

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 22.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

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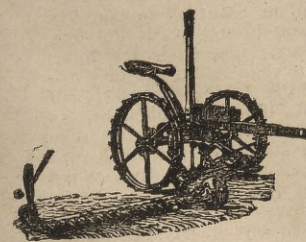
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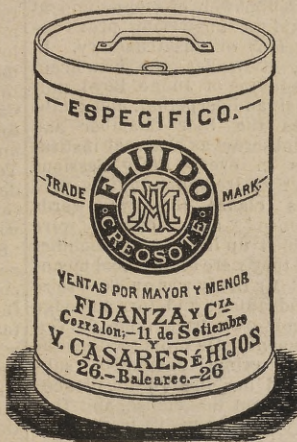
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TELEGRAMS.

London, June 6.

The Governments of Russia  
and France have signified their  
disapproval of the Anglo-Turkish  
convention relating to Egypt;  
the Sultan hesitates to ratify it.

The comments of the Paris  
newspapers show that among  
the groups of the Left there are  
150 deputies resolutely opposed to  
M. Rouvier, and that conse-  
quently unless he can increase  
his majority every measure un-  
supported by the Right will en-  
danger the existence of the Cab-  
inet. M. Rouvier proposes to re-  
duce the expenditure on the  
army, navy and military works  
by sixty or eighty millions of  
of francs and also to obtain 24  
millions by a new system of col-  
lection of taxes.

Prince Albert Victor, the Prince  
of Wales's eldest son will go to  
Dublin on June 21st to represent  
the Queen at the celebration of  
the jubilee in that city.

The road from Buckingham  
Palace by which the Queen will  
go to Westminster Abbey on the  
21st has been repaired and wi-  
dened; the windows overlook-  
ing the road are being sold at  
£30 each for the day. Every room  
on the first floor is worth £50. It  
is said that the Americans are  
the principal buyers.

The Sultan has ceded to Eng-  
land his rights of sovereignty  
over the island of Cyprus.

The colliers on strike at Bach-  
mut in Russia made an attack  
upon an English brewery, the  
English workmen resisted the  
attack and 3 of them were killed.  
Many of the strikers, who are all  
Russians, were arrested.

The Thames Yacht Club race of  
50 miles has been won by the  
Thistle, which beat her oppo-  
nent by two minutes.

The Manchester Cup, worth  
£2000 has been won by Carlton.  
There has been a great pro-  
cession at Swansea in honor of  
Mr Gladstone, who with the  
leading Liberals of Wales stood  
on a platform constructed for  
the purpose, while about 100000  
Welshmen, mostly decorated  
with rose-colored ribbons, pass-  
ed before him with flags and  
bands of music.

The yacht Thistle was beaten  
by the Genesta and the Iris in  
the great race; on the morning  
of the 6th they started on the  
40 miles race and the Thistle  
won beating the Genesta by 11  
minutes.

The 'Standard' tries to frighten  
the Liberal Unionists from sup-  
porting Gladstone. It says:  
'We do not believe that Cham-  
berlain and Hartington will be  
satisfied with Mr Gladstone's  
proposal to admit Irishmen to  
Westminster as a modification of  
his Home Rule bill. There are  
other important points which Mr  
Gladstone has not ceded, such as  
the administration of justice, the  
executive, religious liberty, etc.  
Once conceded the right to es-  
tablish a Parliament in Dublin  
all the rest will follow.'

The illicit traffic in young girls  
is still carried on in spite of the  
law passed to prevent it. A man  
and three women have been  
tried at Lambeth for ruining  
scores of girls from 10 to 14 years  
of age.

The 'Times' in a violent article  
declares that a huge conspiracy  
has been concocted by persons of  
gentlemanly appearance or by  
persons appointed to carry out a  
universal conflagration and mur-  
der. The association is one and  
the same, paid by the same funds  
and having the same objects in  
view.

Paris, June 6.

The new military law is being  
discussed by the Chamber of  
Deputies.

Tenebreuse won the Grand  
Prix de Paris at Longchamps.

'La France' says the police are  
keeping secret the exact number  
of deaths caused by the fire at  
the Opera Comique, and it esti-  
mates the number at more than  
200.

General Ferron, the new Min-  
ister of War, offered the com-  
mand of an army corps to Gen-  
eral Boulanger but the latter  
asked for leave of absence for  
some months.

It is estimated that 120 lives  
were lost in the fire at the Opera  
Comique.

St Petersburg, July 4.

Many products of Central  
Asia, especially cotton, are be-  
ing sent to Russia by the Trans-  
caspian railway from Samar-  
cand.

The 'Novoie Vremya' says that  
the first attempt to replace the  
Ameer of Bokhara by his brother  
would be the signal for a Rus-  
sian occupation of that country,  
because it is suspected that  
the English are intriguing there.

Madrid, June 6.

It is said that a hidden trea-  
sure of £95 millions has been  
discovered in the palace of the  
late Vizier at Rabat, Morocco,  
and that the Emperor has con-  
fiscated it.

Rome, June 3.

The Pope has appointed Car-  
dinal Derandis as his representa-  
tive in London during the ju-  
bilee.

A Papal Brief has been issued  
ordering that High Mass and the  
Te Deum shall be sung in all the  
Catholic churches in England  
in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

Berlin, June 2.

The arrest is announced of MM.  
Cabanes and Brucknes, govern-  
ment employes at Strasburg, on a  
charge of high treason. Cabanes  
confesses that he has been in  
communication with M. Vincent  
of the French intelligence  
department. Another  
employee called Glassinger who is  
also in custody has attempted to  
commit suicide. He declares  
that he was bribed by Cabanes  
to deliver to him secret docu-  
ments of the Strasburg topog-  
raphical department.

A violent storm occurred dur-  
ing a performance in the circus,  
the roof of the building was  
blown away and the petroleum  
lamps caused a fire. Many per-  
sons were burned to death and  
many others were crushed in the  
panic.

Hamburg, June 1.

Last night there was a great  
fire in a block of buildings 400  
yards square. It reached the  
ships lying at the wharf, and 2  
English and many other vessels  
were burnt. Losses are esti-  
mated at several millions of marks.

Pernambuco, June 1.

Several large stores and 35000  
bales of cotton have been de-  
stroyed by fire.

Vienna, June 5.

River Theiss continues to rise,  
a large part of the city of Sze-  
gadin is under water, losses are  
immense.

Rio Janeiro, June 2.

Bank exchange on London is  
quoted at 21 1/2 d per 1000 reis  
paper. Sovereigns 11000 reis.

At a meeting of the council of  
public health it was resolved  
after an animated discussion to  
maintain the previous resolution  
not to admit jerked beef from  
the River Plate till August 1.  
Government has approved of this  
decision.

The French steamer Gironde  
has arrived bringing the the  
Imperial Princess who on land-  
ing was warmly received by the  
people. She left immediately  
for Tujica.

Santiago de Chili, June 3.

Yesterday the Ministers pre-  
sented to Congress their 'me-

morias' and accounts of expendi-  
ture, this is the first time that  
this constitutional precept has  
been fulfilled. All the Minis-  
ters have resigned so as to leave  
the President free to make any  
change that may be considered  
desirable in consequence of the  
union of the liberal sections.

Exchange 24 1/2.

Valparaiso, June 3.

General Castro Arguedas has  
been appointed Minister of War  
in Bolivia.

Exchange on London 24 1/2.

San Luis, June 2.

A telegram from Chihuahua  
Mexico, states that a terrible  
pauc occurred in the cathedral in  
consequence of one of the altars  
catching fire. On seeing the  
smoke a rush was made for the  
door and several persons were  
killed, but the number is not  
yet known.

Brussels, June 2.

A conflict occurred between a  
party of Socialists and the po-  
lice, many persons were ar-  
rested, and a decree has been  
issued prohibiting meetings of  
more than 5 persons.

Cayo Hueso, June 6.

Sixty-three cases of yellow  
fever have occurred since Satur-  
day. A large number of foreign-  
ers left in the steamer yester-  
day.

Malone, New York, June 5.

Mr Wm A Wheeler, ex-vice-  
president of the United States,  
died yesterday morning from  
softening of the brain.

At the request of the British  
Minister in this city a consign-  
ment of drugs and medicines for  
the British Hospital will be al-  
lowed in duty free.

It was this week proposed to  
expropriate the property recent-  
ly acquired by Mr Casey in south  
Barracas; the Government re-  
fused to sanction the act, and it  
appears the question will be  
made the subject of a stirring  
debate before the Legislature.

A correspondent of 'La Nacion'  
states that the beef prepared in  
this country by the River Plate  
Fresh Meat Company is so bad  
that it cannot be eaten in Lon-  
don.

It is commonly believed that  
Sr Cambaceres will resign his  
position as President of the Pro-  
vincial Bank because the direc-  
tors have passed in his absence  
the resolution to lend 4 millions  
to Government, to grant 1 1/2  
millions more and to pay the debt  
contracted in the Ensenada  
works.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

E Terrassn and Co have pre-  
sented a proposal for a railway  
from Rosario to Santa Fe along  
the Parana.

Sr Machain has resigned the  
presidency of the municipal  
council.

The railway to Sunchales will  
be opened on the 15th inst.

The estancia of Julio Hemen-  
dahl has been sold for 90,000 dol-  
lars gold.

The embankment of the rail-  
way from Santa Fe to Cordoba  
has reached the latter city.

Don Juan G Terrosa proposes  
to construct a theatre for \$50000.  
The Coronada railway has reach-  
ed Gesler.

The Provincial Bank will es-  
tablish eight branches in the  
province.

The 8th regiment has left for  
the Chaco.

Mr Langworthy is publishing  
in 'La Nueva Epoca' of Santa Fe  
his answer to the story which the  
'Nacion' is taking from the 'Pall  
Mall Gazette.'

A negotiation is on foot for  
having the city lighted with the  
Brush electric light for which

Messrs Cassel and Co. of Buenos  
Aires are agents.

A French firm has proposed  
to pave 500 squares of the city  
and to receive in payment bonds  
to be paid off by instalments ex-  
tending over 20 years.

Mr White, formerly the editor  
of the 'Argentine Times,' in re-  
ply to Mr Langworthy's letter  
which has appeared in some  
Buenos Aires papers, denies that  
any criminal proceedings were  
instituted against that paper or  
that its director fled to Chili.

TUCUMAN.

All the employes of 'El Deber'  
excepting Sr Bores have been  
discharged on bail. Sr Bores re-  
fused to give bail.

SAN LUIS

The West Argentine mining  
company has obtained 13 con-  
cessions of mines abandoned by  
their former owners; the com-  
pany is expecting to receive suf-  
ficient machinery to open new  
mines at San Francisco.

Messrs Mendoza Orellano and  
Co have instituted proceedings  
against the Andine Railway  
Company to recover damages for  
the burning of their camps at  
Rio V.

SALTA.

The Government has sent to  
the national Minister of Finance  
a petition from the Provincial  
Bank asking permission to in-  
crease its note issue or reduce  
its metallic reserve.

The government will submit a  
measure to the legislature for  
the sale of 600 leagues of public  
lands in order to pay off the  
debts of the province, which  
amount to \$340000. It is also  
proposed to borrow \$600000 to  
increase the capital of the Pro-  
vincial Bank.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

June 8.

A boat has been captured on  
the north coast in the attempt to  
smuggle a cargo of silk and other  
valuable merchandise, worth al-  
together more than 30000 dollars,  
and said to have been brought  
by passengers in the Equateur.

