

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 24.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

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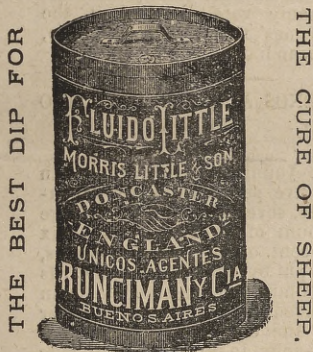
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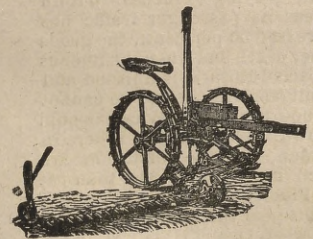
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, May 24.

Sir Thomas Grove, Liberal
Unionist member for South Wilts
speaking at Donhead, said if one
thing more cowardly than an-
other had been permitted in this
country it was the accusation in
the 'Times.' He believed the Go-
vernment had made a great mis-
take and done a very foolish ac-
tion.

Several Protestant Home Rule
meetings were announced to take
place in the North of Ireland,
but will be suppressed by the
Toiy Government.

Sir Charles Lewis is boycotted
by the Tories because he got them
into trouble by proposing that the
charges of the 'Times' should be
made a question of privilege.

Mr Labouchere in the House of
Commons said the Parnellites
were perfectly right in not bring-
ing the case of the 'Times' for-
geries before a Middlesex jury.

A Central News telegram from
New York says—'Mr Egan has
gone to the trouble to submit
some old letters written to him by
a certain person to a Committee
composed of the Governor, Audi-
tor, and Treasurer of the State of
Nebraska, and the Mayor, Post-
master and Bankers of the city of
Lincoln, none of whom are of
Irish nationality. The committee
reported that they had no hesita-
tion in saying that the letters
were written by the same person
who wrote the one in the 'Times'
so seriously compromising Mr
Parnell. It is almost needless to
say that the report has caused a
great sensation.

Mr Llewellyn Farrell, J.P., o,
Cahir, agent to Lord Lismore, at-
tended at the courthouse, Clon-
mell, for the purpose of receiving
the May rent, due on his lord-
ship's property at or about
Thorney Bridge. The tenants
went in a body and demanded a
reduction of 25 per cent., which
was granted. Several of them
then paid, and the others were
allowed a month to pay.

On Sunday a meeting to protest
against the introduction of the
coercion measure was held at
Bandon, and was as regards at-

tendance and other matters which
go to make up a good meeting,
very successful. Contingents
with banners came from the
neighbouring localities, and the
weather being favourable, large
numbers flocked into Bandon
from all directions, while Na-
tional airs were discoursed by the
Bandon Temperance Society
band, the Kilbrittain brass band,
and some local fife and drum
bands. The Rev. Canon Mc-
Swiney was moved to the chair.

The truffy Catholic feeling of
Ireland has received a vivid
illustration in Dublin. This is
the year of Pope Leo the Thir-
teenth's sacerdotal jubilee, and
the Archbishop by private circu-
lar invited a number of leading
members of his flock to meet him
in St Kevin's chapel with a view
to taking steps towards a fitting
commemoration. But, notwith-
standing the privacy of the in-
vitation, so great was the throng
who attended that the chapel was
found to be much too small for
the occasion, and the meeting in
consequence had to be held in the
pro-cathedral. The gathering
comprised not only a large num-
ber of the clergy, but members of
the Irish parliamentary party,
members of the corporation and
the representative bodies, jus-
tices of the peace, and a crowd of
citizens distinguished by zeal in
the cause of religion and charity.
A committee was formed to carry
out the celebration and em-
powered to select some works of
Irish art for presentation to his
Holiness in addition to a special
collection of Peter's Pence; trea-
surers were appointed; and it
was resolved that an address to
His Holiness should be prepared
reiterating on the solemn occa-
sion of his jubilee the sentiments
of devotion, love, and obedience
which the Catholics of the diocese
never fail to express to the Holy
See.

Within the last few days two
speeches were delivered that have
caught the attention of the poli-
tical world much more firmly
than debates on the Coercion Bill,
important as these undoubtedly
are to British parties as well as to
Ireland. The principal of these
utterances came from Mr Glad-
stone. It was addressed to the
people of the Three Kingdoms,
although spoken ostensibly to a
gathering of Nonconformist
clergymen only in London.

It is very cheering to find Mr
Gladstone, with all his great ex-
perience and sagacity, declaring
to the public of the Three King-
doms, 'I may now say a word or
two upon the question of Home
Rule, which, though it is not the
question of the hour, is a question
of the near future beyond all
doubt.

The second of the notable
utterances which have disturbed
political circles at the other side
of the Channel came from Sir
George Otto Trevelyan. As he
spoke from the double standpoint
of a leading Liberal Unionist and
late Chief Secretary for Ireland,
and as in both capacities he con-
demned the policy of the Ministry
and heir Liberal Unionist allies
root and branch, his speech was
a veritable bombshell dropped
into the Ministerial camp.

The Dublin police have taken
steps to put an end to the prac-
tice of getting up sweepstakes in
public houses. Any publican
who permits it in future will have
his licence opposed at the next
ensuing sessions.

The Spanish Chamber of Depu-
ties passed the first article of a
bill establishing trial by jury.

Mr Robertson, of Dublin, has
given his tenants near Mitchels-
town a reduction of fifty per
cent.

Mr Parnell was present at a
Gaelic football championship at
Avondale. He is already re-
covered, but looked pale and
careworn.

The following gentlemen have
been re-appointed Sub-Land
Commissioners:—H. C. Gregory,
Esq., Westcourt, Callan; Colonel
Davys, Lanesborough, County
Longford; and J. Wilson, Esq.,
Dungannon.

A number of shots were fired
into the house of a respectable
farmer named Pembroke, near
Castleisland, both Pembroke and
his wife narrowly escaping in-
jury. The police were quickly
on the scene, but no arrests were
made.

Count Bismarck will, it is said,
pay a visit to Lord Londonderry
in Dublin.

Mr John Trant, deputy-lieu-
tenant and justice of the peace
for the county of Tipperary has
died at Thurles. He was boy-
cotted on the establishment of
the Land League but he built a
shop on the premises, and sup-
plied other boycotted persons
with goods.

Mr J. A. Blake, M.P. for Car-
low, died suddenly at Queen
Anne's Mansions. Mr Blake was
a man of large property, and was
always a true and practical
friend of Ireland. About two
years ago he visited this coun-
try, and on his return he pub-
lished some very interesting ar-
ticles on the Argentine Republic
which were copied into the
Southern Cross.

Mr Fitzgerald, President of the
Irish National League in Ameri-
ca, has telegraphed to Mr Glad-
stone assuring him of the cordial
hospitality of the League and the
greeting of 15 million Irish-
Americans if he should visit Am-
erica.

The Court of Appeal at Dublin,
consisting of the Lord Chancellor
of Ireland, the Master of the
Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord
Justices Fitzgerald and Barry,
sat to deliver judgment in the
case of the Rev Daniel Kelleher,
P.P. The appeal was from a
judgment of the Queen's Bench.
The case was argued at great
length, the result being that the
decision of the Queen's Bench
was reversed, and an order is-
sued for the release of Father
Kelleher. There was loud ap-
plause when the decision was
announced. Later in the even-
ing Father Kelleher was released
from Kilmainham, and a demon-
stration took place in the streets.
The Rev. gentlemen proceeded
to Youghal, arriving there in the
afternoon.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

June 21.

Dr Alberto Nin, a member of
the Tribunal, will go to London
as Charge d'Affaires and Consul-
general. He will be replaced in
the Tribunal by Dr Jose Vila.

It is proposed to erect a large
theatre at the corner of Mercedes
and Ci.

It is definitely arranged that
the Government shall pay \$900,-
000 in the Unified Debt as a com-
pensation for the rescission of
the port contract.

The London Bank has been
authorised to increase its capital
by \$500,000.

An order has been issued for
the arrest of the ex-director of
the School of Arts and Trades.

A suit has been commenced be-
tween Carlos Castro and General
Santos relative to the lands
which they bought in partner-
ship in Paraguay.

It is proposed to create an es-
tablishment for procuring lymph
for vaccination.

TELEGRAMS

London, June 17.

News comes from India that
on the 9th inst. 500 soldiers re-
volted at Herat. A fight took
place, and the rebels were de-
feated and their leaders captured.

Colonel King Harman says
that the Government has no
power to stop evictions in Ire-
land.

Druggists and others have
been warned not to sell dynam-
ite and a reward of £100 is of-
fered for the discovery of any il-
licit manufacture of it.

Mr Blaine arrived here.

A large number of foreign
princes and of delegates from all
the colonies have arrived.

Twenty thousand of the Irish
in this city have given Gladstone
an enthusiastic ovation for his
efforts against the coercion bill.

The coercion bill was finally
passed on the morning of the
19th, the debate was declared
closed at 10 o'clock at night.
The Gladstonians, Home Rulers
and Liberals at once left the
House without voting and the
bill was passed 'nem con.'

Emperor William better.

Madrid, June 18.

The Deputies have passed the
bill for rebuilding the Spanish
fleet, 225 million pesetas will be
spent on it in 5 years.

Pesth, June 19.

While a large number of reli-
gious pilgrims were crossing the
Danube near Pesth, a sudden
storm arose, the boat was upset
and more than 100 persons were
drowned.

Charleston, June 20.

Yesterday morning strong
earthquakes occurred at Sum-
merville, accompanied by the
most prolonged subterranean
noise which has occurred since
October 23rd. The city is tran-
quil.

Pernambuco, June 20.

The Brazilian man-of-war Pi-
rapama Assu has been wrecked
off Rio Grande del Norte. She
is a total loss. The crew were
saved and attempts will be made
to save the guns.

Rio Janeiro, June 20.

The Emperor will leave on
the 30th. The regency question
will be discussed in the Cham-
ber today.

St Petersburg, June 18.

Three men were hanged for
the last conspiracy against the
Czar.

Vienna, June 18.

Official papers attack King
Milan of Serbia for his coward-
ice in submitting to the terms of
his wife Queen Natalie: through
this petticoat affair Austria lost
in a few hours all her influence
in Bulgaria.

New York, June 17.

Dr Mackenzie telegraphs to
the 'Medical Gazette' that the tu-
mor in the Crown Prince's throat
is not dangerous, as the micro-
scope does not reveal the slight-
est morbid condition of the mu-
cous fibres.

M. Boulanger, one of the chief
engineers of the Panama Canal
Company, in a speech before the
American Society of Civil Engi-
neers, said among other things
that about 30 millions of metres
had been excavated out of the
total 140 millions to be done. He
also said that the company has
only sufficient money for four
months' work and he doubted
whether more could be obtained
from France. The mortality
among the colored workmen was
70 o/o per annum and among the
white men 80 o/o.

The steamer Champlain of the
North Michigan line was burned
between Norkood and Charleroi,
20 persons perished. The rest of
the crew and passengers were
picked up by a fishing boat.

after drifting about for an hour
and a half.

Dublin, June 18.

The Attorney-general has given
the Rodyke tenants to under-
stand that if they renew their
offer to pay Mr Callaghan £900
and he refuses Government will
not help him to evict them.

