

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 20.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

## HABIENDO LOS RECIENTES FALLOS DE LA Suprema Corte

en los pleitos seguidos sobre la  
marca

## REAL HOLLANDS

y la marca

## CORONA

establecido claramente el alcan-  
ce de la Ley — previnimos a  
quienes interesa que la palabra

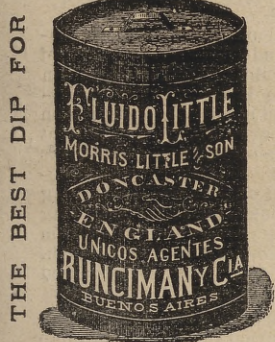
## ANGOSTURA

como marca de fabrica, es de  
nuestra exclusiva propiedad,  
como apoderados de los Sres. J.  
G. B. Siegert é hijos; y los que  
ofrecen en venta Bitter con es-  
ta marca que no sea de la fabri-  
cacion de los Sres. Siegert se  
esponen a las penas estableci-  
das en el Título III. de la Ley  
sobre marcas de fabrica y de  
comercio.

PARRY & CO.  
au28pm

## FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in  
handling; mixes instantaneously in cold  
water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts  
water.

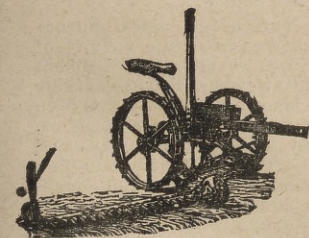
Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.  
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73  
no 1—pm

## CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH LINCOLN

Manufacturers of  
ENGINES AND THRESHING MACHINES  
FIPED ENGINES MAIZE SHELLERS  
SAW BENCHES, ETC. ETC.  
Over 23,000 threshing sets have been sold



WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWER

One of the best in the world for  
cutting alfalfa

SOLE IMPORTERS

JOHN AND JOSEPH

DRYSDALE AND CO.

226 - PERU - 238



## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, April 26.

Seven members of the Royal  
Irish Constabulary have resigned  
their position in the force, pro-  
testing that the duties they had  
to perform were odious and de-  
grading, and more particularly,  
they say, 'as the present Govern-  
ment have issued another Coer-  
cion Bill, which, if carried into  
law, would leave it impossible for  
us to perform our duties con-  
scientiously.'

The significance of this protest  
is made more remarkable by the  
fact that it comes from the dis-  
trict of Castleisland, county of  
Kerry, which has gained such  
notoriety in connection with the  
Irish land war. If the example  
here set were followed up it  
would cause Coercionists more  
serious trouble than they counted  
on. The last time the Royal Irish  
made a demonstration against  
grievances affecting the force the  
Government very speedily con-  
ceded their demands. It would  
be a singular feature in the pre-  
sent position of affairs if the new  
strike initiated at Castleisland  
helped to solve the political  
problem.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' has  
sent a special commissioner to  
Ireland to study the condition of  
Irish nationalist sentiment with  
regard to the proposed Land  
Bill.

The Duke of Devonshire is far  
from well and his condition  
causes serious anxiety. The  
Duke, who is a Holker, has never  
really recovered from his last  
bronchial attack, and although  
not absolutely ill in a precar-  
ious state; the Duke of Devon-  
shire's life is of inestimable value  
to the Ministry, as the removal of  
Lord Hartington to the House of  
Lords would cause a political  
convulsion.

A great demonstration of Li-  
berals against the Government  
coercion bill took place in Hen-  
gler's Circus at Liverpool, when  
speeches were delivered by Sir  
John Swinburne M.P., Mr Ralph  
Nevil M.P., Mr S Williamson  
M.P., Mr T P O'Connor M.P., and  
other gentlemen. A resolution  
in the following terms was pass-  
ed by acclamation:

'That this meeting, while re-  
cording its conviction that the  
state of Ireland however it may  
call for remedial measures offers  
no justification for repressive  
legislation, enters its emphatic  
protest against the Government  
coercion bill as retrograde in  
policy, tyrannical in principle,  
and calculated only to aggravate  
the evils which it is professedly  
designed to cure.'

It was directed that a copy of  
the resolution be forwarded to  
Mr Gladstone.

## FOOTBALL MATCH.—BUENOS AIRES v. G. S. R.

This match was played on  
Wednesday on the polo ground  
at Temperley before a large ga-  
thering, which included many  
ladies, and resulted in a victory  
for the railway team by one goal  
and one try (equal to four points)  
to two tries (equal to two points).

During the first half of the play  
the Railway had considerably  
the best of the game, the for-  
wards backing up and collaring  
well, the backs, especially Hutch-  
ings and Rowland, putting in  
some grand runs. The former  
succeeded in gaining a try, off  
which Norman kicked a splen-  
did goal, and Bowman also suc-  
ceeded in cleverly grounding the  
ball behind the enemies' lines,  
but through a misunderstanding  
the kick at goal was not taken.

After a series of rushes by the  
B. A. forwards Lace succeeded in  
obtaining a try, off which how-  
ever no goal was kicked.

At half time sides were changed,  
and the Railway had just then  
the misfortune to lose two men  
disabled. From this point to  
the close of the match they had  
to use all their efforts to prevent  
B. A. from scoring, but only par-  
tially succeeded, as Stott, fol-  
lowing up, had gained a try,  
which was disputed by the  
Railway on the ground of  
having been touched dead by the  
railway full-back Drewitt. The  
referee however allowed it, but  
the kick, a comparatively easy  
one, was again badly missed.

Until time was called the Rail-  
way were hard pressed, but suc-  
ceeded in preventing their oppo-  
nents from scoring further.

For the winners Hutchings,  
Rowlands and Beasley, amongst  
the backs, Norwood, Martin,  
Taylor, Anthony and Briggs, for-  
ward, played a right good game.  
While for Buenos Aires Baikie,  
Anderson, Nisbet, Stott and Mul-  
lally, behind, Eardshaw, Drab-  
ble, Lace, Barbor and Crowe, for-  
ward, were most prominent.

G. S. R. Football Team,  
R. H. Drewitt  
E. C. Beasley  
R. P. Rowlands  
C. A. Hutchings  
(Captain)

Backs: A. E. Bowman  
F. Spencer  
W. Norwood  
Taylor  
Firbank  
Scott

Forwards: Anthony  
Atkinson  
Briggs  
Maxted  
Martin

Buenos Aires Team.

Buist  
Anderson  
Baikie (Captain)  
Mullally  
Stott  
Nisbet  
Drabble  
Eardshaw  
Barbor

Forwards: Hudson  
Crowe  
Moore  
Patterson  
Mackinnon

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

The Tobas Indians have inva-  
ded the Chaco colonies, Floren-  
cia colony suffered most; the  
colonists fought bravely and one  
of them, Carlos Nester, was killed;  
the Indians retired with a  
large booty. A piquet of cavalry  
has been despatched from Santa  
Fé to station itself on the river.

The Municipality has asked  
the Governor for \$200,000 to-  
wards the expenses of the propo-  
sed park and avenue.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

May 26.

Government intends to tho-  
roughly reform the sanitary ser-  
vice and make it a State depart-  
ment.

In London they are issuing  
shares for the port works here  
and materials are coming out  
from Liverpool. Meanwhile pub-  
lic opinion here loudly demands  
that the contract be annulled.

A French engineer sent out by  
Lesseps has arrived here to sur-  
vey and make proposals for port  
works.

The final sanction of the Reus  
Bank bill has caused a rise in all  
Government stocks.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, May 23.

Swinburne the poet has finish-  
ed a jubilee ode which will be  
published in the 'Nineteenth  
Century.'

According to the 'Standard'  
there is a difference of opinion  
in the Parnellite party on the  
question of how best to oppose  
the coercion bill.

High winds have caused great  
damage in several parts of Eng-  
land, especially in Kent. In the  
lake districts of Scotland there  
was heavy hail and snow. In  
London many trees in the parks  
were blown down.

The transaction commenced by  
Mr Clark to purchase the Andine  
railway has been finished; the  
house of J. S. Morgan and Co will  
issue an emission of bonds in  
accord with Baring Brothers.  
Three syndicates previously  
formed had refused to issue the  
bonds on account of the opposi-  
tion of Messrs Murieta and Co,  
who declared that the line has  
been mortgaged by the Argen-  
tine Government in payment of  
the railway loan of 1881. Minis-  
ter Dominguez was authorised by  
Government to protest against  
the pretensions of Murieta and  
Co.

The second reading of the co-  
ercion bill was passed by a large  
majority.

The Dublin Municipality has  
resolved not to assist at the di-  
vine jubilee service.

A dynamite bomb exploded un-  
der a police barracks in Hepburn,  
Durham; the crime is attributed  
to the strikers.

It is said by the 'Morning Post'  
that the Government will force  
the coercion bill through Parlia-  
ment without paying any atten-  
tion to the motions made by the  
opposition.

A serious operation has been  
performed on the throat of the  
Crown Prince of Germany.

Lord Colin Campbell has been  
declared a bankrupt on the pe-  
tition of the Duke of Marlbo-  
rough who was co-respondent in  
the late divorce case.

O'Brien was assaulted in Ham-  
ilton when entering a vehicle  
and was wounded in the wrist.  
Eight shots were fired at him.

The officers of the Britannic  
and Celtic, the vessels that col-  
lided, are very reticent. Captain  
Perry says the fault was on the  
side of the Celtic which did not  
back water as soon as it might have  
done. Some of the passengers  
complain that the mutilated  
corpses of the persons killed  
were barbarously treated; they  
were shovelled into the sea by  
the sailors as if they were the  
filthiest rubbish.

The House of Commons pro-  
rogued its sessions to Monday  
6th June.

The English colt Merry Hamp-  
ton won the Derby, Baron was  
second and Tharbelay third.

A convention has been signed  
by England and Turkey by

which the former binds herself  
to evacuate Egypt within three  
years and recognises the neu-  
trality of the Suez Canal.

Speaking at Newton Abbott  
Lord Roseberry said the English  
people required to be instructed  
on the Irish question, as they had  
been miserably deceived by con-  
stant and atrocious defamation.  
Once they knew the truth they  
would find it impossible to hesi-  
tate on the point.

Paris, May 23.

It is stated in the evening pa-  
pers that M. Rouvier has con-  
sented to form a Cabinet and  
hopes to be able to induce the  
most prominent members of the  
budget committee to join it.

It is also said that M. de Frey-  
cinet has accepted the task of  
forming a Cabinet.

Prince Murat has been re-  
stored to his rank in the army by  
the Council of State, but it has  
refused to restore the Orleans  
princes.

Some of the continental papers  
say that Germany desires Boul-  
anger to continue in power in-  
asmuch as France has been los-  
ing her financial prestige under  
him and his vanity, which  
tempts him to publish every-  
thing he proposes to do, will  
be the best security against  
a military surprise.

The Czar returned from the  
Don three days before he was  
expected as he learned that an-  
other conspiracy against his  
life had been formed. Some  
students prepared to assassinate  
him in Novo Teber Kask.

The newspapers were confi-  
dent that M. Floquet would re-  
organise the Government. Flo-  
quet himself to be Minister of  
the Interior and Boulanger,  
Lockroy, Berthelot and Granet  
to be members of the Govern-  
ment. Later reports say that  
his attempts to form a Govern-  
ment have failed and he has re-  
signed the task.

'Figaro' publishes an article  
from General Le Flo, French  
Ambassador in Russia, which  
contains an official correspon-  
dence in reference to the events  
of 1875 showing that Russia pre-  
vented Germany from attacking  
France.

Municipalities of Lyons and  
other cities have petitioned  
President Grevy to retain Boul-  
langer in the Cabinet.

Rio Janeiro, May 20.

Sr Moreno has complained to  
the Brazilian Government of the  
injustice of refusing to admit  
jerked beef from the River Plate  
until August 1. It is said there  
is no doubt that the period of ex-  
clusion of jerked beef will be  
considerably reduced.

Political situation is brighter.  
The Imperial Princess is ex-  
pected to return shortly.

St Petersburg, May 20.

Several leaders of the strike  
now existing among the working  
men have been arrested by the  
police.

Washington, May 21.

The Master of the Mint reports  
that the production of gold in  
1886 was 35 millions of dollars  
and of silver 57 millions.

Honington,

(Suffolk U. S.) May 21.

Great fire on Lake London,  
loss \$1,500,000. Hundreds are  
homeless and with only the  
clothes on their backs; the town  
has disappeared completely.

Kingston, May 31.

O'Brien visited Ottawa Uni-  
versity yesterday and received  
an ovation; the students made  
speeches. Be then started for  
this city, where he has been well  
received.

Brussels, May 20.

The Mons colliers have struck

and are committing outrages  
which the local troops cannot  
suppress.

The strikers at Borenavé sing  
the Marseillaise and visit the  
factories, striking terror into the  
operatives and preventing them  
from working. The houses of  
many of the workmen who re-  
fused to strike were blown up  
with dynamite.

Santiago de Chili.

The Senate has approved of  
the appointment of Guillermo  
Matta as Minister to the Argen-  
tine Republic.

The central provinces of Ecu-  
ador, Chimborazo and others have  
revolted against the Government.  
Cholera has broken out in  
Arequipa, Peru.

Toronto, May 20.

Messrs O'Brien and Kilbride  
have left for Ottawa. Previously  
to leaving Mr O'Brien addressed  
the crowd from the railway car-  
riage, and said that he believed  
the riot was a deliberate attempt  
to assassinate him.

New York, May 20.

Mr Shuttleworth, who in the  
last session of Congress propo-  
sed the abolition of customs du-  
ties between the United States  
and Canada addressed a large  
meeting on the question of com-  
mercial union. He said that his  
proposal was that there should  
be reciprocal free trade between  
the United States and Canada.

On Thursday there was a col-  
lision on the high seas between  
the Celtic and Britannic, both of  
the White Star line. Several of  
the Britannic's passengers were  
killed. Both steamers reached  
New York in safety. The disas-  
ter occurred during a dense fog.

Berlin, May 22.

Official opinion on the crisis  
in France is studiously reserved.  
The latest telegrams from Paris  
show that Boulanger will in no  
way be affected, and the end  
will be a Rouvier-Freycinet Cab-  
inet that will adopt the Gen-  
eral's plans for revenge whatever  
they may be. The crisis has  
strengthened the war party in  
Germany. The warlike spirit of  
the nation is being aroused by  
the changes in the French Cab-  
inet and the declaration of Prince  
Bismarck during the debates on  
the septennate 'that an unstable  
France is a chronic danger for  
Germany, and that a change of  
Ministers might at any moment  
bring on war,' are now remem-  
bered. The 'Post' urges the  
completion of the war prepara-  
tions on the ground that the  
army must be prepared for the  
worst, as a new Cabinet in ac-  
cord with General Boulanger may  
mean immediate war.

