

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 16.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

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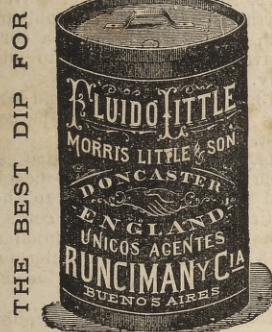
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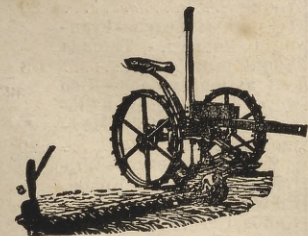
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NOTES FROM IRELAND

Mr Justin McCarthy, who has
returned from America, where
he has lectured for the past six
months, has now taken his seat
for Derry.

The Archbishop has paid a
visit to Mr Thomas Moroney, at
present undergoing imprison-
ment in Kilmainham for contempt
of Judge Boyd's court.

It is reported that Mr Francis
Joyce, lately land agent to Lord
Claricarde, proposes to take
proceedings for alleged libel
against that nobleman.

An encounter between police
and moonlighters took place at
Ballybrenagh near Tralee, in
which shots were exchanged.
One of the latter was killed.

The Lords of the Admiralty
have caused printed notices to be
posted at the Haulbowline dock-
yard, Cork harbor, notifying that

after the 1st of June next batches
of men, from 40 to 60 per month,
will be discharged until the num-
ber now employed (450) is re-
duced to 200; the greatest con-
sternation consequently reigns
amongst the men's families.

The great ocean yacht race be-
tween the Dauntless and Coronet
which started from New York for
Queenstown, it is calculated will
occupy about 20 days. The
stakes amount to 20000 dols.

Mr Davitt lectured on 'The
work of an Irish Parliament,' un-
der the auspices of the National
League, in St. Mary's Hall, Bel-
fast, when the Rev. P. Courvey,
Adm., presided.

Several of the special juries
engaged in hearing record cases
at the Clonmel assizes have
banded over their usual fee of a
guinea for the relief of Mrs
O'Hanlon, mother of the man
killed in the recent encounter
with the police at Youghal.

Mr Commissioner Lynch has
made absolute a conditional
order obtained on the 27th of
May for the sale of the estate of
Lord Fermoy to the tenants,
the Commissioners retaining £2880
out of the purchase money to
satisfy the purposes of the guar-
antee deposit. The estate is en-
cumbered, and the owner is not
entitled to receive any portion of
the purchase money.

The bill for the amendment of
the Irish criminal law is a very
stringent measure, and has re-
cently undergone important mo-
difications. In regard to cases
that are of too serious a charac-
ter to be dealt with in a court of
summary jurisdiction, the accus-
ed, it is understood, will be given
the choice of trial by an English
jury at the Old Bailey or by a
commission of judges sitting in
Ireland.

At the co. Down assizes, John
Wilson, ship carpenter, employ-
ed at Messrs Harland and Wolff's
yard, Queen's Island, Belfast, was
convicted of the manslaughter of
John Corran, who was drowned in
Belfast harbor on the 4th of
June last on the occasion of the
attack by the Queen's Island men
on the Catholic navvies employed
at the new docks. He was sen-
tenced to seven years' penal ser-
vitude.

It is stated that the Rev. Ma-
thew Ryan, C.C., Hospital, on
whom a summons has been
served through registered letter,
the court Messenger not being
able to find him at home; to at-
tend before Judge Boyd and give
evidence regarding the bank-
ruptcy of Thomas Moroney, aris-
ing out of the Plan of Campaign
on the O'Grady estate, has de-
cided to obey the summons so far
appearing before the court, but
he will not afford the desired in-
formation.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

April 27.

Mr Quesada's proposal for an
International Railway has been
presented to the Senate and has
been passed to the Finance Com-
mittee.

Dr Segundo Flores has deposi-
ted £10,000 as a guarantee for
the establishment of the Agricul-
tural Bank.

General Santos, in a telegram
to his agent, Teofilo Diaz, denies
that he has solicited the aid of
any chief to cause a revolution
and says that he has not written
a word to any one about politics.

The President of the Republic
has had a visit from the Brazilian
Governor of the province of Ma-
to Grosso, who offered to use his
influence with the Emperor for
the satisfactory arrangement of
the dried meat question.

A telegram from Artigas states
that the Brazilian guard on the

frontier at the Paso de Yaguaron
crossed the river and fired at and
wounded Tomas Medeiros and his
wife and Placido Machado, whom
they suspected of an intention to
violate the sanitary cordon. This
took place on Oriental territory.
The Gefe Politico of Cerro Largo
ordered the police to go to the
place with the Juez de Paz and to
take all necessary steps. The
wounded man Machado died to-
day.

A private telegram from Rio
says that the Emperor is in a
critical state of health and that
the Princess has been asked to
return from Europe.

The Government has asked for
authority to expropriate the rail-
way to Pando. The estimates of
expenditure have been reduced
by \$1,000,000.

At Rio Negro, Ernesto Lopez,
an Argentine, killed Sra Nieves
Reyes and wounded her husband
and a peon on the estancia.
Then Lopez committed suicide.

A telegram from Rio says that
Santos has been presented by the
Oriental Minister to the Empe-
ror.

There was a large fire on Mon-
day in a tambo in calle Andes,
between Colonia and Mercedes.
The fire spread to Rossi's coach-
yard and to a conventillo occu-
pied by fourteen families. All
were consumed. No person was
injured. The losses are estima-
ted at \$30,000, partly insured.

TELEGRAMS.

London, April 22.

The arrest of Schnaebel has
caused a general fall in the stock
and share market.

Mr O'Brien has postponed for
a week his journey to Canada,
pending the negotiations for an
arrangement between Lord
Lansdowne's agent and the
tenants.

Three more ejectments have
been effected at Lurgan, making
40 tenants or 300 persons who
have been ejected. The police
and the soldiers have been with-
drawn.

On Blackheath yesterday a
meeting was held to protest
against the law of Coercion.
More than 10,000 persons were
present, including several mem-
bers of Parliament.

The debate on the Irish Coer-
cion Bill will begin in the House
of Lords on May 3rd.

Mr Dillon criticising the Land
Bill, said that the people were
crowding into the emigrant
ships to fly from their country as
soon as they were able.

Lord Spencer, in a speech de-
livered in this city, said that he
was fully convinced that the
Parnellites had nothing to do
with the crimes in Ireland. A
letter from Mr Gladstone was
read in which he said that the
safety of the British throne and
peace in Ireland were compro-
mised by the Coercion Bill.

Dublin, April 22.

The Lord Mayor has called a
meeting to erect a national
monument in honour of Glad-
stone.

Paris, April 22.

Schnaebel's arrest has caused
great sensation. The 'Paris'
considers it a challenge and asks
it perchance Bismarck is looking
for a 'casus belli.' The affair is
said to have happened in this
way: The German authorities
had asked the Commissary to
place some posts to mark the
frontier line. The Commissary
passed the frontier a few yards
into German territory. He was
then seized by the German
police, who were disguised in
grey blouses. He struggled with
them and ran back into French
territory, when he was taken
again and sent handcuffed to
Metz, where he was imprisoned.

Later telegrams confirm that
the arrest was made on French
territory.

The performance of 'Lohen-
grin' at the Eden Theatre was
postponed in consequence of the
event on the frontier.

Paul Deroulede says that the
apathy and timidity displayed by
the Government in dealing with
Germany has forced him to re-
sign the Presidency of the
Patriotic League.

The French press consider the
matter as an intentional chal-
lenge but begs of the people to
keep calm and not play into
Prince Bismarck's hands.

'Le Temps' publishes a des-
patch from Strasburg announcing
that German officers say that
Schnaebel was in communication
with persons residing in Germany
with the view of obtaining details
of the military measures which
were to be taken in or near Metz
in order to communicate them to
the French authorities.

Schnaebel continues being the
theme of discussion in the press
in general. The minute exami-
nation of the documents relating
to the matter will require several
days, but it may be confidently
stated that the affair will be
satisfactorily arranged, as is
shown by the tone of the leading
newspapers in both countries.

'La France' says that two tele-
grams sent to St. Petersburg on
the Schnaebel affair were stopped
in Berlin by order of the German
Government.

More documents relating to
the matter have been sent to
Berlin, including a copy of two
letters from Commissary Goutch,
proving that Schnaebel was in-
duced, under false promises, to
pass the frontier. The French
Government was the first to ac-
quaint Prince Bismarck with this
fact.

A Cabinet Council was held,
when a telegram was read from
M. Herbette, the French Amba-
sador in Berlin, describing his
interview with Count Herbert
Bismarck. New instructions
were sent to M. Herbette.

Nancy, April 23.

Schnaebel upon being required
to make a declaration, said that
he protested against his arrest,
which was effected in French
territory and that he was ignorant
of the reasons for it.

Berlin, April 22.

There is great activity in mili-
tary circles for the last few days.
The fact that the railways are all
crowded with soldiers joining
their regiments has given rise to
warlike rumours and caused
much uneasiness. It is semi-
officially explained that all this
is simply the calling out of the
reserves for the usual spring
manœuvres.

The lower Prussian Chamber
has approved the ecclesiastical
law.

The news apers assert that
there is ample proof that Schna-
bel plotted against Germany, but
that he will be released if it ap-
pear that French territory was
violated.

A German officer supposed to
be Schnaebel's accomplice has
also been arrested. The Share
and Stock market closes weak.
Foreign Bonds have fallen from
1/4 to 1/2 per cent. It is no
thought that the danger of war
has increased.

Prince Bismarck has deter-
mined to put an end to the French
conspirators in Alsace-Lorraine.
Every possible measure for Ger-
manizing the country has been
adopted. Four merchants who
wished to retain their French
nationality have been expelled
from Dieuze. They received only
24 hours' notice. At Chateau-
Salins a man has been arrested
for displaying a French flag. At

Sarregumines a workman was
sentenced to three months' im-
prisonment for shouting 'Vive la
France.' Another received a
month's imprisonment for wear-
ing a tricolor.

The Metz committee of inquiry
declares that Schnaebel was ar-
rested on German territory.
There are numerous charges of
high treason and overwhelming
proofs against him.

Rome, April 24.

'El Osservatore,' the semi-
official newspaper of the Vatican,
expresses satisfaction at the
resolution of Prince Bismarck to
seek the Pope's assistance in the
conflict with the Socialists and
revolutionaries.

The Pope has sent confidential
notes to the French and German
Governments offering his media-
tion in the Schnaebel affair.

The hereditary Prince is com-
pletely rested to health.

St. Petersburg, April 23.

A chorister of the chapel of
the Military Academy has com-
mitted suicide by throwing him-
self from the window of his
house. Upon the house being
forced open, it was discovered to
contain large quantities of arms,
dynamite and revolutionary
documents.

Antwerp.

On the 26th the auctions of
River Plate wool commenced.
Prices in general indicate a fall
of ten centimes per kilo.

New York, April 26.

A telegram from Washington
to the 'Evening Post' says that
there are signs that a proclama-
tion will be issued to prohibit
trade with Canada, according to
the suggestion made by Mr Ed-
monds. Lord Salisbury's propo-
sal for a treaty without any
compensation clause is con-
sidered unacceptable. In Toron-
to the proposal is regarded as
humiliating and as a surrender
of Canadian interests. It is be-
lieved that the interdiction will
be followed by the appointment
of a Commission to arrange the
matters in dispute.

