

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 26.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1887.

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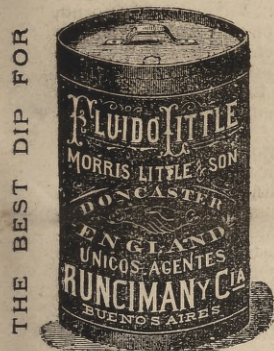
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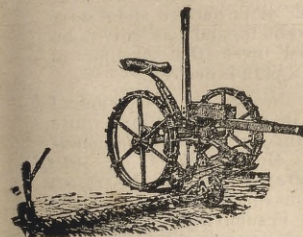
RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
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86 - CALLE CORRIENTES - 86
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camp and town friends and customers
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Girls out of place will find her at the
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[4]ins

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have improved accommodation and ap-
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CUIVER* Blair July 8
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Loading in the River Parana.

First and Third class Passages to
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Prepaid Passages issued to those wish-
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will be taken by the steamers which
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245—Reconquista—245

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The Company's steamship
NEVA, Captain L.R. Dickinson
3025 tons, 600 horse-power

Will sail on
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Taking cargo and passengers for
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2917 tons, 550 horse power

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Touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro,
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These steamers will load for any other
continental port than Antwerp if suffi-
cient inducement offers

The above steamers will carry 1st
2nd and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels
to all the above ports

These steamers are provided with
every accommodation for carrying pas-
sengers, and table wine is given to all
classes

RETURN TICKETS
are granted to 1st class passengers with
deduction of 25 o/o on passage money
FAMILIES & COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in
their favor

Persons wishing to bring out their
friends from Europe can arrange with
the Company's agent on reasonable
terms

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First-class tickets issued through from
Buenos Aires to New York via South-
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225 Reconquista

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[6]pm

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ADOLFO BULLRICH
Y CIA.

78 - ALSINA - 78

300 cuadradas cuadradas
de un espléndido campo en Suipacha
a solo 15 cuadradas de la es-
tacion, campo conocido por de Galvan,
con buenas piezas de material
varios puestos, un gran potrero de
70 cuadradas

la mayor parte sembrado de al-
falfa, apropiado para invernada lindando
con los Sres Murray,
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y Maguire. Reconoce una hipoteca
de 10000 ps m/n serie E
Sin Base—El Lunes 18 de Julio
A las 3 de la tarde

Renataremos 1 or cuenta y orden de
su dueño este espléndido campo situado
solo a 15 cuadradas de la estacion Sui-
pacha

Y que es apropiado para invernada
por un gran potrero de 70 cuadradas sem-
brado en la mayor parte de alfalfa, el
que reconoce un contrato que vence en
setiembre de este año, por el cual gana
35000 ps de la antigua moneda por año

Lo demás del campo esta dividido en
dos puestos y arrendados para ovejas
uno con un contrato que vence el fin
de Febrero del año que viene y gana
12000 ps moneda corriente antigua y el
otro con contrato que vence dentro once
meses y que gana 10000 ps moneda
corriente antigua

El campo está alambrado por tres
costados, sienco solo 15 cuadradas lineales
de propiedad del campo

Reconoce un gravamen de 10000 ps
en cédulas serie E con las que podrá
continuar el comprador, tomando las
cédulas a precio de Bolsa y a estilo de
plaza

Por planos y mas datos, á nuestra
casa, Alsina 78

[6]418

TELEGRAMS

London, July 5.

The 'Standard' says that imme-
diately on the coercion bill be-
coming law the National League
in the counties of Kerry, Clare
and Cork will be declared illegal
and the state of siege proclaimed
there.

M. Waddington has declared
to Lord Salisbury that no French
Cabinet can sign a document
giving preponderance to Eng-
land in Egypt, even for a limited
period.

The 'British Medical Gazette'
says that Dr Mackenzie had re-
moved nearly the whole of the
abnormal growth in the throat of
the Crown Prince before he left
Berlin, but since the last opera-
tion the Prince has taken cold,
which has caused a strong con-
gestion of the larynx. The case
requires the greatest care, but Dr
Mackenzie feels no alarm at the
prince's condition.

Lord Salisbury is availing him-
self of the visit of the princeling
mashers to Ireland to carry out
the vilest party ends.

The Sultan has refused to rati-
fy the Egyptian convention.

Russia is again adopting co-
ercive measures in Poland. Lists
of all foreign residents are sent
frequently by the governor to St
Petersburg. Jews are not al-
lowed to remain in St Peters-
burg longer than a week nor are
they admitted to the corporations
or academics.

The detective police are en-
gaged in watching a band of se-
cret dynamiters.

Lord Dunraven, referring to
the land law in Ireland, said that
there were 300 amendments,
which would probably alter the
whole text of the bill. Lord
Salisbury said this was due to
the efforts of the Liberals to es-
tablish an impossible system be-
tween landlords and tenants,
consequently the Government
was forced to introduce the pre-
sent bill. It was said that the
Liberals had not foreseen all
these evils, and not forced on gov-
ernment the useless task of
changing its land policy. The bill
was not a final measure but only
meant to re-establish peace and
goodwill in Ireland.

The police arrested some re-
spectable women as if they had
been bad characters. A debate
on the question arose in Parlia-
ment, on which the Government
suffered defeat.

The Catholic newspapers of
New York that supported Dr
McGlynn have suspended publi-
cation. People refuse to take
them.

Salisbury said that Sir Drum-
mond Wolff was called home
from Constantinople as the Turks
had refused to ratify the conven-
tion.

The English press in general
manifests satisfaction at the re-
fusal of the Sultan to ratify the
Egyptian convention.

Prince Alexander of Batten-
berg has again refused to be
a candidate for the Bulgarian
throne.

Five hundred Orleanists, in-
cluding many nobles, visited the
Count of Paris in the island of
Jersey. He disapproved of the
manifestation and when some of
his visitors cried 'vive le Roi' he
requested them to desist.

Dublin.

The town of Bantry is suffering
from want of water caused by
the drought. Captain Blackburne
of H. M. S. Shannon, stationed
in the bay, offered to supply the
town with condensed water, but
the offer was refused because
Captain Blackburne had insulted
the inhabitants by seizing Mr
Murphy's yacht for hoisting the
green flag on the jubilee day.

Paris, July 2,

The 'Journal des Debats' in re-
ference to the action of the
French Ambassador at Constau-
tinople says:

'We cannot allow England un-
der any pretext to arrogate the
right to occupy Egypt perma-
nently, or for just so long as it
may suit her. No Frenchman

with a grain of common sense
would sanction a British protec-
torate.'

The Chamber of Deputies has
voted the army bill, which makes
military service for three years
obligatory on all French citizens
without exception.

Barcelona, July 6.

The people refuse to pay the
new taxes and many persons
have been arrested. It is hoped
that the authorities will be able
to prevent a renewal of Sunday's
disturbances.

Berlin, July 4.

The efforts of Prince Hohen-
lohe, Count Henckel and Herr
Krauster, the largest German
holders of land in Russia, to
evade the ukase of the Czar have
proved fruitless. Consequently
they must sell their lands in
Russia within a given time.

Advices from different parts of
Europe confirm the belief that
the Egyptian convention will not
be ratified for the present. Some
powers think that the object of
the convention is to strengthen
England's position in Egypt.

The 'Cologne Gazette' says that
the Patriotic League is again
trying to establish itself in Al-
sace-Lorraine.

The same paper says that Gen-
eral Boulanger before being dis-
missed had arranged a 'coup d'-
état,' which was only frustrated
by Gen. Saussier.

In spite of the apparent cordi-
ality between Russia and Ger-
many it is known that the real
state of affairs is very much the
reverse. The Berlin papers are
all against Russia, and advise
Germans not to buy Russian
bonds. It is said by the 'Post'
that in case of a war with Ger-
many, according to what many
Russians say, a stroke of the pen
would deprive Germany of all
means to carry it on, in other
words German capital invested
in Russian loans. The result of
this has been a heavy fall in Rus-
sian securities.

Brussels, July 4.

'Le Nord,' a Russian organ,
referring to the Egyptian con-
vention says that Russia will
continue to support France, and
it denies the report that Russia
will not meddle in Egypt if Eng-
land lets her do as she pleases in
Bulgaria. Russia, Germany and
Austria, says the Nord, are very
close friends, and if they were
not in accord on the Egyptian
question the only result would be
liberty of action for each of
them. Germany, Austria and
Italy would not support England
to the extent of material help.

San Francisco, June 29.

Mrs Langtry, the actress,
has applied for letters of citizen-
ship.

Santiago de Chili, July 1.

The Ministers have declared in
the Chamber of Deputies their de-
termination to guarantee the lib-
erty of suffrage. The announce-
ment was received with ap-
plause.

Madrid, July 4.

The increased city taxes on
meat for consumption have been
the cause of serious riots in Bar-
celona; the exasperated people
burned down the houses where
the taxes were being collected,
and several persons were in-
jured.

Martial law has been proclaim-
ed in Valencia.

Rome, July 5.

The decree of excommunica-
tion against Dr McGlynn has been
sent to the Archbishop of New
York to be published.

Chicago, July 2.

The drought in Illinois and
Wisconsin is the worst for years;
the roads are ankle deep in
dust, and the water in wells has

fallen lower than ever known
before; the withered maize
stalks are the only signs of any
grain having been sown this
year; the forest and grass are
burning for miles, and the whole
country is burned up.

Washington, July 2.

The public debt has been re-
duced by 6,450,000 dollars in the
month of June; the total reduc-
tion for the year is 10,930,000
dollars.

Pesth, July 5.

Yesterday, during the exerci-
ses of some military sappers, a
dynamite cartridge exploded pre-
maturely and killed 27 men, in-
cluding 4 officers, and wounded
48 other men.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

July 5.

The whole of the shares of the
National Bank have been sub-
scribed for.

After an interview between
Col. Latorre and Gen. Tajes the
former received an intimation
that he must leave the country,
and he embarked early on the
morning of the 1st inst in the
Jupiter.

The Eastern Railway has been
sold to the North Eastern Rail-
way Company for £200,000.

General Belen and his son
have been sent to the criminal
prison.

Government is again desirous
of entering into a sanitary con-
vention with Brazil and Argen-
tina.

The Rio Grande papers are
still talking of Argentine warlike
designs on the empire.

The National Bank will have 7
branches in the Republic.

Some sites in Plaza Indepen-
dencia have been sold at \$134
per vara.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

ROSARIO

Various business houses are
adopting the electric light.

The census of the province
shows a population of 220,000.

The recent frosts have caused
much mortality among sheep.
In the month of June the cus-
tom-houses produced \$421,000.

SAN LUIS

The E. P. has approved of the
municipal elections at Villa
Mercedes.

The Intendant of the capital
has been authorised to sell water
to the rural establishments at
1.50 m/n per hour. There is now
an ample supply of water;
nevertheless, a young man called
Adaro killed Thomas Orozco by a
shot from a revolver, for having
obstructed the watercourse which
watered Adaro's property.

An old woman was run over by
a train on the 2nd inst at Balde
station and her foot was cut off.

An enormous quantity of mer-
chandise is detained here for
want of wagons; the train to the
coast was 3 hours late.

