

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 2.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887.

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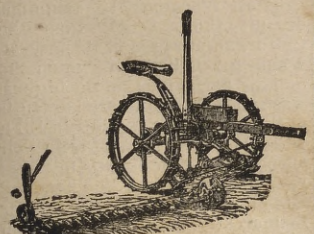
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MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Montevideo, June 2.

A syndicate from Buenos Aires
has proposed to Government to
pave all the new city.

The papers discuss that scandal-
ous swindle the Pernambuco
Lottery. There is no such lottery.
Many tickets were sold here.

The Government has sent a
message to the Legislature pro-
posing the repeal of the first
article of the civil marriage law
which requires the civil marriage
to precede the religious cere-
mony. It is forbidden to bury in
the Central Cemetery those who
die from small pox. They are to
be buried in the Buceo Cemetery.
The law establishing the Reus
Bank is to be translated into
French and English and to be
printed and distributed in all the
European Capitals. The decree
has been published annulling the
port contract. It is founded on
the following facts:—that the
consent of the concessionaries to
commence the works previously
to being put in possession of the
submarine lands was obtained by
giving them advantages which
would swallow up the \$500,000

deposited and this was an im-
proper alteration of the contract;
that the concessionaries have
been receiving interest from the
date of the contract; that the
work has not been commenced
within the stipulated time. The
decree also orders the withdrawal
of the \$500,000 deposited in
London.

The National Bank will be in-
stalled provisionally in Calle Cer-
rito, at the corner of Zabala. Dr
José P Ramirez has been named
advocate of the bank.

A decree is announced which
will annul the contract for the
lease of Lobos Island.

Government has issued a decree
annulling the port contract with
Cutbill of London. The news was
telegraphed to London.

The National Bank will open for
business on August 25th.

A project for colonies and a
railway and colonies between
Artigas and Maldonado has been
presented by capitalists.

Ten thousand dollars have been
collected to form a Fire Brigade.

The Brazilian steamer Ceara
has been lost off Pernambuco.

The Princess Isabel is expected
in the Gironde.

Government sent the English
bankers' proposal of a 20 million
loan, to redeem the Consols, to
the Legislature yesterday.

It is possible that Brazil will
admit jerked beef on and after
June 15th.

The Diphtheria Hospital will be
opened to-morrow. The disease
is spreading.

Three of the four Directors of
the National Bank to be named
by Government will be foreigners,
the fourth a native. The candi-
dates are many.

Telegrams from Rio say that
the Emperor is much better and
will start for Europe the moment
the Princess Isabel arrives.

There is a rumour that Santos
is again very ill in Rio.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 31.

Mr Chamberlain insists on the
urgent necessity of union among
all who are opposed to the Irish
policy of the government.

A cyclone at Calcutta is tele-
graphed, four vessels sank.

Awful explosion in the Udstone
coal mine at Blantyre, Lanark-
shire; the shaft is completely
blocked with debris; there are
220 men in the mine and it is
feared all have perished.

Many of the buried miners
have been extricated alive from
the bottom drive. Five men were
found dead in it.

Dublin, May 28.

Serious riots occurred at the
evictions at Dunker (?). During
a fight between the people and
the police the sheriff fell down in
a fit of epilepsy. A truce ensued
and the people availed of it to
strengthen the defences of their
houses and street barricades.
Bloodshed is considered inevit-
able.

Paris.

It is rumored that General
Boulanger will be made Com-
mander-in-Chief in Algiers.

Dense crowds surround the
ruins of the Opera Comique all
day. A pamphlet accusing gov-
ernment of incompetence in re-
gard to theatres finds a large
sale and has created a great sen-
sation. All Paris seems to be in
the streets to see the corpses car-
ried to the Morgue.

It is now officially announced
that 75 corpses have been found
and it is thought there are more
still.

The programme of the new
Cabinet was announced in the
Deputies. It promises great re-
duction in expenditure and to

sustain the military law voted by
the deputies; the House then
voted the order of the day by
384 to 186 and the Ministers ac-
caded.

Boulanger has asked leave of
absence to recruit his health.

Messrs Florens (Minister of
Foreign Affairs), Fallieres, Spul-
ler, have agreed to join Rouvier's
Cabinet.

General Saussier and Vice-ad-
miral Jaurez who had accepted
portfolios of war and marine re-
spectively now refuse to take of-
fice with the other Ministers.

The Cabinet will try a reaction
against radicalism, militarism
and socialism; and the Right
for its protection has promised to
support it. President Grevy op-
posed this programme for a long
time but finally consented.

Very exciting events are ex-
pected, and some of the old Min-
isters will probably try to over-
turn Rouvier.

President Grevy will close the
Chambers on June 15th to pre-
vent the government being de-
feated on any important mea-
sure.

A funeral service for the vic-
tims of the Opera Comique has
been celebrated at Notre Dame.
There was an immense crowd,
including Senators, Deputies, ar-
tists and many distinguished
persons; two hundred thousand
persons lined the route to the
cemetery. Messrs Goblet and
Berthelot delivered funeral ora-
tions at the graves.

When the fire broke out at the
Opera Comique the actors rushed
into the street in their stage cos-
tume, and the gas was put out
before all the audiences had left
the house.

It is known that nineteen per-
sons perished. M Tusquin im-
plored the audience to remain
seated until the doors were
opened, and they did so. An im-
mense crowd collected outside
asking for their friends, but a
military cordon was soon formed.
There was great excitement in
the street; the flames drove the
people into the narrow side
streets. Several policemen were
injured. Nearly all the victims
are singers and members of the
chorus. The audience displayed
much courage and calmness.
The corpses of the ballet girls are
piled up amongst the ruins, and
there are others in the upper
galleries. It is known that 75
lives in all were lost in this
awful catastrophe.

Valparaiso, May 30

The Peruvian ports will be
opened to Chilean vessels early in
June. In the Province of Con-
cepcion there were during the
epidemic 236 deaths out of 469
cases of cholera. It has disap-
peared from the department of
Talcahuano. Contracts will be
entered into for extending the
roads to the Argentine frontier by
way of Andes and San José de
Maipo; the works are now at a
standstill.

Exchange is at 24 1/2 on
London; premium on gold 94
qto. There is little business in
imports. The price of saltpetre
has fallen to 2.67 1/2.

A lady has brought an action
for 50,000 dollars against the
State Railway for breaking her
leg in the recent accident.

Great floods in the north of
Peru, and many sugar factories
forced to stop work.

The Laws for the transandine
railways via Uspallata and Antuco
have been promulgated.

Rio Janeiro, May 27

The Emperor's health is much
improved.

The Jerked Beef question is
taking a favourable turn, some of
the newspapers being advocates
for reducing the period of exclu-
sion.

Pesth, May 30

The river Theiss has burst its
banks near Changra and inun-
dated 1500 acres of ground. The
overflow of the Elbe and Temis
has submerged 100 square miles
of land and twelve hamlets.

Berlin, May 29

The news of a Moderate Cab-
inet having been formed in Paris,
excluding Boulanger, has given
satisfaction here, but it is feared
that its life will be short and
stormy. In political and financial
circles Rouvier is looked on as
merely a stop-gap. The 'Vos-
sische Zeitung' believes that
things are marching towards
chaos and a general break up,
and that Boulanger will be the
centre of the battle for some time.

Calcutta, May 29

The cyclone caused great dam-
age. A steamer with 750 passen-
gers is missing, and it is feared
that all have been lost. The dis-
trict of Orissa has been swept
bare.

Bombay, May 31

The Emir of Afghanistan has
routed the Ghilzais at Ghuznee,
with great loss on both sides.

Chicago, May 31

Hanlan was beaten by Jacob
Gandaur by four boats' lengths
in a three mile race, in nineteen
minutes and 31 seconds. Hanlan
took six seconds more; but even
this time is the shortest on
record.

Vienna, May 26.

Monsignor Galimberti says
that the reconciliation between
the Vatican and the Italian gov-
ernment is only a question of
time.

The European papers in gen-
eral approve of the new French
Cabinet and consider it a guaran-
tee of peace.

The King and Queen of Italy
with Minister Depretis and many
of the most eminent Italian
statesmen are in favor of a re-
conciliation with the Vatican.

Rome.

In the Papal Consistory held
on the 27th, Monsignor Palotti
and Father Bausai were made
Cardinals; ten Bishops in France
and one in Mexico were proclai-
med. The Pope also proclaimed
the new Catholic hierarchy in
Australasia, the Bishops of Ade-
laide, Brisbane and Wellington
ton being made Archbishops.

Rex Father McGlynn has not
yet answered the Papal notice.

In a conversation with the
Cardinals his Holiness expressed
himself as opposed to Catholics
taking any part in the election of
members of Parliament until the
Italian government offers larger
concessions for a reconciliation
with the Vatican.

Father Toti, who holds an im-
portant position in the Vatican,
will publish a pamphlet advocat-
ing a reconciliation between
Italy and the Papacy, on the con-
dition that the Pope resigns all
claim to temporal power.

The Chamber of Deputies has
just voted 85 millions of lire for
the navy by 170 to 49 votes. The
money will be spent in ironclads,
torpedoes and frsts in a period of
ten years.

Brussels, May 31

The Radical Congress just held
here has approved a programme
including separation of Church
and State, compulsory education,
control over the labour of chil-
dren in factories, State Fund for
invalid workmen, and a law to
make masters responsible for
accidents to their workmen. Also
amnesty for those now on strike.

The miners who struck at
Liege have returned to work.

A meeting of Progressive Lib-
erals voted against universal suf-
frage by 317 against 127; and by
370 to 45 in favour of only grant-
ing the suffrage to those who can
read and write.

The miners' strike at Seraing is
becoming alarming: 2200 more
men have struck work. At
Charleroi 7000 men have done the
same, and things are looking
very serious.

Paris, June 1

M. Rouvier said in the Cham-
ber of Deputies that the foreign
policy of the Government would
be resolute but prudent, and that
the preparations for the 1889 Ex-
hibition would be pushed on. He
was much applauded by the
members of the Centre but in-
terrupted by those of the Left.
M. Millerand denied that the Go-
vernment had the support of a
Republican majority and moved
a resolution of want of confidence
in the Government. The motion
of M. Millerand was rejected by
285 against 139 votes.

A petition from Nantes, signed
by 5600 electors, asks the Presi-
dent to restore General Boulan-
ger to his post.

St. Petersburg, June 1

News come from Herat that the
Ghilzais have defeated 1000 of the
Ameer's troops and captured five
guns and much baggage. The
Commander of the Ameer's
troops was beheaded by the
rebels. It is said, also, that the
inhabitants of the province of
Herat are disposed to ally them-
selves with the Ghilzais.

Telegrams from Merv confirm
the news that the English engi-
neers are actively engaged in
fortifying Herat. The walls
and entrenchments are being
strengthened, and a redoubt is
being constructed to resist heavy
artillery. The Afghans display
great hatred to the English, and
the Ameer has had to appoint
military officers to protect the
labourers on the works. The
object of the English is to put
Herat in a position to stand a
siege of 90 days, with a garrison
of 10,000 men.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

The Central Argentine Railway
Company has bought Hall's Bar-
raca for £30,000. The Senate has
sanctioned the proposal for ex-
tending the railway to Santiago.
A telegram from Ocampo
Colony denies that there has
been any invasion of Indians.

TUCUMAN.

Great fuss here owing to the
arrest of all the editors and em-
ployees of the 'Deber.' The edi-
tor of the 'Razon (a Spaniard) has
also been arrested. Sentries
have been placed at the National
Bank door and all who come out
are arrested.

The police have captured the
murderers of Mr Day.

SALTA.

The Governor has submitted
to the Legislature a proposal for
dividing the land into various
classes, according to the depart-
ment, all the lands in each class
being assessed at the same value.
Thus, the pasture lands of the
department of Cerrillos are
valued at 5000 dollars per league,
those of Metan at 3000, those of
Oran at 2500, and so on. This
proposal meets with strong oppo-
sition.

CORDOBA.

Dr Carcano resigned his Mini-
stry and his resignation was
accepted in flattering terms. 500
of the principal persons in Cor-
doba accompanied him to his
house. On Saturday night he
was entertained at a banquet by
a large party of friends, and, last
night, at another by the principal
merchants.

