

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 10.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

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71---JUNIN---71

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m 12—1m

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN M A I L S .

London, Feb. 20.

The Federal Government of Switzerland has received another warning that a determined attempt is to be made to blow up the Federal Palace. The same report says that the police have learnt that dynamite is being secretly manufactured in Switzerland. Extraordinary vigilance is therefore being exercised on the frontiers.

Communication by telephone between Limerick and Cork has just been successfully established by the Post Office Telephonic Exchange, under the supervision of the Postmaster of Limerick. This is the longest line successfully worked in the United Kingdom, the distance being nine miles greater than that of the line recently established between London and Brighton.

A second contingent of the Dublin garrison troops, consisting of small detachments of the Commissariat Corps, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the Royal Artillery, left the North Wall for the seat of war in the Sudan.

A deputation of 2,000 unemployed workmen went to Downing Street, where Mr. Gladstone and other Ministers were holding a Cabinet council. In a few minutes the crowd exceeded 50,000 persons, who violently hissed the Ministers at their departure.

Suakim is now to become the basis of operations, as originally insisted upon in *The Times* in opposition to Lord Wolseley. The army of reinforcement for that destination consists of 15,000 men and 2,000 horses from England. A railway is to be laid down across the desert from Suakim to Berber, about 220 miles, in three months. An Egyptian force of 4,000 men under the Khedive's brother, Hassan, will support the British, the immediate commander being General Greenfell.

A public meeting was held at Clogher Head, near Drogheda, for the purpose of furthering the movement for the construction of a fishery pier at a cost of £17,500; £12,750 to be contributed by a free grant from the Government, and £4,250 to be locally raised.

Miss Evelyne B. Mackay, daughter of the «Bonanza Silver King,» was married to Prince Ferdinand Colonna. The ceremony was performed in the Nunciature, Paris, by Mgr. di Rende, the Papal Nuncio. Mr. Mackay has presented the sum of £1000 to the Peter Pence fund in honour of the event.

At the annual meeting of the Stockport Catholic Club, which is chiefly supported by Irishmen, a protest was entered against the

dynamite outrages. Mr. William Birmingham, speaking as an Irishman and a Catholic, said they were called upon to disclaim any connection whatever and disown any sympathy with the barbarous outrages committed in London. As Catholics they must feel sick at heart that such outrages should take place. These expressions were loudly applauded by a large Irish audience.

Several hundred men out of work attempted to make a demonstration before the Government House, Madrid, demanding employment. They were, however, dispersed by the police, and a few of their number arrested. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior, replying to a question, said that municipal authorities would take steps to provide work for the distressed classes.

Her Majesty the Queen is now quite recovered, and will take up her residence again at Windsor.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

REV. FATHER O'REILLY'S LIST.

	\$ m/n
Samuel O'Reilly	200
James Casey	50
Michael Tyrrell	40
Thomas Naughton	40
Thomas Kearney	40
Joseph Clavin	40
Mrs. Brennan	40
« Doherty	40
« Eliffe	20
« Moore	20
John Gahan	20
Nicholas Lowe	20
Joseph McLoughlin	20
Patrick Keating	20
Eugene Keenan	20
William Cleary	20
Pierce Whelan	20
Michael Hearne	10
Joseph Ronan	10
Edward Gilligan	10
Lawrence Murphy	10
Philip Murphy	10
Martin Dowling	10
Edward Hearne	10
Thomas Kiernan	8
Patrick Cleary	8
Patrick Mulvihill	7
John McKieckie	7
Lawrence Heavy	6
Patrick Stafford	6
Stephen McCormick	5
Edward Dennehy	5
Peter Wynne	5
Michael Kearney	5
Bernard Mooney	5
Patrick Ronan	5
Michael Tyrrell	5
John Lynn	5
James Duffy	5
Michael Duffy	5
James Sims	5
Michael Finnan	5
Marcos Cildoz	5
John Garrahan	5
A Friend	5
Patrick Cantlon	4
Darby Lennon	4
Joseph Hearne	4
Nicholas Duffy	4
James Price	4
James Deane	4
Jacob Kelly	4
David Leonard	4
Philip Wade	4
John Daly	4
Edward Morrough	4
James Murphy	4
William McLoughlin	4
John Cotter	4
Timothy Burke	4
Christie Loughrey	4
James Duggan	4
Thomas O'Reilly	4
Dennis Tormey	4
James Rossiter	4
Mateo Elliffe	4
James Browne	4
Richard Moran	4
James King	4
Lawrence Clavin	4
Thomas Gaynor	4
Thomas Brennan	4
James Wynne	4

	\$ m/n
James Carberry	4
Thomas Glennon	4
John Downy	4
Patrick Gaynor	4
Edward Halligan	4
Richard Murphy	4

[To be continued.]

	\$ m/n
Mrs. M. Mahon, Capita del	
Señor	8-40

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 13.

The Prince of Wales and his son Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will leave tomorrow for Berlin with the object of visiting Emperor William.

The British authorities have arrested Zobeir Pasha on suspicion of being implicated with the Mahdi. Kassala has been taken by the Mahdi and the garrison put to the sword.

Later advices received report that Kassala has not fallen but still sustains the Mahdi's attacks.

Kassala is 150 miles east of Khartoum, just midway between the latter place and Massowah, the port on the Red Sea occupied by the Italians.

It is believed that Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, will interview Abdurraman, the Emir of Afghanistan, on the question of effecting a military expedition as far as the Russian frontier.

The Russian Ambassador in Paris on being questioned as to the probability of a war between England and Russia, stated that Germany will use all her influence to arrange matters. He also stated that Russia will not declare war unless England breaks off diplomatic relations and proclaims war first. Furthermore, he observed that England would scarcely dare to fight with Russia at a moment when she is grievously compromised by affairs in Egypt.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that M. de Giers, Prime Minister of Russia, is not in favor of war, that on the contrary he desires to arrange matters in the most amicable manner possible. Since the death of General Skobelief Russia has not been in favor of war with any power.

The Channel Fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean.

In the War Office extraordinary activity prevailed last week. In the arsenals of Bombay and other Indian ports the greatest and most active preparations were being made in the event of war. At Bombay also two divisions of the army comprising 1,500 officers and 35,000 men, and 11,500 horses were to be concentrated.

Advices have been received stating that the Russians and Afghans have agreed to proceed no further.

The Ministers have announced in the House of Commons that an arrangement has been made with Russia by which it is established that the Russian troops shall retain their present positions but shall not advance further into the territory of Afghanistan.

Mr. Gladstone declared in the House of Commons that all the reports that had been spread concerning the difficulties with Russia were unfounded in many cases and greatly exaggerated in others. He did not deny, however, that at one moment war was imminent, but he added that the peaceful propositions of the Ministry at St. Petersburg had averted the calamity. He concluded by stating that England's interests in this question will be jealously guarded and defended. These declarations were well received in the House, and produced favorable results on the London market.

According to private advices it is known that the Czar had never

the intention of giving rise to a war in Europe, and still less of causing a row in the East.

Since Mr. Gladstone's declarations in the House of Commons, and the publication of Russian peaceful intentions, the Press of both countries has changed the tenor of their articles.

The Committee appointed to study the best manner of perpetuating the memory of the late General Gordon have assembled in the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, Lord Granville and the Dukes of Cambridge and Edinburgh were also present. A decision was made not to erect a statue to commemorate his exploits and misfortunes.

The Government proposes that £20,000 should be given to Gen. Gordon's family.

All Securities have risen. Russian bonds have risen 1 1/4 per cent.

The Mahdi is inciting the Arabs to expel the Turks from Arabia, promising them that he will soon arrive at Jeddah, and will go from there with his legions to Mecca, where he will give indisputable proofs that he is a true prophet.

Mr. Gwylliam, the solicitor who has been defending the dynamitists Cunningham and Burton, who are accused of high treason and felony in respect of the explosions in Westminster Hall and the Tower, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the crime.

Sir James Hannan, the Judge of the Divorce Court, has dismissed the petition of Lord Durham for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her insanity. It was proved that Lady Durham, the daughter of Sir John Buteel, a Devonshire baronet, was almost forced into the marriage by her family, she being in love with another. The Judge condemned in severe terms the conduct of the family, which had resulted in depriving Lady Durham of her reason. The case has caused a great sensation in aristocratic circles.

The Italian ironclads «Dandolo» and «Conde Cavour» have arrived at Port Said escorting some steamers conveying materials to Suakim for the defensive works.

The native troops in that place will be encamped on the right of the town and the Italian troops on the left, while redoubts are being constructed at 400 yards from each other, and at 800 yards from the central line of defence.

Paris, March 18.

Negotiations re-opened between the French Ambassador Patentre and the Chinese Plenipotentiary Li-Hung-Chang.

Telegrams from Admiral Courbet announce that the war vessels under his command have effected the blockade of the Gulf of Pet-Che-Li.

The law increasing the duties on imported cereals approved of last month by the Chamber of Deputies has already begun to produce results. The price of bread has risen, and this has caused great discontent especially among the poorer classes.

General Briere de L'Isle has applied for 10,000 men more in order to carry out the plan of campaign he proposes. General Negrier also states that he needs new reinforcements on the offensive.

The revolution in Cochin-China is spreading rapidly. Bienhoa has been taken and most of the Europeans in it put to the sword.

The French have captured the steamer «Clezong,» which had a cargo of lead. The cargo was confiscated and the steamer set at liberty.

The Chamber of Deputies does not consider it necessary to

petition will shortly be presented for issuing a new loan of 50,000,000 francs, with the object of sending 25,000 men to China.

The latest despatches from China state that the Chinese have been dislodged from their position in Formosa Island. The French lost 40 killed and 200 wounded.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the differences between France and England respecting Egypt require for their settlement the intervention of an arbitrator whose services are gratuitous, because it is understood here that Bismarck, in exchange for certain colonial concessions, promises to support England at the next conference which will assemble to settle the affairs of the Suez Canal.

It is stated that the Minister of Commerce, M. Fournier, will ask the Chamber of Deputies to reject the law prohibiting the importation of American meat, in order to calm the excitement produced by the increase of duties on corn.

Berlin, March 12.

With regard to German affairs in West Africa, it is known that England cedes to Germany all the territory of the Cameroons, excepting the district of the city of Victoria, where the Germans pretend to have lowered the British flag.

Germany, on her part, recognizes the English sovereignty in the country comprised between the North bank of King's River and Logo, (Lagos) comprising the basin of the lower Niger.

Lisbon, March 17.

The Postal Congress closed today amid the greatest solemnity.

Panama, March 17.

The President of Costa Rica is dead.

General Perico Fernandez, who was elected President of Costa Rica in 1882, has probably died from the effects of the sweeping invasion by General Ruffiano Barros, who is annexing all Central America.

The Republic of San Salvador has declared war against Guatemala in consequence of disputes arising out of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal.

The forces of Guatemala have invaded San Salvador.

The revolution continues. President Nuñez has marched with his troops from Bogota towards Ataliva.

Lima, March 12.

The following proposals have been presented to the Constituent Assembly:—

1. The continuance of the provisional Presidency till the next meeting of the Assembly which will be fixed in due course.

