

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 23.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

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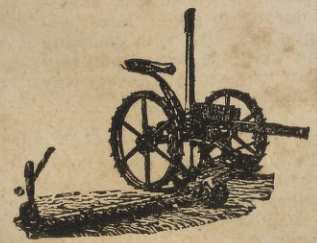
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TELEGRAMS.

London, June 15.

Mr Smith proposed in the
Commons the resolution of which
he had given notice, viz., that the
Speaker should put the question
on the coercion bill, and also on
the principal clause and each
remaining clause. He said the
government were forced to adopt
this course owing to the obstruc-
tion offered to the measure. Mr
Gladstone said that more time
should be allowed and that the
government itself had originated
the situation. He protested
against the measure. Mr Par-
nell said that if the measure were
fully discussed the House would
not sanction it. Mr Smith pro-

posed the closure which was
then passed by 284 to 267 votes.

Lord Salisbury proposed in the
Lords the convention by which
England is to evacuate Egypt in
three years; the right to name
English officers for the Egyptian
army will cease in five years.
England reserves the right to
send troops to Egypt in case
of internal or foreign war:
the convention will not be val-
id unless sanctioned by the pow-
ers.

Bird of Freedom won the Gold
Cup at Ascot.

Gladstone's recent tour has not
promoted the union of the Liber-
als. His speeches in Wales dash
all hopes of a reconciliation with
the Liberal Unionists.

Telegrams from Loanda say
that Stanley's expedition is ad-
vancing slowly but successfully,
as he has a large number of boats.
On May 6th he passed the river
Kassi and hoped to reach Bolodo
on the 8th.

Great preparations are going
on for the jubilee; the Parnel-
lites will not attend the cere-
monies in Westminster Abbey.

The 'Times' has received a tele-
gram announcing the ad-
vance of the Russians in
Afghanistan, the fate of Emir
Abdurrahman is looked upon as
sealed.

The Porte has demanded that
the convention be revised, giving
it the sole right to send troops
to Egypt in case of disturbance.
Lord Salisbury has refused to
change the agreement already
signed.

The 'Times' has another lying
article on Parnellism and crime,
alleging complicity between
Byrne and Parnell, and says it
has proofs that the latter gave
Byrne means to escape from
France. (This is absurd. Byrne
did not escape from France. The
English Government demanded his
extradition, but the French
Government refused, inasmuch
as the charges against him were
merely political.)

The autograph letter from the
Pope to the Queen, after con-
gratulating her majesty on her
jubilee, expresses His Holiness's
gratitude for the way in which
Catholics are treated and protect-
ed in England.

A large military force has been
sent to North Wales to repress
the movement against tithes. The
riots continue.

Lord Tennyson is very ill with
gout and is recommended a
yachting trip. The Prince of
Wales has therefore asked Mr
Gorris to write an ode for the
opening of the Imperial Insti-
tute, and Sir Arthur Sullivan will
put it to music and lead the or-
chestra.

Mr Waddington, French Am-
bassador, has renewed the nego-
tiations with Lord Salisbury
about the Suez Canal and the
New Hebrides.

Telegrams from Berlin say that
the Emperor William is much
better.

The Ministerial crisis at Bel-
grade continues, as it is known
that the new Cabinet has ar-
ranged the Royal divorce ques-
tion.

The Manchester Ship Canal Bill
has been read a second time, on
condition that it be referred to a
Select Committee.

Sir J. Ferguson, Under Secre-
tary for Foreign Affairs, said that
the Russian highroad to Afghan-
istan was completed to within
125 miles of the frontier.

The 'Chronicle's' correspon-
dent in Berlin says that Prince
Bismarck despairs of the Crown
Prince's life, and adds that Dr
Virchow has expressed the op-
inion that the disease is incur-
able.

The Jubilee yacht race round
Great Britain has commenced.
The Prince of Wales started

them, and the Genesta got away
with the lead.

Vienna, June 7.

The misery caused by the
floods is increasing in Hungary;
many more lives have been lost
and several flocks of sheep drown-
ed at Moks; the floods have
reached Csanad, and 50000 acres
of wheat will soon be submerged.

Paris, June 7.

Government has notified the
French Ambassadors abroad that
France will only recognise the
Anglo-Turkish convention on the
basis of fresh negotiations.

At a meeting of the Extreme
Left a proposal that the Senate
should be elected by universal
suffrage was approved and it was
resolved to ask the Radical Left
to support it.

The yearly meeting of the Suez
Canal Company has been held.
Receipts 1,000,000 francs less
than in 1885. Dividend of 35
francs 12 cents per share de-
clared. Charles Lesseps an-
nounced that the tariff would not
be lowered until the company
could pay 90 francs per share
dividend.

Berlin, June 11.

Dr Mackenzie of London has
again successfully cut away some
of the tumor in the Crown Prince's
throat, and says he will cer-
tainly cure H. I. H. who has gone
to London.

Emperor William is very weak.
For several days he has kept his
room, complaining of violent
pains in the stomach. His phy-
sicians prescribe the most abso-
lute quiet.

In spite of what the doctors
say the public believe the Crown
Prince to be in a critical con-
dition.

It is said that Bismarck has
promised the Pope his moral
support to obtain from the Ital-
ian Government the extension
of Papal territory to Civita Vec-
chia.

Restick has organised a new
Cabinet in Serbia favorable to
Russia. The Bulgarian Sobranje
will meet at Tirnova on the 3rd
July.

An explosion in a coal mine at
Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, is re-
ported. 41 corpses were taken
from the mine, and it is supposed
there are 12 more.

Quebec, June 7.

Earthquakes near St. Louisa
Mountains are reported. The
trees near the mountain were
destroyed, and blocks of earth 50
feet square were displaced.

Rio Janeiro, June 12.

The Chancellor of the French
Consulate, M. Pasquer has been
the victim of an attempted assas-
sination in the Consulate itself.
The aggressor, a Frenchman nam-
ed Cheviot Laureni, assailed him
knife in hand, inflicting a slight
wound. He was eventually taken
prisoner.

Smallpox has broken out badly
in parts of the capital. As yet
few deaths, but precautions have
been taken.

Winnipeg, June 10.

A telegram from London says
that Lord Lansdowne will be
made a Duke on the occasion of
the Jubilee.

New York, June 10.

Mr Henry George, leader of
the workmen's party, has writ-
ten a letter against O'Brien,
showing that the North Ameri-
can tenants are worse off than
the Irish. In Pennsylvania a
fortnight ago families were
evicted in scores, and had to pass
the night in the streets. The
landlords forbade any tenants to
help them, under pain of being
also evicted.

In the case of collision be-
tween the Celtic and Britanic the
naval court of enquiry blames
Captain Perry of the latter for
going at too high a speed and
not sounding either the special
whistle to show the course, or

the fog whistle. Captain Priving
of the Celtic is also blamed for
maintaining too high a speed.
The finding of the court was sent
to London.

Great excitement in the coffee
market. Arnold and Co failed.
Market fell 95 cents and was
very active. More failures ex-
pected. Prices rose 21 cents
higher than 3 weeks ago.

The Central and South Ameri-
can Telegraph Co are thinking of
extending their cables along the
Pacific coast.

Rome, June 11.

The Pope's gift to the Queen of
England on her Jubilee is a
mosaic reproducing a fresco of
Raphael's, an allegorical figure
of Poetry. It was done in the
Vatican, and Monsignor Seilla
and two other priests will take it
to England.

Dublin, June 11.

O'Halloran and his party dug a
trench round their houses and
barricaded the lower story. Men,
some from America, held the up-
per story and poured boiling
water on the police, who were
obliged to retreat. The Inspec-
tor, sword in hand, mounted by
a ladder, but was thrown down.
A priest at last appeared and
persuaded both sides to desist.
The tenants were then evicted
and arrested.

Mr Davitt, in spite of the po-
lice, spoke at a meeting in Scar-
iff, and said that if the people
would only unite they could
make short work of the landlord
robbers.

The Government is thinking of
prosecuting Davitt and Cox, for
inciting the tenants to resist
eviction.

Limerick, June 12.

Cavalry have been sent to Bo-
dyke as agrarian disturbances
are feared there.

Brussels, June 12.

£10000 have been stolen from a
train between Brussels and Ant-
werp.

Constantinople, June 14.

The British Commissioner has
notified the Porte that Queen
Victoria has signed the Egyptian
Convention, and he hoped the
Sultan would publish a Hat de-
claring its force.

San Francisco, June 14.

News from Benzon, Arizona,
announce that the United States
troops surprised a party of In-
dians on Saturday last and cap-
tured all their horses and bag-
gage. The savages were dis-
persed and will probably try to
return to San Carlos, as they have
no resources whatever. The
troops continue the pursuit.

The Mayor received the Earl of
Aberdeen to-day, the Judges and
State officials were present.
Three hundred addresses of ad-
hesion to Mr Gladstone's policy
were presented to him, and they
also expressed approval of the
Earl's conduct when Viceroy in
Ireland under Gladstone.

Leipsig, June 14.

All the prisoners being tried
for high treason confess having
given money to the Patriotic
League, but plead not guilty.
They say the League is not a
secret Society, but simply aims
at fomenting patriotism in
France, and gymnastic and
shooting exercises among its
youth. They deny any knowl-
edge of an intention to recon-
quer Alsace.

Santiago (Chile), June 14.

Terrible fires in Valparaiso the
loss at one last night was
\$500,000.

The rains promise abundant
pasture in the Spring.

New York.

The Municipal Council and the
National League have resolved
to make a demonstration on the
day on which the Queen's Jubilee
will be celebrated. Tickets for
en rance will bear the following
inscription: 'The Irish-Americans

of New York will assemble on
the 21st inst. to commemorate
the death of the Irish people who
perished on the gibbet or in
prison, through hunger or ex-
termination during fifty years of
the sanguinary rule of Queen
Victoria.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

The census of the City of Santa
Fe has been concluded. Its
population is 15,913. There are
501 business houses.

The railway from San Carlos
to Galvez has been opened.

The Intendant of Rosario has
decreed obligatory vaccination
for eight days under penalty of a
fine. Eighteen new cases are
reported to-day.

Maspoli and Co. have adopted
electric light for their establish-
ment.

An attempt has been made to
assassinate the merchant Luis
Pinasco.

ROJAS

Last week, the brothers of the
J.P. of this partido, Sr Oyhanarte,
made a forcible entry into the
business house of the President
'ad interim' of the Municipal
Council, but the J.P. released
them without any sentence.

The Municipal Intendant, under
interdict with the Council, does
not carry out its resolutions but
manages matters according to
his own notions. A public meet-
ing has been convoked to protest
against this state of things.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

June 16.

The rain has been general all
over the country.

Great land auction yesterday
at Tres Cruces. Arragary, of the
Bank Syndicate, bought every-
thing. Prices very high.

The English Jubilee ball will
come off in the Solis Theatre.
Three hundred families invited.
\$12,000 collected already.

President Tajés is ill with
rheumatism.

The offices of the new National
Bank are being prepared and
furnished.

