drawers when alone or a horizontally-striped jersey, from shoulder to knee, when in the company of ladies. As this is inclined to show the figure a little too much, it would be better in my opinion to have something of a coarser material; and I understand the Municipality have written frequently to the national Government for advice on the subject, but without as yet receiving a reply. I would suggest, if I were asked my opinion, that gentlemen should wear loose serge knickerbockers with elastic below the knee, and a jacket of the same material buttoned in front, with sleeves reaching below the elbows. A strong man is employed, I think by the Municipality, to take care of the ladies and children in the water, and teach them to swim if required; and twice daily, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the usual hours for bathing—he has a good many applicants for his services. As I found it disagreeable having to walk over the sand to the boxes when leaving the water and having to wash the feet again in a bucket before dressing, I sought out myself after the first day's experience some nicely terraced rocks a little to the north, and mindful of old days in Bray and Malahide, went in from the rock, and afterwards dressed comfortably in the sun. I should say it would be dangerous to enter the water during the middle of the day, from the possi-

bility of sunstroke, and few bathe about that time. The regular system, then, is to tumble about in the water; dive headforemost into an advancing wave; or stand firm with the shoulder against a breaker, that dashes over one. The ladies if they wish can avoid wetting their hair altogether—by simply jumping up a little at each wave; and to any lady who has any experience of sea-bathing, that means a great deal in economy of labor. Very little swimming is indulged in, for if one does not keep his eye on the advancing breakers, he will get ducked unmercifully and perhaps be obliged to swallow half a pint of sea-water. Some lie down flat on the sand and let the waves wash over them. It is a pretty sight, especially in the evening. The sea is dotted all along its edge by human forms up to their middle in the water; and often you see a whole family—father, mother, brothers and sisters—clinging each other by the hands and performing a sort of quadrille in the 'briny.' The screams of laughter alternately of the young people resound in the air, and many get rolled about in such a manner by the waves as to make the spectator die with envy of 'Old Father Neptune.'

M. J. K.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr and Mrs Laurence Garrahan sailed the day before yesterday for Montevideo to catch the steamer Britannia, which leaves that port to-day for Europe. They were accompanied to the steamer Jupiter by a host of friends, ladies and gentlemen. Indeed, we have seldom seen the mole so crowded as on the departure of Don Lorenzo and his amiable lady. Mr Garrahan leaves us in ill-health, and we pray God the trip to Europe, which is taken by his physician's advice, may prove beneficial to him. After a sojourn at the German baths in Baden-Baden, he will visit the Emerald Isle, the land of his fathers.

Mr Willie Ham and Mr Ed. Browne left for Europe in the Neva. We wish all our friends who are on the waters now a safe journey and a pleasant time in the old country.

Mr Holden's 'Fantoche' at the National Theatre are still the centre of attraction in the city. People are never tired of seeing these extraordinary manikins, who can beat real men and women at all accomplishments. A new programme is announced for Tuesday, 26th, when 'Cinderella, or the glass slipper,' will be brought out in six scenes.

Mr Denstone's elocutionary and musical entertainment came off as had been announced on Wednesday evening. We are sorry to say that the audience was very small. Mr Denstone's recitals were admirable, and if only the English-speaking people of the city heard him once we are sure they would come again. The music also, under the direction of the distinguished violinist, M. Ismael, was charming. Some excellent selections from Haydn, Mendelssohn and Mozart were played and loudly applauded. Mr Denstone deserves to be supported, and we hope his next performance of this sort will be more generously patronised.

The children of Don Miguel Ferreyra, who died, several years ago, in this city, possessed of a large fortune, have instituted a suit against the executors of their father's will and against the notary Mariano B. Echenagucia, who, in 1869 was secretary of Dr Agrelo, Judge of the Civil Court. The inheritance comprised a large estancia at Chacabuco, province of Buenos Aires, with buildings and stock; a quinta of 16 square squares near this city; a house in calle Cochabamba and another in calle Defensa. The petitioners declare that Sr Echenagucia managed to get the estancia transferred to himself, that one of the executors took the house in calle Cochabamba and the other the quinta of 16 squares, and that all that was adjudicated to the heirs was the sum of \$271,670 %, the amount of the

valuation of the house in calle Defensa, whereas the value of the estate is declared by the petitioners to have amounted to \$2,500,000.

A colleague says: «The new Archbishop of Santiago (Chile) intends to introduce seats in the churches there, and to allow ladies to wear their bonnets, instead of the 'mantilla,' which is still 'de rigueur' on the other side of the Andes in church.»

Dr Carcano of Cordoba has been appointed superintendent of the Post office.

We will send from this office to any subscriber desiring it the *Nacion* newspaper at half price, or 75 cents per month.

Dr Pardo, President of the Health Board, is the new Argentine Minister in Vienna, and Dr Astigueta will take his place.