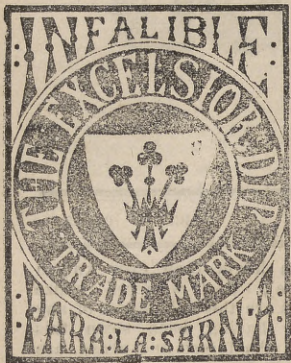
We have had severe frosts here.

TUCUMAN

Dr Zavalla has issued a mani-
festo assuming the government
of the province and making a de-
cree directing the Courts of Jus-
tice to resume their sittings, also
ordering Sr Vasquez to deliver up
the command of the forces under
his orders to Col. Gerónimo Pi-
zarro. Sr Abraham Medina has
been appointed Chief of Police
and Sr Uladislao J. Frias secre-
tary to the Interventor. A mani-
festation in honor of Dr Zavalla
was made. The political prison-
ers have been released.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203. Rivadavia 203

ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 3, 1884.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The Jubilee and its doings being over we are all settling down to the ordinary affairs of everyday life again, none the worse for having enjoyed a holiday and rejoiced with those who were rejoicing. Both the amateur dramatic entertainment and the sports with which the celebration ended, were well attended, being, moreover, worthy of great praise and doing honor to those who took part in them.

At the former, the well-known comedy 'Old Soldiers' and the roving farce 'Steeplechase' were given, and all the performers did themselves great credit. Special mention should be made in this connection of the acting of Mesdames Gillies and Graham and Miss Glover in 'Old Soldiers' and of the Misses Fisher, Adams and Conder in the farce. The gentlemen all acquitted themselves well and won hearty rounds of applause. One thing, however, I noticed that might have been omitted though it may be, as I am told it was, in the text of the play, and that was the repetition by 'Cassidy' in 'Old Soldiers' of 'Another grievance for Ireland' on every trifling occasion, as if to make out that the crying wrongs of Ireland are nothing but trifles worked up into grievances by a dissatisfied people. Nothing could depart further from the truth than such a view, nor could but perhaps the playing of 'The Harp' that once thro' Tara's halls' during the interval have been in worse taste.

These, however, are little matters of taste and fine feeling, and it were perhaps wrong to quarrel with people for not displaying that with which they are not endowed, or for abiding too closely by their born prejudices.

The sports went off very well indeed, Rosario gaining a splendid victory over Buenos Aires in one of the best contested games of football it has ever been my lot to see. The Buenos Airesans played remarkably well and strained every nerve to carry the day, but almost from the commencement it was evident that they were no match for the Rosarios. After the football a very good game of polo was played, in which great proficiency was displayed by all who took part. I understand that a match has been arranged between the Flores polo players and those of this city for the 9th inst., and I have no doubt it will be largely attended, particularly as our city authorities are too hard up to do much in the way of providing attractions for the celebration of our independence.

It is proposed to make a grand political manifestation on the 9th in honor of Governor Galvez, and doubtless to show the world how little chance there is of H. E. sharing the fate of his hapless Tucuman colleague Dr Posse.

I am happy to tell you that the idea of founding an English Literary Society in Rosario is meeting with great encouragement. At a meeting holden the other evening it was resolved to call the institution the 'English Literary Society of Rosario,' the rules and bye-laws of the excellent society in Buenos Aires were adopted with only a few modifications of small importance, and a committee of management was elected with Professor A. J. L. White for president. I hope in future letters to tell you of great progress being made by this society, which supplies a want long felt, and that ought to have been instituted long ago.

We have been experiencing the first really cold weather we have felt this season, and I can tell you that it has been very cold. I regret to say in this connection that it has caused frightful mortality among the young lambs throughout the department.

It is announced that the long-promised Court of Appeal will be established in this city on the 9th, and litigants of all sorts and conditions are accordingly jubilant. Up to the present, and, at all events, of late years, the want of such an institution has been a great stumbling-block in the way of Justice, and the occasion of grievous wrongs being committed with the most perfect impunity. It made the Judges of the ordinary Courts, in a great measure, irresponsible, and their decrees, even where most precious interests were involved, absolute. The only alternative has been, and is up to this day, an appeal to Santa Fe, that besides being a very costly affair may take years to settle, so that by the time a decision is come to, the probabilities are that another judge will be in office, having no knowledge of 'Joseph.' If, therefore, Governor Galvez's administration gives us a Court of Appeal, it will be doing more than it ever has done up to the present to win popular esteem, and to stand well in the good graces of the people of this Department.

I regret to tell you that the prolonged drought in the Province has interfered sadly with the sowing of wheat. Just at the best time for planting, the soil almost everywhere throughout the colonies was as hard as iron, and quite unfit for the purpose. The consequence is that next year's wheat crop will fall far short of what it has been this year, which, happily, has been one of unwonted abundance. This is a circumstance which large holders of wheat at the present would do well to bear in mind. When we consider that besides these losses, and those of the lambs I have already mentioned, through a strange and very fatal disease that has broken out among the flocks, it is easy to see that the prospects of campmen in this Province are by no means encouraging.

The young ladies of our noble charities have succeeded in enlisting the services of their gentlemen friends for the organisation of a grand ball that will take place on the evening of the 9th inst. at the Social Club in this city. Mr W. Baker, the popular Vice-Consul of the United States, and Mr Mallet, the British Vice-Consul are on the Committee, so I have no doubt but that the English-speaking elements will be better represented than they usually are when affairs of the kind take place. There is every prospect of the affair being one of the most brilliant ever given in Rosario, and when it is considered that the proceeds are to be given to the local charities, all must agree that it ought to be a most perfect success.

It is announced that our much esteemed rector, the Rev F. Cordoba, is to be promoted to a Canon at the Cathedral of Santa Fe, in lieu of the late lamented Canon Rosales. The Rev. Dr Cordoba's works and piety are well fitted to qualify him for this important post, and though we shall be sorry to lose him from Rosario we cannot grudge him his well-deserved preferment.

On Friday, as the steamer Diana was coming into port, she ran foul of the Paraguayan

schooner Magdalena I., causing her serious damage. A claim for compensation having been brought against the steamer, the Court has appointed Messrs Craviot and Eggert to ascertain what amount of damages ought to be awarded.

The small-pox continues raging with unabated virulence. Some families have lost three or four members from it during the last fortnight, and there are some who have lost all their children.

The sad news transmitted to us from your city concerning the death of Dr Stephens, who was run over by a tram-car and died four days afterwards at the Clinical Hospital from the effects of his injuries has caused a profound feeling of sorrow among all classes. The Doctor was well known in this city and most highly respected, and his valuable services as Dr McInnes' coadjutor during the late cholera here will long be remembered with gratitude. He had gone to Buenos Aires to have his title confirmed, and was shortly expected back here to commence a practice, which bid fair to have been one of the best in the city. The late lamented Doctor was a specialist as an eye and ear doctor, and had been spared I have no doubt but his coming here would have been a blessing to many. His premature death is lamented by all, and his bereaved relatives at home have the sincere sympathy of the whole community. R. I. P.

Travellers by the night trains on the C. A. Railway will be glad to learn that important improvements have lately been introduced in the accommodations on the sleeping-cars. These were very badly needed, and they will, consequently, be very greatly appreciated by the travelling public.

Having nothing further of any special importance to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

DIABOLICAL CRIME IN IRELAND.

'The official return of evictions in Ireland for the quarter ended March 31st, 1887, was laid on the table of the House of Commons lately. The figures reveal a shocking state of things. During these three months no fewer than 7204 persons were thrown out upon the roadside in Ireland, being, I believe, the largest number for any quarterly period for some years. Kerry is supposed to be a county where crime flourishes. Well, in Kerry alone 1776 persons were rendered homeless in this one quarter—1776 persons, that is a third of the total for the remaining 31 counties of Ireland.—'Dublin Freeman.'

Over seven thousand human beings thrown out of their homes and cast on the highway. This is the record of landlord crime in Ireland for three months of the present year. It is not to put down outrages of such sort that the Coercion Bill is intended, but to enable the landlords to multiply the number of outrages and make it still more difficult for the people to save their lives from the murderous landlord conspiracy.—'Irish World.'

NOTES FROM LONDON.

In spite of the prejudices which blind many of the English Catholics, when discussing the question of Irish nationality, there are some true friends of Ireland to be found amongst them. Rev. Father Bridget, of the Congregation of the Oratory, brother of Her Majesty's Consul, Mr Ronald Bridget of this city, is a type of a rational English Catholic, whose moderation and good sense it were to be wished that many of his congregation would imitate. The Rev. gentleman preached the panegyric of St. Philip Neri, the founder of his order, on the 26th of May, and in his address, of which a portion was published in the 'Liverpool

Catholic Times,' we find the following excellent remarks: 'the reverend preacher alluded in a touching manner to the deep regret which filled his heart on account of the antipathy of race now springing up between the Catholics of England and the Catholics of Ireland. For twelve years he had worked in the sister island, and for thirty years he had moved amongst the Irish, and because he loved both them and his own he was sorely grieved at the dissensions and discord growing between them. Putting nationalities and politics aside it should be remembered how bravely the Irish had suffered for their faith in penal times, and how they had ever clung to it. As St Philip had laboured in Rome to bring all together in union with God, so no effort should be spared by them to draw together within the close bonds of the true faith which both enjoyed, these two races.'

Rev. Dr Henry A. Brann, D.D., rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, New York, in a letter to the 'American Catholic News' states that the late James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the 'New York Herald,' died a Catholic. 'I remember well,' he says, 'the night Mr Bennett died in his house in town. A messenger came for me, I hastened down, first calling at the Cardinal's for instructions. The Cardinal was not at home, but when I reached Mr Bennett's I found that his Eminence had been there before me and had given the dying man the Sacrament. 'Yes,' said his Eminence, 'and he followed me in the Latin while I was anointing him.' Around the dying man's neck some one, I believe his Catholic daughter, had hung a scapular, and he died most assuredly in the faith. He was a very able man, who never lost his Catholic faith, although it often seemed clouded. The manner of the early bringing up of his children and his death in that faith are the best proofs of my statement.'

No journalist stands higher in the estimation of the Home Rule leaders than the famous editor of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and there can be no doubt but that he has the cause thoroughly and entirely at heart, and that he helps it forward in no slight way by his powerful advocacy. Mr Stead is decidedly not distinguished looking. Aged about thirty-two or three, he looks at least ten years older, from the straggling and unkempt beard which he wears, and the general sloppiness and untidiness of his dress. Baggy trousers, misshapen boots, linen by no means immaculate, all go to make up a *tout ensemble* the reverse of what one would expect a smart 'special' to present. But clothes have never yet, nor never will, make the man, and one has but to look at Stead's fine well-shaped intellectual forehead and his iron mouth, and note the nervous energy which displays itself in every move to see that 'he has indeed a good deal in him.' He is North of England born and bred, is almost altogether self-educated, and has been dabbling in printers' ink almost all his life. He is a total abstainer. It was thought in many quarters that his articles some time ago on London vice would ruin the 'Pall Mall,' but the very contrary has turned out to be the case, and the disclosures have, besides, resulted in having a most wholesome act placed on the statute book.