Rome, May 22.

Ricciotti Garibaldi has been  
elected deputy for this city by a  
large majority.

San Francisco, May 22.

The 'Gaelic' from China and  
Japan with 1200 emigrants is in  
quarantine as there is smallpox  
on board.

Pernambuco, May 24.

Tagus arrived from Lisbon  
with details of accident to the  
French steamer Ville de Rio.  
Later was run into near the  
bows by the Champagne, holding  
out for 8 hours before sinking,  
which gave time for removal of  
baggage, valuables, and part of  
the passengers and crew to the  
Ville de Bordeaux, which hap-  
pened to be near the scene. The  
Champagne had more than one  
thousand emigrants on board  
and just had time to run ashore  
and save herself.

The Rural Society intend to  
hold a cattle show in Palermo in  
September.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203, RIVADAVIA 203

## NOTES FROM THE WEST.

## Irish Industries

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha.

May 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Some time ago an able leading article appeared in your columns commenting on the present aspect of affairs in Ireland, and calling on the 'exiles of Erin' living in this country to extend a helping hand to those of our unfortunate race who still contrive to exist at home. Owing principally to the present depression here, as well as the want of union amongst us, your article has not as yet met with that hearty response which it, and the cause it advocates so well, merited. Pondering on this subject it has occurred to me that there is a way in which we can give practical aid to those at home without being the poorer for it. Many may think that this expresses a selfish sentiment, but we should remember that in the present very trying year, when many a man has to look twice at a dollar before parting with it, a method that permits us to help our kith and kin in Ireland while at the same time serving ourselves, should commend itself to us. What is this method? It is to encourage and support Irish industries.

We are all aware that simultaneously with the great national movement there has sprung up a revival of our Irish manufactures. The increased employment consequent on this has kept many a family in comfort at home who otherwise would have to emigrate. The great aim of the present coercion Government is to turn Ireland into a grazing farm. Now, by encouraging and fostering Irish industries we can accomplish two object which should give us entire satisfaction. We can keep a good many of the Irish people at home industrious and comfortably, and secondly, by so doing, we can thwart the malevolent designs of that Jubilee Government who imprison our beloved priests, and whose panacea for Irish grievances is a choice between a rifle-bullet, a bayonet thrust, or an emigrant ship.

No one can deny that it is in the power of the Irish here to help, encourage and develop Irish industries. The poorest Irishman can do so if he is so minded. Let Irish articles be demanded, and believe me the demand will soon equal the supply.

The majority of Irish articles are genuine unadulterated goods, and are on that account a shade dearer than the ordinary 'shoddy' one meets with. But look at the relative merits, say, of a suit of Irish tweed and one of the shoddy one meets here. Does not bitter experience tell us that one suit of the former will last longer than three suits of the latter? We can, if we insist, obtain beautiful Irish tweeds at nearly the same price as we pay at present for the refuse shoddy of Bradford. The only two articles of Irish manufacture at the

present time to be got here are whisky and stout; and even these must reach us through the hands of English bottling companies! Can we not, if we feel disposed, procure splendid cloths and serges from Clayton of Navan, Blarney tweeds from Mahoney of Cork, and heavy tweeds and friezes from Gleeson and Co. of Athlone? Prosper Loré and Lemass Brothers of Dublin turn out some of the best articles in hats to be found, yet who ever heard of them here? Then we have John Rigby of Suffolk-st, Dublin, for all kinds of fire-arms, Hayes of New Road and A. T. Moore of High-st, Dublin, manufacture all classes of leather both fancy and plain, Dougan of Dame-st and Ralph Walsh of Parliament-st, Dublin, are large manufacturers of watches and fancy jewelry. Nearly every Irishman in this country is a lover of the 'fragrant weed,' yet we all go in for inferior Scotch pipes when we could procure the 'rile ould dhudeen' manufactured by Cunningham of Francis-st, Dublin. Indeed, nearly every third house you meet in that street is a pipe manufactory. Genuine Irish tobacco can be sold here nearly as cheaply as the trash called Virginia for which we pay \$0.70 per lb.

And, then, can not the ladies (God bless them) give a great encouragement to this worthy project? If I had the descriptive powers of a man-milliner like M. Worth of Paris (and by-the-way, the great 'costumier' is patronising Irish manufactures largely at the present), I could tell them how graceful Irish poplin dresses would look on their pretty forms, but as I am only a simple newspaper correspondent I must content myself with telling the dear creatures that Irish poplins are manufactured by Atkinson and Co. of College Green, Pim Brothers of Great George's-st, and Arnott and Co. of Henry-st, all in the city of Dublin. I am sure I need but remind them that Limerick lace is (like themselves) unrivaled for beauty, that Belfast and Coleraine linens top the market, and that a lady's ankle looks most bewitchingly beautiful when encased in Balbriggan hose. Fred. Lewis and Co. of Fleet-st, Dublin, are famous for perfumery and fancy soaps, while I would hint to ladies who may have house-keeping cares that Cooney and Son of Back-lane, Dublin (not a very euphonious name, but then what's in a name?), are manufacturers of first-class mustard, ball-blue and blacking, and that Kelly of Graigenamanagh produces the best laundry starch in the three kingdoms. I am told that Irish linens are now dyed all colors and that they make beautiful and durable summer dresses for young ladies, while Navan serges and light Blarney tweeds make elegant and warm costumes for winter wear.

I have thought it right in mentioning the different Irish products that I can at present remember to also give the names of the manufacturers, for if this movement proves successful, which I trust it will, many falsifications of the real articles will be floated on the market here, and the only safeguard is to see that the name, trade-mark and the words 'Irish Manufacture' are on the articles offered. Nearly every Irish manufacture is branded in this way to prevent imposition.

I am aware that a good many difficulties will have to be surmounted before we can see Irish manufactures in stock in our camp 'tiendas.' Yet, considering the great end in view, that of keeping the remnant of our race in that little isle where the dust of our forefathers rests, is it not worth trying? I am sure that to you, in your capacity of editor of the organ of Irishmen here, it will be only a 'labor of love' to give the movement your influential support.

I am afraid I have already encroached on your valuable space and as I intend to refer again to this subject I shall now conclude by assuring your readers that, leaving sentiment aside, I speak from experience when I say that Irish manufactured goods are

well worth the money one pays for them: there is no 'take in' in the average Irish manufactured article, no more than there is in the average Irishman. The honesty of either is proverbial.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,  
DRAGAN.THE FORGERY OF THE  
'TIMES.'

FROM 'UNITED IRELAND.'

The 'Times' has deliberately adopted the last devilish resort of cruel and cowardly warfare. The clear springs of confidence and friendship from which the two nations would fain drink in amity together are poisoned with deadly calumny. The liar the 'Times' had always with it; the forger is the latest addition to its staff. What must be thought of a cause that needs such allies? There is degradation in the mere discussion of the clumsy and malignant falsehood. The denial of such a charge is in itself a humiliation. If Coercionists' minds and hearts are not blinded and blunted by the brutal work on which they are engaged—if coercion has not killed chivalry—men of all shades of politics, Liberal and Tory, would have banded themselves together in indignant protest against the horrible and baseless accusation. Mr Parnell is not a man lightly moved. Heretofore calumny and misrepresentation have passed by him like the idle wind which he regards not. But even Mr Parnell was shaken from his habitual reserve by this final atrocity, and his righteous indignation spoke in the vehemence of his denial; contempt mingled with his indignation as he pointed to the disjointed patchwork of the clumsy forger. For a moment, he said, he thought that the signature might have been his, obtained by some accident or some device. An inspection convinced him—from the first line to the last it was the work of a forger's hand.

Was his denial necessary? We hardly think so. The precious document bears its refutation on its face. There is lie written on every line of it. The story is an insult to the intelligence of every man whose credence it claims. We do not speak now of the blundering awkwardness of the imitated signature. That damns the story, of course, but that was not needed to damn it. It proves merely that the forgery was the work of a blundering amateur rather than a skilful professional. If the imitation were a fac-simile the forgery itself would be equally apparent. The story would need mathematical proof to make it credible. There is, however, no proof.

We pass from the atrocious nature of the charge—which, to any man who understands Mr Parnell's career and character, is in itself abundant evidence of its falsehood. His most virulent enemies, however, admit his ability. Coolness, caution, and reserve are the qualities with which he is universally credited. The letter, if genuine, would be the production of a blithering, babbling idiot. Setting aside the wickedness, can any one fancy the dullest criminal guilty of such folly? A stranger is introduced to write a letter which the author would hide from his own heart. None of the most ordinary precautions for the preservation of secrecy are observed. Discovery is courted, when discovery would be fatal to his character and his career and to the sacred cause to which his life is devoted. To discuss the manifest absurdities and contradictions of the text would be to waste argument on unresisting imbecility. We spent space enough on it already. At the present hour no man of intelligence in the country believes the calumny, and no man of honesty affects to believe it.

The more serious question is—Can the defence of ignorance, however blind and wilful, be pleaded for the wanton malignity of the 'Times'? Has it been the devil or the dupe in the business? The most charitable hypothesis possible is that it tempted some reckless purveyor of stale scandal already in its pay, with lavish promises. His ingenuity was stimulated by the prospect of a rich reward, the forgery was the result, and the 'Times's' credulity gulped down the delicious morsel without examining it too closely. But even this hypothesis appears to us hardly consistent with the circumstances. It is impossible that discrepancies so glaring could escape the most bigoted and casual inspection. Besides, the previous action of the 'Times' forbids the more lenient interpretation. We are compelled to the conclusion that the forgery was published with strong suspicion, if not absolute certainty, of its character. It is of a piece with its proceedings for the last few months. Horrible outrages were detail d in its columns as the work of the National League, and made the text for Unionist speeches throughout the country. Then the fictions were dragged into the light in the House of Commons. Admissions of their utter baselessness were wrung from reluctant Ministers, and forthwith not an apology or recantation, but a repetition of the stories was published in the weekly edition of the moral and truth-loving 'Times.' The incidents we have alluded to will be within the memory of our readers.

So much for the animus. The nature of the document and the time and mode of publication appear to us almost conclusive proof of criminal knowledge. The letter itself was exactly such a one as the editor would desire and dictate if it were in his power to bespeak it. It was precisely the letter wanted to give point and purpose to the long columns of stale newspaper clippings that had fallen so flat upon the public.

Can any reasonable explanation be offered why, if these damning documents were so long in possession of the 'Times,' and the editor was convinced of their authenticity, they were withheld from the public? Does any one credit the puerile pretence that the denials of Messrs Sexton and Healy stirred the 'Times' at last into activity? The publication was timed for the division on Coercion—as the 'Times' bogus Fenian manifesto was timed for the division on Home Rule. The coincidence is in itself significant. The trick was designed to stiffen the backbone of some wavering Unionists by affording them a pretext for their treason. It is quite possible it succeeded for a time. It is quite possible it diminished the falling off in the majority between the first and second reading of the Bill. But the momentary advantage will prove dearly bought. Such weapons have a terrible recoil. Calumnies, like curses, come home to roost. It is dangerous meddling with poisons. The story of the chemist who was found dead beside his own broken retort, suffocated by the fumes of the fatal draught he was preparing for his victim, is not without its moral. In the contempt and loathing which this last villainous outrage has excited in the minds of all honest men, the evil influence of the 'Times' must perish.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON  
JUBILEE COERCION.

From the 'Newark (N.J.) Journal.'

What Ireland now needs is a revised edition of the American Declaration of Independence.

From the 'Scranton Truth.'

If the Coercion Bill becomes a law it will be the duty of the Irish people to resist it to the death.

From the 'Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.'

The cause of Ireland is the cause of liberty the world over. It is the cause of universal man. It is the cause of God.

From the 'Charleston News-Courier.'

The bill may become law, but if it does its consequences will be such as to lead to the speedy

overthrow of the party responsible for such legislation.

From the 'Troy Daily Times.'

Should it be enacted into a law it would be a step backward toward barbarism of past ages, and would prove England utterly recreant to the guarantees of fair treatment.

From the 'Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.'

An insurrection would be justified in Ireland should this bill become a law, and if they did not rise up and strike for their rights in such a case we, too, would think the less of them.

From the 'St. Louis Globe-Democrat.'

The coercion bill contains provisions which even such an apostle of 'thorough' as Cromwell would have hesitated before suggesting.

From the 'Iowa State Register.'

England instead of softening seems to have gained a determination to treat Ireland with a brutality and an invasion of the rights of liberty which would be a blow in the face of freedom all over the world.

From the 'Scranton Truth.'

We believe the day is not far distant when the brutal and bigoted party that has so outraged civilisation will be hurled from power into the abyss of oblivion which their perfidious conduct deserves.

From the 'Syracuse Standard.'

The story of their resistance in the past and that of Irishmen suffering before them for the same principles, encourages belief that the last stroke in the long series of coercive efforts to Anglicise the Irish will miserably fail.

From the 'Catholic Mirror.'

The voice of Ireland calls in thunder tones upon us to denounce this fresh onslaught upon those already crushed and bleeding, and arouses every generous instinct against the consummation of these inhuman and outrageous acts.

From the 'Iowa State Register.'

In such a time as this it remains for free people and people who believe in liberty everywhere to concentrate the power of public opinion and bring it to bear upon the country which is meditating so great a wrong.

From the 'Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.'

The bill is an insult to civilisation, and if England insists on its enforcement every nation that holds the preservation of society sacred should take up the cause of Ireland and exact for her that justice and humane consideration which is denied her by the British Empire.

From the 'Detroit Free Press.'

There is a special reason why the heart of every patriotic American should respond to this latest appeal of Ireland. In the Declaration of Independence, the charter of our liberties, there were two counts in the indictment against the English King which the Coercion bill now before the British Parliament recalls with startling force, King George III was arraigned by the immortal 'signers'—

'For depriving us in many instances of the benefit of trial by jury.'

'For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.'

It was for these acts of tyranny and injustice among others that the American colonists went to war and endured for seven long years its sufferings and hardships and privations. The coercion bill proposes just such acts of tyranny and injustice against Ireland; and the 'spirit of '76' which has come down to us through the century, should alone be sufficient to secure for Ireland the most abundant and heartfelt American sympathy.

From the 'Chicago Mail.'

Great a man as Parnell is, conservative as he has been, loyal as he has been, and patriotic as he has been, his effort to redress Irish wrongs in a legal constitutional, and peaceable manner has proved a failure.

It is no fault of his. Nothing but the deep-rooted, everlasting prejudice of the English aristocracy and the Irish landlords is responsible for it.

Parnell would have formed a compact between the two islands which might have endured for centuries, with benefit, profit, and satisfaction to both. Mr Gladstone saw that he was right and undertook to help him. Then British venom began to flow, and Gladstone was deserted by his lifelong friends and left without a majority in Parliament.