Young Rufino Varela Ortiz has
gone to Tucuman to edit 'El
Deber,' and had an enthusiastic
reception from the Liberal party.
This afternoon Sr Rufino J
Basavilbaso was married to Seno-
rita Maria Carcano.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

May 28, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The river here has gone down to such an extent that the steamers are obliged to land their passengers at Colastine and send them on to this city by the night train.

The 'seca' continues to cause great distress in the cattle-raising districts, and its effects are felt to some extent all over the province. Still there are no signs of rain, and the minds of farmers and cattle breeders are filled with the most dire forebodings as to what the year will bring forth.

The May festivals here and at Rosario passed off very tamely, and for all the pleasure they produced or the effect they afforded the few hundred dollars invested in fireworks and gas might well have been applied to some more useful purpose. The colonists at Esperanza took it upon themselves to celebrate the day on their own account, and I am informed that they succeeded in doing so better than was done in the capital. The Governor, Dr Galvez, was present there, and he expressed himself highly gratified with the spirit displayed by the colonists on this occasion.

The British residents at Rosario have been discussing ways and means for the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. At all events they appear to have made more headway at it than their countrymen in Buenos Aires have done up to the present. At the first meeting, held on Thursday last in the English school-room, over a hundred persons were present, and it was resolved there and then, at the suggestion of the 'Reporter,' to celebrate the day with a thanksgiving service at the English Church in the morning; athletic sports and a picnic during the day; and a grand subscription ball in the evening. The proceeds of all these affairs, after paying expenses, are to be devoted to a ward at the Anglo-German infirmary which shall be called the Victoria ward.

Now that jubilees are on the 'tapis,' I do not think it would be inopportune for the Irish and English-speaking Catholics of this country to take some action in reference to the due celebration of that of His Holiness Leo XIII. The Holy Father is justly regarded by all his faithful children with the most affectionate esteem and veneration, and I feel sure that any effort to perpetuate the remembrance of this would meet with the most generous support. I think such a movement should have its origin in Buenos Aires, where the English-speaking Catholics are so much more numerous and better represented than they are in any other part of the republic. If anything of the kind is done there you may be sure of what-

ever support and co-operation the few who are here can afford.

A horrible tragedy occurred last week in the centre of the city of Rosario, where a young Spaniard named Salvador Robledo lived in company with a native girl named Ramona Correa. On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, after having spent the evening visiting their friends and having gone home apparently on the best terms, Robledo shot the girl through the heart killing her instantly, and then fired a couple of shots through his own heart, killing himself. They left no explanation behind them, and it is presumed they must have quarrelled over something after returning to their room. This is only a sample of the fruit of the Godless life led by so many among the people here, who have either forgotten or renounced their faith. Robledo was a peddler, and he was generally looked upon as an honest and industrious man, and yet he lived in sin and died a double murderer.

CORDOBA.

The celebration of the 25th of May was conducted here with great splendor, under the auspices of Dr Echenique, the vice-governor, and the day was spent in rejoicing and sports of various kinds. The races near this city were very well attended, and great interest was displayed in the various events of the day. The following are the names of the winners:

1st race, for 1000 mps. A tie between La Luz and Doña Juanita. Sport gave 328.

2nd race. Loam.

The trotting match was won by Vicentino, sport giving 16.60.

Some large sums changed hands over these events, and I have no doubt but the success of the winners will induce them to tempt fortune again at an early date. With the exception of an incident between two 'jovenes distinguidos' named Vivanico and Bouquet, the day's sport passed off without any unpleasantness, and the greatest harmony prevailed among the assemblage.

There is no alteration in the price of produce in this market and sales are fairly sustained.

The government is treating with the well known sculptor Romaironi for the making and erecting in the plaza Independencia of a statue of Dr Velez Sarsfield. It is hoped that the negotiation may result in the paying of this somewhat tardy tribute to the memory of one of our celebrities whose name and works are certainly worthy of preservation.

ENTRE RIOS.

Your bellicose Minister of the Interior, Dr Wilde, has been running foul of the Minister of Government for this province, and we may consider ourselves well off that it has not resulted in anything more serious than the resignation of the latter gentleman. It appears that the Minister of Government ventured to address a communication respecting the title deeds of colonists to Dr Wilde without having it previously signed by the Governor. Dr Wilde took offence at this, and returned the note to the Governor of this province with the intimation that in the event of the Entre Rios Government sanctioning the terms in which the same was couched, no further communications from that Government would be received by the National Government. The affair has created a very painful impression here, and the popular sympathies are all on the side of Minister Calderon, who has resigned his portfolio. I leave the comments to your readers.

Drs Susini and Davel have come to continue a series of inoculations for the prevention of carbuncle in cattle here. They have been very well received, and purpose spending a week here in their truly beneficent work. The inoculations will take place at Bernide's estancia Las Cabezas, where there are al-

ready some 50 head of cattle that have received the first inoculation. After finishing their work the doctors will go to Buenos Aires.

Having nothing further of special importance to communicate just now,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

ARGENTINE BUDGET FOR 1888.

The National Government begs to submit to Congress the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1888. We propose to make a few alterations as possible in the taxes, as we think the natural development of the country will supply sufficient resources. Nevertheless we mean to modify the Customs tariff in one matter of importance, by removing export dues from beef, hides tallow and all products connected with horned cattle, besides reducing or abolishing import dues on certain kinds of machinery and materials. The decline in the price of cattle and hides urges us to this reform, which we consider unnecessary as regards sheep-farming, since wool and sheepskins maintain fair prices.

It is true that our efforts in favor of cattle farming are paralyzed by the local taxes which various Provinces levy on this class of products, but we hope such Governments will see the necessity for lightening or removing the burthens in question. Some time since we appointed a Special Committee to report on the best means for aiding cattle farmers, and whatever measures seem most suitable will be presented for your approval. It will then be time for you to consider whether we should not impose an export duty on live animals, in order to protect our own meat factories.

The abolition of export dues on beef, hides &c. will cause a loss of 400,000 to the revenue, but as other products are increasing we hope that the gross export dues will show no diminution. We propose to remove import dues from freezing machinery, casks, shoos &c. used in meat packing, the loss of revenue in this respect being trifling; similar exemption already exists in favor of the sugar industry. Casks, shoos &c. necessary for wine growers will also be allowed to come in duty free.

We do not consider the sugar growers entitled to any further protection than they now enjoy, since the obstacle to this branch of industry is the imperfect system of working, which will be remedied when the State-guaranteed refinery begins to work. Sugar planting continues to progress slowly, although most people prefer foreign sugar at a higher price; still the future of this industry is most encouraging.

Wine growing makes great progress, the large profits offering a special attraction to capitalists: the actual product of wine cannot be estimated, as the provinces have been unable to answer our enquiry as to the area under vines, or the probable yield.

We propose to raise the import duty on cheese by 5 per cent, seeing the anomaly of a country which abounds in cattle importing as much cheese as it does tea or coffee. This will give an increase of 35,000 in duties, and prove an equal gain to the industry of horned cattle.

Trade licenses will be increased as regards banks, discount houses and gas factories; and a special annual tax will be imposed on the Bolsa (Exchange), instead of a stamp duty on each transaction.

The Government would invite your attention to the fact that the Customs tariff has not only created a main source of revenue, but also served to protect the industry and capital of the country. It is our duty to protect home industries, as the backbone of the commonwealth, this being done by all civilized countries, as shown in their treaties of commerce. The Argentine system is at once in favor of Protection, and also of Free Trade, since our tariff is free from any prohibitory or exaggerated duties.

In 1885 we raised the import duty, on wine from 22 to 27 cents a gallon, on alcohol from 31 to 67 cents, on sugar from 50¢ to 70¢ a ton, and by this means gave impulse to home products, the yield in the republic amounting to 44 million gallons of wine, 23 million gallons alcohol, and 30,000 tons sugar. The importation of these articles showed as follows:—

	1885	1886
Wine, gallons...	12,520,000	16,630,000
Alcohol ".....	1,310,000	660,000
Sugar, tons.....	19,037	18,255

The duties on these articles are even higher in some countries than with us. Whatever loss occurs in revenue from decline of consumption is a gain to the manufacturers in this country.

Nevertheless, we must not throw the republic into a system of Protection, which would enhance the cost of living so much as to drive the working classes from our shores. We may of course "protect" young industries that offer a fair probability of success, and stop short when "protection" would be found to do harm to other and more valuable interests.

Ways and means for 1888 are estimated as follows:—

Import dues.....	32,560,000
Export do.....	1,800,000
Extra do.....	5,100,000
Municipal licenses, &c	2,800,000
Railways.....	2,731,000
Banks.....	2,840,000
Stamps.....	2,850,000
Sundries.....	8,562,000
*Total.....	54,223,000

The revenue of 1886 amounted to \$42,250,000 (without counting 15 per cent extra dues for gold premium), being an increase of \$5,834,000 over 1885. The receipts for 4 months of 1887 show that the revenue this year will reach 50 millions, or if the gold premium duties be added, 55 millions. Last year was one of great progress, or rather of recovery after the Curzo Forzoso shock of 1885. This year shows a slight reaction, due to the Cholera.

Our estimate of import dues supposes an increase 7 per cent in that branch of trade over 1886. Export dues in the budget for 1887 are set down at \$3,047,000, but will hardly reach \$2,200,000; and as we calculate a loss of 400,000 by the proposed suppression of dues on cattle products we now estimate this item as above. In the item of Banks is included \$2,000,000 as our share of profits from the National Bank, seeing that we mean to double our capital in that business.

The post-office and telegraph department constitutes a very losing business, as shown by the estimates:

	1887.	1888.
Receipts.....	1,162,000	1,225,000
Expenses.....	1,730,000	2,034,000
Loss.....	568,000	809,000

We are supposed to get \$2,800,000 from municipal taxes, that is \$1,850,000 from property tax or Contribution Directa, and \$950,000 from Patentes or licenses, but this is an illusion; for the Municipality gets 40 per cent of the first, the School Board 40 per cent of the first and 15 per cent of the second; the balance remaining to the National Treasury being only \$927,000 yearly.

The burthen of National Debt is now so great that we must devise some way to reduce it. We cannot impose excise on tobacco and spirits, as in the United States, but we must have full use of our resources. At present we have to maintain the police and charitable institutions of Buenos Ayres, at a cost of \$2,500,000 yearly, and for this purpose we need the whole \$2,800,000 represented by the above-mentioned two municipal taxes, without any draw-back. As for the Municipality it should become self supporting, since it is the centre of wealth and commerce; and as regards the School Board that institution is already rich enough from the proceeds of public lands, legacy duties, judicial deposits &c. especially affected by the law of July 1884. This city is now amply furnished with school buildings, and the National Treasury expends \$525,000 yearly in maintaining the schools of the capital.

We have a decline of revenue from railways, the working expenses of the Great Northern now reaching 80 per cent of receipts. On the other hand we calculate on an increase of 9 per cent in stamps. The other items show some alterations of little note.

The budget of expenditure (not including extras caused by premium on gold, for which \$5,100,000 extra dues are collected) will show for 1888 as compared with the current year thus:—

	1887	1888.
Interior.....	9,877,950	11,117,428
Foreign Affairs.....	973,624	1,173,390
Finance.....	18,162,928	18,867,234
Instruction.....	6,783,943	7,218,622
War.....	8,121,880	7,673,314
Marine.....	3,197,307	2,504,567
	47,017,632	48,494,555

Compared with estimates of Ways and Means we have an apparent surplus of 628,445.

The increase of 1,240,000 in the department of Interior is caused by post-office, railway guarantees and city police, all which demand larger outlay. There is, moreover, an increase of 300,000 in Foreign Affairs, including 85,000 for immigration purposes, a new embassy to Russia and other items.

Finance Department shows a rise of 644,000, of which 416,000 stands for increase of salaries, and 228,000 for additional charges on public debt, including 48,000 per annum to the Rosario State guaranteed Sugar refinery.

* The Minister excludes (without apparent reason) the item of \$5,100,000 extra dues for gold premium, and puts the budget at \$49,123,000, plus \$5,100,000.

Instruction demands a rise of 435,000, in order to give better salaries to teachers. On the other hand there is a reduction of 450,000 in the Army, and of 690,000 in the Navy.