2. The dissolution of the present Assembly and the convocation of the electors to the election of a President of the Republic, and of the deputies to a new constituent Assembly which will meet on the 30th of August.

Santiago de Chile, March 12.

The Government has obtained a majority in nearly all the departments in the election of the Board of principal tax-payers.

Ayacucho, March 18.

Yesterday the fair presented much activity. The following gentlemen were successful in selling: G. Errecaborda, Marcot, Corkhill, Tod, Cabaña Rivadavia, Palmer, G. Bordaramp, Bessuara, Brun. The total of sales amounted to 70,000 dols.

Montevideo.

The latest accounts say that Dr. Berro is not dead; he has turned up in Salto, B.O. Gill and Vignolles confess that the number of revolutionists did not amount to eighty men. Layera will be tried for participation in the murder of General Flores. All the others have been set free.

THE WORLD-FED

PEERLES DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

IN A FALSE POSITION—RETIRE
TO YOUR HOMES.

While we lament the death of the valiant Gordon we do not conceal our satisfaction at seeing the patriot Arabs make such a gallant and determined resistance to what we always considered an unjust invasion of their country. England has placed herself in a false position—the sooner she recalls her troops from the Soudan the better. Nor are we alone in this opinion. The London paper, *Truth*, says: «this (to withdraw from the Soudan) is the common-sense view of the position, and if Mr. Gladstone would boldly act upon it, he would secure the assent of the vast majority of the electors. The shrieking of the Jingo has no response out of London, and even in London, nine artisans out of ten are disgusted by it.» «The Arabs,» continues the same journal, «have lived in the Soudan for countless ages. In religion, in habits, and in mode of thought they differ from us. They were never conquered by the Egyptians, who had simply two or three garrisons in the country, plundered the few inhabitants of the towns and paid black-mail to the neighbouring sheiks in order to boast that the Soudan was an Egyptian province. The Arabs rose against this pretended domination, and they are brave men fighting for their independence. We have no more business in the country than the Egyptians, and as the Arabs prefer their simple life to our civilization, there is not the slightest probability of their fighting for the latter. Why should they? They are Mahomedans and regard us as infidels. What would they gain by railroads running through the desert, by European employés interfering with them, and by British traders robbing them? What, too, should we gain? Absolutely nothing beyond having to pay for an iniquitous folly. In Egypt we have set up a Khedive and we have interfered right and left. With what result? That we are loathed by the Egyptians, that their burdens have increased, that we are in antagonism with Egypt, and that we have wasted a good many millions, and that we must pay more millions because the present condition of Egypt is due to our having meddled. When I think of the utter rottenness at the home depression of trade, the crying needs of reform, the farmers hardly able to make two ends meet, the agricultural labourers slaving like serfs for a pittance which scarcely keeps body and soul together, the artisan starving for want of work, our own street arabs covering at night in arches and emaciated for want of a humble meal, I am astounded at the philanthropy which would have us squander our resources in African annexations and such like follies. Let us set our own house in order before we set Africa in order.» There is a ring of truth in every line of this, and it will find an echo in many an honest English heart.

UPRISING INDIA.

The spirit of unrest prevails in India. The advance of the Russians is regarded with apprehension by the British officials, and with ill-concealed joy by, at least, a large proportion of the native population. The *St. James's Gazette* not long ago confessed that «as events march it seems quite upon the cards that in a year or two we may be in the thick of a storm to which that of 1857 was a joke.» A memorandum is quoted which is said to have made a profound sensation among the few permitted to see it. Says this authority «I believe there is an influential minority (probably nearly all the Mahomedans) who are thoroughly disloyal, who would take advantage of our hands being full in a Russian war to raise up rebellion to the utmost of their power.» And further, «It is no use disguising the fact; the buttons are off the foils in this struggle between us and Russia, and Russia can, in from 80 to 100 days (for the most part employed in secret) put 95,000 regular troops into positions from which we can hardly drive her, and from which she can undertake the invasion of India at her own convenience, and with a fair expectation of success.» The writer goes on to say that to these Russian forces the English «could not oppose more than 10,000 English troops, not so many as 50,000 men of all sorts, and behind them there would be no reserves.»

The general tone of the native press gives no reassuring consolation. All its utterances give evidence of distrust and irritation. Even the *Bengalee*, a professedly loyal journal, says, touching the demonstrations of respect toward Lord Ripon, which it asserts «have caused bitter disappointment to the Anglo-Indian cliques: «The *Englishman*, the organ of the Bengal Government, the bitter opponent of native progress and native aspirations, has given emphatic expression to this feeling. Of this we may be sure, that when the *Englishman* condemns we are going right; when the *Englishman* praises we are wholly in the wrong. When he praises we must be on our guard; when he condemns we have nothing to fear.» This language proves the existence of a spirit of which Russia will not fail to take advantage.

TWO DISTINGUISHED IRISHMEN'S VIEWS.

MR. WM. O'BRIEN, M.P., ON
THE FUTURE.

Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, and member of Parliament for Mallow, said to a reporter: «The prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better than they are at the present moment. There have been many winters before this when it has required desperate means to get food and fuel. Thank God, that is over. The Irish people are now so situated that they can take care of themselves and each other, and that is about all they have ever asked. Come what may, there will be no more famines in Ireland to appeal to the benevolence of the rest of the world.»

«You think, then, that Ireland is now self-sustaining?»

«It is more than that. It is so productive that it should be an exporting country, and it will be in course of time.»

«What is the particular grievance of the Irish people at the present time?»

«There is none, except in the grazing districts. Most people who theorize about improvement in Ireland seem to think that the conversion of large grazings into small farms will be a panacea for all the ills that Ireland is heir to. This is not true. The Irish people depend to a large extent upon the growth of cattle, and if the big farms go, the little tillage farms will speedily follow.»

«How does the production of cattle affect Ireland's prospects now?»

«Not much, certainly, at present, but a good deal of beef is

shipped from there to England, and if last season's prices for cattle are not improved the present depression in England is likely to hit the Irish farmers badly. But good is likely to come even out of this evil.»

«How?»

«Well, the farmers have learned the lesson taught for so many years by Charles Parnell, that they must secure for themselves and for their children a decent means of support. They are now, as a rule, striving to support themselves properly. A reduction in the prices of their productions will compel a reduction in rents. The landlords now recognize the fact that the support of the family is the first charge upon the rental of a farm, and their claims upon the farms are gradually slipping away from them. Their interest in the farms is but worth little now, and it is decreasing year by year, while the tenants' interest in the land they till increases in value every year. The level of comfort in Irish farmers' homes has been distinctly raised within the past few years, and Ireland will never again be compelled to go, cap in hand, to ask America or any other power to keep her people from starving.»

REV. BERNARD O'REILLY ON THE
PRIESTS' PART.

In the *New York Sun*, Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, after a terrible picture of landlord and legal rapacity and cruelty under the penal laws, says:—

«Thus fared in Ireland every man who has Irish blood in his veins, and whose heart remained true to the worshipped idea of nationality nearly 300 years ago. To-day the heirs of those planters and adventurers do not assemble 500 or 1,000 horsemen to make a general *battle* and to hunt the mere Irish down as they would the wild beast. The land laws made by themselves and the whole official framework by which these are administered, enable them to do the work of extermination as effectually—by eviction, starvation or emigration.»

«But the Land League has grown up to confront the landlord power. Everywhere the poor tenant is threatened with eviction, there the League stands by his side to defend, to protect, to sustain him; to save him from starvation, from the workhouse, from the degrading hand of the Poor Law Guardians. It is a hard battle. But the people are bound to win.»

«The priests in the most distressed localities are organizing branches of the League, presiding over them, directing them in person. This movement among the clergy is now spreading rapidly. Tipperary, under the leadership of Archbishop Croke, is giving the example. Landlords there dare not do what they are doing in counties where the bishop is either half-hearted in the national cause or is averse to it, and the inferior clergy are restricted from taking an active part in politics.»

«Politics? In Ireland this word means the very life of the nation. The priests have always been identified with the struggle of the Irish people for their very existence and the preservation of the national faith. Who would have the priests forsake them in this last stage of the contest?»

«No! The priests are making the cause of the people their own—as it really is in the fullest sense of the word. If every archbishop and bishop in Ireland were to do as he of Cashel has just done to help in person to select for his people's representative in Parliament the very best man to be found, the battle against landlordism would be won within the next twelvemonth.»

«As it is, the landlords must go. Let them prepare to sell out as soon as possible.»

A WRECKED LIFE.

The most thrilling and sadly suggestive temperance lecture is the sight of a once noble and talented man left in ruins by intoxicating drink. A Washington paper tells of a ragged beggar well-known in the streets of that

city, who once held an important command in the army, having been promoted for personal bravery from a cavalry lieutenant to nearly the highest rank in military service. One night, not long ago, when he had been too successful in begging liquor to sate his craving, and while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him.

Underneath his shirt, and suspended by a string from his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found contained his commission as Brevet Major General, two congratulatory letters—one from Gen. Grant and one from President Lincoln—a photograph of a little girl, and a curl of hair—a «chestnut shadow» that doubtless crept over the brow of some loved one.

When a reporter tried to interview the man, and endeavored to learn something of his life for the past few years, he declined to communicate anything.

He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained, and with tears trickling down his cheeks, said:

«For God's sake, sir, don't publish my degradation, or my name, at least, if you are determined to say something about it. It is enough that I know myself how low I have become. Will you promise that much? It will do no good, but will do my friends a great deal of harm. As, unfortunately, they think I died in South America, where I went at the close of the war.»

Intemperance and the gambling table had wrought his ruin.

CONTINENTAL EVENTS.

FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT
OF THE
Liverpool Catholic Times.

ANARCHISTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL.

The recent explosions in London have caused much comment here. They prove amongst other things that the era of dynamite has begun, and that although scientifically in its infancy, a colossal scheme of destruction is being prepared which will involve some common action among the Powers of Europe. Those who are best informed state that France is the chief opponent to this understanding. French anarchists are loud in speech; but their anarchy is cheap and their apostles are mere pedants. The trial which concluded at the Seine Assize Court would have probably excited more notice had not the day brought forth events touching nearer home. The revolutionists of the Salle Levis were types of the present situation in France. Unable to obtain artillery and to repeat the insurrection of 1871, they have at least succeeded in begetting a class of French citizens full of hate against God and humanity. Blasphemy cannot long remain theoretical, and the thoughtful observer will do well to consider every new phase of the secret society movement. Paris, too, is not alone the capital of France, but the gathering-place of the conspirators of the world. Nothing, probably, can be more picturesque than to study the haunts of each secret society in Paris. Beginning with the Nihilists, we find that the great Muscovite conspiracy is strongly represented. A lending library and house of call exist within a stone's throw of the Irish College, in which every plot is hatched. The groups are represented by students of both sexes, who live in a kind of nefarious community. One of the maxims of the Nihilists is to follow some avocation, and to endeavour to excel in it. Prince Orloff knows of the Nihilist trysting place, and the police of the well-known «third section» are indefatigable in watching members during their journeys between Paris and Geneva. At the latter place there is a branch establishment. The Nihilists aim at educating the French Anarchists up to the level

ENGLAND AND PERU.