Cincinnati, April 25.

The manufactory of the Brush
Electric Light Company has been
completely destroyed by fire.
The losses amount to \$650,000,
of which \$300,000 is covered by
insurances in 15 offices.

Cleveland.

A great meeting of Irish and
Americans was held in the Music
Hall in this city to protest against
the Coercion Bill.

Ottawa, April 22.

Home Rule and anti-Coercion
resolutions have been proposed
in the House of Commons, and
the debate on them continues.

Toronto, April 22.

Archbishop Lynch, speaking
about Mr O'Brien's visit to pro-
test against the evictions on Lord
Lansdowne's estate, said that he
disapproved of it, and had sent a
cablegram to Mr O'Brien to dis-
suade him from coming.

Santiago de Chile, April 26.

An arrangement has been
made between the Minister of
Foreign Affairs and the German
Minister for the payment of the
German, Swiss and Austro-
Hungarian claims yet pending
before the Court of Arbitration.
Isolated cases of cholera still
occur here.

Exchange is at 25 1/2 with a
rising tendency.

'La Patria' says that an ar-
rangement has been made with
Messrs Rothschild for a loan on
saltpetre certificates at 4 1/2 per
cent, the price being 98 1/5 per
cent.

Rio Janeiro, April 27.

The Emperor had a relapse
yesterday and is very weak, but
in the doctors' opinion there is
no imminent danger.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,
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NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha.

April 18, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Paucity of news must be taken as an excuse for the absence of 'Notes' for some time past. And even now one has little to write about unless to give vent to one's feelings in sighs and groans over the long-continued drought. Not contented with depriving us of the much-needed rain, the clerk of the weather tantalises the people in a very cruel manner, for nearly every evening the sun descends into a bank of dark-colored clouds, and many a man retires to rest filled with joy at the prospect of seeing the camps covered with water in the morning. But alas! when morning arrives the deceived expectant casts his eyes on the very same withered brown prospect that he has been gazing on for the last two months. Is it any wonder for people to grumble, to say their prayers backwards and let loose the vials of their wrath on such a 'take in' of an official?

The camps about here are in a very bad state, and I am informed that in Junin and Salto directions they are not much better. In parts of Giles and Carmen camps are pretty good and the fortunate possessors thereof are likely to make a nice little sum, for many persons round here are about to move their stock in search of 'fresh fields and pastures new.' Still, notwithstanding the scarcity of grass, sheep and cattle are in fairly good condition, and, even yet, if we were only favored with a good down-pour of rain, flock-masters could look forward to the approaching winter with comparative equanimity.

To the present not over roseate prospect for sheep farmers must be attributed the apathy displayed in regard to establishing an Irish Union in this district. The Irish people in this neighborhood are at present so occupied in pursuit of their private interests that they cannot really spare time to give the subject the due consideration that it merits. When the present hard times pass away and affairs assume a more cheerful aspect it is to be hoped that we then shall have a Union in our midst. I am certain that the movement has only to be taken up by a few prominent Irishmen and Irishmen's sons in the partido to meet a ready and willing reception and support from all classes of the Irish community.

I can fully endorse your remarks in your issue of the 15th instant, relating to the maladministration of the Post-office. As an example of the careless and slipshod manner in which the postal service is carried out in this province I may mention that recently a friend of mine posted an important letter at a railway post-office addressed to another railway post-office only seven leagues distant. One would think that there could not possibly be any miscarriage in such a short distance, yet, strange to say, the letter never reached its destination; thus entailing a good deal of trouble and annoy-

ance on both parties concerned. Evidently this part of the public service requires a thorough overhauling and some more secure mode adopted for the mailing of letters and papers through the camp.

The following excerpt from a London paper may interest your readers: «Another new route to Australia will soon be available. The completion of the new Trans-andine Railway, now in progress, will, it is expected, enable the time occupied in travelling from England to Australia to be shortened by at least fourteen days; the route being: Liverpool to Buenos Aires by steamer, thence by rail to Valparaiso, and thence by steamer again to Australia.» Of course this route will only be available for wealthy passengers. Emigrants and travellers with slender means must still follow the old route.

Having no further matters of interest to communicate to you,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DRAGRAN.

LETTER

FROM CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

22nd April, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

We have been enjoying the great privilege of having among us the zealous missionary priest of Chubut. We had little notice of his coming, and his eloquence and attachment to the Irish people burst upon us like a ray of light. Should these few lines come under his notice I hope he will not be displeased that his pious labours among us should be made known outside our own circle. He seeks to perform the good work he has undertaken to accomplish as quietly as possible, but if such examples as his were to remain hidden among the faithful few the world would be deprived of many wholesome lessons of self-abnegation and of that spirit of perseverance which is always best exemplified when the spiritual welfare of our fellow creatures is the motive. He has already by his exertions raised a beautiful Catholic church in Chubut, but there his parishioners are few, and as he dearly loves the Irish people, having become endeared to them as parish priest during 36 years in the United States, he would wish to make our countrymen of this province acquainted with the advantages for colonization which the Chubut district offers. Within a couple of months hundreds of leagues of land down there shall be auctioned at prices within the reach of all, and if a dozen or so of the families who are now paying almost impossible rents in Buenos Aires would consult with Father Vivaldi perhaps they would find their lot cast in a happier land. In Chubut there are eleven churches and fourteen ministers of different Protestant denominations, so it seems the spiritual wants of our Welsh friends are plentifully provided for, and that fact alone might be taken as a proof of the prosperity of the colonists. The Rev. Father loves to dwell upon the virtues of the Irish race, and in an exhortation to which we had the pleasure of listening at the estancia of Don Mateo Dillon, we were told, in the purest of English from our Italian benefactor, that it was the inherent morality of the Irish people that kept God always with them and never allows them to waver from the faith; while human passions and sensuality are unlawfully indulged in by most other nations, from whom God withdraws his grace owing to the voluntariness with which they break His law, and they therefore slide more easily on to the broad way where nought grows but worldly fruits. Oh! the commencement of that journey is so delicious; they have turned aside from their Creator and after going a little way they become very brave that they can do so well without God. On they go, at every step scoffing at the folly that made them believe they ever required the Divine help; they beckon to those on the narrow road to come down and par-

ticipate in their pleasures; some join them, the transit is so pleasant, and they proceed still farther away from the point where they forsook God. There seems to be nothing wanting along the way; man's senses are all legibly written and the particular gratification of each is abundantly provided for; the heart enjoys its fullest share of worldly delights, for it has cast away the conscience that once accompanied it, and in the midst of the delights the place of conscience is filled by a new occupant. It is the old enemy under a new name, and as he finds man has been so sedulously preparing the way for him, he enters and takes his seat, and the traveller grows very important at acquiring this new guest. When disbelief has once entered, God's mercy seldom overtakes its possessor. But the Irish people, Father Vivaldi continued, were not sojourners on the flowery road, they believed in the commandments of God and practised their belief, nor did they require disbelief to come to sustain and encourage them through life in iniquity. Much more to this effect was addressed to us, and of course we felt much flattered to know that Ireland still maintains a little pre-eminence on the score of morality.

The reverend gentleman is highly pleased with the success of his mission among us, both as regards the benefits we derive therefrom and the liberality with which our countrymen are responding to his call for assistance to pay off the little debt that still overhangs his church in Chubut. Our own worthy reverend countryman, who resides in this town, has given us a good example of practice as well as of precept, for he has been the first to contribute from the little that reaches him in odds and ends from his parishioners, or, I should say, from those of them who are not apt to forget that any of the men or women who pay their priestly dues regularly are seldom or never to be seen loitering along that fine big road mentioned above.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CAPILLERO.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

The Right Rev. Silas Chatard, Bishop of Vincennes, in a pastoral letter on the occasion of the fourth synod of the clergy of the diocese of Vincennes, writes:

«In these days especially, when so many false notions are spread about concerning not only the dogmas of faith, but also the Christian morality of social life, there is very great danger of even Catholics being infected with the errors in which men of talent and position outside of the Church find themselves entangled. Just now looms up, in a way to alarm, the threatening cloud of Socialism and anarchy that may burst upon the country. Conservative non-Catholics are looking to the Catholic Church for protection and safety; for she is the only Church that can teach 'with authority,' and has influence with the masses. They know her principles are fixed, that she does not deny her past. In the weighty question of the ownership of land her great theologians have spoken. The greatest of these, St. Thomas Aquinas, Doctor of the Church, tells us in exact words: 'Ownership of property follows from the nature of the thing itself.' He says the ownership of property is a deduction of reason, and belongs to the positive natural law—the *ius gentium* or law of nations; and this law, quoting from the words of the Jurisconsult Caius, he says, is 'what natural reason has constituted among all men.' He gives also practical motives for the judgment regarding the ownership of land—the greater interest a man takes in working for himself than for the community; the necessity of order in taking care of and using things; finally, peace among men requires it. Thus speaks the teacher whom our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, has named in these days of cloudy ideas, the Theologian of

the Church. You see, therefore, dearly beloved brethren, what you are to hold as correct with regard to this right of individual ownership of land. When, in addition to such categorical teaching, you hear the Sovereign Pontiff speak as he does in his encyclical letters on the question of Socialism, the cardinal principle of which is community of goods, the denial of the right to own property, and the assertion that land is common property, you have sure guidance to keep you from erring. In his encyclical letter, so indorsed, of December 28th 1878, beginning, *Quod Apostolici munus*, he speaks of Socialists, Communists and Nihilists, condemns them, and goes on to say: 'Allured by cupidity of the goods of the present, which is the root of all evil, which some seeking have erred from the faith (1 Tim. vi. 10), they attack the right of owning property, which right the natural law sanctions; and by an enormous crime, while they seem to consult the need and desires of all men, they strive to seize and hold in common whatever has been acquired by title of legitimate inheritance, by mental or manual labor, or by frugality of life.' Such grave words need no comment; they are, too, the words of the Vicar of Christ instructing his flock. Not only should you be grateful for such admonition, but society everywhere owes the Sovereign Pontiff a debt of gratitude for thus speaking to the faithful throughout the world, words of sound principle that strengthen the foundations of social order, and make the State possible and permanent.»

THE

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

The Fruits of Catholic Victory Emphasised in the New Constitution.

We have more than once referred to the Christian spirit which at present animates the United States of Colombia in South America. But the present state of things is the outcome of a long and bitter struggle which has gone on for well nigh fifty years between the Radicals and the Catholic party in that Republic. Victory finally declared for the latter; and the fruits are seen in the new 'Constitution of the Republic of Colombia,' which opens with the words: 'In the name of God, the best source of all authority.' Among the Articles of the Constitution the following may be quoted:

'Article 38. The Catholic Apostolic Roman religion is the religion of this nation. The public authorities are bound to protect it and to procure for it respect as an essential element of public order. The Catholic Church shall not bear the character of an official Church, but shall enjoy her independence.'

This distinction between a national and an official or State Church is one of the highest importance and interest.

'Article 40. The practice of all cults which are not opposed to Christian morality or the laws, is permitted.'

'Article 41. Public instruction will be organised and directed in harmony with the Catholic religion. Elementary education will be free and at the cost of the State, but not obligatory.'