113 persons, including 33 wo-
men, are being tried at Ennis as-
sises for resisting the police at
ejectments.

The strike of the shipyard men
has ceased in Belfast.

Mr O'Brien arrived here and
received a great ovation.

The trial at Ennis of a number
of persons for resisting the po-
lice in executing orders of evic-
tion has terminated, several of
them were found guilty and sen-
tenced to imprisonment with
hard labor for periods of one to
three months. They were then
taken to Ennis station under a
strong escort. A large crowd
assembled who sympathised with
the prisoners, but they were bru-
tally assaulted by the police and
dispersed, many persons being
injured.

When the passengers of the
steamer Cephalina from Boston
landed at Queenstown, their lug-
gage was carefully searched by
the Custom-house officers in pre-
sence of the police, the object
being to prevent the landing of
any explosive materials. The
names and addresses of the pas-
sengers were taken down.

Berlin, June 18.

A student of Breslau Univer-
sity has been arrested at Wurtz-
burg on the charge of being en-
gaged in a conspiracy against the
Emperor's life.

The trial of the Alsations ac-
cused of high treason has been
concluded. Five were found
guilty and were sentenced to
imprisonment, the longest term
being two years, and four were
acquitted.

Herr Draker the Socialist depu-
ty, was arrested on Saturday as
he was leaving the legislative
hall after a secret session.

The Emperor is gradually re-
covering his strength.

Constantinople, June 21.

An earthquake has been felt at
Smyrna today.

Pesth, June 20.

The Jewish quarter of the city
of Szernahely in Hungary, was
attacked by a mob yesterday and
set on fire and utterly destroyed,
125 families are left homeless.

London, June 20.

About 300 Catholic peers,
members of Parliament and
others, have returned the tickets
sent to them for seats in West-
minster Abbey during the jubi-
lee ceremony.

London is filled with visitors
from all parts. The streets are
crowded to an extent never
known before.

The Queen came from Windsor
and was received with enthusi-
asm by the multitude, which
opened into two ranks to allow
her carriage to pass. Her Ma-
jesty appeared to be very much
pleased by this demonstration.

By the advice of Lord Salis-
bury honors will be conferred on
various Liberal Unionists.
Among the new peers will be
Sir William Armstrong, Sir J M
Hogg and Slater Booth.

Paris, June 21.

The newspapers express much
astonishment at the sentences
passed in Leipzig on the Alsatian
members of the Patriotic League.
The League itself protests ener-
getically against the sentences
and has presented a petition to
the President of the Republic
asking him to intercede for the
release of M. Kœchlin, who was
condemned to imprisonment in a
fortress. It is not thought pos-
sible for the President to accede
to this request.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

June 21, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The work of taking the census is over, and it has been ascertained through it that there are more than 51,000 inhabitants in Rosario. I am informed, however, by some of the most intelligent members of the commission that this estimate is very greatly below the mark, and that if the work had been properly done Rosario should show at least 70,000 inhabitants. The returns from other parts of the province have yet to come in, and all I can tell you regarding them up to the present is that they are considered highly satisfactory, and that they show a great and increasing influx of population.

I regret to have to tell you that smallpox is raging here terribly. In view of its extraordinary spread and the virulent nature of most of the cases, the Municipality has decided to build a spacious smallpox hospital; orders have likewise been issued to the effect that all children must be vaccinated within 8 days under a penalty of 10 m/n. I hear it is likewise intended to prohibit the slaughtering of cows for the public market, and I should not wonder if that order had already been enforced, all the beef we are able to get being as tough and bullocky as possible.

Advices from many of the departments in this province report great mortality among cattle owing to scarcity of grass and water. This is the occasion of great scarcity in everything like farm produce. It is next to impossible to get butter or eggs at any price; and I hear that the price of eggs in Cordoba is 10 cents each. The rain accompanying the late storm certainly did some good on the one hand but the storm did considerable harm on the other. Even the much lauded creamery at Carcaraña has had to disappoint its customers, and those who were paying 60 instead of from 25 to 30 cents per lb for butter during the summer, in the hope and on the understanding that they were to have it at the same rate all the year round, now find themselves unable to procure it at any price.

Several projects for the drainage and sewerage of Rosario have been submitted to the Municipality, but it is hardly likely that any decision will be come to regarding any of them for some weeks yet. That of Mr Palmer Smythies, C.E., and that of Mr Tenac, C.E., have excellent points about them, but I hardly know whether there will amount to much when those who are to decide the question are, as the Rosario Municipality, 'legos en la materia.' It is hoped to have the waterworks ready for their official inauguration by the 9th of July proximo. This, at all events, will be

Something accomplished,
Something done.

So I suppose I ought not to be too hard on our City Fathers.

Mr Cassels has located an agent here in the interests of his electric light, and I understand that some of our leading business houses are going in for that system of illumination. It would be a great boon to have our town with a powerful light set up in the centre of plazas Mayo, Santa Rosa and General Lopez, but I hardly think any attempt on a much larger scale would prove a success as far as the city illumination is concerned. Of course for certain kinds of business the electric light is an undoubted advantage, and there is plenty of room for it to thrive in this city, but as for saying that it will enable us to dispense altogether with gas, as some of the opponents of the local gas company say, I do not think it will ever do so, any more than the introduction of gas made the use of oil of no effect.

The sad news from Tucuman had a very depressing effect here. I do not mean to say that it made the sworn supporters of the National Government dejected in any sense, but it can be seen in every quarter that the thinking people feel humiliated in the presence of the monster evil that is being wrought in that province. Believe me, my dear sir, that the time is coming, and is nigh at hand, in which Argentines will refuse to be put off with subtleties such as those employed by the Ministers of the Interior and of War, on the occasion of their late interpellation in Congress, concerning the scandals that have occurred during the past week in Tucuman. In this city all the leading papers are National Government organs, and for them, of course, whatever is right, so we are compelled to go to private sources of information rather than to the public press when we would ascertain the true feelings of the people on any occasion such as the present.

Well directed efforts are being made here to form an English Literary Society. Several meetings for the purpose have already been held, and I have no doubt but they will be crowned with a very satisfactory measure of success. It has been decided, however, very wisely, I think, to postpone all further effort in the matter till all this jubilee hubbub is over. At present half the English speaking community is engaged one way or another preparing for the rejoicings which are to last over the rest of the month.

Messrs Ross, Keenan, Lane and a number of the leading shareholders of the Rosario Tramway Company have entered a formal protest against the sale of the line recently effected by Sr Somoza on the authority of a meeting of other shareholders holden some time ago. There can be no doubt but the company is entering now upon its palmy days, and that it will be worth ever so much more five or ten years hence, than it is to-day. Those shareholders, therefore, who can afford to wait, certainly see their interest in doing so, and I am much mistaken if the law can oblige them to sell out.

Prices of wheat which had been looking down a little have experienced a reaction and are now very firm again. This is attributed to certain very important sales of Rosario wheat that have recently been made in your city. The stock here is still very large, and sellers feel quite safe in refusing low prices.

The Santa Fe Government being desirous of preventing the delays that occur every year in the administration of justice, has submitted a project for the abolition of the vacations indulged every year, and whenever else a pretext for the same can be conceived, to the loss of the public and the discomfiture of litigants. In lieu of the vacation it is proposed to let the members of the Courts of Justice take a month's holiday every year, at different times, arranged so that there may always be a sufficient number to keep the courts open all the year round; this, I think, is a move in the right direction, and if I may judge by the general public favour with which the news has been received, I think it is very likely to become law.

The Jockey Club announce grand races at the West Santa Fe Hippodrome of Villa Casilda, for Sunday the 24th instant, and I shall keep my eye on Mr Keenan's to see if any old familiar turfites from your city put in appearance. The programmes are on view already at the principal shops in the town, and some capital sport may be anticipated.

The worthy Society of the 'Daughters of Mary' has donated a handsome new altar to the Chapel of our Lady of the Garden, adjoining the school of the Sisters in this city. The same society, that numbers among its members the leading belles of Rosario society, has undertaken the building of the High Altar at the parish church, and in its numerous works of charity and beneficence it is continually giving proofs that it is well named, and that its members are indeed richly endowed with that grace that filled the immaculate heart of the Help of Christians and the Morning Star of our Redemption. In this way I may say that the good ladies of Rosario do not come behind their sisters in the Federal Capital, and elsewhere in the Republic, where they are the salt as well as the sugar of Society, and where their enlightened piety contrasts strongly with the often avowed scepticism of the sterner sex.

The plans for the Normal School have been prepared, and the building is to be taken in hand at once. It will occupy a commanding position in the Plaza Santa Rosa, and if I am not mistaken will afford facilities the want of which has long been felt.

Having nothing further to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

THE CALUMNIATION OF THE IRISH PARTY.

Breach of Privilege Motion
against the 'Times.'

SPEECH OF MR SEXTON.

The following is a full report of the eloquent speech delivered in the course of the debate by Mr Sexton. He rose amidst loud Irish cheers and said—Sir, the noble lord has suddenly grown astonishingly timid and circumspect. He himself has not been ashamed in recent speeches in the country, when not face to face but separated from us by a decent distance, to avail himself of the currency of those miserable charges to gain an advantage to his party (loud Irish cheers). The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Minister responsible for the affairs of our country, has not been ashamed to refer in express terms to the charges which are the subject of this debate, and giving them the advantage of his political position and the further currency they would obtain by the expression of his opinion that they were well founded (Irish cheers). Gentlemen of position in this house have from time to time in various forms of language given countenance and currency to charges of this kind, and now the noble lord the member for Paddington is not ashamed to rise in his place and endeavour to place us in a further position of disadvantage by obtaining a further delay (hear, hear). Sir, we have been pursued for years by moral assassins (loud Irish cheers). Our position in this country has been rendered painful (cheers). Our position in this house has been rendered almost intolerable, and it has come very close to the point when it becomes necessary for us to see whether it can be further endured; and at such a moment like this the noble lord, who himself has been one of those who were not ashamed to reap the advantages of these charges stands up and endeavours to obtain a delay. Thanks to a gentleman from whom he never expected a friendly turn, thanks to the hon. baronet the member for North Antrim, a successful effort

has been made at last in the direction in which our efforts were unsuccessful, for when we raised questions referring to the 'Times' newspaper, you, sir, informed us they could not be raised as a matter of privilege (Irish cheers).

The Speaker—I never informed the hon. gentlemen or the house to that effect. Part of this first article appeared in a newspaper, and the question was put to me whether I regarded it as a matter of privilege. I said no breach of privilege had arisen, and I laid down limitations. I subsequently from my place used these words, 'I am very far from saying that questions of privilege have not arisen.'

Mr Sexton—I am sure sir, you will understand that I did not intend to bring into question any ruling of the chair, but only a few days ago I called attention to the fact that the hon. member for Cork had declared a letter which appeared in the 'Times' to be a vindictive and barefaced forgery, and I called your attention to the fact that after such a statement a member of this house declared that the letter was Mr Parnell's letter, and you laid it down that it was not a question of privilege.

The Speaker—This is a matter of great importance, and I feel bound to interrupt the hon. gentleman. The reason of the distinction is this. I laid it down that it constitutes a case of presumptive privilege that an attack should be made on an hon. member for his conduct in this house. The article, as far as I gathered it, and the words read by the hon. baronet were to this effect, that the statements made by an hon. member in this house, in his place in this house, were false. It was that charge which constitutes a case of privilege which I do not think it my duty to forbid being brought before the house, but whether or not it is a breach of duty is for the house to decide, not for me (hear, hear).