We have made all retrenchments possible, while endeavoring to meet all necessary expenditure and to protect young industries. We mean also to ask your authority to amortize public funds bearing various rates of interest from 6 per cent upwards.

The revenue of 1886 compares with that of 1885 thus:—

	1885	1886
Import dues.....	23,206,000	27,693,000
Export do.....	2,376,000	1,988,000
Railways.....	2,752,000	2,953,000
Banks.....	484,000	1,833,000
Municipal taxes	2,037,000	2,432,000
Stamps.....	1,773,000	2,003,000
Post office.....	850,000	1,001,000
Sundries.....	2,953,000	2,347,000
Total.....	36,416,000	42,250,000

The Executive therefore begs Congress to pass the Budget in these terms:—

1. The expenditure for 1888 is fixed at 48,494,555, plus an allowance of 5,100,000 for loss on Exchange.

2. Ways and Means are fixed at 49,123,000 with an additional duty of 15 per cent, to produce 5,100,000.

3. All articles subject to import dues shall in 1888 be made subject to a new additional duty of 1 per cent "ad valorem."

4. Banks shall henceforward pay license for issue not on the amount in circulation, but on their authorized limit.

5. Any surplus of revenue shall go to redeem debt.

W. Pacheco.

LUDWIG WINDTHORST

Leader of the German Catholics

A REMARKABLE CAREER

A European correspondent of the 'New York Mail and Express' writes:

Ludwig Windthorst is a remarkable man. Intellectually a giant, he is physically a dwarf; and to see this mite of a man, after the great Chancellor, with his six feet six and strident voice, has ceased speaking, climbing carefully over the benches which separate him from the speaker's desk, reach it and thus confront the colossus whom he looks upon as the Belial of modern times, is a sight worth seeing. It is like the little spaniel tackling the elephant. But see him now raise his head. A noble head! A broad expanse of brow, two piercing brown eyes, whose gleaming is but partially concealed by the gold-rimmed spectacles, and the fluffy white hair, giving an air of originality to the entire face. His voice rings out clear and bold.

Windthorst is called by his admirers 'the Pearl of Meppen,' for he hails from that town, like Nazareth, famous for nothing before. He was born on November 12, 1812, and is therefore in his 75th year. But he seems to have drunk from Ponce de Leon's fount, for he is still as chipper as a squirrel. He comes of a somewhat distinguished family, of the old Catholic faith and of ample means. He studied law in Goettingen and Heidelberg, and then practised for a short while, till appointed Presiding Counsellor of the consistory at Osnabrueck.

This was, of course, in the times when Hanover was still an independent kingdom, cherishing dreams of greater greatness, together with an implacable hatred of Prussia, the despoiler. From 1849 to 1866 Windthorst was a member of the Hanoverian House of Delegates, and in 1851 he was its president. He was tendered the portfolio of Justice in the Cabinet, and exercised the functions of this important office, with several interruptions, till 1865, then resigning on account of a difference with blind King George as to the best way for Hanover to meet the gathering storm-cloud of the Austro-Prussian war. The day of Sadova was fought. Hanover saw its splendid little army demolished in the battle-field of Langensalza, and at the treaty of Prague, poor King George, blind in more senses than one, was left in the lurch by Austria and France alike, and saw his sovereignty

swept away by King William. Despairing, broken-hearted, this king, a pathetic figure in the history of our times—left the land over which his forefathers had ruled for a thousand years, and went into banishment and death. It was at this time that Windthorst received a national reputation. He it was who was selected by King George as his champion to defend his claims to the vast royal domains and treasures against Prussia's greed. And what slice the blind monarch finally obtained out of that mass of wealth, known in history as the Guelph Fund, was wrested out of King William's hands by this little indomitable man, this pigmy of Meppen.

The year 1867 saw him elected to the Prussian House of Deputies and then to the Reichstag. He has sat there ever since, one of its most conspicuous members and in the estimation of many, next to Bismarck, the ablest. In a country where eloquence is a rare guest, where the gift of fluent, electric speech is but seldom granted, the oratorical eminence of the man alone was enough to make him a shining light in the young and untired parliament. For if Windthorst does not often give birth to one of those 'winged words' (gefluegelte Worte) for which Bismarck is famous, not often indulges in those torrent-like bursts of naturally vehement and petulant eloquence which his great adversary's nervous temperament often engenders, he is much the more finished and logical speaker of the two. His sentences are always clear-cut, crystal-like in their smoothness and transparency. His ideas follow in an unbroken phalanx and win over by their resistless reasoning. Where Bismarck, when crossed or foiled in debate, storms and scolds, Windthorst smoothly and ably confounds his adversary by pitiless logic and facts and figures drawn from an inexhaustible storehouse of knowledge. No wonder the Chancellor often left the parliamentary arena vanquished and sore, for where he used the hammer of Thor against the little man, the little man used the shafts of Apollo, stinging sarcasm, biting irony, with more deadly effect. Windthorst, the 'Little Excellency' as he is dubbed, has been since 1871 the leader of the Centrum, otherwise known as the clerical or Ultramontane party, and under his leadership these formerly scattered forces have become the most powerful ally or foe of the Government, as the case might be. He has shown himself to be more than the peer of Bismarck in parliamentary tactics, has known how to marshal and deploy his small army with consummate skill, and has never wasted his powder.

When Windthorst rises to speak everybody is on the alert, for everybody knows that he has something to say worth listening to, that he and his party have taken a stand on some question or other, and that with good reasoning a mass of valuable data is to come forth, shedding new light on some mooted point. The Speaker never has to call him to order, for he is ever polite, sticks always to the matter under discussion, and never makes misstatements. When he desires to repay an injury in kind he never becomes abusive or gross, but by a clever innuendo, a veiled phrase, he covers his man with confusion and exposes him to derision. He has scored his greatest oratorical triumphs during those years when the Kulturkampf raged at its fiercest, when the palladium which he and his party cherish the highest was exposed to the fierce assaults of the government. Once in 1874, when Windthorst in a three-hour speech had emptied his bitterest vials of wrath upon the heads of Minister Falk and his master Bismarck, reproaching them with mediaeval instincts and practices for muzzling the Catholic Church in Prussia, and had added thereto a pathetic appeal to let him and his adherents worship in the faith of their forefathers as they thought best, citing Frederick the Great's motto, 'Let every man go to heaven according to his own fashion,'

against that monarch's successor of today. Bismarck himself, though flagellated once or twice in the course of the speech beyond endurance, confessed in the evening, when at one of his parliamentary entertainments he saw this mighty pigmy put his feet under his mahogany and imbibed his Rhenish wine, that his own convictions in the matter had been shaken for the moment by the impassioned, powerful appeal of the Pope's prince paladin in Teuton land. From present aspects little Windthorst bids fair to see another number of years of usefulness in the Reichstag. Time touches him with a light hand, and the frost of 75 winters has silvered his hair but to give his fine head all the more the mien of majesty.

AGRICULTURAL.

The farmer who does not fence in his stock when living along the line of a railroad not only runs the risk of losing valuable animals but endangers the lives of travellers.

We would not undertake to raise chickens or keep poultry through the winter and spring without a plentiful supply of dry earth. The best time to store is whenever it is dry.

It is possible that old hens may be too fat to lay; not so with pullets. Feed them abundantly. Even in the case of old hens laying goes on as a result of under rather than over feeding.

Roots are valuable aids to digestion when given in connection with grain food, but when fed exclusively or fed lavishly they have a too laxative effect, which quickly runs down the sheep.

A writer on equine subjects says:

'Observe your horse when he is drinking out of a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.' This is said to be an Arab test.

The Gothland hog, sometimes called the Swedish hog, sometimes the Skohlar hog, originated in Gothland, Sweden. They often dress 356 pounds at 10 to 12 months old, and continue to grow two or three years, reaching seven and eight hundred pounds.

The plan of a farmer for securing large crops is thus stated by him:

'I tell my men to harrow the ground until they think it is harrowed twice as much as it ought to be, and then I tell them it is not harrowed half enough.' Thorough pulverisation of soil is more important than any other work bestowed upon a crop.

Many farmers milk only one cow in winter, just to have milk to use. It is better to keep a cow loose in a box stall, for if she be bedded properly she will keep as clean as if in a pasture, which cannot be possible if fastened by the head. Where a cow lies down in couding you cannot brush it off or clean her so that the milk will not taste of it.

The following item comes from the Illinois Horticultural Society:

'Upon the subject of pruning peach trees, Mr E. A. Richi favored keeping trees well cut back, and opened up so that the interior of the tree could receive more air and sunshine, and thus enable the little twigs along the main limbs to be perfect and ripen the fruit setting on them, which is always a large part of the product of the tree.'

A citizen of Pocahontas, Iowa, has invented a new kind of fuel which bids fair to take the place of coal in prairie countries. He grinds cornstalks and coarse prairie grass together and moistens them. This pulp is pressed into blocks twelve inches long and four inches thick and dried. One block will give an hour's steady heat. This fuel can be produced for \$2 a ton and the inventor claims that it will last twice as long as the best soft coal.—N. American paper.

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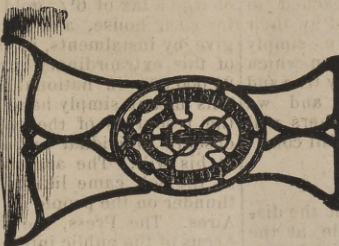
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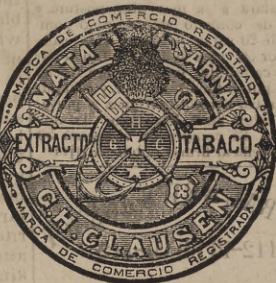
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En el Pueblo de

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El remate tendrá lugar en nuestra casa

59 - SAN MARTIN - 59

EL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO

á las 2 de la tarde

Un espléndido

TERRENO

con poblaciones y plantas de quinta y otro terreno con los edificios que contiene. Terreno de quinta situado en el egido del pueblo, designado en el plano general de quintas con el número 233, compuesta su extensión de 105 metros 44 centímetros de frente al oeste por 109 metros 26 centímetros de fondo por el costado norte y 100 metros 54 centímetros de fondo también por el costado sud, Linda al oeste con el ferrocarril, en medio con Oreste Pineyro, al sud con Juan Pippo, al este con Benito Romero, al norte con Enrique Ordonet

OTRO TERRENO

Un terreno con lo en él edificado situado en la traza del pueblo en la manzana número 40 calle Ajo entre las de Zarate y Lincoln, compuesta su extensión de 18 varas de frente al este por 50 varas de fondo al oeste lindando en medio con José Leon Peralta y por el norte con Rufino Blanco m31j14

POR LOS MISMOS

Buena

PROPIEDAD

en el partido de

ARRECIFES

ad corpus, calle San Pedro entre las de Zapiola y Necochea, sin base. El remate tendrá lugar en nuestra casa

SAN MARTIN 59

EL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO

á las 2 en punto de la tarde

se venderá á las mas alta postura y dinero de contado esta espléndida propiedad situada en el partido de Arrecifes, calle San Pedro entre las de Zapiola y Necochea, compuesto de un edificio algo antiguo pero en buen estado, cuyo terreno se compone de 29 varas de frente al oeste por 31 3/4 varas de fondo, lindando por el frente con la calle San Pedro, por el fondo y costado norte con D Emilio Billiat y por el del sud con Da Rosario Moyano

Títulos perfectos

El comprador abonará 500 \$ al firmar el boleto

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En

MERLO

De un lot de

TERRENO

El remate tendrá lugar en nuestra casa

SAN MARTIN 59

EL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO

á las 2 en punto de la tarde

se rematará á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado este terreno compuesto de 20 varas de frente á la calle Jujuy por 50 varas de fondo. Linda por el frente calle Jujuy en medio con Rocha y Viale, por el fondo al este y costado norte con Guillermo Rodriguez y por el sud con don Juan Pegasano. Títulos perfectos. El comprador entregará 50 pesos en señal al firmar el boleto j1j14

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887.