What next? If the infamous repressive measures which the Tory Government has brought forward go into force, there is nothing left for Ireland but resistance—armed resistance; in other words, rebellion.

It may fail! There would be bloody work! But Irishmen cannot accept the alternative—extermination—without calling down upon themselves the contempt of mankind in general.

The Irish question has nearly reached its crisis. There appears to be no ground for the hope that coercion will not be inaugurated. The next few weeks ought to show how badly the Irish people at home and abroad desire the freedom of their native land.

## FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Among the many curious and interesting works of the largest library in the world, at Paris, is a Chinese chart of the heavens made about 600 B.C. In this chart 1400 stars are correctly inserted, as corroborated by the observations of modern astronomers.

The death rate of England is decreasing, and 150 people are added yearly to each 10000. At the present rate of increase, according to Dr M. Tidy, the country's population 2000 generations hence will be 27,200,000,000 or enough to fill twenty earths with the present density of population.

A balloon of colossal dimensions, and said to be capable of being guided at will, has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. The balloon is 100 feet in length and 50 feet in diameter, the total weight is about 43000 pounds, the envelope and netting alone weighing 10000 pounds. The propelling machinery consists of two steam engines of 50 horse-power each, and the entire cost is estimated at £5000.

A safe, portable and convenient electric railway reading lamp was shown at a recent meeting of the British Association. A cubical box of about 4 inches, and containing 4 cells, weight 6 pounds, and will burn 12 hours: another form of battery one-third this width and half the weight is not more cumbersome than a book; the little lamp is fastened by a hook to the waistcoat. The one exhibited had startled many a fellow-passenger of the exhibitor and had done good service for a fortnight.

Oswaldus Nothingerus is said to have made 1600 dishes of turned ivory, all perfect and complete in every part, yet so thin and slender that all of them were included at once in a cup turned out of a pepper corn of the common size; they were so small as to be almost invisible to the eye. They were presented to Pope Paul V.

A curious geological phenomenon exists in the vicinity of Behring's Strait. At Elephant Point, Kotzebue Sound, a ridge two miles wide and 250 feet high seems to be a vast mass of ice, thinly covered with clay and vegetable mould. In this soil birches, alders and berry-bearing plants grow luxuriantly, with the stratum of perpetual ice as the underlying rock within less than a foot from their roots.

A piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs or woollen will prevent the ravages of moths.

By a new process of steaming white wood and submitting it to pressure it can be made so tough as to require a cold chisel to split it.



To remove kerosene from carpets lay blotters of soft paper over the spot and press with a warm iron. Repeat with fresh papers and the spot will be removed.

A peculiar black paper, made from the bark of certain trees, serves the purpose of slates in Siam and Burmah, the writing being erased by means of bethel leaves instead of with a sponge. There will be no leap year between 1896 and 1904.

## HOW TO READ

It requires only these two things: First, that we shall read intelligently, and to that end that we master what we actually do read; and, second, that we follow up whatever interest may be aroused in reading, so as to make the general tenor of our reading illustrate itself. Any person who will faithfully follow these two simple rules for one year will be surprised at the extent, the diversity and the continuity of the knowledge he has acquired, and others will be equally astonished at the culture of mind and the felicity of speech he has attained. Within a short time there will be few subjects upon which he will not be prepared to speak with pleasure to himself and others, because there will not be many subjects on which he is more or less informed, and of which he has not more or less extensively thought. As a method of acquiring the almost forgotten art of conversation no method of profound study could possibly surpass the simple method of self culture we have indicated. For the greatest charm of cultivated conversation is facility in apt and striking illustration, such as nothing but extensive and intelligent reading can impart. We do not at all agree with Matthew Arnold's notion that much reading of many books is an indispensable condition of culture; but we do say that to enable one to share the conversation of cultivated persons, or even to enjoy it as it can be enjoyed, requires much reading of precisely the sort we have described. We might go yet further and say that any person who will read as we suggest will be likely, in a few years, to have a more cultivated literary taste than the average colleague graduate ever acquires.—"Missouri Republican."

## THE TRUE WIFE.

I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bow-line, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails were unfurled, her streamers drooping, she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel; still she moved on steadily, in severe triumph as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steamer untwined her arm and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither, and go off with the reflux tide, no man knows whither. And I have known more than one genius high-decked, full-freighted, idle-sailed, gay-humored, but that for the bare, toiling arms and warm beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind nor wave could part them, would have gone down with the stream and have been heard of no more.

Epernay, in France, is a vast subterranean city of champagne. For miles and miles there are streets hewn out of the solid chalk, flanked with piles of bottles with champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings and turnings except what the spluttering candles afford. All is dark, dark and damp, with the temperature away down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay have underground cellars which cover forty-five acres and contain five million bottles of wine. There is a whole street in Epernay lined with fine chateaux, all owned by champagne men.

## ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &c.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT  
36-MAIPU-38  
CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.

## LAVELOCE

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA  
Linea postale commerciale coll' America Meridionale

El Vapor  
SUD AMERICA  
Saldrá de la Boca el  
27 del Mayo  
PARA  
GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El Vapor  
MATTEO BRUZZO  
Saldrá de la Boca  
3 de Junio  
PARA  
GENOVA Y NAPOLES

Gran rebaja de precios se dan boletos de Genova y Napoles al íntimo precio de \$45 papel.

Por mas informes ocurrir a  
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN  
En Buenos Aires—Piedad 35  
En Montevideo—Piedras 144

NATAL T. DE TORRES  
BROKER ON THE EXCHANGE

COMMISSION AGENT  
BUYS or sells gold, negotiates paper, exchange, arranges discount of pagars at dates, bills and all marketable signatures, in the Provincial National, or private banks, and as a broker of the Mortgage Bank mortgages or other matters in this establishment, there being no necessity for parties to apply in person if they send particulars of property to be mortgaged; no time lost, as they will be advised of the day when they can sign the papers and receive the Cédulas. Also arbitrations, auctions, and all commercial operations, relying for all this on my great experience in this market and zeal for my numerous clients' interests.

OFFICE: SAN MARNIN 73  
(UPSTAIRS)  
Or in the Bolsa from 10 to 4 p.m.  
Gower-Bell Telephone 484  
m16a16

EDUARDO KENNY  
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS  
Wool and Produce Broker  
AND  
General Commission Agent  
126-RECONQUISTA-126

EDWARD CASEY,  
CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,  
80-RECONQUISTA-80  
Bills of Exchange on Ireland

THE WIND HAS CHANGED  
But is as cheap as ever  
The AGENCY for the celebrated  
HALLADAY STANDARD  
WIND-MILL

Has moved to  
CHACABUCO 170  
1st Prize Philadelphia... 1876  
1st Prize Paris... 1878  
1st Prize Buenos Aires... 1886  
Governed Automatically

E. T. PHILLIPS  
Sole Agent  
Several hundreds in use in this country  
Office, Calle Chacabuco 170, Bs Aires  
Talleres, Calle Ferno, Palermo  
In front of Park gates  
a18j18

The Result of using  
— GLYCERINE DIP —

TESTIMONIAL NO. 957

Mr HAYWARD  
Dear Sir—This is the second year I have used your Glycerine Dip, and it has given perfect satisfaction.  
(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

TESTIMONIAL NO. 958

From ROBERT LOWRIE  
I have used your Glycerine Dip again this year and my sheep are in splendid condition.

SOLD IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 30 LBS. ALSO IN  
CASKS OF 400 LBS. EACH

IMPORTERS

## MOORE &amp; TUDOR

93 CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES.

## LA GRAN CHINA

TEA TEA TEA

COFFEE



COFFEE

337 - CALLE PIEDAD - 339  
Opposite the Church of San Miguel

Sold by wholesale and retail the most choice selection of  
TEA AND COFFEE

As we import our merchandise directly we are able to sell at unrivalled prices. We strongly recommend our customers to try our  
PORT AND SHERRY registered mark «Favorito»  
They are the very best for invalids

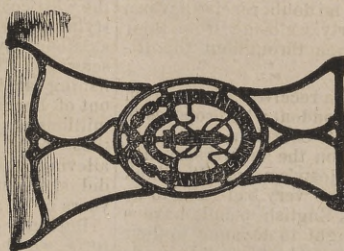
The FINEST GIN registered mark «MERCUUR»  
Sole Agent Luis R. Scheiner

A large supply of English Biscuits, H.P. Pickles, G. and B. Sauces  
Scotch Oatmeal, Barley, Tapioca, Sago, Liquors, Fine Bordeaux Wines,  
Rum, Speyside Old Scotch Whiskey, imported directly by

LUIS R. SCHEINER, 337 AND 339 PIEDAD  
Half a square from the Hotel de France j14pm

## SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

NONE ARE  
GENUINE  
WITHOUT  
THIS  
TRADE MARK



The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the  
NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE  
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—  
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACABUCO-65  
sep 4—pm

EARTHENWARE  
CHINA GLASS  
ELECTRO PLATE  
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods  
AT THE

BAZAR INGRES  
C. R. SIMONS & CO.  
189-FLORIDA-189

THE  
TOBACCO EXTRACT

MATA SARNA DIP

NON-POISONOUS

The most efficacious and cheap-  
est cure of SCAB, GUSANOS,  
GARRAPATAS, MANQUERA,  
etc., either in sheep or any  
other domestic animal

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY THE  
SOLE IMPORTER

G. H. CLAUSEN  
74-CALLE PIEDAD-74

NOTE—All who use my MATA SARNA declare it to be a  
most wonderful Dip, and without doubt the best in the  
country. \* \* See Testimonials at my office

m14j14

## NOTICE

The well known boarding house no.  
21 Corrientes has been transferred from  
J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts  
that the old clients will continue to pa-  
tronise it. He invites persons arriving  
from the camp or abroad to give it a  
trial. Terms moderate. a14m10

H.D. WOODWELL,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Rubber Stamps  
AND  
WOOD ENGRAVER.

Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated  
Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for  
Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c.

## JOB PRINTING

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill  
Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts Pro-  
grammes, Invitations. All work neatly  
done and promptly executed.

140-Piedad-140  
Between San Martin & Florida  
BUENOS AIRES.

Extra  
Fine  
KEROSENE  
MARK

“SOUTHERN CROSS”  
PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly  
water white. Almost entirely free from  
smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It  
has been tested by the most celebrated  
analytical chemists in Europe and pro-  
nounced

BEST REFINED AND PUREST  
OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that  
trimming the wick with scissors is un-  
necessary for several months.  
Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the  
“SOUTHERN CROSS” OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires.  
GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario,  
Santa-Fé.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo  
Do. Bahia Blanca

## NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros,  
and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be  
accommodated with furnished rooms,  
board, etc. Terms moderate. At—  
Miss KILLION'S,

584-Calle Paraguay, Bs. Aires  
N.B.—Particular attention paid to em-  
igrants. se 8—pm

## ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE  
D. DIEGO ANDERSON  
FABRICA DE ATAHUES Y SERVICIO  
FUNERARIO DE TODAS CLASES  
141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143  
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 1471

ANTIGUA FARMACIA GRANWELL  
ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84  
BUENOS AIRES

Ricardo Eastman  
BROKER & AUCTIONEER  
151-SAN MARTIN-151

JEROBOAM JEROBOAM.  
JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY  
PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & Co.  
Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica  
Argentina:

SNELL & Co.,  
203-RIVADAVIA-203

ANGLO-AMERICAN  
GROCERY STORE

55-ARTES-55  
LOCKHART &  
NANNERY

A good assortment of Groceries at  
MODERATE PRICES  
always to be found in this  
establishment j13

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND  
R. P. STEAMERS.

Lamport & Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are  
now specially provided for passengers  
have improved accommodation and ap-  
pointments, and carry Surgeons and  
Stewardesses.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool  
(Direct)  
BEKE Buck June 1  
Loading in the River Parana.

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

Liverpool.  
(Direct)  
DALTON Russell June 15  
Loading in the River Parana.

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wish-  
ing 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.



## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277  
ju28-pm

## LATEST NEWS

Can be obtained by subscribing to any of the following periodicals now ready for delivery—

United Ireland, Illustrated London News, Dublin Nation, Times, Weekly edition, Dublin Weekly Freeman, Graphic, Cork Weekly Herald, Reynolds's Weekly, Dublin Weekly News, Lloyd's Weekly, Irish Weekly Times, Weekly Dispatch, Liverpool Weekly Mercury, Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News, Public Opinion, The World, Truth, Rare Bits, News of the World, Tit Bits, Punch, Pictorial World, Jack and Jill, Saturday Review, Judy, etc., etc.

### THE

## ANGLO-AMERICAN BOOK STORE

AND

### News Agency

Special attention given to the supply of Periodicals

E. D. DEWEY  
MANAGER:

298-VICTORIA-298

Between Piedras & Tacuari  
BUENOS AIRES

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Baby Linen Establishment has removed to

71 CALLE CORRIENTES

Between Reconquista & San Martin  
m16j16

### CLAUDIO R. PITT BROKER

56 CALLE PIEDAD 56

Undertakes the buying and selling of GOLD, STOCKS, EXCHANGE, and Discount of Commercial Bills.

Piedad 56 Telephone 147  
m19j18

### 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. HILDEGARDE Capt Davis  
FOR LIVERPOOL

To sail on  
30TH MAY

S.S. HERACLIDES Capt Doyer  
FOR LIVERPOOL

To sail on  
25TH JUNE

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  
4m1fo

## CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY 112-PIEDAD-112

All sorts and conditions of things — Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Cologne Water, Glycerole, Saca-manchas, Vase line, Marking Ink, Plate Powder, Dentifrice, Triches, Gold & Silver Paint, Albums, Stamps, Views, Chromos.

Paper in boxes, with or without initials, Vales, Receipt Books, Washing and Note Books.

Inks — Stephens, Dawson, Carter, Antoine, etc. Gum, Sponges, Calendars, Twine, etc., etc.

Seaside, Lovell, and Harper's Libraries. English and Spanish Novels, Stationery of all kinds, Blank Books.

Papers and periodicals by subscription, or at the counter at very moderate rates.

## THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY 112-PIEDAD-112

n25j6d317

### THE

## "Southern Cross,"

No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA  
(Corner of Tucuman.)

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

### TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 mpm  
Credit..... 9.50 —  
Monthly ..... 0.75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

The 'Standard,' commenting on the debate on Home Rule at the English Literary Society last week, made the following remarkable statement:

'This demonstration has done more to strengthen the friendly feelings between the British and Irish residents than all our labors during the last 27 years in the columns of this paper.'

Our colleague, in its modesty, underrates its own merit; but there is no doubt that the result of the vote taken at the meeting is an important and significant fact. The meeting was mainly composed of Englishmen and Scotchmen, and yet there were 37 for and only 16 against the principle of Home Rule. There was a large number of non-members present, who were not allowed to vote, but whose sympathies were decidedly in favor of Ireland's national demands.