Government proposes to expro-  
priate the Oriental and Platino-  
Brazilian telegraphs and to extend  
them to all parts of the country.

Sr Benjamin Victorica Urquiza  
offers to colonise 300 leagues of  
land on the frontier and to es-  
tablish a railway there.

There is no longer any quaran-  
tine on vessels arriving from  
Chilian ports.

The new budget amounts to  
\$14 millions; the present year's  
taxes are to remain in force  
next year.

The line of steamers to Mal-  
donado will commence running  
on July 1st.

An English firm has submitted  
a proposal for the construction  
of railways which will unite all  
the cities of the republic.

Don Antonio Veillar has been  
named chief of the provisional  
office of the National Bank.

Two children who were bitten  
by a mad dog have been sent to  
be treated by Dr Davel.

Mr Canfield has presented a  
proposal for a railway line from  
here to Colonia.

In a suit by Lino Herosa an  
embargo for \$60000 has been  
laid on eight properties belong-  
ing to Joaquin Mascaro, brother-  
in-law of Santos.

Gregorio Castro has been as-  
sassinated by two boys of 16 and  
14 years of age, who stabbed  
him in 27 places and then cut his  
throat.

It is stated that the amount of  
gold received from Buenos Aires  
during the last three months is  
\$4,900,630.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.

203, Rivadavia 203

ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

June 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The taking of the census began on Monday, on which occasion all the public offices and schools were closed, and the day was kept by all save those who were immediately engaged in the undertaking as a general holiday. There can be no doubt that when the work is finished it will serve to demonstrate the great progress made during the past few years and to display the same as without a parallel in this province, if indeed it has any in the whole republic. Notwithstanding this, I do not believe that our increase of population, etc., has been sufficient to warrant that which has occurred in the price of real estate, which has risen in some places higher than it is in Buenos Aires.

The dry dusty weather continues without a break, and I fear it is very seriously affecting the public health. Smallpox and diphtheria are spreading to an alarming extent, so that even the municipality has had its attention momentarily diverted from its congenial occupation of inventing and increasing taxes. In order to adopt measures calculated to stay the spread of these two most terrible maladies, consequently an order has been published compelling all heads of families in which either of the two diseases appears to report the same immediately to the corporation. Accommodation has been prepared at a suitable place for the attendance of those who have not the means to be attended at home, and the 'waking' of the bodies of those who die of either complaint is strictly prohibited under a fine of 25 mps. At the same time the municipal doctors attend the offices several days each week for the purpose of vaccinating all applicants.

The English community is busily engaged preparing for the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. It has now been decided to make the festivities attendant upon the same last over a whole week; they are to begin with a thanksgiving service at the English church and to be followed during the week by an amateur dramatic entertainment, at which most of our local English talent will be ventilated; a ball at the English school-room; athletic sports and an excursion to the country given by Mr Fisher, the genial manager of the C. A. Railway, to all the English-speaking children in Rosario.

Messrs Joseph and Charles Baines and Miss Baines of this city left on Saturday for England, taking with them the high esteem and appreciation of numerous friends.

I am happy to tell you that there is now a probability of our having the parish church of Our Lady of the Rosary finished this year. The Rector of Rosario, Rev. Dr Cordoba, is indefatigable in his efforts in this respect and the following

achievement will show you that in spite of much popular coldness he has not worked altogether in vain:

The interior of the church is to be divided into 28 groups, so that different families may undertake the adornment and finishing of each. The Baptistry will be left open for offers from those who may desire to finish it; the cost of this part is estimated at 1500 mps. The principal doors are to cost 1000 mps, and they have already been given by Don Lucio Doncel; the pious Society of the Daughters of Mary has undertaken to provide for the building and decoration of the High Altar, and this is a guarantee that the work will be worthily and perfectly accomplished. The altar is to be made from designs received expressly from Spain, and I understand it will be a perfect model of artistic workmanship and good taste. Now that there is a probability of our having a resident Irish priest in Rosario, and that the parish church must for some at least continue to be the sanctuary of English speaking as well as other Catholics here, the idea has struck me that it might meet the views of our countrymen and coreligionists to undertake the ornamentation of one of the 28 divisions in the church, or at least to erect an altar dedicated to St Patrick at which the Holy Sacrifice could be offered on St. Patrick's day, thus uniting the people more intimately with the church than they might otherwise be. It is not that I have any sympathy for distinctly national churches, or that I would create invidious distinctions of any kind between English-speaking, Spanish, French or Italian-speaking Catholics, but that I am aware of the potent influence for good exercised by even the smallest particular connected with religion that are suggestive of home and old times and early associations. These are things that as a rule are not made enough of by those who have it in their power to make them instrumental for good.

A fearful tragedy occurred the other night at Alberti, near this city, where a Basque named Urrutia, who had recently rented a large store and was celebrating the opening of it with a large party at the house, suddenly went mad and began smashing bottles and glasses on every hand. After a while he was pacified and persuaded to go to his room, where his wife had retired to rest utterly unconscious of the fate that awaited her. As soon as he entered there he fastened the door on the inside, and presently the most heartrending shrieks were heard to issue from the apartment. On going to see what was the matter and forcing open the door a terrible sight presented itself. The frenzied husband had attacked his wife with a long knife, and they were both struggling on the floor, covered with blood that flowed from a number of stabs and gashes on the poor woman's body. When disengaged from each other's grasp the woman fell lifeless on the floor, and the man after gazing vacantly at her for an instant broke into a fiendish laugh that was scarcely less horrible than the preceding shrieks of his victim. He was at once secured and conveyed to a place of safety, where it was subsequently found that he had gone raving mad. The sad affair created a most painful impression in the town where the unfortunate man and his poor wife had borne an excellent character, and were highly respected as honest and industrious people.

The river here and at Santa Fe is extremely low, and is the occasion of great difficulties to those engaged in shipping. Business continues fairly active and there is a constant demand for vessels to load produce.

A gang of thieves has been doing a thriving business during the last fortnight or so, but I am happy to say that the police have succeeded in 'running in' the principal partners in the concern, and in confiscating a considerable amount of property, to discover the rightful owners of

which no efforts have been made up to the present. It must be consoling to the damned parties to know, however, that their property is not to benefit the nasty thieves.

The Local Temperance Society (Good Templars) are arranging to build themselves a house in which to hold their meetings, and which will likewise be turned into account as a general meeting place for other societies and organizations that cannot build for themselves. It is gratifying to note that the temperance movement is making some little headway among the Spanish speaking population, and that it may be expected to counteract to a considerable extent the baleful effects of a 'ginebra del pais' and other mixtures that are fraught with murder and unrighteousness. Having nothing more for the present,

W.

## LETTER

FROM VENADO TUERTO

May 22nd 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I am beginning to think that the Venado Tuerto is not the very worst spot in the whole of the Republic for pastoral industries. It is true that the first settlers suffered greatly, but that was a natural consequence of their inexperience in these camps. They brought here sheep and cattle accustomed to tender grasses, and these, as soon as winter with all its severity set in—and winter here is very severe—dwindled rapidly away, occasioning great losses to the owners. We are placed between the 33rd and 34th degrees S. latitude, yet I doubt whether at Bahia Blanca winter is felt more severely. The caverns of Eolus must be very close at hand, for the fierce blasts from his bellows are felt continually day after day during nearly the whole winter. At night, generally, there is a respite, but the respite is not an improvement. Like Munchausen's tunes, the wind turns into ice, to be thawed by the morning's dew.

I find it very difficult to determine regarding the merits or demerits of the Venado Tuerto. Perhaps those who have lived here since the beginning of its colonization will find it quite as hard to give an unembarrassed and independent opinion. I have put the straightforward question to several—Do you know of any person who has done well since he came on? here? The universal answer has been that they do not know of any such person. But, again, I find that the want of success happened during the first and second year of coming here, the loss which occurred during those years counterbalancing the gains in later years. Besides the original losses there were those occasioned by the fast great snowstorm, which were considerable. It seems to be admitted that sheepfarming does not pay; at least sheepfarming on the extensive scale on which it is conducted inside. Small flocks of from five to eight hundred sheep do give good returns, but beyond that number the benefit accruing to them is doubtful. Yet for the last two years our flocks here and the lambings have been pretty successful. Of our cattle I shall say nothing, for it is granted that there are good cattle camps. At the present moment, when the universal cry in the inside is that the cattle are dying for want of grass, ours are in good condition and fit for the saladero. The same may be said of our flocks and lambs. We have grass, and plenty of it. I cannot say much for its quality, but it keeps the animals alive. The heavy frosts do us much injury, but from every account, our condition is far better than that of those who live inside.

Every settler meets with many difficulties against which he has sturdily to fight, or where he cannot subdue he must submit cheerily. One is drawing water. Winter and summer it is his daily

toil. Some camps are so fortunate as to possess lagunas of drinkable water, but these are very exceptional. The soil itself is very porous, and after the heaviest rains the owner finds it dry. 'Bebidas' and 'represas' once put down are never moved, they are for ever wanted. 'Norias' are a complete necessity in every cattle camp. Again we are far from the market and freights are very high. The price of novillos is low, and wool, hides, and grain are far behind the market price. Besides there is little competition in buyers. The consequence has been, that many of our farmers sent their produce to Buenos Aires on their own account. Their success, however, in some cases was doubtful.

Take into consideration 'patentes,' taxes, freight, peonage and commission and you will find that pastoral industry in this province is heavily handicapped. Let us take this subject of 'patentes.' These lands were colonized, estancias started, houses of business built up, under the agreement implied or expressed that no 'patente' should be paid in this district in less than five years from its formation into a colony and now after three years officials have come round claiming 'patentes' from every one, and the impost has been submitted to without protest by everybody. There can be no mistake we are a law-abiding lot. Is it fair, however, on the part of those who led the people into the trap, and then left them in the lurch? One thing is very certain, that the little town feels slightly paralysed in consequence of this movement of the authorities, which strikes the inhabitants as seeming something of a trick—as it certainly is an injustice.

The longing of the thirsty traveller in the desert is upon us, and the universal cry is for rain. Still it is doubtful whether the rain at this season would materially benefit us, followed as it will be by heavy frosts. Still I am of the opinion of one of our old sheepfarmers, who asserted that rain was always good in this country. Though further north than the Province of Buenos Aires, I firmly believe that winter in the Province of Santa Fe is much more severe, at least in this part. Our camps being very high, may be one reason. The lands are bleak and unsheltered, entirely wanting in the crowded estancia 'montes' of the inside, and I suppose we lie closer to the snow-capped Sierras. That the lands are high is proved by the fact that our water springs are reached only after digging to the depth of from fifteen to twenty yards. What makes us feel worse the severity of winter is the scarcity of firewood. Those only who have sheep corrals can indulge freely in that luxury, and 'leña de corral' is a marketable commodity and costs more than Cannel coal in Lancashire.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CURIOSUS.

