

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 25.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887.

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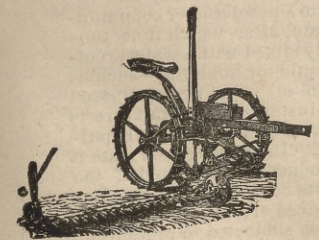
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## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, May 24.

Among the distinguished stran-  
gers present in the Speaker's Gal-  
lery of the House of Commons, on  
May 6, were the Hon. Bayless W.  
Hanna, the American Minister to  
the Argentine Republic, and Dr.  
James P. Kelly of Buenos Ayres.  
It is to be feared that Mr  
William O'Brien has been very  
severely injured by Lord Lans-  
downe's Orange ruffians. Mr  
O'Brien arrived in New York on  
Sunday, and in responding to an  
address, said he feared he was  
somewhat seriously injured. On  
entering the train at Watertown  
he fainted, and the doctor stated  
he would have a serious attack of  
pleurisy if he did not take rest.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the  
opening of the Liberal Club,  
Newton Abbot, on Saturday, said  
the line of demarcation which  
divided political parties at the  
present moment was the alterna-  
tive policies of conciliation and  
coercion for dealing with Ireland.  
The difference between those  
policies was the difference be-  
tween the policy which gene-  
rally succeeded and the policy  
which always failed. He did  
know how near Mr Gladstone's  
supporters were to the realiza-  
tion of their hopes, but they  
would be quite willing to remain  
in opposition until their hopes  
were realised. What the Eng-  
lish people wanted was educa-  
tion on the subject, for they were  
grossly and constantly misled  
either by foul libels or by worse  
weapons.

Mr Parnell's health is much  
improved, and there is no reason  
to doubt that on the reassembling  
of Parliament he will be able to  
resume his duties.

The Jubilee year has been  
marked by the inauguration of a  
Republican League in London.  
There exist at present in London  
and in many parts of the kingdom  
Radical clubs, in which Republi-  
can feeling is predominant, as  
well as many avowed Republican  
clubs, and the suggestion now is  
that all these bodies should be  
affiliated, and should in future  
work together for the promotion

of republican principles. It is a  
bitter satire on the glorification  
of royalty and the eulogies of the  
monarchical system which are  
now being heard, that a consider-  
able section of the people of this  
country should select the present  
juncture as one in which to em-  
bark upon a republican agita-  
tion.

Dublin, May 22.

The Dublin Corporation dis-  
cussed today a letter from the  
Lord Chamberlain, placing at  
the disposal of the Lord Mayor  
12 tickets for the jubilee thanks-  
giving service in Westminster  
Abbey, for the attendance of his  
lordship and other members of  
the Corporation should it be the  
wish of the Corporation to be  
represented. Mr Dennehy moved:  
'That in view of the present dis-  
tressing condition of this coun-  
try, and of the fact that the Gov-  
ernment are now pressing  
through Parliament the 87th  
Coercion Act for Ireland since  
the Act of Union, a measure  
which will abolish the ordinary  
constitutional liberties of the  
kingdom and be productive of  
cruel injustice and much unde-  
served suffering, and conse-  
quent discontent and disorder  
among our people, we, while  
expressing all due respect for  
her Majesty, consider that we  
would be outraging the feelings  
of the Irish nation were we now  
to take part in any public pro-  
ceedings of jubilation or re-  
joicing. We further desire to  
say that we look respectfully  
forward to a time which, we  
trust, is not far distant, when  
her Majesty coming amongst us  
to open the first session of a re-  
stored Irish Parliament will be  
joyfully welcomed by the Irish  
people and be rewarded by the  
grateful acclaim of the millions  
of the millions of the Irish race  
throughout the whole extent of  
her vast dominions.' A copy of  
this resolution was to be for-  
warded to the Lord Chamber-  
lain for presentation to the  
Queen, and at the same time the  
clerk was to inform his lordship  
that for the reasons stated the  
Lord Mayor and Corporation  
were unable to accept the invita-  
tion contained in the letter of  
the 11th inst. The resolution  
was carried by 25 to 5, and a  
subsequent resolution authoris-  
ing the Conservative members  
to go was rejected by 24 to 5.  
The Lord Mayor, in putting the  
resolution, said it would be an  
inconsistent thing for the Cor-  
poration to pass it, and to say in  
effect that 'although the Cor-  
poration would not go they would  
throw them a handful of Conser-  
vative members.'

A splendid victory has been  
achieved by the Plan at Tynagh,  
near Loughrea. In November  
the tenants, when served with  
notices to pay, asked what reduc-  
tions would they get. The an-  
swer was that they would only  
get 10 per cent. The tenants de-  
manded twenty, which, being  
refused, they left in a body.  
They then immediately adopted  
the plan. After a period for re-  
flection since, this week the  
landlord has ordered his agent to  
close with their offer. Who will  
say he is not wise in his genera-  
tion?

Speaking at Carlow, Dr Walsh,  
Archbishop of Dublin, referring  
to the memoir on the Irish ques-  
tion reported from Rome,  
which alleged that the Va-  
tican and the Irish College in  
Rome disapproved of the Parnell  
movement, read a telegram from  
the Rev. Dr Kerby, Rector of the  
Irish College at Rome, stating  
that it was entirely and absolute-  
ly false.

The Press Association says the  
return of the number of writs for

eviction and for recovery of rent,  
issued out of the Irish Court dur-  
ing the past fifteen months,  
moved for by Mr John Ellis, pub-  
lished on Monday, shows that  
during last year the total writs  
for eviction were 1857, and writs  
for rent 6586, while in the first  
quarter in this year the totals  
were 501 and 1424 respectively.

Mr Peter White, the agent of  
the Irish company formed to pro-  
mote the Irish woollen industry  
by creating a trade with Ameri-  
ca, has arrived at Boston. His  
work has proved most fruitful  
and is already an immense suc-  
cess. Mr White has sold 60000  
dollars' worth of Irish goods in  
Boston alone, the orders for  
which he promises will be  
promptly executed. He is in-  
vited to speak in response to the  
toast of 'Irish Trade' at the ban-  
quet to be given to Mr William  
O'Brien on his return from Can-  
ada.

The military and police told  
off for duty at Bodyke while the  
evictions are being carried out  
on Colonel O'Callaghan's estate,  
proceeded to their destination.  
One hundred police under the  
command of District Inspector  
Jennings, and one hundred men  
from the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusili-  
ers, from Fermoy, proceeded by  
special train to Quin en route for  
Bodyke. Other forces have also  
arrived from Galway and Clare  
counties.

In the Dublin Bankruptcy  
Court, before Justice Boyd, in  
the case of Moroney a bankrupt,  
an application was made for the  
discharge from custody of the  
Rev Matthew Ryan, C.C., and Mr  
Thomas Slattery. In a short  
time the order was complete, and  
the Rev Father Ryan and Mr  
Slattery walked out of court, and  
on the rev gentleman emerging  
from the court in company with  
Mr Slattery, rounds of cheers  
were given.

Mr Justin Huntley McCarthy,  
M.P., is about to be elected a  
member of the Eighty Club—the  
first instance in which an Irish-  
man has attained to member-  
ship.

We are already having a fore-  
taste of English Home Rule M.P.'s  
promised for the autumn. Pro-  
fessor Stuart, M.P., who orga-  
nised the great Hyde Park  
demonstration, has arrived in  
Dublin, and on Monday he ad-  
dressed a great meeting at Omagh.  
Dr Huuter, M.P., also  
made a spirited speech at Avon-  
dale on Sunday.

## TELEGRAMS

London, June 30.

The French Government, with  
the view of establishing friendly  
relations with Spain, has given  
orders that henceforth no con-  
sideration shall be shown to  
conspirators against the Spanish  
Government.

M. Flourens will support the  
application of Spain to take part  
in the negotiations relating to  
the Suez Canal.

The rumor of Jay Gould's  
death sent down the shares of  
the Western Union from 75 to  
68. He is not dead. A great  
sensation was caused by the fall  
of Manhattan shares from 156 1/4  
to 115. At 12.30 the market was  
active but weak.

It has been decided at a Cab-  
inet Council to continue the oc-  
cupation of Egypt indefinitely, and  
to answer to this effect the com-  
munication from the Porte refus-  
ing to ratify the Anglo-Egyptian  
convention.

A ministerial crisis in Con-  
stantinople is momentarily ex-  
pected, and the Porte has asked  
the British representative for a

further delay of a week to con-  
sider the Egyptian convention.  
Sir H D Wolff has transmitted  
this to the Foreign Office but the  
Government has as yet decided  
nothing.

Dr Parker of the City Temple  
said in a sermon that he admired  
the interest North Americans  
took in the Queen. One of them  
offered £500 for a ticket for the  
Abbey to see the jubilee.

Government is considering an  
offer for six lines of steamers for  
communication with the east  
and Australia via the Canadian  
Pacific Railway for a subsidy of  
£50000 a year.

The Thistle won the 50 mile  
race with the Irene, doing the  
distance in 4 hours, 6 minutes  
and 5 seconds.

The revolt against the Emir  
of Afghanistan has broken out  
again.

The English yacht Genesta has  
won the jubilee race, making the  
entire trip in 12 days, 16 hours  
and 54 seconds.

The Queen has sent a letter to  
the Home Secretary, in which  
she expresses her gratitude to  
the citizens of London for the  
reception she met with on going  
to and coming from Westminster  
Abbey.

Nihilists are very active, and  
are propagating their doctrines  
by every means in their power.

The Pope will not send his re-  
presentatives to Ireland. He had  
intended to do so to obtain in-  
formation on the state of that  
country. Cardinal Manning and  
Archbishop Walsh assured His  
Holiness that the time was not  
favorable, and that any interfe-  
rence in Irish affairs now would  
produce a very bad impression.

Dublin, June 27.

Princes Victor and George of  
Wales arrived here. On passing  
through the streets there were  
some plaudits and many cries of  
'coercion.' The people cheered  
for Parell.

The royal princes got a very  
cold reception. As they drove  
from the station to the castle an-  
gry shouts arose but no disorder  
occurred.

Some newspapers say that se-  
cret societies are being formed  
in several parts of Ireland to re-  
sist the coercion bill.

Paris, June 28.

The Deputies are still debat-  
ing on the military law. An  
amendment exempting clerical  
students from service has been  
rejected.

Constantinople, June 27.

The French Government has  
sent a note to the Sultan refusing  
to accept the convention about  
Egypt and offering to protect  
him from the advances and am-  
bition of England. A council of  
Ministers was at once held, and  
it was resolved to send a note to  
the powers complaining of the  
interference of France.

Berlin, June 25.

It is intended to issue a new  
internal loan of 238 millions of  
marks, in bonds of 100 marks  
each, bearing interest at 4 per  
cent.

In the next session of the  
Bavarian Parliament an effort  
will be made to depose King  
Otho, who is totally incapable of  
attending to business.

The Emperor is now quite re-  
covered and drove out and des-  
patched business with Count  
Herbert Bismarck. He has re-  
sumed his custom of showing  
himself at his window to the peo-  
ple every day.

Bombay, June 24.

A Russian force has arrived  
at Bakh with the intention of  
proceeding to Bokhara, but in  
spite of the Khan's order the  
people are opposing the Russian  
advance.