'Article 53. The Catholic Church in Colombia will freely settle her own internal disputes, and execute the acts of her spiritual authorities and her ecclesiastical jurisdiction, without needing any authorisation from the civil authorities. Moreover, as a juridical person, represented in each diocese by her legitimate bishops, she may perform civil acts according to her own rights, as they are recognised in the present Constitution.'

'Article 54. Ecclesiastical rank is incompatible with the assumption of public offices. Nevertheless, Catholic priests may be employed for public instruction and public works of benevolence.'

Article 55. Buildings destined for Catholic worship and seminaries, also bishops and priests, may not be burdened with taxation nor employed for other purposes.

'Article 56. The Government may conclude a Concordat with the Apostolic See in order to settle pending difficulties and to arrange the relations between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.'

Several of these Articles are decidedly novel as well as striking in character, and may be said to mark a new development in the progress of politics and ecclesiastical legislation.—London 'Tablet.'

CORSICA AND IRELAND.

In an interesting article by M. Philippe Daryl, the Paris 'Temps' compares, greatly to the disadvantage of England, the treatment which France has visited upon Corsica with that which England has given Ireland. In each case there was a conquered country to be assimilated; a people of a different race and language, an independent and clannish people, to be dealt with. France has succeeded so well that not a man in all Corsica whispers of separation, and no Corsican is found who is not proud to call himself a Frenchman. Why is it? M. Daryl says: «France showed herself a good motherland. She did not come to spread fire and sword, to seize lands and to subject the people to exceptional laws and infamous proceedings. From the very start the Corsicans were admitted to the provincial assemblies, and 20 years later their deputies were admitted to the National Assembly. There were no special taxes, no political inferiority, no hardships of any kind. They were never robbed of a foot of land to give to continental landowners. They were never treated as a people taxable and workable at their lord's discretion. If any exception has been made it is in their favor, as, for instance, reducing one-half of all the Custom House duties, removing the State monopoly on tobacco, and giving such a large proportion of the offices to Corsicans. And how different are the results!»—Boston Pilot.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The bulletin of Municipal Statistics for the month of March has just appeared. The deaths during the month were 742.

In the same month 1286 births were registered, of which 181 were illegitimate. Of these 774 were the children of foreigners, only two being illegitimate!

There were 236 marriages. The brides, according to nationality, were: Argentine 92, Italian 79, Spanish 30, French 15, various 20.

The deaths according to age were: 55 children born dead; 46 on the day of birth; 75 within six months; 57 between six and twelve months; 112 between the first and third year; 54 from four to nine years; 16 from ten to fifteen; 26 from 16 to 20; 46 from 21 to 25; 84 from 26 to 35; 80 from 36 to 45; 79 from 46 to 60; 24 from 61 to 70; 16 from 71 to 80; 7 between 81 to 90; 1 between 91 to 100; 3 between 101 and 120.

161 burials took place in the Recoleta Cemetery, 597 in the Chacarita, 25 in the British Cemetery, and 14 were cremated in the Casa de Asilamiento.

Seventeen deaths were caused by small-pox, three by measles, three by scarlatina, 55 by diphtheria, 22 by croup, 29 by typhoid fever, 22 by cholera, 73 by phthisis, 8 by infantile syphilis, 21 by cancer, 125 by brain diseases (7 being cases of alcoholism), 74 from diseases of the respiratory organs, 123 from diseases of the digestive organs; there were five suicides, six persons were burnt to death, four were drowned, seven died from wounds.

The estimated population on February 28th was 268,100; deaths during March were therefore at the rate of 24.12 per 1000 per annum, a great improvement upon the previous month.

During March, 44 ocean steamers arrived with 3982 immigrants, of whom 2885 were men, 978 women and 419 children; 1859 immigrants also arrived from Montevideo, making a total immigration of 5841 persons, of whom it is estimated that 1000 remained in the Capital, and, thus, with the natural increase of 489, the population was increased on the 31st of March to 369,589.

The population consumed during the month 22,745 cows, 3131 calves, 31,131 sheep, 16,263 lambs, 633 pigs, and 178,170 arrobes of flour.

The tramways carried 3,181,852 passengers, and employed in this service 252 trains and 3446 horses.

ARGENTINE PARCEL POST.

The regulations have been issued, and are as follow:

1. No parcel to exceed 10 lb weight or 12 cubic feet.
2. Every parcel must be properly made up and addressed.
3. The office will give a receipt expressing weight and destination.
4. Amount of freight charged to be marked on cover.
5. Freight always to be paid by sender.
6. No parcel will be delivered unless the consignee exhibits docket.
7. The Government shall receive twice a month the fees received for parcel post, less 10% allowed to the agents.
8. Each month a list will be hung up in each office of unclaimed parcels.
9. After three months the unclaimed article shall be sent to Bs Aires.
10. For any parcel lost the agency will pay a sum not exceeding \$3, to be deducted from the 25% commission above mentioned.
11. No parcel with obscene remarks on the address, or containing immoral or indecent books or pictures can be received.
12. Neither will be received anything fragile, inflammable or with pointed edges, or of a corrosive nature, or liable to putrify.
13. It is forbidden to send letters or documents by parcel post.
14. Within the city, that is from Plaza Once to the beach and from calle Caseros to the Retiro, the charge is 20 cents; and for the rest of the municipal area, to Almagro and Palermo, 40 cents, besides 15 cents for delivery.
15. In the rest of the Republic the charges will be according to the tariffs of railways and steamers as in the accompanying list, besides the charge of the parcel post administration, 75% of which will go to the Argentine Government and 25% to the empresario who farms the business from Government.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

Collected by Mr Mathew Brennan, San Pedro: Subscribers of 10 national each—John Kehoe, Thomas Young senr, Michael Eustace, William Newman 40.00
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Eustace, Mrs Lee, Eugene Morris, Miss Eliza Casey, James Bannon (Stegman), Pedro Muscone and Harry Lynch.

One national each—Mrs R P Kehoe, Mrs W Lloyd, Mrs T J Kehoe, Mrs E Kehoe, Bernard Fox, Mrs B Fox, James Carmody, Charles Seery, Florencio Baez, Jeremiah Clohesey, Mrs J Clohesey, Mrs M Haugh, Mrs Dalton, J J O'Sullivan, Timothy O'Sullivan, M O'Sullivan, R Bannon (2nd sub), John Casey, James Feeney, Daniel Murphy, Mrs Daniel Murphy, Eugenio Deferrari, Estevan Gil, José Faggeti, Ricardo Ramallo, Luis Lonfat, Jesus Lamela, Julio Meylan, Mrs J F Cummins, Mrs John Young, Miss Nora Griffin, Christopher Brady, Patrick Eustace (nephew), Patrick O'Farrell, Miss Jane Grant, Mathew Carmody, Juan Jaureguizar and P Etchevarria.

Total 165.00

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2 nationals each—Christopher Doyle, Daniel Doyle, Luis Monteverde, Jovita H de Castro, Guillermo Castro, XXX and John McDonnell 14
1 national each—Pedro Elgoyen, José Idigoyas, Ignacio Erambulo, Lina Aseuas, Edward Reilly, William Bray, Patrick Manus, José Frangi, John Haugh, Santiago Gil, Patrick Eustace, Domingo Claveria, John Scally, Garrett Kehoe, Philip Murray, John Foran 16
Joseph Reid 0.50, Christopher Dalton 0.60 1.10
Total 86.10

Collected by Miss Margaret Young:

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Joaquin Goldo 4
John Young and John Fahey 3 nats each 6
J F Corry, Patrick O'Reardon senr, Mrs Newman, Pautisto Virador, Miss Kehoe—2 nats each 10
1 national each—Mrs J Young, Miss M Young, Miss B Young, Miss M A Young, Mrs P Fennon, Thomas O'Donohue, Mrs Fahey, Peter Joyce, Juan Laronda, Sandalia Almandez, Bernard Cabrera, José G Lopez, James Griffin, Miss Griffin, Michael Griffin, Terence O'Toole, Mrs T O'Toole, Hugh O'Toole, Mrs H O'Toole, Martin Carmody, John Newman, Miss Newman, Ramon Aldama, Ekreitchman, E Corcoran, James Malin 26
Joseph Keogh, George Kehoe, Nicholas Kehoe, Martina Almandoz, Cefarina G de Luis, G R de Gonzales—0.50 each 3.50
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REMATE POR SANCHEZ Y MORENO JUDICIAL

EN CAMPANA
EL VIERNES 6 DE MAYO
A LAS 2 P.M.

Por orden del Sr Juez de 1ª Instancia Dr. D. Adolfo Miranda Naon, venderemos en el establecimiento del finado D. Roberto Kelly, situado en Campana, los artículos que expresa el siguiente:

EDICTO JUDICIAL Los marmitilleros Sanchez y Moreno autorizados por el Sr Juez de 1ª Instancia en lo Civil y Comercial en la Capital de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Dr. D. Adolfo Miranda Naon, procederán al día que determinen a la venta en público remate de los siguientes bienes de propiedad de la testamentaria de D. Roberto Kelly que se encuentra en el pueblo de Campana, a saber: 2 sofás, tasados en 40 y 4 m. p. en mal estado en 30, tres sillas en 3, un reloj de sobremesa en 3, una cama de hierro en 6, dos lavatorios con piedra mármol en 3 cada uno, una cama de hierro en 3, un sofá sin forro en 3, un ropero pino en 4, una mesa pino en 3, un aparador con piedra mármol en 15, una biblioteca en 4, un aparador de cedro en 3, una volante de 4 ruedas en mal estado con guarniciones en 300 \$, un carro mudanzas de 4 ruedas en 40 \$, una balanza con 6 pesas en 16, 44 chapas zinc usadas en 22, 231 estaciones flandubay en 30 centavos cada uno, 176 lienzos de corral en 80 centavos cada uno, 548 estaciones medios postes flandubay en 33 centavos, 500 baldosas para techos en 2 centavos cada una, 20 quintales alambre usado en 1.25 el quintal, 5 bebederos pino tea en 20, 25 estaciones flandubay en 30 centavos cada uno, 47 lienzos de corral en 70 centavos cada uno, 1 quintal alambre usado en 1.50, 36 estaciones flandubay en 30 centavos cada uno, 53 lienzos de corral en 50 centavos cada uno, 40 medios estaciones en 8 centavos, 45 lienzos de corral en 80 centavos, medio quintal alambre usado en 3 \$, 49 lienzos corral en 40 centavos, 45 estaciones flandubay en 32 centavos, 43 lienzos de corral en 65, 75 estaciones flandubay en 32 centavos, 35 lienzos corral en 40 centavos, 7 puntales alambre en 2.50 el quintal, 14 torniquetes de cajón en 32 centavos uno, 54 medios postes en 60 centavos uno, 6 arados en 18 pesos, un arado de tres rejas en 12, 2 rastras en 24, 19 horquillas de 4 dientes en 60 centavos uno, 5 horquillas sin mango en 10 centavos una, una chata 4 ruedas en 40, otra chata de 4 ruedas en 30, otra id id en 16, una pileta pino blanco en 6, 50 quintales alambre en 2 centavos, quintal, 70 estaciones flandubay en 38 centavos, 2 quintales alambre en 5 \$, 5381 ovejas al corte en 1.20 m. p. cada una, 1528 id id en 1.25, 2322 id id en 80 centavos, 20 animales vacunos en 10 \$, 27 id id en 8.50, 71 yeguerizos en 3 \$ cada uno, 6 cañallos en 10 \$ cada uno, 71 bueyes en 26 \$ cada uno, 71 hueyes en 26 \$ uno y una marca con dos fierros tasadas en la suma de cincuenta pesos moneda nacional: no admitiéndose oferta que no exceda de las dos terceras partes de dichas tasaciones. Los autos, testamentos citados tramitan por la escribanía a cargo del que suscribe.