## FORGING THE FETTERS.

Our would-be jailers are hard at work in Westminster. They will not bate us an inch or an ounce of our irons. It is well that the white light of public opinion should be kept steadily focused on their workshop. The searching and scorching criticism to which the Jubilee Coercion Act is being subjected must tell in the long run. That criticism is not for the House but for the country. The Government and their camp followers are pinned to their policy. Retreat for them is as disastrous as advance. Coercion is the last resource of their despair. Dissolution looms ominously behind. Like the guilty tyrant in the play 'they have tied them to a stake; they cannot fly, but, bear-like, they must fight the course.' So it comes that they maintain their most indefensible proposals with such solid obstinacy. They are dead to reason and shame—callous to argument and exposure. The discussion in Committee of the first Clause of the Perpetual

Coercion Bill exposed the Government proposal to all its naked atrocity. The plausible platitudes with which it was sought to cover it were ruthlessly stripped off. Never was such a display of meanness and malignity, of falsehood and of folly. The clause under discussion will be known indifferently in history as the Thumbscrew or the Star Chamber Clause. It is the cornerstone of the Bill. It is the key to the chamber of horrors. Its express purpose is to manufacture informers wholesale; or, in default to imprison Nationalists wholesale. It gives to partisan Resident Magistrates an unlimited power of interrogation on suspicion that an 'offence' had been committed, with an unlimited power of imprisonment should the answering prove insufficient or unsatisfactory. In fact, it makes the jurisdiction of Judge Boyd universal and perpetual, and establishes the Star Chamber and Thumbscrew as National institutions in every Petty Sessions Court in Ireland. In this precious clause the two words 'offence' and 'crime' were jumbled up ingeniously together as if they were of identical meaning. Mr Healy was quick to seize the advantage and turn the edge of their own trick upon the Government. He proposed that the word 'crime' should be substituted for the word 'offence' throughout the clause, and that the thumbscrew, if it must be applied at all, should only be applied where a crime had been committed. He, and after him Mr Dillon, pointed out the nefarious use to which the section as it stood would be applied—the intolerable and humiliating tyranny it sanctioned. The liberty of the Press, free speech, and the sanctity of social life would be placed at the mercy of any bigoted partisan who had bought a place on the Petty Sessions Bench by dirty work done in the service of the Government and who was hungry for further promotion on the same terms. If a newspaper published an article which displeased the Government the whole staff might be imprisoned if they refused to disclose the author's name. The article we are at this moment penning may entail six months on the writer, or, in default, indefinite imprisonment on the staff, for, as the Attorney-General for Ireland was kind enough to explain, the Act is to be retrospective in its operation. If a number of gentlemen of the same way of thinking meet at a dinner a policeman can break in upon the company under the warrant of this precious clause, arrest the host and guests together, and break up the banquet in most admired disorder. Each one amongst them is liable to be examined on oath before a resident magistrate, and subjected to indefinite imprisonment if he refuses to betray the confidential conversation of his friends. That the Government mean to use these powers to the full is manifested from their desperate resolve to retain them intact in the Bill. They fought for them like wild cats on their backs.

Common sense and common honesty were alike forgotten in the desperation of their defence. The silliest and most transparent subterfuges were made do duty as arguments. It was naively pointed out that the Act only applied to proclaimed districts, a restriction which can hardly be considered a very valuable security against its abuse by a Government which in its discretion can proclaim any district it pleases. It is a strange argument surely for arming an enemy with a dangerous and deadly weapon that he cannot use it unless he feels so disposed. Then the shamelessly dishonest suggestion was made that the clause went no further than the existing law and practice in Scotland. This suggestion has already been assiduously circulated out of doors. In Parliament the lie was promptly nailed. The Solicitor-General for Scotland was challenged as to the existence of such a practice and remained discreetly silent. Mr Balfour, late Advocate-General for Scotland

declared amidst ringing cheers that he had never known a case in which this power was exercised in Scotland, and even historically the power had only been used in the very gravest crimes. Finally there was a shamefaced and shambling attempt made to prove that 'crimes' and 'offences' were convertible terms, and that the Government were the innocent victims of the clumsiness of their draftsman. Mr Gladstone promptly planted them on the sharp horns of a dilemma. If the terms were convertible how, he asked with cutting sarcasm, could the Government justify its obstruction in wasting an entire night in resistance to a perfectly harmless amendment. At this final blow the Government discreetly abandoned all attempts at reasoning and appealed to the mechanical logic of the division lobby, when by the narrow majority of thirty-seven the thumbscrew was added to the Castle armoury of instruments of torture. The Government won, and the Opposition lost, of course. Yet the Opposition regarded the defeat with exultation, and the Government regarded the victory with dismay. The 'Times' and 'Standard' groaned and growled next morning over the 'maldaroit' confessions by the Attorney-General for Ireland, that new offences are created under the Act which is to be retrospective in its operation. The admissions will damage the Coercion policy in the minds of impartial men more than half a hundred denunciations. It was in effect admitted that the bill was not intended for the prevention or punishment of such old-fashioned crimes as violence and murder, but it was meant to deal with brand-new fantastical offences of its own creation. It is to rear its own offences as butchers fatten the beasts they kill. Combinations not of crime are its object—nay more, by confounding real crime with combinations heretofore regarded not merely as innocent but laudable, will give criminals an immunity they have not heretofore possessed. It is a Bill for the encouragement, not for the prevention of crime. In truth, the Bill is as blundering as it is brutal. Criticism is destruction to it. It is cheap, poor shoddy, and wont wash. The colours run in the hot water, and the stuff tears in the mangle. Above all, it cannot stand daylight. Like the faded beauty in the comic song, it looks best in the dusk with the daylight behind it.

It is a monster of such hideous mien that to be hated needs but to be seen.

For us here in Ireland we are tolerably indifferent whether the Bill passes or not. Our indignation is largely leavened with contempt—indignation at the ferocious spirit of the Government—contempt for its absolute impotence. Armed in our own fortitude and in the honest friendship of the English democracy, we are ready to meet and beat the most ferocious coercion that brutal Tories and renegade Liberals can concoct between them.—'United Ireland.'

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A Queenstown despatch of the 13th April says that the city is crowded with emigrants flying from the country, so that those who are awaiting passages are too numerous to find accommodation in the hotels and lodging houses, and many are camping in the streets. 'Fifteen hundred took passage yesterday,' it says, and three thousand more are expected on Saturday to take the steamers here. It is the old, old story. 'The Irish are going with a vengeance.' If they followed the advice of an English patriot, Henry Labouchere, as cabled on the same day, they would stay with and for a vengeance. 'War,' he says, 'must be met with war. If the government uses the arms of despotism to crush out liberty, the people must reply by the use of those means which oppressed nationalities have ever had at their command, and have ever used in their struggles for their rights. . . . The blood-and-iron poli-



cy of oppression has never yet been successfully resisted with rose-water.

A most interesting weekly paper has just appeared in Dublin called the 'Celtic Times,' the object of which is 'the preservation and cultivation of the language, literature, music and pastimes of the Celtic race.' It is ably edited, and every column is filled with valuable reading. All who are interested in Gaelic sports, hurling, football, etc., will find this paper an authority. It is thoroughly national in tone, and its literary quality is of a very high order. This is one of the native Irish publications that ought to be patronised extensively by the Irish kindred of America, Canada, Australia and other countries. It agitates the great question of a universal Celtic Association for preserving the traditions of the race. The address is the 'Celtic Times office, 49 Middle Abbey-st. Dublin.

#### BREWING THE FRAGRANT BERRY.

A coffee enthusiast goes into print with these instructions. To have a good cup of coffee the berry must be purchased in its raw state. This can not be done at all seasons of the year at the retail grocers, but it can be purchased at wholesale. Thus only those who have this facility at hand may enjoy a really good cup of coffee. The article purchased by the single pound at the grocery store, where dry goods, boot, shoes, and groceries, including tobacco, are kept for sale in unison, has a conglomerated odor of smoke, kerosene and mackerel combined from surroundings. This, however, may be improved by heating pretty hot in the oven, when some of the bad odors will pass off. Procure either old Java or Maracaibo, whichever the taste directs, take one pint or pound of it in the raw state, wash and put it in a baking pan an inch and a quarter deep and eight by twelve inches square, and place it in a good bread oven. Let it remain till the whole becomes a chocolate brown throughout, stirring frequently that the color may be even, blow out the chaff or dust, cool and grind while it is crisp and fresh, and put away in a tight canister for daily use. Take one tablespoonful of this coffee for each person, and one for the grounds and put in the coffee pot. Drop in a piece of salt codfish skin (previously cleansed of flesh and washed) about the size of half a dollar and pour on the whole boiling water, allowing a cup and a half for each person and one measure for the pot. Let it come up to a boil for a few seconds but not run over, then remove; pour out a cupful through the spout to clear of grounds and return to the pot. Do this once or twice, then put back on the stove or range, where it will settle. Keep hot and steep slowly, but do not boil until ready for the table, which should be soon, as much of the flavor passes off in the steam. Coffee should be drunk but once a day, and in the morning, with broiled steak and bread.

'Have you a waiter?' asked the landlady of the house as she stopped to inspect a table of disconsolate, depressed-looking boarders.

'We are all waiting,' answered the end man in a voice thick with unshed emotion. I move that we amend Milton: remarked the literary boarder—'They also serve who only sit and wait.'

And I will amend Shakespeare: supplemented the landlady—

'Sit not upon the order of your going, but go at once.'

And the silence that ensued was only broken by the falling of a tray full of dishes down the dining-room steps.

Toto sees a steamer for the first time and exclaims: Look, ma! there's a railway engine having a bath.

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(Signed) Yours truly, M. K. STOW

TESTIMONIAL NO. 988

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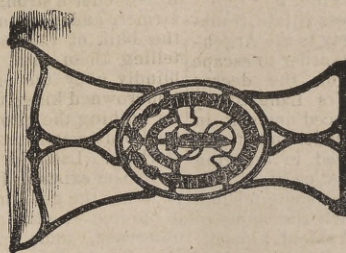
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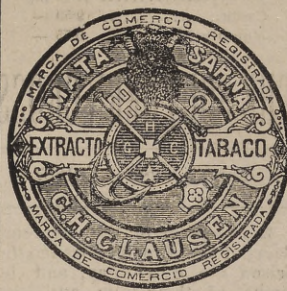
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\*\* See Testimonials at my office

m14j14

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Grateful for the patronage bestowed on us by the Irish population of this country, it has been our endeavor to merit its continuance by constantly attending to its wants in our line of business, and our pleasing duty has been to note with care, and obtain, every work produced by Erin's sons or relating to their country, confident that our efforts in this direction will in time receive their just reward.

We regret, however, having to remark that the majority here is not aware of the really delightful, instructive and learned works produced by their patriotic and erudite countrymen, and of which we have the pleasure to hold a large stock, an inspection of which we cordially invite.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

The member of the Supreme Court of the Province visited the prison the other day, and by virtue of their high authority released 41 prisoners who were confined on charges of different crimes (Ali Baba and the 40 robbers). 'El Censor' naturally enquires who gave these gentlemen the right thus to tamper with justice. The constitution certainly does not grant such a right. Only the President of the nation has power to pardon criminals under sentence of the law, and he can only do so after having received a formal report of the circumstances of the case. Even the Governor of the Province can do no more than commute the sentence for some lighter one. The Supreme Court of the Province must therefore have received their privilege from some higher authority, probably the Jewish Sanhedrim. We read in Scripture that at the Paschal time a criminal was released at the request of the Jewish people. Thus they chose to release Barrabas in preference to Christ, but our Sanhedrim go farther, for they release 41 Barrabas and never consult the people in the matter.

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers a new medical work entitled 'The Practical Home Physician Illustrated,' now being introduced by the World Publishing Company. After examining a copy of the book we unhesitatingly say it is the best and most complete work on such matters we have seen. The authors (Drs Lyman, Fenger, Jones and Bellfield) have written in plain language and as free as possible from medical terms and phrases. They have kept in view the fact that 'an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure,' and have said ample and sufficient to instruct and not so much as to bewilder. They have also made broad and plain the boundaries between those subjects which the people can and should know and those which should be left to the skilled physician. The work gives the history, cause and symptoms of all diseases of men, women and children, and most approved methods of treatment with full and plain instructions for the care of the sick. The department on plants will be found exceedingly useful, as most of them are indigenous to this country. It contains 1200 pages, is well bound and printed on good paper.