Two British vessels having been seized by the Peruvian authorities Lord Granville instructed Mr. Barrington, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, to demand their release. It would seem the Peruvians did not pay much attention to the demands, and as far as we can ascertain they are right. We learn by latest advices that the British Pacific Squadron has been ordered to Callao.

The circumstances under which the first of these vessels, the «Overdale,» was seized by Peru are stated by the *Panama Star* as follows, and show that Peru was perfectly justified in taking strong measures.

«The English merchant ship «Overdale» sailed from Liverpool direct for Mollendo with a cargo of coal for the Arequipa and Puno Railway on the 5th September last. An order had been issued by the Government in Lima on the 23rd of August, the preceding month, closing Mollendo to commerce and establishing a blockade. In point of fact, however, more than one vessel cleared from Mollendo even while the decree in question was held to be in effect. The «Overdale» entered without having touched at any port «en route,» and had half completed her unloading when the «Santa Rosa,» the new man-of-war, sent a prize crew on board. Declaring her to be a good prize, the little steamer proved her strength by towing the barque with her 1,000 tons of coal on board up to Callao.»

The Peruvians are now weak and helpless, and it is most likely that they will have to submit to England's demands whatever they may be, but if this had occurred before the late war with Chile, when Gran was at the head of a few formidable ships, we may be sure that the Peruvians would have shown fight. The Peruvians are still proud of the achievements of Pirola when in command of the «Huascar» he boldly resisted the «Shah» and the «Amethyst» under Admiral de Horsey and did them considerable damage.

GOLD DISCOUNTS.

The following note has been addressed by the Minister of Finance to the Presidents of the National and Provincial Banks:

The National Bank and the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, by a note of the 10th of February last addressed to this Ministry, asked permission to mobilise the metallic reserve with the view of granting discounts in gold or of buying exchange in gold in order to raise the value of the bank note.

By a resolution of this Ministry the said banks were authorised to make use of the metallic reserve for obtaining international exchange in the market, on condition that it should be employed in the purchase of gold abroad to replace the sums taken from the reserve.

The President of the Republic is desirous of using all the means in his power for raising the value of the bank note, which constitutes the legal money of the country, and, for this reason and having regard to the application of the two principal banks, he has resolved to extend the power conceded on the 5th inst. to all the banks which circulate convertible notes with the authority of the National Government. He has also resolved to authorise those banks to grant discounts in gold, or to buy exchanges with gold, or to effect any other legal operation the object of which is to raise the value of the bank note and to introduce new elements into commerce and industry, on condition that every sum withdrawn from the metallic reserve remains represented by a document payable in gold or drawn against value in gold for the bank portfolio.

It is also a condition of the exercise of this power, that the sums taken from the present metallic reserve shall be replaced within the date fixed by the second article of the decree of the

9th of January last, and that the metallic reserve, as well as the portfolio in gold, of each bank, shall be submitted to the control of the representative of the Government appointed by virtue of the sixth article of the decree of the 13th of January last.

The President trusts that the establishments will proceed with the greatest prudence, and that harmony will always be maintained among the banks by which credit and capital are consolidated.

W. Pacheco.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

«Mrs.» Dudley's character, she who shot Rossa, has been told by a woman with whom she lodged in England. The girl was evidently erratic, wild, restless, and loose. For a time she roamed about by herself, and once went on the stage, taking part in the Christmas (1878) pantomime at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Manchester. It was while there, probably in the ballet, a Cheshire Protestant clergyman cast his pious eye upon her, and, making her acquaintance, she bore him a daughter in September, 1879. After this she went as nurse into several institutions, twice attempted to poison herself, went to Hastings, and returned to her old lodgings with Mrs. Macklin dressed in widow's mourning, though she had never been married.

It is idle to mince facts, or to talk about the protection which the British Constitution provides for accused persons. One bit of evidence settles the case. A man named Cunningham used to make dynamite machines in America—so the English papers say, and they are honestly truthful and proverbially infallible. Well, the person in custody must be the man, because a detective «found» in his lodgings a guide to the Tower. The chain of events is logically welded, and the jury cannot go beyond it.

Still the English papers howl at Mr. Parnell for not denouncing the dynamite expert. Mr. Parnell's silence is a proof of his statesmanship, and one of the best evidences he could give of his sagacity. It is none of his business to take Irishmen to task for their ways and means. Let the English look to themselves and do their own work. We hope Mr. Parnell will never utter one word to gratify English screechers. To rail at the man upon whom they have heaped abuse for not helping them is the meanest kind of pother. The English Press has for seven years never ceased to pour out its dirty vituperation upon the head of the Irish leader, and now it impudently calls upon him to condemn the dynamitards. Verily, Mr. Parnell has his revenge.

Hobart Pasha is an Englishman who entered the service of the Sultan as admiral of the Turkish navy. Since he went to reside abroad he has ceased to agree entirely with English views of the war in the Sudan. In a public letter he asks—«Have we not had enough of bloodshed? Are such lives as those of Tewlik Bey, Moncrieff, Stewart, Burnaby, and of hundreds of brave soldiers to count for nothing? If we are so dead to feelings of humanity as to remain indifferent to their fate, let us at events remember that while our starving people in England can be counted by millions, a lavish expenditure, brought on the country by a series of mistakes, is draining our resources at a moment when every shilling is needed at home.»

The Anglo-Turk proposes the solution of the difficulty. He says—«If you ask the legitimate Sovereign to act with you, not only in establishing order in the Sudan, but in Egypt also, the Sultan's right would thus be maintained, your system of government accepted in a friendly way, no foreign Power would interfere, the friendship of the great Mussulman race (by some so lightly thought of, till the day arrives when the mistake will be found out too late) would be gained, and all would go smoothly.»

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Miguel J. Kearney.

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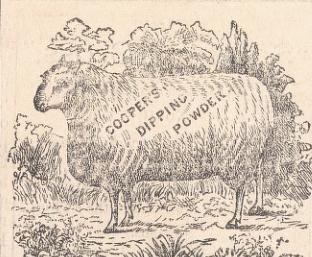
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1885.

The Standard, of Wednesday, supposes that Gill, the Oriental revolutionist, is an Irishman. Our contemporary is very wrong in supposing any such thing. Gill is not an Irishman, but a Uruguayan. We deny the right of our contemporary to classify every scoundrel that turns up among our countrymen.

We have received a copy of a petition in pamphlet form addressed to H.E. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, representing to His Excellency the propriety of retaining Mr. Baker in the position he now occupies as Consul to the United States in Buenos Aires. The petition sets forth that Mr. Baker has now been here eleven years, that he has brought to the office he occupies an unusual capacity for business, that he has the advantage of a knowledge of the Spanish language, and that his relations with American shipmasters, &c. have always been cordial and intimate. It is signed by over 100 of the most respectable merchants in Buenos Aires, many of them citizens of the United States. It is unnecessary for us to dilate on the many merits of Mr. Baker, or to say that we, and all who have the honour of his acquaintance, endorse, the reasonable request of the petitioners. Mr. Baker's departure from this city would be a loss which his countrymen would sorely feel, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Grover Cleveland will have patriotism enough, when the irresistible force of the petitioners' arguments is brought home to him, to prefer public to party interests.

It is wonderful with how little scruple the English Press will lie when the name and character of a disloyal Irishman are concerned. As an instance it may be remembered that the Times New York correspondent after lauding Miss Dudley to the skies as a pattern of virtue, expressed an opinion that Rossa might die of the wound inflicted on him owing to his blood being poisoned from habitual intoxication. It turns out now that the "pattern of virtue" is simply a harlot who seduced a Protestant clergyman from his duty and made him bow down to lust and iniquity and that O'Donovan is a strict teetotaler. The letter to the Times has done its work, for it was published in many journals even in this city, but the contradiction will, we presume, be published by few, if any. We disapprove of Rossa's means of "carrying on war," but it is the soul of honour when compared with the poisoned shafts and mendacious shifts of the Times and other anti-Irish newspapers.

Concerning this same Miss Lucille Dudley our contemporary the Sligo Champion makes a revelation. It states that she is none other than a female detective who visited Sligo in July last. She sought lodgings as Miss Dudley, and her luggage bore the letters «L. D.» The description of the New York lady and the time when she left exactly tallies with that of the Dudley of Sligo. We wonder will Sir William Harcourt acknowledge his late employé by extending British assistance to her on her defence.

A subscriber of The Standard is angry because it taken no notice of our heroes in the Soudan, meaning the Irish who fought

and died there. We are sorry for the poor fellows who threw away their lives in a bad cause, but we see no reason to fall into hysterical fits because they went on a fool's errand. Wolsey's prize of one hundred pounds offered to the first that would run to the slaughter of the Arabs was simply a stimulus to murder and rapine, and we regret that an Irish regiment had the misfortune of winning it. Ninety-nine Irishmen out of one hundred are ashamed of the fact that their countrymen have fought in the Soudan, and if «the subscriber» of The Standard thinks differently, it only shows that he is a black sheep and an enemy to his country. We notice, by the way, that in giving a list of distinguished Irishmen who died in the Soudan, he omits the name of the immortal Edmund O'Donovan, who was correspondent of an English newspaper, and who perished with the army of General Hicks. Yet, O'Donovan was the greatest man of them all; incomparably greater than the brummen lord who was coroneted for scattering Arabi Bey's flock of sheep. But O'Donovan was an Irishman who had seen the inside of a British gaol for his country's cause, therefore his name shall not be mentioned in the tuft-hunting flunkey who signs himself «Country Subscriber» in The Standard.

We fully agree with «F. B.» in the Herald who makes the following sensible remarks:—

«Buenos Aires stands in great need of cheap and decent dwellings for the poor, the rent of which should be in proportion to their means; say, small houses of four rooms and a kitchen, each with good drainage and a bountiful supply of «agua corriente»; let each house contain a bedroom for the parents, another for the girls, and another for the boys, so that the whole family of both sexes be not huddled together like sheep in a «chiquero», which is the case to-day in almost all the «conventillos» in the city. Take, as an instance, the recent out-break of small-pox in the calle Chile, where a whole family composed of seven persons were huddled together in one small compartment, all down with the disease. What use is it to preach chastity to such people when both sexes are huddled together in one small room? What use is it for the municipality to make such a fuss over ventilation, when the majority of the rooms of «conventillos» have no windows, and the few exceptions that may be are not made to open? What use is it for temperance societies to preach sobriety, when the occupants of such brothels sleep in sealed bedrooms, breathing night-poisoned exhalations, which exhaust their bodies, and who in the morning, after rising, require a stimulant, which naturally induces them to repair to the pulperia, the nursery of our criminal courts, for temporary relief? Could not the Municipality out of the superfluity of the «caja municipal» lay out a sum of money sufficient to build cheap dwellings for the poor, and demolish all the «conventillos» now existing, the foci of all infectious diseases, and erect in their places healthy and model dwellings for the poor?»