Extraordinary preparations are made in England to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. In this country it cannot be said that British subjects are very enthusiastic over the matter. The sun of royalty does not shine upon us and our hearts become cold. Many of them it is time were never believers in the right divine of Kings or Queens.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr John Feeley, which took place at his residence in the calle Piedad last Saturday. For a considerable time he had been suffering from aneurism of the heart and throat. His case was almost desperate when he went to Europe last year, from the terrible and inexorable ailment. He rallied somewhat under the care of able physicians at a private hospital in London. They may have possibly prolonged his life for some days, or perhaps months, but no more. On returning to this country his friends saw with grief, judging from unmistakable signs, that his death was not far off. He died consoled by the rites of the Catholic Church, and attended by the assiduous care of kind and loving friends and relatives, who during his prolonged illness did all that mortal man could do to comfort him and alleviate his suffering. Mr Feely was 42 years of age. He was a general favorite with those who knew him for many years in this city, a genial companion, a true loyal friend, and a shrewd and successful man of business. His funeral on Sunday was largely attended by different sections of the English-speaking community. Dean Dillon preached an eloquent sermon in the cemetery before the body was deposited in its last resting place. We tender our sincere sympathy to Mr Feely's relatives and friends.

The mission at San Roque Church was closed on Saturday evening with a sermon from Father Fidelis. Every hole and corner of the church was packed, and before the people separated they renewed their baptismal vows with lighted torches in their hands. Probably never before were there so many English-speaking persons assembled together in Buenos Aires. It was most edifying to witness the crowds of men and women who devoutly knelt at the altar on Saturday morning and partook of Holy Communion. Many were there who scarcely ever visit the Passionist Church in calle Caridad. And this brings to our mind a remark which we heard frequently made by persons who attended the mission. There are many who desire to hear a sermon in English on Sunday, but for whom the distance of the Passionist Church is inconveniently far. If arrangements could be made by the good Fathers to preach and have Mass or benediction in one of the central churches at stated times, we have no doubt the idea would be well received, and many who are now debarred from the happiness would be glad to go to hear the word of God preached in their own language and by their own countrymen. We simply give this as a suggestion which has been made to us by true and devout Irish Catholics, and we have no doubt the Fathers will give the matter their full consideration.

Mr Bladen asserted in the discussion on Home Rule at the English Literary Society that there were two millions of Irish Protestants in Ireland opposed to Home Rule. We have it therefore on the combined authority of these very respectable gentlemen that there is a large majority of the people of Ireland opposed to Home Rule. The wonder is how that majority can never be seen or heard or felt. Where were this overwhelming majority when the elections took place when 85 Home Rulers were triumphantly elected? Let not the opponents of Home Rule delude themselves. The people of Ireland are practically unanimous in their demand for Home Rule. Probably no other country has such unanimity been ever seen in any national question.

We have received a letter from 'W. J. T.' of Salto, discussing the proceedings of the San Pedro Union. It is a proof of the importance of the San Pedro Union that a very large number of literary men are taking an interest in it. If we were to publish all the letters we have received commenting on the Union

the whole would make a portly volume. We think it better to let the Union work out its own salvation: there are some very prudent men at the head of it, and they have done very well and wisely up to the present. If others are discontented at the passing or non-passing of certain resolutions, let them form unions in their own districts and pass any resolutions they choose. That is the proper way to influence public opinion.

John Bright has discovered that there are «a million honest, moral Catholics in Ireland, who are opposed to the Nationalists, but are compelled to keep silence by their bishops and priests.»

We welcome to the River Plate Mr James Denery of Queens-town, who was for many years vice-consul of Spain, and carried on an important business in that town. Mr Denery gives a most deplorable account of the state of things in the old country. Business of all sorts is completely suspended. The landlords, encouraged by the Government are demanding their pound of flesh, and the Irish exodus is larger than ever it was before.

The speculation in land in the city is still raging. From the bloated capitalist down to the changador and common shoe-black, all are looking out for fresh fields and pastures new in which to invest their money. The tramcars on Sundays are crowded with such speculators, who traverse the suburbs of the city in the hope of meeting a convenient site. The gold-washing delusion at Cape Virgin is gradually disappearing before the light of stern experience, but every unoccupied spot in the vicinity of Buenos Aires is as eagerly sought as if it were a mine of gold.

In the Provincial Chamber of Deputies a proposal was made by Sr Rodolfo M. Cazon that a reward of \$25,000 should be offered for the discovery of a sure cure for the 'lombroz filaria' in sheep. This was passed to the Committee on Legislation as also was a proposal for continuing to the end of 1890 the exemption from taxes of the manufactories for the elaboration of raw materials of the country.

The largest job ever undertaken in this country was that by which the Government handed over the public works of the city for 40 years to a person named Canavelli, who is a teacher in the Naval School. He was to have full control of the water-works, sewerage, etc., was authorised to charge a tax of 6 1/2 gold dollars for each house, and he was to give by instalments, in payment of this extraordinary privilege, 21,000,000 in national dollars. This meant simply handing over the resources of the city to an obscure individual to be farmed at his will. The announcement of the job came like a clap of thunder on the people of Buenos Aires. The Press, the watchful Argus of the public interests, denounced it in the most unsparring terms, and the Senate rejected the bill that had been brought before them.

RENT

It is believed by many in this republic that the fall in the value and rent of lands is confined to Ireland. But it is a gross error. In England and in all the continent of Europe the same thing is taking place. Many farms are unoccupied in England because tenants cannot be found who will pay even a moderate rent.

Argentine estancieros are not, perhaps, above taking a hint from their German friends. If they are inclined that way they will find food for reflection in an extract from the «Cologne Gazette» which the London correspondent of the «Liverpool Daily Post» publishes. The «Gazette» states that abatements of rent have become general in Germany, a

well as in other countries. Thus, lately in the district of Königsberg, a State farm, which a few years before had been sold for 40,000 marks, was recently offered for 30,000 marks, and when even that sum could not be obtained it was disposed of at 22,000 marks—a little above half the sum given a few years ago. The same kind of thing is going on in Mecklinburg. Five of the most prominent agriculturists in the Legislative Chamber recently surrendered to the State their farms, and when they were relet the reduction in the rent was between 15 and 30 per cent. In some parts of the country the landlords have adopted the system of regulating the rent by the price of stock and butter, and this plan is found to lead to a very harmonious feeling between the landlord and tenant.

DECADENCE OF THE ROYAL MAIL.

The British line of steamers of the Royal Mail Packet Company which runs from Southampton to the River Plate has entered on a period when it has to struggle for its very existence. The more rapid steamers of the Lamport and Holt Company have entered into successful competition with it, so much so that the Royal Mail has had to suspend the usual sailing of the 24th of each month for Argentine ports, owing to the falling off of its returns. It is true that the report of the directors of the Royal Mail Company for 1886 shows an increase of profits for the year of \$23,834, but this is acknowledged to arise from a considerable diminution in the expenses. Considering that this is the line to which the British residents of the River Plate have always given a preference whether from tradition, custom or patriotism this symptom of decline which is in inverse ratio to the increase in Argentine wealth is a matter worthy of note. The number of their steamers has not increased nor advanced with the increase of commercial demands. It is no wonder that the Lamport and Holt line should be more popular when the passage is made by this line from England to Buenos Aires in 22 days, the first class tickets being £30, whereas the Royal Mail steamers take 29 days to make the voyage, the first class passage being £35. The decadence of the Royal Mail line of steamers is to be regretted inasmuch as it is the oldest of those that run from Europe to the Plate. It was established in 1853 and replaced the sailing vessels which from time to time made voyages (generally lasting 60 days) between Falmouth and Buenos Aires.

The starting of the Royal Mail was the natural result of the rapid increase of English commercial interests in the Plate, but though there are now 40,000 Britons in the country who constitute the most flourishing British colony in any foreign country, the Royal Mail is gradually retiring from the field of its most memorable struggles, the route by Southampton, Lisbon, Cape Verde Islands, Bahia, Pernambuco, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, where its masts have served as signposts for well nigh half a century. I may mention in passing that there has been a maritime communication since the year 1817 between England and the estuary of the Plate. In that year the English received by the treaty of Utrecht a monopoly of the slave trade for 30 years with the privilege of being allowed to settle and reside in Buenos Aires—a privilege which other foreigners could not then legally make use of.

(London correspondent of «La Nación.»)

The Archbishop, in a note to the clergy of the diocese has directed all to pray for rain while offering up the holy sacrifice of the mass.

WHY SOME IRISHMEN GO TO HELL.

In a recent lecture in the city of Cork Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, the great apostle of temperance and worthy successor of Father Mathew, showed forth the evils of intoxicating drink. We give a few extracts from the bishop's eloquent address:—

He loved the people, he knew how difficult was their lot and what their sufferings had been, and he would give in God's name and in the name of humanity his heart's blood for them (applause). For years he laboured as a priest amongst the people, and he discovered that the great plague spot upon them was intemperance, and he too discovered that it was in vain the people laboured so long as they brought weekly their dimes and dollars to the till of the saloon keeper. That was slavery, and as long as they spoke of liberty without separating themselves from the shackles of liquor he would not believe that they knew the meaning of the word. The Irishman in America, he said, could be very well off if, instead of giving his dimes and dollars to the saloon keeper, he put them into his pocket, and as illustrative of this, he said that some months ago the Father Mathew Society of St Paul found, on making the calculation, that the real estate belonging to men who had been drinking, and, consequently, poor until they became members of the Father Mathew Society, went up to hundreds of thousands of dollars. When he was dealing with his Irish fellow-countrymen he knew very well that he was losing his time in telling them to be good, to be charitable, to be religious, because if sober they were all that instinctively (applause). What a wonderful heart was the Irish heart—how precious it was, and was it any wonder then that they would with delight put aside the briars and thorns that might encircle it—the briars and thorns of the whiskey shop. There was but one cloud to darken that Irish heart, and how he hated it, because of the harm it did, but brush away that cloud and the Irish heart stood forth in all its purity and generosity. They had all heard, he supposed, the story of Erin's miseries—he would not vouch for its authenticity—but it was a good one. The devils one day in hell held council, and amongst the other things they deliberated upon was the fact that there was not an Irishman in hell (laughter and applause). And the old devil said something must be done. They had, he said, tried Ireland in prosperity and adversity. In prosperity she had remained good, and they had tried her with persecutions for centuries, still they had not succeeded in bringing any Irishman into hell. So, at last, one little imp stood up and said they could do nothing with Irishmen so long as they knew what they were about. They must steal away their senses and then they could heap sin upon sin, and misery upon misery, and now he said he thought they would come rolling in. 'I will do that,' said the chief devil, and breweries and distilleries then started up in Ireland. But they were not now such fools as to leave that infamous device to succeed. In America the sober man and the industrious man succeeded. The sober and industrious Irishman, as a rule, succeeded better than the child of other countries, but there had been failures, and in nearly every case of failure the one old cause stood forth—drink.

A commencement was made on Wednesday of the removal of patients from the old to the new hospital, which latter, it may be well to state, is situated in Calle Solis, at the corner of Calle Caseros, and is reached by the trams of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway which go to the Corrales, passengers for the hospital changing at the station in Calle Brasil.

LETTER
FROM VENADO TUERTO

May 16th 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

It is rather unpleasant when a correspondent has churned his brains to produce intellectual butter in the way of newsy letters from this part of the world, that he should find their absence from the columns of the SOUTHERN CROSS for which they were intended. Have they been torn-up and consigned to your waste paper basket? Self-conceit persuades me that such cannot be the case, for the last two I wrote were brimfull of news from here, not altogether uninteresting to many of your readers. The blame, I fancy, must be laid on the irregularity of our postal arrangements. I write for the benefit of our friends in the neighbourhood. Our postmaster, I am told, has no stamps, and pays cash to the 'mayorals' of the diligences which carry the mails. These gentlemen may forget some times to post these prepaid letters and might be the gainers in consequence. One of our neighbours who had gone to Rosario for a month, informs me that during that period his family had sent to him four letters each paid for in advance, and he received—none. My lucubrations to the SOUTHERN CROSS may have met with the same fate.