Mr Sexton—I did not refer to the matter in any critical spirit, and I shall not pursue it further. Perhaps another occasion may arise for argument on this point (hear, hear). All I wish to say is this, we have many times in this house, in reference to the 'Times' newspaper and other calumniators endeavoured to raise the nature of the attacks on us a question of privilege, and up to this occasion we have not been able to do so. I am therefore, sir, thankful and glad that the hon. baronet the member for North Antrim has to-day succeeded in raising that question for us (hear, hear). I address the house in support of that motion (Irish cheers), and I join my hon. friends in resisting the motion of the first Lord of the Treasury, which I declare to be a motion discreditable to the Government, and which if carried will be dishonourable to the house (Irish cheers). I heard with infinite surprise the speech of the Chairman of Ways and Means, who rose and said the language of the article had not been distinctly heard. Who wants to hear it? Have we not been subject to these charges for months and years gone by? (Cheers). Does anyone doubt the nature of them? (Cries of 'No.') We may not have heard the exact words, but does not every man in the house know that my hon. friend the member for East Mayo has been accused by this infamous print, the 'Times,' of having stated in this house what he knew to be a wilful falsehood. Is not that a breach of privilege of the house? Is not the very title of the article, not to go beyond that, 'Parnellism and Crime,' a breach of privilege? (Cheers.) What plea is raised for delay? My hon. friend said the article raised definite, numerous, and special charges to which he is not prepared at this moment to reply. Why should that reply be deemed necessary to be antecedent to the declaration of that house on that question? (Irish and Opposition cheers.) Do you think you will trap my hon. friend into any elaborate defence of himself until you take the publisher of the 'Times' by the throat and bring him to the bar

of that house? (Loud cheers). I speak, sir, in your presence and under your direction, and with great confidence when I say a question of privilege is not concerned with the nature or sufficiency of the reply to be made by the member who is attacked. The essence of a question of privilege lies in the nature of the charge without reference to the reply, and you have no right to call on my hon. friend for his reply or ask delay in reference to his reply, because by the mere fact of allowing the motion to have been made in this house, you have given the house an indication of your opinion (cheers). The house has to a certain extent obtained your direction that a question of privilege has arisen, and now the question raised by the member for North Antrim is attempted to be evaded by the Queen's First Minister in this house (cheers), by the leader of the House of Commons (cheers), by the chief custodian of the collective honour of this chamber (cheers), by the gentleman who is not ashamed to allow his secretaries to write letters to Primrose Leagues.

The Speaker—I must remind the hon. gentleman that the motion before the house is for the adjournment. He is now introducing extraneous matter.

Mr Sexton—I shall only say it would have been far more decent of the First Lord of the Treasury to have abstained from intervening in the debate with an obstructive and debasing motion (loud Irish and Opposition cheers). I assert that the breach of privilege is complete, and I challenge any honourable and learned member to rise in this house and say, sir, in view especially of your recent ruling, that any newspaper is entitled to say that a member of this house, in the discharge of his duty in this house and in the delivery of a speech, is guilty of a wilful and deliberate falsehood (cheers). My hon. friend is ready to reply to the 'Times' (cheers); we are all ready to reply to the 'Times' (loud Irish cheers); and what will the house generally think of the game of the moral assassination which is being played in this way when I tell the house that on a similar case, conversant with these charges, I have lately attended at the court two days to give evidence, waited from the beginning to the end of the case, and they never dared to call me? (loud Irish cheers). I wish they had called me on the table (cheers). If they had done so I think the hon. baronet opposite would not have had the hardihood to make the motion he has made to-day (cheers). We have endeavoured in various ways to bring our calumniators face to face with us. We have hitherto failed, and we have good reasons for believing that no effective redress is to be had outside this house (Irish cheers). Now, sir, a member of the house, who is a supporter of the Government, has thrown down the challenge. We have heard a good deal lately about challenges being thrown down and not taken up. Now, sir, we take up his challenge (loud cheers). What will be done by the noble lord the member for Rosendale? What will be done by the learned member for Bury? (Sir H. James), and by that party in this house who have in various ingenious and indirect forms endeavoured to fasten this cloud upon us by various speeches in the country? They have challenged us to take up the gauge. It is thrown down, and we take it up (cheers). Will they assist us to take it up? The Government have a majority here, and they could carry the motion that this is a breach of privilege (hear, hear). If the house determined it to be a breach of privilege the noble lord the member for Paddington thinks that the result will be indeterminate and indefinite. If the printer and publisher of the 'Times' is brought here, he will be called upon to make a statement to the house. If he refuses, or his explanation is unsatisfactory, this house will be bound to order an enquiry. That is the step which we require (loud cheers). Let the gentlemen of England here in this house—let every man who has an atom of

manhood in him determine whether a body of Irishmen here who have laboured hardly for seven years for the advancement of the liberties of their country (Irish cheers, and Ministerial cries of 'Oh, oh'), are to sit here at the mercy of every ruffian who calls himself an editor in England? (Irish cheers). We ask you as Irishmen, as public men, as men by the common term of humanity, to grant us this inquiry (cheers). Let a committee of this house be formed—let a committee be formed in which the Government have a majority—let any committee be formed which fairly represents the parties of this house, or is composed of men of common sense where we may not be defeated by the juggling of a sheriff or the packing of a jury (cheers). Then let the 'Times' newspaper bring along its battalions of forgers and of liars (loud Irish and Opposition cheers). We shall bring this miserable juggle to an end, and we shall expose the wretched extremity of a party which, finding that it can no longer on the basis of fair play maintain this battle before the country, has resorted to the methods of the garrotter and the thief (cheers). Give us a tribunal, and humble as we are, and as powerful as our opponents are, and as unscrupulous as many of them are, we shall prove, sir, that for no greater crime than because we have stood up as honest men, and as men who claim to have some courage for the political rights and liberties of our people, we have been pursued shamefully, unscrupulously, and murderously by a system of moral assassination the most shameful in the world (loud Irish and Opposition cheers).

[ED. NOTE.—This reasonable and eloquent speech was ineffectual. The Irish were denied the right to bring the 'Times' before the Bar of the House to answer for its calumnies. In the eyes of all men, however, even of those who by their unmanly vote shielded it, the 'Times' figures as a low, base, mean liar—a moral assassin.]

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO RAILWAY.

A young company that can pay five per cent. on its debentures, seven per cent. on a large amount of preference, and six per cent. on the ordinary shares, and put by some £10,000 towards a maintenance reserve stands in no need of an apology. Neither did the chairman take such a key-note in his lucid and able statement at the meeting this week. Nor did he fall into the other extreme and attempt anything savouring of puff. The company has been a great success, and what he did do was to place the points of the undertaking fairly before his audience. The loss through cholera and depreciation of currency he put at £30,000 for the past year. Of course, both these drawbacks will not be permanent. According as the extension gets pushed up the country, the traffic—especially from the province of Santa Fe—is certain to increase. The country, as one of the speakers graphically put it, is bursting with prosperity; and when the port scheme is completed, in about five years or so, the probability is that Buenos Aires and Rosario will be one of the leading lines in the country. The river traffic is dying by inches. Within a year its passenger traffic has decreased 50 per cent., the goods 36 per cent., and when the Buenos Aires and Rosario is finished and in full working order, we cannot see how the river service can hold its own. It cannot do it here in London, and the conditions are much more favourable than at the Plate. For the first 18 weeks of this year the receipts per mile per week are £5 14s. 2d. more than for the corresponding period of last year, and the traffic prospects generally are reported upon favourably. Negotiations with the Central Argentine Company have terminated without any practical result as the Buenos Aires and Rosario are not satisfied with the terms offered.

Amicable relations, however, will be maintained, and we have no doubt at some future time a coalition scheme will be devised which will prove satisfactory to all parties. The two lines are naturally allies; combined, they would be a trunk line second to none in the Argentine Confederation. The company are determined to cut down expenses as much as possible. Mr Coghlan, who seeks well-earned retirement from active service, will be replaced by Mr White, a gentleman who appears to have great experience of Argentine railways. The one doubtful feature is the currency. No man can probe the ramifications of this subtle worldwide disturber of commerce. But, with the great natural wealth of a country like this, the medium of exchange ought to come right in the end. The United States in a somewhat similar way had its infantile share of trouble, and it has come triumphant out of the struggle. —'Herapath's Railway Journal,' May 21.

MR PALGRAVE ON URUGUAYAN POPULATION

Mr Palgrave, under date Montevideo, March 18, 1887, states that the often-complained-of scarcity of population continues unrelieved in Uruguay; indeed, it is generally thought by those best acquainted with the interior that the number of inhabitants has rather diminished than increased within the last two years. Amongst reasons for this state of affairs may be given the unsettled political state of affairs, the great inducements afforded to settlers in the Argentine Republic and Brazil, and the enormous cost of living. He adds that there is—

'An unfortunate tendency, too common, it is affirmed, among what are called the Latin races in general, which very races in Uruguay make up the bulk of the population, to prefer what may be termed the unproductive professions, such as those of lawyers, clerks, shopkeepers, Government employees, and generally those connected with town life even in its lowest and most parasitical phases, to the more productive and useful occupations of the open country. Lastly, though this is a defect which more favorable circumstances would easily remedy, the indigenous Uruguayan population is somewhat deficient in the love of steady and useful manual occupation. These causes go far to counterbalance the natural and inherent advantages of soil, climate and position, in which Uruguay surpasses every region of South America with which I am acquainted.'

To Remove Dandruff.—Take a thimbleful of powdered refined borax, let it dissolve in a teacupful of water; first brush the head well, then wet a brush and apply it to the mixture and then to the head. Do this every day for a week, and twice a week after for two or three times and you will effectually remove the dandruff.

Suet Puddings.—Do not chop your suet into lumps, some large, some small, and mix it carefully with your flour into a wet sticky mass that won't leave the board, and refuses to be rolled. Try this plan: dredge the board, shred the suet into the thinnest of slices, then chop it very little and rub it into the flour until well mixed, just as you would rub in any other fat. Make this into a stiff paste, and if convenient add, to each pound of flour, two ounces of bread crumbs; they impart a great lightness to the pudding, and, to use the words of the medical man who recommended it to the writer, 'suet pudding, so made, can be eaten and digested by those who could not eat the ordinary kind without a good deal of suffering.' Beef suet makes the richer, and mutton suet the lighter pudding.

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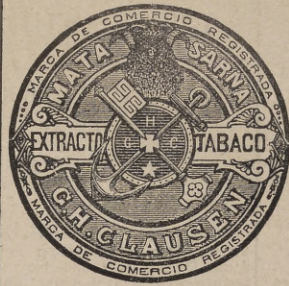
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

At the time when a great part of the province is a prey to robbers we hear that there are prisoners in Bahia Blanca who have been kept in irons for twelve months without receiving any form of trial whatever. A learned judge has been sent down by Government to make enquiries about the robbery of the bank, and though he could not catch the fellows who robbed the bank he made the discovery that some who were caught had had no trial. The times are out of joint. Commissaries give robbers a 'carte blanche' to do as they like, and other authorities put prisoners in irons and keep them there as if they were beasts, without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves. If Governor Paz does not put a stop to these irregularities he will merit as much odium as fell to the lot of D'Amico and Rocha.