We are reluctantly obliged to hold over for next week some important communications, among others a description of a Patrick's Day celebration in Carmen de Areco, and an interesting letter from Suipacha.

BANQUET TO MR. E. CASEY.

The Central Gun Club entertained Mr. Edward Casey at a banquet in the Café Paris on St. Patrick's Day. The grand saloon in the altos of the restaurant was magnificently decorated for the occasion; flowers arranged with taste gave the table a charming appearance, and everything was served in that elegant style that has rendered Café Paris so famous for brilliant dinner parties. A number of gentlemen, not mem-

bers of the club, were present, being specially invited by the President.

The following was the MENU:— POTAGE. Xerez. Du Sultan. HORS-D'ŒUVRES. Petites bouchées Régence. POISSON. Piesporter, frappé. Saumon frais, sauce tartare. ENTREES. Pontet Canet. Riz de Vlau en bordure. Filet piqué à la Chambord. Chapon poelé à la Saint-Cloud. FROID. Aspics de Fricie gras en belle vue. Punch à la Victoria. LEGUMES. Asperges, sauce Hollandaise. Petits pois à la Parisienne. Tomates farcies. ROTIS. Chambertin. Bœuf à la mode. Salade. ENTREMETS. Veuve Clicquot, frappé. Savarins au Rhum. Parfait aux Avelines.

At the close of dinner, the President of the club, Mr. Thomas Gahan, of Navarro, rose, and in a very happy speech proposed the health of the honoured guest, Mr. Casey, whom he eulogized as one of the principal supporters of every manly exercise in the province of Buenos Aires, and of every club that tended to the improvement of the people and welfare of the republic. The toast was drunk with due honors. Mr. Casey returned thanks for the compliment paid him by the Central Gun Club, and declared the delight with which he viewed his young fellow-countrymen associate to enjoy themselves in manly sports and healthy exercises. A nation, whose young men pay for their sports and pleasure, getting hired servants to amuse them, soon becomes effeminate and falls an easy prey to its enemies. He wished success to the club. Dr. Lamarca made a very able speech, which elicited much applause. His remarks on the Irish in the River Plate were most flattering—he congratulated them on their industry and uprightness, and, above all, on their undying attachment, in adversity as in prosperity, to the Faith of their fathers—the Faith to which the sons of the Green Isle bore testimony with their blood. Mr. Laurence Garrahan gave the health of D. Miguel Duggan in a speech that sparkled from beginning to end with genuine Irish wit and humour. The toast was enthusiastically received, and D. Miguel's health drunk with a ringing Irish hip, hip hurrah. Mr. Casey in a short speech called attention to the day selected to honour him—the Feast of St. Patrick—he spoke feelingly of the Old Land—the land loved by all present, for in their veins flowed Irish blood, a fact of which he felt proud. Irishmen in any country under the sun are able to carve for themselves a way and to hold their own in any walk of life against any other nationality. At the present moment the fate of the British Empire in Asia was in the hands of two Irishmen—Dufferin and Roberts—he had no English sympathies, but he could not help admiring the pluck with which 25,000 men threw themselves into Herat, when Russia could have overwhelmed them with half-a-million of men, but these 25,000 were led by an Irishman, and many of the men were Irish, and where there is question of valour and duty, the Irishman counts not the number of his foes. Bumpers were filled and quaffed to dear old Ireland. Dr. Klappenbach made a very fine speech, showing that to Mr. Casey was due not only much of the material prosperity of the outside lands, but also the moral improvement of the settlers, for wherever Casey had lands there the civilizing influence of the Church was sure to be felt. The Dean's health was proposed and drunk. In returning thanks the Dean, in a few pathetic words, told them of the great pleasure he felt in being able to go amongst his friends once more—this was his first time to dine away from home for a long time—he was with them that night because it was Patrick's Day, and because he wished by his presence to give testimony of the high esteem in which he held his valued friend, Mr. Casey. That day, for the first time since his

long and nearly fatal illness, he sang High Mass—for the first time he assisted at a banquet. That he is now able to do so is owing, under Divine Providence, to the skill and care of the physicians who for many a long and weary day were unceasing in their kind attentions. He concluded by proposing the health of his good friend, Dr. Colbourne, as also the health of Dr. Murphy and Dr. Hanly. Dr. Murphy returned thanks to the Dean, and hoped that many a long year might pass before it would be necessary to make him a professional visit, for, he concluded, «we cannot spare the Dean.» Dr. Hanly responded on behalf Dr. Colbourne, who was not present, and remarked «the Dean will be all right after a short trip to the Old Country.» Dr. Murphy, in a neat speech and in most felicitous terms, alluded to the excursion of the Gun Club to Mr. Casey's estate in distant Curumalan, and said their week's stay there seemed to them a day, and this because of the kindness, thoughtfulness and attention of their good hostess, Mrs. Casey. He felt much pleasure, as a member of the Gun Club, in proposing her health. Mr. Patrick Ham proposed the health of the President of the Club. Speeches were made by Deputy Murphy, Dr. O'Farrell, Dr. Galbraith, Mr. Dowling and Mr. Feely in eloquent and patriotic strains. After an agreeable evening, the party broke up at ten o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

The congregation that assembled at the church of the Passionist Fathers on St. Patrick's Day was probably the largest that ever attended there. The little church was crowded, and many of the congregation were obliged to remain standing as there was no room for sitting or kneeling, many others had to remain outside. The very Rev. Dean Dillon was celebrant, Father Edmund was deacon, Father John Joseph sub-deacon, and Father Fidelis master of ceremonies. The gloria and Credo and the symphonies of the mass were sung by the ladies of the choir with a correctness and sweetness that might challenge competition from the best professional singers. At the Gospel Father Eugene preached the panegyric of the Saint. After briefly recounting the life and miracles of the Saint and commenting on the wonderful conversion of the Irish people to Christianity, the Rev. Gentleman referred to the struggles which they were forced to undergo in defence of their faith. He showed how by God's providence they were scattered through the world for the propagation of the Gospel. The success of the Catholic Church in America, England, Australia and elsewhere was entirely owing to the Irish people, and he exhorted Irishmen in this remote land to be true to the faith of their forefathers and not to be led away from their duty by the sneer of the infidel or the evil example of those who had the misfortune to be at enmity with God's Church. At the conclusion of the panegyric Father Fidelis mounted the pulpit and congratulated himself and his community and all the congregation on the pleasure they all felt on seeing Dean Dillon once more among them. Though his health was only partially restored he had so far sacrificed himself as to come among them to celebrate mass on St. Patrick's Day, to bless those who had so long lamented his absence and prayed for his recovery. Father Fidelis thanked the Dean for the generous support he had always given to the Passionist Community and he prayed God that his health might be fully restored, that so he might continue to be for many years what he had been from the beginning—the benefactor of his people. He also made courteous reference to Mgr. Curly who was present in the sanctuary. Father Fidelis then spoke of the Building fund and said, as was announced in

the Southern Cross of last week that the money contributed was well nigh exhausted. They had received altogether only \$9,000 m/n for the Convent building, and of that sum \$500 m/n had been contributed by one rich man of Buenos Aires. He thankfully acknowledged the receipt of \$800 m/n from Mr. Thomas Gahan of Lobos. With these exceptions, the Rev. gentleman said that the sum above mentioned had been contributed by poor people; they entirely depended on the Irish people and it was from them and them alone that they expected support. After the mass several of those who were present entered the garden at the invitation of the Very Rev. Superior and they had an opportunity of seeing the new building. It is a double row of cells with a space for a corridor in the middle, and the walls have already reached the top of the first storey. If the necessary funds are forthcoming the Fathers expect to have the roof on this coming winter, but in any case they are resolved not to go into debt. It is unnecessary for us to say one word in behalf of so meritorious a work as that of building a monastery for the Fathers, and if we know the Irish people and their generous disposition we are sure that before next Patrick's Day their wishes will be entirely gratified and the English-speaking Catholics will have the pleasure of seeing a community of priests permanently established among them who are ever attentive to their wants and zealous for their spiritual interests.

SOUTH-AMERICAN FINANCES.

There will be a deficit in the National income of Paraguay this year of \$300,000, and as poor Paraguay has no credit at home or abroad, there is nothing for it but to sell or mortgage the «yerbales», which are public property, just as Peru, the richest country in the world, mortgaged the guano and nitrate beds. At the rate at which the South-American States are advancing there is danger of a general bankruptcy. Colombia is in the throes of a frantic revolution. Ecuador is not much better off. In Chile, in spite of a comparatively able and honest administration of its finances, the exchange is down to 25d. This is easily explained, for in Chile, as in this country, there is no political liberty. Freedom of election there, also, is an awful farce, and Santa Maria is as much the master of the soul and body of every Chilean as the Shah of Persia is over the lives of his own subjects. Peru has been wellnigh annihilated by revolutions, robbery and mal-administration, which made her a fit prey for her enemy. Bolivia is almost completely isolated from the civilized world since Mejillones and Antofagosta were taken by the Chileans, and if she is not burdened with a very big debt it is because nobody would lend to her. Even the great empire of Brazil, with such mighty resources and a territory occupying the 14th part of the world, is financially crippled. As for the Banda Oriental, it is a sort of a paradox, for its people are manifestly discontented and take every opportunity to shake off the yoke of the despotic Santos; nevertheless, its debt has diminished rather than increased within the past few years, and it is perhaps the only country in South America in which the exchange with Europe is at par. The only explanation of the anomaly we can give is, that, though Santos is an unscrupulous tyrant, he still restrains the rapacity of his followers. He may rob, but he will not allow others to do so. Of this country it is unnecessary to speak. With advantages which no other nation in South America possesses, with a large trade and every department of business heavily taxed, we still find ourselves in want of money, and we are sending clever diplomatists abroad to devise ways and means to find another loan or in some way to raise the wind, instead of putting our shoulders to the wheel, curtailing expenses and turning the thieves and money-changers out of the temple.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We have often been puzzled at the saying of the Wise Man «Be not over just.» Justice is so roughly handled in these days and her name, like that of Liberty, has been so often cited in support of all causes, good, bad, and indifferent, that we sometimes fail to recognise her amidst the multitude of men of very opposite principles who daily pay, or pretend to pay, worship at her shrine. Nevertheless, there is a Justice, supreme, eternal, unchangeable, an unfailing fount in which truth is for ever mirrored, and in which our most secret thoughts are reflected. We cannot believe that it was from the pursuit of that sublime justice that the Wise Man warned mankind. It was rather from that other justice of doubtful shape and flimsy material which is so often assumed in order to cloak the most selfish deeds. Thus, we often hear men say, «It is only just that I should do what I like with my own. My land, or house, or property is worth so much, and even though the occupant of it may be poor and have a large family dependent on him it is just that he should pay me the last farthing.» To the credit of the native estancieros they did not act on this principle for many years, and even to-day there are many of them more generous than the foreigners who grew rich and prospered because the written law of Justice was not carried out in their case. These latter forget the parable in the Gospel, and they act on the principle of the avaricious man who implored his master to forgive him the hundred talents he owed and, when his request was granted, went immediately and cruelly exacted the very small trifle that another was owing himself. It was such heartless justice as this that the Wise Man deprecated. We are happy to record in our columns to-day an example of justice which is not of this kind, and which we hope will have many imitators in the Argentine Republic. Mr. John Davison is owner of an estancia in Quilmes, which he rented at 250 % per square. On the occasion of a recent visit this gentleman made to his native country (Scotland), he saw the great changes the land agitation has produced at home, and how the landlords of Scotland, perceiving the great reduction in prices of farm produce, were everywhere lowering their rents to prevent the impoverishment of the tenants. Mr. Davison felt that the same economical laws were, to a great extent, in force in this country, and he resolved on coming here to reduce the rents paid on his estancia of San Juan. We are informed on very good authority that he has already acted on this resolution, and that he has expressed himself willing to accept \$200 % per square for the land for which \$250 % was previously paid. This act of generosity does honour to Mr. Davison's head and heart, and should be engraved in letters of gold. We recommend it not only to the Scotchmen, but to Irishmen, Englishmen, Argentines, and men of all other nationalities.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

LETTER FROM THE REV. FATHER O'REILLY.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In forwarding my list of subscriptions towards the support of the Irish Orphanage, I hope I shall be excused if I again venture to call attention to so praiseworthy and necessary an institution, and also to the unsatisfactory manner in which it has been maintained up to the present. This I do solely from a sense of duty, and as doing something in a good and charitable cause. Besides, I consider it humiliating to us as a body to be so often reminded of deficits in the accounts; to allow the Institute to be dependent on and receive aid from sources not agreeable to all, and, to say the least, dubious and un-

certain; to leave ourselves open to reproaches in the public Press, well meant and well deserved, accompanied by practical suggestions which are rarely heeded.

