

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 16.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

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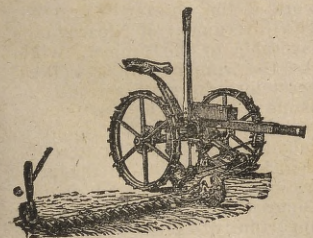
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I F.

By Eugene Davis.

If I had a portrait-artist's skill, and  
easel and brush were mine,  
I would paint on the glowing canvas  
a face that is half divine:

Dark—dark with the shadow of  
shadows, yet bright as a  
missal tome—

Like the statue of great Phidias—  
alive in the caracomb!  
I would mirror a martyr's features,  
from the treasures of art  
I'd shed

A flood of light on her dreamy orbs,  
and an aureole round her  
head,

Defiance astride on her scarlet lips,  
a spirit that could not bow,  
Sealed and stamped on their rigid  
lines, and ablaze on her knit-  
ted brow!

If I were a landscape painter, I  
would paint me an olden  
isle

Where brooks on the hill-sides  
dance like fays, and the  
beautiful heavens smile;  
Where the crags are pillars of pur-  
ple and the mountains are  
diadems,

And the lakes that sleep at their  
granite feet are brilliants of  
liquid gems;

Where the ruins of ancient prowess,  
of love, and of faith and war—  
Round tower, and rath, and castle—  
still shadow the plains afar;  
Where the rivers rush like warriors  
bold thro' mazes of verdant  
leas,

And ocean hugs to her mother  
breast the emerald of the seas.

If I had a minstrel's fiery soul, and  
the lyre in my feeble hands  
Could speak with a trumpet's mat-  
tial tone, I would sing to the  
list'ning lands

An epopee proud of daring deeds  
wrought by the bravest of  
men—  
Great Conn of the hundred battles,  
and Davi and dauntless Finn!  
The swords of the Wicklow B. rucs  
in their war with an endless  
wrong,

And Geraldine spears and bucklers  
should clash through my  
burning song!

Tyreconnell would point to its blood-  
red plains, Benburb to its sa-  
cred graves,

Where slumber a myriad heroes  
who scorned the lot of slaves!

Oh, if I had a wreath to offer, and I  
had a laurel meet,  
Both laurel and wreath, O mother,  
I'd lay at thy queenly feet;  
If I had the gift of a singer, and I  
had Sappho's lute,

My harp should be never silent,  
—my lips should be never  
mute!

For I worship the stately grandeur,  
I bow to the wondrous faith  
That found thee alive for ever in face  
of the hosts of death!

If deeds like thine had their guerdon  
in praise from the lips of  
fame,  
Then the goldenest glow of glory  
should hallow thy treasure!

INSTALLATION  
OF GOVERNOR PAZ.

A large number of friends and  
admirers accompanied Sr Paz to  
La Plata on Sunday morning,  
and a considerable number of  
persons were assembled at La  
Plata station to welcome his

arrival there. The ceremony of  
the transfer of power took place  
in the room in which the Govern-  
ment Engineers hold their  
sessions. Don Victor del Carril,  
1st vice-president of the Senate,  
acted as president of the Assem-  
bly, Sr Cardoso being ill. Dr  
D'Amico arrived about two  
o'clock, followed by his Mini-  
sters, and at once began to read  
his last Message, which was a  
very lengthy document and took  
an hour and a half to read.

When the new Governor  
entered the Assembly he was  
quite pale and evidently much  
moved by his reception. The  
president of the Assembly ad-  
ministered the oath of obedience  
to the Constitution. The Govern-  
or had much difficulty in forcing  
a way out, so great was the  
pressure of his over-demonstra-  
tive friends, but at last he and  
the Vice-Governor succeeded in  
reaching the Ministry of Finance,  
where they were received by Dr  
D'Amico and his Ministers. The  
decree for the transmission of  
the Government was read, and  
Dr D'Amico made a short speech,  
expressing the hope and confi-  
dence that the new Governor  
would find a satisfactory mode of  
disposing of the various problems  
left unsolved by his predecessor.  
Sr Paz replied in a complimentary  
speech, congratulating Dr D'Ami-  
co on the work which he had  
effected in favour of free institu-  
tions and repeating the an-  
nouncement of his own pro-  
gramme of government. Then  
Dr D'Amico and his Ministers  
withdrew, leaving Governor Paz  
to receive the congratulations of  
a multitude of persons. He also  
received complimentary tele-  
grams from all parts of the pro-  
vince.—'The Herald.'

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 5.

By far the most significant  
evidence of how the tide of  
Unionism ebbs in England, is  
the result of the Liberal Ward  
elections which have just con-  
cluded in Birmingham. The  
Home Rule cause has got a start-  
ling accession of strength and a  
moral impetus, the importance of  
which it is difficult to underrate.  
In nearly every ward indignant  
anti-coercion resolutions were  
passed. Mr Arthur Chamberlain  
and Mr Walter Chamberlain have  
been ousted from the chairman-  
ships of their respected wards.  
Mr Jesse Collings' ward elected  
Gladstonians. The meeting in  
Mr Bright's ward showed such  
Home Rule tendencies and deter-  
mined opposition to coercion as  
'an ever failing and poisonous  
medicine' that the meeting had  
to adjourn. The Chamberlainite  
was beaten all round, and in the  
coming war against coercion the  
result cannot fail to be an enor-  
mous power in the hands of the  
hands of the champions of liberty  
for Ireland.

M. John Dillon, M.P., addressed  
a public meeting in Birmingham  
Town Hall, held to protest against  
the Government measures for  
Ireland. He contended that the  
Government Crimes Bill would  
interfere with liberty of speech  
and the liberty of the Press. As  
to trial by jury in England, he  
would twenty times sooner be  
tried at the Old Bailey, in Lon-  
don than by a packed jury in  
Ireland. It was absurd to call  
the Government Bill by any other  
name than a Coercion Bill. He  
referred to past Coercion Bills,  
contending there was much more  
ground for them than for the  
present Bill. The people of Eng-  
land knew the crime they were  
called upon to perpetrate by this  
Bill. They would reject it with

indignation. He condemned the  
Land Bill as worse than the Coer-  
cion Bill. A more monstrous  
deception was never attempted  
than to pass that off as a remedial  
measure. It was a bill to facili-  
tate the collection of rack-rents,  
and make evictions easy. He  
promised them that if they passed  
the Crimes Bill to coerce Ireland  
they would have to coerce her a  
long time. He appealed to them  
to take what might be the last  
opportunity for some time of  
doing justice to Ireland.

The demonstration in Ballyma-  
coda in honor of Peter O'Neill  
Crowley's anniversary was a  
great success, thousands of  
people coming from all parts of  
the country. About twenty thou-  
sand persons were at least pre-  
sent, and thirty bands preceded  
the procession to the graveyard.  
Mr Davitt said if public meetings  
were suppressed they would find  
a means of holding them.

The Dominion Government  
threaten, at least so it is reported  
by a Reuter telegram, to prevent  
agitation in Canada if Mr Wm.  
O'Brien goes over there to raise  
an agitation against Lord Lans-  
downe. The branches of the  
National League in Canada have  
organized meetings to denounce  
the Governor. Mr O'Brien, on  
being informed of the reported  
intention of the Dominion Gov-  
ernment, said, in an interview:  
'It is a very encouraging sign of  
Lord Lansdowne's sensitiveness  
of Canadian opinion. If Lord  
Lansdowne, by resuming his  
evictions, should make it neces-  
sary for me to go to Canada, I  
should not at all object to the Cana-  
dian people having an exemplifi-  
cation on the spot of the landlord  
and police tyranny which Lord  
Lansdowne's friends practice in  
Ireland.'

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

A proposal has been presented  
by the Municipal Councillors  
Mazza and Palacios for improving  
the Argentine and Santafecino  
boulevards; a tax of 20 cents per  
lineal vara would be imposed on  
the owners of property along the  
boulevards for keeping the same  
in order.

Mr Ross has obtained a con-  
cession for extending the tram-  
ways for more than 40 square s.

Since the 1st instant 406 im-  
migrants have arrived here who  
have been placed chiefly in the  
Colonies.

The effects of the drought be-  
gin to be felt in various parts of  
the country, and in some places  
the lambs are being killed in  
order to save the ewes.

In a few days the municipal  
bonds will be called in to be paid  
in full, out of the proceeds of the  
loan.

The cartmen will suspend,  
after the 30th instant, the ser-  
vice of bullock carts, on account  
of the excessive imposts.

TUCUMAN.

Great fall in the temperature,  
and frost is feared.

The Government will lay before  
the Chambers a Loan Bill for  
three million Nais. to found a  
bank of emission in shares.  
Public opinion supports the pro-  
ject.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, April 28.

The Custom House officers all  
over Great Britain and Ireland  
have received strict orders to  
search all the vessels which ar-  
rive from America, China and the  
East, because the Government  
has been informed that explosives  
have been sent from San Fran-  
cisco to Eastern ports to be re-  
embarked for England.

Mr Gladstone said, at a dinner

given by a member of the Work-  
ing Men's party, that he did not  
place the slightest faith in the  
accusations against the Irish  
leaders. He added that, im-  
mediately after the assassination  
of Lord Cavendish and Mr Burke,  
Mr Parnell had written letters to  
him which shewed profound de-  
pression of mind and which threw  
light on the events of that time.  
He offered to resign the position  
of leader of the Irish party and  
even to retire entirely into pri-  
vate life, if Mr Gladstone thought  
that such a step would be the  
proper one to take.

[This is the most absurd piece  
of telegraphic news that has ever  
been sent across the Atlantic.]

The Liberal Unionists held a  
meeting to-day about the Coer-  
cion Bill. It was very stormy  
owing to much difference of  
opinion.

The amendment proposing to  
insert in the Coercion Bill the  
word 'crime' instead of 'offence'  
was rejected by 157 to 120 votes  
in the House of Commons.

Lord Dufferin has promised his  
tenants to reduce their rents if  
the season should again prove  
unfavourable.

Mr John Brennan's action for  
libel against Messrs Ridgway,  
the publishers, came on for hear-  
ing to-day. The alleged libel  
was contained in a pamphlet  
published by Ridgway in which  
it was declared that Brennan was  
a Fenian and connected with the  
Invincibles. The plaintiff denied  
any complicity with Fenianism.  
During his evidence he declared  
that Sir Lyon Playfair had told  
him that Mr Gladstone was con-  
verted to Home Rule ideas in  
1879, and that he then wanted  
Parnell to be Chief Secretary for  
Ireland, but that Parnell refused  
to accept the post.

The Marquis of Hartington has  
addressed a circular to the Lib-  
eral Unionists recommending  
them to organize themselves into  
a party.

In the House of Commons, last  
night, Mr Healy moved as an  
amendment to the Coercion Bill  
that certain words should be  
omitted which created a distinc-  
tion between the North of Ireland  
and other parts. Mr Balfour  
said that the Government would  
act impartially, and would re-  
press disturbances wherever  
they might occur. Mr Gladstone  
proposed that the districts should  
be specified in other sections of  
the Act, and in reply to Mr Bal-  
four, he said that the promise of  
impartiality was not sufficient,  
because, in many instances,  
reference was made to certain  
districts where the law ought not  
to be necessary, and he added  
that the conduct of some persons  
in Belfast was worse than the  
crimes in other parts.

A telegram from Cabul states  
that the Afghan rebels have com-  
pletely routed the Ameer's troops  
and they are seriously threaten-  
ing Candahar.

Verdict for plaintiff in case of  
Brennan v. Ridgway £500 and  
costs of court.

There are rumors of an impor-  
tant arrest of dynamiters in Liv-  
erpool.

The Dublin Corporation has  
passed a resolution calling on all  
the Canadians to give an enthu-  
siastic reception to O'Brien.

Paris, April 30.

Schnaebel on being released at  
once left for Metz; he received  
an ovation from all the dignita-  
ries of Pagny sur Moselle, and  
left for Paris, refusing to be in-  
terviewed by the reporters.