All the local doctors who have seen it have given it a recommendation, of which we give a few extracts. Dr Peacan says: 'In my opinion it is the best work I have seen of its kind, and consider it a very useful family book, especially for those in the camp.' Dr Mulcahy says: 'I consider it an excellent guide for families in the country.' Dr Alston says: 'A clearer and more concise work on such subject matter it has never been my lot heretofore to read. It ought to have a place in every household, and has to my knowledge no rival,' and many more; but these are sufficient to show the book is thoroughly reliable.

The Dean has seen the work and speaks very highly of it. We willingly add our commendation and wish it every success. All will have an opportunity of seeing it shortly.

We have received an interesting essay on that most interesting of all subjects, 'woman,' from one who is herself an ornament to the sex which adorns and brightens the world, and who handles the subject of which she treats with true womanly delicacy and sympathetic feeling. We thank our fair correspondent, and we shall be happy to give her communication an honored place in our columns of next week.

There are two works which ought to be in the hands of every farmer. One treats of the sheep and the other of the ox and cow, their diseases in each case and the way to cure them. The author of the works is Mr George S. Heatley, member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and they are translated into Spanish by Mr C. A. Shoolbred, whose long practice in translations and thorough knowledge of both languages is the best guarantee that full justice has been done to the original. The press of this city has bestowed the highest encomiums on the Spanish translations, and though they have only been published a few weeks there is already a demand for a second edition. The little volumes, though small and capable of being carried in a pocket, are full of interesting information. They contain a minute description of the different races of sheep and cows, and must be of invaluable service to the stock-owner. Our cattle and sheep are constantly perishing through want of proper treatment. Procure Mr Shoolbred's books and you can become your own doctor.

The 'Times' still rages with a fury worthy of 'the Devil's organ' against Mr Parnell and the Irish people. Seeing that its forged documents had no effect except to react on itself and to excite against it the loathing and contempt of all honest men, it appeals to the lowest passions of the most ignorant people and launches forth into wholesale accusations of conspiracy and murder. But even this thunderbolt will pass harmlessly by. The 'Times' is a forger and a liar. It has caused more murder and assassination in Europe than the Carbonarii or the Commune, but its teeth have been plucked, and though it may still roar and lash its tail it can do no harm to those who carry in their hand the sword of truth and justice.

The Langworthy case, which has caused such a sensation, is likely to lead to a treaty of reciprocity between this country and England. When Mrs Langworthy got a decree for alimony against her husband, he, like a cruel and heartless villain, transferred his property to the Argentine Republic in order to escape the execution of the decree against him. Mrs Langworthy has now commenced her suit in the Argentine Courts, and if she should not succeed in bringing her betrayer to justice it will be entirely owing to some technicality behind which the monster Cotton King will shield himself. In the sight of God and man Mrs Langworthy is his true wife, and justice requires that the sentence of the Court in England should be fulfilled here.

Yesterday the feast of Corpus Christi was observed with unusual splendour in the Cathedral. High Mass was celebrated by the Dean and the sermon preached by the Archbishop. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne solemnly round the plaza Mayo, and a battalion of the troops of the line did the honors. It was an imposing sight to see the thousands who assisted at the procession—lay and clerics. A battalion was waiting for the Holy Sacrament to pass by the Government House when the officer in charge took the Argentine flag from the hands of the ensign and spread it before the Holy of Holies, which was borne by the Archbishop; His Grace blessed the

flag, making the sign of the cross over it with the remonstrance. There were four altars erected in the plaza. The ceremonies concluded at a quarter to three o'clock, and will be long remembered for their splendor and admirable order.

On Monday the Very Rev. Canon Zavalla died in this city. He held many high appointments in the State—he was lately Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, and on the expiration of his term of office was elected a national Senator to Congress, but was unable to attend the sessions owing to ill health. The mortal remains of this distinguished priest were transferred to Santa Fé, and a large number of friends accompanied them to the railway station.

Messrs J. H. Kidd and Co. have offered to make envelopes in the country and to charge their own price if the Government will undertake to prevent others from doing anything in the same line of business for a certain period of time. This is such a patriotic and generous proposal that it is to be expected the Government will at once close with the enterprising firm of Kidd and Co. and add moreover, a substantial subvention as a proof of the esteem and appreciation of a grateful country. Messrs Kidd and Co. deserve a niche in the temple of fame, and their name will go down to posterity 'enveloped' in a halo of glory. 'Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante' will be the inscription on their monument.

### THE 'HERALD' ON HOME RULE

A most amusing letter from 'a critic' appeared in the 'Herald' on Sunday, the writer of which tried by winding himself in a maze of sophistry to explain away the stern fact that Ireland sends 85 members to the House of Commons. We give a specimen of the writer's argumentation, which our readers will see at once is more ingenious than ingenious.

'If every constituency were divided into Catholics and Protestants in the same proportion as the whole population, none but Home Rulers would be elected and yet there might be two millions of people opposed to Home Rule, and it is only the fact that this proportion does not prevail in all the constituencies—some having a larger and some a smaller proportion of Protestants—that some of them have been able to return members, 15 in all, to represent the opinions of the minority of the population. In the second place, the Home Rulers offer a strong bribe to the farmers and peasantry who form the bulk of the population, by telling them that, if they will blindly obey the orders of their 'uncrowned king,' they will have for nothing the property of their landlords worth twenty millions sterling. Lastly, a condition of terrorism exists in Ireland which prevents the genuine expression of opinion whether at the poll or otherwise, and, probably Mr John Bright does not exaggerate in declaring, as quoted by the 'Southern Cross'—that there are 'a million honest, moral Catholics in Ireland who are opposed to the Nationalists.' For my part, I think it a matter of wonder that, under existing circumstances, there should still be a faithful remnant who have not bowed down to the Baal of Parnellism.'

'Critic' undoubtedly belongs to the Hobbs school of philosophers, who declared that words were counters of wise men, and if mere verbosity were the criterion of truth the 'Herald's' Critic would be triumphant all along the line. Unfortunately for him, reasons to be acceptable must be based not on gratuitous suppositions but on genuine facts. As he eschews the facts, we shall remind him of some in addition to those he has already received, and if he is not convinced we shall content ourselves with quoting Dr Johnson's reply

to a certain interrogatory: 'I can give you a reason, Sir, I cannot give you an understanding.' 'There might be still two millions of people opposed to Home Rule,' says the 'Herald's' Critic. There 'might' but there 'are' not. If manhood suffrage were established in Ireland there is no doubt that the number of the Irish party would be considerably increased, as the inhabitants who are through any disqualification excluded from voting are nearly all on the popular side. But let us take the qualified electors in the Irish constituencies to be a fair representation of the entire Irish population, and what do we find? In the uncontested constituencies at the last elections there were 30,846 Conservative voters and 463,905 Parnellites. In the contested constituencies the numbers were Conservatives 97,058, Parnellites 130,900. Total Conservative voters 127,904, total of Parnellites 594,805, which shows a proportion of nearly 5 to 1 in favour of Home Rule. And be it remembered that we take these figures from an authority which our opponents will not suspect—the Parliamentary guide of the general elections (1885-1886) published by Byland, written from a Conservative point of view, and bitterly opposed to Home Rule which it is pleased to designate separation. We remember that the list of statistics compiled by the Parnellites showed a still larger majority in favour of Home Rule, but we prefer to condemn 'Critic' and refute his rash assertions out of the mouths of his own friends.

It is inconceivable how any intelligent man can deliberately assert that there are two million of Protestants against and only three million of Catholics in favor of Home Rule. In Ireland. In the first place, there are not and there never were two millions of Protestants at the same time in Ireland. The census of 1881 gives 3,951,888 Catholic inhabitants, and 1,207,951 of all other denominations. These latter are not all Protestants and the number is considerably reduced since 1881, for Protestants emigrate as well as Catholics.

A large proportion of the Protestant population are supporters of Home Rule principles, in proof of which fact we may mention that though the majority of the inhabitants of Ulster are Protestants the majority of representatives are Home Rulers. West Belfast has a large majority of Protestant voters; so has Derry city yet they are both represented by Home Rulers. There are Home Rule Protestant associations in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick and other cities and towns in Ireland, and many men in high position belong to them. As for the Catholics, it is only a drivelling dotard like John Bright who could state that there are a million of them in Ireland 'moral' enough to dislike Home Rule. Nobody has ever seen a thousandth part of that number who were so disposed, and until they come forward and show themselves we must only believe that they only exist in the morbid imagination of the poor old man. The other remarks of 'Critic' do not merit any reply. To say that the voters are coerced at the polls is the same as to assert that a man is afraid of punishment for divulging a secret which he has in his power to keep. To say that the majority are coerced by the minority is to outrage all common sense. As a writer in the 'Herald' very wittily expressed it this week, it is as if the tail wagged the dog and not the dog the tail. In conclusion, then, we once more repeat that the Irish are practically unanimous in their demand for Home Rule, and supported as they are by nearly one half the votes of Great Britain they will most certainly obtain it.

The Court of Appeal has just decided the lengthy suit D'Abreu versus Plaza Montero, to recover no less than half a million of Nats for services rendered in the purchase of 120 leagues of land at Curumalan (now the Casey Territory) some years ago. Judgment for defendant.

### 'AND THEREBY HANGS A TALE.'

The Herald's 'Critic' would have us believe that the almost unanimous vote of the Irish people bears to the contemptible remnant of Toryism the same relation that the tail bears to the body. Fancy a being whose tail is five or six times as large as the body, and fancy the hypochondriacal state of mind into which an individual must have fallen who can form such a monstrous creation in his imagination. 'Tis a tale which holdeth children from their play and old men from chimney corners.' In a certain sense, however, 'Critic' is right. The little remnant of Orangemen and Landlords, many of whom acquired their property by murder and spoliation, are simply the pernicious instrument of that power which has dragged all Ireland at her tail for centuries, and would continue to do the same for centuries to come if certain narrow spirits had their way. If all Englishmen were like 'Critic' England would soon be in the position of the scorpion that in its blind fury stings itself with its own tail. Fortunately there is a better feeling abroad. Millions of Englishmen are convinced of the justice of Ireland's demands and have cordially shaken hands with their Irish brethren. Sectarian hate which 'Critic' would zealously enkindle is dying, and in Ireland men of all religious opinions are fast joining the national camp and before long we can proudly say that no party in Ireland is the head or the tail but that all form one whole and inseparable body 'Critic' will then writhe and lash himself with his caudal extremity, but though he 'may point a moral and adorn a tale,' he can no more stop the course of events than Mrs Partington could stop the Atlantic ocean with a mop.