Our esteemed contemporary the 'Standard' contained the following stern truths on the day of Her Majesty's jubilee. Referring to the Coercion Bill just passed the House of Commons our contemporary says:

'It is not merely an arrogation of the liberties consigned in Magna Charta, a prohibition of right of speech, free press and trial by jury. It exceeds in ferocity any Ukase ever issued in Poland by the Czar, for it enables any justice of peace, of his own authority and without sworn declaration, to arrest any person and send him for trial in England. What has never been attempted in India or one of the British Colonies is now

to be carried out in Ireland. It is easy to imagine what commotion would be caused in Canada or Australia if Parliament passed a law empowering the Governor of a colony to seize any citizen of Quebec, Melbourne or Sydney, and send him for trial in London on charges got up by the Governor's cook or coachman. Yet this is the power now given to any justice of peace in Ireland. The only excuse of Lord Salisbury is, that the people are discontented, but it is not fair to expect them to rejoice that since 1837 no fewer than 1,120,000 have died of famine, 3,350,000 have been evicted, and 4,480,000 driven into exile.'

Another branch has been lopped from the family tree of our little Irish community in Buenos Aires; another place is vacant by the fireside; another home is made desolate by the loss of a kind and affectionate parent. Mrs Murray, widow of the late Michael Murray, breathed her gentle spirit into the hands of her Creator on Wednesday evening. The announcement of her death will bring grief not only to her own relatives but to many others who experienced unvarying kindness at her hands. She had ever a cheerful word and a hospitable house for all, and God's poor never left her door unassisted. She was happy when all around her were so. Her generous Irish heart sympathised deeply with those who suffered, and none more readily rejoiced when the occasion for joy arose. The funeral, which left this city yesterday for Mercedes, where the remains were interred, was accompanied as far as the railway station at the Once by a large crowd of mourners and friends, and many others joined the cortege when the train reached the railway station at Mercedes. The family and friends of Mrs Murray have our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

We hear that the performance on Monday night left a profit of over \$3000 for the British Hospital. The Hospital committee should thank the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance for this addition to the funds, and particularly Mr Wm Martin, to whose energy and experience the success of the performance is mainly due. By-the-bye, we were sorry to see that one of our colleagues in its report has omitted all mention of Mr Martin's name. It is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Honor where honor is due, colleague.

Our local English contemporaries had their pages deluged this week with poetic effusions on the subject of the Queen's Jubilee. These Olympic flights no doubt manifest the loyalty of Englishmen, but they also confirm the opinion so often expressed by Argentines that the English are a very eccentric race of people.

Say, Britain, could' thou ever boast
Two poets in an age, at most?
was asked by Dean Swift, and Sir Thomas More tells us that

Wise men always
Affirm 'tis best,
That 'tis best for a man
Diligently
For to apply
To the business he can,
And in no wise
To enterprise
Another faculty.
A simple hatter
Should not go snatter
In philosophy;
Nor ought a pedlar
Become a meddler
In theology.

The only one of the poetic productions worthy of the name is that of Dr White. We took it up to criticise it, but on reading it carefully we were convinced that it is a poem of great merit, of accurate and appropriate diction. We do not flatter Dr White when we say that his jubilee ode is incomparably superior to that of Tennyson.

On remembering the disgraceful scene at the Colon Theatre on Tuesday evening we are tempted

to ask is it fair or honest to spend the public money on such extravagance while many public wants are unsupplied? Is it fair that the industrial classes should be taxed in order that costly singers may be imported from Europe, and that we may be treated a few times in the year to such disgraceful scenes as that which we chronicle to-day? We have theatres, colleges, institutions of all sorts subsidised, and those who maintain them with the sweat of their brows never know or hear of them until some noisy brawl or *emeute* reminds the hard working population of their existence.

Peñaranda, the body-snatcher and sack-'em-up, the fellow who ordered carrier pigeons from Europe to carry out his nefarious plan of stealing children and sending portions of their mutilated bodies to their parents until a certain sum of money was paid, was announced this week among the fashionable arrivals in La Plata. This wretch was twice arrested, but the law in one case did not make any provision for the punishment of the crime with which he is charged, and in the other he was acquitted because the crime was not consummated. It is not enough that he made all necessary preparations to steal children and mutilate them, he must actually do the deed before justice can overtake him, and so he goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.

Mr Denstone, in his lecture at the English Literary Society, made the very rash assertion that Tennyson is far a greater poet than Lord Byron was. This idea was scouted by the Rev. Dr Thompson and Dr Hiron. They were right. Tennyson is not only inferior to Lord Byron but to every Englishman who has been classed among poets in the present century. Had he lived in the time of Pope he would have got a foremost place in the Dunciad. We have not seen or heard his 'Locksley Hall sixty years after,' but if it is in any way like his Jubilee Ode, for which as he was well paid we must suppose it to be the concentrated quintessence of his genius, then 'Sixty Years After' does not deserve to live sixty minutes, and will be forgotten as soon as the book in which it is written is out of print. We have no hesitation in saying that the worst line in Byron has more poetry in it than the best Tennyson ever wrote. Byron, even in his hours of folly, is still a poet, Tennyson in his most inspired moments is a mere prose writer. We recommend Mr Denstone to read the comments on Tennyson by the English press which we publish in the seventh page to-day. Any almanac writer might have compiled the Jubilee Ode. We have hundreds of times received better compositions from Camp school boys and rejected them as being unfit for publication.

In response to the ardent appeal of Mr Stead in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' a large sum has been subscribed in England on behalf of Mrs Langworthy. Her husband, who is at the same time her betrayer and cruel calumniator is still in this country. Though he has been declared a bankrupt by the English courts he is owner of very large property. Langworthy basely evades the laws of his own country, and his conduct in general is so despicable that he has been expelled from the Benchers and several associations to which he belonged. Langworthy's mother offered to give her daughter-in-law £5000 if she would forego all further proceedings against her husband, but the offer was scornfully refused. It is said that the unfortunate man is so tortured by remorse that he fancies he sees avenging spirits that come to assail him. Such is the power of conscience! Mrs Langworthy is Irish, as was Mrs Yelverton, and their surnames are not unlike—Long and Longton. There is a wonderful likeness between both cases. Both marriages are valid before the moral law, and both are de-

clared invalid on a mere technicality. Yelverton, the 'Caro mio Carlo' of other days, died a dis-solute scamp, and the fate of Langworthy is yet to come. Mrs Langworthy's claims will soon be brought before the Argentine courts, and meantime we pray may God assist her in her noble resolve to bring her persecutor to justice.

Messrs Jacobsen and Co. will soon receive the first numbers of the patriotic Irish works published by Messrs Ford of New York. As these works will appear monthly and can be had for an insignificant sum, it is to be hoped that they will find their way into every Irish home in the Argentine Republic.

Mr Healy, in the Commons, called Mr Saunderson 'a liar.' Here is a difficulty—namely, that the Bible forbids us to call any man a liar, but at the same time it enjoins upon us to tell the exact truth, and Healy certainly did so. Healy did wrong and yet he did right. Things get mixed sometimes.—New York Herald.

Lord Salisbury declares that Ireland is in a fearfully criminal condition. Here are the facts: In England the ratio of prisoners to population is one in 1200; in Ireland it is one in 1600. But what are facts when a great statesman favours coercion?

Latest despatches from home bring the sad news that Mr Parnell when last seen in London appeared to be in very bad health. Is that mighty heart about to break? and will that noble spirit that never quailed before an honorable foe sink beneath the weight of calumny? God forbid! Ireland can ill afford to lose her valiant chieftain in the hour of sore trial.

CROMWELL AGAIN!

A Draconian law has been passed for Ireland; Irishmen henceforth will have no more right in their own land than if they were so many wild beasts. Any two or more men combining for their mutual protection, even though they may have no criminal object in view may be sent to herd with malefactors at the order of a petty magistrate, chosen from among their enemies. For Irishmen the British Constitution does not exist, and no single guarantee remains for them. A descendant of Castle-reagh holds the fortune of the country in the hollow of his hand. A sceptical nincompoop, with the title of chief secretary, can lash the nation as if they were a pack of dogs, and not men and Christians. The leader of the Irish people has been foully slandered by a great English journal and he and his followers have been denied the right of defending themselves before a committee of the House of Commons. A furious Orange fanatic, with a ug-nose and a canine face has been set on by the Tories to calumniate the Irish Members of Parliament in the honourable house, and Mr Healy has been expelled from the House of Commons for appealing to the only means of defence left him, and telling the right honourable and gallant scoundrel that he was a liar. One hundred and thirty Irishmen women and children have been sent to prison for trying to hold their little homes in the County Clare when famine and death were staring them in the face. Eighteen thousand souls per month are flying from the little island which God blessed but British rule has cursed. Millions have already left and millions now are prepared to follow. Trade is completely ruined; landlords are still exacting their pound of flesh, and the crowbar brigade are busy all over the country demolishing the homes of the people and spreading desolation and death. Orange ruffians are goaded on to murder their

countrymen by knavish politicians for their own selfish ends. The liberty of the Press and every individual right are threatened with extinction, and it is even said that the plank beds are already prepared on which the Irish representatives will be forced to lie. All this happens not in Poland, nor in Turkey, nor in Burmah, nor in Tmbuctoo, but under the shadow of the British throne. Verily we have fallen on evil days. The sword of Cromwell is once more raised against us; aye, and worse than the sword of Cromwell. The 'Protector' murdered thousands of women and children in cold blood, but he had the frankness to avow it, and his only weapon was sharp steel. Salisbury our new protector has a thousand other shifts to carry out his iniquitous measures. The Curfew laws and the Star chamber are revived, and the shadow of Edward III. is evoked to put down all combination in Ireland. 'The organ of the Devil' forges the name of Mr Parnell at the foot of an infamous document, and the Tory Government applaud the deed. We only want half a dozen Cornwalls and Frenches to corrupt the youth of Ireland, and half a dozen Leitrim and Mountmorris (who are never wanting) to violate female innocence in order to make the picture complete.

And yet the Irish people are asked to keep their souls in patience. We hope they will do so, but we also hope they will take every means consistent with their own safety to shake off so galling and degrading a yoke as that which is now laid on them. If Scotland or Wales were treated thus, Scotland or Wales would be up in arms in twenty-four hours. If coercion law were passed for any particular part of England, that part would resist it tooth and nail. Ireland cannot meet the English Government in the battlefield, but she can still adhere to the salutary principle of passive resistance, and she will always have the sympathy of the civilised world on her side. The power of Forster was broken before the determination of the people, and that same spirit will now serve them to bear up against the vilest and most hypocritical Government the world has ever seen. At the same time we cannot deny that the passing of the new Coercion law points to a critical epoch in the history of Ireland. We have offered England the hand of friendship and she has refused it. We are now forced into the old groove. The cup of which we have often drunk is again filled with deadly horror and hate and bitterness. Shall we drink of it again and bow down our necks in base servitude before our inveterate enemy, or shall we not rather assert our rights as men and avail ourselves of every weapon to rid our unfortunate country of the brigands who rule over her?