'E pur si muove.' Our little town, with a tortoise crawl, characteristic of its embryonic state, is progressing. Besides, we have had a visit from a band of Austrian gipsies, with dancing bears and monkeys, cholera, small-pox and murder. The band of gipsies consisted of about five men with three dancing bears and a couple of monkeys, and a cart-load of women and children. No sooner had they obtained license from our authorities, than the men began their performances, and the women, each with a load of tent poles on her shoulder, scattered themselves through the village to beg. They proved thorough adepts in the art, and rather startled the natives, who were not used to that sort of thing. Nothing came amiss to them—old rags, old shoes, bits of biscuits—everything was acceptable. Though they declared that they came from Austria, the land of flaxen hair and blue eyes, in complexion and general characteristics some of the men and women might have been taken for full-blooded South American Guaranis. They had travelled over the greater part of Central or Western Europe before they thought of speculating on the New World. They and their animals had traversed the greater part of the Province of Buenos Aires on foot before they came up here, and from their enquiries it seemed to be their intention to try the upper provinces. Should they fall in with Indians on their way I wonder will they sympathize and fraternize, and salute each other as men and brothers?

The murder was not exciting, and is not interesting, only so far as it is rather a novelty. Two drunken natives disagreed with each other, or their liquor disagreed with both, one being armed with his knife whilst the other was unarmed. The former prodded bravely the latter to the heart's content of both. The affair happened at the estancia 'La Susana,' belonging to Mr Davison. Five leagues from here, and through the clever management of Mr Davison jun., the assassin was quietly captured although he had got away as far as our little town, and was clapped into irons. It is not everyone of your readers knows that these irons are not locked or padlocked, but rivetted and it requires a blacksmith with hammer and chisel to fasten them on or take them off. Two days after the crime, the victim's body

was brought in and placed in the same yard with the prisoner. I watched the latter's face, as the two, victim and murderer, were once more brought together, but with the exception of a dull vacant stare of purposeless curiosity his features were expressionless.

Our two or three cases of reported cholera were extremely doubtful, and might more correctly be put down to scare, though as a rule we did not show ourselves particularly frightened. Sandias, melons and other fruits have been consumed freely on all sides, and we have not suffered in consequence. Small-pox, though not extensive, has been very severe. Deaths from this fearful disease might be put down at something over sixty per cent. Luckily, it has confined itself as yet to three or four families.

Our parish priest, Padre Ballesteros, paid us his half-yearly visit in the middle of March. He remained four days and baptized several children, but there was, I believe, only one marriage. During the time he was here the church was crowded both by our own countrymen and women and natives. Father Ballesteros informed us that he will be with us again on the 14th September. In the meantime, our sick and dying must be left without the consolations of religion, and if we die, we must die the death of dogs, for our Cura lives very far away, and the expenses are heavy for poor people. Is it not possible that we could get the services of our own 'Soggaris.' There is a good railway station 'La Picasa' within a few leagues from here. English and Irish estancias stretch away nearly to the station, so that there would be little difficulty in conveying him here. Two or three times a quarter I am sure would satisfy us.

Our parish priest was to have gone early on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, but Mr Owen Maxwell undertook to drive him back to Melincue, and see that his expenses should be liberally defrayed, if he would remain till the afternoon and solemnize the feast of Ireland's Apostle. The 'boys' turned out with representative frolics in their hats, and there were several ladies, but the congregation was not so large as it would certainly have been, had the notice been longer. This is but an infant settlement, and Mr Maxwell deserves much credit, as being the first to move and to stir up the neighbours to the proper celebration of the feast of St. Patrick.

We have had a splendid spring and summer, with plenty of rain. Indeed, if we could have made our own weather, we could scarcely improve on what we have had. Autumn, however, set in with drought, and now we are experiencing a severe winter with frosts every night. Nevertheless, sheep and cattle are in good condition and there is plenty of grass in the camp, such as it is. From reports from the inside camps, our condition is far superior to that of the dwellers there. At the present moment there is every appearance of a break-up in the weather. Whether rain now will be an unmitigated good will be a question for the future.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CURIOSUS.

[ED NOTE.—We can assure our esteemed correspondent that we have never failed to publish any communication received from him. His letters are always highly interesting and very welcome.]

A proposal for burning 'basuras' has been presented to the Municipality. It is intended to construct a large circular kiln of brick and iron, with a system of furnaces so combined that the 'basuras' will be converted into ashes in 48 hours, and not only will every day's refuse be got rid of at once, but the accumulations of the last 28 years will gradually disappear. The contractor would receive only \$33,684 a year, while at present an inefficient service costs \$51,648.

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION.

Arrecifes, June 1, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The first quarterly meeting of the above body was held on the 29th ult. Considering the state of the camp and the number of people who have moved their flocks, there was a very fair attendance of members, which plainly shows the interest the Irish of this partido are taking in our Union. Some neglected their own business, and others came many leagues from where they had removed with their flocks, to be in attendance. The President, Mr Thos. J. Kearney, took the chair at 3 o'clock. After the minutes of last meeting were read and approved, the following resolution was proposed by Mr William McCormick, seconded by Mr William Gaulty:—

That we sincerely sympathize with Mrs Keogan in her affliction, on the death of her husband, Patrick Keogan, who was known to be a loving husband, an affectionate father, and a respectable member of this Society.

At this period the Chairman vacated his seat, and Mr William McCormick, Vice President, occupied the second chair in order to put forward the following resolution, proposed by Mr Thomas Kearney, seconded by Mr Joseph Bannon:—

Resolved: That the Arrecifes Irish Union entirely disapprove of the arbitrary acts of the commissary in this partido more especially on account of the way he has treated us Irish. Also that a change of commissary is deemed necessary, and that this Society will ask for his removal.

Several other subjects of minor importance were discussed.

After the distribution of cards, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the meeting dissolved.

Yours, etc.,

Z.

SUNDAY'S RACES.

The weather on Sunday was everything that could be desired for out-door amusements. The air was bracing but the temperature was of a happy medium and there was no wind to blow the dust about. This fact, combined with the circumstance that the Society 'Damas de Misericordia' was to share in the profits of the meeting, attracted an unusually large number of visitors to the Hippodrome, and the ladies, on this occasion, appeared if not in their thousands, at any rate in their hundreds, all armed cap-a-pie, in costumes of the latest fashions, which would throw the rainbow into the shade by their brilliant and varied colours.

The first race, 1200 metres, was won by Kingsclerk, Estrangero being second and El Pasha third. Mississippi, Agripina, Jardinera and Amalia ran.

There were four starters for the second race, 1750 metres: Valentino won Solomon was second, Atlantida third, and Huetel fourth.

The third race brought out ten of the eighteen horses entered. Lenape was a hot favourite and won easily. Mr Casey's Condessa was second, and Huerfano was third.

The fourth race, 2500 metres, was the one which excited most interest. The race was cleverly won by Kettledrum, Miss Rovel was second, and Coronel was third. Pihuen was last.

For the fifth race, 1000 metres, there were ten starters, the favourites being Mazarin, Suzon, and Ulysses, and they arrived at the winning post in that order. Mazarin won easily.

The Sulky race resulted in a match between Conga and Sultan, the latter having a start of 130 metres; but it was of no use, Conga won by a long distance.—'The Herald' abridged.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, May 2.

The Queen on Saturday visited the interior of the Monastery of the Grand Chartreuse. Up to that time only one woman, the Queen of Italy, had been allowed to enter it, but the Pope had granted a special dispensation to permit Queen Victoria to enter it. Her Majesty was conducted by the Father Superior and a number of the Fathers through the principal apartments, galleries, and chapels, the visit occupying about an hour.

Public opinion in England is strongly pitched in condemnation of the infamous forgeries of 'The Times,' and in favor of calling the editor of the 'Organ of the Devil' before the bar of the House.

The 'Standard' frankly recognises the right of the Irish members to an investigation at the hands of the House. The 'Daily News' pleaded vigorously in the same direction, and the 'Chronicle' and the 'Daily Telegraph' took neutral ground on a basis favourable to investigation. The glove has been thrown down. It has been taken up, and all public opinion declares that the time for sifting the horrible literary pollutions of 'The Times' has come. It is a consoling thing for the Irish people that in this movement their leaders stand erect and defiant, while those who dared them to the contest in Press and Parliament stand aghast before the issue of their own making. The days of 'The Times' moral assassination are done. It has dared too much, and been too loud in its exceeding zeal. And how stand their allies? We are glad to say that we believe the Government have been got into a decided muddle over this business, and their cowardly and shameful attempt to burk investigation is the most overwhelming vindication of Mr Dillon and the Irish party that could under any circumstances be made.

It is sad to find that emigrants are pouring rapidly out of this country. During one week no less than 2618 souls left Queens-town for America, these figures bringing the total for the month of April up to 11,854 persons, being more than 5,000 in excess of the emigration for the corresponding period last year.

The Most Rev. Dr Ireland lectured at the Theatre Royal on 'The Irish in America,' which theme he dealt with in a very interesting manner.

In the House of Commons Sir C Lewis called attention to an article in 'The Times,' which charged Mr Dillon with wilfully and knowingly making a false statement in repudiating his connection with Mr P J Sheridan's assassination tactics. He moved that the article constituted a breach of the privileges of the House, with a view of bringing the publisher of 'The Times' before the bar of the House to defend the allegation. Mr Dillon readily accepted the challenge thrown down, declaring he was prepared to meet 'The Times.' Mr W H Smith, however, moved the adjournment of the debate, and this led to a torrent of indignation from the Irish benches. The action of the Government was bitterly assailed by the Irish members, who accused them of endeavouring to smother inquiry. Mr Gladstone and Sir W Harcourt also denounced the action of Mr Smith. Mr Sexton, in a speech which was wildly cheered by the Irish members, said a challenge had been thrown down to them, and it was for that assembly of gentlemen of England to determine whether for the future the Irish members were to sit there at the mercy of every ruffian who called himself an editor of a newspaper. Let them have an inquiry, and let 'The Times' bring forward its battalions of forgers and liars and the Irish members would prove that they had been assailed by a system of moral assassination, and would be able in a full and complete manner to justify themselves. After an exciting discussion, in which the Government tactics were denounced, Mr Smith's motion was carried by 213 to 174—majority 39.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The depopulation of Ireland still goes on. During the last year 63,416 emigrants left Irish ports, an increase of 906 as compared with 1885. This is equal to 12.2 per thousand of the population of Ireland in 1881. The United States, as usual, absorbed the great proportion, over 50,000 going thither. Since 1851 the Irish emigrants have numbered 3,149,744 or 54.9 per cent of the population.

The Chilean Government has purchased the library and the valuable MSS of the late lamented Don Benjamin Vicuña McKenna for the sum of \$50,000. The collection will be removed, in the course of a few days, to the National Library in Santiago. The MSS are especially valuable and interesting.

A serious fire occurred in Antafagasta on the night of the 24th ultimo, causing a loss variously estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000 dollars. The alarm was given at 11.30 p.m., at which hour flames were observed in a block situated between Plaza Colon on the south and the railway station on the north. Nearly the whole of the block was consumed, and the flames were not got under until a late hour on the following morning.

Mr Wm. Martin is organizing an amateur dramatic performance to take place in the National Theatre on the 20th of June in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. The profits of the performance will go to the British Hospital.

Reports from the South are also very saddening. Several estancieros in Olavarria have had to move herds of cattle to outside lands.

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.

A contemporary states that a Mr Buckley O'Meara has been appointed agent in Dublin for encouraging emigration from Ireland to the River Plate.

The President of Paraguay has \$1,000 a month salary, the Vice President 500, the Ministers and Superior Judges 400, and the Deputies 260.

In the month of May 6748 immigrants reached this country of whom 4838 came directly from Europe, 1826 from Montevideo and 84 from other countries. Of these 2813 are Italians, 935 Spaniards, 532 French, 105 English, 120 Germans, 98 Swiss, 94 Austrians etc., of the total number 3172 were men and 1180 women, 297 boys and 189 girls. 4537 of the immigrants are declared Catholics and 301 belong to other religious denominations.

It rained on Sunday in the provinces of Santiago del Estero and San Luis.

Mr Pitt, late cashier of the London and River Plate Bank, has received a letter of thanks and £550 as a present from the London Board.

A gamblers' den in the Calle Buen Orden was captured by the police on Sunday night and 14 persons were arrested. They will be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The hygienic committees in this city are taking active measures to prevent the spread of diphtheria. Persons attacked by the disease who are not in a position to receive proper treatment in their houses are obliged to go to an hospital. The four tents erected in the vicinity of the lazaretto have been devoted to the use of patients suffering from this disease.

