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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

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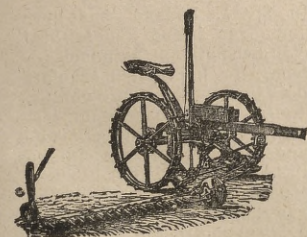
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN  
MAILS.

London, May 12.

Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, in a  
letter on the Queen's Jubilee in  
Ireland, says this period, as far  
as Ireland is concerned, ought to  
be known as the «Evictorian»  
epoch, in celebration of the evic-  
tions that have marked the reign  
of the Queen.

Another policeman, Constable  
Sweeney, has resigned in con-  
nection with the priest-hunting.  
He was asked to escort Constable  
Dorney to Bruff as a prisoner,  
and refused. He will in due  
course be dismissed.

The Chief Secretary received a  
bottle which it is supposed con-  
tained dynamite.

According to a telegram from  
Letterkenny intelligence received  
from Rome states that Dr Logue,  
Bishop of Raphoe, has been ap-  
pointed Coadjutor to the Arch-  
bishop of Armagh, Primate of Ire-  
land.

We do not expect much that is  
good to come from Birmingham,  
and we are not surprised to find  
that the Land Bill, the framework  
of which was presented to the  
Government by Mr Chamberlain,  
is a very hollow mockery. In  
the opinion of Mr Parnell, its  
principal object is 'To compel the  
purchase of the landlord's inter-  
ests at exorbitant prices;' Mr  
Davitt says 'it is sure to make  
confusion worse confounded;' and  
Mr William O'Brien thinks it  
was never meant to pass, being  
only a sop to the Birmingham  
Cerberus, and a salve to the un-  
easy consciences of the coercion-  
ists.

Father Keller, P.P., and Father  
Met Ryan, C.C., were visited on  
Friday, at Kilmainham, by the  
Lord Mayor, M.P., Mr Stead, edi-  
tor of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' also  
called.

Rev. C. Davis, P.P., in a letter  
appealing for aid towards extend-  
ing the operations of the indus-  
trial Fishing Establishment at  
Baltimore on the South West Coast  
of Cork, the principal object of  
which is the curing of fish for  
home consumption, says Ireland  
annually imports a quarter mil-  
lion pounds worth of cured fish.

Several forthcoming additions  
to the already exhaustive litera-  
ture of the Irish question are an-  
nounced, including 'Relations of  
Peel and O'Connell to Ireland,'  
by Mr Shaw Lefevre, 'Irish  
wrongs and English remedies,'  
by Mr Barry O'Brien, and 'Ame-  
rican Home Rule,' by Mr E. Ro-  
bertson, M.P. for Dundee. Mr  
O'Brien's work will contain a list  
of Irish historical books and a  
chronology of Ireland since the  
Union.

Constable Dorney, of the Kil-  
teely station, county Limerick,

has been dismissed from the  
Royal Irish Constabulary for hav-  
ing thrown down his arms and  
refused to take part in the arrest  
of the Rev Matthew Ryan, C.C.,  
Hospital, for whose apprehension  
a warrant had been issued by  
Judge Boyd and who is at present  
undergoing imprisonment in Kil-  
mainham. The ex-constable has  
returned to his native town, Clon-  
mel, prior to emigrating to Ame-  
rica.

As an indication of the falla-  
cious character of the pretex-  
ts for superseding the common law by  
coercive legislation it may be  
noted that at the Quarter Sessions  
for the West Riding of county  
Cork, on Monday, there was only  
one case on the list, a raiding  
offence, which, by direction of the  
Attorney-General, was trans-  
ferred to the assizes. The grand  
jury passed a resolution protest-  
ing against the action of the At-  
torney-General in remitting a tri-  
volumous case to the assizes, as if  
they were unworthy of trust.

The different branches of the  
National League throughout Can-  
ada are about to organise a se-  
ries of public meetings to de-  
nounce the action of Lord Lans-  
downe with regard to his Irish  
estates. The Dominion Govern-  
ment has announced its determi-  
nation to use every effort to de-  
nounce the agitation, and should  
Mr O'Brien visit Canada to place  
him under police surveillance  
from the time of his arrival until  
his departure. Any attempt on  
his part to incite the people  
against the Governor-General will  
be followed by his immediate ar-  
rest.

A demonstration took place at  
Ballymacoda, near Youghal, on  
Sunday, in commemoration of the  
twentieth anniversary of the  
death of Peter O'Neill Crowley at  
Kilclooney Road, in March, 1867.  
Close on twenty thousand per-  
sons were present. Mr Davitt  
delivered an address, in the  
course of which he said he was  
delighted with the drastic charac-  
ter of the Jubilee Coercion Bill,  
which tore the mask from the  
hideous imposture which had  
long deceived the civilised world  
into the belief that the British  
Constitution controlled the ad-  
ministration of Ireland. It put  
an end for ever to the pretext of  
constitutional rule for the Irish  
people. It was a policy of des-  
pairing despotism, resorted to in  
the blind fury of conscious  
humiliating failure. The sup-  
pression of the National League  
and filling the prisons would not  
terrify them, for behind the  
League organization in Dublin  
was the disciplined spirit and  
determined purpose of Irish  
Nationalist manhood.

Archbishop Walsh, during a  
recent interview with a represen-  
tative of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,'  
said great allowances must be  
made for Mr De Lisle, M.P., and  
many other members of the Cat-  
holic body in England, as they  
are systematically kept in the  
dark as to many facts of the  
utmost importance bearing upon  
the present Irish movement.  
His Grace said the policy of the  
'Tablet' on this point was one of  
most deliberate misrepresentation,  
effected by means of whole-  
sale suppression of the truth, and  
that if it had the honesty to quote  
the articles on the Irish question  
in the 'Moniteur de Rome,' a  
newspaper in which the Holy  
Father takes a strong personal  
interest, and which has endorsed  
the Home Rule policy of Mr  
Gladstone and emphatically con-  
demned the coercion policy of  
Lord Salisbury, the bubble rep-  
utation it has acquired as a sort of  
semi-official organ of the Holy  
See would very speedily burst.

The quotation from the letter of  
approval given to the paper many

years ago by Pius IX had no  
reference whatever to its politics,  
but simply related to its action  
upon a purely ecclesiastical  
matter. The case of Ireland, his  
Grace added, is thoroughly  
understood, and therefore thor-  
oughly safe in Rome. It was  
from no personal feeling, but  
solely because he deplored the  
way English Catholics were left  
in the dark as to the real senti-  
ments of the Holy Father that he  
spoke so strongly of the 'Tablet,'  
which treated him personally  
with every consideration that  
courtesy and kindly feeling could  
suggest.

On Sunday evening, about  
2000 people, with bands, as-  
sembled outside Kilmainham  
Gaol and serenaded the priests  
confined within.

The Government measure to  
amend the Land Law (Ireland)  
Act of 1881, and the Purchase of  
Land Act of 1885, is to be read a  
second time on Thursday, the 21st  
inst.

The application for shares in  
the 'Freeman's Journal,' Limited,  
represent a capital of £2,332,780,  
while the capital at the disposal  
of the directors is only about  
£90,000.

The general distress existing  
in the west of Ireland, particu-  
larly in Galway, has led to the  
development of a straw bottle  
envelope industry to help the  
large numbers of girls who have  
been thrown out of employment.

Mr Gladstone's attention  
having been called to a state-  
ment that he had a conference  
with Cardinal Manning before  
bringing in his Home Rule Bill,  
he writes:—'the statement is a  
pure untruth, and, I am sorry to  
say, one of many circulated  
without stint or scruple.'

Very touching eviction scenes  
have just taken place in the wilds  
of Glengad on the property be-  
longing to Mr G. L. Young, of  
Culdaif, in the north of Ireland.  
Father M'Keefry, C.C., visited  
the scene during the day, and did  
all he could to comfort the poor  
people in distress.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 5.

The 'Daily Telegraph' describes  
the anti-German manifestation in  
Paris on Tuesday as a mob re-  
volt. Near the Eden Theatre,  
where Wagner's 'Lohengrin' was  
being performed, the populace  
shouted 'Down with Germany!'  
'Long live France!' 'To Berlin!'  
'Down with Bismarck!' 'Give us  
back our clocks!'

A crowd of men and boys  
marched through the streets  
uttering anti-German shouts.  
Another mob marched to the  
Russian Embassy shouting 'The  
Russo-French alliance for ever!'  
Then they marched for the Ger-  
man Embassy, but were dispersed  
by the police before reaching it.  
An anti-German mob was dis-  
persed by the police in Paris on  
Wednesday. It formed again  
and was again dispersed. M.  
Lamoureux had sold 200,000  
francs worth of tickets for  
'Lohengrin,' and bills were  
posted in the theatre announcing  
that the money would be re-  
turned.

Commenting on the debate in  
the Commons, the 'Standard' says  
that the Government has made a  
very great mistake in depriving  
the Nationalists of an opportunity  
to free themselves from all sus-  
picion.

It is said that the Government,  
in order to hasten the passing of  
the Coercion Bill, intends to ap-  
ply the closure after a very short  
debate, unless something of im-  
portance be proposed.

The 'Standard' says that the  
objections offered to the Coercion  
Bill are considered very serious,  
and are being carefully examined.

It is said that Parnell has con-  
sented to include the letter in the  
'Times' amongst the charges to be  
heard before the Committee.

In addition to five Unionists  
voting against the motion of the  
Government that the House  
should refuse to deal with the  
letter in the 'Times' as a breach  
of privilege, twenty-seven were  
absent from the division. The  
split in the Unionist ranks is  
widening.

Mr A. O'Connor declared in the  
House of Commons that, in con-  
sequence of the conduct of the  
Government in reference to the  
charges made by the 'Times,' he  
refused to continue acting as a  
member of the committee of in-  
quiry into the civil service.

The North American Exhibi-  
tion was opened yesterday, about  
7000 people being present.

Paris, May 5.

A mob with a banner bearing  
the inscription 'To Berlin!'  
marched to President Grevy's  
palace, where they were dis-  
persed by the police. Twelve  
persons were arrested.

It is said that in consequence  
of the European powers having  
refused to take part in the Paris  
Exhibition, the Government will  
postpone it till 1890, so as not to  
associate it with the celebration  
of the centenary of the Revolu-  
tion.

The Government has resolved  
to prosecute the editors of the  
newspaper 'La Revanche' for  
having published an article en-  
titled 'Down with Germany.'

In the question under con-  
sideration of the Chancellors of  
France and England with regard  
to Madagascar an arrangement  
evidently favorable to the former  
Power has been agreed upon.

The British Consuls in future  
will be obliged to demand their  
'exequatur' through the French  
Resident, thus giving implicit  
jurisdiction to the French protec-  
torate in that island.

General Boulanger intends to  
make an experiment in mobilis-  
ing the French army in October  
next.

The declaration of the 'Paris'  
that France has made an alliance  
with other Powers is held to  
mean that the Czar has refused to  
renew the Triple Alliance and  
promised to help France if she be  
attacked.

M. Globet told M. Lamoureux  
that he would protect him if he  
wished to continue 'Lohengrin,'  
but asked him to withdraw it and  
means would be found to com-  
pensate him.

Negotiations between England  
and Turkey with regard to the  
evacuation of Egypt proceed so  
slowly that it is not thought they  
will come to anything.

Cherbourg, May 9.

During a dense fog the steamer  
La Champagne of the Transatlan-  
tic line from Havre to New York  
ran into the Villa de Rio of the  
Chargeurs Réunis line which  
sank almost immediately, and 50  
immigrants, mostly Italians,  
were drowned. The Champagne  
was much damaged. The col-  
lision occurred in the Channel,  
off Courseulles-sur-Mer.

Berlin, May 6.

The expulsion of the president  
of the political club of Mulhausen  
and of other prominent inhabi-  
tants has increased the excite-  
ment in Alsace. The 'Cologne  
Gazette' says that the works of  
the new fortifications of Metz are  
advancing rapidly.

In Alsace-Lorraine the situa-  
tion is more difficult every day.  
The advanced posts on both sides  
have ceased to exchange salutes,  
and act as if war may break out  
at any moment.

Vienna, May 9.

For the past week a hot wind  
has prevailed in all Hungary,  
burning up all vegetation. At  
Zerosko 300 houses were burned  
and four lives lost. In Ruskburg  
a church and 37 houses burnt;  
the fire lasted two days. At Me-  
refue several houses destroyed.  
Total loss 25 million florins. All  
the Hungarian and Austrian in-  
surance companies have lost  
heavily.