Now, as I have had some experience in getting collections made, and also a certain knowledge of the circumstances of the people, I think I am not wrong in saying that if the collection were general the Orphanage could be well supported and more good in that direction attempted. (Nearly all whom I asked gave freely and pretty generously, and many outside my districts gave to me unasked because there was no one in their own places collecting.) Why the work is not well supported I think I am not wrong in saying that the fault rests principally with the Committee that was formed some time ago to look after its interests. As individuals they have no doubt done their part towards its support—but nothing else.

There has been nothing done to arrange a general and annual collection and to select the suitable and willing persons to make the same. There are no enquiries made or supervision as to the claims of children admitted, or whether they are allowed to remain longer than necessary, often a cause of complaint with contributors, with what grounds I will not say. In case of legacies or donations being left to the institute which in time might become a basis of support, there is, I believe, no authorized person to claim them. If I am in error, I apologize in anticipation.

I only repeat, then, what was often suggested before, that if the orphanage is to continue, we must all lend a helping hand, as up to this only a small portion of the people have done so, and there must be more interest taken in the place, and especially by those appointed to that trust, else it will be a failure; the money expended a few years ago in building, to afford more accommodation, would be simply thrown away. And if it be a failure we must make up our minds to see, not only orphans, but the greater part of the children of poorer parents grow up without any secular or religious training. As I may remark, the poor man is every day being reduced to more straitened circumstances and a harder lot, so he may thank God if he can procure for himself and children, (but they must not be too numerous,) the bare necessities of life, not to mention schooling them. Such is modern progress—and we shout liberty, equality, and fraternity, even the poor starving wretch lends his feeble voice.

Lest I might intrude too far, I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

Samuel O'Reilly.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We regret to hear that Mr. Richard Eastman is suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria. We pray for his speedy recovery, for D. Ricardo is one of the most deservedly popular men in the city.

In the list which we published of collections for the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco, there was a small error. Mr. Patrick Keating was credited with \$10 m/n; it should have been 20 m/n.

We regret to announce the early demise of D. Juan B. Estrada, which took place on Thursday week. Deceased was brother of the distinguished literary men D. Santiago and D. José M. Estrada. We offer to his family and friends the expression of our sincere sympathy.

The Passionist Fathers will open a Mission on next Sunday at Navarro, and on the following Sunday at Suipacha.

In the list of those who are said to have perished in the Oriental Revolution, we see with regret the name of Don Carlos Berro. He is son of a former president of Uruguay. He studied law in Santiago de Chile, where he was well known to the writer of these lines. He was an ardent and practical Catholic and of a quiet, gentle disposition. It is only under the pressure of the greatest

tyranny that such a man as young Berro could have been driven into revolution. We still hope to hear that the news of his death is not true.

The demand for labourers in the provinces and camp districts is on the increase. The Immigration Office sent 200 immigrants of both sexes to Mendoza and other provinces, where they are urgently needed. The directors of the Southern Railway have asked for 400 men to work on the line.

The Chilean Government has ordered an exploring expedition to set out along the Baruloche Pass.

D. Santiago Ponsotti is bringing an action against the Southern line of railway for \$120,000 m/n on account of the death of his brother, Samuel Ponsotti, which he alleges was caused by the negligence of the employees of the line.

Some of the daily papers state that D. Juan Maglione, in behalf of the late Mr. Terence Moore's grand-daughter, will claim the entire of the estate and property of which he was possessed, she being sole heiress according to the laws of this country.

Sr. Coulon is the advocate on behalf of Mr. Moore's half-brothers to whom the greater part of the property of deceased was left by will. The question is whether the will was legal; it will probably be tried in the law courts of this city.

On Tuesday Dr. Carlos Pelligrini left for Europe by the steamer "Tagus." He is commissioned by Government to make some important financial arrangements. Col. Fotheringham and Dr. Del Valle are also passengers on board the "Tagus."

Our readers should not forget that the amateur dramatic performance which Mr. Martin has been preparing for some time will take place on the 26th inst. It will be by all accounts one of the most interesting amateur performances that have been witnessed here for many years. Besides the drama and comedy, there will be some excellent music and singing, in which several ladies will take part.

On last week a number of robbers broke into the Church of Piedad and stole some sacred vessels and other articles of considerable value.

A well was poisoned in Necochá and an entire family that drank of the water took ill in consequence thereof.

Weir, the man who shot Mr. Cruickshank a few weeks ago, was brought into this city on Tuesday and placed in an asylum pending further investigation of his case. Dr. Green of Mercedes expressed his opinion that Weir was insane when he shot Cruickshank.

The man John Glyn, who, it will be remembered, killed his relative in Mercedes under most distressing circumstances three years ago, has been acquitted of all guilt in the matter, on the grounds of insanity. Glyn is at present confined in San Buenaventuras asylum in this city.

Messrs. Honore and Bowen are about to bring an action against the Provincial Government for causing them to go to considerable expense in the hope of carrying out their railway project, and afterwards vetoing the bill when it was passed by the Legislature.

We regret to hear that the Rev. Father Ylannery's health is not much improved. He has had another severe attack of asthma lately.

Mr. Palgrave, the British Minister in Montevideo, has arranged an extradition treaty between England and Uruguay.

A bazaar was opened at Arrecifes on the 4th inst. on behalf of the sufferers in Andalusia. The ceremony was ushered in with the music of guitars, knucklebones, and tambourines. On the 16th there were "bombas," ringing bells, and blessing of the Spanish Standard. A solemn high mass was celebrated at which a large number of Iberians

assisted, and the Rev. Mr. Piñero preached an eloquent sermon. After this there was a procession, "sorteja," "bolsa," blind-man's-buff, and dancing the bolero. On the 16th the same fun was repeated "con mucho gusto y sin ineguna variacion." On the 17th there was a pony race, at which the last animal was the winner. The Spaniards are a very grave people but they can beat any others at merriment when they are in a merry mood.

We hear that many sheep are dying in Las Heras.

A horrible story is told from Santiago del Estero. Commissary Bravo de Figueroa and the military commander of the district, Sr. Ruiz were enemies. They had a row in the night, and Ruiz managed to escape in the darkness. Bravo sent his son for his sword, which he had left behind him, and as the son delayed a considerable time in returning his father went in search of him. He met him on the way and mistaking him for his enemy he drew his revolver and fired at him, killing him on the spot. After burying the body of his son Bravo fled into the desert, and it is supposed he is insane.

The first Sunday of next month (April) being Easter Sunday the usual monthly mass in Mr. Mahon's chapel, Brandzen, will be omitted until the corresponding Sunday in May.

The Chief of Police turned out of his office the Auxiliary Loaces, in charge of the Comisaria of the 10th section, and appointed the Auxiliary D. Miguel in his place, at the same time ordering Loaces under arrest. The latter sent in his resignation, but it is stated that he will be dismissed. The reason is that fourteen complaints of misconduct have been made against him.

Last week 300 peons who were employed in the Sierras Bayas in Olavarría struck work, and a number of police were sent down to keep order.

A lamentable accident occurred the other day to a little girl of 5 years, daughter of Mr. Barros. Her mamma was engaged in ripping a dress with a scissors, and the little thing rushed to kiss her suddenly. The point of the scissors went into the poor little thing's right eye, and Dr. Roberts had to take it out in order to save the sight of the other.

There was an exhibition on Monday night at the Politeamo to a crowded house, of a trained lion and lioness and a tiger. The lion seemed to be perfectly tame, but the lioness was less amenable to control and the tamer had some difficulty with her. The animals performed various feats, including the jumping through a hoop round which was saturated with kerosene had been wound and set on fire.

A man named Newbold has been arrested in Derby, and remanded in connection with the dynamite explosions. He was brought up at the police court and formally remanded. It is asserted that the arrest marks an important point in the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage. The chief constable said he had very important information on the subject.

A female ventriloquist caused great consternation amongst the good people of Mendoza by exercising her craft. She led them to believe that voices came from beneath the ground, and many excavations were made in search of the beings from whom the voices were supposed to come. The trick was at last discovered, and the author of it thrown into jail.

It is reported that the fast steamer «Nord America», of the Veloce Company, has been bought by the Italian Government for three million lire.

The son of an Italian pulpero known as Pedro was murdered in Suipacha last Thursday week by a peon who had been employed making bricks in his service. The murderer had a dispute with his master and thereupon he went and borrowed a gun, alleging that he was going fowling. He charged it with duck shot and

nails and went immediately to the house of his master and shot the poor young fellow dead. The murderer was arrested on the spot and is lodged in Mercedes jail.

Mr. S. Parle left yesterday by the «Galicia» in order to have his book of marks brought out in Liverpool or Manchester. He has collected fully a thousand marks, and he intends to superintend the publishing of the book himself so that there may be no mistake in the marks. Mr. Parle expects to be back in Buenos Aires by next June.

Mr. Stearne has resigned the position which he held as acting secretary of the Literary Society. All who are interested in the E. L. S. will regret this, as Mr. Stearne was always painstaking and energetic in the performance of his many duties, and by his courtesy and kindness secured many friends for the Society.

Deputy Murphy's house was robbed of a considerable amount of property last week. A watch and one hundred dollars in bank notes were stolen from Mr. Murphy's pocket. Several household articles and some clothing belonging to Dr. Murphy were also taken.

Many of the respectable inhabitants of the Calles Libertad, Corrientes, and Talcahuano have petitioned the authorities to have the houses of ill-fame with which parts of these streets are infested closed up.