JUBILEE STATISTICS

Figures, as a rule, are dry reading. But sometimes they speak more forcibly than any other form of statement—with all the more crushing force because of their chill and rock-like impassivity. Never has the truth of this been better exemplified than in a volume of statistics which has just been issued in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and to some of the revelations of which we invite earnest attention. It is a book recounting the progress made by the British Empire during the present reign. Its author is the eminent statistician Mr M. G. Mulhall, F.S.S., and author of the 'Dictionary of Statistics,' and its title is 'Fifty Years' National Progress.' A proud and thrilling story in the main Mr Mulhall has to tell for England. Progress in every element of national life, progress the most astounding—a story of a reign far and away the richest and most enlightened and in many respects the most glorious in English history. Here is Mr Mulhall's opening sentence: 'The progress made by the United Kingdom during the last 50 years is wholly unprecedented in our annals, and

has not been approached by any other nation in Europe.' Let us turn at once from this glowing record to page 114 of the volume, and place in immediate contrast with it the words in which the chapter on Ireland is begun. They are: 'The present reign has been the most disastrous since that of Elizabeth I.' Could there be a more awful or unanswerable indictment of the Act of Union? England herself has been increasing in wealth, population, trade, every department of civilised prosperity, at a rate which it is dazzling to contemplate, while the sister nation at her doors, whom she has undertaken to rule against her will, has not only not advanced an inch since the day her liberties were taken from her, but has fallen back during the Victorian era to a condition she has not been in since another glorious reign in English history, when Mountjoy reported to his royal mistress that he had left Ireland a wilderness of corpses and ashes. There died during the Queen's reign 1,225,000 persons; there were evicted 3,668,000; and 4,186,000 left the country in emigrant ships! And there are people still who wonder why Ireland fails to acknowledge the blessings of royal rule. The statistician, in a comment, says: 'Evictions were most numerous immediately after the famine, the landlords availing themselves of the period of greatest calamity to enforce their "rights"—a circumstance which may explain to honest folk who don't understand it why landlords are a detested class in Ireland. It appears that the number of persons evicted since her Majesty ascended the throne is equal to 75 per cent of the present population, and the emigration has amounted to 84 per cent. 'No country, either in Europe or elsewhere,' writes Mr Mulhall, 'has suffered such wholesale extermination.' And what do the figures testify as to the character of the 4 millions of people who were driven into exile—the same sort of people who have been leaving the country these weeks in numbers that only the famine years can surpass? Mr Mulhall says: 'Existing Irish settlements abroad, and the estimated wealth in their possession, show that the bulk of the emigrants were good citizens of thrifty and industrious habits.'

In one generation 4 millions who left home penniless have become possessed of real and personal property to the amount of 653 million pounds sterling, besides having sent home to their friends since 1851 a sum of 32 millions. This shows an average accumulation of 14 millions yearly or £7 per head on the medium number of exiles since 1837.' And in another place he says: 'In 30 years down to 1880 the aggregate wealth of 11 Western (American) States multiplied 12½ times, showing an increase of 2654 million pounds sterling; at least one fourth of this amount, or a sum equal to our National Debt, was the result of the industry of Irish settlers. The United States Government valued them at £200 per head, whereas we regarded emigrants as a nuisance.' In other words, our country in less than 60 years has been depleted of a source of wealth which, had it been kept at home and fostered by proper laws, would have earned by this time as much money as would have paid off the National Debt. The death rate supplies another remarkable statistic in its way—indeed, the most remarkable and melancholy of all. One of the best signs of England's progress is that her death rate has decreased. Owing to improvements in sanitation, to the better food and clothing of the working classes, and the wider spread of comforts amongst them generally, the death rate in England has decreased from 22.5 in the 1000 in 1837 to 19.3 in the 1000 in 1885. This is equal to a saving of over 70,000 lives annually, and it means that 3 years have been added to the average span of human life. In Scotland there has been an equally gratifying decrease. But in Ireland not only has there been no decrease in the death rate, there has actually

been an increase—an increase which Mr Mulhall attributes partly to neglect on the part of municipal authorities in matters of public health, and 'partly to the sufferings, exposure, and hardships undergone by many thousands of people evicted under circumstances of extreme cruelty. We would attribute this increase to a further cause, which Mr Mulhall overlooks—namely, the constant emigration of the young people, the flower of the population (like the 1000 young men and women per week who are passing through Limerick just now on their way to Queenstown), whose absence leaves the remaining population unduly composed of the very old and the very young. Surely there never was a more ghastly balance struck between two nations than these figures show, and never was there stated a more overwhelming case against English rule in Ireland. Every other portion of the British Empire has prospered by leaps and bounds. Scotland has advanced even faster than England herself, her population increasing 14 per cent more than that of England, and Scotch wealth increasing 4 times faster than Scotch population. The 3 great colonies, Canada, Australia and South Africa, have increased since 1860: in population 94 per cent, in trade 122 per cent, and in revenue 308 per cent; in other words, trade and population have doubled and revenue quadrupled in 25 years. Ireland alone, to which Castle government, landlordism and coercion acts are peculiar, is the one seared and blackened spot in this magnificent blazon of advancement. The blight of a curse has swept her fields and is still sweeping them. Her rulers are today forging for her yet another coercion act—are still preparing to wrest from her people the last weapon with which they have endeavored to defend themselves against oppression. Her people are still flying for refuge into exile. One would say it is hard for such a nation to hope. Yet hoped she has and hope she will with the sublime confidence of a nation predestined to regeneration. Her gay spirit is gayer than ever when the clouds loom darkest; and she stands today, her teeth set and her eyes fixed steadfastly upon the bright streak the rising sun has made on the horizon, prepared to go through whatever storm and stress may yet be wafting in her path with the same indomitable spirit and the same unflinching purpose until the goal is reached at last.—United Ireland.'

ENGLISH ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

A dramatic entertainment in English was given at the National Theatre on Monday night. As it was the eve of Queen Victoria's jubilee and the proceeds of the performance were destined to benefit the British Hospital it is natural to expect that it should draw a large audience. The performance was prepared under the direction of Mr William Martin, and his name alone, without the 'flashing aureole of golden rays' issuing from the royal head, is enough to fill a house. We are informed that there were few, if any, Irish people present to mar the truly British happiness of the occasion or to strike a note of discord in 'the universal chorus.' Apart altogether from the principle involved in this disposition of our countrymen showed excellent taste, for their presence there could not but remind Englishmen that the sovereign whom they were praying God to save was at that moment signing or about to sign, for the good of her loyal subjects, an Act of Parliament of which the Grand Turk or the King of Burmah or any other Oriental despot would feel ashamed. For an Irishman to join in the chorus of 'Rule Britannia' would look very much like blasphemy, and we are glad they were not guilty of such a profanation. Irishmen cannot admire the Coercion Queen. For them to sing 'God save her' and her tyrannical Government is

equivalent to uttering maledictions against themselves, their relatives and their friends. It were as if Amy Robsart should pray for the success of Elizabeth in her infamous intrigues with her paramour Leicester. If Mr Martin had substituted the name Ireland for Amy and Salisbury for Leicester the play would be very applicable to the present time, and it would not be a farce but a tragedy. We give the particulars of the performance abridged from the 'Herald.'

A good orchestra was ably conducted by Sr Furlotti, who had composed specially for this occasion a Grand March, embodying English National airs. The proceedings commenced with an overture from 'Excelsior' well executed by the orchestra. Then Dr J. W. White came before the curtain and recited, in a clear and distinct voice and with much elocutionary skill, the Jubilee Ode composed by himself. Dr White was much applauded. Cards were distributed in the theatre on which the ode was printed, with rich and splendidly coloured designs, including the royal arms and standard, the order of the garter, etc. The cards were sold at fifty cents each, the profits going to the hospital fund.

At the conclusion of Dr White's recitation, the orchestra played the Argentine Hymn and then the curtain was drawn up for the performance of the comedy, in one act, entitled 'Eclipsing the Sun.' The plot is slight but amusing and it caused much laughter. The two ladies, Miss Isabel Kean and Miss Minnie Schenck, who took part in it, acted very nicely, the former especially showing all the *aplomb* of a professional actress. Mr C. J. de Silva was very good in the part of Humby, and Mr Cecil Mackean gave a fair representation of Mr Barkins Junior.

After a short interval the curtain was again drawn up and the company appeared on the stage, among the decorations of which appeared the portrait of the Queen. A little boy stood in the centre of the stage bearing the British flag. 'God save the Queen' was then sung by the Company, the solos being effectively rendered by Mr C. R. C. Miller and Mr Reginald Moore, and the audience joining in the repetition of each verse.

Immediately afterwards, the company, numbering about fifty altogether, commenced the performance of Andrew Halliday's burlesque-extravaganza 'Kenilworth,' which had been got up 'regardless of expense' under the skilful direction of Mr William Martin, with appropriate scenery and costumes. The piece is a burlesque of Sir Walter Scott's novel.

There were, as usual in amateur performances, some awkward pauses, but, on the whole, the piece flowed on smoothly, and as it caused continual laughter and applause, we may conclude that it was satisfactory to the audience, especially as few persons left until the curtain finally fell at 12.30.

We must not omit to mention that in the second act there was graceful dancing by Sr and Sra Pratesi and Sr and Sra Pedoni.

GENERAL ITEMS

It is our sad duty to chronicle another death today, that of Miss Dolan, eldest daughter of Mr Felix Dolan of Lobos, who died at the Sacred Heart Convent in this city on the 21st inst. of the terrible disease of diphtheria. Her father had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his dear child before she breathed her last, and it is unnecessary to say that the nuns did all in their power to save her life, acting the part of mothers, nurses, and physicians at the same time. Miss Dolan was only 15 years of age, and was beloved by her companions and teachers. God loves those who die young, and in spite of the sorrow which her death has caused, we are bound to say that in the ways of Providence hers is a happy lot. She was carried to the mansions

of bliss before her youthful spirit knew of the gloomy side of life, and she exchanged a world of care and sorrow for one of infinite joy. The thought of this will be a consolation to her parents and brothers and sisters, to whom we tender the tribute of our sincere sympathy.

The funeral of the late Mrs Murray will leave Calle Cangallo No. 1133, to-day at 9.30 a.m. for Mercedes.

The question of intervention in Tucuman was discussed in the National Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and the report of the Committee was read. Señor Zavalia, on behalf of the Committee, said he would point out the most salient features of the case:—the revolution dominated the entire province in 48 hours; it is not proved that the soldiers of the national army took any part in it; no one sustains in arms the Government which has fallen; the revolution was a popular movement, and this must be taken into account by the public powers; the Republican form of Government is disturbed in the province; this is a proper cause for intervention, and another is that the authorities, except the judges, have been deposed and are in prison and unable to communicate with the outside world. Señor Gallo dissented from the report and said that intervention was not necessary. He accused the National Government of complicity with the revolutionists. On a vote being taken there was a majority of 49 against twenty-two votes in favour of intervention.

The Jockey Club have resolved to spend 19,000 Nats on improving the racecourse at Palermo. It wants it badly, as its present appearance and accommodation are quite one-horse, and always have been.

A claim was made by the Lynch family against the Provincial Government for the wrongful sale of valuable properties belonging to their ancestors, in Calle Florida, Rivadavia, Victoria, etc., among them being the house of Sr Elortondo, and the Confitaria del Aguila. Towards the end of Dr D'Amico's term of office, the representative of the family, Dr Bonafacio Lastra, arranged with the Government Assessor, Dr Juan Montes de Oca, that the family should accept \$3,000,000 in discharge of all claims against the Government. The matter is now before the Government Assessor, Dr Benito Carrasco.