The remains of the celebrated  
composer Rssini were handed  
over to the Italian delegates at  
the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise  
with great pomp. They set out  
immediately for Florence,  
where the celebrated composer  
will be interred with all honors.

Comte d'Eu and the Princess  
Imperial of Brazil set out yester-  
day for Aix-les-Bains.

Some persons suspected of be-  
longing to the German army  
have been arrested in Marseilles.  
Pedlars are not allowed to enter  
the forts unless accompanied by  
soldiers.

A subscription having been  
commenced for presenting  
Schnaebel with a diamond cross,  
he has declined to receive it, and  
the money collected will there-  
fore be handed over to the Alsace  
Lorraine Society.

St. Petersburg.

A convicted Nihilist made a  
speech in which he said that he  
and his companions feared not  
to die, as they looked upon it as a  
glorious thing to die in the at-  
tempt to kill the Czar.

The Nihilists burned a police  
barracks and eight policemen  
perished in the flames. A timber  
yard was also set on fire and  
many workmen burned.

The Governor of Herat writes  
to the Emir that the Russians are  
advancing and that they have  
moved the frontier line.

The new Russian loan has been  
covered with a large excess.

Brussels, May 3.

Telegrams from St Petersburg  
state that warlike preparations  
are being made with great activi-  
ty, and the Minister of War has  
ordered the concentration of  
great masses of troops on the  
frontiers.

Berlin, April 29.

Schnaebel has just been set at  
liberty.

The Prince Imperial is recover-  
ing from the affection of the  
throat from which he has been  
suffering.

It is believed that a conflict  
with France cannot be much  
longer postponed, as Schnaebel's  
release only modifies Bismarck's  
diplomatic position and will lead  
him to insist on France ceasing  
to incite to revolt in Alsace-  
Lorraine, and her organized sys-  
tem of espionage all over Ger-  
many.

It is decided that the Govern-  
ment intends to proclaim the  
state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine.

Bismarck says that he will  
stand no more French spying in  
German territory and that France  
must give ample guarantees.  
Should the reply be unsatisfactory,  
it is believed that the  
Schnaebel incident will be the  
point of departure of the most  
notable events of this century.

Rome, May 3.

Cardinal Rampolla has been  
appointed Papal Secretary of  
State.

Florence, May 3.

The inhumation of Rossini's  
remains has taken place. All the  
principal authorities were pre-  
sent.

Athens, May 1.

A wide-spread insurrection is  
reported in the island of Candia.  
The Turkish Government is  
taking energetic steps towards  
its suppression.

Constantinople, May 3.

It is expected that the insur-  
rection in Crete will be easily  
suppressed.

New York, April 29.

The Congress of Nicaragua  
has, by a large majority, ratified  
the contract for the construction  
of an inter-oceanic canal in op-  
position to the Panama Canal.

Savannah, April 30.

The steamer Britanica from  
Vera Cruz to New York, was  
burned 30 miles of Tybee Island.  
Officers and crew saved.

Valparaiso, May 3.

A fire in Antofagasta has des-  
troyed property of the value of  
\$800,000. The Supreme Court  
has granted the extradition of  
the French citizen, Simon Albert  
Segui, a fraudulent bankrupt who  
absconded from Bordeaux.

## THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

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## ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

April 30, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I think I told you in a previous letter of the energy and activity with which our able Attorney-general (Dr Fraguera) was attacking abuses in the administration of justice, and insisting upon the law being applied equally in all places and without respect of persons. It is now my duty to tell you that he has been found worthy of the fate of a true reformer. The Santa Fe Government which, under the cloak of religion, has too often shielded itself from the consequences of its corrupt acts, has taken away his post, thus depriving this city of the services of an upright and conscientious official, and showing itself unworthy of confidence or consideration of any kind.

If I am not mistaken, Mr Editor, you had some very opportune remarks to make on the occasion of the late presidential election, on political Catholics—on people who because it is so respectable and so worthy of veneration, assume the name of religionists in order the better to compass their nefarious ends. These are the worst enemies religion can possibly have. They have existed it is true ever since Judas Iscariot joined the College of Disciples, and we fear they will continue till the chaff is effectually separated from the wheat, and it does not take one to live long in this province of the holy faith to discover that they are most plentiful there. The worst of it is that the enemies of all religion and those who are honest enough to avow their scepticism, take advantage of this circumstance in order to heap all kinds of obloquy and reproaches upon religion. They obstinately close their eyes to the hypocrisy of the thing and charge Catholicism with what is done by its false professors. This, I fear, is an evil which for the present at least gives promise of growing worse. Certainly these people are the enemies of all truth, yet for purposes of their own they profess to hold the truth, and thus they rival the very Antichrist in their enmity to the faith.

The dismissal of Dr Fraguera is much more than an outrage perpetrated against a citizen; it is a public calamity, and one which reveals a state of things in the bosom of the Government which is certain to prove the prolific source of many future evils and calamities. You must excuse me for dwelling thus at length upon this subject, but I do so in order to save you and your numerous readers in every part of the country from being deceived by appearances. The Santa Fe Government is popularly supposed to be religious; it is called 'clerical,' and all its errors are put down to the influence and machinations of the Jesuits. Do not believe it, I pray you. It wears a cross upon its breast, perhaps, but it is that of the impudent thief and not of the world's Redeemer. It pronounces 'shibboleth' with only a

slightly foreign accent, but it is an alien all the same, and has neither part nor lot in the household of the faith.

The great event of the week in this city has been the ball given by the engineers of the Sunchales railway at their quinta near this city. All, or nearly all, of the high-life of English-speaking society in Rosario were there, and a very good time was enjoyed, and which will doubtless be remembered for months to come and furnish a theme of conversation to scores who are sometimes only too hardly pressed for the same.

Life in Rosario, you must understand, is extremely monotonous, and there are few things occurring from day to day to make subjects of conversation; hence anything like a ball is a perfect Godsend in this respect, and those who do not go as well as those who do find plenty to say about it. Such is life, especially high-life in Rosario.

The telephone company at Santa Fe is a victim of lack of appreciation. At all events this is what it states in an advertisement explaining its reasons for taking down its wires and removing, as the saying goes: 'con la musica á otra parte.'

I have noticed some signs of progress in the works on the parish church of this city, but regret to have to tell you that 30000 mps are still wanted for the completion of the same. The dome, which is now finished, is very pretty, only I think it is a literal waste of stained glass to put it in in panes, one pane of one color. This, in my humble opinion, is to ignore art altogether and to waste good material which might be employed most effectively.

There was a grand Requiem Mass sung last week under the auspices of the Vicar (Dr Cordoba) and the Gefé Politico (Sr Masiel) for the eternal repose of the victims of the late epidemic. It was very numerously attended, and the church was not large enough to accommodate all who were anxious to unite their prayers with their coreligionists for dear ones who were suddenly cut off during the late epidemic.

I hope to report the departure for England of two prominent Irishmen who are very deservedly popular in this city. Dr Frend and Mr Sheehan left last week, taking with them the sincere good wishes of numerous and appreciative friends. I regret to say that Dr Frend left in a very poor state of health, but hope that rest and the sea voyage may suffice to restore him to health and strength.

The Municipality has contracted the new loan of one million gold dollars from Messrs Samuel B. Hale and Co. of your city. It is stated that the business has been done at the extremely low rate of 83 ope free of all commission, but there is no official statement to justify this. If it be true it does not speak very highly of the ability of our corporation, which might easily have obtained better terms.

An arrangement was made about a month ago between the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe and that of Cordoba by virtue of which the notes of one institution were received by the other, and this, small as the boon was, was the occasion of considerable satisfaction and of not a little profit to merchants having to send money from one province to the other. I regret to say that the thing has completely fallen through, though for what reason I am unable to say, and that in future commission must be paid again for the exchange as of yore. It is a crying shame and a scandal that even the miserable scraps of paper called 'national money' in this country are not equally acknowledged in all the provinces, and it displays an amount of distrust in the whole system which would be scandalous were it not so nearly justified. This is a thing that demands the attention of the business men of the country, who should represent to the Government the serious losses occasioned through its operation, and endeavor to show it how absurd and ruinous its action is.

Hoping to have more pleasant subjects for my next,

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
W.

LETTER FROM FATHER  
FORAN.

Benfieldside, Blackhill,  
Co. Durham, England,  
14th March, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I arrived in England on the 17th January. I was detained three weeks between London and Plymouth on Falkland Island business. I made a quick run from Plymouth to Durham on the 27th, and from Durham to Newcastle and Tynemouth, and thence to Liverpool on the 28th. I arrived in Waterford on the evening of the 1st February and remained the whole month in Ireland. I took possession of my new mission on the 3rd of the present month. I reside near a railway station. I can run to Newcastle in 55 minutes and to Durham in the opposite direction in 40 minutes. A church had been just finished here in December 1885 when I first arrived on the Newcastle mission. It was blown down by a gale of wind early in January '86. It took some years before another was built, and the new priest, who had been a fellow curate with me in Newcastle, entered on a mission heavily in debt. He died on the 28th July, 1885, and left the mission in a very flourishing state. There is a fine church, with a fine tower containing a chime of bells. The church is large, richly decorated, and has an organ. There is a curate and we are obliged to have three Masses on Sundays and holidays. The second Mass is for school children and young persons. On the 6th instant this Mass was attended by about one thousand. I noticed that nearly the whole of a large congregation at third Mass were men. There are three large schools in three separate parts of the district, where the children are taught by nuns, who have a convent on our property. Large iron and steel works have brought the people to this district. Works have been rather slack for some time and many of the Irish, in fact, hundreds have emigrated to America. But things look better now.

The tenant farmers of Ireland are in a very uneasy state. The prices of farm produce do not in many instances pay for the labor. They are not able to pay rents, and hence the attitude of self-defence against the demands of landlords—who are also unable to meet the mortgages on their properties. Farmers adopt what is called the 'plan of campaign': when landlords refuse to accept what the former can give, the money refused is put into a common fund for their support when evicted. This seems only reasonable, though there are people who call it robbery.

I have got the SOUTHERN CROSS for January. I was sorry to find that cholera made great ravages through the Republic, especially in Rosario. I hope you have seen the last of it. Had it appeared before the 12th October I might be still in the Republic, either dead or living. I hope none of my friends in Ramallo, San Nicolas, Rosario or Paven have suffered.

I see in one of your papers that your correspondent in Rosario regrets the want of a priest for that city. I was commissioned by a few of the leading Irish Catholics in Paven and Rosario to look out for a priest. I have found one, without seeking even, who will be ready for his ordination in May or June, and who is a most exemplary young man, who has always given the highest satisfaction to his superiors. I have applied to those who commissioned me to send the funds required for his outfit and passage. The matter must remain 'in statu quo' until I receive an answer. I could have got others. I have heard that it was expected I would visit Waterford College on that errand, but I did not, as

I had seen the above young man before I left the Continent. I am in good health.

And remain yours,  
JAMES FORAN.

MARRIAGE OF  
MR DANIEL MORIARTY AND  
MISS MARY SULLIVAN.

Paven,  
26th April, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

On the 23rd of April Mr Daniel Moriarty, of the Central Argentine Railway, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Sullivan, eldest daughter of the much esteemed Mr John Sullivan of Monte Flores. The nuptials were solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Father O'Grady of San Nicolas officiating on the auspicious occasion. About 8 a.m. the many relations and friends of the parties began to arrive, and by 11 o'clock a goodly assemblage filled the spacious sala in which the marriage ceremony was performed. Of toilets I shall not attempt to speak, being little versed in such matters, but can only say that that of the bride was, like herself, simply charming. Mr Moriarty was assisted by Mr James Crowley as best man, and Miss Maggie Sullivan, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. After Mass Father O'Grady addressed a few well-chosen and impressive words to the newly-married couple, gently reminding them of the obligations and duties which their new estate imposed upon them. After this hospitality and hilarity reigned supreme, feasting and dancing being kept up without intermission until an advanced hour of the following day. At 4 o'clock that afternoon the happy couple, accompanied by the blessings and best wishes of a host of relatives and friends, took the train at Arroyo Seco to spend their honeymoon in the city of Cordoba, from whence they will return to Rosario, where they intend permanently to reside.