The British barque Amore, with
coal for Buenos Aires, has been
lost on the English Bank. Only
captain and crew saved. Ship
and cargo a total loss.

It is said that Edward McEa-
chan will resign his seat as
Deputy and join the board of the
National Bank.

The concessionaire of the Bs.
Aires port works has offered to
dredge the bar of the Rio San
Juan gratis, to allow vessels to
get in for stone.

A medal is being struck to
commemorate the opening of the
National Bank.

There is a rumor here that Em-
peror William is dead.

Great political excitement re-
ported in Rio.

Dr Terra, Minister of Educa-
tion, is expected to resign.

Great alarm about the increase
of small-pox. Fourteen fresh
cases yesterday.

Great speculation in land still
going on: buyers mostly Argen-
tines.

The telegraph offices are hence-
forth to remain open to the public
until midnight. In addition to
the offices in this city and in all
the provinces, those in the fol-
lowing towns have already put
this rule in force:—Baradero,
San Nicolas, Azul, Uruguay, Con-
cordia, Reconquista, Goya, Ro-
sario, Villa Maria, Rio IV,
Chañar and Rosario de la
Frontera.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203, Rivadavia 203

WOMEN.

(Communicated).

The first thing that attracts our attention in a woman is her beauty which men admire and women envy. The weight that it carries with man is incalculable, and when it is accompanied by superiority of intellect it unquestionably carries all before its magical power. There are many instances in which the influence of certain great women has completely turned the tide of misfortune. As Cowper says: 'The sex whose presence civilizes ours is generally found to be true, but when women are different, it is my belief that men have spoiled them.'

The world always upbraids when some poor unfortunate girls have fallen off from feminine dignity and virtue, and we have pious homilies about the fastness and frivolity of these girls, but I fancy women think too much of the honour and truth of some men (and men are not all made to King Arthur's type), moreover, men lead the girls into evil, and even their family drives them over to the enemy's side. I dislike Rochefoucauld because of his nasty sayings about our sex. He says: 'When a woman is virtuous it is because there is none to teach her unfaithfulness.' We know ourselves that woman's fickleness is a worn-out proverb. And this reminds me of poor Erin's woes. She is blamed because of her misfortunes, when the truth is that she is unhappy because she is under a stranger's rule. In the same way when a woman errs she is often more sinned against than sinning.

Little do men think 'midst their pleasures of the tears of sorrow occasioned by their thoughtless acts; little, indeed, for otherwise very rarely should we see other than dimpled cheeks and bright happy smiles.

I believe the world is greatly at fault when it happens that too soon a cruel story circulates, and people do not always keep exactly to what they hear. No one knows who commences the scandal, and what matters who did, once it is in the world's tolling ears the evil is done and it is not easy to repair it. We now well the quotation of Shakespeare—'Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.' The world delights in a new sensation as in a new novel; and one can make the victims blither even though they try their hardest. Among fashionable society people forget their own needs of propriety and their evasion from its rules, but if a poor friendless woman has taken her crown and soiled her robe of purity she is turned rift, the world compliments itself on its sagacity, and she, or woman, is alone, without ends, her character gone, and morse gnawing at her tortured art, none to give her a kind word or a helping hand, and to her that cup of water which rist promises shall not go thout its reward when given in s name. I believe in woman's

generosity and kindness if really touched with compassion, but never speak your mind to the world, it is certain to betray you sooner or later, and to be eagerly on the watch to find the least mud in the snow, a flaw in the diamond. The star of a woman's existence, the end to which all her accomplishments are worked—a good and prosperous marriage. There are some women, alas very few, who do not let their whole minds wander on marriage or love-making, who detest 'conquests,' looking on them as emptiness. It is all very well when two souls meet, then love is the end, and marriage is a natural consequence, but I think women should seldom let their thoughts dwell on it till Mr Right arrives and Love catches them blindly in his net, and they should be loyal to each other, for the old lovely quality of loyalty is day by day falling out of our creed.

Girls should have some aim in life, help, perhaps, some poor, forsaken creatures, save them from temptation, and when they are married be kind and loving wives, sympathising with the troubles of their husbands, living a good and honourable life, teaching their children to walk in the paths of life and truth. The world would be twice as pleasant if they did not listen to tales of their own sex, which lowers them in the estimation of mankind, and renders them despicable afterwards in their own eyes. I am not very experienced in these things but I know such things do occur, and I think that if we tried a little more, men would respect us more, love us, and honour us as the most beautiful of God's creatures. Beauty is not required in our faces, but our hearts should be clear and unspotted where innocence reigns its queen.

A. G.

Buenos Aires,
June 4, 1887.

THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

June 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The death of the Rev. Canon Zaballa, Senator and ex-Governor of this province, which occurred in your city the other day, has been the occasion of very great demonstrations of public mourning. Though long expected, the melancholy event has cast a deep gloom over the circles he adorned by his undoubted gifts as a politician. As a churchman, although lauded to the skies by his political adherents as 'muy liberal,' his record cannot be regarded as in any way enviable. It partook a great deal of the elements that make 'clericalism' suspicious in the minds of the half instructed and imperfectly informed youth of the province, who, when they see men forgetful of their avowed principles for the sake of political preferment are, perhaps, not unnaturally scandalised at the act, and are rather to be pitied than blamed when they jump to the conclusion that all religion is a delusion and a sham. He has gone, however, 'to his own place,' and we can but hope that the long and painful illness that preceded his decease served the purpose of infinite Wisdom and Mercy in expiating the errors of his younger days and in preparing him for his last dread account of his stewardship. May he rest in peace, and may the offerings made on his behalf avail to his eternal repose.

The solemnities for the feast of Corpus Christi were celebrated here with great splendor, the government and public officials being fully represented at the solemn High Mass and procession, and thousands of faithful people assembling to partake of the Bread of life and to adore their hidden God in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.

The census man is to be seen about in every street, and I hope soon to be in a position to furnish you with some reliable data

respecting the wealth and population of this province.

In Rosario the Municipality is again occupied with the oft deferred question of draining and sewerage of the city. The term granted for the presentation of proposals for the construction of these important works has been extended, and I hear that five schemes have been submitted, each accompanied by a deposit note of 20,000 nats showing the same to have been deposited in the Provincial Bank by way of guarantee. Among other proposers are Messrs Stainforth Smythies and Tenac, and if I have succeeded in sounding public opinion on the subject correctly, I should say the successful competitor will be one of these three. As far as I have been able to ascertain any of the projects could be accepted very greatly to the advantage of Rosario, and it is to be hoped that the corporation will not spend too much time in useless discussion but will condescend to be guided, at least to some extent, by the advice and opinion of those who are well posted on the subject.

I am happy to be able to report a heavy rainfall in Rosario. This is the just occasion of great joy among all who are interested in rural affairs and, indeed, of all those who have been suffering from want of water for many weeks.

Business in the cereal market continues with unabated interest and prices of wheat are maintained with great firmness. Several large vessels have left during the week with full cargoes for Falmouth. The reaction in the gold market seemed to have the effect of causing buyers to hang fire for a brief season, but the interests they had at stake were too weighty to brook the possible results of any long delay, and now the markets are as busy again as ever.

The land fever is raging as furiously as ever, and building lots are being bought and built upon in places that in the beginning of the year were quite beyond the boundaries of the city. In this connection I may tell you of a 'pichincha' secured by our worthy friend and countryman, Dr Creagh. Some few months ago a man came to Rosario with the view of establishing a soap factory, for which purpose he invested \$2000 on a piece of land near this city. Receiving what he considered a 'good offer' for the same he sold it to Dr Creagh and another gentleman for \$7600 m/n, and now they have sold it to Messrs Wildermuth and Mr Clark for \$16,000 m/n, receiving, as you may perceive, a pretty fair income on their outlay. Of course this particular land was wanted by the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway for the erection of a signal-box, but there are similar cases occurring daily in which little fortunes are realized, and capitals are doubled in a few days through judicious purchases in land. Mr Robert Cowan has just disposed of 72,100 yards of land in this city to the Santa Fé Building Bank, for \$65,000 m/n, and the other large sales taking place from day to day are too numerous to mention.

I regret to have to tell you that the two terrible maladies, diphtheria and small-pox, continue to rage among all classes in different parts of the Province. I think the number of fatal cases of small-pox is unusually large this year, there being hardly a day without some death from it being reported. The Municipality is doing what it can in Rosario and the other large centres of population to induce people to vaccinate, and especially to have their children vaccinated, the large majority of the deaths occurring among the young, but still the mortality is still above the average, and there is too evidently something left undone that ought to be done.

I am glad to be able to inform you that our worthy Municipal Intendant Sr Machain has been prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation. Sr Machain has recently been presented with a valuable testimonial for his labours during the cholera at Rosario. It is in the form of a column bearing a figure of Charity in gold and silver, and

resting upon a base of ebony very beautifully worked.

Messrs Viscaga Brothers have contracted with the Governments of Santa Fe and Entre Rios to refurnish their public offices, to which end they have been hard at work for the last few months, turning out furniture that need not blush to be seen among the best specimens of French or English cabinet-making.

A new colony has been formed on Armstrong's land at Melincue. It covers an area of 4 leagues, and will doubtless speedily develop into an important centre of industry.

Mr Holden, who has been amusing the Rosario public for the last few weeks with his wonderful wooden dolls, leaves shortly for Cordoba where, if he does as well as he has done here, he will reap a golden harvest.

Messrs E. Terrason and Co. are preparing a project for presentation to the Santa Fe Government, for the construction of a railway from Rosario to Santa Fe, along the coast of the Parana. This would pay very well during seasons like the present, when the river is too low to allow of steamers going all the way up to Santa Fe and passengers are consequently subjected to inconveniences of every kind.

Having nothing further for the present,

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
PACIFICUS.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE CAMP.

We have received the following letter from Salto:

June 9th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me to say a few words in your paper on the state of the camp as it is at present in Salto. We are paying \$17,000 mjc old currency for a small run of each flock of sheep, and there is not as much grass in the whole partido as would feed one flock. We cannot get grass in any part of the country. Our lambs are all dead, and the sheep are also dying. I have two flocks of sheep. They are dying at the rate of 15 to 20 per day. So I don't know what to do to stave off poverty and hunger from my door. I have a wife in bad health and nine small children all unable to make a living. I am half crazy from looking at my dead lambs. I had 52 head of cattle when the seca set in, 37 of them are dead and the rest are gone mad with hunger. My horses also are all dead, and as I am constantly filling water with my hands. I am nearly dead myself. I have not had the pleasure of eating one meal at table for the last month, and have to run about on foot for want of a horse. Three of my eldest children are running with me the whole day, striving to keep the sheep from clearing out after the horned cattle. A younger child brings us a bit of cold meat and biscuit to the camp. You will therefore consider that my condition is a sad one, and it is still sadder when I look round and see some twenty Irish families in the same condition.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
A WEXFORD MAN.

THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

Rosario,

June 11, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I see in your last edition that you kindly give me the credit for saying that Mr Langworthy never brought a criminal action against the 'Argentine Times,' of which I was the sole editor and its 'Director' did not fly to Chile. This is not quite correct. I deny ever having fled to Chile, as Mr Langworthy in his so-called defence alleges that I did, and, if I am not mistaken, had to pay sweetly for the pastime. As for

the proprietors of the 'Argentine Times,' they may have gone to Chili long after the Langworthy suit fell through, but they were not frightened out of Buenos Aires by any such scarecrow.

Thanking you, in anticipation for the insertion of these lines in your popular paper,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,
ALF. J. L. WHITE.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN 1870

There can be no question that the delay in opening the campaign operated very disadvantageously to the French. It is peculiarly the quality of French soldiers that they require to act with promptitude and dash—to be free to spring at once on the enemy, and to carry all before them by suddenness of onslaught and fury of advance. Their ardor is apt to die out when they have to stand long on the offensive; inaction makes them nervous and depressed. At the outset of the Prussian war they waited for the Emperor until they began to think that all was not right; and their surmise was correct. Never was a great army worse prepared for a most formidable enterprise. The Emperor seemed to have discovered this fact before the actual opening of the campaign, and it may be accountable for a certain tone of gravity observable in his speeches and proclamations. His own delay in joining the army may have been unavoidable, but it was certainly unfortunate. Utter failure in organisation, however, was the most disastrous circumstance of the time. A pamphlet, supposed to be written or inspired by the Emperor, was published at Brussels about the end of October, which throws an extraordinary light on the state of the French army at the commencement of the war. According to this singular statement, the Emperor found himself constantly paralysed by want of information as to the position of the enemy. He discovered that his army was neither so large nor so well appointed as he had supposed. He was hampered by contradictory counsels and embarrassed by want of discipline. His original plan—known only to himself, Marshal MacMahon and Marshal Leboeuf—was to cross the Rhine into Baden, to separate southern from northern Germany, and to secure the alliance of Italy and Austria by a brilliant success. The scheme was in itself not at all a bad one, but the greater quickness and preparedness of the Prussians crushed it in the bud. —Cassell's 'Illustrated History of the Franco-Prussian War.'

RUSSIA'S ARMY

A journal of St Petersburg, the 'Novosti,' has just published an interesting article relative to the moral and physical condition of the Russian army. This side of the question, in military matters, is of perhaps greater importance than the technical side, and the statistics—already familiar to the reader—giving the amount of men, horses and guns capable of being put in line on the breaking out of a war. Summarising the article of the patriotic organ of St Petersburg, it is found that the Russian military law declares that military service is obligatory for all citizens. The duration of that service depends on the degree of instruction of the conscript. It is of seven years for the man who has never been to school; of four years for the one who shows a certificate of primary education; of eighteen months for the conscript who has gone through the course of gymnastics or high schools; and of six months only for the man who has terminated his university course of studies. The peasant and the laborer compose the bulk of the Russian contingent. But, contrary to general opinion, these men do not present the robust physical aspect which is too often considered to be the appanage of these northern populations, living yet in a

half barbarian state of civilisation. The modern Russian, although very brave and of great endurance, cannot be compared any longer to those 'Scythians,' as Voltaire called them, who fought with Peter the Great, or to the followers of Suwarrow in his Switzerland campaign against the French of Massena. As a general thing the Russian soldier is of a smaller stature than the German, and even the French, as shown by the required military standard. The minimum of height exacted by the 'revising' boards—councils of revision who pass upon the acceptance or rejection of conscripts—is only 1 metre 53, hardly 5 feet, and yet during the 10 years which have followed the promulgation of the new military law the revising boards, out of 3,170,000 conscripts, have rejected 47,198 men, or 1 1/2 per cent, for want of sufficient height in regulation stature. The Russian law is still less exacting in regard to the dimensions of the thorax. The conscript must have the circumference of the thoracic cage equal to half of the thorax itself, while in other European armies this circumference is required to be 1 1/2 centimetre larger than half of the thorax's length. It must be said that the majority of the 'reformed' or rejected conscripts come from the Vistula and Baltic districts and not from central or southern Russia, where the pure blood of the Muscovite race has been preserved. The Russian army is composed of men belonging to no less than 30 different nationalities. The most different religions are consequently represented in its ranks; the Orthodox predominates of course, but Catholicism, Judaism, Islamism, and even Paganism are also represented in the innumerable battalions of 'Our Father, the White Czar.' As to instruction—primary, not military—the Russian army is very backward. Between the years of 1874 and 1884 it enlisted 1,582,414 conscripts who did not know how to read or write (that is 78.01 per cent), 410,629 able to read only, 30,000 who had gone through the primary school, 3000 having ended the gymnasium or high school course, and 1058 coming out from university. At any rate, the Russian army is one of the best disciplined in Europe, and in this as well as in its masses and the remembrance of its glories past, is its main force.

THE PROPER WAY.

When you invite a friend to a family dinner do not attempt to much. It is really more elegant to have the dinner appear as if it were an every day affair than to impress the guest by an ostentatious variety that it is quite an especial event to ask a friend to dinner. Many Americans are deterred from entertaining because they think they cannot have company without a vulgar abundance, which is, of course, as expensive and troublesome as it is coarse and unrefined. For reasonable people there is no dinner more satisfactory than one consisting first of soup, then a fish garnished with boiled potatoes, followed by a roast also garnished with one vegetable; perhaps an entree, always a salad, some cheese and a desert. This well cooked and neatly and quietly served, is a good enough dinner for any one and is within the power of a hostess of moderate means to give. Never attempt a new dish with company—one that you are not entirely certain will prove in every way acceptable.

'I wonder,' said a young lady, 'why Hymen is always represented as carrying a torch?' To which an old bachelor sneeringly responded. 'To indicate that he always makes it warm for people who marry.'

A citizen was told by three different doctors that he would not live the week out. That was five years ago. Last week he attended the funeral of the last of the three.

CORDOBA VERSUS SANTA FE.

When we witness the activity and intelligence of the Government of Cordoba, and compare them with the apathy and stupidity of our Administrations in this province, we are filled with wonder. Is it so absolutely impossible to have a decent Government in this wealthy and flourishing Argentine State? So it would appear. And there alongside of us, with fewer advantages in most respects, is the Province of Cordoba, showing us an example of good administration.

The Governor's Message makes us envious. Mr Olmos, a wealthy merchant and estanciero, did not seek the office. He would have been better pleased, like Cincinnati, to have been let alone; but once elected he showed that he fully appreciated the duties he had assumed. How different in Santa Fe, where governors are elected by intrigue, bribery, force and brutality, and when elected, consider their responsibility ended.

The grand public works that are now being executed in Cordoba are worthy of the Province of Buenos Aires. The principal are the works for irrigating the high plateau above and around the city. The cost is calculated at \$835,000, and will probably reach a million; but the wealth of land claimed will be very great. The works at Mal Paso and San Roque, to equalize the supply of water, will cost 100,000 dollars, and those for the extension of the city other 250,000. The province possesses 1712 kilometres of telegraph of her own, uniting all the heads of departments with the Capital. Schools are multiplying, a new plaza is being laid out, a theatre and penitentiary are being built. One would say that Cordoba was richer than Santa Fe, where the governments for nearly twenty years have not spent a thousand dollars on public works, and do not possess a single school house of their own in the province that we are aware of. But that is not the case. We have no means of knowing what the real revenue of this province amounts to, but it must be over a million and a half—the 'Capital' says nearer two millions. The revenue of Cordoba in 1886 was \$1,396,608 and expenditure was \$1,381,039 leaving a surplus of 15,568. There is half a million of the proceeds of the three million loan yet on hand, and the internal debt is only \$540,000, on which interest is regularly paid. The government thinks of making another loan for public works, and to increase the capital of their excellent bank, the shares of which are at 80 per cent. premium.

To turn to Santa Fe. As I have said we have no public works of any kind. The government guarantees the bonds of Hume's railway, we have a foreign loan of seven millions, we have a large domestic debt, we have squandered all the public lands in the province, and the State Accountants Department is in a chronic state of confusion, the Administration is in a chronic state of impecuniosity, and the public mind a chronic state of interrogation: Where does all the money go to?—'Rosario Observer.'

FIVE THINGS OBSERVE

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

If you your ears
Would save from jeers,
These things keep mildly hid—
Myself and I,
And mine and my,
And how 'I' do or did.

A sceptic asked a clergyman:
If after death we are to enter another world why do we not have some knowledge of it? Why did you not have some knowledge of this world before you came into it: was the crushing reply.

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m14j14

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

We find the following paragraph in our contemporary the 'Standard.'

'Advices from Tacna give an account of a bloody battle at Umala between 4000 Indians of one tribe and 3000 of another. It is called in Ireland 'a faction fight,' and lasted four hours. Fourteen savages were sent to the happy hunting grounds. Both sides were as drunk as they could be, to a man.'

We are curious to know if the writer of this is an Irishman, and whether the blush of shame arose on his brazen cheeks as he penned the indirect libel on his own countrymen.

We believe it is Dryden who says—

To die for faction is a common evil,
But to be hanged for nonsense is the Devil.

The remarks of our fair correspondent 'A. G.,' which we publish in the second page to-day, remind us of some excellent verses which appeared in the 'Irish Monthly' not long ago:

Yes, stone the woman, let the man go free;
Let one soul suffer for the guilt of two;
'Tis the doctrine of a hurried world,
Too out of breath for holding balance
When nice distinctions and injustices
Are calmly weighed. But ah! how will it be
On that strange day of final fire and flame,
When men shall wither with a mystic fear,
And all shall stand before the one true Judge?
Shall sex then make a difference in sin?
Shall He, the searcher of the human hearts,
In His eternal and divine decree,
Condemn the woman and forgive the man?

The robberies committed under the administration of Rocha and d'Amico are astonishing. Thousands of the public money squandered on Turkey carpets, wine, cigars and cocktails, and hundreds of thousands lent to favorites who forgot to return the money. The present Government is in sore straits, but all will remember how near we were to having a Rocha Government imposed on us in perpetuity. Paz is trying to face the situation like a brave and an honest man, but he should commence by clapping Rocha and d'Amico and their abettors into irons as a gang of swindlers.

We have received several letters from the camp commenting on Irishmen who intend to participate in the approaching royal jubilee. There are some 20,000 men and women of the Irish race in this country, and we have not heard of half a dozen who intend to take any part in the celebration. They represent nobody but themselves, and as they are so few we may well pass them by unnoticed.

The following remedy for diphtheria has been published:

'At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child, make the room close, then take a tin cup, and pour into it a quantity of tar, and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with the fumes. The little patient on inhaling the fumes will fall asleep, and when it awakes, it will cough up and spit out all membranous matter in the throat, thus affording the relief that has baffled the skill of the physicians.'