REGINO LECTHOS
La Plata, Marzo 22 de 1887
a26m6

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

Some of our daily contemporaries in this city raised a cry of indignation because Calderon, the murderer of Sarabi, was put to death, and say that society has no right to take a man's life. But apparently the murderers have that right, for when they assassinate their neighbors they seldom suffer punishment adequate to the crime, and there is very little sympathy for their unfortunate victims. If it is a crime to take life, then the assassin should commence by refraining from it, as M. Alphonse Karr once happily said: «Que commencent messieurs les assassins de s'abstenir.» Calderon deserved to die because he murdered a human being but his case is far from being the worst of the kind. Paxon, who treacherously murdered a whole family in the south, is still at large, and even if he be arrested he will get off with a couple of years' imprisonment, and in all probability will continue his profession. It is thus, that by a cruel perversion of justice under the name of humanity, the most dreadful crime is encouraged or connived at, and innocent persons are the sufferers. There is no reason why hundreds of murderers who are taking their ease in the penitentiary, and perhaps planning an escape with a view to «earn» somebody else, should not meet the same fate as Calderon.

«Another rich American gives a million dollars cash down, with more to follow, for a free university in Worcester. Lelan Stanford of California gave three millions. Isaac Rich of Boston 1,500,000. Henry F. Durant one million for a girl's college, and all but Stanford were in the one state of Massachusetts. We might name not less than a score of similar gifts within a few years.—Herald.»

How is it that we never hear of big donations to endow a school or for any other charitable purpose in the Argentine Republic? And nevertheless we boast of having many millionaires.

The French, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Swiss and other nationalities have appointed committees in this city to assist and give information to immigrants coming from their respective countries, but the Irish, English and Americans have none, and

therefore poor Irishmen, Englishmen and Americans are often found wandering through the streets looking for work and unable to find employment. We would suggest that a committee be formed consisting of English-speaking persons, without distinction of nationality, to give information and succor to any persons in need of it who come from the British dominions or the United States. To appeal to Irishmen alone in this matter is quite in vain; but they may be stimulated by the example of English, Scotch and Americans.

The rain on Tuesday was general throughout the province, and we earnestly hope that it came in time to save the flocks and herds. If hard frost should not set in immediately many of the lambs may yet have a lease of life. As our readers may see by two letters from camp correspondents which we publish, there is great fear of a bad season, but they wrote before the blessed dew of Heaven fell.

Says the «West Sussex Gazette»—

The rumblings of impending war grow louder. They are principally heard by the foreign correspondents of the newspapers. The best chance of peace is for the ordinary mortal to keep his head cool, for it is he who has to do the fighting and to pay the bill—two matters he is apt to forget if he grows excited—which he is also apt to do. Some men believe everything they read in the newspapers—some believe nothing. The latter are more unreasonable than the former. Newspapers do the best they can to get reliable information, but they cannot always guarantee it. They try to give the best value of news as to what has happened and as to what has not happened, but they occasionally go wrong in both respects. The newspaper editor is a very clever fellow in his way—we are speaking from personal experience—but he doesn't know everything, and he knows he doesn't, although he pretends he does. The way he shows his cleverness is in gammoning other people to believe what he doesn't believe himself. The only reason why he remains a newspaper editor, as a rule, and does not become a member of Parliament, is because he is too conscientious and too modest and too hard-up—he hasn't got the «brass» to show himself outside.

We have received from Mr Harrington, of the Irish National League, a receipt for £12 7s 6d on behalf of evicted Irish tenants, which sum was collected by Mr Michael Murphy of Capilla del Señor a few months ago, and forwarded to its destination from this office.

The «Pall Mall Gazette» gave a wildly exaggerated account of cholera in this country from a correspondent in Las Peñas. «They die in heaps,» says the veracious writer, and are chucked into an immense pit, or are buried by their relations under a mound of earth in the middle of a wheat field. Their goods and chattels are then thrown into a heap and burned—that is to say what the soldiers don't pocket. In Mendoza and Tucuman, two places that used to be thickly populated cities, the scourge has been so terrible that few have remained to tell the tale. Some days in the latter place as many as 250 died a day, to say nothing of the outskirts of the town. In Montevideo they do not wait for the people to die, but cart them off as soon as they get sick. The papers say that the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. The scenes in the hospitals are, or have been, something too terrible to describe. A regiment of artillery (which means to say, the scum of the earth, such as assassins and cattle stealers condemned to the ranks for life or for a term of years) has been nearly cleared out in Rio Cuarto.

This will give some idea of the correctness of the opinion of

Englishmen, and indeed of Europeans in general, with respect to this country.

Our indefatigable correspondent «P. C.» writes us another long letter, appealing to Irishmen of the River Plate to contribute to the aid of the national cause at home, as Irishmen are doing in Australia, North America and other countries.

Today we conclude the series of excellent letters on Mar del Plata from «M. J. K.» Our esteemed correspondent wields a facile and evidently practised pen, and, while thanking him for his contributions, we earnestly hope that our readers will hear from him again.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT SAN NICOLAS.

Last Sunday was a red-letter day in San Nicolas, when the foundation-stone of a new lazaret and alms-house was laid in that city. Several distinguished gentlemen from Buenos Aires, Rosario and the neighboring towns, were present on the occasion, and before the ceremony commenced a large company sat down to breakfast at the hospitable board of Dr Cacarrelli, the popular P.P. of the district. We may mention «en passant» that Sr Cacarrelli is the originator and principal promoter of the new work, which is destined to be a house of refuge for the afflicted in times of pestilence and distress. It is no wonder, therefore, that his health was drunk in brimming bowls, with a thousand wishes for the success of his philanthropic labor. A whole square of ground for the new edifice has been generously donated by the esteemed Montaldo family, and on Sunday a skeleton framework, showing the design of the projected building, was placed on the site. The «padrinos» of the «funcion» were the Governor-elect, Dr Paz, and Mrs Anna Terrasson. Dr Paz being unable to attend, deputed Dr Mariano Benitez to take his place. After the laying of the stone and its benediction by Dr Cacarrelli, speeches were made by Dr Pombo, Father Gimenez and Mr Posse. Miss Terrasson and several other young ladies distributed medals to commemorate the auspicious event, and before the assembly departed Dr Cacarrelli invited all present to return to the same spot next September, when he expects that the building will be finished. Later on the P.P. was presented with a beautiful gold ornament and an illuminated address by the chosen representatives of the people of San Nicolas, in token of their gratitude to Dr Cacarrelli for the many charitable works performed by him during his stay among them, and mention was made of the fact that the parish church, the orphan asylum, and two of the principal schools of the city were built by him. Even this happy and edifying scene did not terminate the festivities of the day, for Sr Terrasson invited the members of the committee and other gentlemen to dine at his house. We beg to congratulate Dr Cacarrelli and the people of San Nicolas on the proceedings of last Sunday, and hope they may be able to show many such beautiful testimonies of union charity and benevolence.

FATHER KELLER

AND THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

On Friday the Cork Landlords' Association had their «victory» in the arrest of Father Keller. Now «finis coronat opus.» On Saturday the rev. gentleman, after passing through a series of demonstrations that would have been an honour to a king, came before Judge Boyd's court and was committed for contempt. Contempt? Who is there we wonder who regards the Bankruptcy Chamber, presided over by this spluttering spitfire, with anything else? Originally a tri-

bunal calculated to have great commercial uses—an institution full of service and advantage to the community, it has been degraded to the basest uses to which a court of justice may be put. The Bankruptcy Court is no longer the thing that it was. Instead of being something to which the public looked as a guardian of commercial interests it has become a mere machine—it has at last gone the way of other British institutions and been prostituted to the feet of rackrenters. The committal of Father Keller was, perhaps, one of the most disgraceful acts that has ever been chronicled in connection with agrarian struggles in this country. When Mr Forster marched down horse and foot into the town of Kilmallock in the grey dawn of one summer's morning and bundled off Father Sheehy to Kilmainham as a «mauvais sujet» there was at least a frank brutality in the act. Father Keller's case is different. He was called upon to give evidence of matters which only a violation of the moral law which binds him to keep the confidence of his flock would enable him to disclose. The landlords on the South Mall knew this. They knew that they might as well try to move the ocean as to expect that they could by any punishment move the rev. gentleman to speak words that would redound to the injury of his people. They also knew one other fact; Judge Boyd knew it; «bloody» Balfour knew it; and yet they all joined in this vile and disgraceful plot. We have seen how a few days ago policemen were allowed with impunity to refuse to answer questions not only which might tend to criminate themselves, but those which might tend to criminate others. The conspirators, judicial, landlord and Ministerial, knew that Father Keller had taken part in the Plan of Campaign on the Ponsonby estate. Yet, they took him up to Dublin, they dragged him before a court, and they sent him to prison, because he would not depose to specific acts in connection with what they call a «criminal conspiracy.» Well, the whole plot has succeeded so far. Father Keller is in gaol, one campaigner is removed from the field who was one of the most powerful sources of strength to the tenants. But Father Keller in Kilmainham is more powerful as a campaigner than he was in his quiet presbytery in Youghal. Here he was only the mediator and adviser. There he is the general whose last words of encouragement will be the watchword for every day until he is released. «The Plan still holds the field,» said Father Keller, in one of the most eloquent of his speeches «en route» to Dublin. Aye, it does, and its opponents are to-day trembling in their boots. This wretched crew of landlords thought that they would inspire terror by their blackguard act. Instead they have roused a nation. Contempt of court! We would like to know for whom the contempt is to-day—the venerable «conspirator» kneeling in the Thurler stationhouse to receive the blessing of one archbishop, and borne in triumphal progress to prison through the Dublin streets by another, or the little fury that spits his venom from the bench in the Four Courts. Inspire terror? Where is the terror inspired to-day? Amongst the tenants who swear by the white hairs of their imprisoned priest that Ponsonby's rents are doomed or the sneaks in the South Mall, who fear to hear their names whispered in the streets lest the clus ering folds of the banner of the Plan may wave around their own rent-offices on the coming gale day. Let the Cork Landlords' Association take their course now. They have, of course, another resource left. They can convert the valley of Desmond into a Carnatic. They can sweep away the people and unroof the homesteads. But rent is as dead as if it never existed—aye, and on more estates than Ponsonby's—until Father Keller leaves his prison and until the South Mall conspirators once and for all renounce and repent their evil doings.—Cork Herald.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.

Buenos Aires,

April 26, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The 'Standard' states that Mrs Pakenham, wife of the British Minister in this city, has been requested by the London Committee to receive donations towards the Jubilee fund raised by the women and girls of the United Kingdom.

The circular issued by the Committee is as follows:

«The women and girls of the United Kingdom of all ages, ranks, classes, beliefs and opinions, are asked to join in one common

OFFERING TO

THEIR QUEEN

in token of loyalty, affection and reverence towards the only female sovereign in history who, for 50 years, has borne the toils and troubles of public life, known the sorrows that fall to all women, and as wife, mother, widow and ruler held up a bright and spotless example to her own and all other nations. Contributions to range from one penny to one pound. The nature of the offering will be decided by the Queen herself, and the names of all contributors will be presented to her majesty.»