If Irishmen and Englishmen would often meet they might come to a thorough understanding. If one-half of the English population are Home Rulers today, it is owing in great part to the fact that they have been educated by the speeches of Davitt, Dillon, and other Irish orators; and, on the other hand, Messrs Gladstone, Labouchere, Conynbears and Stead have done more to educate Irishmen and bind them in union with the British democracy than a thousand statutes of the British Parliament can ever do.

In the course of the debates on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone paid a very high compliment to our esteemed colleague and countryman Mr M G Mulhall. He was citing Irish statistics, and he quoted Mr Mulhall to prove that the present reign was the most disastrous to our country since the time of Elizabeth.

Mr Gladstone said: 'If asked whether crime has increased in Ireland, the answer is that it has not; but there are other matters in its conditions that ought to attract our attention, and which illustrates its position. In Eng-

land and Scotland we have had a happy state of things with regard to the death rate of the people. Comparing the years 1861 to 1870 with the years 1881 to 1885, England shows a diminution of about 15 per cent. on the death rate, and Scotland a diminution of about 13 per cent., and there is a gain of British lives in that period of 82,000. What was the case in Ireland? The death rate there increased by 8 per cent., and while 82,000 British lives had been saved 8,000 Irish lives have been lost in consequence of the increase in the death rate. I think such facts as these cannot be excluded from the view of the house when called on to meet a case of the kind without any justification whatever from the increase of crime, and that it will be well for us to ask how have we succeeded in the stewardship which we undertook at the Union. I will quote from a work by Mr Mulhall, recently published, proving that the present reign has been the most disastrous one since that of Elizabeth. That distinguished writer says that there died of famine in this reign (of which we are now celebrating the jubilee) 1,225,000 persons; there were evicted in Ireland 3,568,000 persons; and the number of emigrants was 4,185,000, and the great bulk of those went, of course, to America—and then people are astonished to find that there should be sympathy in America for Ireland! Mr Mulhall then goes on to state that those four and a-quarter millions of emigrants produced, since leaving the Irish shore, wealth to the amount of 655,000,000 pounds sterling.

Is it on these facts that Dr Stirling bases the jubilee hymn of peace and prosperity?

We are happy to welcome the recruits to the Passionist Community, who have arrived here by the Cotopaxi. Two are priests—Rev. Father Cyprian Meagher and Rev. Father Constantine Colclough—two are sub-deacons—Rev. Father Andrew Ivory and Rev. Father Adrian—and one is a lay brother, Stanislaus. The Cotopaxi left Liverpool on April 20th; and arrived at Montevideo on the 19th inst. The new clergymen had scarcely arrived here when they commenced to labour in the vineyard. They have been busily engaged with their brethren in the mission at the San Roque Church during the week, hearing confessions and preaching to the people, who assembled in large crowds to avail themselves of the many blessings offered at the mission. The newcomers are all Irishmen, and they will no doubt receive a warm and hearty welcome from their countrymen throughout the River Plate.

We have received a letter from a correspondent who proposes to call an anti-Coercion meeting in this city on the anniversary day of her Majesty's reign. We think it would be very bad taste to do so. The English people have a perfect right to do honor to their sovereign, and we should not do anything to mar the enjoyment they may derive from the celebration. We are at liberty to hold our meetings on any other day, and our protest will be equally strong, whether before or after the jubilee celebration.

'La Nacion' is publishing a translation of the misfortunes and sufferings of poor Mrs Langworthy as described in the 'Pall Mall Gazette.' If all related there be true, Langworthy is a monster not fit to live among men. Many a less criminal scoundrel has hung upon a gallows.

The Archbishop of Buenos Aires and the Bishop of Cuyo, with the Vicar-General and other dignitaries of the Church, have addressed a note to Government, remonstrating with it on its proposed Civil Marriage Bill.

Owing to urgent duties in distant parts of his mission, Father Purcell will be obliged to omit in June his customary monthly visit both to Mr Mahon's chapel and to Monte.

## THE REASON WHY WE CANNOT JOIN IN THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

At a meeting of British gentlemen held in this city for the purpose of celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen of England, the Irish residents have been spoken of as one in sympathy and loyalty with the English and Scotch towards Queen Victoria. The gentleman who so spoke of the Irish knows nothing at all about them. It is simply on his part a gratuitous assertion—not to say, libel. We are not ignorant of what atrocities are being daily enacted in Ireland in the name of the law. Our hearts bleed and our bosoms swell with indignation at the recital of the horrors and sufferings of that unhappy land. We see the poor, aged peasant expelled from the rude shelter he called "home," and cast upon the roadside to perish of hunger and cold. We gaze upon the tender little children who gather round their weeping mother, who vainly strives to protect them from the falling snow and the bitter frost. There, alongside, stands the heartbroken husband and father, despairingly looking from his sorrowing family to the blazing roof of his late home, and now, with clasped hands raised on high, he calls out in his fearful agony, "How long, O Lord, how long?" We see the large ocean steamers, unable to accommodate the thousands who throng their decks in flight from the land of their birth; the young and the aged endeavouring to flee from slavery, artificial famines, and infamous coercion laws. We see the tears course down the manly cheeks of the stalwart young fellows as, with sad eyes, they take a long and fond look at their loved island while the ship is rapidly bearing them far away. The young and tender maidens are also forced to abandon all they hold dear on earth, and to go forth and seek a livelihood in a world to which they are utter strangers. The country is being rapidly depopulated, while its commerce has been completely destroyed. These things cause us to grieve; and yet we are invited to rejoice simply because the ruler of Ireland has been seated on the English throne for fifty years!

During the last fifty years the population of every civilized nation, except Ireland, has increased. She has lost three millions under the maternal rule of a lady who, no matter how good she may be, was never in sympathy with the people of Ireland. The people on the islands off the west coast of Ireland are now trying to prolong their wretched existence by drying and cooking seaweed. They are unable to buy fishing tackle. Will the Queen, out of her immense fortune, her millions of pounds sterling, give those poor people something to alleviate their sufferings? How did she act during the fearful years of '47 and '48?

During the reign of Queen Victoria we have had in Ireland thirty-seven coercion bills. In the month during which the most stringent coercion is proclaimed we are invited to rejoice and be glad. We are told that she is not to blame in any way—that she is a mere figurehead on the ship of state. Her most intimate friend—D'Israeli—does not speak of her as such, but describes her as one of the hardest-worked women in England, taking an active part in the most intricate questions of government.

We look upon it as an insult to invite the Irish or their descendants in any land to take a part in celebrating this jubilee. We cannot conceive any man or woman, possessing a drop of Irish blood, raising the shout of gladness and joining in the paeans to Queen Victoria because she has worn the crown for half a century. There are Irishmen who, from the very fact of their holding an official position, are obliged to lend their voices to swell the chorus of congratulation, but they do not echo the thoughts of their nation. The attempt to gain the Irish or their descendants to this movement will be a failure, and the rejoicing must of necessity be confined to the English (and,

perhaps the Scotch). Should any Irishmen or Irishwomen be found engaged for the occasion to sound the trumpet, let them proceed boldly on their mission from door to door to collect the necessary funds; the dust raised by the troops and police, as they march from one scene of eviction and devastation to another, will guide those extra-loyal people, and by night their pathway will be illumined by the fires of Glenbeigh.

Our hearts are full of grief, hence we cannot respond to the call to tune the harp to songs of gladness.

We write these lines, God knows, in no spirit of hostility to England or her ruler. In our younger days, our most intimate and most esteemed college friend and companion was a young Englishman; and some of our very best friends at this moment are Englishmen, and we value and reciprocate their friendship. We have received repeated proofs of kindly regard from the many English friends we have in this city; our mutual relations have always been most cordial and sincere, and long may they continue so! We do not hold individuals in any way responsible for the acts of a Government. The Government of England has always been one of hostility to Ireland. The ruler of England is the head of that alien and hostile Government; hence we feel ourselves debarred individually from taking any part in the approaching jubilee.

It would be a graceful act of the Queen to refuse to sign the Coercion Bill, presenting herself at the same time as a constitutional advocate of the right of Erin to govern herself—to be obliged by no law save that enacted by the Lords, Commons, and Queen of Ireland. Let her show her munificence by founding in the large towns of that island some institutions (not jails) commemorative of the jubilee; let her set at liberty the many brave and true-hearted men who fill the prisons for no crime save that of trying to obtain justice for their native land. Until justice be done to Ireland, we repeat, we can join in no movement calling on us to rejoice over any event connected with our Queen. And we emphatically protest against the Irish of the Plate being paraded before the world as a fawning set of hypocrites. The Irish settlers here are true to the old land, and their children will be true to the land of their fathers.

P. J. E. D.

## THE MISSION AT SAN ROQUE CHURCH.

The mission announced to take place in this city was commenced on Sunday at the Church of San Roque by the Passionist Fathers, and, as was to be expected, drew a large concourse of people. The Very Rev. Father Fidelis preached an eloquent sermon at the opening. At 7 p.m. evening service was held; instructions on penance were given by Father Cyprian, and Father Fidelis preached on the necessity of salvation. In the intervals between the sermon and Benediction each evening a ladies' chorus sang beautiful hymns. Masses during the week were at 7 and 8 a.m., and a sermon was preached after each Mass. Father Constantine preached on the Passion of our Lord, and Father Edmund on the Commandments. On Monday evening Father Luis preached on Sin; on Tuesday Father Fidelis preached on Judgment; on Wednesday Father Luis preached on the death of a Sinner; yesterday evening Father Fidelis on the danger of delaying Repentance; and this evening Father Constantine will preach on the Mercy of God. There will be a general Communion to-morrow morning, and the mission will close to-morrow evening.

When we consider how few and scattered are the Irish and English Catholics residing in the city, it is surprising to see the crowds of people whom the call of religious duty assembles together. The Church of San Roque is entirely too small

to contain them, and it is edifying to see many Protestants assisting at the sermons and devotions and attentively listening to the instructions of the fathers. If any man thinks that the faith of the Irish in the River Plate is dying out, he is entirely mistaken. Their worldly affairs may absorb their attention for a while, but when the acceptable time comes and the Word of God calls them through His ministers to peace and conciliation, they are now as ever ready to prove the faith that is in them. Now as ever they are true sons and daughters of the sacred island—the land of saints and martyrs.

## THE COERCION JUBILEE IN BUENOS AIRES.

At a meeting of British residents in this city last week, which was called for the purpose of duly celebrating Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee, Dr Stirling, Bishop of the Falkland Islands, is reported to have spoken to the following effect:

'We wanted to show the central feeling that animated the English, Irish and Scotch in this country, all eager to testify to Queen Victoria their gratitude for the blessings enjoyed by the three kingdoms since her accession in 1837. She has sat 50 years on that throne, a type of womanly worth, of gentle loveliness, of cordial sympathy. If any of her subjects in Great Britain or Ireland suffered she felt most keenly for their woes; she sorrowed with them. Hence she was beloved beyond expression, while emperors and kings were hurled to the dust and presidents of republics were assassinated. She has ruled in the midst of peace and progress. Seeing all this, I began some time ago to canvas a movement of the present kind, but I found for the most part a dull feeling. It seems that much cannot be done, but I think we might get up an album such as that recently presented to our respected townsman (Mr Coghlan C.E.) and thus show our affection for the throne. I fear that we may have begun too late to mark our loyalty in a becoming and durable manner; but an album signed by members of our community will show that we are in harmony with the magnetic touch of the throne, and that all classes of our people in this republic are animated by a sense of unity and fellowship as members of that great empire to which it is our pride to belong.'

We have no objection to Dr Stirling speaking on behalf of the English and Scotch residents in this matter, and perhaps it is right and just that he should do so, but he mistakes the disposition of the Irish people if he supposes that they are animated by any sense of gratitude toward Her Majesty, or that their hearts throb with any other feelings than those of horror, disgust and indignation, on recollecting the persistent misgovernment of their country during the past fifty years, the callousness with which Her Majesty has always regarded their sufferings, the long series of coercion acts signed by her as a sincere proof of her 'womanly worth, her gentle loveliness, and her cordial sympathy'; and finally the fact that Her Majesty, in this the fiftieth year of her reign, is about to consent to an act of Parliament dictated by the Tory Government which virtually places Ireland outside the constitution, and hands her over to cruel taskmasters for all time. It would be a shame, indeed, if, when even the police in Ireland are sending in their resignations as a protest against the coercion bill, any considerable number of our countrymen could be found approving of the oppression of their country by singing hallelujahs at the Queen's jubilee. When 100,000 Irishmen knelt on the quay of Dunleary to do homage to that vile and brutal despot George IV, they did so on the faith of promises made to them, yet the event extorted from Lord Byron the memorable sarcasm: 'Lo, Ireland, like a bastinadoed



elephant, stoops to kiss the hand that smites her." Bishop Stirling will try to persuade us that there are many Irishmen in this country so debased as «to stoop to kiss the hand that smites them.» We must refuse to believe it until we see it with our own eyes. There may be two or three, or perhaps a dozen, some of whom belonged to the ascendancy faction who sucked the blood of their country and who have still a vain hope of drawing their car of Juggernaut over the necks of their fellow-men, and others who pretend to be ultra-loyal for private interest or some such ignoble motives. But these men will represent nobody but themselves, and the very persons with whom they associate will not believe in their sincerity. If Bishop Stirling has any doubt about our words; if he really thinks that the Irish people here or anywhere else are animated by «a central feeling of gratitude» let him prepare his album, and if he finds one man in a hundred among the Irish population of this province to sign it, we will fall on our knees and beg his lordship's pardon for these few critical remarks. It is a gross insult to Irishmen to ask them to assist at what has been fitly designated the Coercion Jubilee. It is a gross insult to Englishmen to see Irishmen there acting, as they must necessarily do, the part of hypocrites or slaves.

We cannot conclude without referring to Dr Stirling's assertion that Queen Victoria ruled «amid peace and progress, and that she was beloved beyond expression while emperors and kings were hurled to the dust and presidents of republics assassinated.» We know what peace and progress her reign has secured in Ireland. «*Ubi desolationem faciunt pacem appellant.*» Let the universal desolation and misery of the country, the millions of emigrants flying from the Irish shores, answer; and with regard to the assassinations, Dr Stirling forgets that some four or five attempts have been made on the life of the Queen during her reign. These attempts were of course wicked, but there is no reason to suppose that the hurling of kings to the dust and the assassinations of presidents were less wicked. There is, therefore, no motive for reproach on the one side nor glorification on the other.