The Rosario Reporter thus bears testimony to the way in which the National Government pays its debts:

«The National Government displayed its lavish generosity on Monday by paying the staff of the Normal School one of the four months' salary due. The rest will come in the sweet by and bye! In the meantime the Normal School teachers have been more highly favoured in this respect than any of the other National employees in this city.»

The Politeama was crowded to the doors on Sunday night to hear 'Doña Juanita.' The President of the Republic was present. La Preziosi's voice is said to be much the worse for wear, though in appearance she is the same 'Juanita' she was three years ago.

The courts have condemned the Telephonic Union to the payment of \$7000 m/n for Municipal taxes. Mr Fels has appealed from this sentence.

A duel with swords was fought on Saturday at Flores, between two Italian gentlemen, Sres. Luigi Uberti and Antonio Vigliani. The former was wounded slightly in the forehead.

In the races of last Sunday at Palermo the attendance was not so large as usual and favorite runners were all defeated.

In the first race, 'Premio Ilusion,' Last Prince defeated his rival Portenito by half a length. In the second, Salvato won against Cyclone, Valentino and Blason, Cyclone taking next place. The third race, 1100 metres, was for mestizo colts foaled since 31st July 1884. The only starters out of the 21 entries were Banksia, El Pasha, Mississippi, Highlander, El Uruguay and Platino. Pasha came first to the post, Banksia second. In the fourth race the runners were Miss Fritz, Matador, Rolando and Fabrice. Rolando won easily, Matador being second. Fabrice broke down at the half turn, and, as for Miss Fritz, it was the universal opinion that her owners were guilty of gross cruelty in starting her. The fifth race was between Nereo, Parthenay and Suzon; the last mentioned won easily, though Parthenay was a great favorite.

The 'Sulky' race, for members of the Jockey Club, over a course of 5250 metres, was run by Sultan and Bufalo only. There were 3856 boletos taken for the former and only 1512 for the latter. It was considered by the knowing ones a dead certainty for Sultan and as much as 10 to 1 was bet on him although he gave his opponent a start of 100 metres. Sultan soon regained this difference, but in the last round Bufalo again took the lead and won amid great applause, his driver receiving a perfect ovation.

The branch railway from La Plata to Magdalena will be opened on the 25th instant.

The laying of the foundation stone of the gas manufactory at La Plata took place on Sunday, in the presence of about 30 persons, including the Governor and Minister Enciso.

A dreadful tragedy was enacted in the Military Hospital on Sunday. A drunken soldier was reproved and beaten by an officer. The soldier went for his rifle but was struck with a sword by Ensign Saravi. Some time afterwards while Saravi was speaking

with a sergeant, another soldier came behind him and stabbed him in the back. The unfortunate ensign died of the wound and his murderer was arrested after some resistance.

The murderer of the ensign in the military barracks has been tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death.

Calderon the murderer was shot yesterday morning. He was only 23 years of age. He was born in the village of Belen in Catamarca, where his mother, brothers and sisters live. He enlisted into the army at Tucuman, three years ago, and from the first was noted for his violent character. In November last year he stabbed a woman and was sentenced by his military superiors to a few days' imprisonment!

Ensign Saravi was born in Carmen de Areco and was only 18 years of age. He entered the Palermo Military College on April 1882, and obtained the following classifications: 1st year, very good; 2nd, excellent; 3rd, good; 4th good. In March 1886, he was made Ensign of the 1st regiment of Artillery. Wednesday was the day fixed for passing his examination for the 5th year.

From an early hour on Wednesday morning, several ladies were engaged in obtaining signatures to a petition to the President of the Republic to commute the sentence passed on the soldier Ramon Calderon.

General Racodo, Minister of War, has returned from Entre Rios.

Mr Alberto Lartigan, provincial chief of police, will resign that office at an early date. He has been elected deputy and will be the new chairman of the Chamber. It is said that Don Ramon Falcon will succeed Sr Lartigan as chief of police.

During the absence of Dr Laussen in Europe, his practice will be in the charge of Dr Greene, of Mercedes, who has come to Buenos Aires for the purpose and will reside in Dr Laussen's house, calle Piedad 266.

John Callow, in the columns of the 'Herald,' challenges to fight with gloves any man not more than 200 lbs weight for £20.

Dr Ortiz, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs leaves for Europe in the Bearn.

The calle Corrientes jeweller who bolted a fortnight ago with 70,000 nats plunder will be nabbed at Dakar when the steamer calls there, as the French Government has consented by cable to his extradition.

Baron Cotegeipe declares he won't allow River Plate jerked beef into Brazil.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

The *Globe* says that Mr Biggar will bring an action against the *Times* for libel, on account of its articles on Parnellism.

Salisbury made a furious speech insulting Gladstone and the Parnellites. He said Gladstone was mad when he thought himself the leader of a great party.