The South American republics have been fearfully honey-combed with freemasonry and its Dead Sea fruits, but the Republic of Colombia in its new constitution has taken a bold righteous step forward for Church and State. "In the name of God, the

mainspring of authority." is the heading of this new constitution ('London Universe'); public education is to be subjected to the Catholic religion; the Church and the ecclesiastical authorities are not only to have perfect liberty in spirituals, but can act out a civil power appropriate to the maintenance of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; while church buildings, etc., are not only made free of impost, but can never be 'estranged from their religious objects.' Glorious republic of Colombia, *prospera, procedet et regna!*

It is rumored that Mr Holmes, in return for his services as Attorney-general and Calumniator-general of Ireland, will be raised to the bench.

Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray,
Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires;
And the torch that would light them to dignity's way,
Must be caught from the flame where their country expires.

We are happy to congratulate our young countryman Dr Daniel Donovan, who has been appointed to the important office of President of the Provincial Bank.

A Rosario colleague says of La Plata:—'As the result of the perseverance, tenacity and talent of one man the new town is without parallel in ancient or modern history.' The truth is that the town is due to the blind extravagance, unscrupulous despoilment of the Province, and an expenditure of thirty million dollars of other people's money with the result that so far it is only a place of honourable exile for officials, Kansas City and Minneapolis have grown as rapidly, and this without official aid. — 'The Herald.'

There is a most pressing want for a good hotel managed after English fashion in this city. At present hotels are all crowded. The prices are enormous (three dollars per day without extras) and the attendance and accommodation are in general wretched. Few of the hotels in the city have drawing-rooms or reading-rooms where ladies and gentlemen may assemble. All are confined to their cells, which do not often deserve the name of rooms, for they are simply holes in the wall where dust and filth are allowed to accumulate. We repeat, the man who would start a good hotel, manage it properly, and keep it scrupulously clean, would be most successful, and would merit the thanks of the English-speaking people.

THE REVOLUTION IN TUCUMAN

The news of the sanguinary affray in Tucuman has fallen like a wet blanket on those who laid the flattering unction to their souls that the days of revolution were past and gone in the Argentine Republic. Just as the convulsions of nature which manifest themselves in volcanoes and earthquakes will periodically occur, so our political troubles, linked with a vicious social system, will crop up from time to time and disturb the even tenor of our way. If we may believe the scanty telegrams that have arrived, the revolution in Tucuman was of an exceptionally sanguinary character. The revolutionists fought against the police of the federal Government for 26 hours, and some eighty men were killed and several others wounded. The saddest reflection on the fratricidal strife is that there is a strong suspicion of its being provoked by the National Government. Governor Posse was the only one of the Provincial governors who did not support the candidature of Juarez Celman. Minister Wilde avowed this fact with almost brutal frankness during a discussion on the subject in the Congress this week. It was in the

natural course of South American politics that Posse should be removed from office, and that he should be replaced by some friend of Juarez Celman. A pretext was not long coming. A person named Bore published a scandalous pasquinade in a local newspaper. The Governor gave orders for his immediate arrest. This act was denounced as an infringement of the Constitution, and the National Government sent a special agent to watch the course of events. It is even said that soldiers disguised as civilians were drafted into the city of Tucuman, and every effort was made to render Dr Posse and his Government unpopular. When the train was well laid, the struggle commenced on Sunday morning and lasted until next day, when the Governor and all his ministers, except Sr Sal, the Minister of Finance, who succeeded in hiding himself, were made prisoners. 'La Nacion' asserted yesterday that the conspiracy against the Government had been planned for a considerable time and that forty thousand dollars' worth of arms had been sent from Buenos Aires for the revolutionists. It is impossible to suppose that these preparations were unknown to the National Government. And the speech of Dr Wilde is substantial proof that they were not at all displeased with the result. Meantime, we hear that Colonel Castro and other military chieftains are preparing to march on Tucuman with a body of troops in support of the Governor, and the leaders of the revolution threaten to take his life in case they should be assailed. The line of telegraph is interrupted and only the National Government can receive reliable news. Whatever the result may be, it is certain that a crime of the blackest dye has been perpetrated, and the Government of Juarez Celman cannot easily wash itself of the blood shed in the combat.

ROBBERY AND MURDER

The brigands and murderers are taking advantage of the financial position of the present Government to exercise their sanguinary profession. They seem to have made the extreme south and north of the province the bases of their operations. The National Bank in Bahia Blanca was robbed in open day, and the robbers made good their escape out of the town before the police took measures to arrest them. Pergamino is as much a prey to outrage as it was 30 years ago, when the Indians held sway in all the northern territory. In the beginning of the month the house of an Irishman or Englishman residing on the camp of Don Tomas Alvarez on the banks of the Arroyo Cepeda, was suddenly invaded by eight brigands. The owner of the house, whose name we have not learned, was wounded with a bullet, and his wife and daughter were stabbed. A peon who came to the assistance of the unfortunate family, was left lying in a pool of blood. The brigands robbed the house and carried off every valuable article they could find therein. Last week the house of Mr Meyer, residing near Conessa station, was attacked by a band of masked individuals. Mr Meyer, his wife and child were slightly wounded at the first assault, but a man who was in Mr Meyer's employment having produced a revolver, the brigands took to flight. It is supposed that one of them was wounded. They left behind them some clothes and arms. A few days ago a peon was assaulted on the public road by masked brigands in the same partido. Whilst they were robbing their victim the police arrived and shots were exchanged with the result that one of the policemen were killed and four of the brigands were wounded. It is not certain whether the wounded men were arrested or not. It is natural to suppose that these dreadful events have spread alarm through Pergamino and the surrounding partidos. The people are clamorous for protection and the Go-

vernment is seemingly impotent. If something is not immediately done to reestablish confidence then the people should arm and protect themselves. Life and property are sacred now as ever, and the government that cannot guarantee their inviolability is no government in reality.

FRAUD AND JOBBERY IN PARAGUAY.

If we may believe 'El Imparcial' of Asuncion, dishonesty in governmental and municipal circles has reached a limit in the land of the 'cedar and vine' which was not surpassed even in La Plata during the reign of Rocha and d'Amico. 'El Imparcial' says—

'The venality and want of principle in public men have corrupted our entire administration. There was not a single employe, however insignificant, under Government last year who did not invest in public lands, under the protection of his patrons, whose example he followed. Senators and deputies sold their votes for private interest. The contraband and authorized frauds in the custom-house are still in full fling. What venality in the Courts of Justice! It was only natural that the same spirits should infect the municipal body. Some employes who only earned \$60 per month soon became owners of extensive property, and others built themselves magnificent palaces which are worth eight or ten thousand dollars. Private individuals through their friendship with those in power acquired valuable lots of land for a mere song. The Municipality sold many lots of which no account is given in their books, and there is a deficit in the municipal accounts of \$50,000. Lotteries were established for charity, the benefit of which went altogether into the pockets of the gamblers. \$20,000 was borrowed from Government and nobody knows what has been done with the money. Bogus auctions were announced, and all sorts of frauds were committed in the jewel raffles, etc.'

And this is the land of liberty and republican institutions.

BRIGHT AND CHAMBERLAIN

No anger mingles with the profound sorrow with which Nationalists mention the name of John Bright. Who that read his glorious speeches can think of him now without sorrow? The brave, outspoken Democrat of the old days has, indeed, fallen low, 'quite, quite down'—the correspondent and collaborator of Mr Hastings of the Dublin 'Citizen'; the silent supporter of perpetual coercion; and the apologist and the approver of the calumnies of the 'Times.' Cobden suffered the same things from the 'Times' that Parnell suffers. The calumnies were identical. Both were charged with incitement to assassination. If the ghost of dead passion lives beyond the grave, Cobden's heart must be given by the knowledge that John Bright—his John Bright—has thrown over the cowardly calumniators the shelter of his great name. When Bright's life comes to be written let us charitably hope the pen of the historian will pass lightly over these last few miserable years. Mr Chamberlain is a man of different type. It is a boon to the cause of liberty and progress to have lost his selfish advocacy. The quagmire in which his inordinate vanity has landed him is no matter of regret to any one but himself and his own immediate family and following. The Tories have already learned to treat him with the contempt a traitor deserves, and sooner or later inevitably receives. Even his precious bankruptcy clauses, the glory of his legislative existence, which were the price of his support of coercion, are profaned by wholesale governmental amendments. The wages of his treason are denied him while his services are rigidly exacted. — 'United Ireland.'

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

By T. D. Sullivan.

God save our native land!
May His strong sustaining hand
Be for aye her sure protection and her stay;
May He bid her strength increase,
Give her comfort, joy, and peace,
And banish feud and faction far away!
God Save Ireland, pray we loudly,
May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall!
From every harm and woe
That may lay a nation low,
May God Save Ireland, say we all!

From evil hearted foes,
And from traitors worse than those,
From schemings of the slavish and the vile,
From the blighting civil strife
That makes dark a nation's life,
Oh, may God protect our own beloved isle!
God Save Ireland, pray we loudly,
May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall!
From every harm and woe
That may lay a nation low,
May God Save Ireland, say we all!

May a grace from God above
Fill her people's hearts with love,
May foolish hates and fears from thence
Be hurled,
And her sons for ever stand
Gallant guardians of a land
The brightest and the bravest in the world!
God Save Ireland, pray we loudly,
May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall!
From every harm and woe
That may lay a nation low,
May God Save Ireland, say we all!

May the years, as on they roll,
Never touch her heart or soul
With a stain to dim her old and honored name,
But may Ireland dear be still
As a light upon a hill,
In the pure and holy splendor of her fame!
God Save Ireland, pray we loudly,
May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall!
From every harm and woe
That may lay a nation low,
May God Save Ireland, say we all!

IN MEMORIAM.

Suipacha,

June 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

It is with very deep regret I have to announce the death of Mr Luke Rooney of Navarro, who died on the 2nd inst. and, also of Mr Thomas Rooney of Suipacha, who only survived his brother's death for the space of six days, dying on the 8th inst. The brothers were very much attached to each other, and it seems that even grim Death could not separate them. Death comes at all times and seasons, and truly has the poet said—

Leaves have their time to fall,
And stars to set,—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

Mr Luke Rooney died at his estancia, Navarro, after a short illness, and was buried on the 4th inst., his funeral being the largest seen in the parish for many years. The large numbers of Irish, as well as natives and foreigners, who followed his remains to their last resting-place, testified to the esteem in which he was held by all classes.

Mr Thomas Rooney, who had been summoned to the death-bed of his brother, was in delicate health for some time past. Although he was able to attend his brother's funeral, the sorrow and shock were too much for a constitution not over strong. After his brother's demise he never rallied, but passed peacefully away on the 8th. He was buried side by side with his brother on the 9th and, considering the short notice given, his funeral was largely-attended also.

Offered condolences are but poor consolations for afflicted spirits, but the respective families of the Messrs Rooney have but to remember that the departed ones were honest, upright men, a credit to the faith they professed, and the dear old country they loved so well, and that they are now enjoying the home on high that awaits the just. I join the many friends of both families in tendering them my respectful sympathy in their sad bereavement.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

DRAGRAN.