The committee consists of some 50 duchesses and gilded scions of noble stock, who have wallowed in luxury and extravagance, and have consumed one half the produce of the land during her majesty's reign, and are consuming it still, while the great mass of the people are starving. Will the millions of expatriated Irishmen contribute to this fund? Will the millions who died from hunger under her maternal rule arise from their graves and sing a hosannah of joy? Will the tenants of Glenbeigh and the victims of coercion forward their obolus that they may enjoy the almost celestial happiness of having their names presented to her majesty? The nature of the offering will be decided by the Queen herself. Without wishing to interfere in her majesty's private concerns, I would suggest that the money subscribed by Irish women and girls be devoted to the purchase of a well-seasoned skeleton. It is the most appropriate monument to her majesty's reign over Ireland.

SPARTACUS.

THE STATE OF THE CAMPS.

A Contradiction.

Salte,

April 19, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I notice in your columns of 'General Items,' last week, a remark on the state of the camps which I feel bound to contradict. It is, 'That there is at present no dearth of grass, and that sheep and cattle are in a fair condition.' Now, your informant, whoever he is, either knows absolutely nothing of the state of the camps in this province or speaks from a very imperfect knowledge of them. Let us be charitable to him and say that he ought to have modified his statement and applied it to his own district, for certainly the remark will not bear application to either sheep or camps in the western partidos. Here the sheep are not in *very poor* condition, neither are they fat, but like a tramp's dog, 'hungry and on the hunt.' The camps, if we except some very odd patches of coarse grass and 'cardos,' are entirely nude, and the frost now setting in promises to leave nothing whatever on them. In Arrecifes, Rojas, Chivilcoy, Chacabuco, etc., report says the camps are equally bad to what they are in this partido, and many small owners are moving 'outside' in the hope of saving a fraction of their stock, as there seems little hope of saving any by remaining 'inside.' Sheep are being moved every day, many apparently with no fixed destination, while estancieros

are everywhere on the look out for camp and offering enormous rents for the poorest and meanest patches.

We have had no rain here worth talking of since the 17th of February last, so that if we have not a radical change in the weather, that is to say, mild weather and plenty of rain, and that soon, we may bid adieu to the lambs and sharpen our knives at once for 'the skinning.'

Let us hope that this year famine will not succeed the terrible losses of sheep which are certain—for like the potato crop to Ireland forty years ago, the support and dependence of many classes in this country are its sheep, and if those all die famine is almost certain to follow; as a witty Irish lady was lately heard to prophetic remark, 'that the exporters of frozen mutton from the River Plate would do well to cure some of it and keep it at home, as in all probability they would want it badly for themselves before the winter had passed.'

Apologising for trespassing so much on your valuable space, permit me until next week—when I hope to have a few words with you on 'Irish Unions'—for the present to remain.

W. J. T.

FOUR DAYS
IN MAR DEL PLATA.

[COMMUNICATED]

The 'sights' of Mar del Plata may be divided into major and minor—the minor being the railway station, the mill and the church; and the major being Cape Corrientes, the Laguna de los Padres and the Loberia. The station is very prettily built, has a good confectionery attached and a garden laid out behind. There is also an engine-house and a large galpon of corrugated iron attached—but why they should have built the station so far out of the town is one of those things 'no fellow can understand.'

The mill is a square-built house of three stories, red tiles and green persian blinds. I could not believe it was a mill till I saw a steam pipe jutting through the wall; and when I saw the big wheel at one end I had no doubt remaining whatever. The mill-dam is there also, but what a falling away!—no hurried stream rushed down the mill-race, and all the remaining romance of the situation was completely taken away by some commonplace washerwomen hanging out clothes to dry.

The church is a decent red-tiled structure, 'topping the neighboring hill,' shewing a belfry ornamented with blue porcelain, which serves, besides, as a devot for a number of pigeons. I was surprised to see the date over the entrance was 1873, as I am sure at that time there were very few parishioners. It could hold about 100 people, has a plain tiled floor, three altars and a peculiarly shaped white pulpit, liberally tinselled with gilding. No pictures nor Stations of the Cross could be seen hanging on the walls, and the crosses and statues were at that time draped in black for Passion Week. When I entered there were six females, four being little girls in white veils, apparently about to make their First Communion, and one little creole boy of about twelve, who to judge by the length of time he took to retail his peccadilloes must have been a very precocious young rascal indeed. The ceremony afterwards was very impressive, and I came away thinking that perhaps in the future these little children would look back on the day, as Napoleon Bonaparte is said to have done, as the happiest one of their lives.

Cape Corrientes is situated two or three leagues from the town, and I was told that it was a pleasant ride. As all the horses with English saddles were engaged for the day I was strongly recommended 'un caballo mansito'—at the rate of two dollars a day and to bring back the 'recado.' This said 'recado' was as flat and as broad as a circus

saddle, and with the exception of a small leathern stirrup at one side, had no ornament or appendage whatsoever. After an hour or so I began to think I was doing very well till I felt some extraordinary colicky pains a little above the knees, and being too stiff to change my position in any way, for better or worse I had to dismount, throw myself on the ground and groan in agony. Some mares, with the curiosity of their sex, gathered round me in a circle to see what new kind of an animal this was, or perhaps to have a 'horse-laugh' at the expense of a 'gringo,' but by some judicious rubbing and stretching I was able to mount once more, and certainly managed to get back all right. A young inspector of schools who was also of the party was less fortunate. His horse got 'desesperado,' as he called it, threw him off, dislocating the 'dedo gordo' of one foot, and so left him to the sympathy of his neighbours. After all is said and done Cape Corrientes is scarcely worth seeing. There are a number of 'medanos' or sandhills moved by the wind there; but on the way is passed a most beautiful bay with a beach of silvery sand for miles in length, that if built on with a crescent of sea-side cottages would rival either Folkestone or Brighton in beauty. At present a cemetery looks down on it from the hill.

The Laguna de los Padres is situated at about two hours' drive from Mar del Plata. It received its name from some Jesuits who formerly lived on its banks and they even show some 'sauces' or willows planted by them. It nestles underneath 'barrancas' of a considerable height, but for people who have seen other lakes it contains nothing very wonderful and the best thing that can be said about it is that it forms a pleasant and an agreeable excuse for a picnic or excursion.

The Loberia I did not go to see, as it is somewhat distant, and there is nothing to see, I was told, except some seals or sealions, with which the people formerly amused themselves by looping them with ropes from the 'barranca,' but which are now strictly preserved by the Government with the object of disposing of the right of fishing.

The morning after his accident I knocked at the door of the school inspector to ask how he had passed the night. He said he had been having 'una noche de perros.' He further informed me that some amateur friend of his had prescribed some 'globulinas de arnica' on the homeopathic principle; and although he imagined, he said, that he had derived some benefit from them generally, still he thought their influence for good had not yet reached the affected toe. In the course of conversation he asked me from where I hailed, as my Spanish, perhaps, seemed to him like his toe, a little out of joint. I said I was born in Dublin. My astonishment exceeded all bounds when I heard this real live inspector of schools then ask me where 'Doobleen' was. I told him in Ireland. To this he replied that he thought it was in Scotland, but he knew it was in England—'por supuesto.' Then he showed me the reports of the different schools he had visited in the neighborhood and I found that he was generally able to report to the Provincial Government that the reading and writing of the rising generation was, as a rule, pretty good; but what surprised me was that every child about Mar del Plata seemed totally puzzled as to the meaning of the words 'docena' and 'centena.' He tried it on them again and again with the greatest success. Altogether he seemed a typical Argentine, of dark complexion and black moustache, and so thinking we would discuss the politics of the country, I asked him whether he was a Rochista or a Pazista. He replied, laughing, that he was a thorough 'pancista,' which I interpreted to mean what we call a 'bread-and-butter patriot.' Next he wanted to know the difference between an Orangeman and a Parnellista, as he said he always thought they were very much the

same thing; and having put him on the right track, he mentioned incidentally that he had been studying English for three years and had only learned two words, 'yes,' and 'candlestick'—which he called 'clanstick.' I found afterwards he did not do himself sufficient justice, as he could also pronounce the words 'high life' very well. Knowing that the partido of Mar del Plata is called after a General Pueyrredon—of whom I am ashamed to confess I had never previously heard—I thought this would be a good opportunity of getting some information about that personage. Here the inspector was on his own ground, and he immediately informed me to my surprise that he was one of the greatest men that ever lived—'uno de los mas grandes hombres.' This almost took my breath away, especially when he insisted that the mere fact of his having been a friend of San Martin should of itself constitute him a great man. Then he led up to San Martin, who, I was further informed, was undoubtedly the greatest general that ever handled a baton. There were only three others who could at all 'carry a candle with him'—Hannibal, Napoleon and Simon Bolivar. The first two certainly—'con cuatro gatos'—crossed the Alps, and did it very well considering; Bolivar did some 'small thing' also in Peru; but only San Martin passed the Andes, and what were the Alps or the hills of Peru to the Andes? I tried to jog his memory with Alexander and Julius Caesar, and even thought of gently breathing the names of Wellington and Brian Boru. But I was glad afterwards I did not; as of Alexander he said he had never heard of his crossing a single mountain; and as for Caesar he only conquered the French and the Britons; but San Martin beat the Spaniards—'una nacion mas grande que las dos.'

We then branched off into a long discussion about 'curso forzoso,' South American revolutions, the system of female education in this country, etc., and wound up by exchanging cards and mutual vows of eternal friendship.

M. J. K.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Dean was the recipient of many nice and valuable presents on his birthday, last Saturday. He begs now to return to the kind donors his warm thanks.

It is reported that the Government is about to bring in a civil marriage bill in the next session of Congress.

The express train from Tigre on Monday morning ran off the track just after leaving San Fernando and was delayed some hours. No damage was done beyond a thorough shaking up of passengers and train, and the same locomotive drew the train to town.

The population of Uruguay is about 700,000, and it is estimated that 150,000 are foreigners. About one-fourth of the total population is concentrated in the vicinity of Montevideo.

The Government of Santa Fe proposes to construct another line of railway between Rosario and Cordoba.

In the Chamber of Deputies at La Plata a warm discussion took place last week on the legality of the late elections throughout the province. Deputy Lanusse declared that the frauds committed had not been surpassed at any former time. In the list of voters at Arrecifes there were 539 names, though the real number of those who voted did not exceed 30. In Navarro nobody voted, but the list presented contained 800 names. The list of Magdalena contained 1100 names, which Sr Lanusse said was a great scandal. The hon. deputies voted on the merits of each election separately, and those of Las Heras, San Martin, Lujan and some others were annulled. The deputies ratified the elections in the 1st, 3rd, 3rd and 6th sections, and the following gentlemen were declared legally elected:

1st section—Francisco Segui, Manuel Rocha, Dr Florencio Garrigos, Honorio F Lague, Ramon Mire, Pastor Frias, Carlos Pacheco, Romulo Escala, Federico R Cibils.

2nd section—Dr Jose Fonrouge, Emiliano Molina, Rodolfo Moreno, Manuel T Podesta, Nicasio B Carbonell, Isaias Mendiburu, Angel M Mendez, Manuel Romero.