### INTERESTING LETTER FROM 'FONTENOY.'

Pavon,  
June 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

In a recent trip to Carcaraña to visit a sick friend I was much struck by the marked contrast the place presents to the usual somnolent aspect of most Argentine towns of equal size, and I have thought that a few jottings of my impressions of the place and its institutions may possibly not prove uninteresting to some of your Santa Fe readers. I had the good fortune to meet in the train a Mr Chaparouge, a Frenchman by birth, brought up in Hamburg, and at one time head of important business houses in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. This gentleman owned some years ago one of the best known estancias in the northern camps of Buenos Aires, which he sold to Mr Scully, of Capilla del Senor, but which, if I mistake not, still goes by the name of 'Estancia de Chaparouge.' An accomplished linguist and a most intelligent and courteous gentleman, Mr Chaparouge may be said to be not alone the doyen, but the alpha and omega of everything in and around Carcaraña. Having set me down at 7 p.m. at my friend's door, about a square or so from the celebrated Carcaraña Mill, he gave me strict injunctions not to miss seeing the latter by electric light, promising to call the following day to show me the other sights of the neighbourhood. Accordingly I visited the mill (the property of Messrs Hill and Thomas) a couple of hours later, and was not a little dazed and astounded at the 'primer golpe de vista' that met my view at the very entrance. The glare, the racket, and the incessant whirr stunned the very senses, and there was so much to admire and so much to wonder at that I soon found myself somewhat in the position of Mahomet's coffin—suspended between attraction. The whole place seemed instinct with life and appeared to me to oscillate, fret,



and palpitate like an ocean leviathan ploughing the waves of the dreaded 'Bay' when in its angriest mood. To attempt any description of the plant, machinery, etc., of this establishment would require a much more skillful pen than mine, so I will merely say that it is six storeys high, is worked by water power moved by six Turbine wheels, is lighted by electric light generated on the spot, and turns out daily 650 sacks of flour, weighing eight arrobas each. I went through the place from floor to ceiling, and having seen some of the first mills of the capital and other places, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment at least, Carcaraña Mill has no equal in the Republic.

I spent an hour the following morning amongst the craftsmen engaged in the construction of the new bridge which is being built by the Central Argentine Railway Company for their double track to Cordoba. Hand furnaces were puffing away in all directions, and dozens of riveters were busily employed in putting together the thousand and one complex pieces of the new structure. Both sides of the bridge are being put together in their entirety on the Rosario bank of the river, and how the engineers intend eventually to raise and swing into their places such vast weights of metal is more than I can say or any man at the works had any idea of. But to modern engineering skill there are few things impossible, and as an instance of the talent of the Central Argentine engineers I may mention that a short time ago they raised the present Carcaraña bridge one metre in a few hours, without causing a minute's obstruction to the traffic. I think it was Archimedes who said 'Give me a fulcrum and I will raise the world,' and at the rate science is advancing at the present day it is possible some Archimedes of the near future may undertake to perform the feat without any fulcrum at all.

At 10 a.m. Mr Chaparouge called to show me over the Creamery and Dairy Farm of Messrs James and Thomas. As this establishment is the most unique of its kind in the River Plate I will endeavour to give some idea of the *modus operandi* in practice there.

The building itself is a solid, well-proportioned structure, standing on the slope of the river bank about five squares below the mill, and presenting towards the town a handsome facade of two storeys, with a much greater elevation on the side facing the river. On our arrival Mr Wightman, the foreman was in the act of testing and weighing various lots of milk just brought in from the several dairy farms of the vicinity. On a scale with seven horizontal bars is placed a fifty gallon can into which each lot of milk is poured after being tested (I did not inquire for what) by an instrument called a pioscope. This pioscope has probably superseded the lactometre, or it is possible that the former may be used to test the freshness of the milk, and that the latter measures its density. When the first lot is weighed, the indicator on the first bar is secured in its place and lot No. 2 weighed on the second bar, No. 3 on the third, and so on till the receiving can is full. A faucet is then opened and the milk is conveyed by means of pipes to a 600 gallon vat on the ground floor, where it is heated or cooled according to temperature, and is thence passed through another tube to the cream separator—the most ingenious contrivance I saw in the place. This separator is called the Danish-American, being the invention of a son of Denmark, improved and apparently perfected by an American. It consists of an outward drum which is fixed, and an inner one which revolves at the rate of three thousand five hundred revolutions per minute, thus separating, by centrifugal action, the cream from the milk, by throwing the latter, which is the heaviest to the periphery, and

the former to the inner circumference of the drum, whence both are drawn off in the form of cream and sweet skim milk. Either a portion or all of the cream can be taken off at the option of the operator, and I am told that this machine is now in general use in Europe and America, where it is considered an immense improvement on the older systems it has superseded. When the cream is taken off it is carried to a large vat where it is brought to the proper temperature either by steam or iced water applied to the sides of the vats, and when this has been effected it is turned into a 300 gallon cylindrical churn, where it is made into a rich golden mass, which now only requires to be worked on a revolving table and pressed under rollers to be fit for rolling and packing. When it has reached this stage it is weighed into pounds and packed in specially prepared boxes, having a chamber left in the centre of each in which to place a lump of ice in summer weather, provision being also made for a free circulation of fresh air around the trays that hold the butter. In this state it is sent to Rosario, Cordoba and other places, and I believe the most fastidious epicures pronounce it to be the best article of its class to be found in the country.

Space will not permit me to state in detail the labour-saving appliances employed in the cheese making department, but I may briefly say that these are so wonderfully ingenious that two men are enabled to make into butter and cheese the daily product of twelve hundred cows when the establishment runs at its full capacity. Of the curing-rooms, storage tunnels and the multifarious other devices I cannot here speak, further than to say that these are kept at the requisite temperature by means of steam or cold air, and that as regards ventilation, neatness and cleanliness they are certainly the *ne plus ultra* of all that could be desired.

As I spent but thirty minutes or so in the establishment, and took only mental notes while there, it will readily be understood that the foregoing description of the place and its belongings must necessarily fall far short of the reality. In fact, to form anything like an adequate idea of this model institution it must be seen and closely inspected, or otherwise it should be described by a much more facile pen than the present writer can boast of.

On leaving the creamery we were met by Mr James, the manager, who invited us to his house, a commodious and handsome building alongside. After a stay of half an hour I started to take leave of my friend and catch the down train to Rosario, being reluctantly obliged to decline Mr Chaparouge's kind invitation to visit the brewery of Oettinge and Co., which I am told makes a beverage that can favorably compare with some of the best imported brands. On the whole, Carcaraña may be said to be, for its size, about the most industrial centre in the Argentine Republic, and, judging from my own experience, I can assure your Santa-Fe readers that it will very well repay a twenty-four hours' visit.

Our esteemed and indefatigable Irish priest, Father O'Grady, has been paying his periodical missionary visit to the residents of Arroyo Seco, Pavon, and Carmen del Sauce. There were stations given at Mrs Garrahan's, the Sauce, and Messrs Pierce and Mitty's, but owing to the wretched state of the camps the people could not attend in such numbers as on former occasions. Father O'Grady is sufficiently experienced, however, in camp affairs to make full allowance for those whom unavoidable circumstances prevented from approaching the sacraments and attending the divine service as usual. The Irish of these parts cannot be sufficiently grateful to the excellent Salesians of San Nicolas for the many proofs they have given of the deep interest they

take in all that concerns our spiritual and moral welfare.

With best wishes,  
I remain, dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
FONTEVOY.

#### NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### Irish Manufactures.

Suipacha, June 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,  
Since my last communication on this subject I have been informed on undoubted authority that a gentleman is about to start a depot in Buenos Aires for the sale of Irish manufactures. I am sure that this will prove a great boon to many, and remove the reasonable excuse of some who declare that they are willing enough to patronize Irish industries if they only knew where to look for them in this country. At the present time it is next to impossible to procure Irish goods in our camp-stores; the store clerks saying, with truth, that such articles do not come to this country. Now, if this deposit be established in your city, this excuse will no longer be available, as the shop-keepers can procure the goods demanded by applying to the Irish goods central store in Buenos Aires.

Being absent from Ireland several years, it is not easy for me to supply your readers with Irish manufacturers' names, especially as I have no better reference than my memory. Besides we must bear in mind that in the interim many new industries have been started. However, here goes to give the names of a few more Irish industries.

An enormous quantity of aerated mineral waters are consumed in this country every year. Do we ever see a bottle of soda or lemonade bearing the name of Cantrell and Cochrane or of Bewley and Draper of Dublin, both prize-winners at exhibitions the world over. Thomas Henshaw and Co., Clonskeagh Iron Works, near Dublin, are manufacturers of spades, picks, shovels and all kinds of artisans' tools. Many pianos are now to be found in the estancias of the camp all of English or French make, while genuine Irish made instruments of superior tone and finish can be got from Piggott and Co., Suffolk Street, M. Gunn and Sons, Grafton Street, and Cramer of Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Nearly every house in town or country, native and foreign, boasts an accordion, generally of Swiss or German make. Why do not the Irish and their children try the beautiful melodions and accordions made by Butler and Co., O'Connell Bridge, or by O'Reilly, Wellington Quay, Dublin? There used to be a large factory in Athy, Co. Kildare, some years ago, for the manufacture of ploughs, horse-rakes, mowing machines, etc. The proprietors were O'Neill and Telford. I dare say it is still in existence. If I do not mistake, there is a splendid organ in one of the churches of Montevideo, manufactured by Telford and Telford, who have an extensive organ manufactory in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. There are many tobacco manufactories in Dublin, as well as some in Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Tullamore, Cavan, and several other towns throughout Ireland. Of course the 'weed' is at present imported in a raw state from America, but we have strong reason to hope that it will soon be cultivated in Ireland. The only check is the English Government. This is one of the many grievances only to be removed when we have our own parliament in College Green. Kelly and Son, Eden Quay, Dublin, manufacture canvas suitable for 'baldes sin fondos,' 'catres,' etc. Did you ever see any of the delph turned out by the Belek Potteries Co.? If you have you will admit that it fully equals the finest china-ware for its beauty and finish. J. and R.

Pugh, Marlborough Street, Vorey, of St. Mary Street, and Docknell, of St. George's Street, Dublin, are manufacturers of cut glass articles of every description. I received a letter from Dublin some time ago written on Irish linen-wove paper, made by Charles Eason, of Abbey Street. The luxury of having such paper to write upon would be sufficient to make one long to be back again in old Ireland, even at the risk of undergoing the plank-bed system which every honest Irishman is liable to, under the Jubilee Coercion Government. Dollard, of Dame Street, is also a paper and account-book manufacturer. He supplies the Hibernian and other Irish banks with all kinds of stationery. The church bells of Murphy, of Thomas Street, Dublin, can be heard pealing under many a sky. He also manufactures all kinds of brass and other utensils, as do also S. Gatchell and Sons, Dawson Street, same city, who are renowned for their weighing scales and balances. At Bluebell, outside Dublin, there is a manufactory for making fine cloths suitable for clergymen, and also for gentlemen's evening dress-suits, so that the Irishmen of to-day are not placed in the position of a patriotic Irish squire of the last generation, who vowed he would never wear clothes of foreign manufacture as long as he could clothe himself with the product of an Irish loom, went to a grand dinner and ball in an evening suit of Irish frieze, set off to advantage with a pair of Connemara stockings! Tradition tells that the ladies did not think the worse of him because his heart beat under a suit of homely Irish frieze.

As can be seen by reference to the 'Freeman' received a few weeks ago, the matter is being taken up warmly by our countrymen in North America, and a strong company, comprising men of different political opinions is about to be formed in Ireland to meet the great demand coming from the United States and Canada for articles of Irish manufacture. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Mr Parnell have heartily approved the formation of such a company, and Mr Michael Davitt is to be one of its most active directors. God speed the good work say I. To give honest employment to willing Irish hands on their native soil is a philanthropic work that should command the respect of all classes and creeds of Irishmen.