THIRD-OWNERS AND RENT

Estancia Tuyú,
Partido del Bragado,

June 4, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Although knowing that the SOUTHERN CROSS has generally plenty of correspondence, still hoping that through your kindness I may be permitted to express my ideas on a certain subject of which much has been said in these parts, viz., that of third-owners of flocks having to pay rent for camp.

Of course nearly all those who have flocks to give on thirds assert that it is only fair that the man who gets the third of the profits should pay the third of the rent.

Now, the third man says that it is a shame to ask him to pay any rent at all. Now, Mr Editor, I hope to be excused by you and every reader of the SOUTHERN CROSS if what I am about to say appears in any way wrong. Of course, it is very hard for men having only one third of the profits to pay any rent, especially as late years have been so bad for the sheepfarmer. But if the years are bad for the third-owner are they not equally so for the 'patron'? for if the third-owner pays a third of the rent he gets a third of the profits.

I know Irishmen who give their flocks on thirds who at the end of the year scarcely pocket 500 dollars old currency, while the third-owner pockets as many thousands.

For example, there are many Irishmen who hold small estancias of their own: well, those men give (as the saying is) a flock of sheep on thirds, the 'patron' generally bears the expense of watering materials, corral, and in many cases 'campo de invernar,' the third-owner paying one third of the shearing and scab curing expenses. Well, I have heard even those latter men grumble because the owner did not give them 'fair play,' although I do not see what more he could give unless he gave them all the flock. There is another class of sheepfarmers who own two, three or more flocks but who hold no land of their own. Now, Mr Editor, in the name of all that's good, how can those men pay rent for a flock of sheep while they give the third of the profits to a man to mind them.

Let us take an example. In the first place I do not think there is a single estancia in the western partidos of which a hundred squares is able to feed a big flock of say 2000 sheep. Well, a man pays 5 nats (a common price out here for camp) a square, equal to \$12,000 a year old currency, and remember that if more than 1500 or 1600 sheep are admitted on that camp you will lose on half of them. But, to return; many of those flocks will not bring the owners more than \$22,000 old currency. One third of that (7333) goes to the third-owner, the other two thirds (14,666) go to the owner of the flock. Now, Mr Editor, let the latter pay all the rent and how much has he left?—(2666)—now let him pay his two shares of all other expenses, and his pocket will be just as light as the other man's, so you see, to save himself, he must divide the rent as well as the profit.

People will say 'oh! but that man has the flock he cares for himself, while the third-owner has none.' Yes, but let him pay all the rents himself for a few years, and he will soon be without them.

It is often hurled at us that if our fathers were treated as bad when they came to this country as newcomers are treated now—a days, they would not like it. Many of our fathers, who came to this country 40 years ago, had to work as few men do now and for little pay, too. Men leaving Ireland in these days would put you in pickle if you were to introduce such work to them as our fathers performed in other days. True, in those days sheepfarmers did better than they do now, but I have heard more than

one man with white hair speak of times when wool was valued at only \$50 old currency.

If there are any who think I am wrong in what I said, I humbly beg their pardon, having the knowledge that I wrote as I thought: and have we not a right to think for ourselves?

Now, Mr Editor, having shown my letter to a few friends, they tell me it will hardly be printed in the SOUTHERN CROSS, but I told them I knew better, as the SOUTHERN CROSS is not a newspaper that fears to print any letter about rent or no rent.

Hoping I may be able to prove what I have said,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

A PORTEÑO.

[ED. NOTE.—We do not agree with many of the remarks made herein by our correspondent, but we have inserted the letter, as it is only fair to hear both sides of the question.]

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, May 17.

Mr Parnell's health is by no means all that could be desired. He has for some days past been suffering from a catarrhal attack, which has prevented him from being present in Parliament. He has been visited at Avondale by Dr Kenny. It is hoped that he will in a few days recover his normal state of health. As to his position in the country it is impregnable, and the lying and villainous attacks of 'The Times' only serve to make him, if possible, more powerful.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin Mr Harrington, M.P., who presided, impeached the Parnell letter published in 'The Times' as a forgery, and ridiculed the notion of Mr Parnell appealing to a London jury.

Fathers Keller and Ryan are still inmates of Kilmainham, and still as resolute as ever in their refusal to betray the trust reposed in them. On Friday an appeal was heard in the Court of Appeal against the ruling of the Queen's Bench Division refusing a writ of 'habeas corpus' directed to the governor of Kilmainham prison to bring Father Keller into court to be there discharged on the ground that the warrant on which he was arrested and is detained in prison was illegal. After the facts of the case had been stated by Mr Ignatius O'Brien, who, with Mr T. Harrington appeared for the applicant, the Lord Chancellor said: 'The court is of opinion that having regard to the questions involved it is desirable to give an opportunity of full and satisfactory argument on all points, including the question of jurisdiction to hear the appeal; the court grants the order to show cause on Thursday, the 19th inst., why a writ of 'habeas corpus' should not issue.'

The decrease in the number of emigrants leaving Queenstown for America still continues, and although nine transatlantic liners called there during the week ending Sunday, the number of passengers embarked was 250 less than during the preceding week, when seven steamers entered the harbour. It is worthy of mention that during the past six weeks 15,786 emigrants left this port for the United States and Canada. The total number embarked last week was 1841.

Mr William O'Brien has been returned unopposed for North East Cork. In the first paper which was handed in Mr O'Brien was proposed by the Very Rev. Canon Wigmore, P.P., Mallow, and seconded by Mr J. Fitzgerald, solicitor, Mallow. There were six other nominations handed in for Mr O'Brien.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Sale, in the Archdiocese of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Dr Corbett, is a Limerick man, and a son of Limerick parents.

The death is announced of the Dowager Duchess of Leinster,

surviving daughter of the late Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, sister of the late Duchess of Westminster, Lady Blantyre, and Duchess of Argyll.

Mr Patrick Egan has written from Lincoln, Nebraska, to the Under Secretary for Ireland. The following is a copy of Mr Egan's letter: 'Lincoln, Neb., April 23, 1887.—Hon. E. R. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, Dublin Castle.—Dear Sir—I perceive that your friends, Major Sanderson and the Marquis of Hartington, on the strength of certain vile slanders that appeared in the London 'Times,' have seen fit to refer to me in their recent speeches as a criminal. I am not conscious of any crime, except you so regard love for Ireland and undying hatred of her enemies. Up to this even Dublin Castle has never formulated against me any charge of a criminal nature. If any such charge exists, and that you will undertake not to remove the venue from the city of Dublin, and to accord me as many challenges as exercised by the prosecution—in other words, that the Crown will not pack the jury—I am prepared to proceed at once to Dublin and meet any charges of a criminal nature that can be brought against me. However widely our political views may have diverged since your abandonment of the Home Rule cause, I feel that as an old friend and co-worker I am entitled at your hands to this opportunity for vindication.—Your obedient servant, Patrick Egan.'

The English sense of humour has grown so dull that the little joke of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' in publishing clever forgeries of the handwriting of some of the Irish members, has been taken 'au grand sérieux' by many of its readers. Still it is not very wonderful. The forgeries were remarkably good, infinitely better than the clumsy, jail-bird chirography of the 'Times.' They demonstrated brilliantly how easily the trick could be done.

'United Ireland' says: 'By the Tasmanian journals to hand we learn that the Government of that colony has appointed our young fellow-citizen (Mr Edward Dobbie) to the post of Solicitor-General. Mr Edward Dobbie left this city many years ago with his parents. His mother (who died in Hobart about two years ago) was the youngest daughter of the late Edward Gill of Kinnead, county of Westmeath. Mr Dobbie, sen., is still living, and doing an extensive business in Hobart.'

A meeting to protest against the Irish crimes bill was held at Lowell, Massachusetts, among the speakers being Governor Ames and General Butler. The latter said Ireland is united to them by ties of consanguinity, and if war comes let us pay debts we owe. It is better for a man to be killed than allow his brethren to be starved to death.

While the Tories and Unionists are giving themselves up to the work of domestic despotism, something is going on in the region of Afghanistan which may eventuate in giving them other fish to fry. The pro-English Ameer Abdurrahman is just now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the most powerful of the Afghan tribe, the Ghilzais, who object to his methods of taxation as strongly as the Irish do to Tory Coercion Acts. Some serious engagements have taken place between his troops and these formidable malcontents, in which it appears the former have come off only second best. The fortress of Khetlat-e-Ghilzai, one telegram states, has fallen into the insurgents' hands, and another declares that they are investing Ghuzni. Meantime in Russia, it is reported, there is a new Ameer cut and dry in case Abdurrahman get the worst of the contest. The implacable foe of England, Ayoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, who was for a short time on the Ameer's throne but was defeated by the English forces, is ready to step in once more, it is generally reported, and try conclusions with his ancient foe again.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We are authorized by Mr Thomas Duggan to state that his house of business will be opened at the usual hour on the 21st of this month, and will remain open during the entire day. He was surprised by being asked to sign a document to procure for clerks generally a curtailment of office hours, or half holiday, as large houses in London give on Saturdays. He never thought of the Jubilee of England's Queen, and now rectifies the mistake.

We offer our best wishes to our young friend Mr J. Dillon, who led to the hymeneal altar on the 15th the highly accomplished and charmingly pretty Miss Achaval. The ceremony took place in the quinta of Mrs Achaval, where dancing was kept up during the greater part of the night. The presents were beautiful and costly. 'Ad multos annos.'

Sr Cambaceres, in resigning the office of President of the Provincial Bank said that he considered it necessary that the debt owed by the Government to the bank should be paid in order that the bank may serve the interests of the province. Sr Cambaceres' resignation has been accepted.

Sr Cambaceres in reply to the minister's letter denies that he has ever been in favour of granting the credit asked for by the Government. He says he recommended the Government to accept the offer of a great English bank to lend £500,000 at 8 per cent., which would have been much more convenient both to the Government and the Provincial Bank. He also shows that the Bank could not legally grant the credit without the previous consent of the Legislature and that the proposal could not legally be taken into consideration by the Directors except at a special meeting convened by the president of the Bank.

We regret most deeply to announce that Mr Michael Duggan is still suffering acutely—his illness is most severe. We pray God to grant him a speedy recovery. He is ably attended by Drs Colbourne and Greene.

A revolution broke out against the Local Government in Tucuman on Sunday. It appears that while a picket of police were returning from Mass they were attacked by an armed mob who lay in ambush. Dr Posse, the Governor, hearing the shots, took refuge in the house of Dr Zavalia. He soon afterwards changed his quarters and entered another house, where he was surrounded by a crowd of people who took him prisoner. The telegram announced that a great battle ensued between the police and their assailants which lasted 26 hours! and after the combat there was great rejoicing. The ministers surrendered along with the Governor. At the first discharge of firearms 35 soldiers were killed or wounded.