3rd section—Eduardo Clerice, Jose V Benitez, Eduardo Saenz, Alberto Lartigan, Nicandro Rodriguez, Felix Rivas, Eduardo Casares, Francisco C Basail.

6th section—Roman Santa Marina y Luis Caronti.

The report of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway Co. for the half year ended December 31 1886, states that the gross receipts of the railway for the half year have been £458,573, and the working expenses £228,987.

Don Pedro Beck will deliver a lecture to-night at the rooms of the Rural Society, on the convenience of establishing in this city a society for the exportation of frozen and canned meat.

A cart driver named Delfino was caught by the locomotive, last week, on the railway line near Chivilcoy. The driver escaped with a wound in the arm but the horse was killed and the cart smashed to pieces.

His Grace the Archbishop has invited the members of the Government to be present at the religious ceremonies in honor of Our Lady of Lujan on May 5th. Dr Posse, Minister of Worship, has replied that the President is unable to attend the ceremonies on account of the delicate state of his health and the prohibition to leave the city without permission of Congress, but Dr Posse adds that he will have great pleasure in assisting in person.

Alfredo Cammar, the Argentine employe whose duty was to receive the European correspondence in the island of Flores, has been dismissed from office. This is a step in the right direction.

We hold over to our next a letter from Mr James Lawless, of Carmen de Areco, on the subject of Irish Unions. Mr Lawless says they are about to establish one in Carmen de Areco and that several Irishmen have already offered to join it.

A funeral Mass was offered up yesterday, in the parish church at La Plata, for the repose of the soul of the unfortunate officer Saravi, who was murdered in this city.

Mr Palgrave, British Minister in Montevideo, has returned to Europe by the Galileo.

Sr Bollini, an Italian by birth, the father of the well known auctioneer of that name, died on Friday.

We beg to tender to Mr L. V. Segui, the respected audit office employe of the G. S. Railway, and to Mrs Segui, our sympathy in the loss of their infant son. Our obituary column contains the announcement of the sad bereavement.

Nicolas Sandes, chief of police of San Juan, has been fined 200 m/n for imprisoning free citizens during the late elections.

Diphtheria is becoming very prevalent in this city.

The Montevideo Post-office will henceforth take charge of the Argentine mails at Flores Island and transmit them to Buenos Aires.

Sr Eduardo Madero has arrived in Montevideo, so we suppose the port works will be commenced immediately.

Advices from Paraguay state that the Government of that Republic has granted to General Osborn, ex-American Minister in this city, two valuable railway concessions: one from the right bank of the Alto Parana in front of Posadas to Villa Roca, the other from Asuncion to Villa Hayes across or under the Parana in a north-west direction to the Bolivian frontier. The concessionaire is authorised to colonise all the lands along the railways and the colonists are to be exempted from all taxation.

The new hospital for women in this city was opened yesterday evening. The work was first

undertaken by the Sociedad de Beneficencia some 23 years ago and in spite of many difficulties they have succeeded in completing it. The site on which the hospital is built cost 1,300,000 %, of which the Provincial Government contributed 500,000 %, the society also received \$80,000 from the profits of a lottery. The works were suspended for some time and were again resumed last December. The building, surrounded by gardens, occupies a large extent of ground, and consists of five pavilions, with eleven spacious wards affording accommodation for 300 patients. The total cost of the building has been about \$400,000.

Miss Killian has changed her residence to 584 calle Paraguay, where she has taken a most spacious and commodious house. She confidently hopes that her many friends will still continue to afford her their patronage in her new residence.

There will be a funeral Mass to-day at 11 a.m. in the Church of San Miguel in this city, for the repose of the soul of the lately deceased lady, Mrs Teresa P. M. de Garricos, wife of Don Florencio Garricos.

We have received a letter from Father Foran, in which he informs us that he is in good health and already installed into his missionary office in his former diocese of Hexham. His reverence adds that he has secured the services of a most excellent young priest for the district of Pavon and San Nicolas. Our northern friends will be glad of this news and we have no doubt that they will readily subscribe to defray the expenses of their future pastor in coming to this country. We shall be happy to publish Father Foran's letter next week.

Dr Victorica, who is also a general in the army, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. He will be replaced as Argentine Minister in Montevideo by Dr Roque Saenz Peña.

In spite of the recent war the Chilean debt is much lower than the Argentine. The former amounts to £6,000,000 in London and an Internal Debt of 50 millions, equal to about £5,200,000. In all, Chili owes nearly 12 millions sterling, whereas the Argentine debt, national and provincial, including paper money, is much over 40 millions sterling.

The proposal of W. D. Junor and F. T. Martines to construct a navigable canal from the Vuelta de San Antonio, to avoid the obstacles to the navigation of the Parana has been approved and the surveys will be commenced at once.

Messrs Fraguero and Co. have offered to rent the railway from Villa Maria to Villa Mercedes, a distance of 254 kilometres, for six years, paying the Government one-fifth of the gross receipts.

A saladero is about to be started in the territory of Neuquen. It is hoped that the jerked beef will be purchased by the Chileans.

The articles of a most complete treaty of extradition between this country and the United States have been drawn up and signed by plenipotentiaries of both nations. The treaty still requires the sanction of the President and Congress of both nations before it can be carried into effect, but it is expected that this sanction will be readily obtained.

The works of the continuation of the Pacific Railway from Buenos Aires to Mercedes are fast advancing. The earthworks are now complete and the rails are laid down as far as Bella Vista, within 30 kilometres of Buenos Aires. There are six stations, namely, Palermo, Caseros, Bella Vista, Pilar, Cortinez and Elizalde. The culverts for 32 kilometres are finished.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Berlin.

The question between France and Germany in the Schnaebel affair will, it is confidently asserted, be settled amicably.

The Reichstag has approved of the bill modifying the famous May laws.

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS
FLUVIALES A VAPOR
Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

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

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

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

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y
PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1º de cada mes el vapor
nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales
con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y
Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas,
San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante,
Parana, y Santa Fe, en combina-
cion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte
y Campana. Los boletos de tren y
equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la
Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasa-
jeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito
salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45
por Campana. La carga se recibe la
vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-
tiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUR

Para Bahía Blanca y Patagones, gran
rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mer-
curio saldrá de la Boca el 1º de cada
mes—La agencia se encarga del em-
barque y des embarque de carga, así
como despachos de Aduana.

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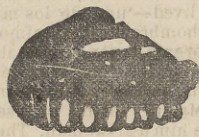
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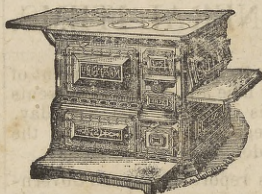
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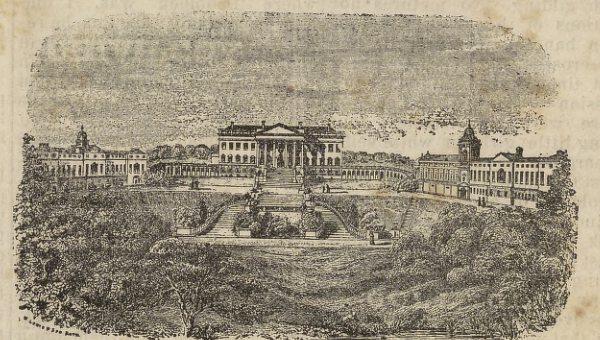
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CHATEAUX EN ESPAGNE.

By Eugene Davis.

Ere I drank the gall of ruth,
Ere I felt the smart of pain,
I built castles in my youth
On the sunny slopes of Spain;
Reared I domes and gorgeous halls—
Weaving from a poet's woof
Iv'ry gates and starlit walls.
Lustrous spires and netted roof.

Phantom thoughts the ramparts
manned,
Phantom dreams sat by my side;
Love and glory walked the land;
Balmly zephyrs kissed the tide;
Sky had sun and stars for me,
Earth its fruit and golden grain,
While I fancied I could see
Heaven round the coast of Spain.

I had hosts of visions there,
Purpled with romance's gleams,
Bright and picturesque and fair
As the Psyche seen in dreams!
Like the tints of summer's sun—
Like the sunset o'er the main—
Such were all the threads I spun
In the olive groves of Spain.

Luscious lips were cleft to mine—
She and I had rare delights,
Quaffing Love's delicious wine
Through the aromatic nights!
Passion's torch and pleasure's
sheen

Flashed their fires through heart
and brain
While I kissed my lady-queen
On the vine-clad hills of Spain.

Beauty sang, and I gave heed;
Friendship spoke and I believed;
Faith was then no putrid weed,
And I listened undecieved!
Canst thou shone from every face,
Ere each face had proved a vane,
When I slept in youth's embrace—
Cradled on the breast of Spain!

Mine were noble promptings then,
Sacred as the saintly dead;
I could trust my fellow-men,
And I followed where they led;
Life was then no grinning death—
Hollow—dreary—listless—vain—
For I had a robust faith,
Dwelling in the land of Spain!

But, alas, for trust and truth,
Friendship's smiles, and thoughts
sublime!
They are but the seeds of youth,
Shed to rot in after time!
Lips were false that should be true,
Comrades' vows were vowed in
vain,
And I felt that I could rue
All the hours I spent in vain!

Wrecks and ruins are the walls
Of my chateaux on the shore—
Desolation stalks their halls,
And the wolf stands at each
door;
I am bound with grief and care,
Old before my time, and fain
Would I wish that I had ne'er
Been an architect in Spain!

Life seems black with Pharisees!
I can see the gilded plate
Holding nought but dregs and lees
In the poisoned bowl of fate—
Earth looks rotten to the core—
Pests and simooms sweep the
main;
I shall pipe my reed no more—
Fooling in the land of Spain!

HOW WINE IS MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

B. C. Truman, in New York Times.

Now that wine drinking is on the increase throughout the United States, and to some extent is taking the place of whiskey and beer guzzling at bar and at sideboard, I propose to present a description of the manufacture of wine as I have seen it at some of the noted vineyards of California, and show the reader that, while blending is carried on here, as elsewhere in the wine-making world, no adulteration is practised. Dr Jules Guyot, the celebrated scientist—the greatest authority on this subject who has ever lived—once said in one of his books: «France needs more wine than her vineyards supply, and, therefore, any improved methods by which the vines may be made to produce more without exhaustion would prove a national blessing as well as add profits to viticulture.»

Wine making in California is commenced along from the middle of September to the 1st of October, according to the condition of the berry, that must be fully ripe, which is only when the berry is perfectly sweet and can be taken from the stem without leaving juice upon it, and when, on holding it up to the sun, the fibres running from the stem into the berry are wholly or nearly invisible, and when the heart has taken a tint resembling that of the skin. There must be no dew or fog or other dampness on the berry at all when it is

taken from the vine, and the bunches must be cut from the vine with a sharp knife. Upon their arrival at the press the grapes are carefully picked over and all unripe or decayed berries are carefully taken out. They are then thrown into a sieve and so pressed and manipulated as to separate the berries from the stems and any leaves that may have been taken during rapid cutting. The grapes fall through the coarse wire sieve, broken or unbroken, into the masher or press, which is generally composed of two rollers made of iron or wood, from three to four feet long and from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. These rollers, of course, turn towards each other and are so gauged as to crush the berries and not bruise the seeds, which, if mashed up with the fruit, would impart a bitter or 'off' taste to the juice.