France has a Ministry at last. M. Rouvier—who is, by-the-by, as few people seem to remember, a free-trader,—is the President, and General Boulanger is not the Minister of War. The cause of the overthrow of the Goblet Cabinet was not a question of realising economies as the glib mass of Republicans were led to believe; but of getting rid of the too energetic Minister of War, who had become a source of danger. Compared with the last Ministry the present is a much better one, from a Catholic point of view. It is mainly composed of moderate Republicans. In fact there is only one Radical in it. And it will depend for its existence upon the support of the 175 members

of the Catholic party—the Right. In order to secure this support, M. Rouvier was obliged to assure the leaders of the Catholic party that the policy of religious persecution will not be continued during the time he is Premier, and that the work of laicisation—the banishing of Sisters of Charity from schools and hospitals and of Christian Brothers from educational institutions—will at once cease.

It is not surprising that in Lord Hartington's letter which was read at the conference of the 'National Radical Union' in Birmingham, and in Mr Chamberlain's utterances on the same day, there is a tone of bitterness and despair. The so-called Liberal Unionists, by supporting the coercionist policy of the Government, for which there is not a shred of justification, have cut themselves off from all sympathy on the part of the Liberals, and, though they now hold the balance of power, their future is dark and uncertain. Throughout the country representative bodies of Liberals are proving that they are determined to countenance no alliance with men who, whilst calling themselves Liberals, are depriving of its constitutional rights a country where, as Mr Gladstone stated recently there is less crime per million of population than there is in England and Scotland. When a man of the political integrity and political eminence of Mr Henry James has received notice to quit from the Liberals of Bury, Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain may well fear that their prestige amongst Liberals has all but vanished.

The Liberal leaders in London, after seriously discussing the desirability of taking some active steps to promote the principles of their party, have resolved to start a new London daily paper. There is no doubt that the carrying out of such a project would tend very much to improve the position of Mr Gladstone's followers. The Liberals of London are, perhaps, worse organised than those of any city or town in England, while the Liberal cause is represented merely by the 'Pall Mall Gazette' and 'Daily News.' These, of course, have a small circulation when compared with that of such journals as the 'Times,' 'Standard,' 'Telegraph,' and 'St James's Gazette,' all representatives of the Tory cause, and each of which, except the 'Standard,' is ready to stoop to the meanest device in order to prejudice its readers against Mr Gladstone's policy as well as against the Irish people. The 'Echo,' once remarkable for its fearless advocacy of Liberal principles, now shows a meanness and personal animus in its writings of which only the most narrow-minded of partisans can approve. It is said the new paper will be a halfpenny morning journal. All will, therefore, have an opportunity of reaping the benefit of its political teaching. It speaks well for the representatives of the Irish people that the assistance of one of their number has also been asked in connection with the new venture.

'Reynold's Newspaper' points out the fact that in 1851 the 'loyal' Orangemen of Canada gave no less a personage than the Prince of Wales a taste of their quality in the very place in which Mr O'Brien was nearly murdered the other day. The Prince wanted to land at Kings-town, but the Orangemen of that town, under the leadership of a butcher named Flannigan, insisted on receiving him in Orange fashion, and escorting him to the town hall to the strains of 'The Boyne Water' and 'Croppies Lie Down.' The Prince declined, and the loyalists thereupon informed him that if he did not do as they wished he would not be allowed to land at all. They kept sentry all night on the pier while the Prince was in his yacht considering their ultimatum. 'Either, Mr Flannigan declared, 'you will give way, or the Orangemen, and—it will not be the Orangemen.' 'The Orangemen of Ireland,' said another, 'can chuck him off his throne. If he does not like our way he

may do the other, and anyway, we will give him a lesson that he won't forget.' Finally, the Prince, sooner than yield to these loyal threats put out to sea.

CHILIAN REVENUE AND PROGRESS

From the Message of President Balmaceda

The ordinary revenue in 1886 amounted to 37,116,070 dols 45 cents and the expenditure to 34,098,370 dols 90 cents.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure of one million dollars owing to the cholera epidemic, of half a million dollars in payment of the Curico and Angol railway claims, and of one million dollars to be expended on the Aranco railways, the year will close without a deficit. The estimated revenue for 1888 is 36 million dollars and the estimated expenditure is 32,430,736 dollars 33 cents. In the expenditure there figure large sums for public works, which it was formerly the custom to execute by means of loans. On April 30 last there was a surplus of 8 millions of dollars in the treasury. The conversion of the debt, notwithstanding the new issue of \$315,000, has diminished the annual service in the sum of 1,253,737 gold dollars. A new loan, to produce net \$1,113,781, to be issued on the 1st proximo, has been negotiated with Rothschilds for the payment of the Nitrate certificate. This loan being an entirely new one, was subject under a new law to a heavier stamp duty, which made a difference against Chili, as compared with the previous transactions of the conversion of the debt, of hal ojo. The amount of the home debt on 30th April last was 48,890,066.39 dollars, whilst that of the foreign debt was 34,601,260 gold. The Government will introduce bills for the construction of the following railways: Victoria to Osorno, with branch to Valdivia; Coigile to Mulchen; Parral to Cauquenes; Talca to Constitucion; Palmilla to Sauce; and Peluquen to Peumo. In case the concessionaires of the Santiago and San Antonio line should abandon their concession, the Government will introduce a bill for the construction of a line from Santiago to Melpilla. The Government is also of opinion that the State ought to construct a line from Los Vilos to Illapel and Salamanca; and one from Papudo to Ligua and Petorca, or instead of the latter one from Calera to Eguia and Cabildo. The total cost would be approximately 16 millions gold. A foreign loan for this amount, to be expended at the rate of 3 or 4 millions a year is recommended. A general law to empower the President of the Republic, by and with the consent of the Council of State, to grant permits for the construction of railways, telegraphs and telephones, is recommended; and also another to permit the importation free of duty of machinery and plant for native industries.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The autographometer is an instrument lately devised in Paris for automatically recording the topography and difference of level of all places over which it passes. It is carried about on a light vehicle, and has only to be dragged over the ground of which a plan is desired.

The details of astronomical work involve calculations quite appalling to the non-mathematical. Measurements of 1019 photographic plates of the transit of Venus in 1882 have been made at the French institute with an array of figures covering no less than 32,000 sheets of paper.

M. Fremy has read a paper at the French Academy of Sciences, describing the researches made by him with M. Verzeux's assistance for obtaining artificial rubies. By letting alumina dissolve in fluoride of calcium he obtained crystals of alumina—

that is to say, perfect rubies, defying the closest scrutiny, and even higher in value than the natural stones. They can be made of large size.

Professor McGee, of the Geological Survey, in a recent lecture on the Charlestown earthquake, said that displacement is now in progress at a rate so astonishingly rapid, as to occasion surprise that earthquakes are not more frequent, and the cities of Pittsburgh, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore, Port Deposit, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, and New York have been located on the very line of displacement.

All rags sent to New York are disinfected in the following manner: The rags are arranged in bundles and placed in an impermeable receptacle into which superheated steam is introduced (330 deg. F.) In about five minutes the temperature of the bundles is so high that in about two hours it does not fall below 100 degrees. The experiments that have been made prove that this process destroys completely all germs contained in the rags, whereas sulphurous acid is not so successful.

Professor Trowbridge's plan of submarine telephony, in which speech was to be submitted between vessels at sea without the aid of any connecting wire, has been abandoned as impracticable, as the system upon which Mr Edison has been experimenting in Florida is more promising of good results. In this system the telephone signals by longer and short explosive sounds, instead of by spoken words, and communications have been successfully exchanged through the water between vessels from three to four miles apart, with the prospect that the working limit may be increased by improvement in the apparatus.

SELECTED POETRY.

An Exile's Farewell

BY J. D. DUNLAVIN

Exiled by fate from friends and home,
This ours to prove with earnest will,
To all the world where'er we roam,
We're true to Ireland's freedom still.
And, brothers, ere we part tonight,
As round the festive board we've met,
We'll fill a bumper flowing bright
To happy days in Ireland yet.

There may be lands as sweet and fair,
And skies as lovely and as bright,
But still my heart is ever here—
And fondest wishes day and night.
It matters not where'er I roam,
I never, never can forget
The dear ones whom I leave at home—
We'll have good times in Ireland yet.

Driven, like leaves before the blast,
From our own land, disconsolate,
Are we unmindful of the past?
Are we unmindful of our fate?
With heart and voice we answer "No!"
And never, till life's sun has set,
Shall I this cherished hope forego—
To have good times in Ireland yet.

Farewell, dear Ireland, plundered land,
The home of hearts both brave and true,
When 'neath the Southern Cross I stand,
A rebel yet, I'll work for you;
And when from Wicklow's vales I fled,
And ploughing seas 'neath freshening gale,
My eyes shall tears of sorrow shed,
For thee, my own loved Innishail.
—In 'United Ireland.'

The principal causes of ill health are the following: Hereditary constitutional disease, immoral habits, want of sufficient work or exercise, impure air, bad or unwholesome food or drink, severe wettings and letting the clothes dry on the person, long exposure to cold without sufficient clothing, food, and exercise to keep the blood in circulation; infection and contagion, irregular living and dirt. The most powerful causes are the two first. Insufficient food and exposure do not of themselves cause bad health.

Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they will be contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighbourhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new laid egg will be contaminated.

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m14j14

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1887.

Here is a piece of sensational news which appeared in the columns of a contemporary this week:

'Evictions proceed manfully all over Ireland. The Government is determined to extirpate the present race, and put a better class of people in Ireland. The 'Times' publishes a letter written by the late historian Niebuhr, recommending the British Government to remove the Irish population to Morocco and make that empire a British colony. It is now recognised that the only way to improve Ireland is to extirpate the race.'

We thought the work of extirpation had been going on fast enough as it has been going on for centuries. The inhabitants of Munster were slaughtered or exterminated by Mountjoy. All Ulster was confiscated by King James. Thousands of little babes were murdered by Carew and Cromwell. During the fifty years that Tennyson's 'Golden Grain' has been growing four millions of people have been exterminated, and extermination still continues at the rate of 20,000 per month. Surely this ought to satisfy the gibbering ghost of old Niebuhr, or of Froude himself, who believes with Cromwell that the slaughter of wo-

men and children at Drogheda was a great mercy of Providence. We cannot see how the Tory Government with coercion, gibbet and rack can improve on the present state of things, unless they adopt Dean Swift's 'modest proposal' and cook and eat all Irish children before they grow to maturity. The 'Times' once prophesied that Celts or Irishmen would soon be as scarce on the banks of the Shannon as Red Indians on the banks of the St Lawrence. We venture to prophesy now that Irishmen will hold their own land and will increase and multiply there ten thousand years after the time when the souls of the editors of the 'Times' and of Niebuhr and Froude have commenced to roast in the flames of hell.

There is a large sum of money due to us from some camp subscribers, and we find it very difficult to collect it. These people are not benefiting themselves to any great extent and they are doing us an enormous injury by withholding the little sums they individually owe us. Some pay after two, three, five or more years, and some, unfortunately, never. Surely it is not necessary to remind such persons that our expenses are very large, and that our bills must be paid punctually every week. With the present number of subscribers, this ought to be the most independent newspaper in Buenos Aires, but those who take the paper and do not promptly pay for it, contribute not to support it, but to kill it. We earnestly request subscribers who are in arrears to settle their accounts, without putting us to the trouble and expense of sending them their bills. In doing this, we only ask for common justice and fair play.