It was announced in the beginning of the week that the Provincial Government resolved to insist on the fulfilment of the law passed in 1882, by which persons who received concessions of lands for chacras or sites in La Plata were obliged within a definite time to comply with certain conditions in the way of building, cultivation, etc. As the cases in which the conditions had not been complied with were very numerous, the mere announcement of the resolution of the Government caused a serious commotion among the inhabitants of the new city. If the law were strictly enforced there is no doubt that some thousands would be deprived of what they had learned to regard as their absolute right. A large meeting was held on Sunday evening, in the hall of the 'Centro Industrial,' and it was unanimously resolved to petition the Government to give some further time for the fulfilment of the law. As the Government determined to act vigorously there was little hope of obtaining any modification of the decree of eviction issued against all

holders of concessions who had not satisfied the requirements of the law. The value of doubtful lots of property fell very low on the market, and high wages were offered to masons and other mechanics, who were at once engaged in building by those who entertained a fear that their possessions would slip out of their hands.

The E. P. has resolved to create three posts of female medical assistants in the New Hospital for Women, and to appoint to them Stas Rosa Paulowsky, Elida Passo and Cecilia Grierson. The last two are students of medicine in the University of this city. Each of them will have the monthly pay of \$60.

A daring robbery was committed on the National Bank of Bahia Blanca on the 10th inst. About 1 p.m. two men in disguise entered and, after firing their revolvers at the employe in the office, seized all the money they could find, and then made their escape on horses which were ready at the door. It was afterwards ascertained that the money stolen amounted to \$30,000. The robbers in their haste let fall a roll of \$2000. Sr Lopez Camelo, the employe of the bank, together with Sergeant Mendizabal and a number of soldiers, pursued the robbers, and Camelo and the sergeant, who were the best mounted, came up with them at a post where they went to change horses. They were taking horses from the 'palenque' when the owner caught hold of one of the men and threw him on the ground, and Camelo, who arrived at this moment, struck the prostrate man on the head with a carbine, but the two robbers at once began firing at Camelo and the sergeant, who had to retreat, their ammunition being exhausted, until they met with the soldiers, who continued the pursuit.

Stagno is tired of La Plata and refuses to sing even for the \$50,000 which are paid him out of the public treasury. His company is engaged to sing in the Politeama Theatre in this city. La Plata can afford to do without a crack opera company for a hundred years to come.

The theatre-going people of the republic are really very few, and it is a question for statesmen to consider why Stagno and Ferrari should receive large sums out of the public treasury in order that these few should kill time. Theatres, like other institutions, should stand on their own merits.

The races which were announced to take place last Sunday under the auspices of the Jockey Club at Palermo were postponed, and will be held next Sunday in the same place, weather permitting.

Pedro Guerri, the Orsini, who attempted to blow up our Napoleon III. (Sarmiento) 14 years ago has been liberated.

Advices from Gualaguay report a sad occurrence, the suicide of a young girl of 17, Miss Villarroel, daughter of the well-known estanciero of that name.

Several English houses will close on the 21st instant, in honor of the Queen's Jubilee.

There was a rumor on Tuesday that the Emperor of Germany had died, but the rumour was contradicted.

Large troops of juveniles and grown-up people visit the Carlo circus in the San Martin Theatre (the old skating-rink) every evening. The performances are varied and attractive. Several daring feats are performed on a lofty trapeze by two small boys. Learned horses march to the word of command, and standing on their hind legs gracefully bow to the spectators. Frank Brown is still the same side-splitting genius that he always was, and his appearance on the stage is always the signal for bursts of applause. Some very clever tumbling is done by the Seysell family, and there are performances in horsemanship and many other attractions which are well worth seeing. Persons coming into town should not miss an opportunity of seeing the Messrs Carlo and their well-equipped circus.

The furniture and other effects of Holy Cross College in this city will be auctioned on Sunday by Messrs Bravo, Barros and Co. Notice of the auction will be found in another column.

Committees have been appointed by the Intendant to take the census of this city.

A meeting was held in La Plata on Wednesday to take measures to prevent the property of persons who had not complied with the law of 1882 from reverting to Government. A deputation waited on the Governor, who said that he would leave the matter in the hands of the Legislature. Dr Ahumada and Dr Aristegui addressed the meeting. In the Chamber of Deputies it was said that the fulfillment of the decree would involve a loss of 30 millions of dollars. Sr Pizarro said that there was question of carrying out a law which could not be called an injustice. It was finally agreed that owners of chacras, etc., who had not complied with the law should pay a fine of one per cent. annually, until such time as they made good their engagements.

The Minister of Finance has had a conference with the representatives of the various lines of steamers and with Messrs Tornquist and Terrason with the view of devising a mode of reducing the expense of the transport of frozen meat to Europe, and it was eventually decided that the most practicable method would be for the Government to contribute one farthing per pound towards the expenses. The Minister promised to submit this proposal to the President of the Republic.

A meeting of British residents was held in this city on Tuesday evening, when it was resolved to start a subscription to build a convalescent home in honor of the Queen's jubilee. A grand ball will also be given, and a telegram of congratulation will be sent to the Queen.

A Chilean paper published at Los Angeles says:

'Mr John M Murphy, the contractor for the foundation of the new jail, arrived here on the 18th ult. and he immediately set about engaging laborers and quarrymen. The stone that will be used in the foundations will be from Curamavida hill. At the next cattle fair Mr Murphy intends to purchase several yokes of oxen to draw the materials to the ground.'

By the end of this year the electric light will have been installed in San Nicolas for lighting the streets and the private houses.

The long-talked-about contract between Mme Patti Nicolini and Messrs Abbey and Grau for a South American tour next year, has at last been signed. Mme Patti is to receive \$1000 sterling for each performance, and all expenses of travel, etc., will be defrayed by the management. Her farewell performances in New York took place on May 13th and 14th. Upwards of \$74,000 were taken during the singer's sojourn in New York. Mme Patti was a passenger on board the Cunard steamer Umbria, which left New York for England last Saturday.—'North American Times.'

The football match between the Rosario and the Southern Railway teams, at Temperley last week, was easily won by the former. They owe their victory to their excellent discipline and good passing. It would be well for our Buenos Aires friends who are going to meet the Rosarios on their own ground on the 29th inst. to bear this in mind.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

The debate on the Coercion Bill will terminate on Friday with a speech from Gladstone. Smyth will propose the cloture, and it is believed Liberals and Parnellites will walk out of the House without voting.

Tucuman.

One hundred and eighty persons were killed or wounded in the revolution. Governor Posse refuses to resign, and is still a prisoner.

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Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

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And in Paysandu

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

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Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms. The following rates of interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

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Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

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Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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Desde \$1 m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o

En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 5 o/o

A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o

Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o

Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o

A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA

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

HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

CARLOS M. SCHWETZER

Director Principal

BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias

y arriba..... 5 o/o

De cuyo saldo pasa de \$300,000..... 1 o/o

en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta 1000..... 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o

en oro a 60 dias..... 2 o/o

en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o

1 o/o adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

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

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Lunes..... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles..... " Jupiter

Los Jueves..... " Olimpo

Los Sabados..... " Saturno

Los Domingos..... " Silix

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

Belizas interiores

Los Martes..... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles..... " Silix

Los Jueves..... " Cosmos

Los Sabados..... " Jupiter

Los Domingos..... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1º y 4º de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

British Academy

Incorporated with the National College

BELGRANO 349

BUENOS AIRES

First Class Boarding School

DIRECTOR: ROBERT BIRD

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

Young men are also prepared for the learned professions.

The staff of teachers is numerous and select.

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants

92—RECONQUISTA—32

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducidos por mayor de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL AND STONES

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

935—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176—SAN MARTIN—176

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewelry in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

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RIVADAVIA 26

WENK BROS.

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249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors

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A Good Assortment ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

Wm. A. Isard, SURGEON DENTIST.

224—CANGALLO—224

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

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224—CANGALLO—224

TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT, and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

30—CALLE CUYO—30

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

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES

Combining cleanliness and economy in cooking with great economy in fuel

ENGLISH TILED AND PLAIN REGISTER GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.

of latest designs. A large assortment of various styles and sizes to select from

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BUENOS AIRES

EL PLATA

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LA PREVISORA

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29 - PIEDAD - 29

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AGRICULTURAL.

Test of Butter Coloring

The oleomargarine laws of the United States have set before the chemists of that country a new problem in the detection of adulteration. Several of the States have forbidden the use of coloring butter substitutes in imitation of the yellow color of genuine butter, and for these colors tests have now to be made. The methods which are usually given for the purpose have all been found deficient when applied by Professor H B Cornwall, some failing to extract coloring matter known to have been added, while others gave emulsions which were entirely useless for examination. The result was that better methods had to be discovered, and as English chemists may in the future, under new English laws, have the same problem before them, it may not be amiss to notice those that were found to be successful. Annatto is the chief ingredient of every commercial butter coloring met with, and to detect this the following test was found perfectly satisfactory: about 5 grms of the warm filtered fat were dissolved in about 15 cc of ordinary ether in a wide tube, and the solution was vigorously shaken for 10 or 15 seconds, with 12 to 15 cc of a very dilute solution of caustic potash or soda in water only alkaline enough to give a distinct reaction with turmeric paper, and to remain alkaline after separating from the ethereal fat solution. The corked tube is set aside, and in a few hours at most, the greater part of the aqueous solution, now colored more or less by the annatto, can be drawn from beneath the ether with a pipette, or by a stopcock below, in a sufficiently clear state to be evaporated to dryness and tested in the usual way with a drop of concentrated sulphuric acid. Sometimes it is well to further purify the aqueous solution by shaking it with some fresh ether before evaporating it, and any flat globules that may float on the surface during evaporation should be removed by touching them with a slip of filter paper. But the resolution should not be filtered, because the filter paper may retain much of the coloring matter. The dry, yellow, or slightly orange residue turns blue or violet blue with sulphuric acid, then quickly green, and finally brownish or somewhat violet. This final change is variable, according to the purity of the coloring matter. This same test also gives trustworthy results in the case of saffron, though the result differs from the absence of the green coloration. In the article from the New York 'Chemical News' from which these facts are taken, Professor Cornwall states that genuine butter, or fat, free from foreign coloring matter, imparts at most a very pale yellow color to the alkaline solution. It is important to note, however, that a mere green coloration of the dry residue on the addition of the sulphuric acid is not a certain indication of annatto, as some authorities assert. Professor Cornwall thus obtained from genuine butter, free from foreign coloring matter, a dirty green coloration; but this was not preceded by any blue or violet tint. These facts cannot fail to be serviceable in this country should it be enacted by Parliament that margarine shall not be colored to imitate butter.—'Field.'