According to the Boletín Mensual of Buenos Aires the population of the city at the end of last month was 405,565 inhabitants.

The works of the Pacific line of railway are fast advancing. The earth-works of the branch line to Mercedes are finished, and the rails on the same are being fast completed. Bridges, culverts, etc., are being constructed all along the line. Two splendid engines, the Caseros and the Eduardo Costa, are ready for

action at Palermo. The earth-works from Mendoza to Chili were commenced on January but the progress was slow on account of the cholera and the difficulty encountered in expropriating the lands. Mr Clark has transferred his rights in this portion of the line to Mr Grant Dalton, who is at the head of the works, ably assisted by the chief engineer, Señor Pretot Freire. A temporary bridge, 100 metres long, will soon be built over the River Mendoza. The expropriation of lands is going on within the city of Mendoza. The junction between the Andine and Trans-Andine line will soon be finished. Messrs Pretot Freire and Grant Dalton are now at the Puente del Inca urging on the works. The contractors are of opinion that the line will be completed as far as the Uspallata Pass in two years.

The news from the camp is most deplorable. Old estancieros say they have never experienced a year of such bad omen as this appears to be. In some northern districts cattle and sheep are perishing by thousands for want of food. Many of the lambs are lost, and unless some unexpected change takes place it is feared that few if any in this province will survive the season. A few days ago a flock of sheep was removed from Zarate, but the owner could not find suitable pasture in any of the northern districts and so went 'westward,' where Horace Greely directs all clever young men to go. In some estancias in San Nicolas it is said that one half and even two-thirds of the cattle have been lost.

The sentence of death pronounced against the soldier Natalio Castro has been commuted to imprisonment for an indefinite time in the penitentiary.

The man who killed Souza Vieyra, formerly the station master, has been condemned to imprisonment for an indefinite period.

Sugar making has commenced in various establishments. The weather has been favourable for the canes.

The speech on the Budget, which we publish elsewhere, is a plain and unvarnished statement that will be read with great interest. It shows that though our expenses are increasing our resources are still faster increasing. The intention to declare certain classes of native produce free of export duty will be hailed with great satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see their way to applying the same rule to produce of all sorts without any exception.

Messrs Abreu, Rodriguez and Duclout have formed an association under the name 'Colonizadora de Cordoba,' with a capital of two millions mps, for the purpose of establishing additional Colonies in Cordoba, Buenos Aires and Santa Fe.

Mr Edward Langworthy has proposed to the Government of Santa Fe to construct a line of railway from his Colony 'La Florencia to Reconquista.

A friend from Pavon assures us that the state of things in his district could not be worse. Lambs are perishing, and it is feared that in the month of October not one half of the sheep now living will survive. Nothing so bad as the present condition of things has been seen in the country since the year 1859.

Bills in different forms have been presented to the Senate proposing to apply for tenders for the completion of the public works. The bills have been referred to a committee.

The Carlo Company have arrived with a supply of elephants, trained dogs and other quadrupeds.

Passengers arrived at Copiapo (Chile) from Argentina report that the cholera is committing great ravages at Tinogasta and that the epidemic has spread to Tiambala. Private letters from both these places confirm the report. Up to the 6th of May the cholera was still prevailing in Concepcion in the south of Chile, and carrying off many victims.

SELECTED POETRY.

My Irish Girl.

My Irish girl, thine eyes have spoke
The secret that thy heart wouldst
treasure,
Albeit no music sound has broke
That silence coy, thy dream-like
pleasure.
But, as the song birds floating free,
By voice their bright mates charm
above thee,
So fain I'd have thee whisper me,
Dear maid, the sweet, sweet
words 'I love thee.'

I'd hear thee tell while nestling near
This longing heart, my Irish girl,
In whisperings low, thy faith, thy
far,
Though high with hope or bod-
ding peril,
The timorous doubts thy soul that
thrill.

Thy maiden trust in Heaven
above thee,
All these I'd hear, but still, oh, still,
I'd crave the sweet, sweet words
'I love thee.'

I've heard soft, honeyed song-tones
break
That from thy lips seemed loth
to sever,
I've sat entranced when thou didst
speak,
And I could listen on for ever.
But noon or night, 'neath sun-gold
gleams
Or ray'd stars flashing bright
above thee,
My heaven of heavens, my dream of
dreams,
Must be to hear thy words, 'I
love thee.'

A THEOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

*Interesting account
of a unique French Community*

A MANY-TITLED FUNCTIONARY

Brittany, the faithful old province, is a source of perpetual surprises for the traveller. The sedate manner of the men, the peculiar costume and nun-like head-dress of the women kneeling before the cross or shrine by the wayside, the throngs of worshippers wending their way to the churches, strike him as no less remarkable than the rugged aspect of the landscape. It was but yesterday, perhaps, that he gazed with wonder at gay Paris and its restless, pleasure-loving people, and he cannot realise that he is still in France. Old Armorie, with her quaint customs, still preserved in despite of the conquering advance of modern progress, puzzles and mystifies him.

So many tourists have published their impressions of the old land, the Briton costumes, fetes and 'pardons' have been described so often that we will not attempt the task now. We only wish to make our readers acquainted with an humble and unknown little community which stands like a living anachronism in the midst of a country whose rulers inculcate priest-hating as the first duty of the citizen.

On the southern coast of Brittany and belonging to the department of Loire Inferieure, are two small islands—Houac and Hoedic—about midway between the point of Piriac and Belle-Isle, of fastuous memory, which Fouquet fortified at his own expense and presented to Louis XVI. These little islands are inhabited exclusively by fishermen. The cultivation of the soil is left to the women; that it is not carried on to a very extensive scale is evident from the fact that all the arable land is divided into strips of about two feet wide on a length of 120 feet. The wealthiest families possess two or three of these strips. Many own but one or even half a one. Wheat and potatoes are the only products cultivated. The fishing business is exclusively on the co-operative plan. A very uninteresting people the reader will say; but their social and political organisation presents a curious revelation.

It is a wail of the past which has survived the many changes of government in France.

A MANY-TITLED FUNCTIONARY.

The 'Rector,' as the parish priest is called throughout Brittany, is, or was, there, a supreme ruler, wielding temporal and spiritual authority. It has

been so from time without mind. His functions were varied. Officially he was known as the 'guardian of the islands, parish priest, syndic of the seamen, agent for the Custom-house, postmaster, and captain of the port.' To these various offices, to which he was appointed by royal decree long before the revolutionary period, he added voluntarily those of notary, justice of the peace, public scrivener, physician and apothecary, collector of taxes, recorder of titles and land agent. The people could not have supported such a number of functionaries, and place-seekers never coveted these offices. The rector, besides, preferred to burden himself with a multiplicity of duties rather than see strangers come in between him and his people. As he discharged them gratis and gave no trouble he was gladly left alone and almost forgotten.

The rector was assisted by a council of twelve old men, whose duties were to see that the regulations of a local character were not infringed, to devise means for the improvement of the little commonwealth, and to seek a remedy for the abuses that must inevitably creep into the best ordered communities. On certain solemn occasions all the inhabitants were invited to vote. Sundry taxes—none of them very burdensome—provided for the ways and means. All public improvements, they are principally such as are necessary to guard the islands against the inroads of the sea—are made by the people at the suggestion and under the direction of the rector. This dignity has his hand full, as we may well believe, and he cannot always find round him men who are competent to relieve him of some slight part of the burden. In these last years his official duties had become so complicated that some clerical help became indispensable.

Now, as the income of this modest ruler consists only in the tithes paid monthly in kind, by his parishioners, and his treasury is seldom full, he applied to the Government of the Republic, whose agent he necessarily is, to make an annual appropriation of 200 francs for the salary of a competent clerk. This unlooked-for attention to the state of things on the islands; when priests and nuns were being driven away from the schools and hospitals as a prelude to their being driven away from the country, such a thing as a priestly autocrat ruling over Frenchmen could not be endured.

The radicals howled and measures were adopted to laicise the islands. It was no very easy matter, for the multifarious duties discharged so far by the rector, would require a number of officials which the small population and insignificant revenue of the islands would not justify the government in appointing. Very little has been done towards revolutionising the islanders. No argument can make them look upon their rector in the light of a tyrant. His voice is respected and he never meets with resistance to his decrees. He authorises or prohibits the introduction of wine into the parish, makes the regulations by which the co-operative eating-houses of the fishermen are governed and, if need be, appoints or revokes the managers thereof. He fixes the hour at which the drinking-shops must be closed, and in part makes and enforces his municipal laws. Withal, his people are devoted to him. The utmost cordiality reigns between them. Could it be otherwise? He lives their simple life, shares their hardships, rejoices and mourns with them and, above all, consoles and comforts them, and tells them, in their own dialect, of the reward that awaits those who lead a pure life. He has but one great object in view; those men are exposed daily to a sudden and terrible death, he must guide their souls so that they shall be saved.

And, in making true Christians of these rude fishermen, he makes good citizens of them. There is no more peaceful and law-abiding community than that of Houac and Hoedic. It would stand

to reason that the republic is benefited rather than injured by such a state of things; but besides the horror of the very name of God which the radicals profess, they are possessed by a childish mania of destruction.

Whatever has not been erected by their own hands must fall. The good of the country weighs as nothing with them. For example, of thirteen women now living who have been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, seven are in religious orders, and five of these seven were decorated in acknowledgment of their admirable conduct in the military hospitals or on the battle fields. The latest nomination dates less than a year back. Yet the government, at this very moment, is sending away the Sisters of Charity from the military hospitals. 'Consistency, thou art a jewel!'

The best thing that could happen to the fishermen of Houac and Hoedic would be that they should be forgotten by their would-be reformers. With so many grave and important questions presented to them daily, the French legislators can afford to overlook this obscure little community hidden away in the midst of the Breton coast.

P. F. DE G.

—In the 'New York Tablet.'

HOW WORKINGMEN LIVE IN ITALY.

The assertion is often made that what an American housewife wastes or throws away as worthless, would in Europe be preserved, converted into nutritious food, and made to support perhaps an entire family. Whether this assertion is true or untrue, the question of how the workingman lives in Europe as compared with how he lives in America, is interesting. For a year I wore a workman's blouse, and mingled and lived with the workingmen of nearly every State in Europe, from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus and from the Mediterranean to the cold shores of the Baltic. Since my return to America I have engaged in a similar investigation as to the condition of the wage-earners in my own land.

The cost of living is greater in America than in any State in Europe. It is 10 to 20 per cent higher than in England; it is twice as high as in France, it is three times as expensive as in Italy. Is this difference in the cost of living commensurate with the difference in wages? Possibly in England: on the Continent, I should say, decidedly, the low cost of living does not compensate for the low wages received. The European workingman manages to exist by reducing the standard of living, and buying only such articles as are absolutely necessary. There are men in Italy who earn but seven cents in a day's work of fourteen hours—one half a cent an hour. Very few skilled mechanics earn as much as a dollar a day; the average does not exceed fifty cents. The Italian mechanic manages to get through on this sum; partly because of the cheapness of living, but principally because of his wonderful economy and happy disposition, that enables him to be satisfied and contented with conditions at which even an American beggar would rebel.

There is no waste in Italian kitchens, not even in kitchens of the rich. The refuse of the rich man's kitchen is carefully stored by the cook and sold to dealers in 'second-hand' food, who in turn retail it to the poor. This perquisite forms quite an item in the cook's income. He dries and sells the coffee-grounds used in his master's coffee, he saves the drippings of the oil in which the fish are fried or the macaroni is cooked, lays by the shavings and drippings from the candles, and for these and similar small odds and ends receives at least three or four lire (sixty or eighty cents) a month. The markets where these articles are sold are usually on the piazza or open

square, found in all Italian cities. From one and the same vendor may be purchased almost any article, from a pickled cucumber to a rusty sword. The marketman squats on the broad smooth stones of the piazza with his goods piled around him, old clothes, nails, second-hand food, dried coffee grounds, candle-ends and drippings, tools, knives and forks, rusty iron bedsteads, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention. It is from such sources that the economical Italian housewife obtains her provisions, her clothing and her furniture.