Party politicians at home say Ireland must have coercion or Home Rule, either slavery or liberty, but our colleague the 'Herald' has discovered a way of reconciling apparently contradictory principles for it would give coercion and Home Rule at the same time. Read the sage remarks of our local contemporary:

'The Coercion Bill is getting out of the Commons and will soon be available in Ireland. This would be all right if it followed a righteous Home Rule Bill, but without the latter it will fail utterly in helping matters, save for the moment.'

That is to say, give them the management of their own affairs, but suspend the laws that guarantee individual liberty. Tell them they are a free nation, but let every man woman and child be liable to be thrown into jail at the bidding of a policeman. Let the people have full power to make laws for themselves, but let any two individuals who combine for any set purpose be prosecuted under a foreign law for conspiracy. A Coercion Bill with a Home Rule Bill is like poison with sound food.

Latest telegrams announce that young men in the South of Ireland are forming secret societies in view of the Coercion Code. This was the result so often predicted and so much feared by Mr Parnell. The Irish conspire against the Government of England for the same reason that the Poles in Warsaw conspire against the Government of the Czar. When constitutional means are forbidden, men will have recourse to hidden ways to protect themselves against their implacable foes. It was so from the beginning, and it will be so to the end.

Winter has come again, and with it the closed tram-cars have taken the place of the open ones. Whether from long custom or some other reason many persons of the male sex are very reluctant to enter the closed cars. They stand on the platform and completely block up the way so that ladies or others find it very difficult to go in or come out. It is no unusual thing to see the

passengers hanging on desperately to the steps of a car while the inside is half unoccupied. Surely the managers of the tramway companies should prevent this scandalous state of things, or if not the police should take action in the matter. Persons having an objection to the inside of a tram-car should not be admitted as passengers.

Mr Baker, the popular United States Consul in this city, gave a grand reception at his residence, Calle Lavalle, on the 4th of July. Many of the most distinguished men of all nationalities called on him during the day, and were entertained in true American fashion by Mr and Mrs Baker. On the same day General Mansilla proposed in Congress that the session for that day should be suspended, and that the members then present should stand up in honour of the declaration of American independence. The proposal was unanimously accepted. No other country is more honoured here than the United States, and she well deserves all the honour that can be bestowed upon her.

A reporter of 'La Nacion' says that preserved meat brought here from Europe can be bought cheaper than fresh meat in Buenos Aires. Another correspondent of the same paper announces the startling fact that he has not eaten meat for a considerable time, the price being far above his means. Statistical accounts go to prove that more meat is eaten in this city than in any other in the world in proportion to the population. How long shall this be so?

THE NINTH OF JULY.

July may be considered a lucky month in the annals of Argentine history.

On the 23rd of July, 1806, Liniers with a body of disciplined troops set out from Montevideo to relieve Buenos Aires, then in possession of the British general Beresford. The result of Liniers' expedition was that Beresford with all his forces surrendered on the Plaza Mayor, which was thenceforward called the Plaza Victoria.

On the 5th of July, 1807, White-lock, another British general, at the head of a powerful army of 12,000 men, was ignominiously defeated in the streets of Buenos Aires, and on the following day he signed a humiliating treaty of peace.

On the 15th of July, 1847, the English withdrew from the blockade of Buenos Aires and Montevideo, leaving the French to carry on the war against Rosas.

On the 9th of July, 1853, the representative of the different states, except one, swore to adhere to the Constitution proposed by Urquiza.

On the 9th of July, 1816, Congress, sitting in Tucuman, 'solemnly declared that it was the unanimous wish of the United Provinces of South America to burst the violent bonds that bound them to the kings of Spain, to assert their rights, and assume the position of a free and independent nation.'

This last was an event of transcendental importance, and its anniversary is celebrated by every true Argentine with rejoicing and jubilee, for it is justly regarded as the heralding of a new era of liberty and independence, not only for the Argentine Republic, but for the entire extent of Spanish America. When the Congress of Tucuman assembled the states of the River Plate were a Pandemonium of discord and disunion. While Congressmen were assembled they heard the clash of arms at their very doors. A large Spanish force was threatening invasion on the north. Some of the States refused to send representatives, and nearly all were a prey to civil strife. Some were in favour of a monarchy; others of a republic. Some longed for a strong central government; others desired a federal union.

Paraguay had cut itself off from the confederation of revolutionary states, and at the very time when the Congress was sitting in Tucuman Artigas had united a Congress of his own forming on the other side of the river at Paysandu. There is not the slightest doubt, too, notwithstanding the declaration of Congress that there was a large amount of the population favourable to Spanish rule.

When the question of Irish nationality arises we are often asked 'Why are not you Irishmen unanimous?' Just as if any people were unanimous in national struggles. The English were not unanimous in favour of William of Orange, nor the French in favour of the Revolution of '89, nor the American colonies in the war against the mother country. Far from it. There will always be a powerful contingent to support even the most despotic form of Government, when once established, who will try to drown the voice of the people. It is so in Ireland; it was so in the Argentine Republic.

The Congress of Tucuman saw the situation at a glance, and they made a bold and politic stroke which brought light out of darkness and order out of chaos. They had been six years fighting for the imbecile King of Spain against his representatives; they now declared they would fight only for themselves, their country and their liberty. They appealed to all America to rally round them and the appeal was not in vain. San Martin and O'Higgins crossed the Andes and defeated the Spaniards in the celebrated battle of Chacabuco. Belgrano checked the advance of the enemy in Salta and Tucuman. Buenos Aires forgot its jealousy against the other province and equipped a fleet with which the indomitable Irishman, Admiral Brown, defeated the Spaniards at Martin Garcia and expelled them from Montevideo.

The history of the Argentine Republic is short, but we may say without flattery that she has a noble record of historic deeds of which the greatest nation in the world may be proud. Some persons will prate about her internal disorders, but when we remember the chaos from which she has emerged, and the political degradation in which she was plunged during the colonial period we are surprised at her progress rather than scandalized at her dissensions. Peace, union, and prosperity are steadily advancing throughout the republic. There are many things in the body politic to be remedied, but with a firm will and a vigorous constitution; which the nation possesses, we do not doubt for a moment that all will be right. There are great days in store for the Argentine Republic. That she may receive unlimited honour abroad, and may prosper, peace and happiness reign at home, is the sincere wish of one of her adopted sons and all his countryman who reside here.

EDUCATION WITHOUT ADAPTATION

Why is it that we do not exhibit as much sense in educating our children as we do in training our animals? A farmer has a colt and a boy. He studies that colt carefully. He notes the points in his physical construction, his disposition and his temperament, and he can readily decide whether it is better to train him for a trotter or a plough horse. He would be soundly laughed at if he should send a heavy built, stolid, muscular, slow-going animal to a jockey to be trained for the racecourse; and his judgment would be as mercilessly scored if he should take a high-spirited, graceful young colt with all the points of a trotter in his make-up, and decide to make a draft horse of him. But that same man will give his son an education without consideration to his mental adaptation to the course of study he is pursuing. He only knows that custom has prescribed certain things to be learned which is

called getting an education, and if he goes through this course of training, he has got his education and his duty as a parent is discharged. The result is that boys are educated away from the work of life they are adapted to, instead of being properly prepared for what their natural qualifications fit them to do well. This is why the boy who would have made a successful machinist goes through life as a poor preacher or a third rate lawyer, and a discontented blacksmith hammers his life and energy out at the forge, with talents and inclinations which would have made him a successful physician. A human life may be made a success by a good education, and it can just as surely be made a failure by a system of false training. Indiscriminate education without considering adaptation is a grave defect in our present educational system. It involves not only a waste of time and money, but a most fearful waste of human energy, by misdirected application. If there is any one course of training adapted to all, whatever pursuit of life they may follow, it is the education afforded by a reliable business college. Every person is compelled to have business dealings with his fellow men, and a thorough preparation for the business affairs of life cannot well involve an unwise expenditure of time, money or effort.

COLONEL LATORRE INTERVIEWED.

Latorre on his return to this city from Montevideo was interviewed by a reporter of 'La Nacion.' We give herein a summary of the result:—

Reporter: You have soon returned to this country, Colonel. Your countrymen seem resolved to make you an Argentine estanciero by force.

Latorre: It is not at all disagreeable to me, and believe me, sir, the bitterness of exile and implacable injustice are more easy to bear in this land overflowing with richness and progress where hospitality is so frank and unlimited that we imagine ourselves in our own country.

R. Did you not think it a dangerous experiment to go to Montevideo considering the well-known antecedents of your political life?

L. I certainly did not; I wish to return to my own country however agreeable life may be to me here. I am impelled to do so principally through motives of personal honour. I have a family and do not wish to remain longer under the shadow cast upon my name, I wish to justify myself and my Government, not for my own sake alone but for the honour of the Oriental Republic and that of my children. My object in returning to Montevideo was to provide the documents necessary to reestablish the truth about my administration, submitting the proofs to the judgment of public opinion. For more than seven years I have borne the weight of calumny, and I thought the time had come to vindicate my honour. For this reason I deplore what has happened, though I believe an opportunity will not be long wanting to defend myself.

R. Why did you go so unexpectedly to Montevideo without giving due notice?

L. Tajés knew of my wish to return, and by means of respectable friends invited me to go to Montevideo, assuring me that there would be no difficulty in the way, so that I hesitated no longer, and one morning I found myself in the capital city of my native country. I received every guarantee from Tajés through Colonel Arribio, inspector general of arms, who was here a short time ago. As soon as I landed I sent a card to President Tajés to which he promptly and cordially replied. Many persons, both natives and foreigners, visited me, without distinction of politics. My house was all day crowded with visitors, at which fact Minister Herrera was much alarmed. The newspapers that support him at first said no-

thing of my arrival, but as soon as they saw that I was surrounded by men of great influence they feared I would become an obstacle to their plans. The city was raised, and an order given for my expulsion. I excited their suspicion by offering to place myself at the head of a political party at the coming elections. Herrera called a meeting of his friends at which the President was present. He was at first opposed to my expulsion, but he afterwards yielded to the pressure of Herrera and his friends. I was notified of the order by Colonels Tajes and Muro. Herrera's object was to remove all opposition to his own election for which the troops of soldiers are prepared.

R. To what do you attribute the kind treatment received from General Tajes.

L. We have long been friends. We have bivouacked in the same camps and fought in the same battle-fields. I have even been his sponsor in marriage. Before leaving I had an interview with the President, and he explained to me in the most friendly terms the necessity of my departure. Tajes is a noble character, a self-made man, brought up in the school of honour and duty. For this reason he is moderate and prudent on the one hand, and firm and resolved on the other.

SANITARY WORKS.