The Jews were attacked brutal-  
ly by the peasantry at Nosana,  
and troops had to be sent there.

A jeweller here has been com-  
missioned by the Orleans family  
to bid at the auction of the French  
crown jewels.

Rome, May 6.

Notice was given in the Cham-  
bers that Government would be  
questioned about the occupation  
of a coaling station in the Red  
Sea by Spain. Italy will probably  
claim the place occupied by  
Spain.

The Pope and the Czar are  
negotiating, through a noble  
Lombard friar, to unite the  
Greek and Latin Churches.

Madrid, May 9.

The Deputies have voted trial  
by jury by 209 to 50 votes.

Lisbon, May 10.

The Minister of Marine and  
Colonies (Colonel Macedo) in a  
discussion with a Deputy received  
a blow in the face. He imme-  
diately presented his resignation.  
The incident will be brought be-  
fore the Deputies. There will be  
a duel probably.

Odessa, May 8.

It is said that the Afghan rebels  
have cut communications be-  
tween Herat, Cabul and Calcutta.

Constantinople, May 9.

The Porte has demanded ex-  
planations from Spain of its oc-  
cupation of a coaling station in  
the Red Sea.

Naninne May 6.

An explosion occurred to-day  
in a coal-mine. It was followed  
by a fire which still prevents a  
search being made for the miners,  
120 in number, immured in the  
mine, and it is feared that all  
have perished.

Calcutta, May 9.

It is said that the Russians are  
storing war materials 200 miles  
from the Afghan frontier, in  
order to advance on Kianiciti.

Nanaimo (Brit. Columbia).

Thirty-five corpses have been  
taken from the coal mine. The  
fire is dying out, but there is no  
hope of saving even a single  
miner.

New York, May 9.

The men in the coal mine in  
British Columbia survived the  
explosion for 13 hours, hoping  
for a rescue that could not come.  
This was found written in chalk  
on a spade.

Rio Janeiro, May 7.

The 'Diario Oficial' published  
to-day an Imperial decree re-  
ducing the quarantine on River  
Plate vessels to eight days,  
counting from date of sailing.  
In this, however, jerked beef  
cargoes are not included, being  
subject to same prohibitory con-  
ditions as before.

The Cabinet has been reor-  
ganised as follows:

Sr Delfino retains the portfolio  
of War, Sr Macdowell is Minister  
of Justice, Deputy Castro becomes  
Minister of Marine, and Deputy  
Rodrigo Silva Minister of Agri-  
culture.

[Chicago May 10]

Last night a great meeting was  
held to express the American  
sentiment of opposition to the  
suspension of constitutional lib-  
erty in Ireland. More than six  
thousand persons were present,  
principally of the well-to-do  
classes. Resolutions were en-  
thusiastically passed expressing  
disapproval of the coercion bill,  
telegrams giving an account of  
the meeting were sent to Mr  
Gladstone and Mr Parnell.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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THE CHURCH'S STRENGTH.

Is Catholicity  
losing ground in Catholic  
Countries?

No one thinks of disputing that the Catholic Church has made great gains during the last quarter of a century in Great Britain and the United States. There is, nevertheless, a current notion that the admitted progress among nations traditionally Protestant has been counterbalanced by grave losses in countries historically and still nominally Catholic. That this impression is ill-founded is vigorously maintained in the last number of the 'American Catholic Quarterly Review.' The writer, Mr A. F. Marshall, contends that even in the examples of Italy and France, which are usually cited to prove the contrary, the Church of Rome is actually stronger than before the political revolutions which began in 1859 and culminated in 1871.

When we remember that Gambetta and the heirs of his ascendancy in the Chamber of Deputies have insisted upon treating clericalism as an enemy, it seems at first sight a bold paradox to affirm that under the French Republic Catholicity is better off than it was under the pious despotism of Louis XIV. Mr Marshall, however, does not hesitate to pronounce an absolutism, which used religion as a handmaid, more pernicious to the growth and spiritual influence of Catholicity than a Republic which threatens by abolishing the Concordat to thrust religion quite aside. He declares that Louis XIV did more harm to religion than M. Constans or M. Paul Bert, for the reason that 'it is better to have a government which is even anti-Catholic in temper, and which, therefore avoids the scandal of hypocrisy, than to have a government which so combines religion with the world, that the latter is senior partner and director.'

That France has no longer a Catholic Government is, of course, undeniable, but there is among her people, according to the writer in the 'Review,' a larger proportion of fervent Catholics than there was two hundred and twenty years ago. Let us mark the grounds for this assertion. 'Leaving out of the reckoning,' says Mr Marshall, 'the peasantry of France who have always been what they are now, intensely Catholic, the upper classes and the upper middle classes are higher toned Catholics today than they were when vulgar Caesarism used the Church. The Bishops are higher toned, because they rebuke an infidel Government instead of shutting their eyes and ears to an immoral Government. The aristocrats are higher toned, because they keep their religion and their politics distinct, and no longer aim at an impossible mixture. The business classes are higher toned, because they have their principles differentiated and know exactly which is the Church, which the devil. In the old Versailles days the world, the Flesh, and the devil were all in active fraternity with the show of faith.'

There seems, in truth, to be no lack of good sense and sound reasoning in these conclusions, but how, it may be asked, can they be reconciled with the religious taint which is commonly supposed to defile French literature? The taint is averred by Mr Marshall to be much less pervasive than it appears to foreign and cursory observers. 'The French Catholic literature,' we are assured, 'is abundant in bravery as in circulation.' That the small minority are 'blatant and atheistic' is accounted a sign of health, since religion and irreligion thus have their separate camps, and nail their respective flags to the mast. There is none of the hypocrisy with which journalism in Protestant countries has sometimes been reproached.

As to Italy, it is not gainsaid that the Catholic Church has been deprived of her former temporal power, and has seen many sources of revenue cut off by confiscation. But is the hold of the Church upon the people weakened? Has she suffered any actual loss of Catholic souls? According to Mr Marshall 'the answer is, and most emphatically, she has not. Numerically there are as many professing Catholics as there were before the Garibaldian aggression, and as to the force of the Catholic religion in the Italian life, it is keen as it was before the persecution.' Proof of this averment is submitted in the fact that those who exercise the franchise constitute a much smaller proportion of the Italian population than do those who rigorously abstain from taking any part in the elections. As most of these abstentions are acknowledged to be due to the Pope's interdiction, it is forcibly argued that 'the papal party is an *imperium in imperio*, and that the papal *imperium* is the national one.' In other words, the Church has lost no ground in a religious sense even in the peninsula, for 'the elements of the Italian life which are now anti-Catholic would have been so under any circumstances.'

Where so impressive a case can be made out for the self-sustaining power of France and Italy little need be said of Spain and Austria. But the argument of the 'Catholic Review' is materially fortified by the experience of Prussia which, since the acquisition of Posen and the Rhine provinces, has included a large Catholic population. Mr Marshall does not state facts which cannot be contested when he says that the Kulturkampf has had the effect of increasing the number of Catholics in every State and province of Germany, and forcing from Bismarck the admission that Leo XIII is one of the wisest statesmen of the age.—New York 'Sun.'

THE  
INTENDANT'S MANIFESTO.

To all good citizens in Buenos Aires and the Republic, greeting. Whereas, the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Municipal Board has brought forward a number of charges against me, it is right and proper that I should clear myself before the public. The Committee has overhauled 15,000 documents relative to the business of the last four years, during my administration, which documents bore, moreover, the seal of the Board.

It is alleged against me that the general municipal tax has not been regularly collected, the Committee estimating the number of houses in the city at 59,000, whereas the statistical report just issued shows only 50,612. Of this latter number many are exempt from taxation because they have neither light nor paving. The Committee says that \$900,000 has in this manner been lost since 1883 to the municipal revenue. This is quite untrue, although some loss has occurred, owing to the want of numbers on houses in the outskirts, which is the fault of the Municipal Board. According to the Committee the collection amounted to \$3,597,540, out of \$3,537,567 that might have been collected, say about 75 per cent.

So far from there being any remissness on my part we have actually collected since 1883 half-a-million over the estimates of income, viz:

	Estimate	Collected
1883 .....	413,334	472,092
1884 .....	413,334	583,881
1885 .....	413,334	632,389
1886-7 .....	961,894	1,097,191
	2,201,896	2,785,553

It appears, therefore, that there is no laxity as regards collection of tax.

A second charge is that in pulling down the Recoba and other works I have exceeded the estimated expenditure, but this was unavoidable, and Congress passed an act of indemnity in my favor. Nor did the extra expenditure prevent me from carrying out the amendments in the Mendicants' Asylum or completing the Mercy Hospital, to be inaugurated on the 8th instant. They charge me with having diverted for the Recoba sums voted for scavenger carts and street lamps, but ignore the fact that during my term of office I have doubled the number of street lamps and raised the scavenger service to 400 carts.

Thirdly it is said that I have spent \$2,069,925 in paving, while the Municipal Board had only authorized the outlay of \$611,000. This is utterly groundless since I can show authority from the Board to carry out paving contracts for more than four million dollars. It is further stated that I have disposed of three millions of the new loan without authority, whereas I have both the law of Congress and the Municipal consent to the expenses of the grand Boulevard, the opening of streets and the payment of debt of 1885. You have only to look at the new avenues, promenades, etc., and the improvements in hospitals, cemeteries, asylums, abattoirs, etc., to see how usefully the money has been spent, in the interests of the public health. The Committee says it is difficult to arrive at the exact cost of new streets, because the cost of sidewalks, bricks and lime was mixed up with that of paving; the charge is essentially childish.

In the fourth place it is said that paving contracts were not always given to the lowest bidders, which is quite true. Sometimes bids were made so low that I knew the contractors could not keep their word: for instance I accepted six months ago some bids at \$7 1/2 per square metre, but up to the present only seven cuadrados, or half a mile have been done, and at this rate the paving of our city would take a century. The ordinary minimum price of paving is \$5.80 to \$5.85 per square metre, of Argentine make; but if English stones be used, of which 50 or 55 go to the square metre, the cost will be from 6 to 7 1/2 dollars. The Committee is, moreover, wrong in saying that the outstanding contracts for paving will cost the city 5 millions, since half must be paid by house-owners, leaving the charge on the Municipality about 2 1/2 millions, to be spread over three years, and this sum will be covered by the extra tax of one-per-mil specially voted for the purpose and 20 per cent of property-tax. In spite of the enormous outlay that I have had to meet the municipal resources for the rest of 1887 will reach 5 millions, and I leave not a single debt unpaid, nor a dollar of claims by any one against the city.

Fifthly, the Committee says that the Municipal debt is now over 15 million dollars, viz:

Nat. Bank .....	5,000,000
Paving contracts .....	5,500,000
Consol. debt .....	4,000,000
Hypothecary Bank .....	564,000
	15,064,000

The sum due to the National Bank is only 4 millions, and stands on a similar footing to the consolidated debt created before my time. The debt to the Hypothecary Bank arises from our purchase of the Colon Theatre. As for the paving contracts I have already shown that they will be no burden to the municipal revenue, and that we are only responsible for half the alleged amount. Thus the debt of 15 millions is for the most part only an imaginary affair of the committee. There is, meanwhile, room to augment the municipal revenue by sale of tramway concessions. The Boce line has just been sold for £240,000 sterling, although its stock does not represent £40,000. In like manner the Belgrano tramway, representing a total value of £80,000 has found buyers at three times that amount. Moreover, the city taxes must become more productive in consequence of the prodigious rise in house property.

Sixthly, my successor does not take over an empty treasury. He can call on the National Bank for £1,500,000 on account of the loan; he will have 2 millions to collect of municipal taxes, and the national Government owes us a balance of \$880,000, making in all nearly 4 1/2 million dollars. In retiring into private life I only regret that I was unable to do more for this city, owing to the constant hostility of the Municipal Board. Nevertheless, I have been for six years Mayor of the richest city in South America, and the loud-spoken approval of my fellow-citizens is ample reward for my toil.

TORCUATO DE ALVEAR.

A 'GAUCHO' MEMBER OF  
PARLIAMENT.