I was once conversing with Mr J. De Barth Shorb, an extensive wine-maker of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, about the many kinds of wine in our own and foreign countries, and he asked: «Do you know that really there are only two natural wines in the world?» And he proceeded to answer by saying: «The white and the red.» Another gentleman, whose name I do not now recall, asked: «Would there be more than one if the process ended at the press?» Mr Shorb agreed with the gentleman that there would be only one—the natural red wine—a claret, say. But we will consider that there are two natural wines—the red and the white. If the wine is to be red, the pulp is left with the juice for from six to eight days, so that the red colour of the skins may be communicated, which is the only way wines are coloured. If the wine is to be white, the skins are pressed and separated from the juice. Here are your two wines to start with—the red and the white. Subsequent treatment of the red and the white are alike. The juices are carried by gutters into large casks of, say, about 140 gallons capacity each, but only about 115 gallons are run into each, so that a considerable surface of the juice (or must) is left exposed to the air to favour fermentation, which, of course, is necessary. These casks are laid on their sides with the bungholes on top open, and fermentation commences in three or four days, and in three or four more days the greatest activity of fermentation has ceased to exist. The temperature at this time of the process plays an important part, and if the liquor is not kept at about 65 deg. Fahrenheit the wine will be either poor stuff or be spoiled entirely. This is what may be termed the first, or general fermentation, for there are a series of fermentations, which sometimes last for a year or more. In connection with this branch of the subject, it is a curious fact that, as some writer has stated, the wine sympathises with the vine, thus: by placing the ear at a bunghole of a cask of new wine, about the period of sprouting, say, in March, or blossoming in June, and during ripening in September, noises resembling the movement and bursting of bubbles may be distinctly heard, which shows that when the vine is consciously developing the wine betrays an impulse of sympathy. To give more colour of fact to this statement I would say that during these months there is a general loosening of bungs, and great care is maintained in preserving the quiet of the barrels. This is one of the most important points in wine-making—to avoid all disturbances during processes of fermentation.

But to return: After fermentation has been in progress from three to four days, six or seven gallons or more of fresh juice are poured into the casks each day until they are full, the bungholes being left open meanwhile so that the scum that rises may be thrown out and over the sides of the casks. In a few days this scum has been all thrown out and the juice has become quiet, and the bungs are put in and the barrels are not disturbed for a period, which must not be less than three weeks nor more than three months. The next process

is termed racking off, and now comes a scene of great activity in the cellar, as all the liquid—which we shall not yet call wine—except some three or four inches at the bottom containing more or less sediment, is drawn off through a siphon or a faucet placed above the level of the sediment, while the remainder is passed through some filtering process and then either added to the clear liquid or used in making brandy. After the first racking the new or fresh casks are filled up, the bungs are put in tightly, and the liquid is not again disturbed until March, or until it begins to indicate noticeable fermentation, when it must be watched, and, when quiet, again be racked off and again be put into a fresh cask. At the end of a year, or a year and a half, we have our wine, which continues to grow better every month for, say, a score or more of years, and to acquire mellowness and oiliness, and bouquet and aroma.

The cellar is first in importance after the proper manipulation of the juice, and just so long as the wine is kept in the cellar from the time it may be justly termed wine to the time it is placed upon the table to be drunk, just so much better is it. Equability of temperature, and a proper coolness enter largely into the production of fine wines; and without this fermentation is not perfect, and vile or indifferent stuffs called wine are thrust upon the market with variegated labels that do discredit to the country which produces them and endanger the reputation and sale of really meritorious brands from the same section, and from the same soil and vines. I once went into a so-called wine cellar in the southern part of the State some twenty years ago, and saw large piles of wet hides and vegetables, the odour from which must have greatly injured the wines in process of fermentation. In another there were several barrels of salt meat. Standing water, green with slime and other uninvited impurities, met my gaze in another cellar, the wines from which you thought moderately well off in New York twenty-two years ago. Then, again, many poor manufacturers hurried their new wines into old barrels and old bottles, and wines, too, from grapes that had been tramped upon by Indians, and which had been picked without regard to their ripeness or health. But all this has ceased to exist, so far as concerns those who manufacture wines for sale. In my visits to leading localities I shall present your readers with descriptions of several of the modern wine cellars, a number of which are, in all respects, equal to some of the best in Germany and France.

[To be continued.]

CHILIAN ITEMS.

One evening thieves entered the lodgings of the Rev. James Tynan (an Irishman residing in Santiago), and made a clean sweep of everything. The wonder is how they could get away with such a great quantity of clothing, surplices, sacred vessels, clocks, ornaments, pontifical licenses and other documents. Father Tynan gave notice of his loss to the police, and a few hours later the chief of the gang, one Amable Bribea, was captured, and a considerable portion of the stolen property was recovered.

Up to the 9th ult. 875 head of cattle had been introduced from the Argentine Republic via Uspallata Pass, and 1000 more were on the way. Cattle dealers are reported to be making extraordinary efforts to push over large numbers of animals before the winter sets in and the cordillera be closed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WILLIE JONES.

«Pa,» asked Willie Jones as he was studying his history lesson, «who was Helen of Troy?» «Ask your ma,» said Mr Jones, who was not up in classic lore. «Helen of Troy,» said Mrs

Jones, who was sewing a new heel on the baby's shoe, «was a girl who used to live with us; she came from Troy, N.Y.; and we found her in an intelligence office. She was the best girl I ever had before your father struck Bridget.»

«Did pa ever strike Bridget?» asked Willie, pricking up his ears.

«I was speaking paregorically,» said Mrs Jones.

There was silence for a few moments, then Willie came to another epoch in history.

«Ma, who was Marc Antony?»

«An old colored man who lived with my pa. What does it say about him there?»

«It says his wife's name was Cleopatra.»

«The very same! Old Cleo used to wash for us. It's strange how they came to be in that book.»

«History repeats itself,» murmured Jones vaguely, while Willie looked at his ma with wonder and admiration that one small head should carry all she knew. Presently he found another question.

«Say, ma, who was Julius Caesar?»

«Oh, he was one of the pagans of history,» said Mrs Jones, trying to thread the point of her needle.

«But what made him famous?» persisted Willie.

«Everything,» answered Mrs Jones complacently. «He was the one who said, 'Eat thou brute,' when his horse wouldn't take his oats. He dressed himself in a sheet and pillowcase uniform, and when his enemies surrounded him he shouted 'Gimme liberty or gimme death,' and ran away.»

«Bully for him!» remarked Willie, shutting up the book of history. «But say, ma, how came you to know so much?»

«I learned it at school,» said Mrs Jones with an oblique glance at Mr Jones, who was listening as grave as a statue. «I had superior advantages, and I paid attention and remembered what I heard.»

«Well, I say, ma, who was Horace?»

«Your pa will tell you about him, I am tired,» said Mrs Jones. Then she listened with pride and approval while Mr Jones informed his son that Horace was the author of the Tin Trumpet, and a rare work on farming, and the people's choice for a President, and only composed Latin verses to pass away the time and amuse himself.

WINTER VEGETABLES.

G. Hunter, in Vick's Magazine.

Where we have long winters, gardeners always try to keep the table well supplied with vegetables. In December, having noticed some turnips stored for winter use, and sprouting, my mind was aroused to the fact that they would be useful vegetables if forced. I at once commenced working out the idea. Having a dark corner in a warm greenhouse, I placed on the floor two inches of sand, and then set out turnips close together, and gently pressed them into the sand; after which I gave them a watering and closed them up. In about ten days I had my heart gladdened by beautiful blanched leaf stalks. A bundle of them was cut, as much as would make a dish for twelve people, tied up as asparagus is, and sent into the kitchen. It was cooked the same as sea-kale or asparagus, and when placed upon the table was pronounced 'excellent.' It may be well to say that any cellar that excludes frost is suitable for forcing or growing turnips in this manner. Housekeepers can have a very delicious vegetable all winter by planting at intervals. Any kind of turnip may be used.

Kohl Rabi may be esteemed as a winter vegetable, although some raise it only for summer use. I manage, by sowing in the spring in a cold frame, to have nice young plants to handle early. I transplant them from the seed-bed into rows, say thirteen inches apart, and allow

them to stand until after they have been well frozen, then take them up and store the same as cabbage.

The Drumhead Savoy I consider one of the most important of winter vegetables, as it answers two purposes; first, as a cabbage to be boiled, which is much sweeter than the ordinary cabbage; second, as a beautiful, sweet salad cabbage when cut and dressed same as endive.

Perhaps few are aware that the leek is one of the finest of winter vegetables, and when properly grown can be had from one foot to a foot and a half of white, which, when boiled, is very nutritious, and much milder than the onion. With beets, carrots, parsnips, artichokes, salsify, celery, celeriac, Brussels sprouts, leeks, turnips and cabbage, all carefully put into a root cellar, we are prepared to give change of vegetables all winter as well as summer.

DOMESTIC

Three or four meals a day at which meat is taken cannot constitute the rule of wholesome living for any but a small and active part of civilised mankind, though this does not imply that a total absence of meat is rather to be advised. For the great majority of healthy people we would certainly recommend a mixed diet in preference to any other, though a vegetable meal now and then will afford a change of fare at once palatable and nutritious.—'Lancet.'

Tar products in diphtheria.—In a recent report to the French Academy of Medicine, Dr Deithell stated that the vapor of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous tissues which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. He described the process of treatment as follows: Take a tablespoonful each of turpentine and liquid tar; put them into a tin pan or cup and set fire to the mixture, taking care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against the spread of the flames. A dense resinous smoke arises, making the room dark. The patient immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up fibrin, in which, when caught on a glass, the microbes may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days the patient entirely recovers. This remedy has proved successful in many instances, and householders everywhere should bear it in mind. A prominent gentleman in Charlestown, Mass., who applied the treatment to his own child, after the sufferer was given over as incurable by his family physician, suggested that before burning the ingredients named, all such articles as would be likely to be injured by the thick smoke should be removed or covered up already.—'Boston Transcript.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

All-absorbing—a sponge.
When it rains hardest—when it hails.

The home stretch—the morning yawn.

Nothing tries the sole of a man more than a shoe-peg.

A sound education can only be obtained from a music teacher.

Japan boasts of a singing fish. It has musical scales, we suppose.

A pen may be driven, but a pencil does the best when it is lead.

The man carried away with enthusiasm is frequently brought back with disgust.

A cross old bachelor suggests that birchs should be announced under the head of new music.

'You want exercise.' 'But doctor, I'm a postman.' 'Then you need rest—join the police force.'

It is noted as a queer misprint the other day that a doctor felt a man's 'purse.' Nothing very queer about that.

Never be so impolite as to call a man a liar. Gently insinuate that he talks like the advance agent of a theatrical company.

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent the recurrence of the accident.

An elderly minister at a social party where the young people were dancing, being asked if he danced, 'No, I am not educated on that end.'

'If I thought I was going to become gray, I should die,' exclaimed a fashionable lady. And when her hair turned gray, she did dye, sure enough.

'Shall I light the gas?' asked the landlady at the supper table. 'Oh, it isn't necessary,' answered the new boarder, 'the supper is light enough.'

'Were you ever in an engagement?' inquired an innocent rustic of a militiaman. 'Yes, one,' replied the son of Mars; 'but she sued me for breach of promise.'

The editor of the Somerville 'Journal' is frank. He says: 'What we want is not to see ourselves as others see us. We want to have others see us as we see ourselves.'