The report of the Committee of the Senate authorising the sale of these works was discussed in Saturday's session. Sr Mendoza, the reporting member, said that the bill fixed 45 years as the maximum period for which the works should be sold, while the Canevali contract fixed 48 years. The minimum price was to be \$21,000,000 so that if it was such a profitable business as had been alleged there was scope for contractors to make higher bids, and the time for presenting tenders might be extended for six months. The cost of completing the works will be about \$8,000,000, making a total cost of \$29,000,000 gold, which the contractors will obtain by issuing bonds for \$34,500,000 at 5 per cent and 1 per cent amortization, which would be paid off in from 35 to 40 years out of the proceeds of the works. Every house is to pay \$6.50 for the sewer and water service. The works are already executed in 21 districts, that is to say, 798 manzanas, according to Mr Bate-man's proposal.

Sr Del Valle expressed his surprise that in an affair of this magnitude and delicacy they had not invited the attendance of the E. P. and of the Chamber who had been concerned in the matter. He protested against selling for 50 years works of this kind in a city like Buenos Aires, which is increasing in geometrical progression. The population in 1869 was 177,000, and now, according to Dr Coni, it is 405,000; that is to say, it has more than doubled in 18 years; then what will happen in 50 years? It will probably have a population of one million and a half or two millions, and the houses must, of course, increase in proportion.

The Government can find hundreds of millions for building palaces without even borrowing. Is the nation, which has always been faithful to its engagements unable to borrow in Europe the required sum upon the security of these works? Or why has not the Municipality proposed to Congress to take over and complete them? I believe it is because that body is merely a committee named by the E. P., and does not wish to oppose a scheme emanating from the E. P. These works were designed for the sanitation of the city, and they ought not to be handed to contractors, to be worked for as much profit as can be got out them.

The proposal which is being discussed is the Canevali contract, neither more nor less, except that tenders are invited, but within so short a period that only Canevali and Co., will be prepared to tender. Looking at the proposal commercially, the works could be finished for

\$800,000; £145,000 must be paid to Devotto, or together, £15,725,000 instead of \$6,500,000. The works are already charged with \$8,300,000.

Taking \$93,000 as the average for the 45 years, the receipts from the works will be \$326,420,000 gold, while the total outlay, including the amortization for the loan, may be estimated at between 100 and 200 millions. But, besides this, Canevali and Co. would be repaid the cost of the supplementary works, and would have the monopoly of construction of the domiciliary works, representing 20 to 55 millions.

The Minister of the Interior said that the President of the Republic had in his message stated his plan respecting the public works. The sale of the railways was received with applause but, when it is proposed to carry out the second part of the plan, a storm is raised. Public opinion and the opinion of the Press are worth nothing in this affair. People are talking of matters which they do not understand.

DEATH OF MRS. OWENS.

San Nicolas,
July 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Many of your readers will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs Owens of this town, wife of the late Eugene. It occurred on the 1st inst., and was caused by an affection of the spine, followed by paralysis. The hardship which Mrs Owens endured by attending on her sick husband, day and night for nearly six successive months, ruined her constitution, and ultimately caused that disease which laid her prostrate and in the short space of a couple of weeks deprived her of existence. Mrs Owens was universally loved and esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her. Her death, especially as it occurred so very soon after that of her lamented husband, was a very severe trial to the worthy Hogan family of Pavon, of which she was a member, and indeed is sincerely regretted by the greater part of the Irish residents of these Northern districts, to whom she was well known and ever proved a warm, generous friend. She was remarkable for her hospitality and kindness to Irish people from the camp who happened to come to town and call on her, and very many must now remember, with mingled feelings of gratitude and sorrow, the numerous acts thereof they experienced at her hands. She has passed away in the bloom of womanhood, but the record of her deeds is already long, and she bears with her a grateful recollection, viz., that of a well-spent, Christian life. The thought thereof, and of the glorious recompense she must be enjoying in consequence, ought to contribute considerably to temper the grief experienced by her family and a host of friends to whom she had endeared herself at her premature, unexpected demise. Her death was most enviable, the reward no doubt of her virtuous life, for 'talis vita, finis ita'—as we live, so we die. For the last ten days of her mortal existence she was constantly surrounded by the good Sisters of Mercy and the little orphans under their charge, to whom she had been a real benefactress. But neither the affectionate assistance and attention on their part, nor the numerous fervent supplications offered by them for her recovery availed to avert the hand of Death. But happy, enviable is her lot. She has already reached the goal to which we are all aspiring, and which perhaps we may not reach so easily.

In union with their numerous friends, I tender to the Hogan family the expression of my sincere condolence, and

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

P. J. O'G.

LETTER FROM VENADO TUERTO

July 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Our chief, our heart-rending complaint, is not the irregularity, for that we could put up with, but the complete absence of all proper postal arrangements.

Fifteen months ago we had no post-office, and all correspondence came to hand with the regularity of clockwork. Since that dismal arrangement has been inflicted on us our most valued correspondence goes astray. Our people, native and foreign, are determined that this sort of thing shall not go on, and a revolution-fractional is imminent. I shall say nothing against the functionary who presides over the postal management. I suppose that he is always at his post, obliging, willing, always to be found when wanted, and gives satisfaction in every way; but our letters don't come and go, and we are simply humbugged. He had a warning the other morning which, if he has a conscience, should put the fear of God into his heart. He is telegraph clerk as well as postmaster, and sleeps in the operating room. A thunderbolt struck a telegraph post and smashed into small pieces the delf non-conductor. It then ran along the wire into the office and there exploded like a shell, and brought down some of the wall about his ears. He was fast asleep at the time, but his visitor awakened him.

We have had our share of the frost, and latterly we have had our share, though small, of the rain. I doubt much that the majority of sheepfarmers if it were left to their choice, would have voted for rain. Sheep, cattle and horses have been in very fair condition all along, and rain, without doing any permanent good to the camp at this season, is pretty sure to be followed by severe frost. This prognostication is exact; for the rain has ceased, a cold south-west wind set in, and last night we had powerful frost. I made a journey of about 10 leagues farther north the other day—I mean north of the V. Tuerto—and the vegetation looked yellow, wilted and sapless, but the animals are in very good condition. Our estanciaeros can yet invite a friendly visitor to a good fat asado.

We find it hard sometimes to make our tree plants grow. The land is high, bleak, and exposed to strong winds from every quarter; but having once taken root well they go ahead like wildfire. 'C'est le premier an qui conte.' Afterwards they give no trouble. Mr Turner's quinta, filled with useful and ornamental trees and plants growing in luxuriant abundance is a standing proof of what can be done in that way, when industry and intelligence are combined. The great point is to know a thing, and then—do it. This has been the secret of Mr Turner's success—not a very hidden one—and his great success has justified the theory.

Many of our cattle and sheepfarmers are laying down large tracts of succulent grasses and herbs—alfalfa, Kentucky blue grass, barley, etc., for the maintenance of their stock during the winter. Alfalfa seems to be rather unfortunate in some cases. It is extremely difficult to eradicate the root grasses, and these in many cases conquer the newly introduced alfalfa. Barley is planted for the sake of fodder, and requires planting and ploughing every year. Blue grass is perennial, but as hitherto we know little of it practically, it stands for its stability on its probation.

The celebration of the 25th of May was carried out with all due solemnity. There was a goodly meeting of Anglo-Hibernian-Argentine celebrities. There were a few good races—international—and a good trotting match for coach horses. A ball wound up the festivity. The little boys of the town kept up the festivity for a few days longer, on the

strength of the unspent Chinese crackers which were wasted on the occasion.

However, our friends of English-speaking persuasion were not content with the dullness of the whole proceedings, and then and there made arrangements for a more exciting affair to come off on the 'Nueve de Julio.' One of the best parts of the new arrangement is to be a trotting match for 'criollo' coach horses. No trotting racehorse to be admitted, but only those of practical everyday use. The idea is splendid, and it would be well if it was copied in other parts of the country. The winner can boast with honest pride that he is possessor of the best coach horses. I believe, too, that a ball is intended, and if it comes off we shall be able to boast that in no other part of the country can be assembled, in proportion to the population, a handsomer lot of young girls and a manlier and a more gentlemanly lot of young men, than we can bring together in the Venado Tuerto.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CURIOSUS.

GENERAL ITEMS

We are happy to announce that our esteemed colleague 'La Union' has, after a couple of days absence, again reappeared, under the direction of Don Jose M Estrada, whose name alone is a guarantee for long life and prosperity.

A southern newspaper announces that two of the murderers of the Perez family in Tres Arroyos have been arrested. It appears the murderers were policemen at Alfalfa Station and were arrested by private individuals near the 'Laguna de los Chilenos.' Another murderer has escaped.

Snow has fallen most copiously in Bahia Blanca and other southern districts. Centigrade thermometer on Saturday was 4½ degrees below zero in Bahia Blanca.

The steamer Diana on her way to Rosario last week ran into the pilot-boat Magdalena, doing considerable injury.

Reports from San Antonio de Areco announce that the crops this year have been excellent, the entire yield of maize in the partido being about 250,000 fanegas.

There are again complaints that the Western line of railway is unable to transfer the produce into the city for want of wagons and the directors of the line are requested to raise a large galpon to serve as a deposit at the railway station.

A pigeon-shooting match took place in Zapola on Sunday at the estancia house of Mr Robert Murphy. The members of the Central Gun Club present were Messrs L Casey, T A Gahan, W Casey, R Murphy, J T Murphy, E D Tallon, J P Browne, James Cunningham and W Moore. The shooting was excellent. The first prize, given by Mr Moore (a beautiful dressing case and portmanteau combined), was won by Mr J Cunningham, who killed 9 out of 10; J P Browne was second, with 8 birds out of 10. In the second match for members and strangers the prize was carried off a second time by Mr J Cunningham. In the third match for members and strangers Mr T Cunningham of Zapola was the winner. In the fourth and last match ('doblete') the prize was won again by J Cunningham. The shooting ground was excellently arranged and the guests enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

During the winter months the train to Saladillo will in future leave the Once station at 7 a.m.

The Provincial Government has liberated the following malefactors: Abraham Aparicio, Gelanor Seis, Jose Roldan, Nicholas Donario and Anselmo Melo.

Any persons related to the late Charles Johnson, who was accidentally killed on April 25th at Carcaraña, are requested to forward their address either to Mr Mallet, H.B.M. Consul at Rosario, or to Messrs Hill and Thomas,

Carcaraña. Deceased was foreman of the Carcaraña mill, and lost his life while shunting some railway cars. A Frenchman named Peter Ange, head carpenter, having been accidentally killed there likewise, the day before. Mr Johnson had been married at San Antonio de Areco, and on his wife's death went to England to leave his two boys with a brother there. He was some time on the Great Southern Railway, and had property at Bahia Blanca.

Canon Dr Yañiz, of Cordoba, has just insured his life in the 'Previsora' office for 10,000 Nats, in favour of a religious society in that city.

There was a yellow fever scare at the Tigre on Tuesday, but the doctors agreed to say it was not yellow fever but something else.

An interesting discussion as to whether foreigners should be allowed to hold land in this Republic was held at the rooms of the English Literary Society on Wednesday evening. The discussion was opened by Mr Lincoln Howard and several gentlemen took part in it. On the question being put to the vote the affirmative was carried by a large majority.

'El Municipio' laments the fact that wife-beating is becoming very common in Rosario. This is one of the signs of progress on the road to Mahomedism.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is now in Peru. He will travel through Bolivia and Chili, and will cross the Andes by Mendoza on a visit to the Argentine Republic, after which he will travel through Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil, whence he will return to Spain.