There are few pleasures in life without their alloy, and seldom is the merry peal of the marriage bells unmingled with regretful sighs for old associations surrendered beloved forms removed and happy circles broken. Miss Sullivan was a favorite of parents, brothers, sisters and friends, and the void her departure leaves in the home she has recently quitted, will not soon be filled. As for Mr Moriarty, he is one of the most trusted employees on the Central Argentine line, and by both his superiors and subalterns he is held in the very highest esteem. That Mr and Mrs Moriarty may enjoy many years of unlimited and unalloyed happiness is the earnest desire of, dear Sir, their sincere friend and well-wisher, and

Yours very truly,  
FONTENOY.

REPARATION DUE TO IRELAND.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' says:

Mr Froude, who will not be suspected of partiality for the Irish people, described the land system introduced by the English owners of the soil as 'a grinding tyranny, the more unbearable because inflicted by aliens in blood and creed.' Mr Gladstone said in April, 1886: 'We cannot wash ourselves clean and clear of the responsibility. The deeds of the Irish landlords are to a great extent our deeds. We are 'particeps criminis'; we, with power in our hands, looked on; we not only encouraged but sustained.' Therefore, he asserted that it was an 'obligation of honor and of policy' to buy out the landlords whom we had established on the soil and who were, he said, 'our garrison in Ireland.'

We are told how Archbishop Croke converted Pope Leo XIII to condonation of the 'plan of campaign.' 'What would your Holiness say,' asked Dr Croke, 'if a poor peasant of the Romagna

were to hire for a few scudi a barren rock in the Apennines, and were to inclose it with a wall and plant it with a vineyard and build on it a house, and if when the vines began to bear fruit the lord of the soil were at once to raise the rent to the full value of the improvements made, and if, on failure to pay, the poor peasant were to be turned out and his labor confiscated?' 'I should call it,' said the Pope, 'a robbery.' To which the archbishop replied, 'That, Holy Father, has been the whole history of the land quarrel for generations in Ireland.'

There can be no doubt of the truth of Dr Croke's description as applicable to many Irish estates. Confiscation of the tenant's improvements has been permitted by English law. To the people we owe reparation for that injustice, and we have no right to make that reparation at the expense of the present generation of Irish owners, who are as innocent of wrongdoing as ourselves. We are rich enough to repair the wrong, and it is by a concurrence of English parties that we can do it. For such is the malignity of rival partisans that whichever minister proposes to impose on John Bull any outlay or risk, the opposition will use it as an electoral tool. We firmly believe that Ireland can never be pacified except during and through a political truce; and the present is the best opportunity we have had for years—when Mr Chamberlain and Mr Morley, already in conference, might serve as links to unite Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington to Mr Gladstone and Mr Parnell.

IRELAND  
AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In reply to a number of communications asking the co-operation of the Dundalk Board of Guardians in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the following spirited reply has been sent:

Whereas, Through the operation of laws based on injustice Ireland has been impoverished, and its population decimated to an alarming extent during the fifty years of her majesty's reign; and

Whereas, Millions of the Irish people have fallen victims to famine which her majesty's Government could, but did not, avert, and to landlord rapacity, cruelty and brutality to which her Government not only permitted, but also sanctioned and encouraged; and

Whereas, numbers of the most noble-hearted and pure-minded of the Irish race who had the courage to protest against and to seek to remedy the deplorable condition to which their country was reduced by misgovernment, were compelled to endure the horrors of the dungeon or the scaffold, as the reward of their patriotism and philanthropy; and

Whereas, Her majesty's Government is at present taking steps to secure the imprisonment of Irishmen, through whose abilities, devotion and self-sacrifice thousands of virtuous, industrious and peaceable subjects of her majesty have been saved from starvation or extermination at the hands of unscrupulous and avaricious land owners, whom even Government 'pressure' failed to induce to act justly towards their tenants; and

Whereas, Her majesty, in her recent speech from the throne, instead of recommending Parliament to comply with the almost unanimous demand of the Irish people for the restoration of their legislative independence, has suggested another dose of coercion as a remedy for the present unhappy state of the country;

Be it therefore resolved that we, the guardians of the poor of the Dundalk Union, decline to act the part of slaves or hypocrites by participating in the rejoicings or taking part in the projects by which it is proposed to celebrate her majesty's jubilee.

The proposition to substitute an electric shock for the gallows doesn't seem to Ketch on.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The following were the prices of provisions in Dublin last quarter:

The average price of Messrs Mander's and Co's 4-lb loaf last quarter was 5½d. In the fourth quarter of 1885 the average price was 6d, and in the corresponding quarter of 1876 it was 7½d. The average price of oatmeal in Dublin for the quarter was 16s 0d per cwt, against 16s 5d for the corresponding quarter of 1885. In the fourth quarter of 1876 the average price was 17s per cwt. The average prices per cwt of potatoes at the Dublin potato market for the fourth quarter of 1886 were 2s 1d to 2s 9d. In the fourth quarter of 1885 the average prices were 1s 9 to 2s 6d, and in the corresponding quarter of 1876 they were 2s 8d to 4s 4d. The average prices of beef at the Dublin cattle market during the quarter were from 44s 6d to 53s 6d per cwt. In the corresponding quarter of 1885 the average prices were from 48s 6d to 60s 6d, and in the fourth quarter of 1876 they were from 58s 6d to 73s 0d.

The Bombay 'Catholic Examiner,' commenting on the doings of the local Salvationists, says:

«These infatuated enthusiasts are not wanted in India, or for that matter anywhere else; they effect no possible good amongst the native population by making themselves absurdly ridiculous, and, apart from the mischief which they do themselves, the only serious result of their antics and gyrations is to bring Christianity into contempt. But as long as there are dupes at home willing to supply the sinews of war, we shall probably find fools enough abroad to carry on a crusade which is nothing short of a travesty on all that sensible Christians hold in esteem and veneration.»

The Catholic Church in California is now receiving back from the Mexican Government the two million dollars known as the 'pious fund,' which was confiscated by Santa Anna in 1842. The record of the fund was lost for fifteen years, when Archbishop Alemany found at Monterey documents which established the claim of the church to the money. The fund has been deposited with the Mexican Government in trust for the proper management of missions.

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for 1885 have been issued. Taxation had risen from £2,538,280 in 1866, to £3,621,120 in 1885. Except in 1885, almost every succeeding year saw an increase. The Grand Jury cess was £1,300,932. The poor rate was £1,129,831. The town taxation was £770,779. The urban taxation amounted to £363,735. It appears from these tables that the local taxation of Ireland is distributed in the following proportions: rates on real property, £2,868,115; tolls, fees, stamps and dues, £463,854; other receipts, £289,151.

A late number of the 'Boston Pilot' says:

'Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill for the charter of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific over the familiar Nicaragua route. A New York company is ready to undertake the work if the charter be granted. The Government of Nicaragua is favorable to the project, while the Government of Costa Rica, heretofore the most serious obstacle in the way, has just agreed with the former Government to submit the old-time dispute about their boundary line to the arbitration of the United States. Congress has here an excellent opportunity to give its sanction to a work of the greatest national importance, and one which will be completely under the control of our own Government. The site chosen has been surveyed a score of times, and received the approval of the highest authorities. There are no obstacles which could not be easily overcome, while the cost is estimated at only \$43,000,000. If it should



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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Mother we had an opportunity of visiting the Orphanage at the Irish Convent on Sunday last, and it gave us no small pleasure to meet so many young and innocent children, cheerful and happy under the care of the good nuns of the Sacred Heart. They were assembled in a large hall and ranged in order according to size. At a signal from the lady Superioress they all joined in a chorus of songs in the most perfect harmony. They also went through some sportive evolutions of wonderful skill and combination, keeping time to the march with the music of their voices. We were not a little affected when they sang that mournful air «Erin, the smile and the tear in thine eye,» and we thought, weak as they were, how powerful might be their appeal if their angelic words could be heard in the glens and valleys of their distracted country.

Erin, thy silent tear  
Never shall cease.  
Erin, thy languid smile  
Ne'er shall increase,  
Till like the rainbow's light,  
Each various tint unite,  
And form in Heaven's sight,  
One arch of peace.

Wonderful is the force of education. These little creatures that a short while ago were dull and silent and spiritless, scarcely surpassing in intelligence the beast of the field, were now full of joy and animation, every look and gesture telling of the humanizing and enlightening influence brought to bear upon their young hearts and understandings. The Rev. Mother assured us that they are taught all sorts of work that befit a woman to take her place in life, and she did not despair of making the institution self-supporting if only the children were allowed to remain long enough to benefit by the instructions they received.

Governor Paz has done a good work at the beginning of his term of office, and one which will strongly recommend him to the favorable opinion of the people. He has ordered the splendid palaces in La Plata occupied hitherto by the Ministers of Finance and the Home Department to be turned to some public use, inasmuch as such sumptuous habitations are not in harmony with democratical practices, and there is no law which authorizes this extravagance for the benefit of individual employees. The furniture alone of these palaces cost a quarter of a million of national dollars. This will now be sold by public auction.

Father Keller, whom the English Government have sent to herd with malefactors, is one of the noblest types of the human race. The writer of these lines knew him well many years ago, when he had the high honor of studying mathematics and philosophy under his direction. *For sitan haec olim meminisse juvabit.* He was then about 36 or 38 years of age, tall in stature, and of truly majestic mien. The portraits we have received of him recently show that the dark, glossy hair which used to cluster on his arched brow has turned to gray. There is a tinge of sorrow on that intellectual face that once beamed in all the glow of youth and unchequered enthusiasm. (Who would not be sorrowful that has experienced 20 years of Irish life?) But we recognize the same benignant cast of countenance, the same firm-set lip and piercing eye, that indicated an unswerving attachment to duty and an inspiration almost divine, the same passionate ardor for philosophy and truth, the same admiration for what was just and good, the same sympathy with suffering humanity, that made Father Dan Keller the idol of his pupils some 20 golden years ago. His very enemies declare that he is today

what he was then, a man of moderate views on all questions social and political, and a lover of fair-play for all. The Government that has laid sacrilegious hands on such a man must be a Government formed of monsters.

The 'Standard' had a most sarcastic article on Salisbury's coercion bill on Tuesday. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

«Now if any Irishman be sufficiently ungrateful not to appreciate the blessings so freely bestowed on him in this year of the Queen's jubilee he must be a very bad man, devoid of patriotism. The Union, which was passed 87 years ago, has begun to show the numberless advantages it confers: by a happy coincidence this is the 87th coercion law, and it reflects great honor upon the British Parliament.

«It has been often said, with great truth, that America and other countries owe many of their most valued institutions to the statute-book of England. We can now safely recommend the King of Dahomey to take a leaf from Lord Salisbury's new code for Ireland: it is worthy of a Cecil, and happily a Castle-reagh is the Viceroy who will be charged to enforce it.

«There is but one defect as regards the 87th coercion law, that it is contrary to the spirit and prejudices of the nineteenth century, and may be repudiated by the English people at the earliest opportunity.

A correspondent from Santa Fe informs us with weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth that there is not a single dentist in that celebrated city. Parana is in the same mandibular predicament and those of the inhabitants who suffer from toothache must go on a howling pilgrimage to Rosario if they wish to be cured. This is all the more strange when we consider that Santa Fe is in the immediate neighborhood of the land of doctors—the Mecca which has deluged this province with shams and quacks and impostors. Will not some enterprising Yankee come to the rescue of his fellow-mortals up there and fill his purse with almighty dollars? Our correspondent assures us that the prosaic occupation of dentistry may be varied with some enlivening sports, such as scalping Indians, drinking 'aloja' or diving for crocodiles. Now and again he will have an opportunity of feeling the teeth of other animals as well as those of his own species, such as the noble puma and the tarantula spider, which will serve him as a practical lesson in natural history. This is a chance for a smart young man who may be desirous to chew the cud of liberty and enable others to do the same.