Sr Scaso has been removed from the post of Commissary of Lujan, for grave misconduct.

On Thursday, the 30th, Dr John Creaghe of Lujan will lecture in the rooms of the English Literary Society on 'The Coming Revolution.' The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

It is assumed by persons in office in this country that they are entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the law. And not only they, but their followers and menials claim a similar privilege. On Saturday the Minister of the Interior was being driven in his carriage at a very rapid pace through Calle San Martin to Plaza Victoria. The policeman stationed at the corner of San Martin and Corrientes fulfilled his duty by calling upon the coachman to stop, but the coachman, being ordered by Dr Wilde to go on, gave the policeman a terrible stroke on the face with his whip and hurt one of the man's eyes. The carriage pursued its course, followed by several policemen and others crying out against this outrage. At the corner of Cangallo the carriage was stopped and a sergeant having recognized the Minister allowed him to proceed. We have not heard that Wilde or his coachman has been sent to gaol for this disgraceful outrage.

Dr Tamini has presented a proposal to the Council for an ordinance requiring all the pupils of the schools of the capital, whether public or private, to be vaccinated in thirty days.

On Sunday, the 17th of July, a meeting will be held in Giles for the purpose of making arrange-

ments to start a branch of the Irish Union in that district. If the meeting is sufficiently large the Union will be inaugurated on that day. Mr Thomas J. Kearney, President of the Arrecifes Irish Union, has promised to attend, and several prominent members of the San Pedro Union are also expected to be present.

To-day being the Feast of St. John and the Octave of the Sacred Heart, there will be High Mass at the Sacred Heart Convent, Calle Rio Bamba. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Passionist Fathers, and it is expected that Father Fidelis will preach on the occasion.

It is conjectured that the men who robbed the bank are North Americans. At least the Americans have got credit for the achievement.

It is said that a distinguished gambler lost \$350,000 in La Plata playing Monte. Rumour has it that another comparatively lucky dog lost \$34,000 on the same occasion.

Letters from England announce the marriage of Mr John de Lisle and Miss Adela Mallet, third daughter of the late Captain Mallet, formerly H. M. Consul here.

Camp reports are much more favourable. The extraordinary mildness of the season has saved many flocks when they were in extreme danger of perishing.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of one of our esteemed and worthy friends, Mr Owen Owens of San Nicolas, who died at his residence on Tuesday evening.

The Tucuman scandal is not yet finished, and telegrams announce that several smaller battles have been fought, which go to prove that the pitched battle fought on Sunday week was not decisive, as at first supposed. There is now no doubt that the revolution was fomented by the National Government. A large body of disciplined troops went expressly from Cordoba. The revolutionists were led by Argentine military officers and they manoeuvred with great agility and skill. The deposed Governor has addressed a note to Congress in which he openly accuses President Juarez of complicity with the disturbers of the peace. How the Governor managed to send the note is a complete mystery, as he is still a prisoner in the hands of his enemies.

There was great disorder in the Colon Theatre on Tuesday evening during the performance of 'El Ebreo.' The appearance of the tenor Ortesi was the signal for the commencement of the row. Hisses, cat-calls and cries of all sorts, were freely indulged in, and at the end of the first act the ladies in the boxes withdrew. When the people were issuing from the pit the police made an attempt to arrest one of the disturbers. Several came to his protection and the police drew their swords. Blood would undoubtedly have been shed had not the commissary prudently removed his men from the scene. Those who were present at the performance say that the singing was not at all bad, and that the disturbance was preconcerted. Several calls were made for Ferrari, but of course he did not appear. The performance was suspended after the first act.

Tuesday last was the Feast of St Luis Gonzaga, the patron of youthful students, and the day was celebrated with the usual ceremonial in the various churches of the city. Several hundreds of children of both sexes from the Catholic schools attended at the cathedral, among them the Irish orphans of the Sacred Heart Convent, and performed adoration by turns before the Blessed Sacrament.

A meeting will be held in the Plaza General Lavalle on Sunday next to make a manifestation in honour of General Mitre on his birthday.

The Montevideoan Government has concluded the arrangement for rescinding the Montevideo port contract. The Government

pays an indemnity of \$900,000 in 5 per cent Uniteds, and thus saves the country about 2 millions sterling, as the contract was for 3 millions sterling, only 1 million of which would have been spent on the works, leaving the remaining 2 millions as profit.

Mme. Patti arrived at Queens-town from New York, on May 21st. She was engaged to sing at six concerts in London and at eight in the country, 'previously to her departure in the autumn for a tour of South America.' The American tour of five months and a half just concluded has been a brilliant success. The principal cities of the United States, as far as San Francisco, and also the city of Mexico were visited.

The Director-General of the Post Office has asked for the dismissal of the Treasurer, D. Blas Despony, whose accounts, it is said, are in an unsatisfactory condition.

Quinteros, administrator of the Northern line of railway, Vasquez, the post-master of Tucuman, and Boreas the head of the normal school in the same city, have been cashiered for the part they took in the late revolution.

Diphtheria and typhoid fever are still very prevalent in the city.

We are sorry to hear that small-pox has spread into the partido of Ramallo.

Several camp districts are still a prey to robbers. This week news comes from Arrecifes that a chacarero was robbed of a large quantity of maize and his hand was cut off in his efforts to defend his property. Our countryman, Mr. T. J. Kearney, has been robbed several times; 500 sheep were stolen from him on one night and several horses. The people in that district have no faith in the Commissary, and the local Irish Union has asked for his dismissal. By all means let him be dismissed.

Passengers who left by the steamer Hevelius:

Messrs Simpson
The Messes Smith
Mr White
Mr Mashwood.

The special general meeting of shareholders of the National Bank is called for July 4 proximo, when the new law increasing the capital and proposed alterations of the statutes will be submitted to the meeting.

It is said that Santos, the de-throned tyrant of Uruguay, is coming to this country.

Mr Martin Charles was robbed of his watch and a considerable sum of money on Saturday night, between the Calles Santa Fe and Guemes.

A telegram from Simoca, Tucuman, dated June 21st, states that Colonel Castro, who was leading a body of men to the Governor, was defeated near Bella Vista and taken prisoner, with several officers, by the revolutionary leaders, Lt.-Col. Tasalay and Major Jerez.

The rage for investing in property in this city still continues unabated. There are Cassandras who prophesy that all will not end well, and that many will burn their fingers.

Congress has granted a pension of \$400 per month to the family of the late lamented Senator Dr Achaval Rodriguez.

'La Patria' says that the investigation of the books of the Hypothecary Bank shows that the plants for the back garden in La Plata cost \$20,000. Dr Rocha received 10,000 of the Havana cigars which were bought by the bank, and large quantities of cigars and many casks of port and sherry were sent to Sres Lambl Campbell and Lahite, formerly presidents of the bank. Thousands of dollars are charged for special trains between La Plata and Buenos Aires. It is stated that some of the land for the Ensenada port has been expropriated five times!!!

We hear that the recent rains have had a splendid effect upon the crops about Chascomus, which are as green as Green Eria itself.

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Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto
and Cordoba
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And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Ac-
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London, the Continent, the United
States and Brazil for Commercial and
Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-
ed on the following places—London
and the principal towns in England,
Scotland and Ireland; Paris, Bordeaux,
Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in
Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United
States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and
other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this
Country and the Continent can be ef-
fectuated by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

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

Allowed—
Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 1/2 do

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

Charged—
Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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En cuenta corriente 3 1/2 a la vista..... 4 o/o
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PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS
A LAS 10 A.M.

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

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THE
DECAY OF THE BLACK RACE

By Edward Fontaine

A careful examination of the past history and present condition of the three principal races of mankind, the white, yellow, and black, presents one fact which must excite painful emotions in the heart of the enlightened philanthropist. The black race of Cuvier, the unmixed woolly-headed negroes, are subjected everywhere to a process of extinction. They have been diminishing, even in Africa, for several centuries; and the recent efforts of philanthropy to improve their condition seem to have a tendency to accelerate their total annihilation. The missionary Williams found only their bones, and the traditions of their extermination in the larger groups of the islands of Polynesia. They are continually diminishing in Melanesia. Not one is left in Van Diemen's land; and the white settlers of Australia are rapidly destroying the remnants of them in every part of it.

Bruce in 1775, and Harris in 1842, found the long-haired yellow Abyssinians engaged incessantly in wars of extermination with the inferior uncivilised negroes. The more recent African explorers, Livingstone, Burton, Speke and Baker, show that through the instrumentality of tribal wars between the savage aborigines, aided by the Turks and Arabs for the profit of ivory and slaves, the process of extinction is progressing swiftly in every part of Africa occupied by the negroes. They have been totally exterminated over vast areas, and are now confined mainly to the tropical portion of Western Africa on the Atlantic coast. Mixed races descended from the ancient Cushite Arabians, the descendants of Misraim from Egypt, of nomadic Arabs and Phœnicians, mingled with those of all the commercial nations who colonised the coasts of the continent bordering upon the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and the shores of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, before the Christian era, and mingled in modern times with the Portuguese, Dutch, Turks, French and English, possess all the rest of the original dominion of the primeval blacks.

From Egypt, Cape Colony, Abyssinia, Aden, Zanzibar, Algeria, Morocco, Senegambia, Liberia and Benguela, from all the coasts and cardinal points, the homes of the negroes are surrounded by a chain of mixed and civilised races. This is to their existence a circumventing line of fire, contracting continually, and threatening soon to consume the last of the aboriginal blacks in their fatherland.

Brazil and Cuba may possibly exhibit exceptions to the sad prospect of their decline in the New World, where they were introduced by the slave trade among the European colonists. While in a state of slavery, through the mixed influences of Christian duty and the interest felt in them as valuable property, they were protected by their owners and multiplied greatly. Since their liberation in the British, French and Spanish colonies, and the Hispano-American republics and the United States, they have decreased in numbers and are diminishing daily.

I sincerely hope that our gloomy anticipations about their temporal destiny may not be verified. A divine interposition alone can arrest their decline. We can look to nothing but a display of wisdom and power almost miraculous to save this race from total extinction. The light of history gives us no hope that a doom which seems inevitable can be averted. The annals of nations show this painful fact: where a superior mixed race comes in contact with one whose condition is that of an unmixed type of mankind, and whose grade of civilisation is fixed, the conflict of interest between them is illustrated by the ancient fable of the brazen and the earthen pots tossed together in the waves. However disposed

the stronger is to assist the weaker, a contact with it is destructive. A hostile blow will dash it to pieces. An embrace of kindness will dissolve it into dust. There is no safety for the weak but in a total separation from the strong.

The negroes of the United States are now free, and fairly in the race of competition for all the prizes of wealth, wisdom, power and fame, with the mixed races from Europe and Asia who form the basis of the people. Heretofore, whenever one of these inferior types of mankind has been forced into competition with a superior mixed race in the contest for superiority, it has faded away from the face of the earth.

The missionary Williams laments the fact that even the copper-colored races of the tropical Pacific suffer the same decay by an intercourse with the civilised people of Europe. Although some of these islanders had never imbibed any of the vicious habits of Europeans and were strictly moral and religious, yet they sickened and died mysteriously under the influence of the change of life wrought by Christian civilisation.