It is reported that a body of Indians attacked a civilised community in the Gran Chaco, north of the River Tenco, and killed several of the inhabitants. Troops of the line went in pursuit.

By special permission of Tajes Latorre ventured to enter into Montevideo last week, and his entry caused the wildest excitement among his old acquaintances. They were about to organise a meeting to protest against the return of the ex-president, when he abruptly left the city for Buenos Aires. Before leaving, he called on Tajes to secure himself against the assault of his fellow-citizens, but Tajes refused to see him.

Dr Bernard O'Reilly, the distinguished ecclesiastical writer, author of the life of Leo XIII., is trying to promote a Congress of English-speaking Catholics, which would sit in London or Baltimore, and discuss matters of great interest to the Catholic Church.

We are assured that there is no truth in the statement made by a contemporary which was copied into this paper last week, that certain property in Ensenada, belonging to the late Mr Feely, had been claimed by the State.

Tomorrow being the 9th of July the inhabitants of the city are invited by Intendant Crespo to hang out their banners and illuminate their houses.

The President of Paraguay caused a census to be taken on March 1st, 1887, the results of which are now published:—

Paraguayans	231,878
Argentines	4,895
Italians	825
Brazilians	530
Germans	476
Various	1,170

Total... 239,774

The number of British subjects is only 39, and of North Americans 13.

M. Marechale has sold the Hotel de la Paix to the owners of the Hotel Providence and Grand Hotel, so that the largest hotels in this city will henceforth be managed by the same persons. Marechale returns to his native country, Switzerland.

On the 25th of May the Argentine Minister in London, Don Luis Dominguez, gave a grand reception, and a very brilliant company was formed. Many distinguished Argentines and other South American ladies and gentlemen were present.

The British Minister, Mr Pakenham, has subscribed \$50 for the Irish Orphanage.

The time for payment of Provincial patents has been extended to the 15th instant.

Dr Zavalia has been appointed interventor in Tucuman. He will have to act under the instructions of the Minister of the Interior.

The Chief of the Santa Fe Telegraph Office, who was charged with defalcation, has committed suicide at Crespo Station on the Central Entreriano Railway.

A most interesting debate was held in the Senate on Saturday, anent the proposed sale of the sanitary works.

There will be a grand ball at the Progreso Club this evening.

The death is announced of Mrs Catalina Chas de Bunge and Mrs Elena Madero de Artayeta.

General Mitre has presented a sum of \$1700 to the Ladies' Beneficent Society of this city. This sum was the balance that remained of the subscription raised to make the General a present on his birthday.

Dr Gabriel Larsen del Castaño has resigned his office of Judge of Commerce; he will be replaced by Dr Pascual Baracocha.

Sir John Hawkshaw, the engineer, of the Port Works, and Mr Walker, constructor, have arrived in the Neva, and on the 17th the opening of the works will take place.

Small-pox and diphtheria are still very prevalent in the city.

The time for payment of the direct tax in the Province has been extended to the end of the month.

A paragraph has appeared in the 'Irish Times' stating that an Irishman in Paris has provided Mr Parnell with documents confirming the evidence that gentleman obtained in Ireland respecting the forger of the letter published by the 'Times.'

An Australian paper gives the following:—Mr Braddon, the member of the Tasmania House of Assembly, whom Sir Robert Hamilton has summoned to form a new Ministry, is the only brother of Miss Braddon, the well-known novelist. He, like his sister, has a strong literary vein, and is a writer in the colony.

The sanitary works of Buenos Aires consist, apart from the water service, of a vast network of subterranean pipes, which constitute one system but fulfil two very distinct functions. Some of the pipes, called storm conduits, are the channels for carrying off the rain water which formerly, and to-day partially, ran through the streets, covering the pavements and sometimes flooding the houses. The others are pipes for intercepting the liquid sewage of the houses and conveying it to the main sewer, to be turned into the river the other side of Quilmes. The sewers are kept from direct contact with the atmosphere, but are connected with the storm pipes by special chambers so as to utilize the rain water for carrying off the sewage and cleansing the pipes. These storm pipes are the most important part of the sanitary works, and if we sell them we may as well sell the streets and the rivers!—'La Nacion.'

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

In political circles the great friendliness of the German papers for England since the Jubilee is much commented on. The 'Times,' in a long leader, says it springs from a desire to estrange England from France and Russia. The 'Standard,' 'Post,' and other papers say that England, Germany and Austria are good friends, as will be shown when the hour of danger comes.

Paris.

It has been definitely decided that the mobilisation of the French army shall take place next February.

The trial of Kleine and others implicated in the Schnaebele affair has commenced at Leipsiz.

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 Córdoba

Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.
And in Paysandu

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

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

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

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further advice.

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

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

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

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

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de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de
10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

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

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

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Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 1/2 o/o

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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

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Res Non Verba MENSAJE LAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Lunas... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizales interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... " Silix

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

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CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales

con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y

Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas,

San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante,

Parana, y Santa Fe, en combina-

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y Campana. Los boletos de tren y

equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la

Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasajeros.

Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito

salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45

por Campana. La carga se recibe la

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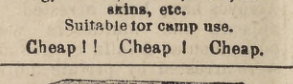
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THE RIVER PLATE

The Portenias

By HORACE RUMBOEDT

In many ways the Portenias are certainly most attractive, and bear out the well-established reputation for good looks which they enjoy all over South America. They are, as a rule, above the average height, and have remarkably good figures, with pearly skins and such naturally fine complexions, that there is absolutely no excuse for the adventitious self-adornment in which they too frequently indulge. Not a few of them have fair hair and blue eyes, and altogether depart from the commonly received type of Spanish beauty. Unfortunately, they often become prematurely stout, and all too soon lose the subtle grace of motion which is one of their greatest charms.

There are few daintier sights than a young married woman or girl, belonging to the best class of society here, passing along the pavement with light, elastic tread, and just a 'soupon' of undulation in her trim waist and neatly gathered petticoats, walking erect with well-poised head, and with a full consciousness of the supremacy in these countries most unquestionable and unquestioned—of her sex. Perfect assurance without boldness, and an engaging air of coquetry devoid of all 'minanderie' or affectation, show her to be not only at her ease but well able to take good care of herself, though quite ready to welcome the homage which is her due.

'Incessu patet non dea sed pulcherrima nympha'—there is little of the goddess about the lady, but she suggests at first sight much of what is most captivating in woman. It is a passing impression in every sense of the word, but none the less pleasing for all that. The women of the higher classes here certainly strike one at once as decidedly superior to the men. The fact is that in communities such as these women are as the salt of the earth, and that whatever aristocratic sentiment has survived in these democracies has taken refuge with the fair sex, and there fortunately asserts itself with many of its refining influences. It is thus no doubt in a varying degree throughout the western world. The sincere, although somewhat exaggerated 'cult' of womanhood which is so striking a feature in North American life, was doubtless at its origin but a willing tribute paid by the men to something which, in their ordinarily rough, hard, unbecoming lives, they liked to feel was higher and better than themselves. What, indeed, might not society with our sturdy cousins in the north have become but for their charming, highly cultivated women? There is a good deal of the same feeling towards their womankind among the Argentines of the better class, though a native jealousy inherited from Spanish, or more properly Moorish, sources, denies the married ladies here some of the absolute freedom enjoyed by their sisters in the United States.

The influence of the 'eternal feminin' is, however, none the less very considerable, and the pretty ladies of Buenos Aires have even been credited with a leading part in the recent political events of their country.

I think it may almost be said that the women of the upper orders have benefited more largely than any other class by the immense progress made here of late years in all educational matters. Not that the average course of studies they now go through is by any means as complete, or as judiciously directed, as it might be, but that their early training is so different from that of their mothers and grandmothers; above all, young girls of good family are no longer left, as was formerly the evil old custom, almost exclusively to the debasing care of dependents—frequently half-castes, if not pure Africans—and are, at the

most critical period of their lives, surrounded and guided by salutary home influences which were relatively unknown to their parents. Many of the young ladies, too, have been partly educated in Europe, or at schools conducted on European principles, and have acquired a degree of information and accomplishments far surpassing anything to which the more primitive generations that preceded them could pretend. As a result of this, an almost painful contrast may be noticed in the manners and conversation of ladies of the same family; the maturer generation appearing in every way inferior, not only in general knowledge but also in refinement and habits of the world. One of the most charming and valuable elements of society is thus to a great extent missing here (although its absence is, of course, only transitory) in the controlling example and influence of older women of experience and cultivation; and this, no doubt, contributes to give to social intercourse an outward aspect of frivolity and exclusive pleasure-seeking. The older ladies seldom mix in society, or if they do, keep well in the background—treated by their belongings with invariable kindness and respect, but content to remain in timid self-effacement.

In looks and dress many of them belong to an entirely different age and unconsciously make admirable foils to the brilliant modernism of their progeny. To the observant stranger there is something pathetic in one of these poor old dames huddled up with antiquated finery on a sofa in some corner of the room, where the talk and clatter and music around leave her all unheeded. Dreaming, she may be, all the while of bright and simpler days, when she sat surrounded by doughty heroes of Oribe's or Urquiza's levies, proud to receive the circling mate at her hands or to listen to the thin tinkle of her guitar. It is, indeed, a far cry from those artless melodies to the latest difficulties by Prudent or Gottschalk; in the interval a brand-new world has sprung into life, and been civilized, as it were, by steam. The placid old head may well shake over it, and feel unable to take it all in.

CALENDAR OF FORBIDDEN BOOKS.

It is to be regretted that there is not a wider circulation of the 'Calendar of Forbidden Books.' It is procurable in this city, and I find the majority of Catholics ignorant of its existence.

My duties for the past few years have been with children from 13 to 16 years of age, and I have noticed closely their reading, or rather fancies for reading, and their choice of books.

The boys do love dime novels, and the effect is well marked. Good advice and care lessens the evil, sometimes cures it; but often the habit is too well formed. The girls dote on Mary J. Holmes, Augusta Evans, whose St Elmo is tabooed by the Church, and many others of the same style too numerous to mention. Gratifying the sensational appetite, they soon reach Ouida.

Now think of the woman Louise de la Rame (pseudonym Ouida) and the propriety of her works falling into an inexperienced girl's hands. Daughter of a rone, at the age of fifteen an habitue of the wine rooms at French and German gambling resorts—no wonder she paints memory pictures of her Bohemian life unfit to be read. When Augustine Daly put her dramatized Moths on unfit to be placed on the legitimate stage. And yet we read that Ouida is a favorite novelist, and people say: 'I see nothing immoral about her books.' See nothing immoral about her books? Because the colouring and beauty is enticing the picture is more dangerous. You may put all the earth opposed to this fact, she sneers at woman's virtue.

Ve, Catholics, who love purity, who love it in our men as well as our women, in our boys as

well as our girls; who believe it the foundation virtue of virtues, the kismet of graces—will bury under a sea of seas anything that could tarnish the gold of our goal.

Mothers, sisters, women—what can we do? Everything with patience for the watchword. If all life's duties were only as easily accomplished as leading the little ones to Him!