#### ROSARIO. PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

May 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The «seca» to which I have had occasion to refer in former letters, continues to make itself felt, not a little to the apprehension of farmers and estancieros, who are seeing their cattle grow thinner every day, but also to the discomfort of citizens, and very particularly of those whose business takes them to the outskirts, where the literal clouds of dust that rise are perfectly suffocating. This weather is also making itself felt upon the public health, and all the doctors have as much as they can attend to, the chief complaints being—besides the small pox, which, like the poor, «we have always with us»—throat diseases of a more or less serious character.

Business in land continues to absorb public attention, almost to the exclusion of every other topic, and prices show no sign of a fall as yet. Everybody who has any money or can raise it is in the field, and I could tell of some who have more than doubled their capital in a few weeks. I heard only this week of a «manzana» on the outskirts of this city, which had been bought some three months ago for \$8000 m/n, and was sold for \$25,000. Of course these things are a strong temptation to many, and thus the land fever rages and there is no saying whose fingers may get burnt when the reaction comes, as, to some extent at least, it must come ere long.

I do mean to hint that Rosario is not going ahead. It is doing so to a wonderful extent. But its progress can bear no proportion to the rise in the price of land and in the rent of house property.

Prices of produce are improving a little, and a very fair trade continues to be done in grain of all kinds. In the Santa Fe market wheat is quoted at from \$6.30 to 6.60 m/n per 15 arrobes with bags, and there is a brisk demand for vessels of all kinds to load it for Europe.

The Rector of Rosario hopes to have the works for the complete restoration of the Parish Church finished this year. The sum of \$30,000 is still required for this purpose, and should any of your readers be inclined to contribute towards the same I am certain that their offerings will be very thankfully acknowledged. The Very Rev. Father Rector of the Venerable Third Order of Saint Francis, from San Lorenzo, is in this city, collecting offerings for the purpose of presenting a gift to Leo XIII. on the occasion of his Holiness's Jubilee. I am sure the good father will not return empty-handed.

I regret having to inform you that the thriving Florencia colony has suffered another invasion of the Chaco Indians. Hunted as these poor creatures are from post to pillar, generally by troops more savage than they are themselves, it should cause little or no surprise that they avail themselves of every opportunity to get revenge. After all they cannot be expected to know any better than the commanders of English and other European gunboats, who feel no scruple in bombarding or burning villages with the view of punishing whole tribes for the crime of one or a few of their number. In the meantime it is sad that honest and industrious colonists, who come out from Europe under the impression that their lives and properties will be protected, should be, as the Florencia colonists appear to have been, left wholly unprotected and at the mercy of exasperated savages. According to the accounts of the affair that have reached this city, the colonists defended themselves bravely, but were no match for the overpowering horde of invaders, who killed several men, including one Mr Charles Webster. They then collected their booty and rode off unmolested, there being no forces of any kind within call to go in pursuit of them. There is something sad and even revolting in the story of the South American Indian and the cruel manner in which he has been treated ever since Spanish greed and ambition drove away his only true friends and protectors. Mind, I do not speak in the spirit of the child who pities the poor tiger that had no Christian training, but as one who sees in every Indian a man and in every man a brother. It is shocking to every sense of right and of justice to think of the barbarities that are practised in the name and by the forces of the Argentine Government against these poor aborigines, whose only crime is that they inherited so rich a land as that which is wrested from them by their oppressors.

The Municipality of Rosario has asked the Santa Fe Government for the modest sum of \$200,000 as a contribution towards the public promenades etc. which it intends to make for the beautifying of the city. I do not know how the Government will treat this request, but I will endeavour to ascertain and let you know in another letter. There is no law against asking, and if even a part of the sum solicited is granted there are many ways in which it can be invested for the public good.

At one of its last sittings the Municipality was authorized to call for tenders for the following pavements: 150 squares in «adoquines», 300 do. in uncut stone, and 100 do. of Macadamized road. Every tender must be made on a \$50 Municipality stamp and be accompanied by a voucher to the effect that the applicant has deposited a guarantee of \$2000 in the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe to the order of the Intendente.

The Census Commissioners have set to work in this city, and are making great progress. We may therefore expect to know before very long how much our importance amounts to, and to what extent our population has grown since last census.

The site occupied here by the Politeama Umberto Primero has been purchased by a joint-stock company for the purpose of erecting a theatre, which is badly wanted here. The site measures 50 by 50 yards, and the price paid is \$150,000. It is to be hoped that the new theatre will be supplied with all the necessary appliances to guard against accidents.

The Central Argentine Railway Company has presented each of the two doctors employed by the line during the cholera with a bonus of £100. I regret to say that other gentlemen employed on the line, and who gave their time and their services in every capacity for the relief of the sick and the dying, have received no acknowledgment of any kind whatever.

The marriage of Mr Percy Clarke, of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway, to Miss Glover, the charming daughter of Mr Edward Glover, of this city and formerly of Buenos Aires, is to take place in the course of a few days. Mr Clarke will be presented with a valuable service of plate by the employés of the Sunchales extension on this happy occasion, and we have no doubt that the numerous friends he and his intended have in this city will likewise remember them with suitable tokens of esteem and affection.

We were favoured last week with a visit from Chevalier Hairby, the genial captain of the Maskelyne, who was astonished at the progress noticeable in Rosario since his last visit. Of course Captain Hairby suffered a slight attack of the land fever that is raging here, and did not get rid of it till he had become the proprietor of two nice building lots in the city and a quinta lot at Alberdi, which place is, if I am not mistaken, destined to become the Flores of Rosario and the residence of many of our prominent citizens. The North Rosario Tramway Company now reaches there, and land in that neighbourhood is already rising rapidly in value.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours truly,  
W.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Through the recent death of Sr. Pedro A Denby the Asilo de Asilo de Huerfanos in this city comes in for £20,000, which was bequeathed to the deceased some three years ago by his brother with reversion to the Orphanage. The latter gentleman was many years manager of the firm of Duguid in this city, and was a prominent member of the Progreso Club.

On Sunday last the Stagno company made its first appearance at the Olimpo Theatre in La Plata, in the opera of «Roberto il Diavolo» and achieved a great success. More than two thousand persons were present. The theatre is illuminated by four large electric lamps and by a double row of handsome kerosene lamps.

Mr Ross, an Englishman, is drawing large audiences at the Valero Theatre by his clever feats of ventriloquism.

Governor Paz of Buenos Aires was taken ill at the Colon Theatre on Sunday night, and had to keep his bed all day on Monday.

The fetes on the 25th were of the usual dull and monotonous character. There was very little popular enthusiasm, and, except on the public buildings, very few flags were hung. Plaza Victoria was brilliantly illuminated by night, and the gaiety of the scene, combined with the fair weather, attracted many promenaders. The official Te-Deum was sung in the Cathedral; the President, his aides-de camp, the Ministers, and members of Congress attending in full force. The President later on appeared on

the balcony of the Government House, while the troops marched in review before him. After this his Excellency drove to Palermo in the state carriage. Fireworks were let off in the Plaza Constitution, but other places of public resort were completely deserted. On the other hand, the theatres were crowded; not a seat could be had for love or money at the Colon or the Politeama when the performances commenced. «Rigoletto» was sung in the former and «Fra Diavolo» in the latter theatre.

Some persons have enquired of us whether the surname of the man killed by the police was Crehan or Creham. The family name undoubtedly terminates in «n», but the deceased invariably wrote his name Creham, for what particular reason we cannot say.

Telegrams from Mendoza announce that the Uspallata Pass to Chile is completely closed by a heavy fall of snow.

The marriage of Dr James Klappenbach and Miss Mary O'Gorman was celebrated on Monday morning at the Salvador Church. The ceremony was performed by Canon O'Gorman, uncle to the bride. We are happy to unite with the numerous friends of the bride and bridegroom in wishing them many years of married bliss.

The President of the Republic was the other day fined \$50 by Judge Basualdo for not registering the birth of his child within the legal time.

Don Manuel Lainez, editor of «El Diario», has brought in a bill to Congress to abolish the tax on export produce such as wool, skins, grease, and horns. If the bill be passed Sr. Lainez will have conferred a great benefit on his country.

Mr Gladstone, writing to the «North Eastern Daily Gazette», says if ever there was a time when it was for the English workingman in the town and country to bethink himself this is the time. It is the first time when a coercion bill, if passed, is to be passed by the vote of England alone against the views of Scotland and Wales. It is the first time when a bill will have been passed under the sanction of the householders at large never enfranchised in town and country before the elections of 1885 and 1886. It is the first time when coercion has been proposed for Ireland without an attempt by the Ministry to show—that they cannot show—a state of exceptional, flagrant or growing crime. In my opinion the rejection of this bill is even more needed by England than by Ireland. For Ireland it is a question of suffering, and Ireland knows how to suffer. For England it is a question of shame and dishonor.

The Society for the encouragement of Art and Science has approved of the plan of Dr Julian Balbin and the engineers Wessel and Blanca for the foundation of two night schools, one in the north and the other in the south of the city, giving working men lessons in reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, drawing, book-keeping, physics, practical chemistry, and mineralogy.

The President of the Republic will fix July 9th for commencing the port works, by which time the preparatory works will have been completed and Sir John Hawkshaw will be here.

Diphtheria is very prevalent in the Banda Oriental and has made numerous victims in the districts of Tacuarembó, Paysandu, Soriano and San José.

The number of police employed in the province of Buenos Aires is 2500 and the number of inhabitants is 722,634, who are scattered over 11000 square kilometres. The population of the city of Buenos Aires is calculated at 400,000, so that the population of both combined must now exceed 1,100,000 souls.

The suspension of diplomatic relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Republic of Venezuela has a serious import for the Colony of British Guiana. The dispute is an old one, but for 20 years has lain dormant. Put as briefly as possible, it is

whether the River Essequibo, which will be seen conspicuously marked in any map of the north-eastern portion of South America, divides the Colony of British Guiana and the Venezuelan Republic, or whether the British territory extends beyond the western bank of the river, and if so, how far? The British Government claims that the boundary extends beyond the western bank over a considerable area of country to a line which cuts the River Cuyuni far above the point where it joins the Mazaruni and swells the noble stream of the Essequibo. On the other hand Venezuelans claim territory down to the waters of the Essequibo, and in their maps express the claim by confining «Guayana Inglesa» to the comparatively narrow strip of country between the Essequibo and the Correntyn, this last river marking the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana.

The Thuy meat preserving factory was established in 1877 for the preparation of the celebrated ox tongue of the Messrs McLean's Company of London and is capable of preserving over 600 tins per day.

Three steam boilers, six baths, lathes, etc., all worked by steam, place this establishment with the first of its kind in the Republic. The pity is that it is not in constant work. We have no doubt, however, that as its preserves become better known it will be able to work all winter.

The corned beef we have tasted and we have found it delicious and palatable.

Ship captains, families and others can purchase direct from the works in any quantity should there be any difficulty in procuring in town.

We hope the Government will give this factory its support; it will at any rate get what it pays for—a good article at a fair price.

The «Nacional» says that the Government has agreed to sell the sanitary works for \$22,000,000 gold, and will, in a few days, send a message to Congress, asking for its sanction.

A Spaniard named Dornelas has been brought to this city from Chubut, where he is said to have murdered a Welshman, William Lewis, aged 18 years. Dornelas says that Lewis had been playing some practical jokes on him and that he made a thrust of a knife at him, without intending to kill him; unfortunately it had a fatal effect.

A meeting was held on Friday afternoon for the purpose of considering the propriety of commemorating the Queen's jubilee. At this meeting there were present: The Rt Rev Bishop Stirling, Consul Bridgett, the Rev Mr Fleming, Drs Hiron, Kehoe and Mackern, Messrs Abbott, Aitken, Anderson, Begg, Bouwer, Bowen, Caldwell, Cambell, Carroll, Cluny, Cumming, John Drysdale, John Drysdale jnr, Getting, Henderson, Logan, Lockwood, Martin, Moss, M G Mulhall, Robson, Herbert Smi'h, Templeton, Tulloch, W F Woodgate, and Wilding. There was great difference of opinion as to the form which the celebration should take: Dr Mackern wished to provide further hospital accommodation or a Convalescent Home; Professor Martin just as naturally thought that private theatricals afforded the most ample scope for the display of loyalty; joviality advocated a dinner, and gallantry a ball; while Bishop Stirling thought that her Majesty would be gratified by receiving an album containing the autographs of her distinguished subjects in the River Plate. The only practical conclusion at which the meeting arrived was to appoint a provisional committee, consisting of Bishop Stirling and Messrs Anderson, Bouwer, Bridgett, Carroll, Casey, Drysdale, Fleming, Mulhall, and Neild, for the purpose of ascertaining British feeling in general upon the subject.

«The Herald».

Advices from Chile report that Mr Albert Blest Gana, the Chilean Minister in Paris, is about to retire on full pension, after thirty years' diplomatic service. He was Minister for his country successively in Rome, London, and

Paris, and was also distinguished as a soldier and as a novelist. He is son of Dr Blest, of Sligo, who went to Chile for his health sixty years ago. One of his two brothers was once Chilean Minister in this Republic, and is now Governor of a Province in Chile; the other was President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Sr. Gustavo Breur, who holds a power of attorney from Mr Langworthy's wife, has applied to the Civil Court for an order for payment to that lady of £1,200, the amount of one year's alimony granted to her by the English Divorce Court and of £463 costs of the divorce suit. Legalized copies of the decrees of the English court were produced. We should suppose that the court will not enforce these decrees, but that a suit must be instituted here to recover the amounts by the decrees ordered to be paid, those decrees; when duly proved, being of course sufficient evidence of the debt.—«The Herald».

We have received from Mr James Cunningham, of Juarez, the sum of \$66 m/n for the Irish Orphanage.

A new restaurant was opened on Friday evening in the «foyer» of the National Theatre, and the event was celebrated with a grand banquet, to which the representatives of the press and several other distinguished gentlemen were invited. The magnificent front salon, capable of accommodating 150 guests, was gaily decorated for the occasion. The health of the proprietor, Sr Tedesco, was drunk, and the guests separated at about 11 p.m., wishing the Grand Restaurant Nacional long life and prosperity. It is got up on a scale to rival the best of its kind in this city, and the exquisite taste and long experience of Sr Tedesco are the best guarantee that nothing will be left undone to satisfy the requirements of the public.

Sr Elias Martinez, having discovered that certain subaltern employés of the Post Office were about to sell thirty-two bags of unclaimed letters and papers, gave information of their design. For this the said employés conspired against him, and he would have been assaulted on Monday were it not for the intervention of the police. The P. O. of Buenos Aires has come to a pretty pass.