The death of D. Guillermo Udaondo, which took place on Tuesday morning is much regretted in this city.

The revolution in the Banda Oriental has been completely suppressed, and Layera, Gill and several other leaders have been taken prisoners.

La Voz de la Iglesia states that Queen Victoria sent a letter of condolence to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the death of Cardinal McCabe, and that the Lord Lieutenant communicated the fact to the coadjutor-bishop, Dr. Donnelly.

We acknowledge the receipt of \$8-40 m/n from Father Grennan, the subscription of Mrs. M. Mahone, Capilla del Señor, to the Irish Orphanage.

There was a sham sea fight at Los Posos on Wednesday, between the Chacabuco man-of-war and some phantom ship. After wasting a good deal of powder, the announcement was made that the enemy had gone to the bottom, and it was received with loud shouts of joy and cries of «Viva la Republica.» President Roca was present.

On Wednesday night a tramcar of the City of Buenos Aires Company came into collision with a railway train at the corner of Rioja and Pavon. The tram-driver, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, was much hurt, but none of the passengers suffered injury.

Dr. James Klappenbaeh has been appointed special lawyer to the Council of Education in this city in place of Dr. Donovan, who resigned the same position a short time ago.

Layera will be tried by the ordinary courts for some crime alleged to have been committed by him. Gill and Vignoli were released by Santos.

A special agent of the *Southern Cross* will visit our friends in Suipacha on Sunday, the 29th inst.

Toto Nicosia, the Garibaldian Espadachin of Montevideo, who made such a disgraceful exhibition of himself on two remarkable occasions in this city, having hurled insults at many Orientals with respect to the present revolution, several hot-blooded heroes challenged the swaggering bully to mortal combat and begged of him to choose his own ground and arms. Toto chose Brazil, knowing that he was already dishonored in the Argentine Republic and that even the little dogs here would be ashamed to bark at him. The Orientals sarcastically asked him why he

did not choose Japan? Nevertheless they would see the thing out with Toto. They accepted his ground, and deputized Captain Gosme Morales to try his mettle. The champions are to meet in Matto Grosso on the 28th of this month. We shall see if Toto will again come to the scratch and shout out in good English "stop" when the tip of his little finger is touched, as he did on another occasion.

The Apola Opera Theatre in La Plata was inaugurated on Sunday night, and an Italian Opera Company made its debut there. There was a full house, and amongst others the Governor's family were present. The piece given was «El Trovador», and the rendering was very satisfactory.

The sum of \$376,000 m/n has been handed over by Government to José Guerrico for a square of land lying between the Calles Moreno, Belgrano, Lorrea and Zeballos. It is intended to construct a large police barrack on this site.

A large meeting was held on Monday evening at the house of Dr. D. Aristobulo Del Valle in support of the candidature of Dr. Rocha for the Presidency of the Republic. Dr. Del Valle said that many of his friends thought it was convenient to organise a centre of popular opinion in preparation for the approaching electoral struggle, and that the meeting has been called with this view, although it was far from being complete, it having been summoned hurriedly on account of his departure for Europe and to enable him, as he wishes to do, to identify himself with the candidature of Dr. Rocha. He then read a manifesto which he thought would represent the feelings of the meeting. This document declares that Dr. Rocha offers to the country guarantees of order, justice and progress, of respect for the Constitution, of prudence and circumspection to face and resolve the grave economic and social problems which have recently agitated the country and still threaten its riches and tranquility.

The manifesto was unanimously adopted, and then the following provisional committee was appointed:—

Honorary President, A. Del Valle. Members: General Luis M. Campos, Roberto Cano, Dr. Mariano Demaria, Marcos Avelaneda, Dr. Emilio de Alvear, Dr. Alfredo Lahitte, Emilio Bunge, Dr. Juan A. Argerich, General Lucio V. Mansilla, Dr. Diego de Alvear, Julio S. Dantas, Maximo Paz, Agustin Vidal, Adolfo Gonzalez Chaves, General Teodoro Garcia, Sebastian Casares, Dr. Alberto Ugalde.

Secretaries: Juan Dillon (hijo), Dr. Ramon A. Toledo, Carlos R. Cilliat, Manuel T. Sanchez, Julio Goyena.

There were nearly 300 gentlemen present at the meeting.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL."

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 491 Maipu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galpones, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrales, Barracas, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter "L" with the illuminating point at the lesser end. This is simple in construction, two simple thumb screws taking the place of intricate and elaborate parts.

The light is larger and brilliant—white than gas and equal to eight gas jets. We are assured that the cost does not exceed six cents per hour. The apparatus is managed with the greatest facility. It is always ready; no wick to trim; entirely free from explosion and, in fact, it appears to us to be the cheapest light known in comparison with its illuminating power.

For use on railways in any sudden emergency where a bright and powerful light is needed, we can imagine no light more suited or easier handled.

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T. H. JONES, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, February 1, 1885.

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BANCO DE LA Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Por resolución del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al público que el 31 del corriente quedarán clausuradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podrán retirar sus depósitos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario serán trasladados a la casa central.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885, R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO., CONSIGNATARIOS DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO: Calle Ecuador No. 2, esquina Rivadavia, Plaza Once de Setiembre, Barraca del Plata.

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PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 10 gatacones. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest or paid on the first days of the month, is when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

Deposits at interest are entered in a pass-book, which the Bank delivers to the Depositor, showing the different drawings and deposits, with capital and interest. No money will be delivered without this book being presented.

The Bank receives gold deposits, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days of more, repaying in gold of legal currency.

The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "pagaré" of from seven days to four months, on condition of repayment in the same specie as advanced.

The Bank draws at three days' sight upon the following Branches:—San Nicolas, Mercedes, Lobos, Chilivcoy, Salto, Azul, Dolores, Baradero, Tandil, Chascomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commission will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagaré" for discount.

From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows: Commercial deposits..... 3 Private deposits..... 4 In gold, at sight..... 4 Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2 On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold..... 2

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1881. B. GAYAN, Secretary. **NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY** 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

MY ROSIE.

BY P. O'C MACL.

Beautiful darling sister Rose,
Lying away by the great Foyle's
water,
Where your namesake, the wild
rose, blows and glows.
(The wild rose, Donegal's fairest
daughter!)

Beautiful, mild-eyed sister Rose,
Lying at sleep where the great
oaks whisper;
Beautiful, darling sister Rose,
Where the wind of the Carberies
breathes and blows—
Nigh where th' Arrigheen gleaming
flows—
I saw one day, yourself, my sister!

The snows were out over Barryroe;
The snows had whitened "the
hundred islands"
Poor Davis sung of long ago,
And the clouds were giving the
hoary highlands,
And beautiful, sweetest sister Rose
Praying fore God's most holy
altar—

Beautiful, dearest sister Rose
Where the red lamp swings and
gleams and glows,
My new Rose from the rail uprose
And buried herself in "Prayer and
Psalter!"

Whilst the snows still covered Bar-
ryroe—
Whilst the ice had its grip on
"the hundred islands,"
And the winter shades passed to and
fro
O'er the aged faces of the high-
lands:
Beautiful, darling sister Rose,
My new Rose often appeared be-
fore me

In those days when the Hunger and
angry snows
Were smiling the poor like savage
foes
Your living image oft arose—
And my heart rejoiced whilst it
hovered o'er me!

Beautiful, lovely sister Rose,
Whilst I tarried where Clough-
mor looks down frowning
On Rostrevor's woods, where the
clustering stoës
On Carlingford's tide are shining—
browning:
Beautiful, dark haired sister Rose,
When I tarried beside the Slaney
river—
Whilst I rested awhile where the
wide Leo flows—
Whilst I wandered where foreign
suns set and rose,
I thought me oft of my new found
Rose,
And asked her, I ween, from God
the Giver!

And the summer had gilded Bar-
ryroe—
The warm winds perfumed every
island,
On a July day some years ago,
And a golden dawn was on every
highland.
When, beautiful Darling, for whom
I pine
I saw you again where the heav-
ing waters
Of a Bay that I wot not of, thro' and
shine—
Shine like a cup of the brightest
wine!
(Like a great cup fill'd with glorious
wine!)

For I saw the sweetest of Car-
bery's daughters!
So, darling beautiful Saint, I know
You were praying for me on high,
my sister,
And God heard your prayer and
mine, I trow,
And tho' you sleep where the old
oaks whisper
I've your curtained eyes and glossy
hair—
I've your men with the ovaest
carriage ranking—
I've feur'd your bright, witty, sunny
air—
I've found your brave heart that
could love and dare!
And here, where I write, and every-
where,
Rosie, my love, my God I'm
thinking.

—Irish Exchange.

tween «real dislike» and any other kind of dislike; but of one thing I am certain, he does not wish to imply that our dislike is only assumed. That dislike of a very pronounced nature indeed is actively in existence, is tolerably well proven by events in Ireland and elsewhere; and if, as your correspondent says, any distinction is made between O'Donovan Rossa and Mr. Parnell, it is not through any love or toleration for the frank Briton feels for the latter, but simply that he hates Rossa even more than he does the Constitutional leader, and at the same time shrewdly calculates that his honeyed words will bear a crop of indecision, if not disunion, amongst the «Irishry.»

Despite all the liberality professed by wily Englishmen and foolish Irishmen, I maintain that PREJUDICE is the great principle, if I may call it so, at work in determining the relations between us. The Briton is the embodiment of prejudice; and, indeed, I flatter him in thus qualifying his feelings when we are in question. We have nothing to give the English for which they would be grateful; hence it is useless to try and foregather with them as if there were not a yawning gulf between us. Perhaps your correspondent does not know, but I do, that it is no longer possible for an Irishman to figure as the «d—d good fellow,» who would «just as soon have an Englishman as an Irishman.» He must take one side or the other, or sink into being «neither fish, nor flesh, nor good retherring.» Under these circumstances, I do not see why an Irish Club should admit English or Scotch Catholics more readily than those professing any other religion. As far as I could ever learn the sentiments of our coreligionists of these nationalities their presence in such a society would be as great an anomaly as the admission of Michael Davitt to a Catholic Club in London, of which the Marquis of Ripon and the Duke of Norfolk are members. Decidedly, if any man, be he English or Scotch, Catholic or Protestant, can so far forget the traditions of his race and country as to give unequivocal proof that his sentiments are, at least, as Irish as those of Mr. Parnell or John Dillon, then by all means welcome him as a friend and brother. But, as I do not gather that the club is to be merely a sectarian one, I cannot for the life of me see what talisman a man's creed should be to secure him admission in the face of, in all probability, the most bitter antagonism in all other matters. Your correspondent undoubtedly aims at establishing a club essentially Irish and ANTI-ENGLISH, for the reasons he enlarges on in his letter; yet, were he to realize his object on the basis he proposes, I do not hesitate to prophesy that his institution would be as disappointing to himself as to the majority of his countrymen.

In conclusion, I must say, nothing is farther from my intention than to criticize in a harsh spirit, for your correspondent's letter gives indications of an excellent intention, in itself a great consolation for the inconsistencies I have pointed out.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Suastika.