We have at last a veritable South American member in the House of Commons. There have been, it is true, in that legislative body several gentlemen, such as Mr Williamson and Mr Barbour, who have resided in South America, but these gentlemen were members of the British commercial community and dwellers in the great cities. But Mr Cunningham Graham, representative of Lanarkshire, who made such a brilliant debut in the House by his maiden speech on the Address, lived for some years amongst, and led the same life as, the South American natives. He is still a young man, in his thirty-fifth year, with a tall, slight, well-knit figure and brown beard. He went out to the Plate in 1868, being then a youth of fifteen. He went on to an estancia in Entre Rios where he spent several years, and became an adept in all the pursuits of gaucho life. Afterwards he took to the roving occupation of a 'tropero.' He travelled from Entre Rios into Paraguay shortly after the war. Twice has he ridden through the passes of the Andes into Chile with troops of cattle. Finally, he made an attempt, in conjunction with Lieutenant Mansell of Bahia Blanca to drive a troop of horses overland from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro. This enterprise attracted a good deal of attention at the time, as it had never been attempted before and it was ultimately found impracticable, as the drovers could get no further than Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul. After nine years in the River Plate he went to Texas, and thence to Mexico.

Mr Graham has a still closer connection with South America, as his wife belongs to a very old family of Chili, Balmondiere, of the province of Concepcion. As might be expected, he speaks Spanish fluently, and retains warm sympathies for the countries where he spent so great a part of his life. He is of an old Perthshire family; he claims the Earldom of Monteith, and owns the estate of Gartmore in Perthshire, which has been in his family for centuries, and formed part of the Monteith property. He was elected at the general election in June last, defeating a very strong local candidate, Mr John Baird, a member of the great ironmaster family, who stood in the Conservative interest. In politics he is a Radical, with strong sympathies for the working classes. His maiden speech took the House by surprise by its boldness and sparkling wit. The journalists have hailed him as the coming humorist of the Radical party, and have predicted for him a brilliant career.—'South American Mail.'

THE NEW FRENCH MILITARY  
FRONTIER.

In the midst of all the current rumours of a coming war between France and Germany, General Boulanger has just taken a step which certainly is not calculated to allay popular apprehension on the subject. He has published in the 'Journal Officiel' a decree naming a long list of more or less distinguished generals to the command of the fortresses of France. Of course, fortresses must have commanders, but it is seldom that a single gazette contains appointments to every defensive post of importance on all the frontiers of a great country. There is something of a 'coup de theatre' in the whole proceeding. Boulanger is taking this way of proclaiming that he is ready for the fight, if there is to be one. And the proclamation is clearly addressed to Germany, for more than half of the fortresses in the list are on the frontier that borders on Alsace-Lorraine.

These fortresses constitute the new military frontier of France. At the period of the last war, when the defence of the Eastern frontier depended chiefly upon Metz and Strasburg, some of these places were open towns, others defended only by obsolete fortifications that were all but useless against modern artillery. Now all this is changed. Metz and Strasburg are in German hands, the Rhine and Vosges are no longer available as natural defences of the French frontier. But in fifteen years, at the cost of many millions of money, French energy and skill has erected a double line of frontier fortresses in the departments that would have to bear the first brunt of the German onset in case of war. Besides this Paris has been re-fortified at the cost of three millions sterling by a new circle of advanced forts, and two other great fortresses of the first class have been erected, one at Lille in the North, the other at Lyons in the South, to serve as basis of operations for the armies in the field in case of the frontier being successfully passed by the enemy, as was the case in 1870. The two lines of frontier fortresses are arranged in this way. The first line consists of four great fortresses, each defended by a girdle of ramparts, and a circle of outlying forts. These are going from South to North—Belfort, Epinal, Verdun and Toul. These fortresses are further linked together by forts commanding every point of strategic importance—the only gaps in the line being between Epinal and Verdun, and on the extreme French left, near the Belgian frontier. In support of it, between forty and fifty miles to the rear, is the second line, formed by the fortresses of Laon, Rheims, Dijon, Langres and Besancon. All these are defended by every resource at the command of modern engineering, and armies with the heaviest artillery. The French authorities have done all that is possible to keep the details of these defensive works and armaments a secret, and it is very dangerous to carry a sketch book or to be seen studying a map too seriously in the environs of any of the places we have named; but such secrets are hard to keep, and we have now before us a work lately published by a German officer which gives very full descriptions of the new defenses of France. One German even points out that the construction of the new military railways in France show plainly that in case of war the French armies would concentrate between the first and second line of fortresses, and he even hazards the conjecture that the two gaps left in the first line are, in the minds of the French staff, the doors of a trap into which it is hoped the Germans will quietly walk. But a trap laid in sight of the bird is not of much use, and the weak point of the French scheme of defense appears to us to be the absence of anything like the old barrier line of fortresses on the Belgian frontier to the eastward of Lille. By violating the neutrality of Belgium the German armies based on Cologne, Co-

blenz and the lower Rhine could easily turn the double line of French defenses, while Metz and Strasburg would guard Germany against a counter stroke from France. This is in all probability the plan that is lying ready in one of Moltke's pigeon-holes at Berlin. It offers far more chance of success than the absurd scheme which the newspapers have lately been discussing, of a German alliance with Italy, a combination of their armies by means of the St Gothard tunnel, and a combined attack on France along her Alpine frontier. Perhaps the publication of these rumors and the stories of German inquiries as to how far Switzerland would be prepared to defend her neutrality are themselves part of a scheme to divert attention from the point on which the real blow is to be struck.—English Ex

## MR PARNELL'S HEALTH.

Mr Edward A. Perry, the careful London correspondent of the 'Boston Herald,' says:

'I have, therefore, again interviewed the gentleman whose hint on the subject early last week first led me to make the careful investigation upon which my despatch of Friday was based. He reiterated his former assertions with emphasis, and again declared as positively as before that the Irish statesman had fully made up his mind to resign the active leadership to other hands. 'Mr Parnell may nominally occupy the position for some little time to come,' said my informant, 'but it will be only nominally, for he cannot bear the continual strain entailed by heading his party in the House, and his attendance must necessarily be irregular. The labor, both mental and physical, which he has accomplished since he took the lead of that little band of determined men in Parliament has been almost incredible. It can only be faithfully realized when we come to consider what he has achieved in the face of odds which to fainthearted men would have appeared overpowering. He has devoted himself to his task night and day for all these years with utter self-abnegation. How he has so long sustained the conflict without breaking down is a constant source of wonder to all who know him. He has never been a strong man physically, and it is no cause for surprise that, after the warnings he has had from his overworked system during the past two years, he has decided to leave the actual command of his forces in the Commons to others. He will, however, undoubtedly continue to dictate the policy to be pursued, and his opinions will have all the weight with his colleagues they have hitherto carried. In case of emergency, or when some measure of special importance to Ireland comes up, he will very likely be found in his place, so that he will not be missed altogether from the House. But, as I said before, the state of his health is such that to confine himself to the constant, unremitting labor demanded by the leadership would be to imperil his life.'

## SPAIN HONORS A DISTINGUISHED IRISH PRIEST.

In Spain, Ireland has ever found a true friend and faithful ally in her national exigencies—a home for her exiled scholars and a fair field for Celtic genius. Through every phase of our history, our struggles and our sufferings, she has ever sympathized with us, rejoicing in our hours of prosperity and hope, and sorrowing in the day of our persecution and disappointment as if our interests were also hers and fate had left but one heart between us. It may not be wonderful, therefore, to find that Irishmen are far from being treated here as foreigners. Now even as in the past Spanish hands are even willing to bestow the highest honors on the sons of St. Patrick who make the 'land of the olive and the vine' the country of their adoption, as will appear from the following: Many of your readers

signal tribute has been recently paid to a worthy priest and Irish will be delighted to know that a man. The Rev. P. McEvoy, Vice-Rector of the 'Colegio de Nobles Irlandeses,' Salamanca, has just been promoted to a chair in the time-honored university of that city, and will in a few days formally take his seat there as professor of English. No doubt the reverend gentleman's admitted superiority as an English scholar and perfect mastery of the language of Cervantes eminently qualify him for such an exalted position. I have consequently little to fear but he will occupy the 'cathedra' with dignity, to the satisfaction of his alumni, the credit of his native land, and without in any way detracting from the ancient glory of that illustrious institution.—Home Paper.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

General Philip H. Sheridan, the commanding general of the American army, has perfected a novel plan of coast defenses, the particulars of which he has just given to the public. The plan, briefly stated, is to replace the old-fashioned fort, whether of stone or earth, with a line of sunken pits, each containing a gun mounted upon a disappearing carriage. Thus the gun is hidden wholly within the pit except when being fired.

Each battery or group of guns is to have a main magazine, together with smaller magazines for immediate service, for sub-groups of two or three guns. All the passages between guns and magazines are to be underground, thus minimising the risk of an explosion. Electricity is to be employed to hoist and lower the guns as well as to light the works.

In an English discussion of railway speeds it appears that rigid tests with a Bristol and Exeter engine, with nine-foot single driving wheels, gave eighty miles an hour as the greatest attainable rate down an incline of one in ninety with no load, a single car reducing this to seventy-eight miles. A Great Western engine with eight-foot wheels could do no better than seventy-eight miles down one in one hundred. On a level or ascending grade the maximum can be but little more than sixty miles an hour. As these engines were designed especially for giving the greatest possible speed, it is affirmed that no modern motors are adapted for beating their records, and that reports of train-running at more than seventy-five miles an hour, even for the shortest distances, must be due to inaccurate timing or other errors.

The 'Irish Fireside' is in future to be edited by Mrs E. D. Gray (a convert) aided by the daughter of the late Mr A. M. Sullivan, and promises under their joint direction to go forward on a career of prosperity. The names of Rich and Dowling, Richard Downey, Catherine Tynan, and Rosa Mulholland figure among its contributors; but we own, says the 'Universe,' we do not enthusiastically hail the announcement that Messrs Payne, Francillon and Buchanan are to write in the columns of this distinctively Irish periodical. Are Irish writers so few, or is the market for their genius so overstocked that no more of them can be engaged? Perhaps we shall be answered that the genius does not exist. In that event it should be the aim of the 'Fireside,' as it is of the 'Shamrock' and as it was of Duffy's old Dublin 'Penny Journal,' to foster, develop and encourage it. Home manufacture in preference to foreign, should be the rule in the field of intellect as elsewhere.—'Catholic Universe,' London.

'The bustle is never truthful,' says the New Orleans 'Picayune'; 'it's an exaggeration of facts.' The truthfulness of the bustle depends, in a great measure, upon the character of the newspapers of which it is composed. Kid-napping—baby asleep.

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"That the claims of Ireland to Home Rule are based on principles of justice." Chair to be taken at 8.45.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

The following paragraph from the message of the Governor of Cordoba will plainly show that he is determined not to be behind-hand in the line of borrowing money:

"It is expedient to send to London for another loan, say £1,100,000 sterling, and if we get the money we can carry out Crisol's project for irrigation, and raise the capital of the Bank of Cordoba to 4½ million dollars. This would raise our London debt to £1,700,000, demanding an annual service of £120,000 sterling, which would be covered by the dividends on 55,000 Bank shares held by the Government, provided the premium on gold does not exceed 25 per cent."

Aye, but it does, and 45 per cent, and if President and Governors keep running down the hill, spending all they can get, it is not unlikely to exceed 100 per cent.

In nearly all countries honesty is a very common virtue, the want of which would be considered a stigma and a disgrace even to the lowest member of society. The drunkard and the profligate will say 'I may be bad but I have never taken another man's property,' but some people in this country regard honesty as a rare and almost sublime perfection. The other day a man forgot a sum of money on the counter of the London and River Plate Bank. The cashier, Mr Pitt, took charge of it and as was to be expected handed it over to the owner as soon as he presented himself. 'La Nacion,' next day, 'toma la palabra' and makes this the subject of a high eulogium on Mr Pitt. What a wonderful phenomenon—a man that will not steal! The 'Nacion' evidently thinks that the world is composed of Heathen Chinoes who are ready to follow the 'ways that are dark and tricks that are mean.'

The practice of spying is carried on in the House of Commons just as if the members were a lot of children and the Speaker the step-mother or female pedagogue. Dr Tanner in a private conversation gives as his opinion that the Tories were a lot of mashers predestined for a warm corner. Mr De Lisle, the only Catholic Conservative M.P., for England, overheard him and forthwith ran to inform the man with the mace that Dr Tanner was calling people bad names in school. The delinquent is severely reprimanded and threatened with expulsion for being so naughty, but on his consenting to apologise he is allowed to remain among the other boys and girls. This ridiculous scene is daily enacted in the first assembly of gentlemen in Europe.