Every boy likes Rip Van Winkle, many have seen it played. I have never yet failed to awaken sympathy by a recital of the humorous yet pathetic tale. Washington Irving's Sketch Book is published in the Lovell Library, price 25 cents. The boy can be encouraged to save his pennies and get the books. Admiration for the writer follows, perusal of his other works, finally, a love for healthful reading. Surely the dime novel is far behind.

Christian Reid is a Catholic, the daughter of a Confederate general. Life has not dealt kindly with her, but robbed her of all things dear. Nobly has she put her hand to the plough. Contrast her life with Ouida's; you might as well place side by side daylight and darkness. She has written Mable Lee, Valerie Aylmer, Morton House and others.

The one that takes the young girl's fancy is Valerie Aylmer, a series of vivid pen pictures written just after the rebellion. The writer has put all her royal colours into the hospital and battle scenes. Exquisitely she tints the kneeling beauty finding sweet peace before the Blessed Sacrament; and by boldest strokes presents the runaway on the Boulevards of Baltimore. We see Valerie when she unclasps the garnet rosary from her wrist, and with the words Jesus and Mary on her lips sinks into the swoon.

If the sodalities in our different parishes would take the matter in hand they could circulate the Calendar of Forbidden Books. For a trifling amount several hundred could be printed and become unto the people as household words. And in life is there a greater charity or mission than that of guarding the young. —Troy Catholic Weekly.

THE GRANDEUR OF RELIGION.

Here and there in the desert one comes across a well at which the caravans stop to water their beasts. Those of the pilgrims whose supply is short, and those who are thirsty, seek the well to quench their thirst and replenish their water skins; the rest go on their way. What would be said if those who had their store were to poison, as they went by, the source at which the thirsty drank? Yet even so act those who would fain befoul or do away with the religious fountain at whose head those who thirst after a mystic ideal seek a cooling beverage for their parched lips. Had Christ's religion no higher aim than that of yielding consolation to the wretched, hope to the sufferer, and lifting the humble above the vainglorious in God's kingdom, or of pure thought; had it served no better purpose than drying a mother's tears as she sat by an empty table and viewed her little one in angel form wing its flight heavenward, even then would such a religion deserve to be considered as the philosophy which has brought the greatest sum of ideal happiness to a suffering humanity. By the side of those who seek to advance the material welfare of the people, there is room for those who would guard against loss by holding out to each and all a supreme consolation and everlasting hope. —Georges de Peyrebune.

Don't give the baby tea or coffee. There are enough broken down nervous people in this country already. Milk is good enough up to 8 years—yes, up to 80. Water is a beverage which has many admirers.

TAKING CARE OF HARNESS.

Two brothers in Ohio at the same time each bought a set of farm harness, made by your correspondent from the same lot of leather. One oiled his harness each spring and fall and kept it housed when not in use, and it kept sound and pliable for ten or more years. The other never oiled his, but used it in wet and mud, and in three years it was hard and dry and cracked and ripped so as to be nearly worthless. For all this, of course, he blamed the harness-maker.

Never oil a harness when dry. Never hang it in the sun to dry or for the oil to strike in.

Some leisure day in spring, fall or winter take the harness into the cellar or damp place; take all apart and soak thoroughly in warm water. Then wash off all dirt and gum, and when nearly dry on the outside put on with a swab or brush a heavy coat of oil, either best tanner's oil or neat's foot oil, with just enough lamp black to colour it well, lay it all in a pile in the shade till the oil soaks in. If very dry and hard it will pay to put on a second coat. When well soaked in take castile soap-suds and a coarse rag and wash it well. This closes the pores, gives it a gloss and prevents cracking. If this is properly done twice a year the harness will keep nice and new and add one-half to the durability.

DOMESTIC

Twenty grains of sub-nitrate of bismuth dissolved in a quart of water, applied to the body with a sponge after bathing will entirely remove the odour of perspiration.

A public analyst in London has called attention to the necessity for the consumers of tinned food to eat them in the same day that the tins are opened. The food very rapidly begins to decompose, and form the poisonous products known as 'ptomaines,' especially in hot weather. In one case brought under his notice, death followed very rapidly after the eating of a somewhat stale sample of tinned lobster.

Fish as Food.—A family doctor says in 'Cassell's Magazine':—'The Worth of Fish as a Food' is the title of the doctor's article. He inclines to the opinion that 'although fish, generally speaking, contains less nutrition, bulk for bulk, it possesses quite enough for the maintenance of a healthy, hardy state of body. As fish contains a larger quantity of water, more of it can, and may, be eaten with safety at times than of meat, and is less likely to be followed by feelings of dullness and drowsiness, which necessitate the use of stimulants or strong tea to banish. Moreover, fish contains a considerable amount of phosphorus, and we all know—though we cannot quite explain the reason—that this is a nervous tonic. Is it wrong to say, therefore that fish, on the whole, can hold its own against meat?' The doctor does not advocate an exclusively fish diet but believes in changes in diet.

If a bottle or fruit jar is placed on a towel thoroughly soaked in hot water, there is little danger of its being cracked by the introduction of a hot liquid.

Finger marks may be removed from varnished furniture by the use of a little sweet oil upon a soft rag. Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soap suds; they should first be washed clean with cold water then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

Pink gingham and seersucker are prone to fade, and from being a delight to behold are transformed into dingy, disagreeable tints. This may be avoided if they are washed in a weak solution of vinegar and water and

rinsed in a like mixture, which should have a decidedly acid taste.

Sleep a Preventive of Headache.—A scientific writer says: 'Sleep, if taken at the right moment will prevent an attack of nervous headache. If the subjects of such headaches will watch the symptoms of its coming, they can notice that it begins with a feeling of weariness or heaviness. This is the time the sleep of an hour, or even two, as nature guides, will effectually prevent the headache. If not taken just then, it will be too late, for after the attack is fairly under weigh, it will be impossible to get sleep until far into the night, perhaps. It is so common in these days for doctors to forbid having their patients waked to take medicine, if they are asleep when the hours come round, that the people have learned the lesson pretty well, and they generally know that sleep is far better for the sick than medicine. But it is not so well known that sleep is a wonderful preventive of disease—better than tonic regulators and stimulants.'

THE UBIQUITOUS HAIRPIN.

As the woman's mechanical tool, the hairpin is unrivalled. It is to a woman what a jackknife is to a boy, and it is the only sharp-pointed instrument that she can manage with skill. With a hammer she pounds her fingers; with a screw-driver she jabs her hands; but a hairpin she can twist and turn into all kinds of feminine family uses. With a hairpin a woman buttons her gloves and occasionally her boots, tears open her letters, cuts the pages of her latest fashion magazine, draws out corks, picks out nuts, pins up a rip, fastens in her flowers, makes garden vines, fastens up the curtains, unknots shoe strings, mends her jewelry, suspends plaques, sticks up receipts cut out with it from a newspaper, snuffs candles, scoops out her vaseline, and cleans—well, uses it for any number of toilet purposes. If there is any one article more necessary to the comfort of women for family use than the magic hairpin, it isn't down in the directory.—'Consumers' Journal.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Admiral Duncan addressed his officers who came on board his ship for instructions previous to the engagement with Admiral de Winter, in the following words: 'Gentlemen you see a severe Winter approaching, I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire.'

Professor Daville is very shortsighted. One evening he came home and walked straight into his study. The full moon shone into the room. Highly delighted, our professor went down into the parlour and thanked his wife for the beautiful study lamp she had got for him.

He was an ardent but economical lover and had been courting her for three months. 'When do you think, dearest,' he said, as he sat by the moonlit window one evening, 'that the moon appears at her best?' 'I think,' she replied, 'that the moon always looks the loveliest when one is returning home from the opera.' He took the hint.

London society possesses two ladies who both bear the name of Isabelle, and who standing to each other as they do in the relation of mother and daughter, are presumably of different ages, though, indeed, the difference might easily pass unperceived. A friend was heard lately to give the following account of them: 'The one is named Isabelle—the other is a belle.'

A husband who had been going about one starlight night with his umbrella overhead explained in a 'nil desperandum' tone of voice to his inquisitorial wife that there was a perfect avalanche of stars, and being unable to dodge them, he raised his umbrella so that people wouldn't think he was intoxicated.

A young man was charged at Durham with being drunk and disorderly. He pleaded that he had got some 'jubilee beer,' which had got hold of him. The word was unfortunate for him, for one of the magistrates remarked that defendant having been forty-nine times previously before the Bench, it was his 'jubilee appearance.' Ten shillings and costs was a reminder to him that 'the year of jubilee has come.'

Mark Twain hasn't got all the good things in his 'English' as she was spoke.' A bright young teacher in one of the up-town schools tells me that the other day she explained to her class that the meaning of the word 'vicissitude was change,' and then asked a boy to give her a sentence in which the word was used. The urchin, with pride and evident certitude, immediately sang out: 'Me mother sent me to the grocery store for the vicissitude of a \$5 bill.'

A new reporter has joined the staff of a contemporary, he was writing up his first consignment, which was the resuscitation of a half drowned woman. The city editor looked over the scribbler's shoulder, and this is what he read: 'The fair form lay on the deck, and her short pants—' 'Tut-tut, young man,' said the city editor. 'None of your Zoila realism; not on this great religious daily. Drop that pants business.' The new reporter smiled softly and wrote on:—'And her short pants for breath showed that consciousness was returning.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted 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 urinating 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? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

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" V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte
" P. dr. Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor
" Jo-é B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485
" M. B. Varela—San Martin 68
Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale—27 Pedro Mendoza
Señor D. Constantino Ferras—Calle Belgrano 1244
" F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128
" P. Galleri—Ombu y Cuyo 1008
" J. A. Romani—Calle Libertad 362

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

	July 7.
Gold	133.60
Cedulas—	
Series A	85.00
Series B	84.70
Series C	83.50
Series D	96.00
Series E	90.50
National Bank Shares	2 9.50
Banco Constructor	240
Banco Comercio	1080

Wool is unsaleable in the market at present. Sheepskins are selling well from 26 to 28 cents per kilo. Cowhides carrying a fair price, about 4 m/n per 10 kilos. Wheat is very weak. We are sorry to hear that the cold weather has had a most injurious effect in some places. Many of the sheep are dying in Arrecifes.

The English Bank of the River Plate has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 o/o per annum for the half year ending March 31, being the same distribution as for the corresponding half year of 1886.

The directors of the London and River Plate Bank have declared an interim dividend of 8s per share, being at the rate of 8 o/o per annum for the half year ending March 31 last, being the same rate as declared a year ago.

The following are the numbers of animals killed at the River Plate and Rio Grande saladeros up to June 30 for the last four years:

	1887	1886
Bs Aires ..	61,000	182,100
Los Rios ..	580,900	736,400
M'video ..	176,800	304,000
R Grande ..	418,000	340,000
Total ..	1,236,700	1,562,500

	1885	1884
Bs Aires ..	246,600	38,400
Los Rios ..	753,800	730,500
M'video ..	253,000	335,000
R Grande ..	375,000	330,000
Total ..	1,628,400	1,483,900

Don Carlos Roux, a merchant in this city, committed suicide at his residence in calle Belgrano last week.

The Rivas quinta in Rosario which changed hands a few months ago for 70000 m/n has been sold for 108000 m/n.