The following passengers arrived by the steamer Leibnitz: First class: Mrs Clarke, Mr Dowse, Mr and Miss Galloway, Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr and Mrs Ward, Mr and Mrs Cowan, Mr Brooker, Mr Womersley, Mrs and Miss Cox, Miss Pither. Third class: Emma, Edith, Beatrice, Richard, Elizabeth and Horace Green, Emma Pitcher, Ada Robinson, Charles Wordsworth, Mary Croft, Georgina Croft, Richard Deely, Winifred Deely, Thomas and Ellenor Wood, Arthur and Olive Welch, Michael and Mary Dooling, Elizabeth, John, Mary and Louisa Seabrook. For Rosario: Gaston Tountide, John Gano, Adolf Dubuisson, Jorge Anterne, Julius Koslovskoe, Fernando de Elenaus.

Bad reports continue to arrive from the camp. There is no grass, and animals are all in poor condition. Farmers are as much afraid of rain as of the drought, for it is feared the present mild weather will turn to frost after rain and the cure will become worse than the disease.

The Government have agreed to introduce a clause into the new Irish Land Bill for the relief of the glebe purchasers under the Act of 1870.

A newspaper will soon be published under the title of «Buenos Aires». It is said that a capital of \$100,000 has been subscribed by a joint stock company. Among the principal shareholders are Antonio Cambaceres, Dr Martin Alzaga, Alberto Casares, Julio Costa, Domingo Ayarragaray, Fernando Cordero, etc. Don Carlos Olivera will be the editor of the paper.

It is reported that Mr. John E. Clark has offered to rent from the National Government the portion of the Andine Railway extending from Villa Maria to Villa Mercedes.



# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000  
Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77  
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto  
and Cordoba  
Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.  
And in Paysandu  
Commercial and other Current Ac-  
counts opened. Deposits received at  
sight and for fixed periods. Bills  
Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.  
Advances made, upon Approved Se-  
curities. Letters of Credit issued on  
London, the Continent, the United  
States and Brazil for Commercial and  
Travelling purposes.  
Bills of Exchange issued and purchased  
on the following places—London  
and the principal towns in England,  
Scotland and Ireland; Paris, Bordeaux,  
Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in  
Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United  
States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and  
other places in Brazil.  
Transfers of Funds to or from this  
Country and the Continent can be effect-  
ed by telegram or otherwise, through  
the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at  
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.  
Also, every description of Banking bu-  
siness 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 "..... 4 do  
Charged—  
Overdrafts in Current Ac-  
count 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 di-  
nero y interes.  
CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS  
SE ABONA  
Por depositos en caja de ahorros  
después de 30 dias desde \$m/n  
1 hasta 1000..... 7 1/2 o/o  
Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o  
En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o  
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o  
Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o  
Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o  
A otros plazos..... convencional  
SE COBRA  
A industriales con garantía real  
a plazo fijo..... 12 o/o  
HORAS DE OFICINA:  
De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados  
de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de  
10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.  
CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER  
Director Principal

## BANCO NACIONAL 98-RECONQUISTA-98

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a  
3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las  
4 p.m.  
Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso  
a tasa de interes sera como sigue:  
ABONA  
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o  
a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o  
cuyo saldo pasa de  
\$100,000..... 4 o/o  
en caja de Ahorros  
después de 30 dias  
Desde \$5 hasta 4  
1000..... 6 o/o  
Desde \$1001 en ad-  
elante..... 5 o/o  
en oro a 60 dias..... 2 o/o  
en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o  
COBRA  
Por descuento de Pagars de co-  
mercio y de Letras de pago in-  
tegro o cuya amortizacion no  
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o  
trimestral..... 7 o/o  
Por descuento de Letras con am-  
ortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o  
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o  
Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885  
M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

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

## Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS  
FLUVIALES A VAPOR  
Nuevo Itinerario  
Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:  
PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.  
Belizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miercoles... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados... " Saturno  
Los Domingos... " Silex

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

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno  
Los Miercoles... " Silex  
Los Jueves... " Cosmos  
Los Sabados... " Jupiter  
Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y  
PATAGONES  
Saldrá el 1º y 15 de cada mes el vapor  
nacional

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

CARRERA DEL PARANA  
Hasta SANTA FE  
Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales  
con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO  
SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y  
Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas,  
San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante,  
Parana, y Santa Fe, en combina-  
cion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte  
y Campana. Los boletos de tren y  
equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la  
Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasa-  
jeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito  
salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45  
por Campana. La carga se recibe la  
víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-  
tiro.—La agencia se encarga del em-  
barque y, des embarque de carga, así  
como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-  
Bell y Pan telefonos.  
PEDRO RISSO, Agente  
Reconquista y Cuyo

British Academy  
Incorporated with the National College  
BELGRANO 349  
BUENOS AIRES

First Class Boarding School  
DIRECTOR: ROBERT BIRD  
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. 19pm

A. S. Witcomb  
FOTOGRAFO  
208 Florida

JOHN O'HALL & CO.,  
Tea Merchants  
22-RECONQUISTA-32

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.  
Introducentes por mayor  
de todas clases de  
VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES,  
CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

WENK BROS.,  
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS  
ENGRAVERS.

AND  
SILVERSMITHS.  
Workshops on the Premises  
for Manufacturing and Repairing.  
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL  
AND STONES

WENK RIVADAVIA 26

This Establishment is now in a pos-  
ition to manufacture any and every de-  
scription of Jewelry in the latest and  
most elegant styles; and to fulfill any  
orders that may be received.  
PRICES MODERATE.  
26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

PATRICK HAM  
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER  
176-SAN MARTIN-176

186-SUIPACHA-186

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.  
John E. Turner & Co.,  
335-Calle Mendoza-335  
BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-  
ward Casey to conduct the sale  
of all the Handubay 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, gal-  
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-  
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,  
rails for corrals.  
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.  
335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

## COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.  
Incorporado al Colegio Nacional  
Directores  
W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,  
W. HUTCHISON.

FURNITURE  
A Good Assortment  
ALWAYS ON HAND AT  
W. G. MARTINDALE'S  
144-ESMERALDA-144

Wm. A. Isard,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
224-CANGALLO-224

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.  
Gold Fillings executed with the  
aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All  
the Latest Improvements.  
PRICES MODERATE.  
224-CANGALLO-224

TO CAMP MEN.  
MAKE A NOTE OF IT,  
and don't forget to pay a visit  
A LAS 3 BOLAS  
30-CALLE CUYO-30

Large assortment of Second-hand cloth-  
ing, 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.  
of latest designs. A large assortment of  
various styles and sizes to select from

DEPOSITO AMERICANO  
CASSELLS, KING AND CO.  
36-CALLE MAIPU-38  
BUENOS AIRES

GERMAN NOLTE  
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL  
PAIS Y HACIENDAS  
PLAZA CONSTITUCION  
Escritorio Reconquista 118, Pieza No. 25  
PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE  
245 Primera Catamarca  
Union Telefonica 4088  
BUENOS AIRES

EL PLATA  
L. COXOLA'S  
STORE OF PARAGUAYAN  
ARTICLES  
SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such  
as YERBAS, MATES, PRE-  
SERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics,  
Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186-SUIPACHA-186

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.  
John E. Turner & Co.,  
335-Calle Mendoza-335  
BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-  
ward Casey to conduct the sale  
of all the Handubay 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, gal-  
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-  
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,  
rails for corrals.  
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.  
335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

## LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA  
29 - PIEDAD - 29  
FRENTE A LA BOLSA DE COMERCIO

Capital Social m/n 2,000,000 Idem Suscrito m/n 1,000,000

LA PREVISORA—Acepta contratos de seguros sobre la vida bajo  
cualquiera de las condiciones conocidas

LA PREVISORA—Cobra tarifas mas bajas que las Compañías estran-  
geras, ofrece participacion en los beneficios y garantías mas efecturas

LA PREVISORA—Da dineros sobre hipotecas, con caucion de titulos  
y con garantía de sus pólizas  
Se aceptan los servicios de agentes que presenten referencias á  
satisfacción y serán bien remunerados

DIRECTORIO  
Presidente—D. José P. de Guerrero  
Dr. Emilio Lamarca  
Dr. Tomás Duggan  
Dr. Luis Ortiz Basualdo  
Dr. Erasto Rodríguez Orey  
Dr. Francisco Noctti  
Dr. Santiago F. Klappenbach  
Dr. Emilio Chayla  
Dr. Apolinario C. Casabal  
Dr. Emilio V. Bunge  
Dr. Honorio Martell  
Dr. Juan Zorilla de San Martin  
Dr. José Luis Amadeo

JUNTA DE VIGILANCIA  
Dr. Victor Martínez  
Dr. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. Antonio E. Malaver  
Dr. Alejo Arocena  
Dr. Tomas de Anchorena  
Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

INSPECTOR GENERAL  
Hector S. Soto

Oficinas—29 Piedad 29 Domicilio—278 Callao 278  
Casilla del Correo—No. 982 Telefono—No. 404 f26a26

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL  
29 - CALLE PIEDAD - 29  
CAPITAL SOCIAL: PESOS 5,000,000 M/N.

Dividido en cinco series de mil acciones de \$100 cada una  
Los que se interesen por suscribir acciones y conocer los estatutos de esta  
Compañía podrán ocurrir á las oficinas de 'La Previsora,' calle Piedad 29.  
Las acciones se pagarán: 10 o/o antes del 30 de abril y el resto en cuotas de  
40 o/o, cuando lo determine el directorio con aviso previo de 30 dias

Estando ya suscrito mas de 1,500,000 \$ m/n el banco abrirá sus operaci-  
ones en el corriente mes de abril

DIRECTORIO  
Presidente, Dr. D. Emilio Lamarca  
Vice 1º, Sr. D. Marco Avellaneda  
Vice 2º, Sr. D. Juan G. Peña  
Tesorero, Dr. D. Angel Estrada  
Vocales, Dr. D. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. D. Saturnino J. Unzué  
Sr. D. Emilio V. Bunge  
Sr. D. Emilio Casares  
Sr. D. Hector S. Soto

Suplentes—  
Sr. D. Ricardo Lezica  
Dr. D. Ernesto Quesada  
Sr. D. Guillermo Galbraith  
Sr. D. Miguel Salas  
Sr. D. Miguel Murphy  
Sr. D. Miguel Romero a13m31

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-SAN MARTIN-104  
TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

PRIOR PARK, BATH  
COLLEGE OF  
SS. PETER AND PAUL

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the ex-  
aminations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for  
admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service  
The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direc-  
tion of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience

N.B.—For further information with regard to the College  
apply to  
Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires  
j19j619j7

Dr. Victor Martínez  
Dr. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. Antonio E. Malaver  
Dr. Alejo Arocena  
Dr. Tomas de Anchorena  
Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

INSPECTOR GENERAL  
Hector S. Soto

Oficinas—29 Piedad 29 Domicilio—278 Callao 278  
Casilla del Correo—No. 982 Telefono—No. 404 f26a26

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL  
29 - CALLE PIEDAD - 29  
CAPITAL SOCIAL: PESOS 5,000,000 M/N.

Dividido en cinco series de mil acciones de \$100 cada una  
Los que se interesen por suscribir acciones y conocer los estatutos de esta  
Compañía podrán ocurrir á las oficinas de 'La Previsora,' calle Piedad 29.  
Las acciones se pagarán: 10 o/o antes del 30 de abril y el resto en cuotas de  
40 o/o, cuando lo determine el directorio con aviso previo de 30 dias

Estando ya suscrito mas de 1,500,000 \$ m/n el banco abrirá sus operaci-  
ones en el corriente mes de abril

DIRECTORIO  
Presidente, Dr. D. Emilio Lamarca  
Vice 1º, Sr. D. Marco Avellaneda  
Vice 2º, Sr. D. Juan G. Peña  
Tesorero, Dr. D. Angel Estrada  
Vocales, Dr. D. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. D. Saturnino J. Unzué  
Sr. D. Emilio V. Bunge  
Sr. D. Emilio Casares  
Sr. D. Hector S. Soto

Suplentes—  
Sr. D. Ricardo Lezica  
Dr. D. Ernesto Quesada  
Sr. D. Guillermo Galbraith  
Sr. D. Miguel Salas  
Sr. D. Miguel Murphy  
Sr. D. Miguel Romero a13m31

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-SAN MARTIN-104  
TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

PRIOR PARK, BATH  
COLLEGE OF  
SS. PETER AND PAUL

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the ex-  
aminations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for  
admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service  
The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direc-  
tion of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience

N.B.—For further information with regard to the College  
apply to  
Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires  
j19j619j7

Dr. Victor Martínez  
Dr. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. Antonio E. Malaver  
Dr. Alejo Arocena  
Dr. Tomas de Anchorena  
Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

INSPECTOR GENERAL  
Hector S. Soto

Oficinas—29 Piedad 29 Domicilio—278 Callao 278  
Casilla del Correo—No. 982 Telefono—No. 404 f26a26

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL  
29 - CALLE PIEDAD - 29  
CAPITAL SOCIAL: PESOS 5,000,000 M/N.

Dividido en cinco series de mil acciones de \$100 cada una  
Los que se interesen por suscribir acciones y conocer los estatutos de esta  
Compañía podrán ocurrir á las oficinas de 'La Previsora,' calle Piedad 29.  
Las acciones se pagarán: 10 o/o antes del 30 de abril y el resto en cuotas de  
40 o/o, cuando lo determine el directorio con aviso previo de 30 dias

Estando ya suscrito mas de 1,500,000 \$ m/n el banco abrirá sus operaci-  
ones en el corriente mes de abril

DIRECTORIO  
Presidente, Dr. D. Emilio Lamarca  
Vice 1º, Sr. D. Marco Avellaneda  
Vice 2º, Sr. D. Juan G. Peña  
Tesorero, Dr. D. Angel Estrada  
Vocales, Dr. D. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. D. Saturnino J. Unzué  
Sr. D. Emilio V. Bunge  
Sr. D. Emilio Casares  
Sr. D. Hector S. Soto

Suplentes—  
Sr. D. Ricardo Lezica  
Dr. D. Ernesto Quesada  
Sr. D. Guillermo Galbraith  
Sr. D. Miguel Salas  
Sr. D. Miguel Murphy  
Sr. D. Miguel Romero a13m31

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-SAN MARTIN-104  
TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

PRIOR PARK, BATH  
COLLEGE OF  
SS. PETER AND PAUL

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the ex-  
aminations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for  
admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service  
The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direc-  
tion of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience

N.B.—For further information with regard to the College  
apply to  
Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires  
j19j619j7

Dr. Victor Martínez  
Dr. Hugo A. Bunge  
Dr. Antonio E. Malaver  
Dr. Alejo Arocena  
Dr. Tomas de Anchorena  
Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

INSPECTOR GENERAL  
Hector S. Soto

Oficinas—29 Piedad 29 Domicilio—278 Callao 278  
Casilla del Correo—No. 982 Telefono—No. 404 f26a26

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL  
29 - CALLE PIEDAD - 29  
CAPITAL SOCIAL: PESOS 5,000,000 M/N.