I have just read with extreme pleasure in the 'Weekly Freeman' how the Irish exhibits at Manchester have shown to the English people how far Ireland has advanced in the path of industrial enterprise. Among the Irish products, natural and industrial, are—Railway locomotives, tram-cars, church-bells, clocks, astronomical instruments and huge masses of polished granite and marble, as well as a splendid show of tweeds, laces, friezes, poplins and jewellery. Notwithstanding that Irish exhibitors have been heavily handicapped in the matter of distance and transit difficulties, they have outstripped their English colleagues in the work of preparation.

In concluding this paper I would wish to state that, in asking Irishmen and their descendants to encourage Irish enterprise, I do not mean that they should ostracise other nations' productions. Far be it from me to suggest so illiberal a principle to them. What I mean to convey is that a preference should be given to Irish manufactured goods when possible. Surely this is not asking too much, for even if this movement proves as successful as you and I, and, I hope, many others could wish it to be, there will still be a large field left for the sale of other countries' industries. While I would not go so far as the celebrated Dean Swift did when he advised his countrymen to burn every thing that comes from England 'except coal,' still I would remind them that patronage, like charity, should commence at home.

Yours faithfully,  
DRAGRAN.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr James F. Gahan of Mercedes was seriously ill this week. He is receiving medical treatment in this city, and we rejoice to hear that he is fast recovering.

Messrs Portalis Frères Carbo-nier and Co have submitted a proposal for a railway from Colastine in Santa Fe to join the Central Northern in the province of Tucuman; they ask for a guarantee of 5 o/o in provincial bonds.

Some French capitalists have asked for a concession of lands in Santa Ana, where they would plant vines on a large scale. An attempt will also be made to grow wheat there. Sugar cane plantations are also increasing.

At the end of this week the railway from Buenos Aires to Santa Fe will be completed, and travellers can go by land from one city to the other in 13 hours.

Black smallpox and diphtheria are daily becoming more prevalent in this city, and are carrying off numerous victims.

The distinguished Spanish actor, Valero, is now conducting a series of dramatic performances in the National Theatre. As was expected, he attracts a large house, principally composed of Spaniards and Argentines.

The captain of the fire brigade, Señor Callaza, has warned the police that the theatres of this city are not properly provided against an accident from fire. He cites the recent disaster at the Opera Comique, and states that it was owing to the proper distribution of water that the sad event had not still worse consequences.

On Sunday it rained in Lomas, Las Flores, Guamini and Escobar.

The 'Grand Prix' horse-race took place on Sunday in Paris, and was won by the French filly, Tenebreuse, which beat The Baron that was second in the Derby.

There are 1200 peons employed in constructing the branch line of railway from Villa Casilda to Melencue and San Jose de la Esquina.

Reports from Chili say that many of the farmers have suffered from drought.

The racer, Cyclone, which was purchased some days ago by Sr Gregorio Torres for \$1500 mln, is dead.

Governor Paz has ordered all portraits placed in public offices to be taken down.

The Supreme Court has given judgment against Messrs Honore and Bowen in their suit against the Provincial Government.

The Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires has postponed till July 10th the elections previously ordered to be effected on the 12th instant. The 1st and 5th sections of the Province have each to elect a Deputy to the Provincial Legislature, the 2nd section has to elect four and the 3rd section two Senators to the Legislature, and the Province has to elect a Deputy to Congress.

A petition has been presented to the Southern Railway by the principal residents and owners of property in the district between Rocha and Gama stations on Bahia Blanca line, asking for a station to be opened at La Martineta. The petition states that there are now 75 colonists living near the place who cultivate from 1600 to 1700 squares of land of which nearly 1000 are sown with maize, and that about 2000 fanegas of wheat.

A concession has been granted to Messrs Jose M. Prado Mosbacher and Co. by the legislature of Jujuy giving them the sole right for fifteen years to bore for kerosene and petroleum. The company represents Messrs Perez Arnaud, Albert Rothschild and Daniel Byrnes. The two latter gentlemen are from the United States and will have every facility for bringing out machinery. An engineer is on his way out now from Pennsylvania, the great oil place of the world, to make arrangements for boring in the above-named place, and he will immediately after his arrival

here proceed to Jujuy with some members of the above firm.—'The Herald.'

have also been sown, and the colonists possess 30 reaping machines and 3 thrashing machines. This year's harvest has yielded about 15,000 fanegas of wheat, about 8000 fanegas of maize and about 27,000 arrobas of potatoes.

The following are the stations fixed for public carriages: Plaza de Mayo 150 carriages, Constitucion 50, Once 50, Concepcion 20, Monserrat 20, General Lavalle 30, Temple 5, San Martin 25, Lorea 25, Paseo de Julio 30, Vicente Lopez 20, Western Railway Station 25, Calles Callao and Entre Rios, corners of Santa Fe, Lavalle, Belgrano and San Juan, and also at the corner of Santa Fe and Avenida Sarmiento 5 carriages each, corner of Comercio and San Juan 10.

The Almagro Railway Station will be closed from the 15th instant; the Bella Vista Telegraph Office will also be suppressed.

The Supreme Court has decided against D. Carlos Casado, who claimed 50 leagues of land in the Province of Santa Fe which he bought from that Province, but of which D. Miguel F. Salas was in possession as buyer from the Province of Cordoba. The ground of the judgment is that the sale to Salas is valid under the 6th clause of the convention between the two provinces for submission to arbitration of the boundaries between them.

Last week a letter was posted from Cordoba to a firm in this city. The postage was short 11 cents, and, instead of sending the letter on and collecting the amount on delivery here, the enlightened postal authorities in Cordoba wrote to the firm here, requesting it to appoint a representative in Cordoba to pay the eleven cents at the P. O. there, and receive the letter!

Advices from Baradero state that an estanciero in that district has already skinned 500 head of cattle and that camps are in a very bad state. The maize plantations are looking well.

The Carlo circus is attracting large crowds of visitors. Frank Brown, the clown, is still the hero of the day.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Irish Orphanage held on Tuesday, it was resolved to sell the property. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Casey and Cunningham, to ascertain how much it would bring in the market, and to inform the Rev. Mother of the resolution to which the trustees had come. There will be another meeting of the trustees held next week.

On Wednesday Mr Tulloch, manager of the La Platense Ship Company, was married to Miss McClymont.

The house of a milkman named Zabala, residing at Flores, was invaded on Tuesday in his absence by a band of robbers who carried away \$600, some jewellery, and other valuable articles.

#### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 8.

Mr Davitt continues to be the hero of the day in his progress through Crofterland. There are absolutely no bounds to the enthusiasm which his presence there has evoked. He is unable to accept more than a tithe of the numerous invitations to address meetings which are pouring in upon him. He spoke to a crowded and very demonstrative meeting at Dingwall, and in the course of his speech made out a strong condemnation of Irish landlordism out of the columns of the 'Times.'

In the Exchequer Division, Dublin, before Mr Justice Andrews, Mr John Joyce applied for an order substituting upon Mr Edward Shaw Tener service of a writ of summons in an action brought by Mr Joseph Joyce, J.P., against the Marquis of Clanricarde to recover £10000 damages for libel. Joyce was recently Clanricarde's agent on his Irish estates.



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**CARLOS M. SCHWETZER**  
Director Principal

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PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... " Sillex

Los Jueves.... " Cosmos

Los Sabados .. " Jupiter

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Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasa-

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## MEAGHER'S BRIGADE AT FREDERICKSBURG

Where Irish met Irish on Marye's Hill.

One of the most interesting and valuable contributions to the critical literature of the War is "The Campaign of Fredericksburg," written by an English Line officer, and lately published by the Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., of London. The author pays impartial and just tribute to the valor and devotion of Federal and Confederate alike, points out the defects of each, and seeks to extract from their military virtues and faults instruction and warning for the citizen soldiers of his own country. He freely recognizes the inestimable services to the Northern army of its foreign-born recruits—Irish, German, and others. We quote his vivid account of the attack on Marye's Hill by Meagher's Irish Brigade on the glorious, fatal day of December 13, 1862:—

Fifteen minutes passed and another division, Hancock's, 5,000 strong, rushed forward from the town. Zooke's Brigade led the way, but quickly recoiled, beaten back by that terrible artillery. Not so its successor. Under cover of the further bank of the ravine, the Irish Brigade, composed of the 28th and 29th Massachusetts, the 63rd, 69th, and 88th New York, and the 116th Pennsylvania, under General Meagher, threw off their haversacks and blankets and deployed into line. Resolutely the 1,200—for they were no more—breasted the slope and faced the death-dealing storm; swiftly they passed the limit marked by the three solitary colors, and shoulder to shoulder, their own green flag and the blue and scarlet to the Union standard waving above them, swept forward against the low wall which skirts the base of Marye's Hill.

So determined was their advance, that Colonel Miller, commanding the Confederate brigade confronting them—for General Cobb had already fallen—ordered his men to hold their fire for a space. And now occurred a strange and pathetic incident. Though high was the courage of that thin line which charged so boldly across the shot-swept plain, opposed to it were men as fearless and as staunch; behind that rude stone breastwork were those who were "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh"; the soldiers of Cobb's brigade were Irish like themselves. On the morning of the battle General Meagher had bade his men deck their caps with sprigs of evergreen, "to remind them," he said, "of the land of their birth"; the symbol was recognized by their countrymen, and "Oh, God, what a pity! Here come Meagher's fellows," was the cry in the Confederate ranks.

One hundred and fifty paces from the hill, the brigade halted and fired a volley, while the round shot tore fiercely through the ordered line. Still no sign from the wall, looming grim and silent through the battle-smoke; and again the battalions moved swiftly forward. They were but a hundred yards from their goal, unbroken and unfaltering still; they had reached a point where Walton's gunners, unable to depress their pieces further, could no longer harass them. Victory seemed within their grasp, and a shout went up from the shattered ranks. Suddenly, a sheet of flame leaped from the parapet, and 1200 rifles, plied by cool and unshaken men, concentrated a murderous fire upon the advancing line. To their glory be it told, though scores were swept away, falling in their tracks like corn before the sickle, the ever-thinning ranks dashed on.

But before that threatening onset the Confederate veterans never quailed; volley on volley sped with deadly precision, and at so short a range every bullet found its mark. For a while the stormers struggled on, desperate and defiant; but no mortal men could long face that terrible fire, scathing and irresistible as the lightning, and at length the broken files gave ground. Slowly

and sullenly they fell back; fell back to fight no more that day, for beneath the smoke-cloud that rolled about Marye's Hill the Irish Brigade had ceased to exist. Of 1200 officers and men 937 had fallen. Forty yards from the wall where the charge was stayed, the dead and dying lay piled in heaps, and one body, supposed to be that of an officer, was found within fifteen yards of the parapet.

The adjutant-general of Hancock's division, who witnessed the attack from the town, said that at the time he could not understand what had happened; the men fell in such regular lines that he thought they were lying down to allow the storm of shots to pass over them. General Ransom, commanding one of the divisions which held Marye's Hill, reported that this assault was made "with the utmost determination;" and the eloquent words of the "Times" special correspondent, who was present with the Confederates, record the admiration of those who beheld that splendid charge: "Never at Fontenoy, Albuera, or Waterloo, was more undaunted courage displayed by the sons of Erin; the bodies which lie in dense masses within fifty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battlefields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Hill, on Dec. 13, 1862."

## FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Cape Breton has a native six feet nine and one-half inches in height with his boots on, and Antigonish has a citizen six feet four inches in his stocks.

Experience in Glasgow hospitals has taught Dr J. S. Nairne that boiled or fried fish is a dangerous diet for weak persons, but that steamed fish is harmless.

An English agricultural paper tells of a duck whose egg-laying record is as follows: In 1878 she laid 211; in 1879, 143; 1880, 145; in 1881, 155; in 1882, 84; in 1883, 30; total 769.