CONCERNING HAIR-DRESSING

It has taken Englishwomen a long time to discover how important a matter is hair-dressing. Twenty years ago even those who had maids would allow them to get into one groove, and arrange their hair year after year in precisely the same manner. Without first ascertaining if it were either becoming or suitable, they clung to a certain mode with a tenacity that was almost an article of faith. It is not more than ten years since a small coil in the nape of the neck was seen both upon young girls

and middle-aged matrons, and was adopted by both for a long period. After that a marked change was observable, and the supplement of the coil was a heavy fringe on the forehead. Later on the leading hair-dressers of London designed other styles with a view to suiting the features, and by degrees improvements and modifications have resulted in a variety of different methods of arranging the hair. Each one of these is so planned as not to conceal the shape of the head by exaggerated additions to the supply of hair which nature has provided. In truth hairdressers now make a study of their art and desire to raise it to a science. They hold meetings, conferences and exhibitions, and vie with each other in the skill with which they make the hair accord with the leading characteristics of the subject in hand. They lay stress upon the advisability of letting the coiffure be in accordance with the dress, and while reserving simplicity for the morning allow the hair to make great effect when full dress is worn. There is strong evidence of an attempt to revive the use of hair powder. It is amusing to learn that its adoption forms one of the numerous edicts lately issued for Court guidance by the Empress of Japan. If eighteenth century fashion is to prevail in one direction, she apparently sees no reason why it should not in another; so long waists, high heels, tapestries, tissues and Louis XV colors are in the far East to be crowned by a head of whitened hair. Assuredly it will look better with the present somewhat fanciful mode of dressing the head than if a simpler style prevailed; but will not the active lives led by the women of this century prevent the troublesome fashion gaining ground in England? There are, however, instances of fashionable gatherings recently in which, although the dress was not fancy, powder was worn by all the lady guests. Another advance in the same direction is shown by letting the hostess at a large reception be marked by her perfectly white coiffure.—'The Lady's World.'

HOW TO TREAT A HEADACHE

Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye, and it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to be kept steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night and the pillow hard; for if it be soft the head sinks and becomes hot, which with some is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long and heavy.

GETTING AHEAD IN LIFE

A young man writes to us that he is so discouraged by his poor prospects for the future that he has no ambition to try to get ahead. 'All the good places seem to be filled,' he says, 'and the discoveries have been made. There is no chance now for any one to become a Newton or a Franklin, and even to gain ordinary distinction or success is impossible for one having nothing to start with.' This young man represents a large class of persons who are too much given to taking a melancholy view of life. There are just as good chances now for young men to

get ahead in business as there ever were. It is very certain that all men are not born to be Newtons or Franklins, and it is equally true that if any considerable number of such persons were to arise their utility and their distinction would be very much diminished. There is a good old proverb however, 'Aim at a silk gown and you may get a sleeve of it,' which may be followed out, both to the advantage of individuals and to the benefit of the community. In starting out in life there is one great maxim that no youth should ever forget, that hardly anything is beyond the attainment of real merit. Let a man set up almost any object before him on entering life, and if his ambition be of that genuine kind which springs from talent and is in accordance with common sense, there is a strong chance in his favor that a keen and steady pursuit of the object will make him triumph at last. The complaints as to the preoccupation of every field of enterprise are hardly worthy of consideration. There may occasionally be something in them; but the general truth is undeniable that, in spite of every disadvantage, men are rising daily to distinction in every business and profession. It is the slothful and the fearful that generally make such complaints; and they obviously do so in order to assure themselves that they are not altogether wrong in continuing to misspend their time. When we hear of the overcrowded state of any business or profession, we are not apt to overlook the fact that an immense proportion of those engaged in it are destined by the weakness of their character and want of specific qualifications, to make no headway for themselves, and must soon be the same so far as rivalry is concerned as if they had never entered it. If an able, energetic and honest young man, then, has only a well-grounded confidence in his own powers of exertion and perseverance, he need hardly be afraid to enter any profession or engage in any business. With the serious desire of well-doing at heart, he is very sure soon to get ahead of a great proportion of those already in the field. Only let him never despair, and there is hardly any chance of his failure.

DOMESTIC

Do not place raw meat directly on ice; for the juices are apt to be withdrawn. They should never be left in the wrapping paper. Put them in an uncovered earthen dish and then set them on the ice.

To wash knitted or crocheted shawls or hoods, tie them up in a towel and throw them in the wash boiler. They do not then fray out into the misshapen patterns, but are held compactly by the towel when wrung out. Dry them in the towel.

Never set the lamp upon a red table-cover; if you cannot find time to make a green lamp mat, put a piece of green card-board under the lamp, and you will find the reflection upon your work much more agreeable to the eyes than that from the red cover.

Cellar windows would lose their gloom if over the small panes of glass one would paste bright Japanese pictures; the small, transparent napkins will answer, for they can be covered with paste, the tough fibre of the paper allowing plenty of rubbing to put the picture upon the glass evenly and securely.

Thomas O'Shea, near Danbury, Conn., owned two hens and a rooster. Early this spring the hens wanted to set and he let them set. One died on the nest, and Thomas, discovering it before the eggs were cold, put them in a basket and put the rooster on the eggs and fastened him there. He fed and watered him without letting him quit the nest, and in due time from the fifteen eggs thirteen chicks appeared. The father seems proud of them and takes good care of his family.—American Exchange.

Baked milk is creamy and highly nutritious. Tie half a

gallon of milk in a jar with a piece of writing paper, and stand it in a moderate oven eight or ten hours.

Baked Plum Pudding.—Mix well in a large pan half a pound of seed fine raisins, the same quantity of currants, half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pint of boiling milk, half a pound of finely-chopped suet, the yolks and whites of three well-beaten eggs, a quarter of a pound of moist white sugar, an ounce of candied lemon and citron, half a grated nutmeg with a table-spoonful of orange sherbet. Bake for one hour in a slow oven in a well-buttered mould or dish.

Sweat Cream.—Patients are frequently ordered by physicians to eat all the cream possible. It may be very temptingly served as a mid-meal luncheon as follows: With an egg beater partially whip a half a glass of cream until it will nearly fill a glass. Add to it a little powdered sugar and a table-spoonful of sherry or of brandy or any other stimulant ordered by the physician, fill the glass with finely-powdered ice, and serve at once, before the melting ice reduces the cream. A thin delicate water wafer served with it will often help the patient to take it all. Cream can frequently be taken in this way when it disagrees in every other. If the digestion is very delicate it is better to commence with a very small glass, increasing the size of the glass as the patient grows stronger. Never serve a large glass partly full. If no stimulant is needed, use sometimes a little vanilla and sometimes bitter almond as flavoring. Rose water, too, is a delicate flavoring.

Corn Bread.—Stir into white flint corn meal—or yellow flint if you have not the white—enough boiling water to moisten (or half scald) the whole mass. Stir constantly while you are pouring in the water. Let the mixture stand a moment to give time for the meal to swell. Then pour a little sour milk (the milk must be measured before you begin) and with a spoon mash all the lumps of partly scalded meal; add enough more milk to make a batter almost too stiff to pour, and beat very hard. Now stir in soda to sweeten, first dissolving it in a little warm water and using a level teaspoonful to a pint of sour milk, beat thoroughly then pour immediately into an oiled breadpan, smooth the top with a spoon, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. The bread when done must be scarcely more than half an inch thick and must have a good crust top and bottom. It is excellent, but you must be sure that there is the proper amount of scalding, thorough beating, quick handling and a quick oven.

RAISING HALF-HARDY ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS FROM SEED.

It has long been customary with me at this season to prepare a slight hotbed in order to raise certain flowers and vegetables from seed, and as the plan has invariably proved successful, it appears desirable to call timely attention to it. As a very slight degree of bottom heat is sufficient for the purpose of raising these seeds no very elaborate preparation of the materials is necessary. A heap of leaves, dung, or tan, about a yard high after it is levelled and well trampled, answers admirably. Upon some such bed may be placed rough wooden frames, formed by nailing four equal-sized 9-inch boards together, so as to make an oblong, and in it is placed a depth of about 6 inches of rich, fine, sandy soil, which is levelled and pressed tolerably firm with a spade. The seeds are then sown in shallow drills, and protected from inclement weather by means of calico coverings, strained on a frame made to fit into or over the box. During frosty nights a mat may be thrown over this, but when necessary to keep the calico covering on during the daytime sufficient light will be admitted to keep the plants from being

'drawn up' or made 'spindley. In addition to the simplicity and safety of this plan, it affords to the young plants the important advantage of the fullest exposure on all favourable occasions to the beneficial action of the sun and air, which tends materially to promote such rude health and sturdy growth as to be certain forerunners of the fullest development of form and productiveness.

Too frequently the seeds of plants of these classes are sown in pots, where they are suffered to remain till the crowded growth becomes drawn and sickly before time is found to afford it more space and nourishment. Such treatment is, perhaps, more frequently the result of limited space than any other cause, and it is precisely to such cases that these notes particularly apply. It might be seen that the aim is only to provide sufficient bottom heat to cause the seed to vegetate quickly, and the plants to make that vigorous growth in the earliest stages which it is so desirable to secure.

Of vegetables, there are few requiring so much care; but cauliflower, early winter broccoli, leeks, when wanted very early or fine, cabbage, radishes, early horn carrots, and lettuces, could all find room in such structures, as the method affords of having a supply of plants in good time, and secure from the ravages of most garden pests. Of flower seeds, all the very numerous kinds of half-hardy annuals and perennials may be raised in this manner with much advantage to the plants, for the reasons already shown, and to those having the care of them from the economy of space and facility of culture which it affords.

VALUE OF EMPHASIS

O'Keefe relates that he heard Thomas Sheridan recite on Smock Alley stage, and show by illustration that in a line of eight syllables the sense might be changed five times by removing the accent from one syllable to another thus:

None but the brave deserve the fair.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

VEGETABLE MOULD

Vegetable mould is a mixture of the remains of plants with those of the products of the weathering and decomposition of stone. Hence arise the different varieties of soil, its composition and consequent fertility largely depending on the character of the mineral matter which makes up the rock upon which it rests, and of which it is for the most part the worn down material. The thickness of the soil will also be regulated by the steepness of the ground from which it accumulates in a valley: along the side of a hill it is swept down not only by its gravity when it is not tenacious, but by the action of the wind, rain and melting snow. The character of the soil is, however, altered by its being mixed with the decayed residue of the plants which grew on its surface: this residue, if rank, forms in time humus or vegetable mould. In some instances this is small, while in others, where the land is remarkably rich, as in the Black Earth Region of Russia, it will amount to as much as 12 per cent. Worms bore in and out of the mass in search of organic matter in the soil, and then venting the earthy material on the surface, add no small amount of finely triturated matter to the slow gathering mould. Darwin, for example, noted in his researches on this subject, that during 29 years worms had deposited six and a half inches of castings on a single field. In centuries, at the same rate, the accumulation must have an important geological significance. In the tropics the decay of vegetable humus is of course more

speedy than in the colder north. Its decomposition and conversion into soil are expedited by the overflow of rivers, and the mixture of mud and other alluvial deposits amongst it. Hence occurs the richness of 'river bottoms,' and it may be added of drained swamps, when the decaying vegetation has not been converted into peat.—'Our Earth and its Story.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

'I think you are trying to get me on a string,' said the culprit to the executioner.

'No; I'm just going to offer you a drop,' was the reply.

'This is noose to me, but we might as well be in a cord with each other.'

'Hum! not exactly. But as you seem disinclined to retire, I will suspend you only temporarily.'