Behia, June 26.

The cable is interrupted be-  
tween here and Pernambuco,  
telegrams go by the land line.

Rome, July 27.

It is stated that the Pope is  
preparing a circular to the pow-  
ers claiming to have Rome re-  
stored to the Papacy.

The time allowed Dr McGlynn  
for submission is nearly expired.  
As he has given no sign of it as  
yet it is said His Holiness will at  
once excommunicate him.

The convict Cipriani was again  
defeated at the election for a de-  
puty in Ravenna, Government  
candidates won.

Cayo Hueso, June 24.

Four cases of yellow fever. To-  
tal deaths to the present 42, 18  
persons now sick.

Rio Janeiro, June 27.

The new duties on jerked beef  
commence on July 1.

Smallpox is prevalent in the  
city and the authorities propose  
to enforce vaccination.

The Chambers have sanctioned  
the Emperor's voyage to Europe.  
He will go to Lisbon in the Gi-  
ronde.

## MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

June 29.

The Finance Committee of the  
Senate has recommended that  
the offer of the English Bank to  
lend 20,000,000 dollars at 6 oyo,  
with 1 oyo amortisation, should  
be accepted. With this amount  
the 1st and 2nd series of the  
debt subject to amortisation will  
be paid off at par.

There will be given to each  
department, \$80000 for coloni-  
zation, the same sum for roads,  
and \$50000 for public buildings.

From July 15th Baring Bro-  
thers will be the financial agents  
for this Republic.

The Banco Constructor will  
erect four houses for workmen,  
each with accommodation for  
300 persons.

On Tuesday next it is expected  
that one million gold dollars  
will be brought from Buenos  
Aires for this syndicate.

General Dupuy has been named  
Commander-general of Marine,  
vice Olave deceased.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

TUCUMAN.

It is rumored here that if any  
attempt is made to reinstate the  
Governor in office, the revolu-  
tionists will murder him and  
several of his followers whom  
they retain as prisoners. 200  
armed men are prepared to do  
the bloody work. The Governor  
and his friends are confined in  
filthy apartments, and are net  
allowed to communicate with one  
another or with their friends  
outside.

MENDOZA

The train from the coast was  
eleven hours late on the 25th  
inst, in consequence of its hav-  
ing gone off the rails at Villa  
Maria.

SAN LUIS

The Government has issued a  
decree to compel the purchasers  
of State lands to complete their  
purchases in 10 days under pen-  
alty of a fine.

Two important proposals will  
be presented to the Legislature;  
one for establishing a Provincial  
Bank and the other for construct-  
ing telephone lines in the inte-  
rior of the province.

A concession has been granted  
to Rivero and Achieri for work-  
ing a coal mine in the depart-  
ment of Pringles.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

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## THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

June 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The affair in Tucuman seems to have had a startling effect upon here, causing our Provincial Governments to look to their gear and see that all their scraps and buckles are in good order. It seems to be felt by the unfortunate Governor Posse's colleagues that he was not a sinner above all the Governors that rule provincial affairs, and that any wind of displeasure blowing upon them from the Pink House in your city might waft a fellow with a bowstring to their elbows, and make things as hot for them as they have for the late Governor of Tucuman. It is to some such cause, at all events, that I am inclined to attribute the movement set on foot by the 'sitacionistas' of this province for taking the pulse of public opinion re Governor Galvez's popularity. To this end they propose a grand political demonstration in favor of the Governor, to take place on the 9th of July, and pressing invitations are being sent to all the most prominent men asking for their cooperation. From all that I am able to gather I am inclined to believe that any such manifestation, if effected with any show of success, must lack the most essential quality of sincerity. It may suit many people for the time being to flatter Dr Galvez, and make much of him when he visits the departments, but he is not popular for all that, and the circle he has gathered around him is composed, with a few honorable exceptions, of men who would all be glad to see him out of office. We shall see, however, how the proposed manifestation comes off, and I will lose no time in letting you know the particulars.

The million dollar loan raised at such a sacrifice by the Rosario Municipality is now about half spent, and the worthy aldermen are steadily at work disposing of the balance, and having very little besides a fist full of redeemed bonds to show for it.

In the meantime the Corporation is big with projects for the drainage and sewerage of Rosario, for the lighting of the plazas with electric light, the making of public parks, the paving of all the streets, the building of a municipal palace and other things, any one of which would make quite a big hole in a million depreciated dollars.

The following little incident that occurred the other day to our good friend Mr W. Taylor Paul, the leading English chemist in Rosario, goes to show how few guarantees there are here for personal liberty, and how needful it is that our whole antiquated system of jurisprudence be remodelled and made more in keeping with the requirements of civilisation. About a year ago Mr Paul rented a house for his pharmacy under a contract for

10 years at a fair rent. Just about that time, however, real estate began to go up in the market; a rival chemist in the town moreover regarded Mr Paul's popularity with the green eye of jealousy, and he went and offered the old woman who owned the house double the rent Mr Paul was paying for it. Hereupon she began to try to break her contract, and being encouraged in this criminal course by her advisers, she eventually charged Mr Paul with having forged the contract and denied ever having signed such an instrument herself. On this flimsy charge, and without notifying Mr Paul or consulting the two witnesses to the signature, the Criminal Judge, Dr Candiotti, had Mr Paul arrested and taken to prison, where he would doubtless still be had he not been bailed out by his friends after a great deal of trouble. Even so, he is a prisoner to a great extent in his own house, his steps and actions being dogged and he being forbidden by the Court to leave the town. When Mr Paul consulted his legal adviser on the subject he was coolly informed that the judge had not overstepped his powers, and although it was certainly a brutally stupid application of the law it was the law for all that.

Thus, we see, that the law and the judges and police, everything, in fact, that ought to insure the rights of people coming to settle here, may be enlisted by an unscrupulous agent or Procurador in the service of the most infamous conspiracy, and caused to defeat the very ends of their institution. It is well that people should know this ere they venture to locate interests too far from the very centre of authority, where, if things are to some extent bad, they are not quite so bad as that comes to.

The races at Villa Casilda on St. John's day were very successful, and pots of money changed hands over them. The weather was all that could be desired, and everything connected with the day's sport went off harmoniously, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

1st race: Eight horses were entered for this event, but only three, viz., Briony, Mnemosyne and Camilla, took part. After a most exciting race, Camilla came in first, Mnemosyne making a good second, and leaving poor Briony, who had made a capital start, far in the rear. Sport gave \$5.16.

2nd race: There were twelve entries, but only Galatea, Uruguay and Lenape came to time. Lenape came in first, followed by Uruguay, who had pressed her hard over 2000 metres of the course. Sport gave \$2.72.

3rd race: There were six entries, but only three, viz., Last Prince, Holyrood and Schottische came to time. This was a very even race, and it was won apparently without an effort by Last Prince. Sport gave \$2.40.

The fourth and last race was the most interesting event of the day, owing to the great rumour of the four horses, Kettledrum, Coronel, Escoces and Surplice that were entered for it. It was very hard, however, to get anything like a straight tip, owing to the very circumstance that each of the competitors had its own host of backers, and to the conviction that accident rather than genuine superiority must decide the fortunes of the day. Great disappointment was felt, however, when it was announced that neither Coronel, Surplice nor Escoces had come up from Buenos Aires, and that only Kettledrum was present. This, of course, entitled him to half the stakes, and after a gallop round the course the day's sport was at an end.

Owners of horses in Buenos Aires ought not to make engagements that they are not certain to keep, and the Jockey Club would do well to make some more effective provision on the subject than any that at present exist.

On the same evening a grand bazaar by the Daughters of Mary was opened at Villa Casilda in aid of the local Church fund. It was very largely attended and the proceeds were very encouraging indeed.

Rosario is still engaged over the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, although the celebration is confined strictly to the English portion of the community. The ball at the English Schoolroom, on the evening of the 22nd, was attended by some 300 persons, who danced and feasted until five on the following morning, enjoying themselves very much, and feeling doubtless as jubilant as they might on any similar occasion. I am afraid the profits left from this part of the programme will not amount to much. On Friday (St John's Day) Mr Fisher, the active Manager of the C. A. Railway, gave a treat to all the English-speaking children who chose to avail themselves of it. Some three or four hundred, including parents and teachers, responded to the invitation, and going out by special train to Roldan enjoyed themselves immensely under the painstaking direction of Messrs Hendricksen, Adams, Mallet and others, who kindly lent their services on the occasion. On Tuesday the Amateur Dramatic Entertainment at the English Schoolhouse took place, where a very pleasant evening was enjoyed, and I believe a substantial sum was realised on behalf of the Anglo-German Infirmary; and on Sunday there were three choral services of thanksgiving at the English Church, the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling and the Rev. Mr Adams, assisted by a strong choir, officiating. A meeting takes place this (Friday) evening for the founding of an English Literary Institute in Rosario. The idea is regarded with very general favour, and I hope to be able to tell you in a future letter of its success. There is still a large stock of wheat in the market, and important transactions in the same are reported from time to time. Prices, however, are looking down, and those who have been holding back for higher rates are now only too anxious to realise at rates they would have rejected with scorn only a few weeks ago. The grain this year has all been good, some of it being extraordinarily large and heavy. I am told, however, by those engaged in the trade, that nothing can surpass the excellence of the Chubut wheat, which takes the shine out of even the best produced here.

The Parana is rising rapidly and I am happy to tell you that several vessels which had been aground for some time are now afloat again. The Inspector of Normal Schools and National Colleges, Dr Zubari, has been here making arrangements for the building of the new Normal School in the Plaza Santa Rosa. It will be a commanding edifice and an ornament, as well as a credit to the town. Hoping to have something of further interest to communicate in my next,

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

PACIFICUS.

## CONSISTENCY

Lord Salisbury is the father of the coercion bill. Some years ago, when he was a member of the House of Commons and known as Lord Robert Cecil, he spoke as follows on the cause of the misery and discontent in Ireland:

'What is the reason that a people with so bountiful a soil, with such resources as the Irish, lag so far behind the English in the race? Some say it is to be found in the character of the Celtic race; but I look to France and I see a Celtic race there going forward in the path of prosperity with the most rapid strides. Some people say it is to be found in the Catholic religion. But I look to Belgium, and I see a people second to none in Europe except the English for their industry, considering the small space of country they occupy. Therefore, I cannot see that the cause of Irish distress is to be found in the Catholic religion. An honorable friend near me says that it arises from the Irish

people listening to demagogues. I have as much dislike as he has to demagogues; but when I look to the Northern States of America I see people there who listen to demagogues, but who undoubtedly have not been wanting in general prosperity (hear, hear). It cannot be demagogues, Romanism, or the Celtic race. What then, is it? I am afraid that the one thing that has been peculiar to Ireland has been the Government of England.'

## JUBILEE OFFERINGS TO LEO XIII.

The French Embassy to the Holy See has brought to the Vatican the cases containing the objects of art sent by President Grevy as a gift to His Holiness on the occasion of his Pontifical Jubilee. This gift consists of a splendid work of art in the national Sevres manufactory. The vase, which is called the 'Vase of Nimes,' is in white porcelain, marbled with a beautiful grain, with ornaments in red flowers of extremely delicate tints. The whole rests upon a base of gilded bronze. Besides this there is an inkstand, very artistically wrought in sea-blue Sevres, with gold ornaments most tastefully designed, and surmounted by a figure of Minerva—a special homage from the President of the French Republic to the wise Pontiff whose pen has traced the noble Encyclical on France: 'No-billissima Gallorum gens.'