'What! you say that Herr Schmide, the merchant, has gone blind?' Here's a pretty how d'ye do—I've got a bill on the man which is made out, 'payable at sight.'

A traveller stopping over-night with a farmer whose estate was miles and miles in extent, said: 'You must have begun very early in life to accumulate such an estate as this.' 'Yes,' replied the farmer, 'I began life when I was a mere baby.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the entire system, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the 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 enlarged? 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 incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, while a mild 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 most and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 7, 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.

DEPOSITARIOS EN BUENOS AIRES

Señores E. Hammer y Cia.,—Rivadavia 138
" Murray y Seedorf—Reconquista 84
" A. Franzoni y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93
" Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 a 53 calle Pedro Mendoza
" M. M. Hernáiz y Cia—Piedad 1059
" Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264
Señor D. Eduardo Retienne—Rivadavia 309
" F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 714
" V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte
" Pedro Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor
" José B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485
" M. B. Varela—San Martín 68
Sucesores de D. C. Imperial—27 Pedro Mendoza
Señor D. Constantino Ferris—Calle Belgrano 1244
" F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128
" P. Galleri—Omba y Cuyo 1100
" J. A. Ronanni—Calle Libertad 362

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	139.10
Cedulas—	
Series A	98
Series B	82
Series C	79.00
Series D	84.50
Series E	94.80
Series F	92.50
National Bank Shares	250.00
Banco Constructor	156

In spite of the fall in Antwerp the outlook in the wool market is very good. Buyers are taking a greater interest in deposits, and seem disposed to do large business. Cowhides continue flat. The sheepskin market is very animated, and skins are selling at a high price. Wheat also, especially good class, somewhat improved.

Owing to the rise in the rate of gold prices of produce in general have advanced. Maize has been sold as high as 2 m/n and cargoes of wheat at 4.10 m/n.

Mr Machain's property, on which is W. Macken's bookstore, in the calle Florida was sold this week to Gregorio Torres for 270,000 m/n.

The statutes and regulations of Mr Neyra's Bolsin Argentino have been approved and nightly operations have now begun.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce by a vote of 88 to 49 calls on the Imperial Government to revise its tariff policy so as to protect British trade. The Manchester Chamber by a vote of 63 to 33 sticks to free trade.

It is rumored that Don Victor del Carril will be named president of the Provincial Bank in La Plata as soon as Governor Paz takes office.

Gold rose on Wednesday to 39 but closed a little lower.

The new cedulas series K have been sold on the Bolsa at 91.

Garminati and Co. have failed to come to a private understanding with their creditors, and the matter will finally be settled by the courts. The following have been added to the list of creditors whose names were previously announced:

Santiago de Vicente ..	1,521 00
Eduardo Reichleir ..	1,750 00
Santiago Massia	5,524 00
Luis Federico Valle ..	34,011 30
Luis Guionochio	30,000 00
A Ostendorp	
El mismo	3,836
Malmann y Cia	85,501
El mismo	565,630
Tornquist y Cia	306,913
Mauricio Mayer	13,000
Bartolomé Ginochio ..	170,000
Bono y Bruschi	117,319
Carles Moro	75,760

This adds over a million dollars to the liabilities.

By telegram from London advice has been received that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the London and Brazilian Bank, limited, a dividend and bonus equal to 12 o/o for the year has been declared, and a further sum of £5000 placed to the reserve fund and £13000 carried forward to new account.

The well-known Carabassa estancia in the partido of Nueva de Julio, comprising 13 square leagues of land, has been bought by Mr Vicente L. Casares for 460,000 m/n, say at the rate of 35380 m/n per league. This large estancia is situated in the remote western corner of the district 9 de Julio.

The slaughter of the Rio Grande saladeros up to the 31st March amounted to 230,000 head of cattle against 210,000 head for the same period last year. The increase in the slaughter is insignificant and prices of jerked beef in the Brazilian market have risen considerably. The deficit of the fauna this season in the city of Montevideo alone exceeds one hundred thousand head already.

On account of the alarming rumors and the fear of war in Europe, gold rose on Saturday to 40 o/o premium but fell to 38.50 before the Bolsa closed for the day.

The Thales is loading frozen meat in Zarate.

Sunday's auctions gave a new value to all lands situated near Casado's railway. The attendance was most numerous and we

marked the presence of several Englishmen from the Central Argentine partido.

Don Juan Canals was the principal buyer, paying eight dollars per square yard for the esquina on the boulevard Argentino and Chacabuco. The eight lots bought by this gentleman at the price of 20,000 were offered by Messrs Barnett and Co for 12,000 the previous week; when we see this immense rise in price in such a short time the question naturally arises are such values real or are they merely the result of speculation?

Telegrams from Montevideo announce the sale of 12,000 American hides at 66 rls.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold on Sunday live stock on the establishment San Martin in Cañuelas belonging to V L Casares, to the value of 26,482 m/n. Fine mares at \$300, 230, 450, 200, 580, 810 and 400 each. Colts at \$570, 130, 240, 600, 320, 100, 250 and 210. One imported stallion for \$700. Four mestizo potros at \$50 each. Eleven criollo potros at \$16 each. 200 novillos at \$13 each. 16 bullocks at \$80 each, 9 at 40, 21 at 50, 80 at 75 each.

28 Durham bulls, 718 and 314 Durham, at 32, 190 do at 32 each. 1200 sheep at corte at 1.05 each.

Buyers: Boneo, Claratz, C Pellegrini, Marengo, Robles, Bordenave, Herrera, Prudent, Urdaniz, Guerrero and others.

In Bragado we note the sale of 2026 hectares of land at 64,000 m/n.

In San Vicente 123 squares for 23,000 m/n.

A quinta in Flores 51 x 141 for 90,000 m/n.

In Belgrano joining Flores 365,900 square metres for 126,646 m/n.

The figures of the balance sheet of the National Bank up to the 31st March show that the profits of the quarter amount to the enormous sum of 2,072,256 m/n, say 10 o/o on the capital.

Mr Laborde has bought 12 manzanas of ground in the Loma Paraguaya, a few squares from the town of Bahia Blanca, at the rate of 3240 m/n each. In 1882 this ground belonged to Mr Kidd, who sold it at the rate of 200 m/n per manzana; the land is near the new town started by the railway company.

The Entreriano papers announce the purchase for French account of 342 mules on the great Potrero estancia at 12 m/n each, also the sale of the novillos of the Urquiza estancia at 14.60 per head.

La Tribuna Nacional publishes the following commercial telegrams:

Liverpool, April 22. In this market there is great animation in the transactions in salted and dry hides from the River Plate, prices are sustained; the quotations are 7d for heavy and 6½, for light hides.

Havre, April 22. The price of salted ox and cow hides is 65.50 per 50 kilos. ox heavy are quoted at 74.50 per 50 kilos.

Antwerp, April 21. There is a small stock of dry hides from the River Plate, regular transactions have taken place; the price today is 76.50 for heavy ox and 80 for cows per 50 kilos.

Paris, April 22. There is much animation in the hide market.

Leipzig, April 22. Important transactions have taken place in hides; prices firm and sustained.

London, April 26. European stocks today are quoted at firm prices. Hard dollars have declined to 72½, o/o, Argentine loan of 1884 has advanced to 91 o/o, do of 1886 is firm at 91 o/o, provincial cedulas series I dropped to 68 o/o.

Berlin, April 26. The Argentine loan of 1886 is quoted here at 88 per cent, in Paris the price is fcs 457.59.

Havre, April 26. During the last fortnight 8200 barrels of refined sugar have been shipped to the River Plate.

Santiago de Chili, April 26. Exchange on London Bank at 25½, d, private at 25½, d, much offered.

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

Liverpool, April 23. Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools no. 1 of 30-32 o/o yield 6d. per lb.

Merino camp sheepskins of 65-86 lbs. per doz. at 3½, d per lb. Matadero do of 90-100 lbs. at 6½, d. do.

Beef tallow, 23 to 24s per cwt Salted ox hides of 63 lbs at 6½, d per lb. Stock about 5300 hides

Salted horse hides of 30 lbs, 14½, 14½, s. each. Stock about 1500 hides

Linseed 37-38s per 416 lbs Maize 4½, s per 100 lbs Wheat at 7s per 100 lbs

Bones from the River Plate at £412s to £414s per ton on shore Bone-ash £4 to v4 2s per ton on shore.

PRICES OF GOLD	
Friday	137.70
Saturday	139.50
Monday	138.40
Tuesday	138.80
Wednesday	138.80

CORRALES DEL SUR	
PRECIOS:	
1º aparte \$ m/n 9 10 12 14 16	
2º id 4 5 6 8	
Flaco chancherir 2 3	
Terneros 3 4 5	
Invernada 10	
Saladero 9 10 12 14	
Cueros novillo 7 6 30 8	
Id vaca 5 5.50	

THE PLAZAS.	
CONSTITUCION.	
Wool. Per 10 kilo	
Special	4.24
Good	4.10
Regular	3.80
Borrega	3.80
Bellies	2.00
Superior black	5.00
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo	370 mls.
Cord. ritos	076 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6.70
Horse hides	2.50
Cow hides	4.25
Maize, white shelled	2.65

ONCE.	
Wool. Per 10 kilos	
Good	3.70
Regular	2.00
Bellies	3.50
Borrega	
Black Wool	
Hides.	
Cow hides	4.00 m/n
Horse hides	1.90
Horse Hair	6.70
Nonatos	2.70
Calfskins	3.50
Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 320 mls.
Pelados per kilo	85 mls.
Corderitos regular, la do-	
cena	0.35 m/n

Wheat.	
South, with bag	4.70 m/n
Coast	4.50
Salado	4.25
Maize.	
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2.60
Yellow, in grain	2.00

DEATHS.

At the residence of his parents, 435 calle Comercio, Buenos Aires, Frank Oswald Segul, aged 3 weeks.

LESSONS

A lady accustomed to teaching, and having some hours disoccupied, 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 a20m20

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 Fe

NOTICE

The well known boarding house no. 21 Corrientes has been transferred from J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts that the old clients will continue to patronise it. He invites persons arriving from the camp or abroad to give it a trial. Terms moderate. m14a10

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 & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

EDWARD CASEY,

CONSIGNER 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—

238 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

m14m14

THE WIND HAS CHANGED

But is as cheap as ever

The AGENCY for the celebrated

HALLADAY STANDARD

WIND-MILL

Has moved to

CHACABUCO 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 Berro, Palermo

a18j18 In front of Park gates



COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST,

THE HANDIEST,

AND THE BEST

AS A

CURE AND PREVENTIVE

OF SCAB

IT HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT USE FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS AND IS

NOW APPLIED TO OVER 40,000,000 SHEEP ANNUALLY

It dissolves instantly in cold water and does not stain the wool

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents

gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excel-

lent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this

country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials

received: 'Estancia Bella Vista, Salto, 12th February 1887

'I wish to let you know that I have used Cooper's Powders for three

years in succession, and can conscientiously declare it to be the best I have

used for curing scab, and can be used with perfect safety, and in all that

time in bathing sheep, lambs, etc., I have not sustained a single loss. It is

infinitely cheaper than the other remedies. I beg to remain, Obeyingly yours

(signed) JAMES HAM

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

J. B. WANKLYN, 77 MAIPU, BS. AIRES

a15j15

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

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

5 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito

\$ 1,500,000 m/n

Fondo de reserva \$ 32,492 83 m/n