The Sandwich-Islanders have been enlightened and Christianised for more than 50 years. They are more free from vice than the people of England and the United States. They have not been enslaved or oppressed. They have had no destructive wars, but have enjoyed a long peace under the protection of the great maritime powers of Christendom. They have intermarried extensively with the civilised mixed races; yet they have decreased in less than a century from a population of 500,000 to less than 70,000. The copper-colored races of the western hemisphere, and of the islands on both sides of it, seem to be diminishing and passing away under the influence of the bearded white men, as the negroes of the island empire of the ancient Malays perished by their sway.

We cannot predict what the future may have in store for the negroes of America. The immediate effect of their emancipation in the Southern States has been to diminish their number fearfully. On one healthy plantation in Hinds County, Mississippi, from 1860 to 1865, there had occurred among 50 of the negro slaves only 6 death in 5 years. They were generally pious members of different churches, and had been the slaves of the same Christian family, as their ancestors had been before them, for several generations. They were emancipated and left their owners in May 1865, and before January 1 1866, 13 of their number died. In January 1868 only 19 of the original 50 were alive. The most of the children had died and only a few others were born. They were generally excellent servants. They obtained sufficient employment for good wages. But their condition was changed. They were in competition with the whites, and they died; how, and by what causes, I cannot say. I mention this as a representative, and not an exceptional, case of many others which have occurred under my own observation.

[To be continued.]

THE LONDON PRESS

AND

TENNYSON'S JUBILEE ODE.

The London papers are making merry over the Laureate's Jubilee Ode. The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says: 'Of all the Jubilee failures Lord Tennyson's Jubilee Ode must be reckoned one of the worst. It is a bad imitation of Walt Whitman and not of Walt Whitman at his best. We do not see why it should not be printed like the prose that it is. Here are a couple of verses printed as they ought to be:

You then loyally, all of you, deck your houses, illuminate all your towns for a festival, and in each let a multitude loyal, each, to the heart of it one full voice of allegiance, hail the Ceremonial of this year of her Jubilee.

You, the Patriot Architect, shape a stately memorial, make it regally gorgeous, some imperial Institute, rich in symbol, which may speak to the centuries all the centuries after us, of this year of her Jubilee.

'As for the tenth stanza, the invocation as the Children of Albion as the "Lord manufacturer" is a barbarism unworthy even of a lord of our own manufacture, to say nothing of our poet who gave us 'In Memoriam' and the 'Idylls of the King.'

The 'Echo' says: 'Had the lines been sent anonymously, or with any other names appended, they would have gone into the waste-paper basket.'

'It is to be feared' says the 'Globe,' that the Laureate's Jubilee Ode will sadly disappoint all admirers.'

The 'Globe' offers its readers the following as another Ode:

Fifty times the Laureate sharpened his pencil;
Fifty times he turned over the Rhyming Dictionary
Then he decided to give up Rhymes altogether.

He, the Patriot Laureate,
He, the Lord manufacturer,
Shaped a stately memorial,
Made it really gorgeous
After Walt Whitman's pattern,
Rich in blackness, in dunniness,
Which might speak to the centuries
Through the 'Magazine Macmillan,'
Of this year of our Jubilee.

Fifty lines at last completed!
Fifty more at least to make a century;
Where the dickens shall the other fifty come from?

But—
Is that the printer's boy moaning in the passage?
Is that the—? —! There goes my lead pencil.
Trust the public to make out the glory of these verses.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The European war rumors are idle breezes. Germany does not want to fight France, and in spite of Gascon brag has no more desire for battle than General Boulanger has. Austria must follow Germany or be devoured by Russia. Italy cannot afford to fight, and England wants to be let alone. Russia, of all the powers, cannot be counted on. But Russia would have to be very provoking to bring out the fire of any other power.

R. Bonghi, the Italian man of letters, gives this sad glimpse of modern Italian ways of reading:

'Edmondo de Amici's book is entitled "Curore," and is intended to influence for good that important human organ in boys. The author supposes it written by a boy who takes notes of all happening around him in school and among his companions. Besides what he himself writes there are letters from his father and mother. His schoolfellows, or he himself, read in the class compositions, which he copies. It is all calculated to inspire love of country, of family, and even of God. I say even of God, because Italian elementary schools have become completely secular, that is, without any religious instruction, and a book meant for them in which the name of God occurs runs a risk of exclusion in many places, if not everywhere. Especially there must be no trace of Christianity, far less of Catholicism, otherwise it is branded as sectarian and prohibited. And, indeed, though in the "Curore" of De Amici there is God, there is neither Christ nor Peter. You will, however, find all the Christian doctrines abundantly dealt with in other books of the same kind; for instance, in those of a worthy priest, Don Giulio Farra, who superintends with great affection and judgment a school of deaf-mutes at Milan, and his books have a much larger circulation than those of De Amici, although this latter has had quite a remarkable sale for an Italian book. Farra's books are not so well written as "Curore," but they are more likely to appeal directly to a boy's mind.'

Have you weak eyes? said a lady to an applicant for a kitchen position who wore blue spectacles. No, ma'am, but I scoured pots and things so thoroughly that the glitter of them hurts my sight: said the applicant.

GOOD METHODS

Some farmers are successful; others are not. Some live well, have the comforts and luxuries of life around them; others live hard, work hard, have few of the comforts and none of the luxuries. Some have a better start perhaps than others, better farms and are better equipped, but it will be found that the men who succeed, who live well and make money, are men of method who believe in and have a system of management, men who think on what they are doing and do nothing at haphazard. The speculator, dealer in futures, and the stockjobber may take chances, but there is no chance work with the farmer. Nature establishes laws which are imperative as to what may be produced in certain climates and on certain lands, while the laws of supply and demand regulate the prices, and consequently the profits on what is produced. The thoughtful and successful farmer, while recognising nature's laws, will also give heed to the law of supply and demand, that he may not waste his time in cultivating what is already a drug upon the market and will consequently cause loss to him. If experience proves that there is more money in an acre of grass than there is in an acre of wheat, the wise farmer will give some attention to grass and less to wheat; if one acre of potatoes will yield twice, three or four times as much as an acre of tobacco, the wise farmer will give more attention to potatoes and less to tobacco; if one good cow is more profitable than two poor cows, the wise farmer will keep one good cow instead of two poor ones; if the farmer can save money and feel independent by raising his own family supplies and feed for his stock himself, the wise farmer will raise them instead of buying, when it may sometimes be hard to get the money to buy from what he has to sell. The man of method thinks of all this, lives well, makes and saves money; the man without method does not, works hard, lives hard, and is always run to the throat-latch to make both ends meet—and they don't always do it.

DOMESTIC

To wash a white silk handkerchief so that it will not be stiff, make a suds of tepid water and white soap; lay the handkerchief to soak twenty minutes, covering it up so that it will be warm. Then wash it with your hands and rinse, putting a little blueing into the water, which should be warm.

Lamp chimneys, if cleaned daily, ought never to get foul. When dirty and discoloured, dissolve a piece of soda about the size of a walnut in a pint of warm water, and add to it about a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol. Place this mixture in a shallow dish, and leave the lamp chimney to soak in it for an hour, turning it occasionally. Wipe it dry with a piece of soft rag and it will come out as clear as ever.

A free application of soft soap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the pain. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linseed oil, and then dust over with flour. When this covering dries hard, repeat the dressing until a good coating is obtained. When the latter dries allow it to stand until it cracks and falls off, as it will do in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have formed.

A roasted or boiled lemon, filled while hot with sugar, and eaten still hot, just before retiring, will often break up a cold.

How to administer Cod Liver Oil.—Dr Washburn administers cod liver oil in milk to both infants and adults. Milk is taken in the mouth and held there, and the spoon is first dipped in milk, and then the oil poured into it. Just as the oil is taken into the mouth the milk should be swallowed and another sip of milk taken. Children, if interrupted in nursing, readily swallow a teaspoonful of oil, and then proceed with nursing as if nothing

had happened. The oily nature of the milk seems completely to shield the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat from contact with the cod liver oil.

Contagious diseases.—In a paper recently read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Dr Arthur V. Melgs takes the ground that scarlet fever is very much less contagious than is commonly supposed; much less, in fact, than measles or whooping cough; and in proof of his opinion, he cites the fact that, while it is the rule for measles and whooping cough to affect all the children in a household, scarlet fever generally limits its attacks to one or two, even though there may be others who have never had the disease, and are therefore presumably susceptible. There is one point which the author of the paper does not, it seems to us lay sufficient stress upon, and that is that, while parents dread scarlet fever, they have but little fear of measles or whooping cough, and being influenced by that popular, pernicious, and foolish impression that all children must at some time of their lives have these latter diseases, they take no pains to isolate the sick from the well, as they do if the disease be scarlet fever. The writer could give repeated instances where the most rigid isolation was practised in cases of measles, in which but one member of a family was attacked, though there were a number of others who were presumably susceptible. Until, therefore, the same scrupulous care is taken to separate the affected child from the unaffected in measles as is done in scarlet fever, we shall hesitate to accept the conclusion that scarlet fever is much less contagious than measles. This will probably never be done until parents are taught that measles is not a trivial disease, but is, in fact, in many times a most serious one.—'Science.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A young lady of middle age and prepossessing appearance, wishes an engagement as general help in a family where the woman of the house does her own washing, cooking, sweeping and chamber work. Good references required from last help.

A photographer has made a picture of a bullet after it had been fired out of a rifle and moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile a second. A number of amateur critics have viewed the picture and declared that it lacked repose.

Sunday-school teacher: Why was Solomon said to be the wisest man that ever lived? Smart pupil: Because he fooled seven hundred mothers-in-law, and pa says it takes a pretty smart man to get ahead of one mother-in-law.

Has the cookery book any pictures? asked a young lady of a bookseller. Not one: replied the dealer in books. 'Why,' exclaimed the witty girl, 'what is the use of telling us how to serve a dinner if you give us no plates.'

It always sounds pretty to say 'The sun sunk beneath the western horizon,' but a moment's reflection shows that it is about the only horizon he could sink beneath under the circumstances. When he feels like sinking he always selects the western horizon.

An Englishman went to New York and put up a sign 'Established 1804,' and rather prided himself on the antiquity of his establishment. The next day his American rival across the way burlesqued his sign in this way, 'Established yesterday. No old goods on hand.'

A young student for the church has written to us for a criticism upon his style of composition. We are sorry to say that it is altogether too florid; it reminds us of a clergyman who once gave forth the following: 'The ineffable beatitudes that overwhelm the contemplative mind while meditating on the immeasurable and ever-abounding

mercies that eternally pervade and environ mankind.' This clergyman, like our young student friend, seems to forget the good old rule, 'Never use a long word where a short one will do.'

Room for two.—'Only room for one,' shouted the occupants of a compartment of an excursion train to middle-aged married couple hurrying up at the last minute. 'All right,' says the husband, 'you get in dear'; then in a confidential whisper to one of the passengers, 'sir, might I trouble you to keep an eye on my wife, as she is subject to occasional epileptic fits.' Passenger looked scared and jumped out. Fond husband got in, just as the engine whistled and the train moved off, leaving the bewildered excursionist to his reflections.