Dr Paz will require all his characteristic energy and skill to rescue this province from financial ruin and bankruptcy. It is now rumored that a great portion of the money debited to the port works was turned into another channel. Dr Alzaga, in view of the financial chaos, at first refused to accept the office of Minister, but at the special request of the new Governor consented. He proposes to retrench all unnecessary expenses, to abolish useless offices, to relieve the province as much as possible of taxes, and to devote all surplus money to the purposes of draining and canalising the flat lands. Such is the confidence in the administration of Dr Paz that many foreign capitalists have already offered to lend money on easy terms, but the offer has been politely refused.

It appears that the only plank of salvation now left us is to borrow money. The National Government is looking forward to a big loan. The Provincial Government will probably be obliged

to borrow to cover the enormous deficit left in the treasury by the extravagance of Rocha and d'Amico. Santa Fe is negotiating a loan with Samuel B. Hale and Co. at a ruinous interest. Cordoba, Santiago and Mendoza, etc., are about to follow suit. Like Brigham Young's wives, they must get a share of the toys and trinkets or there will be jealousy in the family. Buenos Aires will take over some millions that do not belong to her for the construction of boulevards, and, though last not least, the deliberative council of San Nicolas de los Arroyos is bidding for a loan in order to meet the expenses of paving, lighting the streets, and (*mirabile dictu*) unification of the floating debt! Hurrah!

To keep game cocks,  
To dabble in stocks,  
To go to Sunday races;  
To call to arms,  
But never do harm,  
At ten or twenty paces;  
To drink a toast,  
An asado roast,  
To bet and borrow away;  
With debts galore,  
But fun far more,  
Oh, that's the man for Galway.

With much pleasure we hail the return of Dr Colbourne, who is once more installed in his well-known residence, 211 calle Alsina. We are delighted to see him look so well, and so much improved by his European tour. The large number of visitors calling on him show the great popularity of this skillful physician. Cead mille failthe.

The Passionist Fathers will commence a mission in this city on Sunday, the 22nd inst., in San Roque Church. The mission will open at noon. Further details will be given in our issue of next week.

The new French Hospital in calle Caridad will be formally opened on Sunday. It is an indication of the degeneracy of modern Frenchmen in matters appertaining to religion that the hospital has no chapel attached. Persons of all religious persuasions will, we are told, be admitted, but this generally means that no religion will be tolerated. The French people still retain a strong faith, but the sick and dying patient will not be allowed to behold the consoling symbols of Christianity in the French Hospital of Buenos Aires, or to adore his God in the Blessed Sacrament.

It appears that the 'Standard' has changed its London correspondent. The style and tone of recent articles is certainly not the same as before. If our opinion be correct, we congratulate the 'Standard' on ridding itself of a dangerous friend, one who so often spat fire against the Irish people.

### THE CEREMONIES AT LUJAN.

The ceremonies of the coronation of the statue of Our Lady, at Lujan, which were commenced on Saturday evening, were of the most imposing character and the assemblage on Sunday was one of the largest ever seen in this country. Several trains left the city on Sunday morning, carrying pious worshippers, and special trains were also sent from La Plata and the western districts. Such was the enormous concourse of people at the Once Station that the managers of the line had to improvise another train formed of luggage waggons in order to satisfy the pious wishes of the people. His Grace the Archbishop, the Bishop of Cuyo, the Bishop of Montevideo, the Bishop of Mendoza, the Vicar Capitular of Cordoba, the Vicar Capitular of Salta, the representative of the Bishop of Parana, the Dean and Chapter of Buenos Aires and other dignitaries, proceeded to Lujan, on Saturday, in the State carriage kindly placed at their disposal by the Governor of the province. On entering the church they were welcomed by Rev. Father George, C.M., in a warm and touching address, in which he thanked the Archbishop

for having made him and the members of his order the guardians of the miraculous image of Our Lady of Lujan. The Archbishop replied that it was for him a very high honor and the source of the most intense joy to have the glory of placing a crown on the image of her to whom he and all the faithful were indebted for so many favors. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Hundreds of people had brought offerings of flowers and precious ornaments as a tribute to Mary, Mother of our Redeemer. The arms of the Sovereign Pontiff, of the States of the River Plate, of the Archbishop and Suffragans of the Argentine Republic were conspicuous. On either side of the portico were portraits of Pius IX and Leo XIII. Under the latter picture was a tablet with the following dates:

1630. By the Divine Will the statue of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady was detained at this spot.

1677. Father Pedro Montalvo and Doña Ana Mattos built a chapel here.

1730. Bishop Juan Arreguy erected a sanctuary to Our Lady.

1754. Sanctuary rebuilt by Bishop Agramount and Don Juan Lezica.

1763. Our Lady of Lujan declared patroness of Buenos Aires.

1813. General Belgrano offers at this shrine the flags taken from the Spaniards.

1815. Colonel French places his troops under Our Lady's protection.

1824. Count Mastai Ferretti, afterwards Pius IV, visited the shrine.

1886. Leo XIII blesses at the Vatican the wreath for the statue.

1887. Archbishop Aneiros places the wreath on Our Lady's head.

After a short visit to the altar of the Blessed Sacrament, the Archbishop officiated at Vespers, assisted by the Dean and Monsenor Echague and Canon Espinosa, V.G. The choir—the finest we ever heard in the country—was under the direction of Señor Xarauy, organist of the Cathedral.

The Masses in the Church commenced at 4 a.m. on Sunday morning at the high altar and side altars simultaneously, and continued till 9.30, the church being entirely too small to contain the immense crowd of worshippers. At 10 a.m. the procession was organised and all formed into line. In front rode the Knights who pay special devotion to our Lady of Lujan, and then came in excellent order the schoolchildren, different corporations and pious confraternities, the students of the ecclesiastical university and the clergy and hierarchy of the nation. Mgr. Yereguay and many of the clergy and laity of Montevideo were there, and all the provinces of the Republic were well represented. As the church was too small to receive the multitude, it was arranged that the coronation should take place in the open air, and an immense altar was erected for the occasion in the suburbs of the town.

Dr Achaval, Bishop of Cuyo, sang High Mass, assisted by Canon Lugones and Canon Beco, and Monsenor Echague, and at the Gospel his Grace the Archbishop preached a most eloquent sermon.

At the consecration the troops presented arms, and immediately lowered them at the word of command from Colonel Espina. The Archbishop placed the crown on the statue, saying at the same time, 'as thy statue is crowned on earth by our hands, in the same way may we deserve to be crowned in Heaven with glory and honor by our Lord Jesus Christ.' After the Mass the Archbishop, vested in full pontificals, assisted by the Dean and Canons Balan and Borneo, V.G., proceeded to the coronation of the Virgin. His Grace went up the flight of steps to the throne where the statue was placed, and after incensing it three times, placed the crown on the head of the Virgin. Immediately the troops (two battalions) fired a salute and the people raised a shout of joy and the Te Deum was sung amid

the firing of rockets and the playing of many bands. The hymn 'Regina coeli laetare' was intoned: the procession returned to the Church, and the miraculous image, with the crown on, was placed in the sanctuary.

The crown of pure gold is a perfect gem of art in the florid Gothic style, and weighs 500 grammes. The diameter is 13 centimetres, and the apex of the cross placed in the centre is 14 centimetres high. The crown contains 365 precious stones, corresponding with the number of days in the year, and 132 pearls. The total value of the gold and jewels is estimated at 50,000 francs. Small as the crown is, it contains engraven on the circumference the arms of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, of Pius IX, of Leo XIII, of the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, and several symbolical figures.

In the evening, Dr Padilla, Vicar Capitular of the diocese of Salta, preached the panegyric of the Blessed Virgin. Another procession was then formed, and as night approached many returned to their homes; many others remained in Lujan during the week. The devotions will terminate on Sunday next. It is calculated that the number of persons who visited Lujan on Sunday exceeded 40,000, which speaks highly for the faith and devotion to Our Lady of this Catholic people.

The Western Railway was taxed to the very utmost to accommodate the thousands who thronged to Lujan last Sunday. The troops, commanded by Col. Espina, left for the Capital by special train at 5 p.m. The Dean returned to town by same train with the gallant colonel.

The greatest praise is due to the worthy Father George, on whose exertions the success or failure of the feast mainly rested. He not only accommodated the Bishops and Canons but improvised beds for more than a hundred other priests.

The feast of Our Lady of Lujan has shown that the faith is not dead and that sooner or later it must appear in practical good works.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We cut the following paragraphs from the President's message:

Public Debt.—The internal debt is now \$53,792,320 and the foreign debt is \$93,882,962. The floating debt has been reduced to \$12,719,000, viz., to banks in Europe \$1,857,664, Treasury bills \$5,262,259, sundry creditors \$5,599,340. The Government holds 21,250 Central Argentine Railway shares, now worth in the market £3,558,000; these are pledged as security for part of the debt owing in Europe.

The condition of our credit at home and abroad is very favorable.

Commerce.—In 1886 the imports amounted to \$118,294,353 and the exports to \$78,192,859, the aggregate increase on 1885 being \$20,386,143. The difference between exports and imports proceeds partly from the low official value put on exports by our custom houses. There was also, in 1886, an importation of gold to the amount of \$20,635,662, while in 1885 it was only \$6,306,251.

Revenue.—The revenue in 1886 was \$46,634,364, being \$7,294,000 more than in 1885. The former sum includes \$1,998,000 export duties and \$27,693,000 import duties. These figures show the importance of the protection given to national industries in fulfillment of a constitutional duty and of the necessity of developing the elements of progress.

The estimates for 1886 amounted to \$41,448,799 but the actual expenditure on that account was \$37,926,238. There was paid, also, \$4,290,138 on account of special laws for which no funds were created, \$4,398,000 for differences of exchange, making a total expenditure of \$46,615,000 and leaving a surplus of \$139,000. This is the first time that the ordinary revenue has covered the estimates and expenditure under the special laws.

There was also expended \$7,368,000 under special laws which provided their own resources.

In the first quarter of this year, the revenue amounted to \$12,577,000 and these sums to come in, including the dividend on National Bank shares, which will raise the total to \$13,500,000, so that this year's revenue will probably be \$52,000,000.

### AWFUL

#### TRAGEDY IN RAMALLO.

An awful tragedy is reported from Ramallo. We give the particulars word for word, as we find them reported in 'El Censor' of Sunday last:

"On the 3rd inst. Michael Creham, an Irishman highly esteemed for his honesty, returned from the town to his house in company with his wife and an orphan child that had been adopted and reared by him. On arriving at his home, Mr Creham remarked that a dog belonging to the child was chasing the sheep in the corral. He at once got a gun, intending to shoot the dog. The child was very fond of the dog, and asked Mrs Creham to intercede with her husband to spare its life. She complied with the child's request, and ran to caress the dog just at the moment when her husband was drawing the trigger. The whole scene occupied but a moment. There was no time to turn away the shot. This was only the prelude to another tragedy. Creham in despair returned to the town to ask the assistance of his friends. He soon appeared again in his desolate home in company with two other persons. On hearing of the occurrence the sub-commissary sent a person to arrest Creham. He found him at home and asked him to give himself up. He refused, alleging that he was in his house, which nobody had a right to invade. A number of police were then sent with peremptory orders to use violence should Creham still persist in refusing to surrender. Creham was not at home this time, but they awaited him, and when they asked him to surrender he said he would appear at the police-office on the following day when he had buried his wife and left his business in charge of a friend. The police officer would not listen to such reasons, nor did he understand the excited state of Creham's feelings. Those who were waking the dead body of his wife heard the shot of a gun. The ball penetrated the heart of the unfortunate Creham, causing instantaneous death. The police are seriously compromised by this lamentable occurrence and people are highly indignant against the sub-commissary. The Irish in particular protest against such barbarity."