The gifts to Leo XIII sent, or about to be sent, on the occasion of his Jubilee are of great interest and come from every country. The ring, already presented, from the Sultan of Turkey, is estimated at \$50000. The Empress of China has announced her intention of sending a jewel of great value. Victoria, of England, will send a copy of the Latin Vulgate richly bound. The Diocese of Lyons will send a chasuble embroidered in gold and silk on a white ground, with the arms of the city of Lyons and those of the Pope, accompanied by the Apocalyptic words: 'Ecce vicit Leo de tribu Juda.' The Diocese of Dijon sends a marble statue of St Bernard, and the Diocese of Puy one of Notre Dame de France, with a lace alb of special richness. Soissons, celebrated for the manufacture of mirrors, will send a specimen of its workmanship. Rheims will offer a splendid carpet wrought by society ladies. Tours, Nimes, Bordeaux, Amiens, Cambrai, Besancon, etc., will all send specimens of their special productions. Tarbes will offer an artistic reproduction in little of the Grotto of Lourdes; and the Bibliographic Society of Paris a masterpiece of French printing. The religious of the Abbey of Notre Dame de Lerins have undertaken the production in one volume of the 'Magnificat' in 150 languages, each page being framed in colors and having splendid illuminations. Colonel Charette has called upon the pontifical Zouaves in all countries to be represented in the Vatican on this occasion. The city of Paris has decided to give, as its principal gift, a magnificent tiara formed of gold and silver adorned with sapphires and other precious stones, all in the most artistic manner wrought from the designs and under the direction of Freumont Maurice. Naples proposes to present His Holiness with a golden throne. The 2750 parishes of Belgium will each offer a special gift, independently of the gifts sent by dioceses, schools, circles, colleges, etc. The German Catholics will send a collection of all the scientific and literary works published in the German language during the Pontificate of Leo XIII. It is calculated that this collection will consist of 20,000 elegantly bound volumes constituting a special library in itself, and accompanied by an elaborate catalogue. Amongst other works to be sent by Holland is an altar in various colored woods. Students in seminaries are contributing for the erection of a monument to St Thomas Aquinas. Eight nations have asked that gifts to the Pope

should be allowed to pass Italian custom-houses free of duty. This has been granted.—P. L. Connellan in the 'Boston Pilot.'

## THE DECAY OF THE BLACK RACE

By Edward Fontaine

[CONTINUED.]

Professor Owen, in Brande's 'Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art,' says:

'It has been contended, over and over again, that the peculiar circumstances under which (the negroes) have been placed sufficiently account for (their) condition, for their want of literature, and their low civilisation. That great weight should be attached to the considerations now mentioned is true; but we do not think they are sufficient to wholly account for the existing state of things. Egypt was, at a very remote period, the principal seat of science and of art; and the negro nations were in contact with it, and had pretty extensive intercourse with the Egyptians, and also with the Phoenicians, and afterwards with the Romans. But they seem to have profited little or nothing by this association. And while the people of Greece, Asia Minor and Magna Græcia raised themselves in a comparatively short period to the highest pitch of civilisation and refinement, the negro nations of Africa continue, without a solitary exception, down even to the present day, immersed in the grossest barbarism. Surely, however, during the space of three or four thousand years, opportunities must have been afforded to some of them to make some advances. But, if so, not one of them has had the sagacity to profit by them. Africa, in fact, does not seem to have produced a single great man. She has had no Hercules, no Minos, no Theseus, no Confucius, no Manco Capac. Among all the varieties of superstition which exist in it we look in vain for hero-worship—for the divine honors paid by rude but improving nations in other parts of the world, by the public gratitude to departed heroes, legislators, and authors of important discoveries in the arts. . . . The inevitable conclusion is, that every variety of the negro type is indicative of mental inferiority, and that ferocity and stupidity are the characteristics of those tribes in which the peculiar negro features are found most developed. . . . We do not form our opinion as to their inferiority on their configuration and appearance; but on the fact that, while numberless European and Asiatic nations have attained to a high state of civilisation, they continue, with few exceptions, in nearly primeval barbarism. It is vain to contend that this is the result of the unfavorable circumstances under which they have been placed. An intelligent and enterprising people contend against unfavorable circumstances and make them become favorable. . . . From the remotest antiquity down to the present day they have been the hewers of wood and drawers of water' for others, and have made little or no progress; and the only legitimate inference from this lengthened induction seems to be that they are incapable of making it; that civilisation will not spring up spontaneously among them; and that, if it ever grows up, it must be introduced from abroad and fostered and matured under foreign auspices.'

This view of the subject is indorsed by the learned association of distinguished British professors, including such men as the two Merivales, Professors Lindley, Gwilt, McCulloch and others. It is supported by an array of stubborn facts which make it peculiarly gloomy and almost hopeless; and I wish that I could irradiate it with some light derived from the history of the negroes of Jamaica, who have been emancipated and living under the protection of the most powerful and enlightened Christ-

ian government in the world since 1834. Yet, with all the advantages of British subjects, in one of the most fertile and favored spots on earth, they have made no progress: they have remained poor and ignorant, and have impoverished an island which was almost an earthly paradise when occupied even by the indolent and amiable Caribs.

We can cast no cheering ray upon the dark prospect from the history of the race in the island of Hayti. There, after having been enlightened and Christianised by the Spaniards and French, they were emancipated by the French Republic in 1794, and have had full possession of this magnificent island for 76 years. Instead of improving their own condition and their enviable abode, their savage 'stupidity and ferocity' have kept them involved in perpetual intestine brutal strife; and after a trial of more than two generations, in the very centre of the great focus of the trade of the West Indies, in daily intercourse with all the great commercial nations of Christendom, and under their protection, with all the light of the highest civilisation of the earth blazing upon them continually, they exist in diminished numbers, and are daily diminishing, and sinking into lower depths of ignorance, poverty and barbarism—verifying, it is to be feared, the conclusion of Professor Owen, that they are not only an inferior and unimproved race, but that they are incapable of improvement.

In the British and American colonies of Sierra Leone and Liberia, they have been aided and supported by the power of Great Britain and the United States, and the outpourings of the sympathy and liberality of the Christian churches in both countries, for half a century. Yet they have not become self-supporting, but have still to be supplied with missionaries, teachers, implements, arms, food, raiment and money, from the white men of Europe and America.

It may be safely asserted that the same number of white colonists, from either Great Britain or the United States, such as settled Jamestown, Texas and California, with the same amount of sympathy and material aid, would have spread their power and influence from Cape Palmas and Monrovia, in the last 50 years, over the whole interior of Africa, and reduced every fertile region of it into obedience to their sway.

[To be continued.]

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Where Lightning Strikes.—From statistics collected in parts of the German empire, G. Hellmann finds that the danger from lightning, though generally increasing, is diminishing in certain districts, the risk becoming less the more closely houses are clustered. The character of the soil has great influence. Letting 1 represent the danger from lightning on calcareous ground, 2 will give it upon marly, 9 upon sandy, and 22 upon clayey soil. It is a curious fact, not yet explained, that oaks are struck more frequently than other trees, so that if the danger for beeches be 1, that for pines is 15, and for oaks 54.

Type from Paper Pulp.—A substitute for wood type or printing blocks is made from paper pulp. The pulp is dislocated, and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a waterproofing liquid or material—such as paraffin oil or a drying linseed oil for instance. The mixture is then dried and subsequently pulverised. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it, and heat to render tacky and adhesive the waterproofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.

The Atlantic Ferry.—'The Limit of Speed in Ocean Travel' has been very widely discussed



of late in the engineering journals, and the general conclusions arrived at seem to favour the belief that even the six-day passages now made across the Atlantic Ocean may be considerably shortened, the principal obstacle being that of the expense of maintaining such high speed. Although an increase of speed may be very desirable, yet we think the majority of travellers may prefer to see some attempt made to improve the accommodations and food provided for passengers on the most famous boats even of the Atlantic ferry. The horrors of seasickness are usually experienced during the first four or five days of the voyage only; and, even if the passage was made in that time, the amount of suffering would not be diminished. But clean, comfortable rooms, a sufficiency of light and pure air, palatable food, good cooking, and civil treatment from officers, all of which are sadly lacking on most of the transatlantic steamers, would render the journey much more endurable, and would be vastly less expensive than attempts to reduce the time by a few hours. A large business awaits the steamship company which first furnishes its patrons with the necessities and comforts narrated above.—'Social Science News.

## AFFECTATION.

Homes are made sweet by simplicity and freedom from affectation, and these are also the qualities that put guests at their ease and make them feel at home. When they are absent we take our pleasure sadly. A Dublin lady took a world of trouble to provide a variety of dishes and to have all cooked with great skill for an entertainment which she was to give in honor of Dean Swift; but from the first bit that was tasted she did not cease to undervalue the courses and to beg indulgence for the shortcomings of the cook. 'Hang it,' said Swift, after the annoyance had gone on a little, 'if everything is so bad as you say, I'll go home and get a herring dressed for myself.'

Judge: You attacked this gentleman, you knocked him down and robbed him of his watch. Prisoner: Your honor is right, but if I had not taken the initiative who can tell that he might not have done the same thing to me?

A man committed suicide the other day, and left a paper stating that he did so because his wife was a great deal too good for him. The jury thought this conclusive evidence that the deceased was in an unsound state of mind.

I tell you it's all nonsense: said the editor, after selling six sacks of declined manuscripts to the junk dealer, and sorting over 19s worth of unsound postage stamps—It's all nonsense to contend that there are no profits in literature.

When a man boasts that he moves in the best of society, it may not be impertinent to suggest that it is probably because he is not permitted to stay in it.

At the Grand Central the other day, a young man helped a pretty girl with a good many parcels to get out of the train; as she was about to walk away he stopped her by saying, 'I beg your pardon.' She looked surprised, but answered, 'I did not speak.' He: 'Oh, I thought you said "Thank you."'

'And now, my dear General, come and sit by me and tell me all the scandal that has happened while I have been away.' 'Well, really, Mrs Mallecho, er—you see—er—the fact is that while you have been away there has been no scandal.'

A small boy was requested to look up the word anonymous and use it in a sentence. He found the meaning to be 'without a name,' and thereupon handed the following to his happy parent: 'Mamma has given us a new baby; it is anonymous.'

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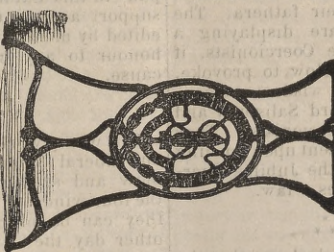
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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887.

'Zeb' writes to the 'Herald'—

'I am pretty well ashamed of my countrymen in the River Plate. On an occasion of the most transcendent interest to all Britons, how little fervour has been displayed in the celebration of our Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee! By means of a letter in your columns, six months ago, I tried to awaken some little sympathy in a preparatory movement to commemorate the event; one might as well have attempted to arouse the 'Seven Sleepers.'