Salto Argentino,
San Martin,
March 11th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
Having forwarded you a notice of the death of Mr. Nicholas Pierce for insertion in your death column, I will now give you a few particulars as to how he came by his death.

He had been living for several years on the estancia of Don Julio Pacheco, where he owned sheep. He was a carpenter, and used to work at his trade at Don Julio's, who had a great liking for him; consequently he had always to keep a peon at his puesto.

In May last, Pierce's family being in Salto, he had a quarrel with his peon (a native). According to the latter's confession, Pierce was under the influence of drink and got vexed and insulted him for not keeping the dining table clean. He thereupon mur-

dered him. Pierce was not quite dead, when a countryman of his called up, upon which the murderer cut his victim's throat and ran out and told the man that Pierce was drunk and asleep and gave him to understand that it would be as well for him not to alight. Pierce was not seen alive afterwards, his peon saying that he had gone to Salto and not returned. The neighbours did not think this strange as he had his family in the town. After a few days it was discovered that he had not been seen by anyone in Salto, and it was only on the 5th inst. that his body was found at his puesto, where it had lain buried for nearly ten months.

Great credit is due to our new comisario, Sr. Buhman, who immediately on his arrival here took the affair in hands and arrested Pierce's late peon, who was living in the town, and who, as soon as the corpse was discovered, confessed the whole affair.

Pierce has left a wife and six young children to mourn his early death, and his old father yet lives in Ireland to hear the tragic end of his beloved son.

Hoping, dear Mr. Editor, I have not intruded too much on your valuable space,
I remain,
Yours sincerely,
Hiberno Argentino.

ENGLAND BECOMING CATHOLIC.

We translate the following paragraph from an article of a London correspondent which appeared last Saturday in *La Nacion*—

England is going over to Rome. The resistance that the Anglican Church is offering to Catholicity is very weak. The Anglican Church has no supporters in the camp districts, because there they are all Dissenters, and so much is this the case that the Anglicans are just now organizing Missions in the neighbourhood of London in order to draw the people over to the Church. The strength of the State Church lies in the influence of the hierarchy, the aristocracy and a few wealthy individuals. These are Anglicans «para darse tono» as it is very well expressed in Buenos Aires. Notwithstanding this, the weakness of the Church, whose supreme pontiff is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and whose right arm is the Bishop of London, nobody expected such disastrous news as the conversion of so high a personage as the Archbishop of Dublin. He has sent in his resignation to the Queen in order to profess himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church. A few days ago a great sensation was caused by the news that two large landowners, and member of the aristocracy, Sir Philip and Lady Rose, had conformed to Catholicity. The news of the conversion of the Archbishop of Dublin has fallen on the people like a thunder-bolt. When the Church is separated from the State we shall see the Catholic religion dominant in England. I prophesy this, although I do not count on it.

WHY CHRIST CHOSE THE DEATH OF THE CROSS.

Several reasons are assigned by the Fathers of the Church as to why our Saviour chose the death of the cross:—1st. To take away all fear of death from Christians. Many do not fear death in general, yet nature invariably shrinks from particular kinds of death. Now as the death of the Cross was the most painful and humiliating that could be borne, our Lord did not hesitate to adopt it as an example of most sublime heroism. 2nd. To show the peculiar type of sin. Adam violated the direct command of God in eating the fruit of the forbidden tree. In atonement for disobedience and for all the sins of the world, we behold the second Adam, the blessed Fruit of the Immaculate Virgin, a spectacle for men and angels, hanging on the tree of shame. 3rd. To signify the entirety of Redemption. The four corners

of the Cross are a type of the four quarters of the heavens. 4th. To manifest our reconciliation with Heaven; the mediator twixt God and man being suspended between Heaven and earth. 5th. To purify all creation. The earth stained by sin has been sprinkled by the blood of a God made man; the air received His hallowed breath and His ardent sighs of prayer. 6th. To prove the truth of the words spoken by our Lord: «And if I be lifted from the earth, I will draw all things to Myself» (John xii. 12).

COFFEE IN TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. Guillausse, of the French army, in a recent paper on typhoid fever, says:— «Coffee has given us unhoping for satisfaction; after having dispensed it, we find, to our great surprise, that its action is as prompt as it is decisive. No sooner have our patients taken a few tablespoonfuls of it than their features become relaxed and they come to their senses. The next day the improvement is such that we are tempted to look upon coffee as a specific against typhoid fever. Under its influence the stupor is dispelled, and the patient rouses from the state of somnolency in which he has been since the invasion of the disease. Soon all the functions take their natural course, and he enters upon convalescence.» Dr. Guillausse gives to an adult two or three tablespoonfuls of strong black coffee every two hours alternated with one or two tablespoonfuls of claret or Burgundy wine. A little lemonade or citrate of magnesia should be taken daily, and after a while, quinine. From the fact that malaise and cerebral fever appears first, the doctor regards typhoid fever as a nervous disease, and the coffee acting on the nerves is peculiarly indicated in the early stages before local complications arise.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT.

At last the Swiss Government, which up to the present has shown such singular kindness towards anarchists and other cosmopolitan members of the party of disorder, has taken a decisive resolution. In consequence of the information received from police agents belonging to the noted Russian Third Section and from the Berlin detectives, several well-known anarchists who have been airing their murderous intentions rather freely have been conducted to the frontier. The result has been that a threat has been made to blow up the palace of the Republic.

Count Scherer was not only a Catholic but a patriot. He has rendered signal services to his fellow countrymen of all religious professions. But his monument will, of course, be the *Pius Verein* and the great work of ameliorating the condition of Swiss Catholics after the war of the Sonderbund.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Difficult punctuation—Putting a stop to a gossip's tongue.
Nobody ever thought it necessary to urge a pawnbroker to take more interest in his business.

«Yes,» said the landlord pointing to his block of new houses, «they're all full 'cept the one at the end. That's last, but not least.»

I'll be shot, if I stay—as the pato said to the double-barreled fowling piece.
Some folks are so inconsistent. It is surprising to hear a strong temperance advocate advise a

man to go away from town, and spend a few weeks drinking in the pure and invigorating mountain breezes. Drinking will kill a man in the pure air of the mountains just about as soon as in any other air.

«Don't you remember me?» asked the soda-water clerk of a lady customer. «I cannot say that I do,» she replied, «and yet there is something familiar about your fizz.»

A photographer in a country town was recently visited by a young woman who, with simplicity asked, «How long does it take to get your photograph after you have left your measure?»

A little girl, who was accustomed to the plainest style of living, having been taken to dine with a rich friend, described the dinner in the following terms:— «Oh! such a time we had; there were four dinners all after one another.»

A stranger in a small town in Scotland having lost his way, accosted a gentleman on the street, «Please, my good man,» he said, «tell me the way to the post office.» «I'm not a good man,» said the person accosted, with conscious dignity, «I'm the Provost.»

The chief of a band of savages lately brought to France was, on landing at Havre, questioned by a reporter of a local paper as to whether he had ever seen any European before, «Seen them? Ay, and tasted them many a time!» was the ingenious reply.

«Don't you think you have a good mamma to spread such nice large slices of bread and jam for you?» said an old lady to a little boy who was enjoying his tea. «Yes,» was the reply, but she would be better still if she'd let me spread the jam on myself.»

A man entered a furniture-shop and said: «Have you any old furniture?» «No, sir, but we can make you some,» was the answer. This reminds one of the Englishman in a restaurant, who called for stale bread. «We have none, my lord,» «Make some, then, I will wait.»

The editor of the Wisconsin *Banner* says: «Wednesday's mail brought to us a letter addressed 'Rev.,' another the 'Hon.,' another 'Col.,' one 'Mr.,' and the last 'Esq.' On the way to dinner we accidentally stepped upon a woman's dress, and she addressed us thus: «You brute!»

Judge: «If that man can't stop disturbing us with that coughing I'll fine him ten dols.»—Response: «Jedge, I'll be willing to pay twenty dols. to have that cough stopped. If you can do it for ten dols. better get off the bench and go to practicing medicine. There's money in it, Jedge, money in it.»

A wealthy farmer, intending to «send his son to college,» recently wrote a short letter to the heads of Oxford, in which he said:—«Please say what are your terms for a year, and will it cost anything extra if my son learn to write a good hand and spell proper, as well as to row a boat?»

«Those firemen must be a frivolous set,» said Mrs. Spilkins, who was reading a paper. «Why so?» «I read in the paper that, after the fire was under control, the firemen played all night on the ruins. Why didn't they go home and go to bed like sensible men, instead of romping about like children?»

There never was a better example of the concise form of expression common to real Western Americans than the answer of the man of the Sierras, who when asked about the character of a neighbour, replied: «Mister, I don't know very much about him; but my impression is that he'd make a first-class stranger.»

«You say 'virtue is its own reward,» remarked the indignant tramp, «and that honesty is bound to win.» Look at me; did I ever run off with a millionaire's daughter? Did I ever fail for ten millions? Did I ever go to Congress? Was I ever a Sunday-school superintendent and president of a savings' bank? No, sir. My life

is a perfect picnic of honesty, and what's my reward? A cold hand-out with an order to go out in the street and eat it. I'm going to quit this honest racket and be a politician or something.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

«Do the subjects of the King of Dahomey keep Sunday?» «I should think they do,» said Jack, «and everything else they can lay their hands on.»

Music teacher: «You see that note with an open space? That's a whole note. Can you remember that?» Scholar: «Yes'm; a whole note is a note that has a hole in it.»

«Poor creatures!» exclaimed Mrs. Grosgrain, looking at the pictures of nude savage women; «no clothing of any kind. I wonder what the poor things have to talk about?»

A debating society has been discussing the question, «Is it worse to think you have reached the top when there is one stair more, than to think there is one stair more when you have reached the top?»

An English physician says a man can stop a fit of sneezing by crawling downstairs head first. Almost anything can be cured in that way if the stairs be steep enough.

City Editor: «See here, you told me you had had experience as a reporter.» New man: «Yes.» «Then how does it happen that you use such unjournalistic language as this: 'The Hon. William Blank next addressed the meeting?' «Isn't that all right?' «All right! It's all wrong! One would think the meeting was in favour of our own ticket! Why, sir, it's an opposition meeting! «I can't see what difference that makes. How should I write it?' «Bill Blank next harangued the crowd!»

SEASONABLE POETRY.
I'll winter night fair Isabel;
I'll spring upon my knees and tell
No girl is hand summer than she
And that she autumn marry me.

AN ALARMINING 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 breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth, in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely 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.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Buenos Aires,
March 10th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
Your correspondent, «an Irishman from the South,» seems to realize, imperfectly, it is true, the relations, or rather barriers, that exist between us and the English in this country, and in all other countries as well. His experience of the English, socially, is neither more nor less than that of all Irishmen. Some of us accept the snub with fitting equanimity; others resent it. Apart, however, from the momentary satisfaction of returning blow for blow, or insult for insult, I do not attach any importance to rancorous disputes between individuals. These have very little bearing on the great question at issue, and, as a rule, are to the advantage of the Englishman, so far as words go at least, owing to the supercilious position he can, as the master, take up.
I will not ask your correspondent to define the difference be-

COMMERCIAL.