'Thanks, awfully. And, in a geographical sense, let me assure you that, though I have travelled somewhat extensively, I have never been so near to Europe (your rope) before.'

To this the executioner made a cutting though quiet reply, which caused the other to leap upward in a state of high excitement—

A tussle with a boarding-house steak is now called a 'bull fight.'

'I wouldn't be a fool, if I were you,' said Jones to a friend. 'If you were I you wouldn't be a fool,' was the reply.

Women are so fond of trimmings and finery that they even have their tempers ruffled once in a while.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drag out a miserable existence, and death gives relief from suffering. This 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? Is there a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its 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, 7, 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.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	136.0
Cedulas—	
Series A	98.00
Series F	79.00
Series G	85.00
Series I	95.50
Series K	91.30
National Bank Shares	242.00
Banco Constructor	280
Banco Comercio	270

Many capitalists of this city are investing in property in Montevideo, which is much cheaper than in Buenos Aires. During the past two months 21½ millions of dollars have been sent for the National Bank of Uruguay alone.

The fall in wool at the colonial auctions affected only inferior classes. Prices for good and middling wools were still firm.

It is announced that Sr Pico of Rio Cuarto has bought Mr. Heilmendahl's estancia of 1200 squares in that department for the sum of 90000 mfn.

From the establishment La Carlota of Mr Santos Unzué 1500 head of cattle have been sold at corte at 6.50, buyer S. Caldelago, 200 head at 7 do A Sanchez, 350 fat novillos and cows at 10 mfn each.

We note the following transactions in wheat: 3000 bags from the south delivered in South Barracas for export at 4.60 and 4.70 per 100 kilos, 10000 bags from the Russian colonies in Olavarría at 4.80 per 100 do with bag, both purchased by a German firm, 3000 bags from Azul at 4.70 mfn.

The shipments of this article continue briskly here and up the rivers. One house has twelve vessels loading wheat for Europe.

It is said that Mr Temple, concessionaire of the Cordoba and Santa Fe railway, proposes running a branch line to Rosario, where he is in treaty for 120,000 square yards of land on the Parana, where large goods sheds and a wharf will be built.

Mr J Somoza has sold about 40000 bags of maize of morocho quality at prices ranging from 1.95 to 2.05 pnt on board in San Nicolas.

Mr John A Carbonell has sold a league of camp in the partido de Saladillo for 35000 mfn. Buyers Messrs E Deasgastini and Boquena.

The Montevideo Government has requested the Senate to appoint Dr Pedro Bustamante as chairman of the National Bank of Uruguay.

Mr Arteaga has sold to Mr Sastre, chairman of the National Bank, the fine property in calle 25 de Mayo between Cangallo and Cuyo, which formerly belonged to Dr Rufino Varela, for 150000 mfn; three months ago Dr Varela sold this property to Mr Arteaga for 120000.

A dozen Argentine capitalists have agreed to start a Banco Constructor in Montevideo; the statutes of the new bank are being drawn up, and a representative of the company is taking all the steps necessary under the Montevideo government to push the bank through quickly.

Reports of the wool market from Europe in the beginning of the week were unfavorable. Prices had fallen at Havre.

In maize we note the following transactions: 100000 bags of yellow delivered in the Riachuelo at 2.10 with bag, for Rio Janeiro. Don Juan Somoza has sold 40000 bags of white maize at 1.95 to 2.05 delivered on board at San Nicolas. An exporting firm has made a contract for 50000 bags delivered in the Riachuelo at 2.05, all to be delivered this month, and 10000 bags for consumption delivered in bags at the price at 2.15.

The Montevideo papers state that the export of horned cattle from the frontier departments to Brazil for the last week exceed ten thousand head. The killings of the Rio Grande saladeros, however, are only seventy thousand head in advance of the figure of last year, a surplus that looks insignificant enough when compared with the expectations

of the Brazilian Government which evidently hoped to ruin the River Plate saladeristas.

Twelve thousand bags of Santa Fe wheat deposited in the Barraca del Plata, were sold by Mr Velarde to Mr M. Oneto at \$4.80 per 100 kilos.

There is great animation in the real estate business in Montevideo, and capitalists are buying rapidly.

A well-known English merchant of this city has bought 7 squares of land in the suburbs of Montevideo at 7 cents a vara.

The London 'Financial News' states that the Argentine Government has granted Mr Florimond von Varenberg a concession of 40000 hectares of land in the Valdez peninsula near the Chuput colony. Mr Varenberg is forming a company with a capital of 2,500,000 francs to start a colony, town and harbor at Valdez, where there is already a settlement. The new colony will be called Nouvelle Flandres. Mr Varenberg is bound to start for three years 125 families on his concession.

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

London, June 14.

The Exchange closed today very firm. Argentine Loan of 1881 is quoted at 101, that of 1886 at 95, Hard Dollars 76 to 77, Provincial Cedulas series 1 at 71½, Denda Unificada has declined to 64¾.

Paris, June 14.

Argentine Loan of 1886 is quoted at 480 fcs.

Berlin, June 14.

Argentine loan of 1886 at 90 per cent.

Santiago de Chili, 14.

Tallow from the R Plate in boxes is quoted at 19 mpc per 46 ks despatched, do in bordalesas at 16, grease in boxes at 18, fine do at 19, walnuts at 3.70 mpc per 46 ks. Chilean bullocks fat and over 3 years old, 55 to 60 mpc, middling do 38 to 42 mpc. Exchange on London at 90 days 24¾.

Havre, June 14.

Small transactions have been made in R Plate wools during the last fortnight; that of Bs Aires, special for Havre, of 23 ojo yield, quoted at fcs 1.50-1.59 per kilo.

Beef tallow from the R Plate fcs 29-30 per 50 kilos. Dry ox matadero hides from Bs Aires of 14-15 ks at fcs 115-118 per 50 ks.

Bs Aires salted horse hides fcs 51-54 per 50 kilos.

Salted saladero ox hides from Montevideo of 28-29 ks at fcs 70-71 per 50 ks despatched, stock of R Plate salted hides 59000 to 61000.

THE PLAZAS. CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	3.50
Regular	2.90
Borrega	3.30
Bellies	—
Black	—

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	per kilo	3.40 mls.
Corderitos	080 cts	
Horsehair per 10 kilos	6.50	
Horse hides	2.10	
Cow hides	4.25	
Maize, white shelled	2.65	
Maize, yellow	2.00	

ONCE.

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

Hides.

Cow hides	4.10 mfn
Horse hides	—

Horse Hair	—
Nonatos	—
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 2.50 mls.
Pelados per kilo	— mls.
Corderitos regular, la docena	0.70 mfn

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candela with bag	—
French with bag	4.40
Coast	4.70
Salado	3.55

Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.20
White, shelled with bag	—
100 kilos	2.15
Yellow, with bag	2.02

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	135.50
Saturday	134.30
Monday	135.00
Tuesday	134.60
Wednesday	135.00

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo 10 20	
ler aparte vacas y novillos carne y sebo 10 14	
Id 2° 6 7	
Flaco chancheria 4 5	
Cueros de buey 7 7.50	
Cueros de vaca 3.50 4.50	
Id de novillo 5 5.60	
Terneros grandes 4.00 5	
Id chicos 3	
Id mamones 2.50	
Capones 1.50	
Novillos para invernada 10 11	
Id para saladero 12	
Se carnearon para el abaste	
780 animales y 72 terneros	

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in June:

18 Orion from Antwerp	
19 Dryden from Liverpool	
20 Thessaly from Liverpool	
20 Regina Margherita from Genoa	
23 Cotopaxi from Pacific	
24 Pampa from Havre	
24 Matapan from Bordeaux	
25 Trent from Southampton	

Steamers expected to sail in June:

18 Benicarlo for Mediterranean	
18 Rio Negro for Havre	
19 Napoli for Genoa	
22 Hevelius for Antwerp	
23 Cotopaxi for Brasil	
24 Gironde for Liverpool	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGE

DILLON, ACHAVAL.—On the 45th June, at the residence of the bride, Almagro, by the Dean, Jeremiah, eldest son of Mr Edward Dillon, to Elvira, daughter of the late D. Toribio Achaaval.

ARAUJO, SMYTH.—On the 14th June, at the Parish Church of the Merced, Antonio Araujo to Eliza Smyth, both of this city.



DEATHS

ROONEY.—On the 2nd of June, after a short illness, at his estancia in Navarro, Mr Luke Rooney, aged 50 years. Deeply and deservedly regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.—R. I. P.

ROONEY.—On the 8th of June, at the residence of his late brother, in Navarro, Mr Thomas Rooney, of Suipacha, aged 36 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by his family and many friends.

COWEN.—Eduardo Cowen, edad 40 dias, Montes de Oca num 156, por falta de desahorio.

FENLY.—At Guardia del Monte, Michael Fenly, aged 75 years, fortified by the rites of the Church.—R. I. P.

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 [11]

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

SALTO ARGENTINO DR WOOLMER begs to announce that he has succeeded to Dr Greene's practice in this town j10pm

REMATE POR BRAVO, BARROS Y CIA.

Del MOBILIARIO y útiles del Holy Cross College, calle CORRIETES num. 595 frente al Politeama.

EL DOMINGO 19 DE JUNIO a las 12 a.m. procederemos a la venta al mejor precio de todos los muebles y útiles existentes en el espresado colegio, que se compone de juegos de sala, comedor y dormitorios, cuadros, alfombras, mapas, libros, bancos de escuela, estantes, etc. Entra en el remate un rico piano perpendicular Rud Shach Lohn, un gabinete completo de fisica y quimica y varios juegos de gimnasia con todos los aparatos necesarios. j10j19

The London HOSIERY STORE



Gath & Chaves

Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERCLOTHING

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

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

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Between Florida & San Martin

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

Lamport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp	
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)	
HEVELIUS* (Belgian) June 22	
Capt. Carroll	
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)	

Liverpool	
(Direct)	
STRABO CAPT. PYM June 25	
Loading in the River Parana.	

Liverpool	
(Direct)	
SPENCER TAYLOR June 30	
Loading in the River Parana.	

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

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

Agents at Montevideo—C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—E. P. GOODHALL.



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 1¾ 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 estancierero 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

The Strand

A first-class

BAR AND RESTAURANT

Under the above name is about to be opened at no. 80 calle Corrientes by John Murphy

WINES, BEERS, ETC., OF THE BEST

BRANDS AND QUALITY

JOHN MURPHY

THE STRAND

80 - CORRIENTES - 80

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



MACCALLUM & CO.

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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 MUDDS 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

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AND

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Corner of Esmeralda

—:0:—

A SPECIAL SUPPLY OF

LINEN FOR MEN

—0—

A LARGE STOCK OF HATS

FOR MEN & BOYS

—:0:—

FANCY ARTICLES

—0—

WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS

CRAVATS, ETC.

—:0:—

THE NEWEST FASHIONS

—0—

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

238 CORRIENTES

CORNER OF ESMERALDA

BUENOS AIRES

a18mt8

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