We think we may say, notwithstanding all 'Zeb's' zeal in the worship of royalty, that his countrymen in the River Plate are pretty well ashamed of him. He manifested his bigotry and intolerance a few weeks ago when he wrote a most disgraceful letter to one of the local newspapers with a view to prevent a discussion on Home Rule—which discussion, nevertheless, did take place, and resulted in a splendid triumph for the Home Rule cause. 'Zeb's' first letter was a glaring insult to Irishmen. His second epistle is equally insulting to Englishmen, for he would have them go stark mad and join in a national dance Micawber because 'a good woman and a virtuous mother' had succeeded in devouring a large portion of the public revenue for fifty years, and had been kind enough to impose as an additional burden her precious offspring and relations.

The attack on the bank in Bahia Blanca was one of the most daring feats of robbery on record. Two men with slouched hats and wellington boots walked quietly in at mid-day, and presenting their revolvers, coolly ordered the employees to deliver up the money. Such was the

general consternation that nobody raised the alarm, though there were men with saddled horses just outside the bank and pedestrians and police in the neighbourhood. The robbers took what they wanted, mounted their horses, and rode off. Nor have they been caught as yet. It is said they are Californian backwoodsmen. It is characteristic of the Yankee freebooter that he does the deed without bloodshed. In that he differs materially from his brother of the craft in South America who like the merry men of San Nicolas cannot carry off another man's property without first doing violence to his person.

We regret very much to hear that Mr W. C. Huxtable, the worthy chief accountant of the Great Southern Railway, is somewhat unwell. No man has ever discharged a very responsible duty more creditably than Mr Huxtable, and we can bear witness to the fact that he is ever ready to take English-speaking persons, without distinction of nationality, under his protection. We sincerely hope that his illness will be of short duration, and that the Southern line will long have the services of a gentleman of such vast experience and unflagging energy, who is held in the highest esteem by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and is truly beloved by those engaged in his own department of business.

We have numerous applications for employment from countrymen residing here or lately come out. We do all we can to assist them and give them all the information we are able, but not unfrequently we are disappointed. We earnestly beg of those who may have any employment to give, or who may know of any situations vacant to inform us. They will thus bestow a favour on some poor countrymen, and will earn a blessing for themselves.

If the hopes of Lord Salisbury should be realised by Ireland quietly submitting to be scourged there would be a revulsion of feeling on the Irish question throughout the civilised world. Those who now express their warm sympathy with Ireland would have a feeling of contempt for a people who would meekly bow their heads in submission when they ought to resist with all the means which God has placed within their reach. There is, however, no probability that men with Irish blood in their veins shall be made ashamed of the land of their fathers. The Irish people are displaying a spirit that the Coercionists, if wise, would be slow to provoke. But this sort of wisdom we cannot expect of Lord Salisbury and his fellow Coercionists. They are evidently intent upon pushing matters when the Jubilee Coercion Act becomes a law.

The 'Herald' declares that the Southern Cross and two French contemporaries in this city are the only newspapers in this Republic that did not join in the chorus of halleluiahs over the advent of Her British Majesty's anility. We should rather say that the 'Herald' is the only paper in the Republic that indulged in an immense deal of gush on the occasion. Taking the cue from its hero-worshipping or heroine-worshipping correspondent 'Zeb,' it went out into the high-ways and bye-ways and called on all to do homage to 'a virtuous woman and a good mother.' Are virtuous women and good mothers so rare nowadays that one of them must receive an apotheosis from those who owe her nothing? There are thousands of virtuous women and good mothers leaving Ireland to-day from the effects of bad laws and bad Government, and hundreds of thousands of better women than ever belonged to the house of Brunswick have perished of hunger under the sway of Her Most Gracious Ma-

esty. These are not favours to be thankful for. At least, such is our opinion, and it seems to be also the opinion of other British subjects, for there was no celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in Buenos Aires, notwithstanding the hysterical appeals of 'Zeb' and the 'Herald.'

In the debate on the question of Governmental interference in Tucuman in the Senate on Tuesday Senator Pizarro deprecated national intervention and accused the President of the Republic of having caused the revolution. The people remained indifferent, but the leaders of the revolution were successful and they waited for the Government to legalise their proceedings. There were generals, commissioners, federal judges and officers with armed troops there, and they had done nothing to check the revolutionists. Dr Pizarro said that as a member of the Senate he would declare the President of the Republic guilty before God and his country should be impeached. In spite of Dr Pizarro's eloquence intervention in form was decreed by a large majority of votes.

We shall next probably hear that the present Governor of Tucuman being very unpopular, it would be dangerous to the public peace to have him reinstated, and thus the criminals will have secured their reward, and the wire-pullers will be triumphant all along the line. It matters little that the achievement will have been performed at the cost of innocent blood. President Juarez Celman's friends will be in power, and peace will reign in Warsaw.

Our esteemed colleague 'La Union' on Wednesday announced that the publication of the newspaper would be suspended for the present, owing to some difficulties with which the proprietors have to struggle, particularly in the editorial department. This announcement caused us at the same time surprise and sorrow, for our colleague has always been a noble champion of justice and truth, and it was edited by gentlemen who are second to none in Buenos Aires as pressmen, patriots and scholars. We must confess that it augurs ill for our progress and principles that such a paper is not in a flourishing condition in a city like Buenos Aires. We are consoled, however, by the assurance that the present difficulties will soon be overcome, and that 'La Union' will appear again under a new and more successful organization. Surely it might be possible to form a joint stock company in this Catholic country, to support a truly Catholic paper, edited by men who would be an honour to any country or any cause.

It is weary work trying to weed out Liberal Unionist lies, which blow and scatter their seeds to the four winds of heaven before they can be plucked out. The other day the 'Daily Chronicle' gave birth to the monstrous falsehood that the Irish College at Rome had submitted to his Holiness the Pope an emphatic condemnation of the Irish Nationalist movement on account of its alleged connection with crime. Forthwith the 'Evening Mail' cackled over this mare's nest with the noisy exultation of a clocking hen, and bid the Nationalists hide their heads in shame before this terrible condemnation. Next morning the 'Daily Chronicle's' correspondent 'supplemented'—as he delicately put it—his news by the shameless avowal that it was absolutely without foundation. The same day his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin had for a great meeting in Carlow a telegram from Archbishop Kirby, President of the Irish College in Rome, indignantly repudiating the malignant calumny.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs Kate B. Garrahan of La Chosa, Lujan, of typhoid fever. We condole most sincerely with the afflicted husband and sorrowing children. The deceased lady was only 30 years of age and

leaves a number of very young children. May God give them all strength to bear the sad cross with which they have been visited.

### OUTRAGE IN ARRECIFES

We have received a letter from a correspondent in Arrecifes, giving details of an outrage committed in that partido by one of the local authorities. By our correspondent's account, it would appear that the individual in question, an Alcalde, entered the house of a poor man to punish him for not having the chains of a pass-way lowered at sunrise. The owner of the house used very strong language when the enquirer would not give his name or authority. The Alcalde withdrew, and soon returned with a representative from the estancia house in which the puestero's cabin is situated. The point in question was the right of the owner of the estancia to have the puestero brought before him for judgment. The puestero very properly refused to go before the owner, but offered to submit to be carried before the authorities in Arrecifes, and to answer any charge against him. The owner of the puestero shut the door of his house for awhile, and the Alcalde threatened to shoot him through the door if he did not open it. Subsequently the Alcalde drew his sword, and gave the puestero a cut in the temple which felled him to the ground. Later on, as the puestero and a friend were going to Arrecifes to have the wound dressed they were met by the Alcalde, who threatened to imprison them if they dared say one word about the outrage committed by himself. He also drew his sword in a menacing attitude. The puestero refused to prosecute the Alcalde, but a friend of the puestero has sent us the account, of which we have given a summary, omitting all names for an obvious reason.

We have only to say that if the facts be true, and we have not the slightest reason to doubt them, the Alcalde is woefully out of his place. It is a terrible thing to put arms into the hands of men who are ready to draw them on the slightest pretext. Indeed, such outrages as that related above, are becoming very common of late. Why? Because every individual dressed in a little brief authority fancies himself a being free from all responsibility. Crehan was shot down in open day in Ramallo, and we have not heard that his murderers have been brought to justice. It is providential that we have not a similar murder to recount from Arrecifes. But such men, who abuse their power, should take care not to try the patience of the people too far. Even the worm will turn when trod upon.

We hear that the outrage in Arrecifes will be brought before the Irish Union in that district, and if the facts are verified we hope the case will be laid before the Governor of the Province, whose duty it is to see that dangerous employees are not retained in office.

If the Alcalde would hunt up the robbers who are spreading alarm in Arrecifes, and let the poor man in charge of a family live, he would then fulfill his duty, and be acting more in accordance with the laws of justice.

### LIVING IN BUENOS AIRES.

It is difficult for a working man to support a family at present in Buenos Aires. There is not a city in the world where the prices of all the necessities of life are higher. The able-bodied labourer or mechanic earns from \$1.40 to \$2 per day. Say at the most \$60 per month. It is difficult to conceive how he can economise this sum so as to support a family. The smallest house will cost \$30 to \$40 per month. Bread, meat and vegetables for a family of six persons will certainly cost as much more, and then there are the numerous expenses of clothing, washing, in case of sickness medicines,

etc., to be taken into account. Even those who are earning 150 and 200 dollars per month, and who have a family to support, are hard pinched to make both ends meet, for, holding a respectable position they must dress well and educate and clothe their families. Many are allured to this country by the high sounding figures of wages, but it is no exaggeration to say that a shilling in Dublin will go farther than a dollar in this city. House rent alone takes away half the wages of the labouring man, whereas in Europe, as a general rule, not one-fifth of the earnings is spent on this item. Milk and butter are, it is strange to say, four or five times dearer than in England or any of the British Colonies, and good meat is as scarce and indeed more so than in Paris or London. On considering these facts, we do not think it advisable to encourage immigration on a very large scale to this country. The Italians and Basques can live much cheaper than our people, and either know the language or they easily acquire it. We every day meet English-speaking persons going without any fixed object through the streets because they cannot ask for employment in the language of the country.

In spite of these drawbacks, there is no doubt that the country possesses immense resources, and that the active, intelligent man who can see his way has a fruitful field of industry open to him. In Buenos Aires things are very dear, but in some of the camp towns the necessities of life, if we except clothing, are comparatively cheap.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY

Before another issue of our paper appears the glorious Fourth of July, the day sacred to the liberty of the United States, will have come and gone. It is our pleasant duty to send cordial salutation and greeting, in anticipation of that day, to our great and good friends the citizens of the Queen of Republics, who dwell in Argentina. Proud, indeed, are they who can boast of a country, which, though young, is pointed out as a model to the nations of the earth; whose institutions are based on equality of rights; and on whose sacred soil no foreign tyrant can ever plant his sceptre. Long may the Union prosper, and may all her sons and fair daughters join in love and harmony to chant her praises on the Fourth of July.

Poor Erin, sitting in sorrow and chains, will dry her tears on that day, and a ray of light and hope will beam on her careworn cheek as she gazes across the Atlantic, where the flag of her noble benefactor is gaily floating in the breeze, and remembers how the crippled colony sprang into the attitude of a free and independent nation.

### THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS

Mr Chamberlain's speech at the Unionist Conference, held recently in Birmingham, is a remarkable one. The meaning of what the ex-Radical said about the political future of himself and his associates is somewhat obscure, but the common-sense reading of it appears to be that Mr Chamberlain is going over body and soul to the Tories. 'The time,' he says, 'has arrived for a new departure.' What does this 'new departure' mean if not that Mr Joe Chamberlain is tired of his absence from the charms (and emoluments) of office. Six months ago Mr Chamberlain would have none of the Tories. He would not join their Cabinet or sit on their side of the House. He, as he says, 'had hitherto been afraid of taking a forward movement lest they should injure the chances of conciliation.' Now the hope of conciliation—or rather the hope that the entire Liberal party would meekly conform to the view of the great Chamberlain—has gone. The time for war has arrived, when the great, as hitherto disregarded,



genius of Birmingham will, despite all criticism, throw in his lot with men who, if they are Tories, are, at least, English gentlemen. Mr Chamberlain does not say why exactly these Tories are entitled to be called English gentlemen to the prejudice of all other pretenders to that title. Is it because they have challenged members of the House of Commons to the investigation of the falsehoods they allege against them, and their precipitate retreat when their challenge is accepted? The 'old party names,' Mr Chamberlain says 'have lost their meaning.' He might have added that the word gentleman, as he applied it, has become heretofore of its original signification also. It is certainly very satisfactory to know that Mr Chamberlain has an idea of changing the title of Liberal for some one more fitted to his position. He has traded too long upon a name the right to wear which he has long since forfeited. Not less interesting than Mr Chamberlain's speech is the letter Mr Bright has written to the meeting. Mr Gladstone, he says, has no patience with men who will not turn their coats. In that case Mr Gladstone should be quite delighted with Mr John Bright, who has on this Home Rule question turned his back upon every profession of his better days. Mr Bright we should say, will follow the man of Birmingham in forgetting his antipathy to the hated name of Tory as he has forgotten his enmity to that London paper which he once so accurately described as 'the devil's organ.' Lord Harrington will go with the rest. There is no honest man that will not be pleased with the result. The farce of Liberal unionism has gone too far; and Liberal Unionists have proved too well that they are Tories at heart to hope that they could ever really become of any service to a really progressive party.—'Cork Herald.'

#### IRISH WOOLLENS IN NORTH AMERICA

'We are glad,' says the 'Irish World,' 'to notice that Mr Parnell, Mr Davitt, and others of the National leaders are giving attention to the important work of reviving the woollen manufacturing industry in Ireland. A company to promote this object has recently been formed, and an agent of the company, Mr Peter White—has come to the United States to advance the interests of the movement. Mr White brings with him the following letter of introduction from Davitt:—

"April 21, 1887.

"My Dear Sir:—The bearer, Mr Peter White, of Dublin, has been commissioned to proceed to the United States and Canada in the interest of the Irish woollen industry. He is representing a company of which I am principal director, which has for its object the development of Irish woollen manufacture. Mr Parnell and all our national leaders are in hearty accord with the objects of the company.

"Knowing that the United States imports immense quantities of woollen goods every year from Great Britain, we are anxious to obtain for our Irish manufacturers a fair share of patronage and support from the American people by offering them woollen cloths as good and as cheap from Irish mills as they are now purchasing from those of England and Scotland. In the name of our company, and in behalf of the Irish people, I ask from your influential journal that support from the Irish industrial movement which it has so long and so ably given to the cause of Ireland. I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"MICHAEL DAVITT."

The sentence of the Criminal Court in the action at law by 'La Nacion' against Mr Fels has been somewhat reduced by the Court of Appeal. Fels is now condemned to suffer one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 dollars.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Suipacha.

June 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that I have to announce the death of Mrs Patrick Garrahan of Las Heras, which took place, in Lujan, on the 25th inst., after a brief illness. The many virtues of the deceased had endeared her to all classes, and her sad demise, in the bloom of youth, has brought grief to many hearts who loved and esteemed her for her worth. In her the poor had a dear friend, for she never turned a deaf ear to their wants, but was ever ready with a kindly word, a cheerful smile, and a ready purse to comfort the sorrow-stricken, and to aid the lowly. She was a noble realization of that greatest of all virtues—Christian Charity, and many eyes that had been undimmed for years were wet with the tears of fond regret as her remains were borne to their last earthly tenement. May the Lord have mercy on her soul, and may the Comforter of the afflicted mercifully assuage the grief of the many left here to mourn her loss. To Mr Garrahan, and to the relatives and friends of the deceased, I beg to tender the tribute of my respectful sympathy in their great bereavement.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

DRAGRAN.

#### THE LATE EUGENE OWENS

San Nicolas,

26th June, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

On the 21st inst., as announced in your obituary list of last issue, the kind, genial spirit of Mr Eugene Owens of this city winged its way to eternal rest. He had been ailing for the last six months, and gradually declining, until above date, when he received the final summons, which neither the affectionate, assiduous care of his loving wife, nor the efforts of medical skill could ward off for a moment. Spiritual comfort was never wanting to him during the course of his illness, and for several days previous to his death he had the happiness of being constantly assisted by the good Sisters of Mercy to whom he had been so kind during life. His death was most edifying, as had been his life. He was remarkable, even amongst our own countrymen here, for his charitable, religious, and ever patriotic disposition, and it is to be hoped his soul is long since in possession of eternal happiness, the reward of his virtuous life. This, at least, is the fervent wish of his numerous friends.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. P. O'G.

#### THIRD-OWNERS AND RENT

Carmen de Areco,

June 26th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I have been reading 'Porteño's' lucubration of the 4th inst., and it is certainly one of the most wonderful literary productions that ever graced the columns of the SOUTHERN CROSS; but with regard to his opinions or statements, I do not exactly coincide with them.

He holds that third-owners are bound to pay rent. From what author on political economy did he derive his knowledge, or has he no higher authority for his assertion than his own? He says he knows Irishmen 'who gave their flocks on thirds who, at the end of the year, scarcely pocketed \$500 mjc.' This is a most flagrant misstatement, and I shall illustrate its falseness by a single example. For instance, we will say, the produce of a

flock of 1800 sheep amounts to \$21,000 mjc, the third-owner's part is \$7000 mjc. He pays \$4000 mjc rent (the third of \$12,000 mjc, which he says is paid in his locality), his house and other expenses, at the lowest calculation for a single man, would amount to \$3500 mjc, the third-owner's wages for minding the sheep, at \$400 mjc per month, will be \$4800 mjc, these three items make up \$12,300; adding to this the third of curing and shearing expenses of 1800 sheep, which is generally \$1 mjc a head for each operation (\$1200) we have \$13,500 mjc; deducting \$7000 mjc from this sum, the third-owner becomes an insolvent debtor to the amount of \$6500 mjc. Now we shall see what the 'patron's' gain will be. Two-thirds produce of the flock \$14,000 mjc, the third-owner's wages \$4800 mjc; this must be added to his capital, because if he had to pay a man to take charge of the sheep it would have a contrary effect, viz. decrease his capital; so that he is in possession of \$18,800 mjc. Now what are his expenses? For rent \$8000 mjc, curing and shearing expenses \$2400 mjc; which leaves him a profit of \$8400 mjc. There are other minor expenses, but they are not worth taking into consideration. This explanation applies only to the middleman—but what must be the gain of the estanciero, who has to pay no rent, but only 'contribucion directa'? Any man who charges rent to a third-owner is, literally speaking, robbing him of his labor, or he minds his 'patron's' sheep for nothing. I ask 'Porteño' to refute these arguments, if he can.

'Porteño' states that 'it is often hurled at them that if their fathers were treated as badly when they came to this country as newcomers are treated now, they would not like it.' But, he must remember that since the days of his father's arrival, 40 years ago, the country has progressed in civilisation and refinement; the development of her natural resources is also more advanced; so, therefore, must labor and wages increase in the same proportion, and in their train humanity and fellow-feeling. There were but few Irishmen in the Argentine Republic 40 years ago who were rich enough to give employment; for the most part, Irishmen were employed by native estancieros, or had to labor in the saladeros, where, no doubt, they were obliged to work hard. I fail to understand what kind of work 'Porteño' requires of Irishmen that his father used to do 40 years ago, for 'which, were he to introduce such work now, they would put him in pickle.' The Irishmen now-a-days, as well as 40 years ago, are able and willing to do any kind of work that is not beyond man's strength (for, from an early age, they are inured to it in the land of their birth), provided they be well paid and treated. Sleeping on sheepskins in old garbages is not the kind of treatment for working-men; that is not the manner in which servants are treated in the land 'Porteño's' father came from. Let me ask, was the wool which 'the men with the white hair' told him was sold for \$50 mjc. equal in class to the wool of the present day? The answer will be in the negative, I presume.

I know a worthy Porteño in this partido, who bought some few years ago part of the Piran property, whose father (now deceased) also came from Ireland 40 years ago, and worked as hard as any other Irishman, that charges no rent and neither curing nor shearing expenses to his third-owners. Your correspondent may not credit this, but I can assure him it is a fact. Your Porteño correspondent is like Shylock, the Jew, in Shakespeare's play—he must have his pound of flesh. I know several Irishmen in the camp districts to-day, now minding sheep for the month, who some few years ago were the owners of one and two flocks, but through high rents and bad seasons have come down to their present level; and this

state of things will continue if rent is not fixed at a fair price. In the long run the landowner will have all.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

P. C.

#### HOUSE-BUILDING IN BUENOS AIRES AND IN ENGLAND.

From a Lecture before the English Literary Society.

By FRANK E. THICKE, Esq.

Far be it from me to criticise too harshly the plan of the ordinary native house, but, in justice to the subject I have taken in hand, I feel that I must allude to the very glaring defects which they possess—defects which are, in most instances, admitted by the natives themselves. We will take for instance a house—private residence or dwelling house, whatever you may call it—in Calle Santa Fe, where so much building is being carried on (I am sorry to say mostly in the same old style), costing from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand nacionales. You have an entrance in the centre leading to a 'patio'; on either side of this is a large room with windows to the street, and what we call at home, a French casement-window at the rear opening into the patio. To get from one of these rooms to the other access can only be had through the exposed patio. These two rooms have behind them 3, 4 or 5 other rooms, used as bedrooms as the case may be, all leading out of one another, and with simply either one or two French casements for the purposes of light and so-called ventilation. Then comes the 'comedor' and the kitchen, right away at the rear of the square plot of land upon which the building is erected. Now it is obvious to the meanest capacity, that in the event of one of these intermediate rooms being occupied by a sick person, or being rendered impassable in any other way, the only way to get to the comedor or kitchen is through the open patio, be the weather what it may. I attribute most of the colds and coughs caught by many of us to our having to leave the heated atmosphere of the comedor for the sala, or vice versa, on bitterly cold nights, which are not so infrequent as many believe. Hereby have been sown the seeds of consumption and other diseases, owing to this fatal arrangement. Another defect which is patent indeed to a stranger is the absence of proper 'wholly enclosed' entrance halls where callers can wait and hats and overcoats can be left. Cupboards, store-closets, linen rooms, larders and other appurtenances, so dear to the English housewife, are generally conspicuous by their absence. At all times and at all seasons the servants have to trudge through possibly three patios to get to the front door, even if they hear the door-knocker, which is so far off and bells are so very scarce.