There are twenty millions of miles of telegraph wire under ground in England and twenty-two millions in Germany. It is said that underground wires diminish the speed signalling from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. over long distances.

The first country to issue stamps for cheap postage was Great Britain in 1840. An unused one is worth about \$300. The rarest postage stamp known to collectors was issued by the postmaster at Battleboro, in 1846.

Every day Parisians consume forty-nine to fifty tons of snails in their season. They are boiled in five or six waters, extracted from the shell, dressed in fresh butter and garlic, then replaced in the shell, covered with pastry and bread crumbs, and finally simmered in white wine.

An authority gives the consumption of corn as follows: 180 millions of bushels are used for human food, 624 millions for working animals, 20 millions for seed, 100 millions for the production of spirits and glucose, 65 millions for export, and 900 millions for the food of meat-producing animals.

Sharpening-steels for butchers' and table use are really files, with the teeth running lengthwise instead of diagonally across. The teeth are produced by means of a hardened knurl, the steel being revolved in a lathe. The result is a series of fine lines raised from the stock and running from tang to point.

A novel advertising scheme was recently introduced by a merchant in Carthage, Ill. A series of prodigious boot tracks were painted leading from each side of the public square to his establishment. The scheme, it is said, worked to perfection, for everybody seemed curious enough to follow the tracks to their destination.

Most of the superstitions about the moon come to us directly from old English, Scottish and Irish sources. In Devonshire, England, it is lucky to see the new moon over the right shoulder, but unlucky over the left; but to see it straight before you is good fortune to the end of the month. If a man's house be burnt during the wane of the moon it is unlucky, but if the moon is waxing it is lucky. To have money, particularly gold or silver, in your pocket at that time is a token of good fortune, but to be without it is a very bad omen. In Orkney it is considered very unlucky to flit or move from one place to another during the waning of the moon. Old people in some parts of Argyllshire are wont to invoke the divine blessing on the moon after the monthly change. The Gaelic word for fortune is derived from that denoting full moon, and a marriage or birth occurring at that period is believed to augur prosperity.

## HOW TO MAKE YOURSELF AGREEABLE.

Very rarely, if ever, young persons acquire the ability to converse with ease and fluency. This implies, first of all, good ideas clearly and sensibly expressed. An empty mind never made a good talker; remember 'you cannot draw water out of an empty well.' Next in importance is self-possession. 'Self-possession is nine points of the law'—of good breeding. A good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice, from infancy, should be carefully trained and developed, a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding; it falls like music on the ear, and while it pleases the listener, it adds to the confidence of its possessor be he ever so timid. One may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agreeable; a great talker and yet a great bore. It is wise, then, to note carefully the following suggestions: Be sincere; he who habitually sneers at everything will not only render himself disagreeable to others but will soon cease to find pleasure in life. Be frank; a frank, open countenance, and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more even socially than 'pedantry in a stiff cravat.' Be amiable; you may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other; ill-natured persons are always disliked. Be sensible; society never lacks for fools. If you want elbow-room 'go up higher.' Be cheerful; if you have no great trouble on your mind you have no right to render other people disagreeable by your long faces and dolorous tones. If you do you will be generally avoided. But above all be cordial; true cordiality unites all the qualities we have enumerated.

## THE WIFE.

Only let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband; not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply—but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty affections, let her opinion be asked, her approval be sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short let her only be loved, honored and cherished, in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society—a well-spring of happiness. She will bear toil, pain and anxiety, for her husband's love to her is a fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words, in looks and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out—is to a house without love as a person to a machine—one is life, the other

is mechanism. The unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness and a penetrating brightness to which the former is an entire stranger. The deep happiness of her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over. She is airy and graceful, and welcoming and warm with her presence. She is full of devices and plots and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done with the poetry and romance of life. She herself is a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and graceful melodies. Humble ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sanctifies the means. "Love is Heaven and Heaven is love."—'Victoria Colonist.'

## DOMESTIC

Use the soot from the stove pipes and chimneys. It is excellent for flowers and young plants. Mix it with water, about a pint of soot to a barrel of water, and apply with a watering pot.

All receptacles for milk, after being thoroughly washed so as to look clean, still need to be immersed for five minutes at least in boiling water, as when not so taken care of there is a substance left that is liable to poison the next milk placed therein.

Coal stoves and plants—It is the general impression that plants will not do well where there is a coal stove. But I know that good plants can be grown in rooms heated by coal. I think the chief source of difficulty is in the dryness of the atmosphere. If you keep a vessel of water standing on the back of the stove to give off moisture constantly, and sprinkle your plants daily, you can have fine plants in rooms where coal is used. Of course a leaky stove will give off a deleterious gas, but I am supposing that the stove you use does not leak. A stove that leaks gas ought to be put aside at once as dangerous to human life. With proper care I do not see why a coal fire is not as healthy as a wood fire. On account of the steadiness of a coal fire I greatly prefer it to wood, and plants can be kept much more safely where there is one than they can where wood is used, and with much less trouble, for when wood is used there must be more or less getting up on cold nights to fix the fire, while the coal stove, with a little attention on going to bed, will give out a steady heat until morning.—'Our Country Home.'

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

A shoulder of veal may be made an epicure's dish. Strip the skin off the shoulder, leaving it attached at one end; lard the veal with fat of bacon. The process of larding is used to give flavour and richness to dry meats, such as veal, turkey, rabbits, pheasants, etc. All that is required is a larding needle, which can be bought at any house-furnishing store, and some fat bacon. Add a seasoning of sweet herbs, mace, lemon-peel, chopped fine, pepper and salt; replace the skin, place in a stew-pan with gravy, and stew till tender; chop also a lettuce and some spinach, with a table-spoonful of vinegar, also an onion and parsley; stew them with butter; add to them when tender some of the gravy and bits of ham; stew altogether for a short time; lift up the skin of the shoulder and place the herbs under and over; return the skin as before, brown it in the oven, and serve hot with gravy in the dish.

Carrots require a long time to cook, and are said to be very improving to the complexion. Scrape, peel and wash them, boil whole until perfectly tender; then cut into small rods two inches long, and either serve with hot drawn butter that has a dash of nutmeg in it, or put them in a saucepan with pepper, salt, vinegar, a table-spoonful to a

quart or less in proportion, a pinch of white sugar, with either hot water and browned flour, meat gravy or soup stock for the sauce.

Celery tops make the best garnish for oysters a la poquette and for many other dishes. The cook usually throws them away.

Molasses Dumplings—One pound of sifted flour, six ounces of good butter (or suet freed from strings and powdered fine), three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half-teaspoonful of salt. Make up the dough with a little water, pick up lightly into balls and boil for twenty minutes in equal quantities of molasses and water. Drop them in as soon as the mixture boils.

Apple dumplings—Large, juicy apples are needed for dumplings, which are made of a paste in the proportion of a generous half pint of finely minced suet to a large quart of flour, adding a very little water. The apple is pared and carefully cored. Each one is enclosed in the thin paste, just enough to hold it securely. Fill the hole caused by extracting the core with brown sugar, squeeze on it (the sugar) the juice of a lemon with the grated yellow rind, or add powdered nutmeg or rosewater. The cloths must be first dipped in hot water and sprinkled with flour, room being left for the dumpling to swell. Let them boil steadily for one hour. Eat with any sauce preferred.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his native land.

How to make the hours go fast. Use the spur of the moment.

"Born to blush unseen"—the young lady of African parentage.

Trusting to chants—expecting to get to Heaven by singing hymns.

The washerwoman is a cruel person; she daily wrings men's bosoms.

An unsteady man, like an unsteady light, is apt to go out at night.

A young man who was evicted from the house of his lady love by her irate pa, is going to bring an action against the old gentleman for contempt of court.

"Well, Amelia, how did you enjoy yourself during the last season?" "Oh, immensely. Only think, my dear, I was three times on the very point of being engaged."

It is reported on fairly reliable authority that a widow has sued a newspaper for libel because in its obituary notice of her husband it spoke of his having gone to a better home.

First club man. Have you seen Bernhardt? Second club man: Not yet, I've only been to three of her performances. You have to go five or six times before you can see her, she is so thin.

She, gazing upwards: How bright the stars are tonight, Mr Sampson. He promptly: They are not brighter, Miss Clara, than—than— She, softly: Than what, Mr Sampson? He: Than they were last night.

A clergyman being much pressed by a lady acquaintance to preach a sermon the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage from the Psalms as his text: And there shall be abundance of peace while the moon endureth.

"As you grow in your art," said Gounod to a young poet, 'you will judge the great masters of the past as I now judge the great musicians of former times. At your age I used to say 'I'; at twenty-five I said 'I and Mozart'; at forty 'Mozart and I', now I say 'Mozart.'"

Every American poet sometimes has to sacrifice his cents to the exigencies of the meter—when he pays his gas bill, for instance.

An Englishman having asked a Yankee if the weather was cold, he replied: Cold! I should say so. Went home, lit a candle, jumped into bed, tried to blow the candle out, couldn't do it; flame frozen, had to break it off.

A Chicago firm advertises: Our dancing slippers for young ladies are simply immense.

A cab owner had the word 'Excelsior' painted on the door-panel of all his vehicles. He explained that his motto was 'Hire.'

There are many people in the world who, not having the slightest knowledge of sculpture, nevertheless are very noticeable for cutting good figures.

A bachelor statesman says it would be quite easy to pay the national debt by imposing a tax on beauty, because there is not a woman living in the country who would not demand to be assessed.

'I say Lighththead, that girl I've seen you so much with lately is about the homeliest I ever saw. Why do you take her out?'

'I owe a month's board,' replied Lighththead.

'What on earth has that to do with it?'

'She is the landlady's daughter.'

'I suppose that was your wife who came in here while you were down town,' queried a new clerk in a Grand River avenue grocery to the proprietor as he entered.

'I don't know. What did she say?'

'Nothing.'

'What did she do?'

'Emptied the contents of both money drawers into her pockets and walked off as cool as January.'

'Yes, I suppose that was she James, I thought she might turn up, and that's why I left only forty cents in change in the store.'

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

## DEPOSITARIOS EN BUENOS AIRES

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



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold	136.90
Cedulas—	
Series A	86.90
Series F	79.80
Series G	85.90
Series I	93.50
Series K	94.30
National Bank Shares	248.00
Banco Constructor	280
Banco Comercio	1090

The provincial railway receipts during April were \$390,940.11 and the expenses \$199,807.70 against the following figures during the same month last year: receipts \$258,900.30 expenses \$199,762.13. 77 first-class carriages have been ordered in the United States for this railway.

It is reported that the Provincial Bank has made a loan to the Provincial Government for the sum of 5 millions m/n.

Don Honorio Acevedo has sold to Ignacio Ballesteros 13 leagues of camp in the province of Santa Fé joining the Teodolína colony for 2600 m/n per league.

Don Julio Heimendahl's estancia in Santa Fé has been sold for 90000 gold, the land measures 1200 squares and is 6 leagues from Rosario.

Messrs Terrason and Co have proposed to the Santa Fé legislature to construct a railway from Rosario to the city of Santa Fé, the route to be along the coast.

Messrs Sansinena and Co are now prepared to ship 25000 carcasses of frozen mutton from their establishment in Barracas every month.

A commercial bank is about to be opened in La Plata with a capital of 5 millions in 50000 shares of 100 m/n each.

The Banco Constructor de la Plata has purchased the quinta known as Gonzalez Moreno measuring 41700 square varas situated in calles Peru, Bolivar and Caseros for 500000 m/n.