The police of Kieff and Odessa have discovered another conspiracy against the Czar. They intended to blow up the train in case he should travel south.

A large and enthusiastic meeting to protest against coercion in Ireland was held in Toronto.

Bully Sanderson has repeated his calumnies in the House of Commons.

Evictions have recommenced on the Lansdowne estate, and Messrs O'Brien and Kilbride have gone to Canada to protest against the action of Lord Lansdowne.

Gladstone, in a speech which he made in the city, said that his party not even suspected for a moment that the Parnellites would encourage the commission of crimes, and they had as good reason to know it as Lord Hartington. The accusers, he said, should bring forward proofs; if not they should be avoided by all honest men as slanderers more dangerous than a plague.

The illness of the Crown Prince of Germany is said to be cancer of the tongue.



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Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
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Belizas interiores  
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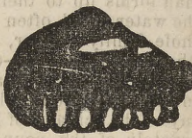
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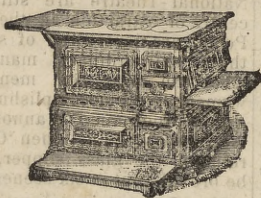
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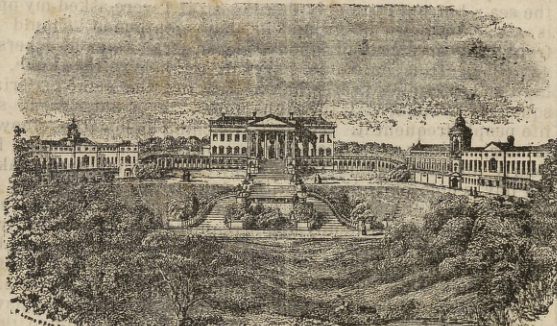
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## NOTES FROM ENGLAND

An English paper says:

'The infamous office of preparing the way for coercion by the circulation of wicked falsehoods is discharged "con amore" by the Times. Isolated crimes, which pale into insignificance in comparison with some of the atrocities perpetrated almost daily in this country, are magnified and gloated over until they seem to be multiplied a hundred-fold beneath the reader's gaze. But facts are stubborn things, and the Irish judges in every part of the country have been complimenting the juries on the lightness of the calendars. The magnifying process was, therefore, too uncertain for the Times. With the exalted morality characteristic of the leading journal, other expedients were adopted to attain the end desired. In the first of a series of articles written to order and published on Monday, the Parnellite members were accused of having based their movement on 'a scheme of assassination, carefully calculated and coolly applied,' and, in effect, of having been guilty of murder, though fortunately for them their dark deeds escaped detection. This diabolical libel is quite on all fours with the report recently started by the same journal that the Jesuits poisoned Pope Pius IX.'

The people of Banffshire in Scotland have acquired quite a reputation for illegitimacy in the matter of births. The average percentage of the total births in the county for the past twenty-nine years has been 16.2 illegitimate, while that of all Scotland has been about 8. In other words, to quote a correspondent of the Scotsman: 'The total number of illegitimate births during the period is 8,944—that is, within less than a generation have been born in the county as many illegitimates as the whole population of the towns of Banff and Keith, some allowance, moreover, being made for deaths.' At the present time, adds the correspondent, 'there is being born in Banffshire even with its small population, an average of almost one illegitimate child every day.'

Archbishop Croke says that in writing what has been called 'The No-Tax Letter' it never entered his head to recommend a general uprising against the payment of taxes, or to suggest a policy adverse to that pursued by the Irish party. He simply expressed his individual opinion as to the relative value and the reasonableness of a 'No-Tax' manifesto, if issued, compared with a 'No-Rent' manifesto.

In view of a possible, not to say probable, war between Germany and France, it will be interesting to consider the extent of the fortifications in and around Paris since 1871. A new line of forts far outside of the old ones has been erected. In all twenty-four forts have been built, and these contain all the improvements of modern warfare. Their barracks and magazines are all below the ground, and they form such a wide circle about the city that it will hardly be possible to besiege it in future. If it took 300,000 Germans to encircle the line, it ought to require an almost incalculable force to invest the new. The walls of Paris have been demonstrated to be useless, and the French do not rely on them in any way as a means of defence.

A new volume of poems by Katherine Tynan, the gifted young Irish poet, will be brought out in the spring by the Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench and Co., of London, England. Her first volume, 'Louise de Valliere,' published a year and a half ago, was an immediate success, going rapidly through several large editions.

To remove paper labels from old bottles, wet the face of the label with water, and hold it for an instant over any convenient flame. The steam penetrates the label at once, and softens the paint.

## THE SISTER OF RODERICK SANCHEZ.

More than three hundred years ago there lived in Spain a little girl named Teresa Sanchez, who, when she was seven years old, used to take great delight in reading the Lives of the Saints with her mother and her brother Roderic, who was four years older than herself. He was her favorite of seven brothers. 'I love him best,' she said, 'though I love them all very dearly and they love me.'