The following is another version of the occurrence, which we received from a friend in whose word we have full confidence:

"When Mr Creham took the gun to kill a little dog, his wife said: 'Ah, Michael, don't kill the dog.' She was in the act of passing between the dog and the gun, which he had at the time under his arm, it being cocked at the moment, when the shot went off and pierced her heart. Creham then grew desperate, and began to tear his hair. He went twice to Ramallo on the same day, and told the authorities it occurred between 11 and 12, on the 3rd inst. He went the third time in a tilbury to the village, though the people at the house tried to dissuade him from going. He said he wanted to get a coffin and other things. On his way home, when he was within two squares of the house, a party of seven men, police and officials, met him. They were sent by one of the authorities to bring him in dead or alive. Creham was unarmed; two policemen caught him one by each arm. Another came behind him with a Remington and put a ball through his heart. One of the officials told the police to fire; all refused except one, who is said to have been an enemy of the deceased man. Both natives

and foreigners are all indignant at the brutal murder. There are many versions of the sad tragedy, but this is the correct one.

ROSARIO.  
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

May 9, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The Municipal loan of one million gold dollars has been arranged since my last, and the Corporation is in high feather, feeling doubtless as if a million minus, of course, some 17 per cent paid as commission, were an inexhaustible sum, and capable of lasting for ever. It has accordingly commenced a course of extravagance which we can only expect to see confirming the proverb that a fool and his money are soon parted. It is not that I would call the individual members of the Municipality fools, by any means, nor consider them such for one moment; on the contrary, they embrace some of the most intelligent and public-spirited men in the country, and were they not tied to a traditional way of doing things, any very marked departure wherefrom might be too great a shock to the public mind. I have no doubt but they would more than justify the hopes entertained and expressed when they were called to office. There, however, is not the only case on record of a lot of wise and good men combining to form a body the distinguishing trait of which is dufferism. Hence we see the Municipality making an increase of \$200 m/n per month in the salary of the Intendant, who is to receive 450 instead of 250 per month for his services, and proportionately increasing the salaries of all its subordinate employees, calling for tenders for the supply of an extraordinary number of extra superior fireworks for the celebration, on the 25th, of that independence we use so well and prize so highly, and otherwise arrange for the squandering of its cash. In the meantime, and as if to lay to its soul the flattering unctious that there was nothing else to do with the money, it has postponed the consideration of the sanitary works so much needed here, for three months, during which other tenders will be received, and then I may safely say there will be further delays for the purpose of discussing and comparing the respective merits of the same, just as if contractors had nothing to do but await the convenience of incompetent corporations; or as if every man in the Municipality knew the difference between a sewer and a rat trap—which I take the liberty to doubt.

On Sunday last Mr Sheehy, who had received a communication from the Rev. Father Foran, accompanied by Mr Fidge, Professor White, and other gentlemen, called on the Rev Dr Cordoba to request him to use his influence with the Bishop of this diocese (Parana) to have the Rev Father Sheehy, who is highly recommended by the good Father Foran, admitted as a priest of this diocese to labour among the English-speaking Catholics of Rosario and the vicinity. Dr Cordoba, who had likewise received a letter on the subject from Father Foran, was highly pleased with the prospect and promised to procure the necessary documents from the Bishop of Parana at once, and to send them to Father Foran. He likewise promised to set apart an hour on Sundays and other feast-days, when sermons in English and other offices could be celebrated in the parish church until other arrangements could be made, and he expressed the opinion that if the Irish priest could establish a school here for English-speaking Catholic children, it would be certain to meet with generous support, and that it would also be an additional boon the want of which has long been felt. I heartily agree with Dr Cordoba on this subject as others in general, and hope to see the scheme realized before the end of the present year.

The question between the Municipality and the Gas Company, involving an exclusive privilege for seventeen years, and attributable only to the procrastination of former Municipalities, has been submitted to arbitration, and though I am not a believer in privileges of the kind referred to, I hope in the interests of justice and honesty that it will be decided in favor of the Gas Company. In the meantime your old friend Captain Manton has applied for a privilege to light the boulevards Argentino and Santafecino by electricity. It would be well, however, for the city fathers to be 'off' with their old love before they are on with the new.

Serious complaints of the drought in the country have been coming in of late from all the surrounding districts, and now that the weather is so bitterly cold and the frosts are so heavy, people are saying rain would do more harm than good. In this city we are almost smothered by the dust, which rises in dense clouds whenever the slightest breeze is stirring. On the whole it is to be feared that heavy losses of cattle will be suffered all over this province.

Mr Ralph Lett has been appointed to represent Mr Pickering who, I regret to say, has gone home in very bad health, as director of the works for the double line of railway from this city to Cordoba. Mr Lett is the right man in the right place, and his appointment to this important post gives very general satisfaction.

A mysterious epidemic has broken out among the fowls here and in the country, and hundreds have succumbed to the disease.

The police have been actively engaged in hunting up a gang of thieves who have been committing depredations in the city and suburbs during the last month, and they have succeeded in effecting quite a number of arrests. I hear that one of the prisoners offered to turn State's evidence the other day, and to supply information that would lead to the recovery of a large amount of stolen property, on condition that he received a free pardon. I have not heard however how this magnanimous offer was treated by the authorities.

The Provincial Bank of Santa Fe is branching out in every direction. Mr Oldendorff, the active manager in this city, is indefatigable in his exertions to procure none but tried men for the posts at present in the gift of the institution.

Lately, Mr Walter H. Kirby (well known in athletic circles) has been appointed manager of the agency in Reconquista, and other good appointments have been made in other places.

Were banking business done in money I might have great hopes of the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe, which really is in good and experienced hands—as it is done in paper, what can I or any one else say concerning it?

I may be permitted to ask in this connection, where is the genius that invented the late lamented metallic notes of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires? Without controversy, the time has now come when something of the kind is again necessary, and people need to know what, and how much or how little, they are working for. The fact that they have not heretofore made this important enquiry only shows how easy it is to live here, and how far public interests may be manipulated before public attention is drawn to the fact. In my opinion, the whole press should combine to cry down the system of robbery that at present prevails, and to insist upon the Government not allowing any further emission of inconvertible money. This is a question that affects every inhabitant of the Republic, and none more than the poor wage-earner, whose wages are substantially reduced every time it suits the gamblers on the Bolsa to bring about a rise in the premium on gold or real money.

Hoping you will bring your powerful voice to bear upon the subject,

Yours faithfully,

W.

#### GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

Salto,

May 10th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

In former years the general subjects of occasional discussion were those relative to camp business; but this year is an exception to the rule. The attention of camp men is entirely occupied in making astronomical observations. In fact, the theory of Newton is left now-a-days entirely in the background as compared to the advanced views that exist among us in camp districts as to the cause of the long-continued drought.

Least I may be travelling too far on dangerous ground, and the subject may not be interesting to your readers, I will proceed to give an idea of the state of the northern camps. In the first place, the general cry of persons of all nationalities who have stock is asking the question of one and the other what are we to do, or where may we go in order to find better camp to save some of our stock from dying? It appears that some of our countrymen are satisfied if they can save half or a third of their stock in such a trying year as this, and hold out a hope that in years to come they will not be loaded with such a heavy impost in the way of rackrents, that we are so long suffering under. In fact, it is openly declared by camp men that a change is necessary in order to bring about a better state of things as regards the means by which the wealth-producers may live. There were great hopes entertained of a change for the better, until the rain that we had on the 26th ult. which brought in its train a killing frost, accompanied by blighting winds, that counteracted the beneficial results that the rain might otherwise have produced.

To say the least of the camps, they are bad as bad can be. In the distance, they strikingly remind a traveller of the heath-covered hills of our native isle from their bareness, save for the 'cardo negro,' that may be seen waving in the wind and casting its pernicious seeds over the country. Some people assert that they are a great boon to the flock-owners who may be blessed with them on their camps. But in accordance with the opinion and experience of others they are of no service but, on the contrary, a nuisance. It is patent to all close observers that neither sheep, cattle, nor other animals, feed on them so long as they possibly get any other sort of pasture, particularly sheep that are 'pestadas,' even when, feeding so long on dry and parched grasses that have neither the nutritious nor digestive qualities in them which conduce to the health or the building up of the fatty matter in animals, and they fare much worse with those villainous thistles.

The writer of these lines had a conversation not long ago with a very successful sheepfarmer when passing through the chacras of Arrecifes, regarding the cause and abundance of the 'cardo negro.' My esteemed friend accounted for their appearance by saying 'they were indigenous to the soil.' If this be so it is somewhat strange that they lay so long dormant without putting forth their tall heads in the northern partidos. They are only noticeable within the last six years, and this in close proximity to chacras, more or less since the camps began to be a general failure. Then we may believe that they were imported into this country among other seeds, such as wheat, barley, etc.

There is a skilful estanciero living in the partido of Arrecifes who did his best to eradicate them from his camp ere they came to maturity, but this proved impossible in consequence of his land being close to chacras, for the simple reason that they are propagated there. It is beyond doubt that they occupy a large extent of camp in good seasons and smother all other tender plants that may come in contact

with them; therefore they do more harm than good. A fine should be levied on all chacreritos who allow them to grow on their lands when they leave them in fallow.

This year is admitted by some old residents to be one of the worst since 1859. Most of our countrymen are reconciled to the lot that Providence is pleased to send them. The witty saying occurs to my memory that 'when things are sometimes at their worst they may mend,' but this year has a very bad prospect of mending so far. We can say that the lambs have perished, and unless a great change for the better occurs, all may follow in the same course. Sheep are in fair order as yet, but as soon as the frost and cold set in they are sure to pine away.

Such prospects for sheepfarmers are certainly to be deplored at time like this, when we have to meet our engagements, suffer the loss of our flocks and, in addition, have to pay the impossible rents that were brought about by forced competition for land, and by people who have staked their last dollar in speculation for the past five years, and year after year foreshadowing the ruin that was inevitably approaching.

Notwithstanding this, and the depression on all sides in the face of a very bad season, there were men found of sufficient hardihood to give their 'arrendatarios' notice at an unseasonable time (the middle of March) that they should pay an increase of rent. All landowners and the class we may call middlemen, knew right well that they were taking them at a disadvantage, and the poor man had no alternative but to abide, or to avail himself of the technicalities of the law, which is justifiable under such circumstances, especially when notice is given in such an indirect way.

We are face to face with great suffering should the stock perish this winter. Many will become insolvent, and seven-eighths of our little community are without credit; how to get over such a crisis in the event of such a calamity taking place, requires our keenest judgment to determine. But we must trust for the better, and pray that such a visitation may be averted through the goodness of Him that giveth and taketh away.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. D.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

The worthy Rector of Rosario, Rev. Father Cordoba, has promised to use his influence with the Bishop of Parana to institute a young Irish priest, Rev Father Sheehy, as Chaplain to the English-speaking Catholics of this city and district. Father Sheehy is recommended by the Rev. Father Foran, who promised the good Rector of Rosario, previous to his return to Ireland, to try and find a suitable man for the important work that has grown up here, and we are sure that he could not bring with him a better testimonial than the good word of Father Foran, who from the Falkland Islands to the furthest limit of this Republic, is honoured and respected with the highest esteem and veneration.—'Rosario Reporter.'

Mr. Fels has bought out the new Telephone Company in Rosario. Mr. Gruning remains as manager of the same.

Dr. Diego Alvear's health is so poor that it has forced him to resign his seat in the National Legislature as Senator for the capital.

The English Bachelors' Ball at Belgrano on Thursday night was brilliantly successful. The Town Hall was most tastefully got up for the occasion.

Ferrari and Ciacchi, the two theatrical kings of this city and rivals in the profession, have arrived here with their troupes of singers. Ferrari's company will hold forth in the Colon and Ciacchi's in the Politeama.

In a secret session on Thursday the Senate gave its sanction to the

appointment of Dr Gonnet as Minister of Public Works and of Dr Alzaga as Minister of Finance, but refused to give it to Dr Ugalde as Minister of Government. The following appointments were sanctioned: Chief of Land Office, Dr Faustina Alsina; Director General of Schools, Dr Emilio Caranza; President of La Plata Waterworks Committee, Sr Jose Dibur; do, Belgrano, Sr Lisandro Billinghurst; President of the Santa Catalina School Committee, Sr Mariano Demaria; and, as members of that Committee, Sres Antonio Piran, Juan M. Fernandez, Enrique Bonifacio, Salvador Boncan, Adolf C. Davila and Bernabe Quesada. The Senate refused its sanction to the appointment of Dr Luis V. Varela as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Governor Paz has fixed from 10.30 to 4.30 as the working hours in the public offices. Except in very special cases, no public employee will be allowed to ask for remuneration for extra work. This regulation does not apply to the departments which, from the nature of their work, require special hours.