The British Consul at Santiago, Chili, in a recent report moralizes in a sorrowful tone on the one hand over the decay of English trade with Chili, and on the other over the development of Germany's commercial relations with that country. He traces the origin of this catastrophe back to the great exhibition of 1875, where although English and French houses had nearly a monopoly of the space, the goods placed for inspection by German firms by their general appearance and cheapness soon took the fancy of the Chilians, and were the means of establishing them there and then in public favor—a position which they have since retained, and in all probability always will retain.—'Kuhlow's.'

We are happy to congratulate our esteemed colleague the 'Standard' on its 27th anniversary. The 'Standard' is ably edited, influential and prosperous, and it deserves all the success it has won by the ability, energy, and perseverance of its editors.

Dr Crespo will succeed Sr Alvarez on the 10th instant as Intendant of the City.

## GOVERNOR PAZ.

On Sunday the 1st inst. Don Maximo Paz was installed into office as Governor of the Province, to which position he was elected by the voice of the people. The acclamations which greeted his arrival contrasted with the coldness and indifference with which the retirement of his predecessor was regarded, is an infallible indication of the people's feeling. It is universally acknowledged that the Government of this vast and fruitful province as it was typified in the administration of the last six years was a burning shame and a scandal. The most important offices were held by the vilest timeservers, and political profligacy was the order of the day. Scarcely a transaction was made that was not in some way turned into a job to satisfy the cravings of the hundreds of drones and loafers who crowded the backstairs of the Government House and daily invented new means of robbing the public treasury. It is no wonder that the virtual termination of that system of corrupt government should be reprobated and the initiator of a new system cheered to the echo as Dr Paz was on Sunday. He enters into office under very peculiar and very trying circumstances. A friend of economy, he is obliged to work in harmony with many who never knew what economy or administration was. A determined opponent of the spirit of favoritism and fraud which was characteristic of Rocha and d'Amico, he is obliged to take up the inheritance which these worthies have left him with all the venality and disorder which are its inseparable accompaniments and which it will be difficult to reform. We may fancy, then, he will have a difficult task to perform when he commences to clear out the Augean stables. Those who were accustomed to devour the loaves and fishes will still obstruct his path and cry for a return to the fleshpots of Egypt. The works already commenced must be continued. The treasury is emptied by systematic depredation, and a thousand other difficulties will present themselves from disappointed friends as well as foes. But Paz brings to the work a strong hand and a resolute heart. He has declared that he will do the one thing necessary, namely, to govern as an honest man and as far as he can, with the aid and co-operation of honest men. Taking this principle as his guide he must finally succeed in reforming the administration and his efforts will always be applauded by the better portion of the community.

It is a satisfaction to us to recall to mind that we were enthusiastic supporters of Paz from the very beginning of his candidature. We supported him when a large number of public men regarded his chances as a forlorn hope and by our advocacy we succeeded in bringing to his aid a large contingent of Irishmen who had heretofore taken little or no part in politics. We cordially salute Governor Paz and earnestly wish that he may fulfill the great hopes that are centred in him and raise this province from the degraded condition to which a fraudulent administration has reduced it.

## A WORD ON THE IRISH UNIONS.

We have always a word of congratulation and encouragement for every act tending to unite our countrymen in the camp in the bonds of fellowship and association, and it was, therefore, we hailed with joy the establishment of Irish Unions in San Pedro and Arrecifes. The gentlemen who organized these associations have done good work, and are deserving of the highest praise for their endeavors, which are at the same time patriotic and philanthropic. We do not, therefore, presume to dictate to them what maxims of wisdom they should follow, or what precise course they should adopt in order to keep

their associations afloat and steer them through the rocks and shoals that surround them. But it sometimes happens that an outsider can see the position more clearly than he who is fighting in the ranks, and if we may be allowed to state our views of associations in general, we would remind our camp friends that all beginnings are weak, and that the great danger to young associations is attempting too much before they have strength to bear their burdens. Any resolution passed at the present moment which would be aimed against a special class, particularly if that class have great social influence, would be detrimental to the association, because it would oblige that class to combine for its own defense. The Irish associations to be successful, must include estancieros and puesteros, and their duty should be to bring both these classes to a proper understanding, so that the interests of the one should not clash with those of the other, but that all should adopt the principle of 'Live and let live.' If resolutions are to be passed they should by all means have the support of the classes that are interested, and in most cases gentle persuasion and remonstrance will do more than strong resolutions may effect. It is, therefore, we say, that the greatest prudence and tact are necessary in dealing with this very delicate question. A correspondent from San Pedro informs us that the Basques and members of other nationalities are most anxious to join the 'Union' in his district. If they be admitted it would, we think, greatly strengthen the position of the association, because their united opinion might then be regarded as the general voice of the community; but, whether other nationalities be admitted or not, the 'Unions' have a most worthy task before them, to promote their own private interests and to assist their countrymen at home. There are a thousand ways in which they can be useful to their own members and the community in general, if they only continue to observe prudence and moderation as they have hitherto done.

## ETERNAL TORMENTS FOR IRELAND.

With the articles of the new Coercion Bill before us in all its ghastly features, we cannot trust ourselves to write on the subject. The following article, which we reproduce from 'United Ireland' of the 2nd April, but mildly expresses our feelings, and those of every true Irishman, with regard to the accursed code.

«It is a matter of supreme satisfaction that Mr Balfour has not beaten about the bush. There is no deception about it. There is no mean affectation of constitutional mealy-mouthedness. It is as ferocious a system of barbarian tyranny as ever was imposed upon a conquered race by inhuman conquerors, and it is to last—for ever and for ever. Mr Gladstone in his most sanguine dreams could scarcely have hoped that his enemies would oblige him so soon with so startling a fulfilment of his prophecies. The Tories and Liberal Unionists carried England at the General Election with the assurance that they possessed the secret of governing Ireland, not merely without barbarity, but with a seductive liberality that would take the Irish heart by storm. As late as his Bristol speech in the latter end of November Sir M. H. Beach had a jaunty confidence that he was weaning the Irish people from the very recollection of the National Parliament with which Mr Gladstone had dazzled them. Mr Balfour drops the cant and draws the native sword. A kick and a blow, he confesses, are the only instruments of Government available except Mr Gladstone's. He gives over the farce of conciliating Ireland. He seeks powers, on the contrary, of the most candidly brutal kind to strike her down, wound her, flog her, and make life intolerable to her except on the condition of the

most abject submission to his will. He proposes a measure which would render it impossible for any man to open his mouth in public, or print a newspaper under the most savage and degrading penalties, unless he puts his neck in the yoke of absolute servitude to the vilest mercenaries in the pay of Dublin Castle. The Lord Lieutenant (that is to say, the gang of truculent judges and police spies who dictate his proclamations) is to declare any and every form of agitation distasteful to him a criminal offence, and two of his hired magisterial tools—obscene and murderous scoundrels like Plunkett—are to give executive effect to the proclamation by shaving the heads of the most beloved men of the Irish race, degrading them with convict garb, and murdering them by inches on the plank-bed. And this is not to be the device of a moment to cope with some tremendous emergency. It is to be a new and permanent Act of Union—the eternal and immutable system upon which the two nations are to be locked together in deadly hate for evermore. This is not twenty years of coercion, which Lord Salisbury a few months ago so vehemently disclaimed. It is to be centuries and aeons of the darkest and most intolerable tyranny that ever brooded over a race. The dream of a union of affection and interest is for ever revealed: and a union of brute savagery is substituted so loathsome that, of course, nothing but the want of firearms could keep any nation upon earth from resisting it on the hillsides and at the barricades. Surely if Mr Balfour had drafted his atrocious measure with Mr Gladstone at his elbow, he could not have produced a more triumphant vindication of the veteran statesman's cardinal proposition that England will either have to govern Ireland as a highwayman governs his victim or to let her govern herself. It is not even pretended that the policy of Eternal Torments for Ireland is framed to meet any actual criminality outside Bishop Higgins' Moonlight diocese. 'I don't rely upon the criminal statistics,' said Mr Balfour. He, on the contrary, suppressed them. The object of his legislation is not to meet crimes but to make them. The real crime of Ireland is that she does not love Tory Government and is meeting the exactions of a couple of score legalised robbers like Lord Clanricarde with a system of bloodless mutual protection against evictions. And because she will not abjure these gross and damnable heresies, the villainous landlord crew who dominate Dublin Castle are to receive 'carte blanche' to ply gun, whip, and plank-bed until all semblance of spoken and written opinion that jars upon their sensibilities is tortured to death. There is the latest of the Cromwellian settlements in a nutshell—Ireland chained to a rock in penal servitude for all time and Lord Clanricarde set over her with a cat-o'-nine-tails. It is of priceless consequence that Mr Balfour should have put the issue thus brutally. We refuse utterly and absolutely to believe that, if it be only brought home to the British understanding with the vividness which Mr Gladstone's eloquence and the energy of his united party can secure, the British people will deliberately elect as their ineradicable and immutable resolve a policy of oppression so hideous and unnatural in its injustice and in its black and bitter fruit of inexpressible wrong and hate. So far as our own proceedings are concerned, the bill, should it be enacted in its most detestable state, will but thicken the troubles of the dastardly rackrenters to whose howls it has been conceded. There will be a larger and larger stoppage of rents. The bill contains no provision whatever to impede the secret collection of estate funds, or to capture them when collected. The Irish leaders will go on saying and publishing the word they will until the last of them shall have been consigned to the plank-bed or to their coffins. And in the meantime our most earnest entreaty to men whose burning blood may impel them

to wilder answers to oppression is—first, to await with tranquility the appeal to the awakening conscience of the British people, and next, to give us fair play in our own duel with the coercionists in the last constitutional ditch.

#### A DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following is the full text of the paragraph in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' denouncing the Coercion Bill, which caused such a sensation in England. Our readers will remember that a portion of the paragraph was telegraphed to this city and appeared in our paper a few weeks ago:

«To subject a nation, white-skinned, Christian, civilised like ourselves, to such arbitrary interference with the most elementary liberties and rights of man, is to justify insurrection. If the Irish rose in revolt against such a system they would have a right to our hearty sympathy and our most energetic support. If they do not wish to rise in revolt against such a system they would deserve our infinite contempt. With such a despotism as that which Mr Balfour proposes to make permanent in Ireland, no man fit to be free can hold any parley. It is accursed, root and branch. With it he and his children after him must remain ever at war. He would be a slave at heart who, confronted by this devilish machinery of injustice, had any other thought but one—How best can I destroy this tyranny, and overturn the despotism of the alien oppressor? This bill is a declaration of war against the Irish people, and as a declaration of war it will be received. If the English Government arrests and imprisons Irishmen for doing what Englishmen are allowed to do with impunity, then Irishmen will retort after their kind. Blow will be given for blow, and the sullen savagery of the Celt will reply to the arbitrary brutality of the Saxon. It is sorry work and it will have a bloody end.»

If this were the coinage of an Irish newspaper our dapper Chief Secretary would very likely bring it under the notice of his uncle; but it is only a case of 'Bad begins, and worse remains behind,' for here is another, from an article in Wednesday's 'Pall Mall,' headed

#### «TO ARMS!»

«The duty of every true Liberal in the United Kingdom is to put in motion as vigorously as possible, and in as many directions as possible, all the force of protest and of agitation over which he can by any means exert an influence. This must be done at once, without waiting for any formal summons from any common centre. The duty of defeating this bill and of saving our country from the contemplated crime of trampling under foot the liberties of the Irish people is incumbent upon every English citizen who has retained his English faith in liberty and justice. A great demonstration is to be held in Hyde Park on Easter Monday. Before the Easter recess is over great meetings in every centre of British industry should demonstrate the determination of the democracy to defeat this most mischievous measure, and demand with one voice that the great issues of 'Coercion for ever and ever' or 'Home Rule' shall be submitted to the decision of a general election.»

#### PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.

The following paragraphs from Dr d'Amico's report will be read with interest:

Statistical returns show that the population of the province, without the city, rose from 317,000 in 1869 to 527,000 in 1881, an increase of 66 per cent in 12 years, and to 723,000 in December 1886, being a rise of 37 per cent in 5 years. The police force numbers 2500 men, who arrested last year 17,300 criminals, of whom 11,128 could not read or write. The prisons are in a very bad condition and call for im-

provement. The course of justice is so slow that some persons who may be innocent are already 6 years in prison waiting for trial. The model school at San Martin has 350 youths in 9 workshops under admirable discipline. Our department of engineers is projecting 6300 miles of high roads with 622 bridges, some of them of 200 feet span. Mr Marengo is surveying a railway from Ajo to Dolores, and Mr Lacroze will shortly open the first section of his tramway from Almagro to Tandil.

Two branches of the Great Southern Railway have been opened, from Juarez to Tres Arroyos and from Maipu to Mar del Plata. There are lines now working in the province to a length of 2140 miles, besides 130 in construction, with a staff of 9000 persons; the aggregate traffic in 1886 was:

2075,000 tons merchandise,  
5,797,000 passengers,  
\$11,349,000 gross receipts,  
\$6,710,000 working expenses,  
\$8,139,000 net profit.

This is equal to 5½ per cent on the estimated capital of 96½ million dollars. The Government or Western Railway, so much attacked by political opponents, showed:

1,931,000 passengers,  
890,000 tons of goods,  
553,000 head of cattle.

The said line has 580 miles in traffic, which represent a cost of 23 millions, gross earnings \$3,934,000, expenses \$2,503,000, net profit \$1,421,000, say 6¼ per cent on capital. The new branch to Magdalena, 37 miles, will soon be ready for traffic. The new terminus at La Plata cost \$1,431,000, say £100,000 sterling, but has been partly burnt down, the workshops also cost \$644,000. Last June Messrs Morley, Rose and Co. took up the remainder of the railway loan of 1884, say £1,500,000 sterling at 75 per cent of nominal value. We have recently sold to a joint-stock company (Messrs Casey and others) our lands at Barracas for a general produce market. As for the new station and workshops at La Plata, which have cost \$1,400,000, or about £200,000, I can assure you it is money utterly thrown away; the station can only hold six carriages; we find, moreover, that the Cañuelas, Junin and Tolosa branches represent \$2,330,000 or £400,000 sterling, which may be considered lost. In fact the large sum of \$5,126,000 or close upon one million sterling has been recklessly wasted in connexion with the Western Railway. The new branches, moreover, beyond Bragado and Pergamino hardly produce 3½ per cent. It is needless for me to dilate further on the shocking way in which the public money has been squandered by my predecessors.

The works of the Ensenada Port continue, but the London Loan of two millions sterling will be wholly insufficient; the land expropriated has already cost \$3,617,000, say £600,000. Still we think that when the works are finished the sums obtained for building sites will cover the cost.

The Government expenditure for the three years that I have been Governor amounted to 18½ millions, the total revenue to 10½, leaving a surplus outlay of 8 millions. To this add the cost of new buildings at La Plata and other items, say 13½ millions, making a total deficit since 1884 of 21½ millions, or about £4 millions sterling, that is £5 per head of the population. This is an enormous sum to be added to our public debt in three years, much of it occasioned by sumptuous buildings begun by my predecessors. The city of La Plata has now 40,000 souls. During my three years of government I have had much trouble with corrupt officials. In retiring now to private life I desire every happiness and success to the Province of Buenos Aires.

CARLOS D'AMICO.

The Immigration returns for April show 7314 arrivals, or 482 more than in April last year. Seventeen of these were British subjects.

#### THE CROWNING OF THE VIRGIN.

May 8th 1887

O Blessed Virgin Mary! the advocate of man!  
With gentle eyes look down on us from thy high throne this day,  
The while thy faithful children, now gathered in Lujan,  
Upon thy holy statue's brows a golden crown do lay.  
The great, the poor, the opulent;  
The strong man and the child,  
All hast'ning to thy sainted shrine,  
From far-off lands they come,  
And humbly pray to Jesus, and to thee, His mother mild,  
As loud the sweet toned anthems arise up to the dome.

What though poor sceptics scoff at us, we place our hope in thee,  
Sweet mother, on thy holy throne beyond the distant sky!  
O Blessed Help of Christians! O Bright Star of the Sea!  
When homage we do pay to thee, We honor the Most High.  
Accept the golden tribute, then, that pious hands do place  
Upon thy great and holy shrine, in this, thy month of May.  
'Give ear to our petitions, Intercessor of our race,  
And to thy great and glorious Son, 'Pray for us, mother, pray?'

DRAGAN.

Suipacha,  
May 3rd, 1887.

#### AN IRISH UNION IN CARMEN DE ARECO.

Carmen de Areco,  
April 24th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,  
The Irishmen of this partido were about to establish an Irish Union based upon the same lines as those of San Pedro and Arrecifes, with room for improvements. And in order to push the movement ahead I was asked to take a prominent part. One of the oldest and most respected of Irish estancieros in this partido, Mr Thomas Maguire, who for the last eighteen years has been foremost in all Irish charitable and patriotic movements, asked me to accompany him to an Irish priest then in Carmen, and asked him to assist us in establishing an Irish Union, and getting from that gentleman an answer in the affirmative, we parted with an understanding that we would call a meeting at the earliest possible and convenient opportunity.

By the way of a test, on the Sunday following I canvassed for members, so as to better enable me to find out what was the support that we were likely to obtain before we commenced business, and in one hour I counted twenty-five members all ready to join the Union, but on these conditions: that it should advocate the 'live and let live' principle, that it should use every endeavor to stop the vicious system of land-grabbing, and use every exertion to put an end to that monstrous injustice, making third owners pay rent, an injustice crying to Heaven for vengeance, so under their existing circumstances it was thought best to let the thing drop for the time and await the result of the working of a few meetings of the San Pedro and Arrecifes Unions before convening the meeting here.

The meeting of the San Pedro Unionists held on Easter Sunday last gave widespread dissatisfaction to all persons that were likely to form a Union. The meeting would not accept of a motion that was in favor of the puesteros, nor pass a resolution that was in any way likely to disturb the harmony that is now existing between the estancieros and puesteros. To our mind here that harmony is somewhat similar to the harmony that exists between a hungry dog and a hungry cat over a cold bone of meat. God forbid that I should say one word to disturb that harmonious tranquillity. The other motions and resolutions put and passed we have nothing in the least to say against. All whom they may concern may pass comments. For my part I have no wish to riddle with Argentine politics great or small. And I think the majority of Irishmen in this partido are of the

same mind. All things considered we fancy we have got on very well under them, as they were before and as they are now, and any change by Irishmen meddling with them may or may not be for the better. They say that experience teaches fools and that practice makes man perfect in the art of judging, so by judging from past experience when the poor Irishmen came to this country and became the rich land proprietors they made no great changes for the better for poor Irishmen that come after them. So far all hope is abandoned of forming an Irish Union upon the above lines.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
JAMES LAWLESS.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Extraordinary preparations are being made for the ceremonies at Lujan, which will commence on Saturday and will continue during the next week, closing on Sunday, the 15th. Several trains will leave this city for the accommodation of passengers every day as long as the ceremonies last. The fare for return ticket is only \$1.65 and the ticket will be available during the eight days. Two express trains will leave the city and return on Sunday the 8th and 15th. Mgr. Achaval, Bishop of Cuyo, will sing High Mass on Sunday, the 8th, and Dr Pablo Padilla will preach the panegyric of the Blessed Virgin. The ceremonies for that day will be conducted by the Chapter of the Cathedral, and the ecclesiastical students of the seminary will take part in them. On Monday, the 9th, Dr Yereguay, Bishop of Montevideo, will officiate, Father Benavente will preach, and the ceremonies will be in charge of the Dominican Fathers. On Tuesday, Monseñor La Reta will sing High Mass; Dr Lugones, the Vicar-General of Santiago, will preach and the Franciscan Fathers will be in charge of the ceremonies. On Wednesday, Monseñor Castellanos, Vicar-Capitular of Cordoba, will officiate, Father Leon Buzuy will preach and the fathers of the College of San Jose will conduct the ceremonies. On the 12th, the Vicar-General, Dr Juan Boneo will officiate, Canon Honorario Dutell will preach and the Lazarist Fathers will conduct the ceremonies. On the 13th, Father Fidelis, Passionist, will officiate, Father Loydice will preach and the Passionist Fathers will conduct the ceremonies. On the 14th, Father Costamagna, of the Salesian Order, will officiate, Father Pera will preach and the Salesian Fathers will conduct the ceremonies. On Sunday, the 15th, the Archbishop of Buenos Aires will officiate at Mass, Father Jordan will preach and the Jesuit Fathers will conduct the ceremonies. Important works are being prepared to commemorate the great festival and several literary entertainments will take place at the rooms of the Catholic Club, Lujan, during the coming week.

Return tickets at half price, available for the eight days of the festival, will be issued by the Railway Company. On the first and last days, May 8th and 15th, there will be two special trains, which will leave the Once station at 7.20 and 7.40 a.m. The ordinary trains leave at 6, 5, 7 and 10.30. There will be two special trains for the return journey, leaving Lujan at 9 and 9.30 p.m. The ordinary trains leave at 2.15, 4 and 5.15. The tickets will be on sale from to-day at Cangallo 494, at the office of 'La Union,' and at Piedad 1121.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., a discussion on Home Rule for Ireland will take place at the rooms of the English Literary Society. The discussion will be opened by Mr M. Dinneen.

The new Governor sent a message to the Senate asking it to sanction his nomination of Drs Ugalde, Gonnet and Alzaga as Ministers of Government, Public Works and Finance respectively. Afterwards, the messages were withdrawn. Sr Julio Llanos has been appointed private secretary to the Governor. Sr Freire has

resigned his post of chief of the Land Office because he had taken an active part in opposing the election of Sr Paz. Dr Fausto Alsina will succeed him. Sr Carlos Arias has been appointed Director 'ad interim' of the Provincial Railways.

The 'Herald' announces that Jack Callow's challenge to box any man for ten sovereigns has been taken up by Jack Dudley, another professional boxer. The stakes are laid.

'La Nacion' has proposed that a grand manifestation be organized in honor of Sr Alvear at the expiration of his term of office, and the idea has been well received by the most influential and representative men in the city.

Mr John Dillon, accountant-general of the province, will soon resign office, and his place will be taken by Dr Julian Panello.

The Pacific steamer John Elder arrived in Montevideo on Tuesday, bringing European mails to the 13th April.

The following appointments will probably be made: Don Josue Moreno, Dr Jose Luro, Dr Daniel Donovan, directors of the Provincial Bank; Dr M. Boneo, president of the Hypothecary Bank; General Julio Campos, National Deputy in place of Don Maximo Paz; Don Segundo Flores, secretary of the Bank in La Plata.

The colonists of Las Garzas, Avellaneda and Reconquista are in a state of the greatest alarm and are petitioning the Government to protect them from the invasion of Indians. Five of the colonists have been murdered in a few days and several villages have been sacked. Petitioners say that unless they obtain speedy succor the colonies will be entirely abandoned by the settlers.

Ex-President Roca arrived at Bordeaux on Sunday last and started at once for what the Gauls are pleased to call «The Queen of Cities.» The Congo had a very fine passage.

Alfonso Penaranda, the ferocious bandit, has been set at liberty by order of the Criminal Judge, Dr Torres, because the Fiscal says that there is no ground for the prosecution against him in respect of the crime for which he was arrested.

The community of Rosario has submitted to one of the most outrageous impositions we have ever heard of. It is now ten or twelve years since the ring was formed. It was denounced by the press, and the Municipality was repeatedly urged to take measures. The Municipality, of course, did nothing and every year the ring became more powerful, wealthy and unscrupulous. Complaints are now no longer heard; people know it is useless, and accept the wretched loaf the bakers sell them, in hopeless resignation.