Roderic and Teresa thought the martyrs were very fortunate in being sure of going straight to heaven. 'Just think,' said Teresa, 'they will be happy with God for ever! Roderic, let us be martyrs too!'

'Yes,' answered her brother, 'but how?'

'Let us go to some country far away where infidels live; and they will kill us because we are Christians.'

Roderic agreed to this plan, and they set out together, taking a lunch with them.

'How shall we find the country of the infidels?' asked Roderic.

'Oh! we will keep on till we come to the sea,' said Teresa, 'then we will cross over to Africa. That is where the Moors live.'

'But maybe they won't kill us,' said Roderic.

'Oh, yes they will—I'm sure! The Moors are deadly enemies of Our Lord, and they are always glad to have Christians to put to death.'

'But how will they know we are Christians?'

'Why, we will go and ask them for charity in the name of Jesus Christ and then they will say "These youngsters are Christians," and they will take us and kill us; and then we will be martyrs, and the angels will come and carry us straight to Heaven.'

So they went on together, hand in hand, till they came to the bridge of a river, and far from the town, where they met their uncle, who made them go back home with him. Their mother had missed them and had been afraid they were lost; so she reprimanded them both, especially Roderic because he was the elder. But the boy laid 'the blame on Teresa, just as Adam laid the blame on Eve in the garden of Paradise.'

Roderic and Teresa were not discouraged, but decided that if they could not be martyrs they would be hermits. So they set to work to build two little hermitages of stone in the garden, but they did not succeed very well, for the stones would fall down as soon almost as they were put up.

Teresa had great devotion to Our Blessed Lady and loved to recite the Rosary. When she was twelve years old her mother died. In her grief the little orphan threw herself on her knees before a picture of the Blessed Virgin, and said: 'Sweet Lady, you see I have now no mother on earth; be a mother to me and make me your own devoted child.' Teresa was also very devout to St. Joseph, and declared that she never asked him any favor that he did not grant.

Whenever in reading the Lives of the Saints she came to the word 'eternity,' she would stop and try to understand its meaning, and then repeated again and again 'Eternity! eternity!' At twenty years of age she became a nun, and lived to the age of sixty-seven. After her death she was canonized, and is now the great St. Teresa. Her body remains incorrupt to this day.

When Roderic grew up he entered the army, and while on duty in South America was drowned in the Rio de la Plata. His saintly sister offered daily prayers for him after they were separated, and now let us believe they are for ever united in heaven.—'Ave Maria.'

## IRISH EXILES IN BRAZIL.

Advices from Brazil have brought us the sad news of the death at Campinas, on 20th November last, of the virtuous and learned priest, Father Harold de Tracy de Camaryo do Prado e Dauntre, eldest son of Richard Gumbleton Daunt, Esq., M.D., Edin. He fell a victim to pulmonary disease, neglected in its commencement owing to his too great dedication to his pastoral duties as Vicar of the Parish of St. John de Capivary. From the Bishop of St. Paul downwards all classes of society were profoundly affected by the loss of this promising young cleric.

The same informant tells us that on January 22nd, in Jundiáhy, Dr Gumbleton Daunt's sixth son, Cornelius O'Connor Ortiz de Camaryo Dauntre, was married to the Donna Anesia de Queiroz Ferreira, granddaughter of the late Baron de Jundiáhy, and niece of the Baron de Parna-hyba, actual governor of the Province. The marriage ceremony was performed by the illustrious Portuguese priest, Father Senna Freitas—well known in Ireland.

It is worthy of note that two members of County Cork noble families are respectively leading members of the Municipal Chambers of Campinas in Brazil, and of Tarija in Bolivia—Dr Richard Gumbleton Daunt of the former, and Dr Don Thomas O'Connor d'Arlach of the latter city.

The late Father Harold only a few months before his death received from his Holiness letters giving him the privileges of Missionary Apostolic; and the same honorable distinction has also been conferred on his brother, the Rev. Dr Fergus O'Connor de Camaryo Dauntre, now on a visit to his relations in Bolivia.—*Dublin Nation*.

## GIANTS OF THE PAST.

*Irish Times, November 6.*

Loushkin, the Russian giant and drum-major of the Imperial Guard, was 8 feet 5 inches. Irish holiday-makers at Madame Tussaud's will no doubt remember the tall figure in military uniform near the Chamber of Horrors.