Dividido en cinco



## IRISH NOTES.

Mr Parnell found an opportunity of answering the 'Times' before the close of the debate on the Coercion Bill. And this he did by denouncing in the most unqualified terms the alleged fac-simile letter as a villainous and barefaced forgery. 'I never heard of the letter,' he said, 'never directed such a letter to be written, and never saw such a letter until I saw it in the 'Times' of this morning.' With vigour in his voice he solemnly declared that gladly would he have stood between Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr Burke and the daggers of their assassins. And there was true pathos in his accents when he said: 'I have suffered more deeply than any other man from that terrible deed in the Phoenix Park, and the Irish nation has suffered more than any other nation.' In fact at this point Mr Parnell was plainly moved to the depths of feeling; but he grew strong and bold again when he repudiated the accusation that he or his party had dealings with secret organizations of the Clann-Gael type. And he was most powerful in emphasis when he said, as he concluded: 'I trust in God that this nation and this House may be saved from the degradation, the peril and the mistake of passing this Coercion Bill.'

'A wilful and cowardly liar.' This is the inscription that Colonel Sanderson has branded on his forehead—graven, as it were, in brass. He will carry it with him to his grave. The enforced confession of malignant falsehood cannot save him. Once a liar always a liar, and his guilt was as great after the Speaker had compelled him to withdraw as when Mr Sexton hurled the stinging epithets in his teeth. There is a time when plain speaking is a virtue—the plainer the better. Colonel Sanderson had charged the Irish members with knowingly associating with murderers. Mr Healy was suspended for calling him a liar. Mr Sexton called him a wilful and cowardly liar, and Col. Sanderson was thereupon compelled to withdraw. It could hardly be contended that the two adjectives had any mollifying effect. The incident branded the Speaker as a partisan or as a fool. There was no third alternative. He made a piteous appeal to the Government to relieve him of the dilemma by moving to rescind the suspension of Mr Healy. For a time it was thought that common sense and fair play would prevail with the Coercionists. Even their organs in the press pointed out that the course suggested by the Speaker was the only honourable retreat. But obstinate brutality prevailed. Mr Smith refused to rescind the suspension. The Speaker was forced to scramble out of his scrape as best he could by some finedrawn distinction between the cases of Mr Sexton and Mr Healy which no one suspected until he pointed it out and no one understood it afterwards.

If Mr Stead, of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' had, in his friendly ardour on our behalf, any belief that the Irish nation was apathetic on the subject of everlasting coercion, that idea must have been utterly dissipated by the events of the past week. A series of meetings of immense magnitude, held in every quarter of the country, has demonstrated the resolve of the Irish people not only to protest it and to express their loathing of it, but to kick against it as well. There never was a time when coercion had so poor a prospect of success in taming the national spirit, for never were the people so well prepared to meet it. From every diocese in the island Bishops and priests have sent forth a note of repudiation of the infamous thing; and the protest of the venerated guides of the people has been echoed back in thunderous response from every quarter. The series of imposing meetings held during the past few days show that the body of the people are as firmly resolved to stand up against it as men can be. Let the tyrants of the hour do what they may, they cannot imprison and tie down a whole people;

and it is this which Government will have to do before they can accomplish their vile ends. If it be possible, as one of the greatest of modern statesmen declared, to frame an indictment against a whole nation, how futile must be the task of chaining one? This is the work which our governors for the time being have essayed—a piece of folly more stupendous by ten thousand degrees than the effort of the imaginary hero of La Mancha to stop the revolutions of a windmill.

The dynamite bomb of the 'Times' has exploded and wounded the assassin. Even amongst the strongest opponents of the Irish policy and party there is an indignant feeling that reckless forgeries, without one tittle of evidence to support them, are not legitimate weapons in any cause. The monstrous assumption that the ordinary rules are to be reversed in the case of Mr Parnell and his followers, and that their guilt is to be assumed until their innocence has been established in a court of justice, has been repudiated warmly even by journals that are in strong political sympathy with the 'Times.' 'It now remains,' the 'Standard' of the 19th inst. declares, 'for our contemporary to lay before the public the information which led it to submit the document as a "prima-facie" genuine one. Mr Parnell must, meantime, be assumed to be innocent of the detestable meanness laid to his charge.' The Liberal-Unionist 'Echo' is more outspoken still. The 'Times,' it says, has given to the world the fac-simile of a forged letter. It is for that paper to prove that the original is genuine. It has not even attempted to prove it. There is, so far as we know, but one Liberal-Unionist newspaper in Ireland: this is what the 'Northern Whig' thinks of the 'Times' boom: 'The document, in our opinion, bears falsehood and forgery on its face. It is not even a clever but a very clumsy fabrication.'

## HOME INFLUENCES.

'I was so shocked,' I once heard a mother say, 'by the rudeness of Eva to Mrs Jamieson this morning that I didn't know what to do; and yet Eva had only repeated with flippant tongue some phrase which she had learned from that very mother, and thought that she was saying something very clever, and doubtless imitated "mamma" well in tone and gesture.'

In fact, many of our more intelligent parents are guilty of encouraging their young children to do and say things for which they rebuke or punish them when older. Little ones of three or four are often prompted to make pert speeches, and if apt are praised as so 'smart' or 'cunning.' This is certainly a very serious fault on the part of those who are guilty of it. I need not point to the meanness that would later on shift the responsibility for such training to innocent shoulders.

A parent who earnestly desires the growth of her child in the matters of truth and delicacy soon learns that it is no easy task to inculcate good habits; that it is, indeed, a school in which there is mutual instruction, a course in which 'line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little' must be a governing principle for many years, until the young mind has reached that maturity which will enable it to comprehend the practical reasons for certain methods of conduct and speech. Mrs Samuel Wesley said with reference to those who allow their children to grow up without restraint:

'In the esteem of the world they pass for kind and indulgent, whom I call cruel, parents who permit their children to get habits which they know must afterwards be broken.'

How a good-natured father may neutralise the efforts of a mother to establish good habits in a little boy is illustrated in the following not uncommon incidents in domestic life. A gentleman and his wife were seated

in their cosy parlor, he reading, she sewing. The door is suddenly opened and a boy of five or six rushes in.

'Mamma, I want a piece of cake. Please give me a piece.'

'No, darling, you had a nice piece a little while ago; one piece is enough.'

'Oh, yes, mamma, I want it.' 'No, Freddie, no more.' 'A very little piece, mamma.' 'No, Freddie, no.'

The father breaks in: 'Do give the child a little piece. I'll risk its hurting him.'

And he gets it. Again: 'Mamma, may I go out and play?' 'It's very chilly, and you have a cold; I don't think it is best.'

'Bundle me up warm, mamma, and I won't take cold.' 'I fear you will; you must play indoors today.'

'Just a little while, please mamma.'

'No, Freddie, you must not go out today.'

Then the careless father: 'Do let the child go out. What a girl you are making of him. Women were never fitted to bring up boys. Dress him up warm and let him run; it will do him good.'

And Freddie goes out. Again, later: 'May I have my blocks in the parlor, mamma?'

No, Freddie; make your block house in the dining room. Miss L. is not well, you know, and I want the parlor very quiet.

'I'll be very quiet.' 'You will intend to be, but you cannot help making some noise, and Miss L. will be very tired at best; so be a very good little boy and play in the dining room this afternoon.'

'I won't make a bit of noise nor tire her one speck.'

'You must play in the dining room, Freddie, and not say any more about it.'

Then the indulgent father says in an authoritative way, 'Nonsense! it will do her good to see a happy little face; it will give her something besides her own pains and aches to think of. Let him bring his blocks into the parlor.'

Thus matters go on for a few years until the father, annoyed by some boyish importunity for what he will not grant, explodes thus:

'What a torment that boy has got to be. It's tease, tease, tease, from morning till night. It's enough to wear the patience out of Job! If you don't whip him I will.'

The query naturally suggests itself.—H. S. Drayton, in the 'American Kindergarten.'

## FOURTEEN GREAT FOLLIES.

To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To think that the more a man eats, the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study at school, the faster they will learn. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste. To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good is done. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, is 'good for' the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity. To presume to repeat, later in life, without injury, the indiscretions, exposures and intemperances which in the flush of youth, were practised with impunity. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep and a weary waking in the morning. To remove a portion of the clothing immediately after exercise. To 'Remember the Sabbath Day' by working harder and later on Saturday than another day in the week, with a view to sleeping late next morning, and staying at

home all day to rest, conscience being quieted by the plea of not 'feeling very well.' To contend that, because the dirtiest children in the street, or on the highway, are hearty and healthy, that therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous daily exposure to the pure outdoor air, in joyous unrestrained activities, is such a powerful agency for health, that those who live thus are well in spite of rags and filth. To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that pure, cool air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of a close and crowded vehicle; the latter at most can only cause fainting or nausea; while entering a conveyance after walking briskly, lowering a window, thus, while still, exposed to a draught, will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, which will cause weeks and months of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

## SOMETHING ABOUT BALD HEADS.

'Bald headed men die sooner than those who possess a full head of hair,' said a physician to a reporter the other day. 'Then doctor, your life is shortened,' interposed the reporter. 'I have adopted a protector you see: the skull cap. If I have no hair to cover my cranium, I do the next best thing and use a warm cap. I never go bald headed no matter where I am, and by that means I never take cold. The majority of men who have bald heads wear nothing to protect the exposed surface, not even a wig. The result is many of them take cold and go off with pneumonia and contract some deep-seated disease like bronchitis or consumption. Yet if I told a bald headed man to wear something warm on the exposed spot he would, nine times out of ten, pay no attention to my warning. It is a growing cause of increased mortality and deserves great attention both from scientists and empirical laymen. Bald heads are the sign-posts of a high æsthetic civilization and at the same time the epitaphs of a physical degeneration. Luxury, ease, comfort, high living and hereditary characteristics have to be taken into consideration when analyzing the problem of bald heads. If the future race is to be devoid of hair, then it must necessarily be a short-lived one because more susceptible to sickness. I have noted many cases of pneumonia, and where the patient is a male over forty years old the proportion is over one half in favor of being bald headed. Whenever I have a bald-headed patient I never rest until he consents to wear a skull cap. If the hair was no protection to man he would have been created without any, and his skin made tough and thick to stand the weather. The wise provisions made to insure perfect physical comfort never contemplated a period in the world's history when man should go about with his head slick as a peeled onion. The man who does it repeatedly sooner or later pays the penalty. Caesar was bald in his last days and shielded his cranium by wearing a crown. In those days, when hats were not worn, few people were bald, and those who were attempted to conceal the fact. It is said that Caesar wore the crown to hide his bald head, and it may be added correctly that he did so for comfort as well. Women do not suffer from the exposure of bald heads because they wear false head rigging which generally protects the scalp. The females are not predisposed to baldness as males. Nature has given them an abundance of hair, and those who grow bald have some kind of skin trouble. Yet there are more bald headed women than the world imagines. My argument against going about with the scalp exposed is merely from a hygienic point of view and not because of any false notions about how it makes a person look. Old men, middle-aged men, gilded youths and unfortunate womankind, if you are bald, don't grieve over the inevitable, but wear something warm

and upon all occasions. Your days will be longer in the land and your progeny will be less apt to inherit the hairless tendency.'

## A HAPPY HOME.

In a happy home there will be no fault-finding, overbearing spirit; there will be no peevishness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkindly words! A celebrated writer remarks to this effect, namely, that fretting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this sin than we have to curse and swear and steal. In a happy home all selfishness will be removed. Its members will not seek first to please themselves, but will seek to please each other. Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to make home happy. At evening how soothing is the sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do parent and child, brother and sister, the mistress and servant, dwell with delight upon these cheerful looks, these confiding smiles, that beam from the eye and burst from the inmost soul of those who are near and dear. How it hastens the return of the father, lightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation, and, drawn by the cord of affection, how it induces them with lowly hearts to return to the parental roof! Seek, then, to make home happy.

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Fried tripe—Roll the boiled tripe, cut in squares, in egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry to a nice brown. Serve with catsup.

Chocolate pudding—One quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two and one half spoonfuls grated chocolate, three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Dissolve the cornstarch in a little cold milk, and the chocolate in a little boiling water; heat the milk to boiling, stir in the cornstarch and sugar, and before it thickens add the chocolate. Serve with cream and sugar.

Cornstarch pudding—One pint of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one half cupful of sugar, whites of three eggs, a little salt and flavoring. Beat the eggs to a froth, dissolve the cornstarch in a little of the milk, stir the sugar into the remainder of the milk, place it on the fire; when it begins to boil add the dissolved cornstarch, stir constantly for a few moments, when it will become smooth paste; add the beaten whites of the eggs and let it remain a little longer to cook the eggs. Pour into a mould.

A Good 'Projection.'—Put a can of peas into a stewpan (first pouring off all the liquor from the can and letting the hydrant run over the peas in a colander until they are thoroughly washed). Add to them in the pan the heart of a head of cabbage lettuce, cut into slices, and a gill of stock. Put the pan over a slow fire and let the contents simmer for an hour and a quarter. Then season well some slices of rare cold roast beef with pepper and salt and add them, also a small onion (which should be sliced and fried to a light brown). Simmer again, then stir in an ounce of butter rolled in flour, also a teaspoonful of mustard and a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce; let all heat up once and serve hot.

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.

A minister, having some of his old sermons, was asked what he nap in the package. Dried tongue: was the reply.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

'Ma, there's a hole in my rubber and its full of water.' 'Well, come here and let me cut another hole, so the water will run out.' 'Who says that a woman doesn't reason?'

Mrs Yeast: This is very nice cake. Did you get the receipt out of a cook-book? Miss Fussfeather: No, I made it out of my head. Mrs Yeast: You don't say so. It is certainly very light.

Well, here's a killing bonnet: exclaimed Blobson, turning around to look after a lady who had just passed. Why so? asked his wife eagerly. Look at the dead birds on it: cried Blobson.

'You're the most stuck-up, brazen thing in this room,' said the parlor mantle to the French clock. 'Why, you set your face against every piece of furniture, and I'm about tired of supporting you. There now.'

A contemporary says: 'We consumed much more pig iron the first six months of this year than during the corresponding period last year.' That editor must certainly have a patent inside.

A gentleman ordered his man to call him up at six o'clock; but he awakened him at four. Being asked the reason he replied: 'I came to tell you that you had two good hours to sleep.'

Impecunious lover: Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel. Maiden: Yes, I suppose so. Nothing to eat and less to wear. No, I thank you.

'Yes,' mused a military man as he strolled along the sea shore over the shells, 'yes, the waves are ever at war; they are constantly shelling the beach.'

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement 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 morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the evacuations 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, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## DEPOSITARIOS EN BUENOS AIRES.