There is no country in the world where wheat is cheaper; we make our own flour, which, like that turned out by Mr Coffin or by Messrs Hill and Thomas, is inferior to none made, and is sold at reasonable prices, and yet the ring makes us pay a price for bread that would make a Parisian mob sack and demolish the baker-shops.—'Observer.'

On Monday night, Sr W. M. Furst, a Bolsa broker, attempted to commit suicide by discharging three shots from a revolver into different parts of his body. This took place in his office in Cangallo 175. Drs Blancas and Davison were at once called in and they found one of the wounds to be serious. After the ball had been extracted, Sr Furst was taken to his mother-in-law's house in Arenales 270. The act is attributed to depression of mind caused by Sr Furst having recently failed on the Bolsa for a small amount.

The Pomona, which left Buenos Aires on the 24th April on a voyage to Bahia Blanca, met with a terrific storm. The waves fell on the deck and the water filled the cabins, and the passengers for some time had little hope of escape, but fortunately nothing serious occurred.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies elected Dr Alberto Larigan president of the Chamber by a majority of eight votes over Dr Diana, who received 17. Don Rodolfo Moreno and Don Francisco Segui were elected vice-presidents.

There was great grief in the town of Dumbarton when the news arrived of the death of Mr William Denny, the unfortunate man who shot himself in this city. All accounts go to prove that he was very popular among his friends and acquaintances in Scotland.

A boy of 15 years of age, named Elias Cataviela, attempted to commit suicide in Mr McCallum's shop, in calle Peru, on Saturday, by shooting himself in the stomach. When interrogated on the matter he said that somebody insulted the memory of his deceased mother and that he tried to kill himself to prevent him from killing the insult.

An attempt at contraband was discovered this week by the Custom House officials. A large number of boxes were put on the manifest as sardines, but the officer in charge had some suspicion and on examining these boxes they were found to contain preserves of different sorts. The boxes were consigned to a house in Rosario.

The rise in gold may be attributed to the scarcity arising from the suspension of the jerked beef trade and the efflux of Argentine capital for foreign investments.

Mr Popper left on Saturday for Tierra del Fuego in order to superintend the gold washing works which he initiated there and in which more than 100 men are now occupied. At the beginning of next summer he will continue his exploration of the interior of the country.

On Wednesday, the Sta. Mariana Camaceres, daughter of Sr Antonio C. Cambaceres, was married to Sr Ramon M. Blanco. The Confitaria del Gas prepared refreshments for 350 guests.

Mrs B. O'Roarke and the Misses O'Roarke leave by the Heliades on the 12th instant on a trip to Ireland. We wish them every enjoyment in their travels through the old land and a speedy return to the River Plate.

Mr Langworthy, the owner of a large property in the Chaco, has been made bankrupt in England at the suit of his wife, or, rather, of the lady who supposed herself to be his wife. Mr Langworthy left her, shortly after the birth of a daughter, and she sued him for the restitution of conjugal right. Then he disputed the validity of the marriage, on the ground that the person who celebrated it had no power to do so, and the Court, on Mr Langworthy's application, made a decree 'nisi' annulling the marriage, but ordering him, as there had been a marriage 'de facto,' to pay the lady £1200 a year and to provide for his daughter. This he neglected to do, and the Court has refused to grant a final decree until he complies with its order, and the wife, as we have said, has made him bankrupt for nonpayment of the alimony. An application will probably be made to the Courts here, in order to recover the debt in this country.

The Superior Council of the University has resolved to create two prizes, of gold and silver respectively, with diplomas, to be presented to the official pupils of the faculties who obtain the classification of 'sobresaliente' or 'distinguido.' The gold medal will be awarded when the classification of 'sobresaliente' is obtained in all the examinations, or in the majority with the classification of 'distinguido' in the others. The silver medal will be awarded for the classification of 'distinguido' in all the examinations. The distribution of prizes will take place on the 8th of July annually, in solemn session presided over by the Council and attended by all the Faculties.

It is probable that, in a few months' time, a line of steamers will be running between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, and subsequently to the River Plate.

# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77  
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto  
and Cordoba

Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.  
And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Ac-  
counts opened. Deposits received at  
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Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.  
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The following rates of interest will be  
allowed and charged by the Bank, until  
further advice.

**Allowed—**  
Credit Balances in Current  
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Call..... 3 per ann.  
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do  
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do  
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do  
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

**Deposits in "oro sellado"**  
In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.  
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do  
90..... 4 do

**Charged—**  
Overdrafts in Current Ac-  
count Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann.  
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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Compra, vende, edifica y alquila  
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Por depósitos en caja de ahorros  
después de 30 días desde \$min  
1 hasta 1000..... 7 o/o  
Desde \$min 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o  
En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o  
A plazo fijo de 30 días..... 5 o/o  
Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o  
Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o  
A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

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

## HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER  
Director Principal

# BANCO NACIONAL 93-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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

## ABONA

Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o  
a plazo de 60 días  
y arriba..... 5 o/o  
cuyo saldo pasa de  
\$ 200,000..... 1 o/o  
en caja de Ahorros  
después de 60 días  
Desde \$5 hasta a  
1000..... 6 o/o  
Desde \$1001 en ad-  
elante..... 5 o/o  
en oro a 60 días..... 2 o/o  
en oro a 90 días..... 3 o/o

## COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de co-  
mercio y de Letras de pago in-  
tegro o cuya amortización no  
baje, en ningún caso, de 25 o/o  
trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con am-  
ortización menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o  
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885  
M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

# L. GARRAHAN Y HNO. CONSIGNATARIOS DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS. ESCRITORIO: 180-SAN MARTIN-180

# Res Non Verba MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario  
Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miércoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS  
A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno

Los Miércoles... " Silex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y  
PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1º y 15 de cada mes el vapor  
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De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día  
Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA  
Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales  
con los vapores

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SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y  
Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas,  
San Nicolás, Rosario, Diamante,  
Parana, y Santa Fé, en combi-  
nación 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 pasaj-  
eros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito  
salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45  
por Campana. La carga se recibe la  
víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-  
tiro.—La agencia se encarga del em-  
barque y del desembarque de carga, así  
como despachos de Aduana.

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HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-

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him from up the river, we can supply

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at reduced prices, guaranteed of first

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promotes the growth and improves the

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176-SAN MARTIN-176

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29 - PIEDAD - 29

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Vocales, Dr. D. Hugo A. Bunge

Dr. D. Saturnino J. Urzue

Sr. D. Emilio V. Bunge

Sr. D. Emilio Casares

Sr. D. Hector S. Soto

Suplentes—

Sr. D. Ricardo Lezica

Dr. D. Ernesto Quesada

Sr. D. Guillermo Galbraith

Sr. D. Miguel Salas

Sr. D. Miguel Murphy

Sr. D. Miguel Romero

a13m13

## THE BEAUTIFUL STRANGER

Charles Goodrich Whiting

I could not choose but gaze,  
And then thank God!  
So goddess-like her figure was, so  
sure  
The poise of her imperial head,  
So firm and white her shapely  
throat, so pure  
The calm, harmonious curves that  
fed  
My eyes with rest and art's con-  
tent secure;  
Ingrate were I to gaze  
And not thank God.

For beauty is His gift  
In flesh or stone;  
Statue of Milo that superbly glows,  
The ideal woman sublimed—  
Or that supreme of Michael Angelo's,  
The wondrous 'Night,' who holds  
in state  
The pregnant secret of divine re-  
pose—  
The seeing soul uplift  
Towards His own,

So, stranger of today,  
You serve me well;  
Your temperate eyes, lit by a tran-  
quil joy,  
Beneath brows shaded by a past,  
Wherein life was not found a ba-  
ble toy,  
Your tender mouth whose full  
lips fast  
Hold yet the kisses of your baby  
boy—  
O, stranger of a day,  
You serve me well!

Aye, beauty is of God  
In flesh or stone;  
The marble glory of the sculptor  
fills  
The inspiration of His deed;  
The living woman from His grace  
distills  
A grace whereon the soul doth  
feed:  
And each and all are but the tri-  
bute fills  
Unto the stream of God  
Which flows always.

—In the 'Boston Pilot.'

## HOW WINE IS MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

B. C. Truman, in New York Times.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is almost unnecessary to say that the general custom in making wine is to use the pure juice of the grape. But this is not always a safe proposition to stake money upon, especially as regards foreign-made wines. For instance, in France sugar and rock candy are introduced into a majority of the wines intended for the American palate, especially in wines made from grapes during bad seasons, which are small and sour. The French often put brandy into their thin wines to keep them from turning into vinegar. There are wine makers elsewhere in the world who consider it the proper thing, or at least not essentially un-wholesome, to put sugar, water, or brandy into their table wines, either of which, moreover, is unnecessary and certainly injurious to fine wines. It is curious what a difference there is in some natural wines. For instance, a certain manufacturer in the lower part of the State made, for many years, what he called a natural port, which he did by leaving the grapes on the vine until they were what he called dead ripe and so shriveled by the sun and time as to taste quite like fresh raisins. Then he mashed them so as to crush the seeds, and by leaving the juice and pulp together ten or twelve days got a strong liquid of a dark red color and one with a decidedly Oporto taste. There is a natural wine made from the juice that first drips from the masher which is superior to that obtained by severe pressure from the pulp. Then there is an inferior, but decidedly light, stuff sometimes made by pressing the pulp (which is taken from the juice which is to be made into white wine), after having been allowed to stand in a tub or vessel of some kind covered with water. A great many of our ordinary unwholesome Bordeaux wines are made in this way; and while they leave no headachy effects, they possess little or no bouquet or aroma. This grade of wine is sometimes nearly sour, and makes all other clarets ashamed of it. The Angelica, which is such a favorite in the East, and especially with women, is not a wine at all really—considering that "wine is the fer-

mented juice of the grape"—as it is made by mixing about one-third (some manufacturers use less) brandy with two-thirds grape juice fresh from the press, and this concoction may be bottled or corked right up and given age without further manipulation, as the liquor prevents fermentation. There is another fascinating drink (for a bar drink or a visiting or after-dinner 'wine'), made by compounding about three-sixths Muscatel, two-sixths Angelica, and one-sixth brandy. It is a most palatable and exhilarating 'snifter,' and is productive of no bad effects unless partaken of too frequently. I almost forgot to say that white grapes will not make a red wine, but that the skins from white grapes, if left to ferment with the juice, will give to the wine resulting a dirty-brown or other uninviting off color.

The favorite table wine of the world is claret, and the vinticulturists of California are leaving no stone unturned in the sending out of a perfect table wine. To gain this point the leading ones are cultivating all the favorite grapes of France and taking more pains even than the average French wine maker in sorting for the press. The Californians, too, having as a general thing given place at first to the Zinfandel, which is really a Hungarian red wine grape, instead of the old Mission variety, are now, and have been for several years, supplanting the Zinfandel for grapes with less astringent and better blending qualities. Indeed, it is this process of blending which is now giving many fine wines to the world. I should advise all persons in New York who read these articles and who want to get pure California wines—either sweet or acid wines—to go to the agencies of the leading California producers—there are at least half a dozen in New York—from whom they may purchase absolutely pure and unadulterated articles. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the saloons and groceries who keep for sale and to drink liquids in bottles labeled California wines are dealing out stuff made right there by chemical processes. In most of these the adulterations may be ascertained by any one with the slightest knowledge of chemistry. In the manufacture carbonate of soda, proto-nitrate of mercury, solutions of borax, baryta water, and sub acetate of lead are used, and both 'French' and 'California' wines are made and sold as such. Wines that are adulterated are first colored with Campeachy wood, beet root, indigo, Brazil wood, elderberries, cochineal, black mallows, etc., and then adulterated by the use of sulphuric ether, sulphate of potassium, acetate of alum, bicarbonate of soda, alum, tannin, gelatine, albuminate of potash, etc.