James Grant, the novelist, has died, aged 64.

There was a fair attendance of men but scarcely any ladies at the races at Palermo on Sunday. First race won by Recuerdo, Agrippina second, Paeba third; also ran, Uruguay, Ofelia, Idalia and Amalia. Second race won by Cyclone, Portenito second and Aurora third; also ran Valentino and Muemoseyne; Valentino and Aurora were the favorites. Third race won by Kingsclerk, Huerfano second, Estrangero third; also ran Microbio and Galatea. The fourth race, a handicap, won easily by Queen May, Shadow second, Haute third; also ran Beatrice and Mazarin. Fifth race won by Last Prince, Comet a good second, Surplice a bad third. The last race was a trotting match between Fra Diavolo and Zeit, the former being the winner.

Mr Hoisenthal, assistant collector of the Southern Railway, was on Saturday robbed of \$17,573, which he had received for the Company. This took place in the Bank of London, where he had gone to deposit the money, which was in a pocket of his overcoat. He gave the police a description of the person whom he suspected to be the thief.

On Sunday night a lamentable accident occurred on the train from Buenos Aires to Rosario. One of the guards of the train put his head out of the window of his van as it was passing a bridge his head came in contact with an iron post and he was killed instantaneously. The train was delayed in consequence of the accident.

The friends of Mr Coghlan, C. E., are about to present him with a testimonial in the shape of an album in token of their appreciation of his worth.

The Governor of Cordoba is calling for a new theatre 'to promote aesthetic and moral influences.' It is the story of Nero calling for a fiddle while Rome was in flames.

Don Torcuato Alvear laid down the staff of office on Tuesday and on leaving the Municipal house a crowd of persons followed him to his residence, cheering all the way. Several citizens subscribed to present Sr Alvear with a testimonial in the shape of a gold ornament, which is exhibited in Burgos's windows.

Ignacio Monjes, the unfortunate man who struck General Roca, while President, with a blow of a stone, has been condemned to 10 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. If he had killed General Roca he would probably be a free man in two years or sooner. Dr Castro, Monjes' lawyer, has appealed from the sentence.

A public meeting in honor of Sr T. Alvear, ex-Intendant, will be held next Sunday in the Plaza Victoria. The invitation to the meeting has been signed by many influential men in the city.

The enterprising firm of Jacobson and Co. have just published a national album, containing photographic pictures of the principal views of this Republic and the city of Buenos Aires. The

collection is very complete and the representation most correct. The names of the objects are given in Spanish, French, English and German. The little volume would well serve as a drawing-room ornament or a souvenir to a friend.

On Wednesday morning, about 300 head of cattle burst out of the Corrales and ran at full speed to Barracas, where they created the utmost consternation. Many people left their homes and came into the city, others barricaded their houses, and the boldest, armed with rifles and revolvers, traversed the streets shooting down all the animals found in their way. It is feared that many persons have been run over in the resistless rush of the maddened beasts.

The Catholic Church in the United States maintains over two hundred and twenty-five orphanages, and supports over 175,000 dependents, a number greater than the population of Delaware or Nevada, or of some of the Territories. This is a good showing, and it should deserve well of the State, which is thus protected against that possible number of dependents in its poor houses or prisons.

John Murphy, of Prickly Pear valley (just north of Helena), has eight milch cows, and in 1886 made a net profit of \$1,093.95 from their product—milk, butter and calves. He had nearly 2,500 pounds of butter.

If the railway line from Buenos Aires to Montevideo be constructed, passengers can be carried to either city in five hours.

The total length of the proposed railway from Buenos Aires to Montevideo will be 71 leagues, viz: five leagues to the junction; 16 from the junction to the River Uruguay; 18 from the Argentine coast to Colonia, and 32 from Colonia to Montevideo. It is calculated that the distance will be run in 5 1/4 hours by express train. The bridge over the Uruguay will be 6,466 feet in length and the Parana and Guazu bridges will be 400 feet each. The estimated cost of these bridges is about £300,000. The viaduct between the Parana and the Uruguay will be 192,934 feet in length and is estimated to cost nearly £300,000. The total cost of the line, including bridges and viaducts, is estimated at about £2,500,000. The line will take about two and a half years to complete.

The bridges over the river Moron and Las Conchas are being placed. 20 locomotives have been ordered from England. The works on the line from Mendoza to Chili are also advancing.

A provincial museum has been opened in La Plata under the charge of Don Francisco P. Moreno.

The medical conference has closed its sessions, but the public have not yet seen the little mouse that the mountain in labor was about to bring forth.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Dublin.

The Lord-Lieutenant has forbidden a meeting of Nationalists to be held in this city. An anti-Orange demonstration took place in Armagh.

A committee of Conservative members waited on Messrs Gladstone and Morley, asking them to agree to form a court to decide about the falsehoods published by the 'Times' against the Nationalist members of Parliament. Gladstone told them he would have nothing more to say on the matter.

John Dillon said at a meeting of the National League, that he would trample on the coercion law without committing any crime.

London.

The Government has sent the cutter Oswell to Carigaholt, to await the arrival of a vessel from North America loaded with arms and explosives.

Parnell telegraphs to say that his health is better.

Havre.

Auctions of River Plate wools commenced. Prices show a fall of 5 or 10 centimes per kilo.

## 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 Accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods. Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected. Advances made, upon Approved Securities. Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

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Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

**Allowed—**  
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 1/2 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 1/2 do

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

**Charged—**  
Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.  
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

## BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

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

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,000,000 m/n  
Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 m/n  
Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y intereses.

### CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS SE ABONA

Por depósitos en caja de ahorros después de 30 días desde \$m/n  
1 hasta 1000..... 7 1/2 o  
Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 1/2 o  
En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 1/2 o  
A plazo fijo de 30 días..... 5 1/2 o  
Id id id 60 id..... 6 1/2 o  
Id id id 90 id..... 7 1/2 o  
A otros plazos..... convencional

### SE COBRA

A industriales con garantía real a plazo fijo..... 12 1/2 o

### HORAS DE OFICINA:

De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sábados 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 Sábados hasta las 4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interés que como sigue:

### ABONA

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

### COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integral o cuya amortización no baje, en ningún caso, de 25 1/2 o trimestral..... 7 1/2 o

Por descuento de Letras con amortización menos de 25 1/2 o..... 8 1/2 o

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 1/2 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.

Belizales interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miércoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sábados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno

Los Miércoles... " Silex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sábados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Saldrá el 10 y 15 de cada mes el vapor nacional

### MÉRCURIO

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

### CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

### PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sábados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinación 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 pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro. La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicación con el Teléfono Gower Bell y Pan teléfono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

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Commissioned in 1878 by the National Government to study in Europe the latest systems of Education.

The training is thoroughly English, while the plan is particularly adapted to impart a sound, practical, business education, suitable to the country.

Young men are also prepared for the learned professions.

The staff of teachers is numerous and select.

9pm

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Tea Merchants

99—RECONQUISTA—32

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Introducidos por mayor de todas clases de

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

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TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

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Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, oil-skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

AMERICAN

COOKING STOVES!

Combining cleanliness and economy in cooking with great economy in fuel

ENGLISH TILED AND PLAIN REGISTER GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.

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BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the Nandubay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

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Los que se interesen por suscribir acciones y conocer los estatutos de esta Compañía podrán ocurrir a las oficinas de 'La Previsora', calle Piedad 29. Las acciones se pagarán: 10 1/2 o antes del 30 de abril y el resto en cuotas de 10 1/2 o, cuando lo determine el directorio con aviso previo de 30 días

Estando ya suscrito mas de 1,500,000 m/n el banco abrirá sus operaciones en el corriente mes de abril

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## TOBACCO EXTRACT

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water

Sole Agent: appointed by the Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

104

## THE POOR MAN'S DOOR.

O. C. Auringer, in the 'Pilot.'

Oh! the rich man's heart is dry  
and cold,  
And his brain is full of care;  
And though he has houses and lands  
and gold,  
And his acres yield him a hundred-  
fold,  
He has none of it all to spare!  
Then let us plod cheerfully on once  
more,  
Till we come to a kindly poor man's  
door.

Oh, better be cold and wet  
without,  
Than cold and dry within;  
Oh, better a heart that is warm  
and stout,  
Though wrapped by a dripping  
skin about,  
Than a conscience seared with  
sin!  
So let us tramp bravely on once  
more,  
We soon shall be at a poor man's  
door.

For the poor man's heart is open  
and true;  
And free from the grip of gain;  
And his door stands wide and open  
to view,  
For men and the angels of God to  
pass through,  
And his welcome is frank and  
plain:  
Hurrah! let the storm come on and  
roar,  
For here we are at a poor man's  
door!

## A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT

Gossip is once more very much agitated by the most admired and the most derided man in England, John Ruskin. The stories are current again that Ruskin's thoughts have taken an intense ascetic hue out of his preparation to enter the Catholic Church. The presumption rests upon the evidence in the whole body of his writings, and upon his lifelong intimacies with devout members of that Church, Ruskin, by the sole power of his genius, created the renaissance of art for England. None of her painters had done it. Puritanism had closed the vistas of the middle ages to English imagination, and hung the locked doors with palls. Ruskin flung the doors open and cast upon mediæval aspirations and achievements a glow so glorious that England was illuminated. She had indeed made up for her deficiency of first-class men in art by borrowing from foreign lands. Rubens painted the finest canvasses ever done in England. Handel wrote in England his noblest masterpieces. Britannia of the market could produce statesmen and soldiers, albeit it was Ireland that gave her a Burke and a Wellington. But while Britannia of the Market robbed the starved Mother Ireland of her greatest son's children, and could buy genius in continental courts, it remained for Ruskin to set up distinct standards in art, and to add to the world a name as immortal as Milton's, the name of him who first interpreted nature with words, with as manifest inspiration as landscape painters had done with the brush, and as completely as sculptors have transferred plastic forms to marble. But the standards were mediæval, the first gospel of art in English was Catholic, and the fundamental principle of that gospel, that taste, is moral not intellectual, was worthy of the catacombs. When Ruskin pronounced that the greatest work of art is that which affords the greatest number of the greatest ideas, Puritanism itself put off its grim face and smiled, admitting that after all the middle ages were not the dark ages until it shut their light off from England.—'Boston Pilot.'

## THE VALUE OF LONDON LAND.

Court Journal.

It has been ascertained, with regard to the Imperial Institute, that the site of about five acres recently secured for the new Admiralty and War Offices is valued at £820,000, or rather over £160,000 per acre; that now vacant in Charles Street, opposite the India Office, is less than an acre, and would cost at least £125,000; probably another acre might be secured by private con-

tract, so that the value of a limited site in this position would not be less than £250,000.

It has been suggested that a single acre not far from Charing Cross might be obtained for £224,000. Two and a half acres on the Thames embankment have been offered for £400,000, and it is stated that six acres may be procured from Christ's Hospital at £600,000. Another good central position has been suggested, consisting of two and a half acres, which has been valued at £668,000.

Even if a reduced price were accepted, no site in that direction is to be had for less than a quarter of a million. This explanation is offered for falling back on the site which belongs to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851.

## MILKING SHEEP.

Professor Long, of England, says:

«The bare idea of keeping sheep for milking purposes would probably shock the vast majority of those who are engaged in agriculture in this country, and yet, strange to say, the ewe is kept in enormous numbers in one district in France, where an important industry in the manufacture of sheep's milk cheese, well known to Englishmen under the name of Roquefort, is carried on, and which employs a considerable amount of people as well as capital. There cannot and there should not be anything to smile at in a fact like this, however ridiculous and impractical it may seem to us, who are accustomed to large flocks of sheep which are reared and fed for the production of mutton or wool. I do not intend to be sufficiently bold in this instance to urge, or even to suggest, that milking ewes should be kept on farms; but we cannot ignore the fact that the system is both practical and profitable, and those of us who are willing to pay a high price for the 'recherche' cheese referred to, contribute largely to the maintenance of the farmers who produce the milking ewes.»

## TO CURE A STUMBLING HORSE.

Some good horses are addicted to stumbling while walking or moving in a slow trot. A well-versed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action; one a general weakness in the muscular system, such as would be noticed of a tired horse; the other, a weakness of the exterior muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel instead of iron; it will wear longer; have it rounded off about the same as it would be when a third is worn out, in order to prevent tripping; allow one week's rest; have the legs showered for a few minutes at a time with cold water through a hose, in order to create a spray; then rub dry briskly from the chest down to the feet. Give walking exercise daily during the week for about an hour twice a day. When you commence driving again omit the slow jog—either walk or send him along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk away, but do not speed for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome.—'Pittsburgh Stockman.'