In many houses the 'door-windows' have no fan lights, so that on a hot summer's night, if ventilation is to be obtained, one of the casements must be opened down to the ground, thereby admitting any rats, dogs or cats that may be prowling about in the patio, and decidedly destroying the privacy of the bedroom.

You know that at home in England the general mode of building the average middle-class town house is to construct a kitchen in a floor below the ground and a room behind serving for a variety of purposes—an area in front with vaults under the pavement and the same in the rear. The space opposite the descending staircase forms a cupboard—wine-cellar, larder, etc., are provided for in the vaults. On the ground-floor there is rarely more than a passage on one side which conducts to a staircase and this requiring more width than the passage itself, the best room on this floor is placed in the front, and the back is a smaller room, often opening on a

small light closet still further in the rear. A yard is supposed to be behind by which light is obtained for the back-room. On the first or other floors the passage becomes unnecessary; the drawing room or front upstairs room therefore runs over it, and becomes larger, while the back rooms follow the form of those on the ground floor. Though little variety may be the result to which this sort of house is usually confined the addition of four or five feet either way will enable an intelligent architect to throw in closets and other conveniences. This will be obvious to the practical man, unless he walks about blindfold.

If this style of house is successful in other cities, why should it not be adopted here?

#### GENERAL ITEMS

We have much pleasure in welcoming Mr and Mrs Caulfield who have just arrived from the old country and purpose settling down here.

Mr Hearne of Etchevarria, accompanied by his son and daughter, Miss Tessie and Miss Aggie Browne, Miss Clara Cunningham and Miss Josephine Murphy, leave to-day for Southampton in the Royal Mail steamer Tamar. Some of the young ladies go to finish their education in the well-known Convent of the Sacred Heart, Mount Anville, near Dublin. They will leave, for the outer roads, in a special steamer from the Boca. We wish them a safe and a pleasant voyage.

A public demonstration in honor of General Bartolome Mitre took place on Sunday in this city in plaza Lavalle. Several albums were presented to him, bearing the names of many distinguished men in this city. A procession of several thousand men was formed in calle Lavalle, and accompanied by bands of music, they proceeded to General Mitre's house in calle San Martin. An address was read by Dr Mariano Varela, to which General Mitre briefly replied. The students of the National College and the cadets of the Military School also waited on the General and offered their congratulations. At the same time numerous congratulatory telegrams were received from different parts of the Republic, and there were numerous other indications that General Mitre is truly the most popular man in the Republic. We are also happy to join our voices to those of the millions in this Republic who hold General Mitre in honor and esteem. He is certainly to be classed among the ablest, the most honest, and disinterested public men that this country has yet seen, and as such we shall gladly once more hail his return to the highest office in the State.

Minister Posse, during his trip to the south, inaugurated a normal school in Azul. There are 350 pupils attending this school, and several hundreds of applicants. A new edifice is about to be built there which will accommodate 1000 pupils. The site has been presented by the Municipality of Azul.

Twenty widows own twenty adjoining farms in Greencounty, Ohio. A single man dare not approach the locality unarmed.

We congratulate our friend D. Ricardo Eastman on the addition to his family of a vigorous, healthy and beautiful young son.

The 'Herald' says:

'A decree has been issued declaring that the 102,844 square varas of land at Ensenada which Sr Alfredo Paz, on behalf of Mr Feely, sought to have expropriated at the price of 2 nats. a vara for the purposes of the port works, were already the property of the State.'

On Monday afternoon, as Mr Rostchild was coming out of his office, he was tripped up by some person or persons unknown, who snatched from his hand 8000 nats which he was going to deposit in the bank. He has placed the matter in the hands of the police.

It is proposed by many respectable gentlemen to present a testimonial to Mr William Martin in recognition of his labours during many years on behalf of charity and every good cause in this city. We heartily approve of the idea. Among English-speaking people no man deserves a testimonial better than Mr Martin.

Dr Creaghe, of Lujan, delivered an interesting lecture, on 'The Coming Revolution,' in the rooms of the English Literary Society, on Thursday night, before a small but appreciative audience.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Tandil Popular Bank, Mr O'Hara Taaffe, is not an Irishman as his name would indicate, but an Austrian of Irish descent.

Santos has abandoned the idea of coming to Buenos Aires, for which the people of this city will rejoice. If Santos comes it should be under the care of Barnum, or some owner of a menagerie.

On Monday, in consequence of the guard of the 11th battalion of the line having been removed from San Roque Hospital, the manager of that institution sent to the Police Department 13 wounded men who had been remitted to the hospital as prisoners. There was, of course, no proper accommodation for them in the Police Department, although the Alcalde and the officer on guard did all they could for them.

The National Government is about to federalise Flores and Belgrano, but it is said that Governor Paz is opposed to the project.

There was a most violent hail storm in the city on Tuesday morning. Rain was general in all the southern districts.

The Government has agreed to set apart 20000 hectares of land south of the Rio Negro for distribution among the submitted tribes. The Governor of the territory will divide the lands. 10000 dollars will be given for providing working tools and seeds.

Ex-Governor d'Amico has instituted proceedings against our esteemed colleagues 'La Union' and 'La Nacion' for saying that he lost 300,000 nats in a gambling hell in La Plata. These cases will cause some commotion.

The Ciacchi-Rejneri opera company is soon expected in Montevideo: it comprises 130 persons, including the well-known artists: Singer, Busi, Brambilla, Borlinetto, Lucignani, Moretti, Menotti, Carobbi, Vecchioni and Monchero. The prima donna, Sta Adriana Busi, has created great enthusiasm in Italy.

The company will make its debut immediately in the Solis theatre in the opera of 'L'Africaine.'

The Jockey Club has received a telegram from Villa Casilda announcing the result of the races there as follows:

- 1st race, Camilla.
- 2nd do Lenape.
- 3rd do Last Prince.
- 4th do Kettledrum, walkover.

Mr John Aloysius Blake, M. P. for Carlow, died suddenly on May 22, after breakfasting in the public rooms at Queen Anne's Mansions, London. Mr Blake had been advised only a few days ago that he was suffering from an affection of the heart, which would make it prudent for him to withdraw from the excitement of the Parliament. But he was in excellent spirits, and there was no premonition of the fatal event, which had to be broken to Mrs Blake on her return from church shortly afterwards. Mr Blake, who was in his 61st year, was Chairman of the Fishery Harbours Commission for Ireland. He sat for Waterford city from 1857 to 1879, and for Waterford county from 1880 to 1884. In 1886 he was returned without opposition for County Carlow. Mr Blake was a respected member of the Irish National party.

The Municipal Intendant of San Luis has been authorised to borrow 10,000 dollars for various public works. There will be important races on July 9th in that city.



## THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

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

Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.  
And in Paysandu

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

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

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Director Principal

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93—RECONQUISTA—93

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PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

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## DOWRIES FOR DAUGHTERS.

The following paragraph appeared the other day in the 'New York Sun,' in reference to a new insurance scheme: 'The purpose is to enable parents, by means of small weekly payments, to provide for their boys at the age of twenty-one a sum sufficient to give them a business start, and to furnish all the girls with enough money to furnish a home handsomely after marriage. A payment of five cents a week, begun at birth and continued until the beneficiary attains his majority, will yield an endowment of \$188.34. A payment of twenty-five cents per week secures an endowment of \$341.76; \$1 per week, \$3762. The death of the beneficiary cancels the policy.'

The French are very wise in many of the practical details of household economy, and in France few self-respecting fathers of families fail to provide a dowry for each of their daughters, if they have daughters. This custom obtains among all classes, from wage earning artisans to wealthy professional or business men or aristocrats. The usual practice is, from the date of the daughter's birth until her marriage, to put away each year a certain determined sum, the amount, of course, being regulated by the father's circumstances at the time. But whatever the amount, once determined, that, and no less, is regularly put aside, no matter how much the family may be pinched in other ways in order to accomplish it. This regular deposit is maintained sacred for this purpose, no matter what the temptation that may offer to divert it, even temporarily, to any other purpose. In the event of bankruptcy, the law protects it for the daughter. Should the daughter, on growing up, marry, she takes this dowry to her new household; should she remain a spinster in the world, its income will help to support her; should she enter a convent, her dowry becomes her contribution to the economy of the religious community.

The sons look out for themselves with more or less chance of success. But how about the daughters, whether they marry or remain single? Who that has seen much of American life has not observed numberless examples of sad and disappointed existences of women, the result simply of a father's selfishness or want of thought in not providing for the uncertainty of the future. The scheme outlined in the 'Sun' may not be a good one. Perhaps some of our Catholic associations of the mutual sort, such as the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Knights of America, and the like, would find it practical and advantageous to engrave a dowry insurance plan on their present system. Some sort of provision for daughters similar to this would, without doubt, be the means of securing American women from many of the humiliations to which, under the present improvident habits, they are too often exposed.—'Catholic Review.'

## HOW TO CHOOSE A DOCTOR

To be a doctor, one must first be a man, and a man can not be a good doctor any more than he can be a good minister or a good husband. And a really honest, large and loving man cannot make a poor doctor, no matter what his pet pathology may be. To have good sense as a doctor one must have good sense as a man. If your doctor is a nincompoop about other things you may be sure that he is a ninny as to medicine and surgery. If the doctor's office is untidy and vile to smell of, you may be quite certain that he will come short of giving good counsel as to health and tidiness of body. If he be clumsy in hitching his horse, you may be sure that he is not handy in surgery or midwifery. If he be a great, coarse, blundering fellow—careless of dress, a two-fisted, coarse-looking man, you may be sure he will lack perception of those finer symptoms by which a good doctor is guided. If he

slanders brother physicians who profess a different pathy, you may be sure that he is himself a quack. Good, earnest doctors are too busy to find time to slander their brethren or their rivals. It is all the same with lawyers, ministers and teachers. The truly good and truly great do not detract from the reputation of others, they are generous and magnanimous even to rivals. If your doctor flatters you and humors your lusts and appetites, and helps you out of a bad scrape secretly and without reproach, as if you had done no wrong, distrust him. If you can hire him to do or say what he would not do without the hire, beware of him. Good doctors cannot be bought. Your doctor ought not to be a single man. He ought to have a wife and children, and if you feel that his wife respects him and his children obey him, that is a very good sign that he may be trusted. If your doctor tells you how to keep well, that is a good sign. You come to him with the toothache; he gives you creosote and clove oil for the tooth, and at the same time suggests that you do not wash enough to keep well—that is a good sign. If the children like him, that is a good sign. If you find him reading in his office that is a good sign, and especially if he be a settled middle-aged man. If you heard him say: 'I once thought so and so but I was wrong,' that is a good sign. If the doctor is neat and handy in rolling pills and folding powders that is to his credit as a surgeon. If he understands how to bud roses, graft fruit trees, mix strawberry pollen for improved berries, cure chicken pip, and tinker a trunk lock or put a clock in order, all these are so much to his credit. If, further, you love to meet him, the sight of him quickens you, and you are glad to hear him chat; and you know him to be a very lovable, sympathetic man—he's the man for your doctor, your confidential friend—find him, trust him. He will be discreet and intelligent.—Henry Ward Beecher.