The average rent paid by the Italian workingman for his room, his home and workshop combined, is twelve to fifteen dollars a year. If he is a stonemason, or engaged in any other work that does not require him to make a workshop of his home, he may, for the sake of air and sunshine, pay more—eighteen or twenty dollars—and take a room higher up, on the third or fourth floor. Those who are able to do this are not many. The majority must content themselves with cheaper rooms in basements and on ground-floors. Unmarried workingmen, if not living at home, live in lodgings where beds cost three or four cents a night. A very poor laborer will hire for five cents a double bed—that is, one about four feet wide—and share it with a companion, thus making the cost for each only two and a half cents. Sometimes as many as sixteen sleep in a room not sixteen feet square, the beds being arranged like bunks, one above the other, two persons in each bunk, the sleepers 'spooning' together, packed like sardines.

At 12 o'clock, after six hours' work, our Italian goes to the nearest 'trattoria,' and for seven or eight cents gets a hearty dinner of macaroni, bread and wine. The wine used is the last drippings squeezed from the grapes. It is really little more than so much sour water, and is bought for eight or ten cents a quart. If the workingman has a family, a mess of five or six pounds of macaroni, costing seven or nine cents, is prepared by the wife; a five-pound loaf of bread is bought for fifteen cents, making the dinner for the entire family of six or seven persons cost only thirty-five or forty cents. Supper, like breakfast, is meagre—bread and finocchio, or perhaps bread and coffee. At a workingman's trattoria a pint of so-called coffee costs one cent, with sugar two cents, a third of a pound of bread one cent—three cents for the supper of bread and coffee.

This is the mode of living of the poorer class. The more fortunate, such as the families of foremen, of small shopkeepers and the more skilled mechanics, live somewhat better. There are public kitchens, where the wife takes her choice dishes to be cooked. For a trifle she has a steak cooked to a turn, her artichokes fried or a ham boiled. This division of labor—co-operative system—reduces the cost of living to the lowest limits. Fuel is very scarce and very dear. With a few twigs and a handful of coals the Italian wife does an amount of cooking that would seem impossible to an American. Little children and old men and women hobble along the roads picking up the stray twigs and dead bits of grapevines. They keep the roads clean, and gather enough fuel to prepare their simple meals. Little fuel is used for warming purposes. The nearest approach that I saw to a fire not designed for cooking purposes was some smouldering coals in an open pan. It was in the high lands of the Apennines; the wind was raw and cold. With half a dozen peasants I bent over that Sellers-like stove and shivered. Some of the women filled earthen jugs with hot ashes, and fancied they kept warm by putting the jugs under their dresses.

LEE MERIWETHER.

—In 'Harper's Magazine.'

A wooden wedding—marrying a blockhead.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

List of subscription to the Irish Orphanage collected by Mr James Cunningham, Juarez:

	\$ m p
Diego Cunningham	10 00
Mrs Cunningham	10
Thomas McGoe	10
Mrs McGoe	2
John McGoe	2
Miss Mary McGoe	1
Miss Eliza McGoe	1
Peter Kiernan	4
James Ward	4
David Carrsyles	4
Maximilian Andiarina	1
Jasento Orusca	1
Benjamin Astasa	1
James Gray	3
Sisto Cepeda	1
Ruperto Rodriguez	1
James Ferguson	3
Octavio Leuto	1
Agustin Valdez	1
Emeterio Diaz	1
Jose Andrada	1
Jose Ma. Coria	1
Tomas Valdes	1
Alejandro Diez	2
Total	66.00

LEGEND

OF THE MOUNTAIN FLOWERS

It was early morning — so early that the moon had scarcely set, and a few faint stars still glimmered in the sky—when a little peasant maiden left her home to search for flowers to deck the village church upon its festival day.

Bright blossoms grow in the gardens, fragrant roses and sweet white lilies; the meadows are gay with bluebells and daisies; yet Annette will have none of them. It is to the mountain she is hastening, for she thinks that the flowers which grow nearest to God and heaven must surely be the fittest offerings to lay at the feet of Jesus that day. The big stones cut her little naked feet, but she heeds not; the priest has said that the smile of the Divine Child will rest on the fairest gift, and to win that smile Annette toils on as the day breaks and the first golden beams of sunlight rest on the mountain top. At last she reaches the rocky path which scarce any foot can tread, higher still, where only the wild goat traverses; yet no flowers can she see; but above her, on the mountain top, is one pure white blossom; she climbs there and secures it, and one, too, of the heaven's own blue which grew by its side. One more—she must have one more to offer to the Holy Child—ah, there, in the midst of the briars, a delicate rose is growing. The sharp thorns pierce her hands, and the blood from them stains the petals of her flower; but she has it safe, and her task is done.

'Annette, Annette, show me those fair, sweet flowers,' cried a clear voice, and there on the rock is a lovely child, with eager eyes and arms outstretched, and such a golden light in his long hair that Annette could almost fancy a glory is around his head. 'Give me those flowers,' he said again, he said again, but the little peasant girl shook her head and, smiling, answered:

'I cannot; I cannot. They are to offer to Jesus today in our village church.'

But the little one begged still harder. 'Let me give them to the Holy Child?' it said, and as Annette hesitated, it turned away tearfully.

'Stay, stay, little boy; you may have my flowers; you may give them to the Holy Child,' but as she held them out, one bright drop fell from her eyes in the centre of the blue flower and rested there.

In the little church the village children are clustering, bright flowers are laid at His feet, but as yet Jesus has bestowed no smile upon them.

Annette is there with bowed head and swimming eyes. She alone has made no offering to the Holy Child that day.

But a sweet soft voice speaks her name, bidding her look up. The child of the mountain is there with the golden light around His head, and three blossoms are in His little hand; the lily of faith and the emblems of hope and charity. Ah! the child of the mountain was indeed the Holy Child, and Annette has now His smile as He clasps to His breast her flowers—the flowers which grew so very near to God and heaven.

Jakey: Fadder, dere's a fly in der soup. Mell, eat all but der fly before you show it to dee vaiter; den you can got some more.

An old lady whose ideas of the electric current are a trifle vague, accosted a telegraph pole climber as he sunk his spurs into the wood:

'Say, mister, are you goin' up?'

'Yes.'

'Well, if there's a telegraphy message from my son John up there jest drop it down, will ye? I'm expectin' of him home fer Christmas.'

After the clerk had pulled down everything in the store without satisfying his customer, a woman, she asked him if there was anything else he had not shown. 'Yes, ma'am,' he said, the cellar; but if you wish it I will have that brought up and shown to you.'

'Philadelphia is growing over delayed mails again,' remarked Mr Gangle, looking over the paper. 'Complaints about delayed mails are not confined to Philadelphia, Mr Fangle,' replied his wife, 'it was after 2 o'clock this morning when you came in.'

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

DEPOSITARIOS EN BUENOS AIRES

Señores E. Hammer y Cia—Rivadavia 138
" Murray y Seedorff—Reconquista 84
" A. Fraxzoni y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93
" Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 y 53 calle Pedro Mendoza
" M. M. Heredia y Cia—Piedad 1059
" Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264
Señor D. Eduardo Retienne—Rivadavia 309
" F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 744
" V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte
" Pedro Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor
" José B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485
" M. B. Varela—San Martin 68
Sucesores de D. C. Imperio—27 Pedro Mendoza
Señor D. Constantino Ferriss—Calle Belgrano 1244
" F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128
" P. Galleri—Ombu y Cuyo 4100
" J. A. Konanni—Calle Libertad 362

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	131 80
Silver	87 50
Series A	79 60
Series F	85 00
Series G	97 00
Series L	93 40
National Bank Shares	248 00
Banco Constructor	3 00
Banco Comercio	10 80

Governor Paz proposes to abolish the tax on saladeros.

Parties in from Loreto and Venado Tuerto camps report cattle and sheep doing well there, camps in good condition and no epidemic whatever out there. Cattle are going out daily from the inside lands, which are represented in a most disastrous condition.

25,000 shares of the new Banco Popular are already subscribed for by 1000 shareholders. It is truly wonderful how things have changed in this market; we remember how Mr Jose B. Sales many years ago went all round the market to get a few shares taken in the Italian Bank, then Don Jose Maria Cullen for another bank, and then Don Emilio Castro for the National Bank. These gentlemen walked all round the town to place fifty shares of their new banks.—'The Standard.'

The Sociedad Territorial of La Plata have declared a 105 o/o dividend, distributed as follows:—5 o/o in money payable on 1st July, and 100 o/o in new shares which will not be delivered before the 1st January 1888.

Notwithstanding that, as we have previously stated, the balance sheet of the Province of Buenos Aires shows a deficit of \$23,397,297 in three years the taxes have been continually increasing. In 1883, the amount received was \$2,584,896. In 1884, \$2,706,989, in 1885, \$2,844,729, and in 1886 \$3,036,234.

The following was the state of the Provincial public debt on the 21st March 1887: Riachuelo loan \$1,278,029; Ensenada loan, \$11,003,646; Provincial public bonds \$19,363,465; Southern Railway bond, \$131,793. Original bonds, \$239,622; Building bonds, \$207,177; Road bonds \$630,234. Total \$34,753,935.

The amount spent in expropriations of land for the port up to 30th March last was \$3,648,317. Mr Mariano Billinghurst sold on Tuesday the well-known Brittain lands, 1000 yards frontage on the river by 315 yards depth, for £315,000 sterling, say at the rate of £1 per square yard. Seller, Mr Brittain, of London; buyer, Mr Bruno Quintana. It is believed that Mr Bruno Quintana represents a strong syndicate of Argentine capitalists, who will no doubt make an enormous profit on the transaction.

Don F Paz has sold to Dr S Gallegas 900 yards, 1 league more or less, of land at Villa Constitución, for \$20,400.

Banco Constructor shares of Tuesday went as high as 285 and 310 for the end of this month.

The export flour trade of the United States with Brazil, which reaches an average of 750,000 barrels per annum, is seriously threatened by the carrying out of the scheme of English capitalists to erect mills at Rio Janeiro of sufficient capacity to grind all the flour Brazil needs. As there is no duty on goods imported into Brazil from the Argentine Republic, the wheat necessary can be obtained from that country at very small cost. It has been suggested that a sufficiently heavy duty be laid on coffee imported into that country to remove the present duty of 75 cents per barrel on flour, which seems to be an important barrier to the successful competition of American millers with the proposed Brazil flour mills.—'New York Bulletin.'

Dr Iriondo has bought four thousand cows in Santa Fe at 7½/\$ per head.

Mr Francisco Bustamante bought yesterday a fine chacra estate with 262½ acres front on the river and 6,200 yards depth,

in the district Olivos, for \$100,000 m/n. The brokers in this important business were Messrs Perreyra and Nevares. The property belonged to Mr F. Monasterio.

The Provincial Minister of Finance is making out a statement of the ways and means at the disposal of the present Government, of which he will publish a report. It is expected to be a sad picture of the deplorable condition to which the malpractices of dishonest statesmen have reduced this rich province.

Mr Delfin Vieyra sold 42,000 square yards of ground in Barracas al Norte, ten squares north of the Plaza Herrerra, partly on the banks of the Riachuelo, for \$380,000 m/n. Buyers, a syndicate of capitalists. Mr Vieyra bought the place about six months ago for \$120,000.

The La Plata Fomento Territorial Company have bought 600,000 square yards of ground, with 700 yards frontage to the Riachuelo, at the rate of 1.25 m/n per yard. Grounds adjoining are selling at the rate of \$8 per yard.

Mr Busto has paid 100,000 gold dollars for the Carambola estancia, in Colonia, B.O., comprising 2½ 'suertes' of land, 2,500 cows, and 10,000 sheep.

At Monday's auctions of ground in the distant parts of the city, the following prices per square yard were paid:—

\$4.30 in Pavon, Caridad and Rioja streets.
\$8.15 in Garay, Matheu and Pichincha.
From \$7 to 13.70 do do.

Messrs Bridger and Farran, the well-known land-brokers, have sold 2½ leagues of land in the province of Santa Fé, four leagues from the Picassa station, for 55,000 m/n. Buyer, Mr P Laborde. Seller, Mrs D R de Achaval.