Señores E. Hammer y Cia—Rivadavia 138  
" Murray y Seedorff—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  
" F. 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. Varela—San Martín 68  
Sucesores de D. C. Imperio—27 Pedro Mendoza  
Señor D. Constantino Ferriss—Calle Belgrano 1244  
" F. Amaghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128  
" P. Galleri—Ombu y Cuyo 1400  
" J. A. Ronanni—Calle Libertad 362



## COMMERCIAL.

	May 26.
Gold .....	133.70
Series A .....	87.00
Series E .....	85.00
Series F .....	79.70
Series G .....	85.00
Series J .....	94.40
National Bank Shares .....	246.00
Banco Constructor .....	285

Wools are quite unsaleable. Nothing is offered, and the lots exhibited are passed by with the utmost indifference. The news from the west and north camps is very bad. Several sheep-farmers are looking for camp to move their sheep and cannot find it. Sheepskins are very firm, good skins 20 to 25 cents; desechos 13 to 16. Hides 4 mjn to 4.10.

Rio telegrams point to a satisfactory settlement of the jerked beef difficulty. Brazilian consumers are already preparing to make beef contracts with the saladeristas of the River Plate.

The steamer Archimedes left on Wednesday with the first cargo of frozen mutton from Messrs Nelson's factory at Zarate, she takes 15000 wethers for the Liverpool market; the steamer Borghese will load a cargo of frozen meat at Terrason's factory in San Nicolas, and the Belgrano of the Chargeurs Reunis line, has completed her cargo of frozen meat at Messrs Sansinena's in the Boca for the Paris and Havre markets; this is the first shipment of River Plate meat to the French markets.

It is reported that the Government at Montevideo has energetically protested against the refusal of the Brazilian Government to accept the jerked beef of that country, and are threatening to close the ports of Uruguay against Brazil unless the question is satisfactorily settled.

A camp in Chivilcoy measuring 476 squares has been sold for 28560 mjn, buyer M E Lopez.

Mr Wm Cleary has sold 196 squares of land in Giles to Mr J Shannahan for 20000 mjn. Mr T Gaynor has bought in the same district 100 squares for 11000 mjn.

The following are the numbers of animals killed at the River Plate and Rio Grande saladeros up to May 15 for the last four years:

	1887	1886
Bs Aires ..	43,900	173,000
Los Rios ..	427,600	563,000
M'video ..	146,300	263,800
Rio Grande	346,000	285,000
Totals ..	663,850	1,285,400
	1886	1884
Bs Aires ..	226,100	85,000
Los Rios ..	609,400	530,000
M'video ..	239,000	285,000
Rio Grande	290,000	245,000
Totals ..	1,354,500	1,154,000

Mr Louis Godoy sold 2 squares of land in Flores at an average price of 50 cents per square vara, 1 1/2 square in San José de Flores at 60 do, and lands in Moron at 15 do, 96 squares of land in 9 de Julio at 30 each.

The report for 1886 of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is distinctly favorable. Less work has been done but it has been more profitable. The earnings for the year 1886 are £15000 less than in 1885, but expenses have been cut down by £38000, so that the profit balance is 23,000 to the good. An extra 10000 has been taken out of this towards repairs and renewals, and all the other writing off (with the trifling exception of premises and plant, the book figure for which is low enough already) has been duly looked to, yet after all there is left a profit balance of over 22,000 against 6000 for 1885. A profit of 4286 has been made on one of the investments sold, this helps to further swell the profits of the year, and a couple of thousand pounds is available from the insurance fund, that being the excess of balance over 220,000. Altogether it will thus be seen the year has been a satisfactory one. More of course could be

divided were it not for the extra amount spent in renewals, but new boilers and triple expansion engines mean better and more economical work in future.—Herald.

Negotiations are being made between the Oriental and Brililian Governments to admit jerked beef into Brazilian ports, commencing from the 15th of June.

Alfalfa in bales is scarce, much of it poor, and commands \$30 in considerable quantities and as \$40 at retail per ton.

The balance sheet of the Provincial Bank on 30th April shows the following figures:

Bills receivable \$87,921,939 mjn and 8,318,278 gold. Of the former amount no less than \$13,202,522 is overdue and the debtors are 'en gestion.' The national, provincial and municipal bonds amounted to \$18,722,430 mjn.

The Provincial Government had an overdrawn account of 9,380,642 mjn, it owed 3,893,817 mjn on the security of national bonds and 2,832,726 mjn under the agreement of 20 December 1886. The Aguas Corrientes owed 2,803,593 mjn, the Hypothecary Bank 2,386,506 mjn, the Monte Piedad 448,848 mjn, the Provincial Railways 437,032 mjn, and the National Government 4,814,580 mjn. The Bank buildings are put at 2,231,207; there was due on various accounts 2,982,868 mjn and 2,651,238 gold; the item of 'encaje metálico legal'—su equivalente en curso legal, acta 21 de Enero de 1887 shows 16,123,900 and the item 'conversion'—result of operations in gold 1,983,355 mjn. The bank held 9,233,499 in coined gold and 116,341 in coined silver; also 9,780,054 mjn in National Bank notes.

The liabilities consisted of: capital 34,000,178 mln, deposits 89,360,774 mln, and 3,637,393 gold; the items of 'encaje metálico legal' and 'conversion' are respectively 12,403,000 mjn and 1,456,817 gold; sundry accounts 4,697,311 mjn and 172,407 gold; notes in circulation 30,202,736 mjn and cheques in circulation payable in gold 2,650,203.—Herald.

Sr Portes has sold 6000 bags of white maize at 2.05 per 100 kilos delivered in the Riachuelo, another transaction of 12000 bags has been made at 2.10 to be delivered in the same port up to the 16th of June.

The important property in Rosario occupied by the Politeama Umberto 1 measuring 50 x 50 varas has been sold for the sum of 15000 mjn.

The Sud America Company have resolved to start their preserved meat factory at Bahia Blanca, the idea may be plausible in the future but its execution is premature at present.

Brazilian flour buyers are reported in this market and up river, their purchases are supposed already to amount to one hundred thousand bags. Prices are rumored at 5.80 to 6 per bag of 90 kilos.

Lots of land are still carrying extravagant prices in Rosario. Messrs Alvarado and Puccio sold 12 lots with an area of about 9750 square varas in the north-west part of the town at 3.70 per vara; the purchasers are principally speculators.

The same auctioneers sold in calle Puerto 45 lots at about 120 mjn the vara frontage, some lots selling for as high as 175.

Mr Lozano sold some lots in calles Cochabamba and Pasco on and about calle Puerto, these lots were sold as high as 300 per vara. A lot on this boulevard of only 39 1/2 depth sold at 480 per vara frontage, whereas at the sale of lots at the corner of Urquiza and Entre Rios near the centre of the town lots in the latter street were sold at 600.

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

London  
There is no variation in the prices of Australian wools.

Liverpool  
Transactions in hides are very slack, salted ox are worth 6 1/2 d per lb, do heavy at 6 1/2; the

cereal market is very quiet, River Plate wheat is worth 7s per 100 lbs.

Havre  
Heavy salted ox hides from the River Plate are worth fcs 74.50, ox and cow light 66 fcs from saladero. Beef tallow 33 fcs per 50 kilos. River Plate dry hides at fcs 120 per 50 kilos. Prices have a rising tendency.

Marseilles  
River Plate maize is quoted at fcs 11.50 per 100 kilos.

Antwerp  
River Plate wheat is worth fcs 20.50 per 100 kilos, maize 11.50 per 100 kilos, linseed 23.50 per 100 kilos

London  
Railway stock quotations—  
Buenos Aires Great Southern 171 1/2, 70 1/2, 1 1/2, 1/4  
Do Extension 1890 15 11-16  
Do 1892 7 15-16 8 1-16 1/2, 7 15-18  
Do 5 ojo deb stock 121 1/2  
Buenos Aires and Ensenada Port 3 ojo pref shares 14 1/2  
Buenos Aires Northern 5 ojo mortgage deb stock, 100 1/2  
Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 ojo pref stock, 24 1/2  
Do 7 ojo deb stock 139 8 1/2, 1/2, 0 1/2, x d  
Do Mercedes exten 5 ojo deb stock scrip 65  
Buenos Aires & Rosario Ord Stock 153  
Do 7 ojo pref shares 11 1/2, 1/4, x d  
Central Argentine 176 1/2, 7 1/2  
Do 5 ojo deb stock 141 1/2

PRICES OF GOLD  
Friday ..... 131.60 || Saturday ..... | 132.20 |
Monday .....	138.50
Tuesday .....	133.80
Wednesday .....	000.00

THE PLAZAS.  
CONSTITUCION.  
Wool. Per 1 ki  
Good ..... 3.80 || Regular ..... | 3.35 |
Borrega .....	3.60
Bellies .....	2.00
Black .....	4.40

Hides.  
Sheepskins consumo per kilo ..... 320 mls. || Corderitos ..... | 091 cts |
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6-20
Horse hides .....	2.10
Cow hides .....	4.15
Maize, white shelled ..	2.65
Maize, yellow .....	2.00

ONCE.  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Good ..... 3.80 || Regular ..... | 3.35 |
Bellies .....	2.00
Borrega .....	3.20
Black Wool .....	

Hides  
Cow hides ..... 4.10 mjn || Horse hides ..... | 2.00 |
Horse Hair .....	6.00
Nonatos .....	2.70
Calfskins .....	3.40

Sheepskins.  
Consumo ..... per kilo 320 mls. || Pelados per kilo ..... | 85 mls. |
| Corderitos regular, la docena .. | 0.60 mjn |

Wheat. Per 100 kilos  
Candael with bag ..... 5.15 || French wth bag ..... | 4.30 |
| Coast ..... | 4.70 |
| Salado ..... | 4.00 |

Maize.  
Morchocho with bag ..... 2.40 || White, shelled with bag 100 kilos .. | 2.40 |
| Yellow, with bag ..... | 2.00 |

CORRALES DEL SUD  
PRECIOS:  
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo 14 16  
1er aparte vacas y novillos carne y sebo 10 12  
Id 2o 6.50 7  
Flaco chancheria 5 8  
Cueros de buey 7 7.50  
Id de novillo 6.50 7.40  
Id de vacas 4 5  
Terneros grandes 5  
Id Chicos 3  
Id mamones 2  
Capones 1.20 1.40  
Novillos para invernada 10 y 11  
Id para saladero 10 13

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGE

PELAEZ, CAREY—On the 16th May, at the residence of the bride's mother, partido of Giles, by the Rev Father Mulleady, Cenobio, eldest son of Don Fernando Pelaez, merchant, Giles, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr Jerome Carey, estancia Sta Catalina.

## DEATHS

KEOGAN—On the 15th May, after a short illness, in the town of Arrecifes, Mr Patrick Keogan, aged 42 years, native of county Cavan, Ireland. He leaves a young wife, two small children, many relations and numerous friends, to mourn the loss of one who at all times was an affectionate parent, and a true friend. R.I.P.

BURKE—On the 20th inst. at Salto, Cristina Burke, consoled by the rites of Holy Church, and deeply deplored by a large circle of relatives and a number of sorrowing friends. Her demise has brought mourning to many. Her funeral was attended by many old neighbors who held her in the highest esteem. She died in the 80th year of her age, and was a native of county Longford. R.I.P.

SAILS—On the 24th May, in the partido of Ranchos, Richard Sails, aged 48 years, native of Ballymore, county Westmeath, Ireland, for 39 years a resident of this country. R.I.P.

Establecimiento Fotografico  
DE  
J. FERRETTO  
226 - CALLE FLORIDA - 226.  
Especialidad retratos tamaños natural m24pm

NOTICE  
EDWARD FOX—There is an important letter from Ireland for you at Thomas Fox's, Marcos Paz; if you cannot come for it, please let him know your address. May 25 1887

DR COLBOURNE  
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his practice at 211 calle Alsina. Consulting hour 1 to 2 m5j16

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.

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

COET Y LLAM  
384 cuadras de riquísimo CAMPO  
En el partido de Las Flores

lindando con el ejido del pueblo, a solo 20 cuadras al suel de la estacion Las Flores, con frente a la via del F C del S, campo alto, de riquísimos pastos excelente para invernada o agricultura, todo alambrado y con poblaciones, conocido por de Plaza Montero, con hipoteca al banco, base de venta

25 ps mjn la cuadra  
EL SABADO 28 DE MAYO  
a las 3 p.m. en nuestra casa

59 - SAN MARTIN - 59  
remataremos a la mas alta postura pasando la infima base de 25 ps mjn la cuadra, lindando con las chacras y a 20 cuadras de la estacion Las Flores, apropiado para invernada, agricultura o pastoreo, pues está a cinco horas de viaje de la capital federal.

Para ver el campo ocurrir en Las Flores al Sr Federico Carrillo. Por mas datos a San Martin 59. m18m28

AGENTES  
Moore & Yudos  
POR MAYOR

FENCING  
Important to Estancieros

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

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

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

THOMAS LEE  
118 CALLE BALCARCE 118



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 Grande, Pereira, June 29 1885'

In reply to yours of the 20th inst., asking my opinion of Cooper's Dip, I have much pleasure in informing you that I FIND IT THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED. Last year I used other dips, but they did not give good results; today my sheep are perfectly sound, so much so, that a well known native estanciero was out at my place the other day and remarked the condition of the sheep and the good look of the wool, which I attribute to the above dip. Another good thing Cooper's powder has, is that it does not discolor the wool in the least degree. I put both sheep and lambs under the water, just as you would with tobacco or any other dip, and I have had no bad results. (signed) GEORGE BELL

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

a15j15

CAMPO

'LOS REMEDIOS'

EN LOMAS DE ZAMORA

SE ARRIENDAN estos espléndidos campos, a 6 leguas de la capital de la Republica, partido Lomas de Zamora, estacion Ezeiza, en lotes grandes y pequeños, a largos y cortos plazos, al gusto de los arrendatarios. Lotes magníficos para invernaderos, lecheros y chacareros. Para tratar, dirigirse al escritorio calle VICTORIA 117, altos. m10j10

ENGLISH BOOT & SHOESTORE

26 - RECONQUISTA - 26

Opposite Colon Theatre

W. H. DUNCAN & CO.

Bag 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. m19

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION

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

RODOLFO NEWBERY

125 - FLORIDA - 125

BOSCH

AND

AGOTE

HAT STORE

238-CORRIENTES

Corner of Esmeralda

A SPECIAL SUPPLY OF

LINEN FOR MEN

A LARGE STOCK OF HATS

FOR MEN & BOYS

FANCY ARTICLES

WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS

CRAVATS, ETC.

THE NEWEST FASHIONS

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

238 CORRIENTES

CORNER OF ESMERALDA

BUENOS AIRES

a18m18

The London

HOSIERY STORE

Gath & 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.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

GATH & CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martin