## THE GARDEN IN EARLY SPRING.

The sooner our early plantings are made the better, provided the soil is not worked before it is sufficiently dry. The garden should not be stepped upon so long as the earth packs into clods beneath the feet. But when the surface soil has become so dry that it no longer sticks to the shoes, and a shovelful thrown upon the ground breaks into fragments, the sooner the seeds of carrots, parsnips, lettuce, onions, beets, spinach, radishes and peas are planted the better. The first four named rarely vegetate well unless planted very early. The others need not be hurried so much, except that we want them early for the table.

An excellent way to plant the seeds of carrots and parsnips, which are especially liable to fail, is to use a twelve-inch board, having a strip of lath nailed along one edge, as a hand-molding is nailed on a door casing. Rake the bed level and make the surface fine. Lay the board across it so that the lath comes downward and just where you want the first row. Walk across the boarding once or twice and the lath is pressed into the soil, making a plain mark. Turn the board over and plant the seeds in this mark, and instead of covering them with soil use fine sand, filling the mark just level full. The sand acts as a mulch, keeping the seeds moist. In it there are no lumps to hold the plantlets down, and it plainly marks the rows so that the bed may be hoed over before the plants are up.—'E. S. Goff, in the Rural New Yorker.'

## WRONG CONCEPTION OF MANNERS.

Early in life the thought occurs that to throw off the guidance and direction of parents and friends, to be self-directed, is

manly. To adopt the habits, the manners, the course of life of companions, however objectionable that course may be, is manly. Thousands, tens of thousands, have been ruined by imitating what are wrongly termed manly habits. No well brought up boy but would feel a blush of shame on ordering and drinking spirits for the first time in a public place; but presently, in imitating those who do not blush, the manly habit of drinking would be contracted, and a life commenced which might end in confirmed drunkenness. The conscience, before it is seared and dulled, is ever true in its pointing to the right path; its faintest doubts should lead away from temptation with the strength of unyielding determination. There should be no parleying or reasoning when conscience says No. Conscience is the manliest instinct, and to obey its teaching, to follow its leading, is in the highest and best sense to be manly, that which degrades and lowers a man's self-respect, which causes him in his better moments, when true to himself, to think meanly of his conduct, and to blush at the thought of the course he has pursued, cannot be manly in any sense. Manliness is the parent of fearlessness. Only he that has done wrong shuns light and dreads exposure. There is no more glorious sight in creation than a fearless, honest and upright man. What has he to fear or dread?

## IN THE TEENS.

The teens are between twelve and twenty. They mark the most precious time of any one's life. With grown up people boys and girls are little noticed especially in the earlier part of their teens. The baby and the big brother or sister get all the attention, while Master Knee-breeches and Miss Short-frock are crowded into the corner. Never mind if you are not of so much account just now as you were when you were much smaller; you will be of more account soon. If your time of blossom has flown your time of fruit is coming. The great matter is for you to be thinking of the things that make for you a good and honourable manhood and womanhood; for you spend and profit by your teens will be the worth and success of your lives.

A portrait painter once gave it as his opinion that a picture of a child taken at twelve would not be apt to look like him as he became a man; but that one taken after that age would show the settled outlines of features which even the wrinkles of old age will not crowd out. Your physician will tell you that about that time the body, too, gets into its shape. If you are to be spindleshanked or dumpy, the stretch or the squat will have begun to grow into you. A great writer, who had much to do with educating boys, says of them:

'The life of a man is much more like what he was at school than what he was at college.'

A Swedish boy, a tough little knot, fell out of a window and was severely hurt; but with clenched lips he kept back the cry of pain. The king, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw him fall, prophesied that that boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did; for he became a great general.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their colour, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in the Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He became the great artist, Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pots and brushes, easel and stool, and said: 'That boy will beat me one day.' So indeed he did; for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: 'Now this will never do. I get too excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So, here goes!' and he flung the book out into the river. He became a celebrated philosopher,

After the melted iron is poured into the mould, it is left awhile, that it may take shape. But the first few moments are the most important; for then the surface of the great iron globule, while it comes into contact with the damp sand of the mould, is cooled, and the shape is set. The time after that serves to harden the metal, but not to change its form. Life in this world is the mould to which our souls are shaped for eternity; and the first years after we have begun to think for ourselves, we feel the pressure of right or wrong, to determine duty or indulgence—these first years have more to do with the making of us than all the rest.—'Little Crusader.'

## DOMESTIC

**A Word about Disinfectants.**—A number of disinfectants for household use are generally classed together as about equally good. But as each has a more or less specific action, it may be expected to serve some particular purpose with best effect. Following are a few common disinfectants and uses ascribed to them: Quicklime, to absorb moisture and putrid fluids. Use fresh lime, scattering it about finely powdered, and whitewash with lime.

Charcoal powder, to absorb putrid gases. The charcoal should be dry and fresh mixed with lime.

Chloride of lime, to give off chlorine, to absorb putrid effluvia and stop putrefaction.

Sulphate of iron (copperas), one pound, dissolved in one quart of water, poured down waste pipes, will destroy the foulest smell. A quantity in an open pan will purify the air in rooms.

Seventeen health hints:—

1. Be regular in your habits.
2. If possible, go to bed the same hour every night.
3. Rise in the morning soon after you are awake.
4. A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be followed by friction with towel or hand.
5. Eat plain food.
6. Begin your morning meal with fruit.
7. Don't go to work immediately after eating.
8. Be moderate in the use of liquids at all seasons.
9. It is safer to filter and boil drinking water.

Exercise in the open air whenever the weather permits.

11. In malarious districts do your walking in the middle of the day.

12. Keep the feet comfortable and well-protected.

13. Wear woollen clothing the year round.

14. See that your sleeping rooms and living rooms are well ventilated, and that sewer gas does not enter them.

15. Brush your teeth at least twice a day, night and morning.

16. Don't worry. It interferes with the healthy action of the stomach.

17. You must have interesting occupation in vigorous old age. Continue to keep the brain active. Rest means rust.—'Herald of Health.'

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

**Stewed Kidneys.**—Soak in cold water half an hour. Skin them and stew slowly in just enough cold water to cover them. When done thicken the gravy with flour; add salt and pepper, then dish. Kidneys should be used at once; they do not keep well.

**Hominy Fritters.**—Take two teacups of hominy, stir a small cup of sweet milk and a little salt with it, add one egg, four tablespoonfuls of flour, with half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Have your frying-pan ready with the hot fat in it; drop the butter by spoonfuls, and fry a delicate brown.

**Plain Fruit Cake.**—For a plain but palatable fruit cake take one cupful of sugar, one half cupful of molasses, one cupful of butter milk or sour milk, two and a half cupfuls of flour, and one cupful of chopped raisins, a half cupful of currants, two tablespoonfuls of soda in the milk or flour, and

half a teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. This will bake in about forty minutes in a moderate oven.

**Quick Sponge Cake.**—Take four eggs (yolks and whites separate), one cupful pulverized sugar, one cupful flour and a pinch of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar; add the whites, and beat in the flour and the salt very lightly, and only just enough to mix it through, for longer beating makes it tough. Bake it in one loaf in a moderate oven, keeping the heat steady. This is the most quickly and easily made of all sponge cake.

**Ground Rice Pudding.**—One quart of milk, five tablespoonfuls of ground rice, four of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, six eggs, half a cupful of butter. Put the milk in the double boiler reserving half a cupful. Mix the rice and cold milk together, and stir into the milk in the boiler when it is hot. Stir constantly for five minutes. Add the salt, butter and sugar, and set away to cool. When cold add the eggs well beaten. Serve with cream sauce.

**To Make Chocolate.**—A dainty way to make chocolate is to set an earthen pot in a kettle of boiling water; in this place a quart of milk and cream mixed. Stir into this when it is hot a paste made by mixing three heaping tea spoonfuls of grated chocolate with a little cold milk. Let this boil two or three minutes and serve very hot. If the chocolate is sweetened it is better not to add sugar, but to let each one add it at the table if it is not sweet enough; but if the unsweetened chocolate is used, two dessertspoonfuls may be put in while it is cooking.

**Potatoes a la Royal.**—One pint of hot, boiled potatoes, a generous half cupful of cream or milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the whites of four eggs and the yolk of one, salt and pepper to taste. Beat the potato very light and fine. Add the seasoning, milk and butter, and lastly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Turn into a buttered escalop dish. Smooth with a knife, and brush over with the yolk of an egg which has been well beaten. Brown quickly and serve. It will take ten minutes to brown. The dish in which it is baked should hold a little more than a quart.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Always seedy—the fig.

A capital skylight—the moon.

A cultivated ear—an ear of corn.

When is iron the most ironical?

When it is railing.

What is the greatest curiosity in the world? A woman's.

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

When should a foreign hotel-keeper visit an English iron foundry? When he wants an English bar-maid.

Man is 90 per cent water, and yet the prohibitionists are not satisfied.

We are told that 'time softens all things.' Railway restaurant sandwiches must be excepted from this rule.

Formerly people who intended to become actors were wont to prepare themselves for the event; now they prepare the public.

The most humble beings on earth are said to be laundrymen. The more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you.

A recent novel says: And he went to bed and enjoyed a sound, dreamless sleep. How can a man enjoy anything when he is unconscious?

An exchange has an article on the temperature of bumble-bees. We should say that the question would largely depend on which end of the bee was tested.

Jay Gould says that it made him very sad to go to church when a boy. He made a great many other men sad when he left the church and went to Wall-street.

When the chilly blast of relentless misfortune has nipped the heart's budding desires, bear up; courage and perseverance

can reanimate the dust even of withered hopes.

A poet sings: If misfortune overtakes you smile. A great many men do that, only they 'smile' first, and misfortune is apt to follow from too much 'smiling.'

The Crown Prince of Germany hates France so cordially that he will not drink champagne. The prince doesn't realise how much he is injuring the manufacture of American cider.

It is astonishing how much scorn, indignation and contempt a woman can put into two words. If you do not believe it, just listen while she speaks of some one she dislikes as 'that man.'

The Crown Prince of Italy has graciously condescended to contract the measles. The Roman populace rejoice greatly over this additional proof of the democratic sentiments of the reigning house.

Customer: Have you my coat dyed yet? Wife of proprietor: No, sir; you see my husband has been very ill, but if he is well he will dye next week, and if he dyes he will attend to your coat without fail.

A young dandy who sported an enormous moustache, asked a young lady what she thought of his looks. 'Why,' said she, 'you look as if you had swallowed a squirrel, and left the tail sticking out of your mouth.'

You are a regular muff, sir: said one traveller to another in a great passion, while disputing in a London coffeehouse. 'Thank you, replied Mr. O'R very coolly, 'if I'm a muff I've done my duty. I've made you warm.'