'Ethel,' said the teacher, 'who do the ancients say supported the world on his shoulder?' 'Atlas, sir.' 'You're quite right,' said the teacher. 'Atlas supported the world. Now, who supported Atlas?' 'I suppose,' said Ethel, softly—'I suppose he married a rich wife.'

A distinguished journalist announces in his columns the following request: 'Sir, I should feel much honored by having your autograph for my album; if you deem the request unwarranted on my part, pray pardon me; but at the same time, send the refusal in your own hand writing, and with your own signature, that I may know the refusal is authentic.'

Tight boots are said to cause the blood to mount to the face. That's why society girls are all the time blushing.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailable against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of the stomach, and a small quantity of the pre-dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the pre-dyspepsia will remove the disease is taken in its incipient. 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, 27, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

DEPOSITARIOS
EN BUENOS AIRES

- Señores E. Hammer y Cia—Rivadavia 138
- " Murray y Seedorff—Reconquista 81
- " A. Franzoni y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93
- " Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 & 53 calle Pedro Mendoza
- " M. M. Hernida y Cia—Piedad 1059
- " Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264
- Señor D. Eduardo Retienne—Rivadavia 309
- " F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 714
- " V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte
- " Pedr Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor
- " José B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485
- " M. B. Varela—San Martin 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	June 23.	134 70
Cedulas—		
Series A		86 50
Series B		83 20
Series G		90 00
Series I		96 00
Series K		91 10
National Bank Shares		217 00
Banco Constructor		275
Banco Comercio		270

The National Government intends putting up at auction the Caroya estancia in the province of Cordoba. It belongs to the National Government of Cordoba. With the proceeds two new normal colleges will be erected and the National College extended.

The Chacarita grounds which belong to the National College of this city will soon be put up for auction. With the proceeds the Government will build a fine new National College with capacity for 2000 pupils. The present old building of the college in calle Bolivar is too small and will also be sold, the proceeds going to two new buildings for the university and public library.

Mr Edward Kenny sold in deposit 85000 kilos of superior wool at 4.50 to 5.15 m/n per 20 kilos.

290 capones from La Maria establishment in Olavaria have been sold at 45 mjc.

The shareholders of the National Boot Factory held a meeting last week and it was resolved that the capital should be fixed at \$1,200,000, this amount to be doubled in case it is required, the value of the shares was fixed at \$100 instead of \$1000. The first series of 6000 shares has already been subscribed for.

Mr Terrason of San Nicolas has sold his establishment near Arroyito for 275000 m/n.

Mr Pedro L. Funes sold to Fco E Alfonso 17 leagues and 136 squares of land in the department of Union in Cordoba for 340000 m/n, and Don Eduardo Regunaga has purchased 19 leagues in the same department for 20000 m/n per league.

A German firm has purchased 20000 bags of maize at 2.65 delivered in the Riachuelo.

Lampport and Holt's agency have at present several steamers in the river. The Pascal is loading 900 tons of wheat in San Lorenzo for Antwerp; the Dalton left for Liverpool on Saturday with 20700 bags cereals, 550 bales jerked beef and 100 bales wool; the Hipparchus left on Wednesday for Rio and New York; the Mozart left the Boca on the 22nd for Rosario and Santa Fe; Cuvier has arrived from Southampton with dates to the 23rd ult, she will go into the Boca; the Handel has entered the Riachuelo; the Horrox from Liverpool passed St Vincent on the 15th inst; the Hogarth left on Monday for Antwerp with 27500 bags cereals and 140 bales skins; the Strabo leaves today for Liverpool with 26000 bags grain, the Spencer is discharging at Santa Fe and will proceed to Rosario to load wheat for Liverpool; the Vandyke is loading st Rosario for Dunkirk and Liverpool; the Hevelius left on Wednesday for Antwerp with 15600 bags wheat, 12800 salted hides, 3300 do dry, 340 cases beef and 340 bales; the Chaucer is discharging railway materials up river, and the Wexford is expected at Santa Fe with railway iron.

Mr Mazeres, the well-known estanciero of Paysandu, has sold several lots of fat cows at 9 m/n. It has rained heavily in the Paysandu department and soft grasses are rapidly spring up during the spell of warm and damp weather. Flocks, however, are thin, from effects of lambing and the drought, and animals are very scabby.

Mr James O'Reilly of Merlo has sold 2500 fat sheep at 2.40 m/n each, and though the price is very high it is supposed he sold them too cheap, as it is difficult to find better stock or better camp than Mr O'Reilly possesses.

Another State loan of 17 millions is about to be effected and the National Government is also

receiving 10 millions for the Andine railway, so that we shall have lots of money. How long will it last?

Soon the Bolsa will have 4000 members as the applications for admission are every week constantly increasing.

Messrs E Benguria sold 5 squares of land in Zarate for 24100 m/n to C Vinal, Hursthall, Silva and Dekuvaun.

Four leagues of camp in the 5th section of national lands were bought by Mr J Hope at the rate of 5300 m/n, Mr Sarna also bought 2 leagues in the same section at 5000 m/n.

Mr S Martinez de Hoz has sold to Messrs Bustiza and Co his fine estate in Santa Ne near the Armstrong station on the Central Argentine railway for 35000 m/n, or at the rate of 7660 m/n per league.

2700 metres of ground fronting the Riachuelo by 1550 deep, in calle Real of Cañuelas, district of Matanzas are reported sold for 210000 m/n.

Mr P Gorostiaga has bought the property nos. 514 to 418 calle Corrientes for \$63000.

Don Jaime Vieyra has sold to Pedro L Funes 14 leagues of camp in the province of Cordoba, department of Union (lots 17 18 19) for the sum of \$20000 m/n per league.

Don Santiago Gonzalez has sold to J Costa 325 cows al corte in Bragado at \$8 per head.

Mr Thomas, an estanciero of Suipacha, has rented his estate to Dr Rufino Basabilbaso, and has bought a property in Almagro 11 1/2 yards front by 65 deep, with a good house for 11000 m/n, the property is situated at the top of calle Piedad.

Mr Nevarez sold 1000 mestizo novillos from the Chaja estancia of Mr Aguirre at the rate of 17 m/n per head. This price shows the expediency of crossing animals, and our leading estancieros should take note of the sale.

From Mr Guillermo H Moore's circular we take the following movement in the Corrales during the last fortnight:

'Cattle slaughtered 13067 head, do from the 1st of January to 31st May 127489, sold for saladeros to date 18815, do for invernada 36572, extracion de hacienda 58050, stock 8356, total 262529 head.

The killing in the saladeros of Rio Grande up to the 17th were 339282 head of cattle.

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

Liverpool, June 18 Buenos Aires wools, merinos and mestizos of 30-32 oyo yield at 6 1/4 d per lb.

Merino camp sheepskins of 65-85 lb, per doz at 6d per lb, matadero do 90-100 lb at 6 1/4 d.

Beef tallow 33s-24s per cwt; stock of beef and mutton about 6000 pipes.

Salted ox hides of 63 lb at 6 1/4, per lb, stock about 8500 hides.

Salted horse hides of 30 lb at 14 1/4 s-14 1/4 s each, stock about 2000 hides.

Linseed 38s-39s per 416 lb.

Maize 4s per 100 lb.

Wheat 7s per 100 do.

Bones from the River Plate at \$5 4s-£4 6s per ton on shore.

Boneash at £4-£4 2s per ton on shore.

Cardiff coal, double screened, 9s-9 1/4, per ton.

Indian rice, Rangoon clean, regular to good in double bags at 9s-9 1/4, per cwt.

London, June 21.

The Exchange closed very firm, Hard Dollars are quoted at 75-76 oyo, Loan of 1881 at 101 1/4, do of 1886 has fallen to 94 1/4; Provincial Cedulas series I at 70-71 oyo.

Berlin, June 21.

The Argentine loan of 1886 is quoted at 89 1/4 oyo

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	—
Regular	—
Borrega	—
Bellies	—
Black	—
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	
per kilo340 mls.
Corderitos080 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos.	7-20

Horse hides	2.20
Cow hides	4.35
Maize, white shelled	2.65
Maize, yellow	2.00

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	—
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Borrega	2.70
Black Wool	—

Hides	
Cow hides	4.45 m/n
Horse hides	2.05

Horse Hair	—
Nonatos	2.60
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.

Consumo	per kilo 2.65 mls.
Pelados per kilo	— mls.
Corderitos	la do-
cena	0.73 m/n

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candael with bag	—
French with bag	4.00
Coast with bag	4.50
Salado	—

Maize.	
Morocho with bag	2.20
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos	2.15
Yellow, with bag	2.00

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	137.40
Saturday	135.80
Monday	135.80
Tuesday	135.20
Wednesday	134.10

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes	carne y sebo 20 25
ler aparte vacas y novillos	carne y sebo 10 15
Id 20 6 7	
Flaco chancheria	4 5
Cueros de buey	5 6.00
Cueros de vaca	3.50 4.00
Id de novillo	6 6.50
Terneros grandes	5.00 6
Id chicos	4
Id mamones	2.50
Capones	1.50 2
Novillos para invernada	10 11
Id para saladero	10 13
Se carnearon para el abaste	
779 animales y 72 terneros	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

BIRTH

CAREY—At the estancia San Salvador, Zarate, the wife of J. A. Carey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN, GARDINER—On the 8th June, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev E. Flannery, Mr Edward Allen to Bridget, fourth daughter of Mr Michael Gardiner of Arrecifes.

JOHNSTON, ELLIES—On the 9th of June, at the American Church in this city, by Rev Thomas H. Stockton, Pastor, Dr Theodoro H. Johnston to Miss Edell Ellies, both of the United States.

DEATHS

MURRAY—At 1433 calle Cangallo in this city, Mrs Catherine Murray, relict of the late Michael Murray of Suipacha, at the age of 60 years. She died of aneurism of the heart.

May her soul rest in peace.

LOWE—On the 22nd June, at 5 1/2 Avenida Alvear, Henry Richard, son of D. W. Lowe, aged 7 weeks.

OWENS—On the 21st June, at San Nicolas, Eugene Owens. R.I.P.



FUNERAL MASS.

JOHN FEELY

DIED MAY 28th 1887

Masses will be said for the repose of his soul at the Church of La Piedad on Tuesday June 28th from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. The family will assist at the last Mass. 222j26

QUINTA HOUSE, FURNISHED—To be let in July, a fine quinta in Almagro, with comfortable furnished house, for a term of 6 or 12 months. Trams pass the door, and within 20 minutes' drive from plaza Victoria. Address by letter 'Casa Quinta,' Standard Office 222jy2

CAMP OF EXCELLENT QUALITY—A lot of 4 leagues situated in the 2nd section of national territories and not far from Trenquelanguen, is to be rented. Good terms given. For particulars apply to calle Florida 274 [14]

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PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

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

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DE

J. FERRETTO

226 - CALLE FLORIDA - 226

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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND

R. P. STEAMERS.

Lampport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

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.



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

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

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received:

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

a15j15

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A first-class

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Under the above name is now opened at no. 80 calle Corrientes by John Murphy

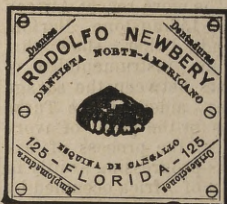
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JOHN MURPHY

THE STRAND 80 - CORRIENTES - 80

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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

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

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WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS

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