There is no doubt that at present the California wine makers are on the right road to success in many respects. They have a better climate than France or Germany, and they are growing all the varieties of still wine grapes known in the world, especially the Riesling, the queen grape of the Rhine, excelling all others renowned for aroma, which is being grown in Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Napa, and other counties whose soil and climate resemble that of the vine-lands whence the incomparable Johannisberg is brought; the Franken Riesling (or Green Hungarian, as it is called in El Dorado County), which makes a fair wine, but is not at all to be compared with the Franken Riesling of the Rhine, either because its home here is not so congenial, or there is lack of knowledge in manipulation; the Blanc Elba, which makes the best, or, at least, a very good white wine, in Los Angeles County; the Moselle Riesling, a favorite in San Joaquin County; Golden Chaiselas, or Roussa wine, a resident particularly of Napa and Sonoma and other northern counties; the Malvoisie Noir de Berlin, grown largely in Santa Clara and other central counties. Then there are the Muscat Blanc, Ringer, German Muscateller, White Ebling, Chasselas Doré, Gutedel, Traminer, Zinfandel,

which has been largely planted, but is giving way to the Frontignan, Colombar, Mataro and Charbono, which yields abundantly in portions of Central California; The Trousseau, a Burgundy stock; Poulsart, Ganray, Chauché Noir and Chauché Gris, Meunier, Burgundy Pinot, Petite Sirrah, Malbeck, Carignan, Cabernet Sauvignon, the highest type of Bordeaux claret grape, and many other choice varieties.

There are two American grapes being carefully cultivated in California at the present time on account of their coloring qualities—the Pied de Perdrix and the Gomay Teinturier. The Syntiana and the Senor are also being looked after on account of their qualities of color. A great many vinticulturists are also grafting fine varieties of French and German grapes on American resistant stocks, principally Vitus Rupestris, Vitus Californica, and Vitus Arizonica, the two latter being vigorous growers and fine stocks to graft into, the latter being the greatest resistant of all, easily grown and cared for, and can be depended upon as proof against phylloxera.

The coming California wines will be the blended ones, which shall soon give perfect results of tannin, color, and aroma. All the great wine makers throughout the State are now busy with blends, using, as a general thing, not less than three nor more than four varieties of grapes that ripen about the same time, the juices from which they permit to ferment together or to be blended soon after fermentation, so that there may be harmony of constituents and no unnecessary reactions or fermentations, and guarding against all blends or combinations that in the very nature of the manipulations may not suggest improvements. They are also engaged in studying out the simplest and best remedies for existing defects, and what lines to pursue and what to strike out, and the result is that they are correcting harshness and flavor annually, and thus remedying actual defects, harmonizing selected varieties, and producing agreeable and acceptable combinations. During the last six years there have been improvements in general production that the average California vinticulturist of twelve years ago did not dream of, notwithstanding he was everlastingly engaged in research and experiment. Two years ago there were not probably ten wine makers in the State that were aware of the fact that common red wines may be improved strictly as clarets by judicious blends with certain white wines of as good quality. Many of the best ordinary clarets of France are the results of fermenting white and dark grapes; while the famous Hermitage wine (so I am informed by Mr Charles A. Wetmore, our best authority on these matters,) are made from petite-syrah (black) with Rous-sane and Marsanne (white), and, of course, many others. Dr Guyot, in one of his late reports, describes the vineyards in the vicinity of Gard, on the Mediterranean side of the Alps, where a noble red wine is made from the Panea and Braquet (black varieties) and the Clairette (white and rose colored). Mr Wetmore declares that he believes that our red wines may be more perfectly fermented, increased in color, and rendered safer for transportation, as well as finer to the palate, by proper blends in fermentation with suitable white grapes, and he advises against the further folly of adding water to overripe red musts when white grapes would accomplish better and more laudable results.

Of champagne there is but little to be said. There is but one house at present making a sparkling wine that has any standing either here or in the East, and but very little is drunk on the Pacific coast, although it is for sale at all the bars and clubs, and on all the wine lists of first-class hotels. The treatment of the grape in the manufacture of champagne is like that for still wine until after the first fermentation, except that it receives much more watchfulness and care, and is made from the most particular selection of grapes.

After the first fermentation the liquid is put in bottles, which are racked with their necks down. These racks are so contrived as to be raised and lowered, and so the bottles are frequently changed, to assist fermentation, in a suppressed way, and the carbonic acid gas is retained and not permitted to escape, as it naturally does from the open case or barrel. This is in brief how champagne is made, a description of the details and complicated manipulations of which would make a volume.

## TAKING CARE OF CLOTHES.

Different ways to make them last and look well.

The proper care of men's as well as women's clothing has a great deal to do not only with its looking well but with the length of time which it lasts. Clothes of wool which are rarely brushed and never hung out of doors soon come to have an appearance of long use, when the same clothes if carefully brushed every day and frequently hung out of doors will always be fresh and will keep their good looks very much longer. Care should be used to select a brush, broom or whisk of fine broom corn. It will cost more than the coarser ones, but in the end will be a saving, as the coarser one wears the clothing more rapidly. Coats and cloaks should be hung on the little wire frames, costing but 5 or 10 cents which come for that purpose. The frames should first be covered with some soft material to prevent the garments from breaking over their edges. If made of wood this is not necessary; the wooden ones, however, are a little more expensive. It is better to hang than to fold almost all dresses that are not wash dresses if one has sufficient room, but if the room is limited and the dresses crowded if hung then they should be folded, as anything is better than the 'slingy' look which dresses crowded together in a small closet may acquire.

If a dress or woollen material has any drapery, it will be found to keep its freshness very much longer if the skirt is always bottom upward. With a little practice and care this will be easily done, and the creases prevented which come so quickly even in the best of materials from the folds hanging always the same way, both when in wear and not. Never sit down in a damp dress if it can be avoided, for nothing so successfully creases it. It should be at once taken off and hung in a good position to dry.

Closets in which clothing is kept should be aired every day. If dresses are to lie in trunks or drawers they should be folded with great care and always right side out, particularly if lined, as the dress material, folding over the lining, prevents in a measure its creasing. Dresses which can be hung right side out crease and string much less than those which are hung up wrong side out. They may be easily protected from dust by hanging a sheet or a curtain made of calico over them. Hats and bonnets should be kept well brushed with a soft manilla brush. Whisks are too stiff and harsh to be used. When not in use they should be kept in a box or close closet or drawer, if one chances to have them of sufficient depth.

If summer dresses of wash materials are always folded smoothly on taking them off they will require, unless actually soiled, much less frequent laundering than when hung. Treated in this way by a moderately careful person, a linen lawn dress may sometimes be worn every day for two weeks. The dress, however, must have been well done up to commence with.

The care of boots, shoes and slippers, which do their full share in giving one a tidy, well-dressed air, must not be forgotten. Firstly, never allow a boot or shoe to become run over at the heel. No heel is better than a run over one. If you cannot afford to keep them straight by frequent rebuilding, cut off the lift each time one becomes run-

over. With great care this habit of running over heels may be almost entirely cured. A greater assistance than nails on the side run over is to have a small wedge forced between the layers of the heel on the run over side, thus forcing the foot to tread the other way. If this is persistently kept up, the boot will soon show a great improvement. A boot should never be worn with buttons off or with knots in the shoestrings, both being untidy. No matter how old a boot may be, even if patched, if the buttons are all on, the heels straight and is well blackened, it has a tidy, well dressed appearance. Slippers, above all things, must be irreproachable in the way of being whole and well blackened. — 'Philadelphia Press.'

## ENRICHED BY A DRESSMAKER

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who, it appears, is to marry his cousin, the Princess Lætitia, owes his position in life in a large measure to dress-making. His father, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, must have had very little of the ambition of the founder of his family, for he married a 'daughter of the people.' He had, however, no reason to regret having made an 'ouvrière' his wife, for she turned out to be a woman of very superior intelligence and character. When the Napoleonic star declined some time later Prince Pierre took refuge in London, where his wife, preferring trade to poverty, established a 'magazin de modes' after the French model. Her business, under her clever management, thrived rapidly, and it supplied the funds which enabled Prince Roland to pursue his military education at Saint-Cyr. It will be remembered that Prince Roland married, a few years since, Mademoiselle Blanc, daughter of the world-renowned proprietor of the Monte Carlo gambling establishment. This was a marriage of convenience on both sides. Mlle. Blanc wanted to be called princess, and Prince Roland had great need of her splendid dowry. The lady having died, the rich widower can now afford to marry his poor cousin Lætitia. — 'Boston Transcript.'

## DOMESTIC

Rice pudding.—A teacupful of cold boiled rice, one heaped tablespoonful of corn starch, one egg and one quart of sweet milk, one-half teacupful of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Salt a trifle. The corn starch must be mixed thoroughly in cold milk and stirred into the hot milk evenly before adding rice or eggs.

Lemon pudding.—Bake three jelly cake tins full of sponge cake. Cut them in halves for convenience in serving. Make a custard to put between these layers thus: One pint of milk, three eggs, half a tablespoonful of corn starch, the juice and rinds of two lemons, quarter pound of butter and half a cup of sugar. Serve cold.

Corn starch custard.—Six tablespoonfuls of corn starch boiled in one quart of milk, sugar to taste, peel of two lemons grated and the juice of one. When thick, pour into a wetted dish. Beat one cup of sugar with the whites of five eggs and pour over the corn starch, set in the oven until slightly brown. Serve hot or cold with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs.

Sauce for boiled fish.—Make ready while the fish is cooking a tablespoonful of butter beaten to a cream, with a tablespoonful of browned flour, a pinch of salt and pepper; add the strained juice of one lemon and a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce or of any good vinegar from the pickle jar. Add a dash of red pepper, if you use the last. More delicate is the flavored arrow root or corn starch, which make good fish sauce. A tablespoonful of either is beaten into two ounces of butter; two saltspoonfuls of salt and one of powdered mace are added; a cup of boiling water and a cup of cream, all made hot in a saucepan.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

How is it possible to proceed in two opposite directions at the same time? By walking from the forward to the aft of a vessel while sailing.

An American dentist is going to Africa to practice his profession. The heathen has ruined his teeth on tough missionaries, probably.

Horne Tooke, being asked by George III whether he played at cards, replied: No, your majesty, the fact is I cannot tell a king from a knave.

A correspondent asks: 'When is the best time to pick strawberries?' The best time for this class of work is before the gardener gets up in the morning, and there's no big dog in the garden.

Before the wedding day she was dear, and he was her treasure; but afterwards she became dearer, and he her treasurer.

There are people who will buy anything on sight if they can be allowed to pay for it on time.

Woman, to tramp: You might saw a little wood for that nice dinner. Tramp, reproachfully: Madam, you ought not to throw temptation into the way of a poor man. Woman: Temptation? Tramp: Yes, madam. If I were to saw some wood the chances are I would carry off the saw. I'm an honest man now and I want to stay so.

'My dear,' said the husband to the wife before the glass, 'I'm ashamed to see you put all that red stuff on your cheeks.' 'Oh, don't worry about that,' she replied, sweetly. 'It matches the colour on your nose admirably, and harmony is what makes the marriage relations ideal.'

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and afflicts drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## DEPOSITARIOS EN BUENOS AIRES

Señores E. Hammer y Cia.,—Rivadavia 138  
" Murray y Seedorf—Reconquista 84  
" A. Franzoni y Cia—91 Rivadavia 94  
" Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 & 53, calle Pedro Mendoza  
" M. M. Hernida 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 438  
" P. Gallari—Omba y Cuyo 1100  
" J. A. Ronanni—Calle Libertad 362

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

May 5.

The corps of watchmen will be suppressed, their duties being performed by the police.

Vessels from Brazil will now only have to undergo an inspection at Flores Island.

The President has had a conference with the Brazilian Minister in reference to the events on the frontier, and the matter will be arranged in a few days.

The telephone between Mercedes and Fray Bentos is now in working order.

A gang of coiners has been captured by the police.

A letter from Italy announces the marriage of Sta Tetrazzini with the composer Campanini.

Dr José L. Terra, ex-minister of Santos, is leaving for Europe. The newspapers suggest that he should be prosecuted for malversation of public money.

The new Blanco newspaper to be edited by Sr Acevedo will be called 'La Epoca.'