Don Diego Chaves Lopez has sold 167682 square varas of land in Caballito for 335356 m/n or at the rate of 2 m/n per square vara, buyer M F Leiva, who we hear has received an offer of 3 m/n per square vara.

Don Miguel Mendez has sold to Jose Hoffman 2 square leagues of camp in Loberia for the sum of 25000 m/n per league.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold by order of the Courts and belonging to the testamentaria of Don Emilio Fernandez, the following camps in the partido of Tapalque: 2699 hectareas for 15150 m/n, and 2334 do for 16000 m/n, and an island in the Tigre on the Carrapachay river for 3500 m/n.

The Las Peñas estancia is reported sold for 500000 m/n, not 800000 as appeared in our last issue. The property is one of the largest and finest in the province of Cordoba.

We take the following items from the Rosario 'Reporter':

'The following quotations are reported from Cordoba: 'Winter hides per 100 kilos 3.45 m/n, summer do 2.45, do epidemia 2.45, Goat skins not exceeding 21 lb, 6.50 per doz, do heavier 5 m/n, kids 2.10 per doz, wool 2.80 per 10 kilos.

'Series A and B of the Banco Constructor de Santa Fe shares are all placed, and we understand that a premium of 25 o/o is steadily refused by the happy holders.

'The first car of the Rosario tramway company reached Alberdi on Wednesday at noon, and the number of passengers carried to and fro during the day was very considerable.

'The effects of the prolonged drought continue to make themselves felt more and more throughout the province, so that butter is a rare luxury and milk in this great cattle-raising country is dearer than good table wine.

'Mr H M Mallet has sold to Sr Hugo Grunning a square of land in Alberdi on the barranca, no, 11 in plan for 10000 m/n.'

In 1886 the clip of wool in the United States amounted to 282,330,000 lb, of which one fifth was washed wool, the sheep numbering 48,322,300 or a decrease

of over 2 millions on the previous year. In New Zealand there are between 14 and 15 millions of sheep to a population of 600000, while in England there are about 29 millions of sheep to a population of about 36 millions. In Australasia sheep have increased from 1884 to 1885 by 4,500,000, the total numbers now being over 72 millions.

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

**Liverpool June 4**  
Buenos Aires wools, merinos and mestizos of 30 to 32 o/o yield at 6 1/2 d per lb.

Merino camp sheepskins of 65 to 86 lb per doz at 5d per lb, matedo do of 90 to 100 lb at 7 1/2 d. Linseed 37 to 38s per 416 lb. Maize 4 1/2 s per 100 lb. Wheat 7 1/2 s do do. Bones from the River Plate at at 44 4s to 44 6s per ton on shore.

**Bordeaux, June 3**  
River Plate sheepskins are quoted today as follows: Long wool fcs 135-137 per 100 kilos, half do fcs 117-120, borregas 110-112, stock about 1000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 90-95 per 100 kilos.

Horsehair, south, good mixed fcs 115-120 per 50 kilos.

Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs 14.50 to 12 per 100 kilos.

Wheat from the United States fcs 20-22 per 50 kilos, that from the River Plate at 2 fcs less.

Special wine cargoes for the River Plate fcs 430-440 per ton of 4 bordelases the export during the last fortnight in May was about 7000 bordelases.

**London**  
Railway stock quotations—Buenos Aires Great Southern 170 1/4, 170 1/2. Do Extension 1890 15 1/2. Do do 1892 10 1/2. Do 5 o/o deb stock 123 1/2, 124 1/2. Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 o/o deb stock, 26 1/2, 1/4, 30 1/2, 30. Do 7 o/o pref stock 23 1/2, x d. Buenos Aires & Rosario Ord Stock 153 1/2, 4 1/2, 3. Do 7 o/o pref shares 15 1/2. Do 5 o/o deb stock 115 1/2, 16. Central Uruguay of Montevideo 11 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 7 1/2, 10. Do 6 o/o deb stock 132.

#### THE PLAZAS. CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	3.50
Regular	2.90
Borrega	3.30
Bellies	—
Black	—
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	350 mls.
per kilo	085 cts
Corderitos	6.50
Horse hides	2.00
Cow hides	4.20
Maize, white shelled	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	3.15
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Borrega	3.00
Black Wool	—

Hides	
Cow hides	3.80 m/n
Horse hides	2.15

Horse Hair	
Nonatos	—
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins	
Consumo	per kilo 2.45 mls.
Pelados per kilo	— mls.
Corderitos regular, la docena	0.70 m/n

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candeal with bag	—
French with bag	4.95
Coast	—
Salado	3.60

Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.20
White shelled with bag	—
100 kilos	2.40
Yellow, with bag	2.10

PRICES OF GOLD	
Friday	135.40
Saturday	132.60
Monday	133.70
Tuesday	133.60
Wednesday	133.90

CORRALES DEL SUR	
PRECIOS:	
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes	carne y sebo 17 22

ler aparte vacas y novillos carney sebo 14 16  
Id 2° 612  
Flaco chancheria 2 3  
Cueros de buey 7 7.50  
Cueros de vaca 3.50 4.20  
Id de novillo 5 5.60  
Id chicos 3  
Id camones 2  
Camones 1.30 1.70  
Novillos para invernada 10 11  
Id para saladero 12  
Se carnearon para el abasto 781 animales y 54 terneros

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in June:

14 Napoli from Genoa
14 Aconcagua from Europe
15 Lauderdale from Liverpool
15 Rosse from London
15 Gironde from Bordeaux
18 Orion from Antwerp

Steamers expected to sail in June:

15 Vincenzo Flore from Genoa
15 Dalton for Liverpool
15 Crtagal for Bordeaux
15 Aconcagua for Pacific
17 Tagus for Southampton
17 Savole for Marseilles
17 Petrarch for Europe

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

MULLALLY—On the 1st June, at the estancia Old Town, Rojas, the wife of Mr Wm Mullally of a son.

## DEATHS

DOWD—On the 26th May, in Carmen de Areco, Mr Michael Dowd, aged 61 years. Native of county Westmeath, Ireland.

MARINO—On the 31st May, in Carmen de Areco, Michael Marino, aged 3 years and 4 months, and on the 2nd June, Dorotea Marino, aged 2 years and 3 months, both of scarlatina and diphtheria. Two only and beloved children of Octaviano Marino and Margaret McGuire.

WARD—On the 3rd June, at Salto, of erysipelas, Patrick Ward, in his 52nd year, fortified by the consolations of religion, and deeply and deservedly regretted by relatives and friends. The deceased was a native of Mearescourt, county Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

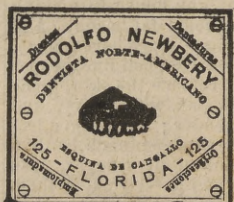
MULLALLY—On the 1st June, at the estancia Old Town, Rojas, the infant son of Mr Wm Mullally.

## 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 Trenquelauquen, is to be rented. Good terms given. For particulars apply to calle Florida 274

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



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

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

REMATES  
POR  
GUILLERMO  
GOWLAND Y CIA.

SEMANAL—De comestibles y bebidas todos los viernes, a las 12 on punta en nuestra casa, SAN MARTIN 59

POR LOS MISMOS  
En el Pueblo de  
L O B O S  
El remate tendrá lugar en nuestra casa  
59 - SAN MARTIN - 59  
EL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO  
A las 2 de la tarde  
Un esplendido

TERRENO  
con poblaciones y plantas de quinta y otro terreno con los edificios que contiene. Terreno de quinta situado en el agio del pueblo, designado en el plano general de quintas con el numero 233, compuesta su extension de 105 metros 44 centímetros de frente al oeste por 100 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 el edificio situado en la traza del pueblo en la manzana numero 40 calle Ajo entre las de Zarate y Lincoln, compuesta su extension 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  
A las 2 en punto de la tarde  
se venderá a 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 34 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 al boleto

POR LOS MISMOS  
En  
MERLO  
De un lote de  
TERRENO  
El remate tendrá lugar en nuestra casa  
SAN MARTIN 59  
EL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO  
A las 2 en punto de la tarde  
se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado este terreno compuesto de 20 varas de frente a 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

## The London HOSIERY STORE



Gath & Chaves  
Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S  
PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION  
HATS  
OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S  
UNDERCLOTHING  
Shirts, Collars, Gravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris  
EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

GATH & CHAVES  
151-PIEDAD-153  
Between Florida & San Martin



COOPER'S  
SHEEP-DIPPING  
POWDER  
IS THE CHEAPEST,  
THE HANDIEST,  
AND THE BEST  
AS A  
CURE AND PREVENTIVE  
OF SCAB

IT HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT USE FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS AND IS NOW APPLIED TO OVER 40,000,000 SHEEP ANNUALLY  
It dissolves instantly in cold water and does not stain the wool  
It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:  
'In reply to yours of the 20th inst., asking my opinion of Cooper's Dip, I have much pleasure in informing you that I FIND IT THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED. Last year I used other dips, but they did not give good results; today my sheep are perfectly sound, so much so, that a well known native estanciero was out at my place the other day and remarked the condition of the sheep and the good look of the wool, which I attribute to the above dip. Another good thing Cooper's powder has, is that it does not discolor the wool in the least degree. I put both sheep and lambs under the water, just as you would with tobacco or any other dip, and I have had no bad results. (signed) GEORGE BELL  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
J. B. WANKLYN, 77 MAIPU, BS. AIRES  
a15j15

## CAMPO 'LOS REMEDIOS' EN LOMAS DE ZAMORA

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

## MACCALLUM & CO.

20 - CALLE PERU - 22  
RELINQUISHING BUSINESS  
IN LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS  
Are now offering all their recently received  
NEW WINTER GOODS AT COST PRICE  
Purchasers will be given the regular selling price and the cost price so that they will be able to realise whether the goods are cheap or not  
THE STOCK IS NEARLY ALL NEW  
and comprises plain and fancy goods, English and French manufacture  
LADIES' JERSEYS

are also offered at VERY LOW prices, in many cases LESS THAN COST PRICE, as an inspection will convince  
The stock to select from is very large, and prices run from \$2 to \$1000  
LADIES' DOLMANS and Jackets in Silk and Cloth are offered at reduced prices. EIDER DOWN QUILTS in Silk and Cotton, all sizes, are all reduced from regular selling price. Ladies' SEAL MUFFS and Muff and Bag combined from \$3. Boy's JERSEY SUITS at \$5. VELVETEEN, black and all colors, at 70 cents wide width, formerly \$1.

MACCALLUM & CO.  
20 & 22 CALLE PERU j8tf

## BOSCH AND AGOTE HAT STORE

238-CORRIENTES  
Corner of Esmeralda

A SPECIAL SUPPLY OF  
LINEN FOR MEN

A LARGE STOCK OF HATS  
FOR MEN & BOYS

FANCY ARTICLES

WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS  
CRAVATS, Etc.

THE NEWEST FASHIONS  
RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

238 CORRIENTES  
CORNER OF ESMERALDA  
BUENOS AIRES  
a18m18

## FRANCISCO RUIZ JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER

A complete stock of Rock Crystal and other Glasses, Gold, Silver, Carey, Buffalo-rimmed Spectacles and Lenses

LONG-VIEW GLASSES  
OPERA &  
FIELD GLASSES

Special care devoted to Repairing Lenses and Spectacles as well as Jewels and Watches. All sorts of Jewellery exchanged or purchased. A first-class manufacturer always engaged

FRANCISCO RUIZ  
245 CORRIENTES