Messrs Rufino Varela has bought 500,000 square yards of ground on the banks of the Riachuelo for the round amount of 400,000 m/n. The speculation that is going on in lands on the Riachuelo is waxing wild.

'La Tribuna Nacional' has received the following important telegrams:—

London
The exchange closed firm. The deuda Uruguaya continues advancing, the last quotation is 68½, o/p. The market for Australian wools is active, transactions have been made at advanced prices, superior washed for combing is worth 34d per lb, good unwashed 10d per lb. The next colonial wool sales will take place on the 8th of June.

Tourcoing.
In this market and in Roubaix the transactions in River Plate wools show no variation. A rise is expected about the middle of July.

Paris.
The French cereal markets show no variation in prices; the tallow market is quiet.

Antwerp
The tallow market is slack. River Plate beef tallow is worth 50 francs per 100 kilos. Prime Buenos Aires wool of 36 per cent yield is worth 1.67½ francs per kilo.

Bordeaux.
The market for River Plate sheepskins is active. Buenos Aires full wool skins 1.45 fcs per kilo.

London, May 31
Bolsa closed active at firm rates. Hard dollars quoted at 77½, Public Works Loan of 1884 closed at 94 in advance. Five per cent Argentines of 1886 rose to 92½. Provincial Cédulas I advanced to 71½. Uruguayan Unificados closed at 69½.

Paris, May 31
Argentine 5 o/o loan of 1886 closed at 465 to 467 francs. Provincial Cédulas E quoted at 98. Berlin, May 31
Argentine 5 o/o 1886 loan closed at 88½.

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	132.40
Saturday	132.20
Monday	130.00
Tuesday	129.50
Wednesday	131.20
Thursday	132.20

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool	Per 10 kilos
Superior	4.30
Good	3.90
Regular	3.00
Borrega	3.00
Bellies	2.00
Black	4.40

Hides	
Sheepskins consumo	350 mls.
Cord ritos	085 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos	6.40
Horse hides	2.20
Cow hides	4.20
Maize yellow shelled	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

ONCE.

Wool	Per 10 kilos
Good	3.90
Regular	3.00
Bellies	3.00
Borrega	
Black Wool	

Hides	
Cow hides	4.00 m/n
Horse hides	2.15

Horse Hair	
Nonatos	
Calfskins	

Sheepskins	
Consumo	per kilo — mls.
Pelados per kilo	— mls.
Corderitos regular, la docena	0.70 m/n

Wheat	Per 100 kilos
Candela with bag	
French with bag	
Coast	4.95
Salado	3.80

Maize	
Morcho with bag	2 15
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2.40
Yellow, with bag	2.05

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:

1er aparte 16 17 18 19 20 22	
Apartes generales 15-14 13 12	
11	
Id 20 10 9 8 6	
Terneros 4 5 6	
Capones 1.50 2.00	
Cueros de vaca 4 4.50 5	
Id de novillo 6 6.50 7	
Matanza de vacas 730	
Id de terneros 42	

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in June:

5 Tagus from Southampton	
7 Rio Negro from Havre	
8 Chancer from Liverpool	
9 Ville de Montevideo from Havre	
10 John Elder from Pacific	
11 Vincenzo Flore from Genoa	
11 Savoeille from Marseilles	

Steamers expected to sail in June:

5 Orion from Barcelona	
7 Mateo Bruzzo for Genoa	
7 Hogarth for Antwerp	
8 Leibnitz do	
8 Uruguay for Havre	
10 Graf Bismarck for Bremen	
10 John Elder for Liverpool	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS



DEATHS

GEDDES—On the 24th May, at estancia Santa Ana, Pergamino, Isabella Morrison Geddes, aged 23 years, only daughter of Henry W R.I.P. Edinburgh papers please copy.

DALY—On the 29th May, in Salto, Wm Daly, after a short illness, and fortified by the rites of Holy Church. He was buried the day following his death. His funeral was attended by all his countrymen from the surrounding districts, and was the largest that has been witnessed for some years past in Salto. It was also representative of other nationalities, as the deceased was held in the highest esteem by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was 33 years of age and a native of Westmeath. May he rest in peace.

MAHON—On the 23rd May, at his residence in Zarate, after a long and painful illness which he bore with true Christian fortitude, Patrick, third son of Mr Patrick Mahon of Zarate, aged 31 years. Deceased leaves a widow and four children to deplore his loss. May he rest in peace.

JAGUAR

WANTED to purchase two Jaguar cubs for a zoological garden in England. Apply to this office

CAMP OF EXCELLENT QUALITY—A lot of 4 leagues situated in the 2nd section of national territories and not far from Trenquehuai, is to be rented. Good terms given. For particulars apply to calle Florida 274 jji

Juan A. Carbonelly C^a.
Judicial

El 6 y el 9 de Junio de 1887

El domingo 6 de Junio á las 2½ en Barracas al Sud y el día 9 á las 12 en el mismo establecimiento del Saladillo.

CAMPOS, ACIENDAS, ENSERES

OJO OJO OJO

Una legua cuadrada de campo superior en el Partido del Saladillo, con poblaciones, árboles, alambrados, etc.

Tasado todo en 42,777 \$n. 72 cts.

Base de venta 28,513 ps. 48 c.

La venta del campo la realizará en Barracas al Sud en la conocida casa de la señora viuda de Seminario.

Calle General Mitre números 102 y 104, el Lunes 6 de Junio á las 2½; y las haciendas y enseres en el mismo establecimiento el Jueves 9 á las 12.

Leasé el siguiente.

Edicto Judicial

El martillero D. Juan A. Carbonelly autorizado por el señor Juez de la Instancia en lo Civil y Comercial del Departamento de la Capital de la Provincia Doctor D. Julian Barraquero, proceda á vender en público remate y en día que al efecto designe los siguientes bienes de propiedad de los testamentarios de D. Patricio Leaden, Da. Elena Garrahan y Doña Maria Ana o Mariana M. Gary, situados en el partido del Saladillo y cuyo patrimonio es el siguiente:

Un campo compuesto de una legua cuadrada ó sean dos mil setecientos hectáreas, contenido en un galpon con techo de zinc y paja, paredes á la francesa de barro, y con maderas de pino de tea y palma, una casa compuesta de tres piezas con techo de zinc y abajo de paja, paredes á la francesa de barro, y maderas de pino y palma; otra compuesta de tres piezas con techo de zinc y cielo-raso con maderas de pino y sauce, una cocina techo zinc y paredes á la francesa de barro, un cerco de quince con alambrados de cinco y seis hilos y estacadas de fundibuy reforzados, cerca de dos mil quinientas plantas frutales de diversas clases y otros árboles, cinco puestos cada uno con un edificio de uno y dos ranchos, techo de zinc y paja varios corrales de ovejas, alambrados y melchisinos estacadas de fundibuy, tasado el todo en la suma de 42,777 pesos con 72 cts., siendo la base para la venta las dos terceras partes de esa tasación. Además lo siguiente: Tiene caballos marrones, tasados á doce pesos uno, dos yeguas con crías á cinco ps., dos mil treinta y dos ovejas á una al corte tasadas á uno id., ciento cincuenta vacas tasadas á cuatro id., una vaca de cinco id., un corte de alfalfa á emparradas á cinco id., una mesa comedor en cuatro id., dos bancos madera en tres id., un armario de madera en seis id., dos perchas madera en treinta id., un borriquito montura en veinte id., un banco madera en diez id., un cajón alcaena en tres ps., una tabla estante en cuarenta id., seis sillones madera en seis ps., cinco id. esterilla en siete id., uno id. paja en treinta id., un aparador en cinco id., un lavatorio pino con dos jarras 100 en tres id., dos lámparas de mesa en una cincuenta id., dos perchas fierro en una cincuenta id., un aparador armario en diez id., un sofá en uno id., dos mesas pino en cinco id., dos varas huleen dos cincuenta id., una escopeta caño rayado en diez id., una carretilla en uno id., dos escaleras pino en una cincuenta id., un caso de dos listones en cuarenta id., un pipon vacío en una cincuenta id., un embudo lata en veinte id., tres visagras en veinte id., un taladro con media en un ps., una llave torniquete cuarenta id., dos pares tijeras en noventa id., una sacha de mano en treinta id., un serrucho en diez id., tres guantes en dos con cincuenta id., un tarro pintura en uno id., dos diamantes en cuarenta id., dos escoplos un ps., tres galpones en una cincuenta id., un cubo á hecha en veinte id., una cuchilla de cortar alfalfa uno cincuenta id., una tijera de esquilan en diez id., cinco kilos extracto tabaco en cincuenta id., una mesa de extraer alambre en dos id., tres lianas para agua en uno cincuenta id., un cajón helado en veinte id., una rondana con balde y soga en dos ps., dos y media palmas en dos id., una hamaca de dos id., una maca para frutos sesenta id., dos cajones en mal estado uno peso, entorete tablas pino siete id., treinta y dos listones de ochenta id., una mesa de lavar lana dos id., un lote de pasto seco en galpon cuatro id., una rondana flon bronce veinticinco id., un quintal pila doce id., cinco barricas vacías en cincuenta id., una rondana maderavente id., dos tendales tablas cincopas, un trescurro estacas con apero cincuenta id., un quintal alambre en una cincuenta id., una manguera maderavente id.

La base para la venta de todos estos bienes son las dos terceras partes de sus respectivas tasaciones. El remate del campo tendrá lugar en Barracas al Sud, el día de haciendas y objetos en el mismo partido del Saladillo. Por otro dato cursase á la secretaría á cargo del que suscribe ó al martillero 48 entre 14 y 15.—La Plata Abril 23 de 1887.—Rodr. Barraquero.

NOTA—El que resulte comprador del campo, al firmar el boleto, entregará la señal de práctica. Las haciendas y enseres se venderán al contado y la entrega será hecha inmediatamente ó realizada la venta. Por informes pueden ocurrir los interesados en Buenos Aires al Sr. D. Ricardo Eastman, calle San Martín 141. En La Plata á mi escritorio 48 entre 14 y 15.

OTRA—El campo reconoce un gravamen de doce mil cédulas mas ó menos de la serie E, con la que puede continuar el comprador si le conviene.

POR LOS MISMOS

Judicial

El Domingo 5 y Lunes 6 de Junio

EN CARMEN DE ARECO

Y EN BARRACAS AL SUD

Una espléndida legua de campo situada en la Provincia de Santa-Fé en el famoso "Venado Tuerto" distrito de San Urbano.

Donde nadie vende, tasado en 15,000 ps. m/n, y la base para la venta es de 10,000.

La venta del campo la realizará el Lunes 6 de Junio á las 3 p. m. en Barracas al Sud, en la casa de la señora viuda de Seminario, calle General Mitre núms. 102 y 104.

La otra propiedad ubicada en el Carmen de Areco, se venderá sobre el mismo terreno el Domingo 5 de Junio á las 2 p. m. todo de conformidad con el siguiente:

Edicto Judicial

El martillero D. Juan A. Carbonelly, autorizado por el Sr. Juez de la Instancia en lo Civil y Comercial del departamento de la capital de la provincia Dr. D. Julian Barraquero, proceda á vender en público remate y en día que al efecto designe un campo ubicado en la Provincia de Santa Fé y un terreno situado en el pueblo Carmen de Areco y cuyos patrimonios son los siguientes: El campo está situado en el partido de Venado Tuerto, distrito de San Urbano, y en superficie se compone de una legua cuadrada, la cual ha sido tasado en la suma de quince mil pesos moneda nacional. La base para la venta de los dos bienes son las dos terceras partes. Estos bienes son de propiedad de la testamentaria de D. Miguel Lehy que tramitan por la Secretaría á cargo del que suscribe. El campo se rematará en Barracas al Sud y el terreno en el mismo Partido del Carmen de Areco. Por otros datos al martillero, 48 entre 14 y 15.—La Plata, Abril 23 de 1887.—Rodr. Barraquero.

NOTA—Los compradores al firmar el boleto, entregaran la señal de práctica. Los títulos son de primer orden, por informes en Buenos Aires al Sr. D. Ricardo Eastman, San Martín 461. En La Plata á mi escritorio calle 48 entre 14 y 15.



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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 estanciaero 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

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EN LOMAS DE ZAMORA

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