The tallest Englishman was William Evans, porter to Charles I, who stood 8 feet of beef and brawn. The highest Spaniard was Joachim Eleizuge, 7 feet 10 inches. The highest Prussian, Maximilian Miller, 8 feet; the highest Frenchman, Joseph Brice, who exhibited himself 20 years ago by Anna Liffey's stream. Turning now to Erin, and trotting out the tallest of her sons, we have O'Brien dead a century, but whose long skeleton adorns the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He was 8 feet 4 inches of exalted humanity, but he stood a secondary man-mountain beside Mr Patrick Cotter, who lived to see the Union passed, and the year after laid his 8 feet 7 1/2 inches for a prolonged forty winks under the daisies. But Cotter was not the cock of the walk. There was a contemporary compatriot, a Mr Murphy, who died at Marseilles, where he frightened a lady of fashion to death with his titanic altitude of 8 feet 10 inches, the greatest height of which there is ascertained and unquestionable proof. It will be seen, therefore, that the Irish score in the matter of long men as compared with that of other nationalities is pretty much a case of eclipse first, and the rest nowhere.

## POST OFFICE CURIOSITIES.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General contains, as usual, some very interesting information concerning the extent and nature of the work carried on in his great department. In the twelve months ending March 31 more than 1400 millions of letters were delivered in the United Kingdom—an average of over 36 to each inhabitant. Post-cards were transmitted to the number of 171 millions, book packets and circulars numbered 342 millions, and newspapers 147 millions. Including parcels, the number of separate deliveries reached the enormous total of 2091 millions. The Post Office now employs about 51000 officers, including

3400 women, and there are 45000 occasional assistants. A constant widening in the operations of the Parcel Post is also noted.

The report gives some curious items of information as to the nature of the articles entrusted to the post, which included fowls, frogs, snakes, mice, bees and other 'perishable' material. Attention is also drawn—as it has been for years, but in vain—to the extraordinary carelessness existing amongst a large section of the public, who despatch valuables through the post either badly enclosed or with the address wholly or in part omitted, and afterwards lay the blame for any irregularity on the department. No fewer than 27000 letters were posted without address, including 1620 which contained nearly £4000 in cash and cheques. The report states that the business of the telegraph department has again largely increased, together with the savings bank transactions; but the inland money order department shows a continued decline.

## WARNINGS.

Many people still believe that they receive warnings in dreams, and it is impossible to rebut the arguments for such a belief, but we may confidently assert that any general reliance on the confused and contradictory indications of dreams would involve the most inconsistent vagaries of conduct wholly unworthy of a rational being. Our reason and our dreams are often so hopelessly at variance that to desert the former for the latter would be equivalent to relinquishing the bright shining of the sun in order to pursue a treacherous will-o'-the-wisp. The writer once had occasion to engage a passage for a long sea voyage, and the only vessel available at the desired time was a steamer which had been a great favorite in her day, but was then so old that doubts were entertained regarding her seaworthiness. In spite of warnings on this point, he engaged his berth, and on that very night he had an intensely vivid dream of shipwreck and drowning at sea. Undeterred, however, he set sail without serious misgivings and had a most agreeable and prosperous voyage. In this case the dream was evidently no supernatural warning, but rather the result of the effect produced upon the imagination by the hints thrown out regarding the vessel's supposed unseaworthy character. Presentiments of all kinds are almost invariably groundless, and when on rare occasions a presentiment is verified by the result, the explanation is the very simple and obvious one that in this instance our fears correctly forecasted the future. We fear and we hope many things more or less probable.

## DOMESTIC.

Cover house plants with newspapers before sweeping; also give them a little ammonia once a week in the water you put on them.

A practical housekeeper says if the necessity of cutting hot bread be imperative the moist unpleasantness may be obviated by using a warm knife for the purpose. The heating of the steel prevents the chill which causes the sodden look so well known to those who have been compelled to cut the warm loaf. A napkin should be laid on the plate upon which the slices are placed.

Dull scissors.—Did you ever notice when cutting cloth with a pair of sharp scissors that they would turn dull after using a while. I have wondered why, and the other day found out. An old dealer in cutlery said it was the accumulation of fine dust between the blades that caused it, and told me to wipe the blades carefully with tissue paper. I did so and found it as he had said.

How to clean a room.—The cleaning and setting to rights of a room seems a very simple process, and many housekeepers would smile at the thought of

any improvement on this work, but it is best done systematically, and to do it thus regular rules should be observed. Before sweeping, the windows should be opened to let in the light and air. Dusters made of old sheets or curtains, with which to cover nice furniture, are very convenient, as they save labor and greatly facilitate the work of cleaning. The ceiling should be examined for cobwebs, the carpet sprinkled with tea leaves or damp corn meal, and all pictures, frames and cords should be cleared of dust. Everything being in readiness, the sweeping should begin with a short, light stroke, avoiding, as far as possible, the raising of dust and the wearing of the carpet. After the sweeping, remove the covering from the furniture carefully, and wipe every article with a clean, soft rag. If any spots of dirt remain, wipe with a warm cloth and dry with chamois leather. To clean oil-cloth, use warm water without soap, or milk and water. Matting should be washed in lukewarm water and salt, and dry quickly with a soft cloth. Washing windows and wiping off doors once a week after sweeping, keeps the room clean and fresh. Finger marks on door and wood work should be removed with a damp cloth as soon as observed. A room cleaned in this way never becomes dirty and is easily kept in order.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Have you men's gloves? asked a gentleman in a Boston glove store. We have gentlemen's gloves: was the freezing reply of the young lady who presided behind the counter.