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

## DEPOSITARIOS

## EN BUENOS AIRES

- Señores E. Hammer y Cia—Rivadavia 138  
 " Murray y Seedorff—Reconquista 84  
 " A. Frarozzi y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93  
 " Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 a 53 calle Pedro Mendoza  
 " M. M. Hernida y Cia—Piedad 1059  
 " Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264  
 Señor D. Eduardo Retienne—Rivadavia 309  
 " F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 714  
 " V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte  
 " Pedric Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor  
 " José B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485  
 " M. B. Varela—San Martín 68  
 Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale—27 Pedro Mendoza  
 Señor D. Constantino Ferriss—Calle Belgrano 1244  
 " F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128  
 " P. Galleri—Ombu y Cuyo 4100  
 " J. A. Ronanni—Calle Libertad 362



## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

	June 30.
Gold .....	133.70
Cedulas—	
Series A .....	85.10
Series B .....	82.40
Series G .....	00.00
Series I .....	00.00
Series K .....	91.40
National Bank Shares .....	2.650
Banco Constructor .....	225
Banco Comercio .....	270

Very little business is doing in wool, although the news from Europe is much better. There is an uncertain feeling owing to the unsteady rate of gold, which prevents buyers from investing. Some lots have arrived at the Once, but there is no demand for them. We have not heard of any sales of wool this week. Cowhides are very flat, and sheepskins are selling at fair rates. Produce in general is rather low.

14,000 arrobes of medium and good wool have been sold in Montevideo at 33 and 34.12 rls per arrobe in barraca.

An important sale of Government lands has taken place in Cordoba. \$20,000 have been paid for a league in Rio IV., \$18,000 in Union and Cruz del Eje, 7 to 10,000 in III. arriba and 7500 in Totoral.

A company has been formed in this city named the South American Bank Note Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 m/n in 1000 shares of \$1000 each, payable 10 per cent cash, 15 per cent when the company is established and 5 per cent in quotas when required.

An English firm has offered the Government of Salta a loan of £300,000 with 6 o/o interest and 1 per cent amortization.

Dr Donovan, the new president of the Provincial Bank entered on his office on Monday.

The Cordova Government is offering for sale the Gas and water works in their present condition, the bids to be opened on the 15th of August.

It is rumoured that Mr Gregorio Torres will leave in a few days for London where General Roca has arranged a new colonization company for the River Plate, capital two millions sterling. It is said the new colonization company will locate its colonies in the Rio Cuatro district.

Messrs Stiller and Laas's great business is about to be converted into a joint stock Co., called The South American Bank Note Co., capital one million Nats. Some of the first people of this market have taken shares.

A colleague gives the following as the prices asked for house property in the centre of the city: 150 per square vara in Calle Cuyo, 180 per vara in Calle San Martin and 100 m/n per square vara in Calle Bolivar.

The Tamar of the Royal Mail was put on quarantine on reaching the port, because one of the passengers had been ill.

Reports from Venado Tuerto are very favorable. Cattle and sheep are in splendid condition. The rain in other districts has not brought the good results that were expected. The soft grass that sprouted up is not substantial and many in San Pedro and Arrecifes are still suffering severe losses on their flocks.

Those of our readers who reside in or occupy for business purposes rented houses without contracts should be careful to pay their rent regularly even without waiting to be called on, as the new law empowers landlords to eject any tenant that owes two months rent, within the short term of ten days. In any other case 90 days is the minimum. Where the proprietor is absent from town or otherwise non-communicable the amount should be deposited in the National Bank to order of the Justice of Peace of the district. In connection with this subject we may add that the Juzgados are placed by the new law on a very superior footing, and any one (be he foreigner or native) having a grievance to the amount of 2,000 or less can have the matter ventilated and partially decided at these prompted and simple tribunals. In every instance the Justice of Peace is a lawyer and his secretary an 'es-

cribano' of unblemished character. Whereas formerly the delicate office was held by unpaid politicians of every class and profession, assisted by some friend or relative utterly ignorant of the duties or responsibilities of the secretaryship. Instead of spending so much on the building of a Court-house.—'Standard.'

1400 arrobes of medium and good wool have been sold in Montevideo at 33 and 34.12 rls per arrobe in barraca.

Don Manuel J. Figueroa has sold 364 squares of land in Purgamino, at a place known as Manantiales, for the sum of 400000 m/n, buyers Cebollos and Costas.

Ex-governor Ortega of Mendoza has sold his establishment known as Malague for 2 millions m/n.

Don Domingo Ayagarray has resigned his post as Director of the Provincial Bank. Dr. Julian Martinez has been appointed in his place.

Mr Jauregui sold the stock on Mr Bonshorn's Establishment in Bragado as follows: Cows at \$5, aheep at \$0.85, horses at \$8, mares at 0.85. Buyers Moli, Velez and Costa.

Messrs A. Bullrich and Co. sold on Monday a second lot of imported German rams at prices varying from \$100 to \$320. Buyers, Messrs Carnet, Crespo, Castellano, Lesica, Marcotte, M. de Hoz, Zalazar, T. Duggan, Soler, Caride.

The two State banks have resolved to raise 5 per cent. the annual interest on deposits of gold for fixed periods.

Messrs B. Artyota Cartex and Co. have proposed to the Government the construction of two railway lines. One to start from Villa Maria and reach Bahia, and another from Buenos Aires or 9 de Julio to San Rafael.

Twelve leagues of land are reported sold in San Luis at the rate of \$6000 per league. The buyer has offered \$8000 for the lands adjoining his purchase, but owner refused.

The lists of subscription to the capital of the Uruguayan National Bank were opened yesterday in Montevideo. The subscription of the first day nearly amounted to a million dollars.

On Monday National Bank shares fell to 231 but they soon recovered from the fall and prices closed the same day at 237.

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

Liverpool, June 25.

The wheat market continues quiet and with a downward tendency. R Plate wheat is worth 6s 9d per qq.

Paris, June 25.

The wheat market is slack. Refined sugar mark Say is worth fcs 43 per 100 kilos for b in Havre thr market is quiet.

Marseilles, June 25.

River Plate maize has fallen to fcs 11 per 100 ks.

Bordeaux, June 25.

The sheepskin auction will commence on the 30th inst, 16,500 bales will be offered.

London

Railway stock quotations—

Buenos Aires Great Southern

177 1/2.

Do Extension 1890 15 1/2.

Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 o/o

ref stock, 24 1/2 3/4.

Buenos Aires & Rosario Ord

Stock 152 x d

Do 7 o/o pref shares 15 1/2 13/4.

Do Sunchales extension shares

15 1/2.

Do 5 o/o deb stock 120

Central Argentine 181

Central Uruguay of Montevi-

deo (1) 12

East Argentine (1) g 7 p c 105

The following telegrams have

been received by the Bolsa:

London, June 24

The colonial wool auctions

continue with a rise of 1 1/4 d,

good attendance of buyers and

active demand, sales amount to

51000 bales.

Bank rate of discount 2 o/o,

bar silver 44 1/2; Consols 101 1/4;

Treasury notes 88; Hard dollars

76; Loan of 1881 at 151 1/2; do

ot 1884 at 94 1/2; Buenos Aires of 1870 at 101; do of 1882 at 108; exchange on Paris 25.22.

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

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

## Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	310 mils.
per kilo .....	—
Cord-ritos .....	085 cts
Horsehair per 10 kilos ..	6.45
Horse hides .....	2.20
Cow hides .....	4.35
Maize, white shelled .....	2.65
Maize, yellow .....	2.60

## ONCE.

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

## Hides.

Cow hides .....	4.00 m/n
Horse hides .....	2.10
Horse Hair .....	—
Nonatos .....	2.60
Calfskins .....	—

Sheepskins.	
Consumo .....	per kilo 2.80 mils.
Pelados per kilo .....	— mils.
Corderitos .....	la do-
ceña .....	0.68 m/n

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candael with bag .....	5.50
French with bag .....	4.00
Coast with bag .....	4.60
Salado .....	4.80

Maize.	
Morocho with bag .....	2.45
White, shelled with bag	
100 kilos .....	2.15
Yellow, with bag .....	2.05

## PRICES OF GOLD

Saturday .....	136.00
Monday .....	134.60
Tuesday .....	134.00

## CORRALES DEL SUD

## PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes	
carne y sebo 20 25	
1er aparte vacas y novillos	
carne y sebo 9 15	
Id 2º 7 8	
Flaco chancheria 5 6	
Cueros de buey 5 6.00	
Cueros de vaca 4.00 4.50	
Id de novillo 5.50 7	
Terneros grandes 5 5.50	
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	
783 animales y 77 terneros	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &amp; DEATHS

## BIRTH

YOUNG—On the 21st June, at the es tancia Santa Isabel, Pergamino, the wife of Adam Young, of a son.



## DEATHS

FORTUNE—At Ramallo, on the 24th June, Mr Nicholas Fortune, aged 73 years. Deceased was a native of the county Wexford. R.I.P.

Wexford papers please copy.

GARRAHAN—On June 25th, at Villa de Lujan, after a short illness, Kate, the dearly beloved wife of Mr Patrick Garrahan, Las Heras, aged 30 years. Very deeply and deservedly regretted by her sorrowing family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. R.I.P.

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. 22jy2

## DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

## SALTO ARGENTINO

DR WOOLMER begs to announce that he has succeeded to Dr Greene's practice in this town 10pm

## The London HOSIERY STORE



Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERCLOTHING

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

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

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## Establecimiento Fotografico

## DE

J. FERRETTO

226 - CALLE FLORIDA - 226

Especialidad retratos tamaños natural m24pm

## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND

R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampert &amp; Holt Line

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

## Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool

(Direct)

SPENCER TAYLOR July 5  
Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

CUVIER\* Blair July 8  
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

Liverpool.

(Direct)

CHAUCER DOBSON July 15  
Loading in the River Parana.

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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

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

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245—Reconquista—245

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

" " Rosario—  
H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—  
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—  
H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—  
E. P. GOODHALL.



## COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST,  
THE HANDIEST,  
AND THE BEST  
AS A  
CURE AND PREVENTIVE  
OF SCAB

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

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

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

'Estancia Grande, Pereira, June 2º 1885

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

a1515

## ST. PATRICK'S

## IRISH COLLEGE

## MERCEDES

Five Vacancies for Boarders

Terms 20 s m/n monthly

Applications to be made to —

Rev. BERNARD FEENEY

colegio Irlandes

Mercedes (B.A.)

23jy22

## JAGUAR

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



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20 - CALLE PERU - 22

## RELINQUISHING BUSINESS

## IN LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS

Are now offering all their recently received

## NEW WINTER GOODS AT COST PRICE

Purchasers will be given the regular selling price and the cost price so that they will be able to realise whether the goods are cheap or not

## THE STOCK IS NEARLY ALL NEW

and comprises plain and fancy goods, English and French manufacture

## LADIES' JERSEYS

are also offered at VERY LOW prices, in many cases LESS THAN COST PRICE, as an inspection will convince

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

MACCALLUM &amp; CO.

20 &amp; 22 CALLE PERU

j8tf

## BOSCH

AND

## AGOTE

## HAT STORE

238-CORRIENTES

Corner of Esmeralda

—:0:—

A SPECIAL SUPPLY OF

LINEN FOR MEN

—0—

A LARGE STOCK OF HATS

FOR MEN &amp; BOYS

—:0:—

FANCY ARTICLES

—0—

WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS

CRAVATS, Etc.

—:0:—

THE NEWEST FASHIONS

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

—0—

238 CORRIENTES

CORNER OF ESMERALDA

BUENOS AIRES

a18m18

## FRANCISCO RUIZ

## JEWELLER &amp; WATCHMAKER

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

## LONG-VIEW GLASSES