

riages are to be seen on Sundays and Thursdays, on which days Palermo is better patronized by the wealthy classes. Says an English writer:

"Successive mayors have done their best to add to the embellishment of this beautiful park, but it was left to an Englishman to give it the crowning beauty by establishing arches of electric lights, by which the gayety of the day might be prolonged into the night. Coming suddenly by train out of the darkness into the broad belt of brilliant light crossing the avenue of palms, catching a rapid glimpse as you rush by of the endless string of carriages and figures on horseback, is like taking a momentary peep into fairyland. When one is among the gay throng, however, the weird shadows of the trees, the dazzling electric light throwing over everything a glamour as of moonlight, leave an impression on the mind like the first reading of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'

"While all the carriage people, however, and equestrians go on to Palermo, a favorite resort for a saunter on foot is the Recoleta, with its grotto and rock-work, its artificial waterfall, subtropical plants, shrubs, and flowers, its well kept paths and shady seats. Here, on any fine "feast day," between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon, may be seen a crowd, which, for variety, has not its equal. Groups of laughter-loving girls, clad in costumes of all the prismatic colors; knots of happy, careless youths, smart as tailors' models; types of every race and color, white, tawny, red, yellow, black, active and infirm, young and old, rich and poor, all mingling together, promenading, gossiping, flirting, ogling, and over all a sky as deeply blue, a sun as bright, as anything of which Italy can boast. But, bright and animated as is the Recoleta at the time and hours named, its greatest charms are revealed a few hours later, when the throng has dispersed and evening set in with its balmy breezes. The magnolia, the cape jasmine, and other flowers of the season load the air with their sweetness; the chicharras sing in the trees; the tree frogs chirp their peculiar, piercing note, while myriads of fireflies, like tiny stars, dance and flicker among the shrubs. There is an especially prominent knoll overlooking the whole of the grounds, and commanding a wide view of the river and roofs of the houses, extending even beyond the forest of masts in the Boca. Here, on a summer evening, it is delightful to sit and enjoy the cool air and watch the broad, shimmering track of the moon over the wide and tranquil Rio de la Plata.

"There are several pretty suburbs: Belgrano, almost contiguous to Palermo, and the adjoining *pueblos* of San Martin, San Isidro, San Fernando, and the Tigre, while in the south, there are Lomas, Adrague, and Temperly, and

in the west, the Caballito, Flores and Moron.

"Flores, Temperly, and Belgrano, are the districts mostly patronized by the better class of English families, and many of their *quintas* or villas have quite a homelike appearance. From Lomas to Santa Catalina, where the government maintains a very fine agricultural college, and from San Martin or Belgrano to the Tigre, there are very pretty bits of scenery, reminding one, at times, of some parts of Cambridgeshire.

"Adrague is an aspiring suburb, which already has the electric light and boasts of one of the pleasantest hotels in the country, called "Las Delicias." It is surrounded by extensive grounds, and is the favorite resort of young couples during their honeymoon. During the hot months, it is a delightfully cool place to live, and has lately considerably advanced in fashion since the president of the Republic, Dr. Pellegrini, has here established his private summer residence.

"The most pretentious and fashionable suburb, however, is the Tigre, at the confluence of the rivers Parana and Lujan, about an hour's run from the city, and formerly the terminus of the old Northern Railway. It is here that the English rowing clubs of Buenos Aires and Montevideo held their regattas, and hither, during the season, come the picnic, riding, and driving parties from town."

There are over sixty hotels in Buenos Aires, besides innumerable boarding houses. Of the restaurants, the writer quoted above adds the following:

"Whatever may be the shortcomings of some of the hotels of Buenos Aires, they are more than balanced by the excellence and magnificence of the restaurants. There are several that may be called first-class.

"No city in the world of equal size and population can compare with Buenos Aires for the number and extent of its tramways. Not only do the urban tram lines stretch beyond the city boundaries to the outlying districts, north, south and west for distances of ten, twelve and fifteen miles, but from the very heart of the city spring tracks which, when completed, will extend for hundreds of miles into the province, connecting many of its most important colonies, and, in a great measure, superseding railways.

"There are seven tramway companies in Buenos Aires, and the combined length of their roads amounts to no less than 179 miles. (In London there are only 116 miles).

"The number of passengers carried in 1890 was over 55,000,000, or an average of 152,000 per diem."

The luck of the Spanish navy has turned. The Leon XIII, with General Toral on board, being attacked by a mob armed with brickbats, was able to escape to sea.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNECTICUT.

Silver free coinage at sixteen to one has been repudiated by the regular democratic organization in each of the states respectively called New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In its regular state convention in each of those states the democratic party virtually renounces the Chicago platform of 1896 and all the heresies it contained including the attacks upon the federal judiciary and the assaults upon the currency and credit of the American people.

And those four states are indispensable to secure the defeat of the republicans. Without the electoral votes of three of those states no democrat can be elected president. And no political organization, avowedly for free silver, which means lowering the standard of value in the United States, can carry either of those states at any sort of an election. It is now plain even to those who address themselves only to "the plain people" that no man can ever become president of the United States who has persistently, hysterically and paroxysmally paraded the country as the advocate of a cheaper standard of value. The frantic worshipers of the four hundred-and-twelve-and-a-half grains silver dollar may wax warmly emotional, shed tears and utter fervid prayers in their attempts to make a dollar out of forty cents' worth of silver bullion equal to a dollar made out of one hundred cents' worth of gold bullion; but they will make no more converts among sensible citizens either East or West. The fallacies and vagaries of that financial fetish are becoming amusing when not a nuisance.

Taxation cannot be equal as the constitution of the state of Nebraska declares it shall be so long as county commissioners arrogate to themselves the power to pay premiums to delinquent taxpayers as they do, in Otoe county, by settling with them at fifty cents on the dollar for long-time overdue taxes.

When A pays his taxes promptly for twenty years and pays them dollar for dollar as they are assessed and B neglects to pay for the same period of time and then the commissioners accept from B half the amount levied against his property there is no equality.

Such proceedings are not to be defended either in law or in equity. Commissioners cannot be empowered to over-ride the provisions of the organic law of Nebraska. The law is not suspendable, nor made to be evaded, by officials any more than by private citizens. Let all taxpayers pay taxes just as they are assessed. Let there be no rewards for delinquents. Cease offering prizes in the form of mitigated taxation, to property owners who unlawfully postpone liquidating their obligations to either city, county or state.