Does hanging prevent murder? is a question which agitates an eastern State. You bet it does. Cases are very rare where a man commits murder after he has been hanged once or twice.

Wife: I don't see how you can say that Mr Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice. Husband: I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all the time.

Seedy stranger: I am soliciting subscriptions for the Society for the suppression of intemperance and the banishment of tramps. What may I put you down for? Old gentleman? Well, if you put me down for anything you may put me down for a fool.

A Chinaman is speaking to himself as he irons a shirt. Picks up a shirt showing evidence of having been well cared for and says: Bachelor; him landlady fix him. Picks up another, buttonless and all frayed at the wrists and neck, and says: Married man.

The following excellent defense was made to an action by a lawyer. 'There are three points in the case, may it please your honor,' said the defendant's counsel. 'In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it.'

Sheridan was once staying at the house of an elderly maiden lady in the country who wanted more of his company than he was willing to give. Proposing one day to take a stroll with him, he excused himself on account of the badness of the weather. Shortly afterwards she met him sneaking out alone. 'So, Mr Sheridan,' said she, it has cleared up.' 'Just a little, madam, enough for one but not for two.'

'There are good and bad points about this coffee,' said the boarder in a judicial tone. 'The good point is that there is no chicory in it, the bad that there is no coffee in it.'

How do we hear? asks a scientist. That is easily told. Somebody tells a friend and tells him not to tell, and the friend of the teller tells a friend of ours and he tells us, and so we hear.

Husband: What are you reading, my dear? Wife: A long letter from mother. Husband: Has she anything in particular to say? Wife: I don't know. I haven't got to the postscript yet.

A bright youth undergoing examination for admission to one of the government departments, found himself confronted with the question: What is the distance from the earth to the sun? Not having the exact number of miles with him, he wrote in reply: I am unable to state accurately, but I don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with the proper performance of my duties if I get this clerkship.

The language the telephone speaks is broken English.

Head of the House (to young man at front door): Haven't I told you, sir, never to call here again? Young Man: Yes, sir; but I haven't called to see Miss Clara this time. I have a two months' gas bill to collect. Head of House (in a milder tone): I see. You will please call again.

When an eminent physician was visiting King Frederick the Great of Prussia during sickness, the monarch put to him this question: How many people have you sent out of the world? The physician, nothing staggered, replied: Not so many as your Majesty, nor with such great honour and glory.

An inscription on a monument winds up with the following touching obituary: She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-one years, seven months and sixteen days! Reader—'Go thou and do likewise.'

A woman met a friend who did not seem to be in good health. 'How do you feel this morning?' 'Poorly, I'm feeling right bad. You see, I have to watch over my husband all the time.' 'Is he sick?' 'No; if he were sick I wouldn't have to watch him. He is in good health. That's what's the matter with him.'

## 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 distending fullness attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Flor de la,  
Estacion Altamirano P.A.S.  
July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

	April 21.
Gold .....	136 60
Cedulas—	
Series A .....	—
Series E .....	—
Series F .....	79.80
Series G .....	84.50
Series I .....	95
Series J .....	93.20
National Bank Shares .....	245.50
Banco Constructor .....	141

Arrivals of wool from the camp are very few, and lots are coming out of deposit on account of the rise in gold. There is a small improvement in prices, in spite of the fact that the news from Europe is not very satisfactory. Hides are unchanged. It is expected that the rise in gold will give a stir to the wheat market.

Messrs Casey, Duggan, and Bunge went to Montevideo this week to try and convince Tajos of the expediency of establishing the proposed bank. A telegram announced that the Government would not accept any of the bank prospects this year.

About a year and a half ago Dr Justo Urquiza purchased close to the Casa Amarilla a large extent of land measuring 58000 square yards at 76 cents per yard, and has now sold it to Gregorio Lezama for 4 mjn per square yard, or 226000 mjn.

Don Jaime Vieyra has sold 16 leagues of camp in Santa Fé adjoining the Teodilina colony for 25000 mjn per league, buyer Honorio Acevedo.

The total number of sailing vessels chartered this season to load linseed and wheat in various ports of the Republic is 135.

Gold on Wednesday rose to 135.50.

The English Bank of the River Plate in Montevideo has purchased for \$180000 the large property of Deluchi situated at the corner of 25 de Mayo and Zabala.

It is reported that Messrs Carminati and Co. will pay their creditors 50 o/o cash and 50 o/o on time.

The Provincial Hypothecary Bank issued on the 20th the new cedulas of series K amounting to 30 millions, bearing 8 o/o interest and 1 o/o amortisation.