Table with market prices for Gold, Cautas A., Series E, Series F, and National Bank Shares as of March 19.

There is little variation in the wool market. Lots coming in are rapidly bought up and good prices are still given.

Gold was purchased to-day for the end of the month at 133.50 and for April at 132.

Rate of exchange on London to-day was 34 1/2 d.

We hear of the sale of 1,200 head of mestiza cattle in Pergamino at 168 %.

The following sales are reported:—1000 novillos from Azul at \$14 m/n; 4000 capones from Rojas at \$40 %; and 800 novillos at 13 1/2 m/n; 700 from Juarez at \$13, and 1300 cows "al corte" at 165 %; 1000 novillos from 25 de Mayo at \$320.

Mr. Luirio has purchased, to be delivered at different periods, some 25,000 novillos from several southern estancias at prices varying from \$11 to 14 m/n.

Lots of fat capones have been sold in Carmen to be delivered up to June at \$42 %. Mr. Dowling, of that partido, has purchased a lot of novillos at \$11 m/n.

Accounts from Bahia Blanca say that the new saladero which has been so lately constructed is nearly ready for work.

Messrs. Bollini and Muro, auctioneers, sold, on Monday, in Ranchos, a number of stock of the testamentaria of Ercoreca at the following prices:—20,000 sheep "al corte" from \$25 to 29 %; a fine flock at \$35 %; several cows "al corte" at \$333 %; mestiza cows at \$420 %; oxen \$780 m. Total sales \$957,000 %.

Messrs. Tallafero and Sanchez sold at auction 490 squares of estancia land in Las Flores for \$15,000 m/n. There is a mortgage on the land for \$8000 m/n to the Mortgage Bank. The sheep on the land, some 4000, were sold "al corte", at a National each.

Up to the present comparatively little wheat has come to market and that little has come by Rosario. Chaqueros are so busy with the flax crop that they have not yet thought of moving the wheat. It is on that account that prices are so well maintained.

Mr. Oliver sold a large number of novillos in Concordia for saladeros at 14 m/n, and Mr. Taylor sold several at 12 m/n.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co put up for auction a fine estancia in Mercedes, measuring 540 squares all wired in, including estancia house, puestos, graseria, corrales, 3,500 mestiza sheep, rams, bullocks, horses, mares, mules, and 35 squares of alfalfa, at an upset price of \$82 m/n per square, including stock, etc. The attendance was small, and there being only one bid over the upset price which was not accepted, no sale was effected. Mr. Bullrich preferred to sell it privately, as he has already had an offer of \$1,500,000 % for the land alone.

Sr. Schuster sold two lots of sheep in Suipacha belonging to M. Selanone, one lot at 80 cents and another at 90; they were in poor condition.

Two leagues of land in Venado Tuerto, rented for six years, at \$15,000 % per league.

The sale of a valuable Lincoln flock of sheep, 3,500, at 88, was effected this week by Messrs. Hughes and Duzzelmann for account of Mr. John Meyers.

We note that the wool trade for the fortnight shows a great falling off, only 15,000 bales against 33,000 bales for the previous fortnight; but the business in linseed is simply tremendous, to judge by the list of charters here and in Rosario.

The works of the Transandine Railway are now going ahead so fast that next month the rails will reach the Laguna Picassa, which is the station for Loreto and Venado Tuerto; already the rails have passed the Oosten-dorp estancia and are on the lands of Mr. Alfred Lumb. Farmers and others who have properties out there will be much interested in this news, as it is pro-

bable when the train runs to Picassa a diligence between the station and the rising town of Venado Tuerto will be started. Some Venado Tuerto wool that arrived the other day in the North Market was sold at the splendid price of \$100 % per arroba.

At an auction in Azul the following sales were made:—

A piece of camp nearly one league in extent for \$356,000 %; purchaser Mr. Faria. A flock of cattle, 700 in number, at \$165 % each; another flock of 500 head at \$158 %; purchaser Palgrave Fleming. 1500 sheep purchased by Emilio Fernandez at \$24 1/2 %.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold last week the following live stock on the estancia La Union in Ranchos. Fine ewes—58 at \$320 %, buyer Juan Sabores, 450 at 120 to same, 370 at 65 to Pedro Bedome, 740 at 42 to Thomas Mahon. Fine rams—10 at \$550 each to M. Gonzalez, 10 at 370 to Rolo, 80 at 180 to Juan Mahon, 7 at 1,500 to various. Fine cows—10 at \$800 % each to R. Peña, 40 at 600 to same, 60 of two-year olds at 1,400 to Zenon V. Dorna. Fine cows al corte—480 at \$600 to A. Gapelli. Mares—20 at \$500 each to Otamendi. Sheep—Flock no 1, 1,480 at \$23 to Echelto, No. 2, 1,300 at 22 to same, No. 3, 1,600 at 24 to A. Gomez. Bulls—51 at \$570 each to Otamendi. Imported bulls—Menster for \$15,000 to D. Gowland, Lanther for \$13,500 to S. Lahore, British Card for \$5,500 to Peña, Lord Wolsley for \$6,000 to Karney.

The total amount realised for the first day's sales was \$733,840 %.

A News Agency is to be established by Mr. M. G. Rom, under the name of Agencia de Informaciones, for the purpose of supplying subscribers with telegraphic news of all kinds. The tariff is to be as follows:—

For Bolsas and Chambers of Commerce \$40 per month, besides the expenses of telegrams; clubs or private societies \$20; newspapers in Chile, United States and Europe, \$40 for daily despatch and \$20 for a weekly one; newspapers in Argentine, Oriental, Paraguayan and Bolivian Republics \$20 for a daily despatch and 10 for a fortnightly, weekly or irregular one. Chambers of Commerce and private individuals \$20 for a daily despatch with the right of obtaining fuller details by letter; and \$10 for a weekly or intermittent one.

The Agency will also give information by letter respecting the country, its products and the prospects of business, and generally on public matters, for which a charge will be made of \$15 or 10 according to the length of the report required.

The Government have decreed to increase the duty on imports and exports by 15 per cent on the amount charged heretofore. They assign as a reason for this arbitrary measure that it is the duty of the Executive Power to adopt resolutions conducing to the maintenance of the National credit abroad, always performing religiously the service of the foreign debt. That Article IV. of the Custom-house law prescribes that the duties shall be paid according to a tariff of values formed on the basis of the price of the articles in deposit, and, at present, according to the assessment they represent only 70 per cent of the effective price, and, consequently, the merchandise subject to duty pays 30 per cent less than the law prescribes. That the increase of the assessments by 15 per cent. is equitable, inasmuch as it is less than the difference caused by the depreciation of the legal money and its nearly equivalent to the sum of three millions of dollars.

The duties on imports were increased this year \$6,000,000 under the pretext that export duties were to be repealed, whereas the latter were reduced only \$3,000,000. Now comes our increase of 15 per cent on import and export, amounting to 30,000,000 to the amount of duties on the basis of trade in 1883 or 4,500,000, or say an addition of about \$7,000,000 to imports this year, equivalent to fully 25 per cent addition to former duties, and yet we claim to be a serious people, to have enlightened views, while follow-

ing such a lunatic course as this. Nothing but time and events will satisfy our Rulers of the tendency of their course, and it remains to be seen whether anything will bring us into a sound frame of mind, financially.—The Herald.

“Bordeaux. River Plate sheepskins are quoted as follows:—

Wool.—Long, 140 to 142 fns per 100 kilos; Middle size, 122 to 125; Borrega, 112 to 115.

HIDES.—Dry cows, mixed with desechos, fs. 115-117 per 50 kilos. HORSE-HAIR.—South, good mixture, f. 132 to 130 per 50 kilos.

MAIZE.—White and yellow, average price f. 13-13.50 per 100 kilos.

WHEAT.—United States wheat fs. 19-19.50 per 100 kilos.

WINE.—Special cargo for the River Plate, fs. 480-490 per ton of 4 bordalesas.”

THE PLAZAS.

Table listing prices for Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Wheat, Caneal, Salado, Costa, Rivers, Maize, and Morcho in grain.

Table listing prices for Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Epidemic, Corderitos, Horse Hides, and Hair.

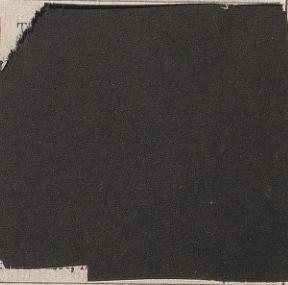
MARRIAGES.

On March 15th, by the Dean, at his residence, D. José Gonzales, of Spain, to Miss Margaret O'Neill, of Ireland.

On March 13th, at the estancia Caró, the residence of the bride's father, Jessie, third daughter of Mr. W. Petty, to Mr. Alfred Green, estanciero, Banda Oriental.

DEATH.

On March 15th, in Guardia del Monte, John Gilligan, aged 65 years, native of Ballymore, county Westmeath. R.I.P.



CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 eagles from O'Higgins Station and 5 from Chaacabuco on the Pacific Railway; 300 squares of it consisting principally of a fine Cañada with "pasto tierno," are admirably adapted for sheep. Apply for further information to "Southern Cross" Office, 6, Passage Argentino, Buenos Aires. This is an opportunity seldom met with.

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The "Messenger."

The undersigned begs to inform the public that, by order of the Commercial Judge, Dr. Emiliano Garcia, in the case Gormley versus Quin, all payments will be made to Don Andrés Becher, Victoria 86, who has been named "administrador interventor" of the "Messenger" newspaper, and that any payments made from this date to Mr. F. J. Quin, will be considered invalid.

NOTICE: Subscribers to "The Messenger" who have paid subscriptions to Mr. R. B. Park are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating amounts paid.

T. E. GORMLEY, 68 Bolivar, Buenos Aires, February 25, 1885.

PAYMENTS IN GOLD.

From the 15th of March and until further notice, all subscriptions to periodicals will be collected in Gold, or the equivalent in Moneda Nacional paper, at the

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TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES,

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38—CALLE PERU—38

SEMANA SANTA

Avisamos á nuestras favorecedoras y al público en general, que los surtidos recibidos en prevision de la SEMANA SANTA, serán puestos en venta el Lunes 2 de Marzo, Mártes 3, Miércoles 4 y dias siguientes.

Los surtidos que ponemos en venta se componen de:—Tapados, Confecciones y vestidos para señoras y niñas—Vestidos de seda negros con lindos adornos de terciopelo labrado—Vestidos de Faille Française y Brocart de colores con adornos de terciopelo bordado, raso labrado y adornado con las guarniciones las mas en voga—Gorras y sombreros, gustos esquivos—Sederias negras, terciopelo y gró Oltoman, Tejidos nuevos—Sederias de colores y blancas—Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guarniciones—Géneros para vestidos de mil una clases distintas—Mantillas Españolas negras y blancas—Arteuos de toilette, Ropa blanca, Pajamas, Moños, Fichús, Boueteria, Meceira, Perfumeria, Guantes, Corsés, Guarniciones, &c., &c.

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES, 38—PERU—38

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