## THE FIRST AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

In 1867 a trader named O'Reilly was passing through Barkly; a small village on the banks of the Veal river, where he slept at the house of a Dutchman named Van Niekirk, and saw the children playing with a bright sparkling pebble. The stone struck him as being something curious, and he begged it from Van Niekirk, who did not like to take it away from the children, but eventually

parted with it for the sum of £5. He also told O'Reilly that he had seen several of those kind of pebbles in the hands of native chiefs, who kept them for charms. O'Reilly some weeks afterwards turned up in Grahamstown, and showed the stone to Mr Calpin and Dr Atherstone. They both declared it to be a diamond of the first water, and it was afterwards sold to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of the colony, for the sum of £500. It weighed about 21 carats. The news spread, but it was not believed at first, and it was 1869 before any number of people were at Barkly, Pnel and Gong-Gong, digging away in the river bed, removing enormous boulders and finding diamonds in fairly large quantities among the most beautiful pebbles and garnets, agates and cornelians; the presence of garnets being almost a guarantee of the proximity of the diamond. In 1869 was found the first large diamond, called the Star of South Africa. It was pear shaped and weighed 83½ carats in the rough. Messrs Lillienfeld Brothers of Hope Town, purchased it for £11,000. They were afterwards offered £40,000 for it by a syndicate of merchants in Port Elizabeth; but thinking it was worth quite £100,000 refused to sell it, and eventually sold it to Hunt and Ruskell for £20,000, who in their turn sold it to Lord Dudley, and about 12 years ago it could have been seen in a tiara of Lady Dudley's which was exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. Then Mr Spalding found his diamond weighing 287 carats, slightly off colored. Thousands now flocked to the river diggings, and prosperity began in all directions.—'Longman's Magazine.'

## THE TEST OF A MAN'S CHARACTER.

The sharpest test of a man's character is in his treatment of what is in his power and wholly below him. Motives of self-interest are sufficiently strong and numerous to produce irreproachable conduct towards superiors or equals in strength or knowledge. They have it in their power to defend themselves from attack, to bring persons to account for misdoings, to resist injuries. Much of what renders life valuable is in their hands, to bestow or withhold. When, therefore, we so order our conduct as to conciliate and please those who can thus control our happiness and welfare, it may be a token of intelligence, but it does not indicate nobility of character. When, however, we come into relations with those who have no such power, who must accept without appeal what we choose to give them, who have no more substantial reward to bestow than gratitude or affection, and no more severe penalty than secret or impotent wrath, we show something of our true selves by the way in which we treat them.

## THE TARANTULA.

Horrible and loathsome as the rattlesnake is, and though, on the whole, he is, of course, more feared than any other creature in America, yet, on the western frontier, he is not dreaded so much as the tarantula spider. This is an enemy against whom none can guard, and for whose bite no remedy has been found. Such alarm do they inspire, that I have known a large party of men, who had 'camped out' all through a snake country, and through the midst of hostile Indians, driven from a desirable position by discovering that tarantulas infested the spot. The tarantula spider commonly grows to the size of half a large walnut, being thick and rounded somewhat like the half-shell and has eight long legs, two at each corner. It is covered with long hair, and is, indeed, as ugly and disgusting a reptile or insect, or whatever it is, as can easily be seen. The people who dwell where these spiders most abound, declare most stoutly that they attain a size equal to the clenched fist of a man, but I think this is a great exaggeration; at any rate,

I have never seen any approach this size. I do not know if there are several varieties of the tarantula, but some are said to haunt the marshy borders of streams, while others are found in dry, rocky places. Last summer a woman was bitten near this district by one, just above her ankle; the poison acted quite as quickly as serpent poison, and she was carried to the nearest town for surgical advice. I have not heard whether she lived or died, but her leg was all one uniform size from the instep to above the knee—I should think eighteen or twenty inches round—and shockingly discolored and inflamed. I knew one of two men who were sleeping in a tent when a tarantula found its way in. They were both bitten by the same spider; one died, the other was scarred for life. The tarantula is more dangerous than other venomous creatures because a light attracts it, end it and it will always crawl into a tent, if possible, where a light is burning. They inflict the wounds with their mouths, and not with nippers or claws.—'Chambers' Journal.'

## POLITENESS TO THE AGED.

It happened at Athens during the public representation of some play exhibited in honor of the commonwealth that an old gentleman came too late for a place suited to his age and quality. Many of the young men, who observed the difficulty and confusion he was in, made signs to him that they would accommodate him if he came where they sat. The good man bustled through the crowd accordingly; but, when he came to the seats to which he was invited, the jest was to sit close and expose him, as he stood, out of countenance to the whole audience.

The frolic went round the Athenian benches. But on those occasions there were also particular places assigned for foreigners. When the good man walked towards the boxes appointed for the Lacedæmonians, that honest people more virtuous than polite, rose up all to a man, and with the greatest respect received him among them. The Athenians, being suddenly touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue and their own degeneracy, gave a thunder of applause; and the old man cried out, «The Athenians understand what is good, but the Lacedæmonians practice it.—Addison.

## DOMESTIC

Cocoanut pudding—One pint of milk, one grated cocoanut, four well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter melted and sugar to taste. Bake a light brown.

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 mustard made of the yolk 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 pepper; add the strained juice of one lemon and a tablespoonful

of Worcestershire sauce or of any good vinegar from a pickle jar. Add a dash of red pepper if you use the last. More delicate is the flavored arrowroot or corn starch which makes good fish sauce. A tablespoonful of either is beaten into two ounces of butter, two 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.

Apple fritters—Beat three eggs very light, add one quart of sweet milk, stir in enough flour to make a thin batter, and add a little salt, pare, core and slice thin nearly one quart of tart apples, and stir them into the batter. Fry in boiling lard. Drop them from a large spoon.

Grease spots—Equal parts of strong ammonia water, ether and alcohol form a valuable cleaning compound. Pass a piece of blotting paper under the grease spot, moisten a sponge, first with water to render it 'greedy,' then with the mixture, and rub with it the spot. In a moment it is dissolved, saponified and absorbed by the sponge and blotter.

Chicken pie crust—One egg, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This makes just enough for a pie made of one chicken. After the chicken is cooked, put it, with gravy slightly thickened, into an earthen baking dish, stir the ingredients mentioned above together, and spread over the chicken.

Soft corn bread—A heaping pint of good, fresh corn meal, a piece of lard the size of a small egg, half teaspoonful of soda, buttermilk to make thick batter, one teaspoonful of sugar, salt to taste, beat two eggs till very light and stir into the batter. Then from a boiling teakettle pour in water till batter is very thin. Bake in earthenware and serve in the same dish with a spoon.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Who serves us through fire and water? The cook.

When is a boat like a heap of snow? When it is a-drift.

'Money is tight!' No wonder; so much of it goes to the drinking saloons.

Some of the degrees conferred by western colleges are said to be below zero.

To get up a dinner of great variety, cooks should be allowed a wide range.

The professor of a swimming school is very properly a doctor of dive-in-ity.

A knotty problem on board an ocean steamer—How far have we run to-day?

What happens to the pieces when the day breaks? They go into morning.

An exchange has an article on 'Why Bees Make Honey.' They make it to cell.

What is it that goes fast to wreck and ruin, yet does nothing but good? A lifeboat.

It would seem appropriate for Michiganders to marry Portuguese, but they seldom do.

Advice to seamen—If cruising on a Sunday keep a sharp lookout for Sabbath-breakers.

Matrimony is something like a circus, for there is generally a ring to hold the performers.

The speculator in wheat does not relish pacific news from Europe. It goes against his grain.

What is the difference between the North and South Pole? Why, a world of difference, to be sure.

What is the centre of gravity? The letter V.

Some men are so penurious that they keep everything they get hold of, except the Ten Commandments.

'I think I catch your drift,' as the man remarked when the avalanche fell from the caves far above him.

Mr More wrote to a girl asking her to marry him. She declined, and closed her note with 'No more at present.'

Glasgow has presented a valuable umbrella to Queen Victoria.

An umbrella will be very useful to a lady who does so much reigning.

Probably one of the most trying times in a man's life is when he introduces his second wife, nineteen years old, to his eldest daughter, who is past twenty.

'The prisoner at the bar seems to have a very smooth face,' said a spectator to a jailor. 'Yes,' replied the jailor, 'he was ironed just before he was brought in.'

A writer called at the printer's and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his poem, when the type earnestly replied, 'I'm not a pointer—I'm a setter.'

'I see in the paper that three tons of yarn are yearly used in the manufacture of base balls,' observed Fangle. 'I suppose that is the reason so many clubs get worsted,' replied Snooper.

'Is this a trunk line?' asked the summer girl at the railway station. 'No,' replied the ticket agent, 'it is a branch.' 'Oh, I'm so sorry, for I wanted to take four trunks along with me!'

Wife (innocently), 'Is the baseball season over?' Husband (petulantly), 'Of course. Look at the weather. Any fool ought to know that.' Wife (sweetly), 'That's why I asked you, my dear.'

To one who said: 'I do not believe there is an honest man in the world,' another replied: 'It is impossible that any one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself.'

'I do love a liar,' observed Mrs Grapp after her husband had been telling her why he was detained at the office. Mr Grapp simply answered, 'Egotist;' and now they eat their meals in silence.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there constiveness? 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 incipency. 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, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## DEPOSITARIOS EN BUENOS AIRES

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

## PROVINCIAL BANK.

The following have been approved of as Directors of the Bank in Buenos Aires:

President Antonino Cambaceres. Directors: Rufino Varela, Julian Martinez, Mariano Acosta, Victor del Carril, Emilio Bunge, General Francisco Bosch, Antonio Tarnassi, Dr Mariano Benitez, Gregorio Gallegos, Eduardo Casey, Domingo Ayaragay, Alberto Casares, José Luro, Gregorio Torres and Teodoro Serantes.

The following are the La Plata directors:

President Julio Campos. Directors: Ricardo C Aldao, Guillermo Walker, Eduardo Amadeo, Manuel T Sanchez, Arturo Z Paz, Manuel Magdaleno. Santos Lafuente, Pedro Nocetti and Guillermo Doll.

Juan Garcia Fernandez was rejected by the Senate.

The new directors of the Hypothecary Bank are:

Martin Boneo, Lisandro Olmos, Luis N Basail, Atanacio Ceballos, Gustavo Meyn, Ricardo Peña and José V Benitez.

Sr Raymund Melara was rejected as president and Dr Alberto Oteiza as director.

The directors of the Provincial railways are:

Luiz Saenz Peña, Emilio Mitre y Vedia, Pastor Tapia, César Gonzalez Segura, Mateo Victorica, Benito Villanueva and Rafael Hernandez. Manuel Gimenez was rejected.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

May 12.

General Lorenzo Battle died yesterday at midday. The President called at the deceased's house and viewed the body. The funeral expenses will be paid by the State. Half a battalion formed the guard of honor.

General Francia is also dead. Notice was given to the Argentine Legation, the General being of Argentine nationality.

The Government has offered to the syndicate of the Casey Bank a site on Plaza Zabala at \$40 per yard, the building to be erected in the centre with gardens all round it.

## COMMERCIAL.

May 12.

Gold .....	139 60
Cedulas—	
Series A .....	98 20
Series B .....	81 50
Series C .....	79 50
Series D .....	84 50
Series E .....	94 80
Series F .....	94 50
Series G .....	250 00
National Bank Shares .....	197
Banco Constructor .....	

Few operations in wool. Gold to-day went down to 39 and thus caused a stoppage in the market. Very little wool coming to market and nothing doing in deposits. Those who were expecting a rise are doomed to disappointment. Sheepskins carrying a fair price, about 25 cents per kilo; cowhides also carry a good price but will probably fall with the decline in gold.

Mr Jones, manager of the English Bank, has just arrived from England and resumes his post of duty.

Lands in Santiago seem to command a fair price. Eight leagues on the Salado river fetched 40,000 nats. Buyer Dr T Castellanos, seller S T Palacio.