An evening colleague says that Mr Drabble declares that if the steamers charge so much for freight the freezing export trade must stop.

Mr Lando has sold a property in Avenida Alvear measuring 30 by 140 varas, occupied by the Cantina 20 de Setiembre, for the sum of 96240 mjn, buyer Señor Alvear.

From Rosario we hear of the sale of 8 leagues of land which formed part of the Artigas colony for the sum of 22000 mjn per league.

Mr Miguel A. Lama has received an offer of 250000 mjn for his property in the same avenue with 70 varas front by 50 on calle Pilar.

According to a San Juan paper the Andine Railway recently purchased by Mr Clark has been resold to the Central Argentine Railway Co.

Mr Schneider has bought 3000 cows in the south from the Santa Clara estancia at the rate of 5.50 per head. Cows are selling in Tres Arroyos and vicinity at 5 mjn per head at present, and the cattle market looks very weak.

It appears that the Government have found some hitch in the Lacroze concession for the construction of a wharf and store houses at the foot of the Retiro hill and that the whole business will fall through.

Lots of land for building purposes are still very high in the city. As high as 7 mjn is paid in remate places like Calle Jujui and Europa.

From 50 to 55 old currency is paid for capones in the Campana freezing establishment. The Zarate establishment is now working hard. A large number of sheep have been purchased.

Exchange on London for gold varies from 47 1/4 to 47 1/2.

The Oriental Government has begun negotiations with the Spanish Government to draw up a treaty of commerce whereby

jerked beef will be allowed into Cuba and Spanish wines into Uruguay at reduced prices. It is probable that the Argentine Republic will follow this example and thus endeavor to improve the consuming capacities of the Cuban jerked beef eaters.

The lands sold at auction by Mr Ristorini in calles Salta, Sola, General Hornos, Patagones, Gen. Paz and 139 street fetched from 7 to 10 mjn per yard. The total sale amounted to 100000 mjn.

La Tribuna Nacional publishes the following commercial telegrams:

London, April 19.

Hard dollars are quoted at 74 1/2 o/o, loan of 1884 at 90 1/2; do of 1886 at 90 to 91, cedulas 1 at 69 1/2.

Paris, April 19.

The quotation on the Bolsa of the 1886 loan is 455 francs, no transactions in cedulas series E.

Berlin, April 19.

The loan of 1885 is quoted at 69 1/2, per cent.

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

London, April 15.

Treasury Bills ..... 89  
Hard Dollars ..... 74  
National Bonds (1881) 102 1/2  
Do. (1886) 90

Province of Buenos Aires (1882) ..... 97 1/2

Liverpool, April 15.

Price of River Plate Linseed at 38s 6d per 416 lbs

Havana, April 15

R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 18 rls. per arrobo.

Havre, April 15.

Maize from the River Plate fcs 12, linseed at 23.50

Bordeaux, April 16.

River Plate Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs 140-142 per 100 kilos; half long, fcs. 120-123; borregas fcs. 110-112. Stock of all classes about 1000 bales. Dry hides mixed with desechos francs 85-90 per 50 kilos.

Horse-hair, south, good mixed, francs 115-120 per 50 kilos. White and yellow maize average price fcs. 10.50-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat, the price of which regulates the market, that of the River Plate, generally sold at 2 fcs. less, is quoted to-day at fcs. 18-18.50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 340-350 per ton of 4 bordalesas. The exports to Bs Aires from the 15th to the 31st were 11500 bordalesas.

Havre, April 19.

During the last fortnight small transactions in River Plate wools have been done at easy prices. That of Buenos Aires last clip special for Havre of 33 o/o yield, is quoted at fcs 1.62 1/2, per kilo. Stock of River Plate wools about 6000 bales.

Beef tallow from the River Plate fcs 32-33 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides of B. Aires 14-15 kilos fcs. 118-121 per 50 kilos.

Salted horse hides from Bs. Aires at fcs 51-54 per 50 kilos. Salted ox saladero hides from Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 73 to 74 per 50 kilos despatched.

Very little business done during the fortnight.

Total stock of River Plate hides about 34000.

The exports of sugar to Buenos Aires during the fortnight were about 2500 barrels.