Mr F G Neves sold the establishment in San Vicente known as El Carmen, measuring 1119 squares, for the sum of 89520 m/n to Don Felix Alzaga, the upset price was 60 m/n per square.

Telegrams from London announce the shipment of \$200000 for the R Plate.

The new Italian Bank has taken the under part of D Juan Anchorena's house in calle Reconquista between Cangallo and Cuyo which is being rebuilt, we believe the rent is 1000 m/n per month.

The Buenos Aires Custom-house receipts during the month of June were 2,413,309.35 m/n, making a total since the 1st of January of 17,772,032.62 m/n against 14,721,709.18 during the same period last year.

It is rumored that the directors of the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe will shortly increase its capital to 5 million m/n.

The Senate has approved the appointment of Don Angel Sastre as president of the National Bank and Messrs Manuel Itegunoga, Ramon Blanco, V D Casares and Ramon Muniz as directors.

The steamer Chaucer ran aground last week on the 'banco paciencia' with 1300 tons of railway materials on board.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce the sale of the Pando railway for \$200000 sterling to the North-east Uruguay railway Company.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold privately a splendid pair of Orloff (Russian) carriage horses for 5000 m/n, buyer Dr Villar.

Private advices from Montevideo state that the Chambers will soon raise exorbitant duties on all articles imported from Brazil as a measure of retaliation. The increased duties on jerked beef voted by the Brazilian Parlia-

ment have produced a very hostile feeling in the Banda Oriental.

The English Bank of the River Plate has raised its rates of interest in gold to 3 o/o at sight, 4 o/o at 60 days, and 5 o/o at 90 days.

Two squares of land measuring 100 yards by 140 in Ramos Mejia near the railway station, have been sold by Mr M Vervier at 5000 m/n each square; this is a very high price for ground so far out.

35 leagues of land on the Aguarray-Guazu, have been sold at \$900 gold to Caldwell, Dickinson, Tetley, Farran, Angus Ford, Deeljen, Tafford, Baccani, Murphy and Mallett.

The Montevideo Government propose to make the following increase in the duties on goods imported from Brazil:

55 o/o on spirits of wine, 51 o/o on jam, 49 o/o on tobacco, 38 1/2 o/o on coffee, sugar, yerba, mandioca, flour and rice, 10 o/o on live stock, and 8 o/o on all sundries.

Many southern districts were covered with snow this week.

Gold is at a high figure notwithstanding the large business being done, which places it freely in circulation. When the gold received for the Andine railway, etc., is exhausted, then we may expect that the rates will be higher.

Rosario advices:

'It is announced that the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe is working hard to obtain the consent of the Government to increase its capital to 10 millions.

'It is feared that next year's wheat crop in this province will come far short of what it has been this year. This is attributed to the long drought that rendered the soil unfit for planting precisely at the time when that operation ought to have taken place.

'Vine cuttings are selling at Mendoza at 10 dollars per mil. It is estimated that there are at present in that province 2200 hectares under cultivation for vineyards alone.

'Cattle for the markets are selling at the following prices:

'1st pick 22 m/n per head, 2nd do 20 to 21 do, 3rd do 18 to 19.50 do, sheep 2 m/n.

Messrs Daniel M Escalada and J M Jorge have bought the La Limeña quinta, 9417 square yards of ground in San Jose de Flores, for 50000 m/n. Property on the Flores road is now worth 8 to 10 m/n per square yard, and 3 to 2 m/n in the back streets.

The Provincial Senate has approved the appointment of Mr Martin Boneo as president of the Hypothecary Bank and of Dr Larsen del Castaño as one of the directors of the Provincial Bank in place of Domingo Ayarragaray who resigned.

'La Tribuna Nacional has received the following important telegrams:

Antwerp, June 30.

An important rise in the price of R Plate wools has taken place, Bs Aires prime of 36 o/o yield is worth fcs 1.70-1.75 per 10 ks unwashed. Beef tallow for the River Plate at fcs 58 per 100 kilos.

Havre, June 30.

An improvement in the prices of River Plate wool is noticed, prime class 'bonne et belle' washed is quoted at fcs 5.05 per kilo.

London, June 30.

The colonial wool sales continue at sustained prices, Australian superior is quoted at 33d, do good unwashed at 9 1/2d.

Liverpool, June 30.

River Plate maize is worth 4s per qq, tallow at 24s o/o.

Bordeaux, June 30.

Long wool sheepskins are worth 4cs 135 per 100 ks.

London, July 5.

Hard dollars have advanced to 7 1/2 o/o, Loan of 1881 at 10 1/2; do of 1886 at 9 1/2; Provincial Cedulas series I at 7 1/2 o/o. The Exchange closed weak.

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

Bordeaux, July 2.

River Plate sheepskins are quoted today as follows:

Long wool fcs 132-185 per 100 kilos, half do fcs 112-115, borregas 105-107, stock about 1000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 90-95 per 50 kilos.

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

Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs 10.57 to 11 per 100 kilos.

Wheat from the United States fcs 19-19.50 per 50 kilos, that from the River Plate at 2 fcs less.

Special wine cargoes for the River Plate fcs 430-440 per ton of 4 bordelases the exports from the 11th to the 30th of June were about 8000 bordelases.

The sheepskin auction represents a fall of 7 centimes in kilo compared with last sales, only inferior and regular classes have been sold.

Liverpool July 2

Buenos Aires wools, merinos and mestizos no. 1 of 30 to 32 o/o yield are quoted at 6 1/2 d per lb. Merino camp sheepskins of 65 to 86 lb per doz at 6d per lb, matedero do of 90 to 100 lb at 6 1/2 d.

Beef tallow 23s-24s per cwt stock of beef and mutton about 6000 pipes.

Salted ox hides of 63 lb at 6 1/2 d per lb, stock about 1600 hides.

Salted horse hides of 30 lb at 14 1/2 s-14 3/4 s each, stock about 6000 hides.

Linseed 36 to 37s per 416 lb

Maize 4s per 100 lb

Wheat 7s do do

Bones from the River Plate at 24 4s to 24 2s per ton on shore.

Boneash at 24-24 2s per ton on shore.

London

Railway stock quotations—

Buenos Aires Great Southern 178 1/2

Do do 1892 11 1/2, 9 16 1/2

Do 5 o/o deb stock 123 1/2

Buenos Aires & Pacific 7 o/o

bed stock, 134 1/2

Buenos Aires & Rosario Ord Stock 150 1/2

Do Sunchales extension shares 15 1/2

Do 5 o/o deb stock 119 1/2, 20

Buenos Aires and Val. pref. 5 1/2

Central Argentine 182 1/2, 3/4

East Argentine 104 1/2

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

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

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	per kilo	300 mls.
Corderitos	090 cts	
Horsehair per 10 kilos	6-70	
Horse hides	2.30	
Cow hides	4.15	
Maize, white shelled	2.65	
Maize, yellow	2.00	

ONCE.

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

Hides.

Cow hides	4.0 m/n
Horse hides	2.20
Horse Hair	5.80
Nonatos	2.60
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.	
Consumo	per kilo 2.80 mls.
Pelados per kilo	1.65 mls.
Corderitos	la docena
.....	0.68 m/n

Wheat.	Per 100 kilos
Candela with bag	4.20
French with bag	4.90
Coast with bag	4.60
Salado	4.70

Maize.	
Morcho with bag	2.15
White, shelled with bag	2.10
100 kilos	2.00
Yellow, with bag	2.00

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	133.80
Saturday	134.30
Monday	134.20
Tuesday	134.30
Wednesday	133.60

CORRALES DEL SUR
PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo 20 23
ler aparte vacas y novillos carne y sebo 10 16
Id 2 7 7.50
Flaco chancheria 4 6
Cueros de buey 5 6.00
Cueros de vaca 4.00 4.50
Id de novillo 6 7.50
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 abasto 875 animales y 82 terneros

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

BIRTHS

UDY—On June 25th, at 149 calle General Lamadrid, Boca, the wife of Wm. Udy of a son.
STAFFORD—On June 30th, at 222 calle Arenales, the wife of J. R. Stafford of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

SMITH, HAFORD—On June 25th, at San Ignacio Church, Michael Smith to Maria Haford, both of Mullingar, county Westmeath.

DEATHS

BROWN—On July 1st, at the estancia La Campana, John A. Brown, jun., aged 22 years. R. I. P.

DONOVAN—On May 28th, at Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol, Eva, youngest daughter of James Donovan of Morriston, South Wales. R. I. P.

SHAW—On July 2nd, at Sydenham, Henry Russell Shaw. R. I. P.

HEDUVAN—On June 7th, in the parts do of Pergamino, after a brief illness which he bore with truly Christian fortitude, John M. Heduvan, aged 34 years, to the inexpressible grief of a large and helpless family. Deceased will be mourned by numerous friends to whom he was endeared for his numerous amiable qualities.

May his soul rest in eternal peace.
KENNY—On June 14th, at 1400 calle Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Margaret Kenny (nee Rooney), wife of Michael Kenny of Lujan. May she rest in peace.

PARAGUAY

LANDS FOR SALE WITH
APPROVED TITLES

Apply to S. Ker Jordan
41-CALLE PIEDAD-41
Jltto

THE

NEW ENGLISH HOTEL

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Half a square from the station. The house has been entirely refitted, and has every convenience for families and travellers. Orders are also taken for diners and suppers. A large ball-room. First-class English cooking. Terms moderate.

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DE

J. FERRETTO

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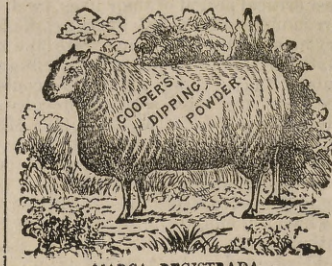
QUINTA HOUSE, FURNISHED—To be let in July, a fine quinta in Almagro, with comfortable furnished house, for a term of 6 or 12 months. Trams pass the door, and within 20 minutes' drive from plaza Victoria. Address by letter 'Casa Quinta,' Standard Office. J22jy2

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. J10pm

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

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

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

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

'In reply to yours of the 30th inst., asking my opinion of Cooper's Dip, I have much pleasure in informing you that I FIND IT THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED. Last year I used other dips, but they did not give good results; today my sheep are perfectly sound, so much so, that a well known native estancierero was out at my place the other day and remarked the condition of the sheep and the good look of the wool, which I attribute to the above dip. Another good thing Cooper's powder has, is that it does not discolor the wool in the least degree. I put both sheep and lambs under the water, just as you would with tobacco or any other dip, and I have had no bad results. (signed) GEORGE BELL

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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

at 5j15

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colegio Irlandes

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22jy22

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20 - CALLE PERU - 22

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Are now offering all their recently received

NEW WINTER GOODS AT COST PRICE

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

THE STOCK IS NEARLY ALL NEW

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 MUFS and Muff and Bag combined from \$3. Boy's JERSEY SUITS at \$5. VELVETEEN, black and all colors, at 70 cents wide width, formerly \$1.

MACCALLUM & CO.

20 & 22 CALLE PERU

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A LARGE STOCK OF HATS

FOR MEN & BOYS

—:0:—

FANCY ARTICLES

—0—

WALKINGSTICKS, UMBRELLAS

CRAVATS, ETC.

—:0:—

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