Bishop Yeregui and many clergymen and members of the Catholic Club will join in the pilgrimage to Lujan.

The steamer Malvinas has returned from the Straits of Magellan where she went in order to save the steamer Hermia which was wrecked there some time ago. It was found impossible to get the Hermia afloat, and nothing could be saved of the cargo except 300 rolls of leather.

A clerk in the business house of Sr Casal has fled with a considerable sum of money to Buenos Aires. A commissary of police has left in pursuit.

Messrs Duggan, Bunge and Casey have arrived with some engineers, who will make plans for the rural tramways.

The Casey Bank bill passed the Chamber of Deputies last night and has been sent to the Senate.

Colonel Balinzo and Major Mancebo were arrested last night.

The Fiscal of Crime finds no grounds for prosecuting 'El Dia' for its charges against Joaquin Santos.

## COMMERCIAL.

	April 28.
Gold .....	144.00
Cedulas—	
Series A .....	98
Series E .....	81.50
Series F .....	
Series G .....	84.50
Series I .....	94.80
Series J .....	93.80
National Bank Shares .....	255.00
Banco Constructor .....	190

Gold is very high, closing today at 144, nevertheless there is no great stir in the market, very little wool coming in. Cow hides are somewhat firmer. Superior hides were sold today at 4.45. Sheepskins are carrying a high price, 25 cents per kilo. Mr Casey sold today a lot of wool from Entre Rios at 7 mjn per 10 kilos.

We are glad to hear that our friends in Saladillo have a prospect of a very favorable year. Camps are looking well and sheep and cattle are all fat. They say there is no wind or weather that does not favor somebody.

The Government has received a proposal to coin two million dollar's worth of nickel money. The proposers claim 5 oja above the actual value of the metal to cover all expenses.

It is said that large quantities of gold are being shipped out of the country.

Mr Luis Correa Morales has sold his estancia of 2000 squares of ground, five leagues distant from the town of Navarro, at the rate of 90 mjn per square, say 180000 mjn, buyer Mr Corti of the Carabassa Bank.

The well-known camp establishment La Laguna, in the partido of Lomas de Zamora, measuring 1414 squares, was sold on Sunday by Mr F Constenla for the sum of 142 mjn per square, or a total of 338953.60 mjn, buyer Mr Pedro A Gartland; this establishment was purchased some time ago by Messrs Salaverry and Mandia from D José G Lezama for the sum of 4 millions %.

The deed of transfer of the Boca and Barracas tramway to Messrs Samuel B Hale and Co

was signed on Saturday by the sellers Messrs Unzué and Co. The sum paid was 1,310,400 mjn.

It caused no little sensation this week when the premium on gold ran up to 46 on the Bolsa. This was mainly caused by a scarcity of the precious metal and the fear of a European war.

The tramway Rural is going ahead with that proverbial dash which characterises all Mr Lacroze's undertakings. Already the rails are laid to Belgrano; thence to Saavedra by the main road, across country to Pilar and Capilla, the very cradle of Irish sheepfarming. So much for the first section, which may be finished and opened to the public by the end of this year. Approaching Plowe's chacra the line hugs the calle Santa Fe for a distance of several squares, doubling off to the Chacarita at the back of Dr Kimbal's charming villa. Lands that have hitherto been unapproachable even in a bullock cart will now become of easy access day or night, and no doubt fine quintas will rapidly spring up all along the track on either side, whilst the lucky owners of these perennial vegetable slops will, from their new homes on lake Como or the Rhine, bless the day that Sr Lacroze conceived this great, gigantic, and most erratic horse-car scheme.—'Standard.'

London telegrams announce Uruguayan Unificados at 57 1/2, a rise of 1/2, since last week. A Rio telegram quotes sovereigns at 115020 and exchange on London at 21 1/2, a fall of 1/2; Rio Grande jerked beef with a stock of 15000 qq is quoted at 400 to 470 reis, a fall of 30 reis; North American flour hrs fallen 500 reis per barrel, maize has also fallen but alfalfa is steady. Messages from the great wool markets in the north of France show that combed wools are weak, having fallen to fcs 5.80, but 'blouse' continues firm at fcs 3.50. Antwerp wool auction continues with weak prices and falling tendency. Wool is looking down all over Europe.

The following prices of produce are reported from Rosario :

	Per 100 kilos
Wheat, superior .....	\$3.80 to 4.20
Do good .....	3.60 3.80
Fideos .....	4.50 5.20
Flour, superior .....	8.05 9.25
Do ordinary .....	6.60
Do 1st qual .....	4.50 6.00
Do 2nd qual .....	4.50 6.00
Bren in bags .....	2.00 2.10
Maize, loose white .....	2.00 2.10
Do do yellow .....	2.10 2.20
Barley .....	0.00 0.06
Linseed .....	4.70 5.00
Alfalfa seed .....	20.00 28.00

The rise in gold must manifestly increase these quotations.

Mr Ruffino F Bassabilbaso has purchased from Messrs Renquellet and Mieres 4 1/2 leagues of land in 9 de Julio, 12 leagues from the town, for 98,000 mjn, the purchaser was offered a short time afterwards 15000 mjn for the boleto but refused.

From Messrs Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following camp sales in the province of Buenos Aires effected during the last fortnight:

Partido of Pergamino—2184 hectares at \$56 each.  
Necochea—4725 do at 21.50 each.

Arrecifes—240 do at 73.70 each  
Azul—634 do at 8.50 each  
Las Heras—84 do at 80 each  
Pringles—8000 do at 7.50 each

Lincoln—the establishment known as La Carlota 17200 hectares at 8.70 each, buyer V Ortega, and the establishment La Central 10800 hectares at 10.74 each, same buyer

Moron—51 hectyreas at 150 each  
Ensenada—847 do at 150 each  
Lomas—60 hectares at 506 each

Ranchos—118 do at 56.60 each  
Moreno—1497 do at 75.30 each  
San Isidro—23 do at 140 each  
Tapalque—1163 do at 10.50 each, buyer Marengo

Tres Arroyos—8000 do at 9.50 each  
Bragado—2700 do at 23.70 each  
San Vicente—324 do at 38 each  
Bahia Blanca—a chacra of 23

hundreds at 1700 each  
9 de Julio—the establishment La Esperanza 35100 hectares at 13.10 each to V L Casares  
Belgrano—36 hectares at 31.07 each

In Santa Fe department of the capital—32400 hectares at 2.46 each, buyers Luque and Carbonell

Department of General Lopez—43200 hectares at 9.25 to H Acevedo, and 1260 do at 4.05 to Palreja

La Tribuna Nacional publishes the following commercial telegrams:

London, April 28.

The tone of the market is very firm, stock of all denominations closed at firm prices, the Uruguayan Unificados is quoted at 57 0/10. The money market is easier. Regular sales are being made in Australian wools at sustained prices. Superior washed is worth 13d per lb. Do medium unwashed from Australia good yield at 10d.

Paris, April 28.

There is very little animation in the tallow market, no stock of R. Plate mutton tallow.

Havre, April 28.

Buenos Aires good washed wool suitable for this market is worth fcs 5 per kilo.

Bordeaux, April 28.

Buenos Aires sheepskins, long wool, are worth today fcs 145 per 100 kilos, market very quiet.

Antwerp, April 28.

The nominal value of R Plate unwashed wools is fcs 167, R. Plate tallow fcs 60 per 100 kilos.

Liverpool, April 28.

River Plate beef tallow at 24s 6d.

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

Havre, May 3.

The River Plate wool auctions will open on the 11th inst. about 2500 bales will be offered.

During the last fortnight in April very little business was done in River Plate wools. That of Buenos Aires old clip special for Havre of 33 o/o yield, is quoted at fcs 1.55-1.60 per kilo. Stock of River Plate wools about 6500 bales.

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

Salted ox hides from Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 72-73 saladero, and 69-70 for matadero per 50 kilos despatched. Small transactions have been done.

Total stock of River Plate hides about 40000

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	140.70
Saturday .....	140.00
Monday .....	140.00
Tuesday .....	145.00
Wednesday .....	144.00

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilo
Special .....	4.24
Good .....	3.80
Regular .....	3.70
Borrega .....	4.80
Bellies .....	2.00

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	350 mils.
per kilo .....	076 cts
Cord-ritos .....	6-20
Horsehair per 10 kilos .....	2.15
Horse hides .....	4.25
Cow hides .....	2.85
Maize-white shelled .....	2.85

## ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good .....	4.00
Regular .....	2.00
Bellies .....	3.00
Black Wool .....	

Hides	
Cow hides .....	4.45 mjn
Horse hides .....	1.90
Horse Hair .....	6.20
Nonatos .....	2.70
Calfskins .....	3.50

Sheepskins.	
Season .....	250 mils.
Consumo .....	per kilo 360 mils.
Pelados per kilo .....	85 mils.
Corderitos regular, la docena .....	0.35 mjn

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
South, with bag .....	4.70 mjn
Coast .....	2.35
Salado, .....	4.10

Maize.	
Morocha .....	1.95
White, shelled with bag	2.60
100 kilos .....	2.60
Yellow, in grain .....	2.00

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in May:

8	Paranagua from Hamburg
8	Sicily from Liverpool
8	Ville de San Nicolas from Bordeaux
10	La France from Marseilles
10	Spencer from Liverpool
10	Umberto I from Genoa
12	Koln from Hamburg
12	Heraclides from Liverpool
12	Galicia from the Pacific
14	Orione from Genoa
14	Sud America from Genoa

Steamers expected to sail in May:

7	Orenoque for Bordeaux
8	Parana for Havre and Dunkirk
8	Buffon for Antwerp
10	Baltimore for Vigo and Bremen
12	Heliades for Liverpool
12	Garrick for Antwerp and Lisbon
13	Galicia from Montevideo for Isla Grande, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Liverpool and Vigo

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH.

SMALL—On the 30th April, at 162 calle Maipu, the wife of William Small of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

KELLY, KENNY—On the 27th April at the estancia San Diego, Carmen de Arco, by the Rev. Father Flannery, Thomas Kelly, of this city, to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late James Kenny of Carmen de Arco.

## DEATHS.

JACKSON—On the 26th April, at his residence, Flores, J. F. Jackson in his 38th year. R.I.P.

KELLY—On the 27th April, in the partido de Lobos, Catherine F. Kelly, relict of the late Mr John Kelly, formerly of the parish of Logan, county Longford, Ireland, after a lingering illness, at the advanced age of 82 years. Fortified by the rites of our Holy Church. R.I.P.

FITZGERALD—At 725 calle Zeballos, Anita Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr Nicholas Fitzgerald, aged 6 years.

GOVERNESS—A young lady who has had considerable practice in teaching, wants a situation as Governess. Has no objection to living in the camp. Good references. Apply to 'A. B.' at this office.

## 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

## 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

## DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.

## FENCING

Important to Estancieros

The BARILLA LEE is the best that has ever been invented; it is light and strong and will resist more than the double T or any that has ever yet been invented, and requires much less labor to put up. They are made with either round holes or slots. Barillas with round holes have a slot hole at the top and one at the bottom, and by stretching the top and bottom wire, then fixing all the barillas at the required distances on the top and bottom wires with nails, one man can draw the wires the whole distance. The wires for the barillas with the slot must be all stretched first, then place the barilla on the wire and fix same with nails, the holes can be put at any distance according to order; and if necessary a barbed wire can be fixed in the slot hole on the top.

The iron is of the very finest quality, extra patent charcoal iron. The barillas and machinery have been invented and manufactured by Thomas Lee, calle Balcarce 118, Cuenos Aires.

N.B.—In sending orders be sure to send the distance, size and class of wire.

## THOMAS LEE

118 CALLE BALCARCE 118



MARCA REGISTRADA

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 excellent 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, Obediently 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-lícor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

es años de éxito la prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## BOSCH

AND

## AGOTE

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—O—

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WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS

CRAVATS, ETC.

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HALLADAY STANDARD

## WIND-MILL

Has moved to

CHACAB