Dr Mulcahy has bought a property in calle Tucuman near Maipu, which abuts on the back of his residence and office, and the latter premises will be enlarged to the width of the new lot.

The capital of the new Italian Bank to be established in this city with branches in the Boca and other places, will be 2 million dollars divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each. The President of the bank is Don Ernesto Piaggio, vice do Alejandro Ferrarri, treasurer Estevan Mandelli, vocales Tomas Nocetti, Juan Zamboni, F Storni, Domingo Cicero, José M Palma, Juan Pini.

Mr Dunzelmann has sold to Messrs Adolphus Grunbein and Louis Lynch the estancia El Toto-

ral of Messrs Hueyo and Villar, consisting of 2 square leagues of land in the district of Cañuelas, wire fenced, a fine estancia man sion and 17 puestos. The price is kept under reserve, but is supposed to amount to 300,000 m/n.

'La Capital' of Rosario, calls attention to the fact that speculation in houses and lands is running wild in that city. Our colleague says:

«Hardly a year ago, at a distance of eight squares from the plaza 25 de Mayo, land was to be purchased at 15 and 20 dollars the vara frontage, and today at 15 and 20 squares from the same place the price of 200 dollars is being paid. There are lands that only a short time ago were bought at 10 which are now worth 300 dollars. How has this prodigy been brought about? No one knows; no one can explain it. It is a regular fever of speculation; a frenzy for buying and selling. There are repeated instances of properties passing through four or five hands before the final title deeds are made out. Is there a plethora of capital? If this should be so, it is a great shame for our Municipality to pass over Argentine capital and seek a foreign market for placing its loan. Or is it that gold being continually on the rise, capitalists seek an investment for the future? We, who observe with marked interest all these great transactions, cannot help noticing that the buying and selling of town property bear no relation to the amount of building going on. Lots are bought and sold again; but we look in vain for wagons carting bricks, lime and sand to them.»

The proceeds of the Post-office in the year 1886 were 875,873 m/n, against 709,520 m/n in 1885, or an increase of nearly 19 per cent in one year. The proceeds of the National telegraph last year were 337,497 m/n, against 271,441 m/n in 1885, or an increase of 24 per cent.

General Osborn proposes to construct a line of railway from the Upper Parana to the frontier of Bolivia, crossing Paraguay and the Chaco. The proposal has been laid before the Paraguayan Congress and it is almost certain it will be accepted.

In the new number of the monthly bulletin of the Foreign Office, there is a note from the director of the office of importation and propaganda in Paris advocating an attempt to export horses from the Argentine Republic to Europe. France imports annually about 14,000 horses and Germany about 75,000. As regards preserved meat, the Argentine exporters are told that they must lower the price of the article by reducing the cost of transport. England is now the only important buyer of frozen meat, the total imports for 1886 being 806,189 quintals of beef and 652,289 of mutton, of which the Argentine Republic sent only 5,692 and 145,343 respectively.

Mr John Coghlan, on behalf of the Rosario Railway Company has made a proposal to the Government with the view of removing the railway from Palermo Park. The proposal is to construct a solid and elevated sea wall of 4000 metres in length and to go as far out into the river as is compatible with working without obstacles at low tides. Even thus, the cost of the work would probably exceed \$1,000,000 gold. When the work is completed the railway can be removed completely from the Paseo de Julio, the public will acquire a beautiful boulevard on the shore and the State will obtain gratuitously a considerable area of land for sale or otherwise. Finally, the contractors of the port will not be put to any expense by changing the direction of their wall.

Messrs Salazar and Son of Nueva de Julio purchased from Sr Fahy a camp establishment measuring one and a half leagues wired-in, cattle, etc., for the sum of 80,000 m/n.

The value of camp property in Entre Rios is increasing, 40 m/n per hectarea has been offered for land along the Central Entre Rios railway. General Racedo has refused 75,000 m/n per league

for his property. Messrs Saba Hernandez and Viera have sold land on the railway line at the rate of 80,000 m/n per league. Don Faustino Parera has been offered 112,000 m/n per league for land in the district of Palmar, department of Diamante.

The branch railway from La Plata to Magdalena is to be opened to the public on the 15th.

Mr J W Nash has sold from his establishment El Rafango in Cañada de Gomez 1000 head of cattle al corte at 20 m/n each and 20 young heifers at 50 m/n each.

Comparative figures of the export of wool from this market from the 1st of October to the 15th of April of—

	1885-6	1886-7
Bales	Bales	
Havre .....	15,330	11,013
Bordeaux .....	2,327	2,099
Marseilles .....	222	3
Cette .....	89	384
Dunkerque .....	96,899	85,270
France .....	104,826	98,769
Belgium .....	71,677	64,538
England .....	6,395	2,679
Italy .....	7,670	2,784
Germany .....	37,681	42,737
Various .....	1,094	5
	229,403	211,5

From the circular of Mr Wildermuh of Rosario we take the following:

	Per 100 kilos
Wheat superior ..	\$3.80 to 4.20
do good .....	3.60 to 3.90
Fideos .....	4.50 to 5.20
Flour superior .....	8.25 to 9.25
do ordinary .....	7.00 to 7.40
do 1st qual .....	6.85 to 6.90
do 2nd qual .....	4.50 to 6.00
Bran in bags .....	1.75 to 1.80
Maize loose white ..	2.00 to 2.10
do do yellow .....	2.10 to 2.20
Barley .....	5.15 to 5.20
Linseed .....	20.00 to 28.00
Alfalfa seed .....	

The following are the latest quotations for produce in the European and other markets:

New York, May 5

Wheat and maize markets are weak.

Marseilles, May 5

Foreign and River Plate wheat is very firm, especially the fine qualities.

Dunkerque, May 5

River Plate maize is quoted at 10 fcs per 100 kilos.

Liverpool, May 5

Heavy Buenos Aires matadero sheepskins are quoted at 4d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb according to quality. All the cotton markets are very calm. Cargoes of frozen beef from Australia and Canada are selling at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 4d per lb. River Plate tallow is quoted at 24s. Manufacturers are again showing preference for crossed wools, thick English wools are quoted at 22 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. Fine Australian wools are in demand and sell freely. River Plate wheat fetches from 6 to 7s 3d according to quality and condition. River Plate linseed is rising, but as the linseed crop of India is satisfactory prices will probably fall.

Havre, May 5

Buenos Aires wools, 'bonne et belle' Havre quality, have rallied and are quoted today at 5.15 fcs per kilo washed and free of expense.

London, May 5

Australian wools are very active, prices firm after a slight rise. Superior qualities are quoted at 34d, dirty middling at 10d per lb.

Antwerp, May 5

Dirty River Plate wools prime Antwerp quality are quoted at 1.65 fcs per kilo. River Plate beef tallow is quoted at 60 fcs per 100 kilos.

Bordeaux, May 5

Full-wooled sheepskins are sustained at 145 francs per 100 kilos.

London

Hard dollars are quoted at 73 o/o, Argentine loan of 1884 at 92, do of 1886 at 91 $\frac{3}{4}$  and 92, Cedulas series I at 88, Uruguayan Unificada at 65 o/o, the Bolsa closed very firm.

Paris

The Argentine loan of 1886 closed at fcs 457 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , no transactions in cedulas series B.

## PRICES OF GOLD

Friday .....	145.70
Saturday .....	145.20
Monday .....	144.80
Tuesday .....	144.50
Wednesday .....	142.40

## THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilo
Special .....	4.20
Good .....	3.80
Regular .....	3.70
Borrega .....	4.00
Bellies .....	2.00

Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo ..	350 mls.
Corderitos .....	050 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	7.00
Horse hides .....	2.30
Cow hides .....	4.45
Maize white shelled .....	2.65

## ONCE.

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

Hides.	
Cow hides .....	4.10 m/n
Horse hides .....	1.90
Horse Hair .....	6.50
Nonatos .....	2.70
Calfskins .....	3.40

Sheepskins.	
Consumo .....	per kilo 310 mls.
Pelados per kilo .....	85 mls.
Corderitos regular, la do-	0.35 m/n

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
French .....	3.80
Coast .....	2.35
Salado .....	4.10

Maize.	
Morocho .....	1.95
White, shelled with bag ..	2.40
100 kilos .....	2.40
Yellow, in grain .....	1.95

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Primer aparte 12 13 14 15 18
Apartes generales 11 10 9 8
Segundo aparte 7 6 5 4 3 2
Terneros 2 3 4 5
Capones 1.50 2 2.50
Cueros de vaca 4.50 5 5.50
Cueros de novillos 6 6.50 7
7.50 8 8.50
Mantanza de vacas 773.
Mantanza de terneros 65

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in May:

15 Mardia from Hamburg
16 Senegal from Bordeaux
16 Hogarth from Liverpool
16 Dalton from London
18 Cotopaxi from Brazil and Liverpool
18 Corrientes from Hamburg
18 Pleiades from Antwerp

Steamers expected to sail in May:

25 Pernambuco for Hamburg
25 Matapan for Bordeaux
25 Mardia for Punta Arenas and Valparaiso
27 La Plata for Southampton
28 La France for Marseilles
28 Flaxman for Liverpool
20 Umberto I for Barcelona

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH.

HYLAND—On the 3rd May, at Salto the wife of Peter J. Hyland of a son.

## DEATH.

KEARNEY—On the 3rd May, Patrick Louis, youngest son of Thomas J. Kearney, jun., aged 1 year 7 months.

WANTED for the camp, a General Servant, only three in family, no washing, wages \$20. Apply at calle Rivadavia 45. Flores, between 10 and 4, except Sundays.

## HOUSTON LINE

OF STEAMERS

WEEKLY BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL & THE BRAZILS

& RIVER PLATE

Including River Parana ports and the Boca del Riachuelo

The following high-classed steamers will be dispatched:

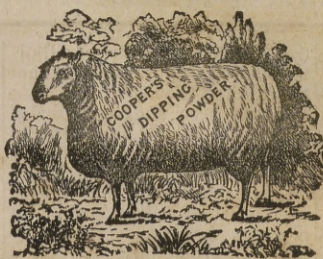
S.S. HELIADES, Capt. Cave

FOR LIVERPOOL

To sail on 13TH MAY

The steamers of this line are specially adapted for this trade, and offer every inducement for shippers. Being of the very highest class, insurance may be effected at lowest rates. For freight, passage, and other particulars apply to the agents

JOHNSTON & CO.  
207 CALLE RECONQUISTA  
mt116



## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST,  
THE HANDIEST,  
AND THE BEST  
AS A  
CURE AND PREVENTIVE  
OF SCAB

IT HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT USE FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS AND IS NOW APPLIED TO OVER 40,000,000 SHEEP ANNUALLY

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

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes. None have used this 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, 1<sup>st</sup> 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

at 15/15

## CAMPO 'LOS REMEDIOS' EN LOMAS DE ZAMORA

SE ARRIENDAN estos esplendidos campos, a 6 leguas de la capital de la Republica, partido Lomas de Zamora, estacion Ezeiza, en lotes grandes y pequeños, a largos y ciertos plazos, al gusto de los arrendatarios. Lotes magnificos para invernaderos, lecheros y chacareros. Para tratar, dirigirse al escritorio calle VICTORIA 117, altos. mt10/10

## ENGLISH BOOT &amp; SHOE STORE

26 - RECONQUISTA - 26

Opposite Colon Theatre

W. H. DUNCAN & CO.

Reg to inform their customers that they have received a large quantity of ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes suitable for winter wear, also a good assortment for camp. We specially recommend our camp customers to avail themselves of this good opportunity for getting good boots for the winter. Terms moderate. A call respectfully solicited. mt9

## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampert &amp; Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewards. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

## Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool.		
(Direct)		
FLAXMAN	Davies	May 18
Loading in the River Parana.		

Antwerp	
Via Southampton	
MASKELYNE* HAIRBY.	May 22
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)	

Liverpool	
(Direct)	
ARCHIMEDES Balantyne	May 22
Loading in the River Parana.	

Antwerp	
(via Southampton)	
LEIBNITZ F. H. Brown	June 8
Carrying the Belgian Mails	

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends. Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,  
245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

## Familia que no consume

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícar, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueban.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## ARRICIFES IRISH UNION

The first Quarterly meeting of the above body will be held in Arricifes on the 29th inst. All the members are expected to attend, and each receive his card of membership. T. J. O'Shea, Secretary. m9m21

## The London HOSIERY STORE



## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERCLOTHING

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.