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	134.80
Saturday .....	134.20
Monday .....	134.70
Tuesday .....	135.00
Wednesday .....	135.50

## THE PLAZAS. CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Special .....	4.60
Good .....	4.20
Regular .....	3.65
Borrega .....	4.00
Bellies .....	2.00
Superior black .....	5.00
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo .....	370 mls.
Corderitos .....	050 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos .....	6.60
Horse hides .....	2.15
Cow hides .....	4.20
Maize, white shelled .....	2.65

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good .....	4.30
Regular .....	3.70
Bellies .....	2.00
Borrega .....	3.50
Black Wool .....	4.00
Hides	
Cow hides .....	4.10 mjn
Horse hides .....	1.90
Horse Hair .....	6.00
Nonatos .....	2.70
Calfskins .....	3.50

Sheepskins.	
Consumo .....	per kilo 320 mls.
Pelados per kilo .....	85 mls.
Corderitos regular, la docena .....	0.35 mjn

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
South, with bag .....	4.70 mln
Coast .....	4.50
Salado .....	4.30
Maize.	
White, shelled with bag .....	2.80
100 kilos .....	2.80
Yellow, in grain .....	2.65

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Novillos gordo y sebo 18 y 14	
Primeros apartes, vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 12 10 y 9	
Segundos apartes 7.50 y 7	
Matanza general 6 y 5	
Cueros de novillos 8.50 8 7.50	
7 y 6.50	
Cueros de vacas, 5.50 5	
Terneros grandes 6.00	
Terneros chicos 4 y 3	
Capones 1.50	

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in April:

24 Parana from Havre	
24 Cordovan from Bordeaux	
25 Perseo from Genoa	
27 Baltimore from Bremen	
28 Tijuca from Bremen	
29 Orenoque from Bordeaux	

Steamers expected to sail in April:

24 Buenos Aires for Havre	
25 Leipzig for Vigo and Bremen	
27 Nord America for Genoa	
28 Ville de San Nicolas for Dunkirk and Havre	

## DEATHS.

On the 12th of April, in the partido of Salto, Denis Rock, second son of John and Kate Rock, in the 12th year of his age. R.I.P.

## LESSONS

A lady accustomed to teaching, and having some hours disengaged, gives lessons in piano, sol-fa singing, English, French and Italian. The highest reference can be given. Direct by letter to 'M' care of the Rev. Mother, Sacred Heart (Convent, calle Riobamba 799, esquina Tucuman a30m20

## WANTED

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

Philip HYRE

Carmen del Sauce

m28a28 Provincia de Santa Fé

## NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 24 Corrientes has been transferred from J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts that the old clients will continue to patronise it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. m1a10

## Dr. O'Farrell

## LAWYER

159—ALSINA—159

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

## ANGLO-AMERICAN GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55  
LOCKHART & NANNERY  
A good assortment of Groceries at MODERATE PRICES  
always to be found in this establishment j313

## ESTANCIA FOR SALE

Three leagues of prime camp in the partido of Lincoln with one side fenced, and only a few leagues from Messrs Duggan's land. An opportunity like the present seldom offers of securing good camp with long and easy terms of payment.  
For full particulars apply at this office. a14m7

## ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

## MURRAY &amp; SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

## EDWARD CASEY, CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80—RECONQUISTA—80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland



## BOSCH

AND

## AGOTE'S

## HAT STORE

238-CORRIENTES

Corner of Esmeralda

—O—

A SPECIAL SUPPLY OF LINEN FOR MEN

—O—

A LARGE STOCK OF HATS FOR MEN & BOYS

—O—

FANCY ARTICLES

—O—

WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS, CRAVATS, ETC.

—O—

THE NEWEST FASHIONS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

—O—

283 CORRIENTES

CORNER OF ESMERALDA

BUENOS AIRES

a18m18

## COLEGIO

## SANTA ROSA

ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

CALLE REAL 51 NO. 96

BETWEEN 46 & 44

## CHIVILCOY

Directress: Miss BENTT

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

TERMS MODERATE

m1m11

THE WIND HAS CHANGED

But is as cheap as ever

The AGENCY for the celebrated HALLADAY STANDARD

WIND-MILL

Has moved to

CHHCABUCO 170

1st Prize Philadelphia.....1876

1st Prize Paris.....1878

1st Prize Buenos Aires.....1886

Governed Automatically

E. T. PHILLIPS

Sole Agent

Several hundreds in use in this country

Office, Calle Chacabuco 170, Bs Aires

Talleres, Calle Ferno, Palermo

In front of Park gates a18j18

## NEW

## SPRING

AND

## SUMMER

## GOODS

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20

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

MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

o12pm

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

DE

## LA PLATA

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito

\$ 1,900,000 mjn

Fondo de reserva \$ 32,492 83 mjn

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

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

## SE ABONA

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

## SE COBRA

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

## HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

BANCO NACIONAL

98—RECONQUISTA—98

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

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

## ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias  
" " y arriba..... 5 o/o  
" cuyo saldo pasa de \$1 200,000..... 1 o/o  
" en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta a 1000 ..... 6 o/o  
" Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o  
" en oro a 60 dias .. 2 o/o  
" en oro a 90 dias .. 3 o/o

## COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral ..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o .... 8 o/o

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

## COLLEGE

OF THE DAUGHTERS OF OUR LADY OF MERCY

IN SAN NICOLAS DE LOS ARROYOS

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

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

Boarders, half boarders and day pupils are received

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

Piano, music and declamation are free courses m7m7

## Familia que no consume

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano