ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

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VOLUME XI, No. 16.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1885.

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M.R.C.V.S.L., Veterinary Surgeon [Lon].

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POOL POOL POOL

MR. GEORGE GIBBONS, having opened a new house with a good English Billiard Table respectfully begs that his friends and the public at large will favor him by visiting his house. All parties can be accommodated with meals at all hours in English style and on moderate terms.

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the month.

It is rumored that if, in case of war, M. de Giers the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs should resign, he will be succeeded by the Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, the present ambassador for Russia in Vienna, who is noted for his anti-English opinions.

April 25.

A despatch from Paris says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Gen. Gourko, who is at present in command of the troops in Poland, is pointed out as the probable commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Afghanistan. He it was who in the Turkish war of 1877 passed over the Balkans in mid-winter, and to the surprise of the entire world attacked the city of Tirnova and conducted the victorious Russian troops into the factile plains of Roumelia. Gource that another battle stock place between the Russians took place between the Russians in which the former were defeated. The correspondent as a sanguinary one. 1,700 Rusford the entire world attacked the city of Tirnova and conducted the victorious Russian troops into the victorious Russian troops into the cations from India do not confirm victorious Russian troops into the fertile plains of Roumelia. Gour-ko and Skobeleff are acknowledged to be among the ablest generals in Europe.

ledged to be among the ablest generals in Europe.

April 27.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar will leave today for Moscow, and that he will issue a declaration of war if that should seem necessary.

The Queen's Messenger with the latest propositions arrived in St. Petersburgh on the 24th, and the Imperial Council met on the following day and resolved to reply that the Czar was in favor of maintaining the bases previously proposed by Russia for fixing the dividing line of the Russo-Afghan frontier. The council also proposes the appointment of a mixed commission to investigate the circumstances which led to the battle of Pendjeb, and to decide whether the report thereon of General Komaroff or of Sir Peter Lumsden is correct.

It is also stated that M. de Giers has advised that if England refuse these proposals the Russian Ambassador in London should be withdrawn and diplomatic relations broken off.

Several commercial firms have

lations broken off.

Several commercial firms have telegraphed to their agents abroad to avoid as much as possible putting cargoes under the English

flag.
The Government is negociating
American nations, The Government is negociating with some American nations, whose political situation shelters them from all danger of war, for the purchase of such large warships as they possess. Among those mentioned are the Brazilian ironclad «Riachuelo,» the Argentine «Almiranta Brown» and the

tine «Almirante Brown,» and the Chilian «Esmeralda.» Moreover, the best and swiftest merchant steamers on the Indian and Pacific lines have been engaged as transports.

April 28.
Telegrams from the North say that all the Russian coast in the Baltic is strongly fortified, that all the ports are defended by tor-

and the ports are detended by torpedoes and submarine mines that
render access very difficult.

The British troops encamped at
Wady Halfa near the second cataract of the Nile have received orders to retreat to Cairo and to be
prepared to embark.

At Nayagatla they are loading

At Newcastle they are loading large quantities of coal in order to supply the wants of the British fleet at the Cape of Good Hope.

Reuter's Telegram Company consider wer between England and Russia inevitable.

The House of Commons approvements of the Ho

Gen. Gourko, who is at present of command of the troops in Poland, is pointed out as the probable commander-in-chief of the commander-in-chief of th

cations from India do not confirm this news as certain, but only as a rumour, which appears to be well founded.

The Government has sent an ultimatum to Russia proposing

arbitration.

Paris, April 28.

A despatch from Berlin published by the Gaulois says that Bismarck has declared that Germany will not interfere in the question between England and Russia and that he thinks the best way to solve the difficulty is by arbitration.

It is probable that the difficulties that have arisen between France and Egypt in reference to the suppression of the French paper, Le Bosphore Egiptien, will be amicably settled.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies granted the permission asked

ties granted the permission asked by the King of Belgium to ex-ercise sovereignty over the Con-

St. Petersburg, April 25.
The Czar believes that with cruisers like the Alabama and a torpedo warfare, England can be deprived of her monopoly of

Askabad.
General Gourko, the GovernorGeneral of Poland, has been ordered by the Czar to prepare immediately a detailed plan for a
campaign in Afghanisten, for
which it is believed he will be appointed commander - in - chief.
There are now 70,000 soldiers in
Poland, of whom 30,000 are
waiting for orders to go to Odeswaiting for orders to go to Odes-

sa.

Cairo, April 24.

Sir C. Barrere, the ConsulGeneral of France in Egypt, has
received orders from his Government to suspend all official relations with the Khedive, and to
declare to the Egyptian Government that Ergna cannot ratify. ment that France cannot ratify the arrangements made between Egypt and the Powers, and re-mains completely free to take any future action which may be con-

Constantinople, April 27.
Several Circassian leaders propose in case war should break out, to ask for the aid of England and Turkey in order to produce an insurrection in the Caucasus against the Russian Government.
They declare that only a variety

against the Russian Government.
They declare that only a very slight impetus would be required to bring about that result.

New York, April 28.
Passengers arrived from Bermuda say that the fortifications have been considerably improved and that the English are placing the island in a complete state of defense.

defense. Lima, April 25.
Telegrams from Arequipa say
that Caceres' troops took possession of that town after a hard

sion of that town after a nard fight with the Government troops. Three of the principal officers were killed.

It is believed here that Caceres will be at the gates of this city within a month.

Panama April 28

Panama, April 28. Panama, April 28.
The insurgent leader Prestan fulfilled his threat of burning the city of Colon, and it has been completely destroyed. Hundreds of families are hon-eless because of this barbarous crime. Fortunately there was no loss of life, vhich was almost a miracle

The Car believes that with cruisers like the Alabama and a torpedo warfare, England can be deprived of her monopoly of ocean traffic.

Preparations for war are being carried on with the utmost rapidity. Large bodies of troops are being despatched every day to the south, and immense quantities of artillery, ammunitien, and provisions, for Batoum and other fortresses on the Black Sea. More than 80,000 Cossacks have received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, 30,000 men are already concentrated near Askabad.

Consequence of the whole tide of anonymous writers all over England, and in all its towns is hostile to the Church, to its Head and to its Faith. And, not only so, it is in a great part hospital, and in the public opinion of England, hardly half-a-dozen are Catholic. The influence of the whole tide of anonymous writers all over England, and in all its towns is hostile to the Church, to its Head and to its Faith. And, not only so, it is in a great part hospital, and in all its towns is hostile to the Church, to its Head and to its Faith. And, not only so, it is in a great part hospital, and in all its towns is hostile to the Church, to its Head and to its Faith. And, not only so, it is in a great part hospital, and in all its towns is hostile to the Church, to its Head and to its Faith. And, not only so, it is in a great part hospital, and in all its towns is hostile to the Church, to its Head and to its Faith. And, not only so, it is in a great part hospital and the newspapers which, week by week, or day by day color and direct the public opinion of England, hardly half-a-dozen are Catholic. The influence of the whole tide of anonymous writers all the newspapers which, week by week, or day by day color and direct the public opinion of England, hardly half-a-dozen are Catholic. The influence of the whole tide of anonymous writers all the newspapers which, each of the public opinion of England, hardly half-a-dozen are Catholic. The influence of the whole tide of anonymous writers all the newspape great man be applied to this country. The self same state of things exists here that exists in England, only in a greater and vider degree.

Again the rumour is revived that Lord Spencer is about to resign, and that the Marquis of Ripon will be his successor. The Daily Neves, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the Ministry, does not discredit the religious of the Ministry does not discredit the religious discredit discredit the religious discredit t be in the confidence of the Ministry, does not discredit the rumour. On the contrary, it throws outa feeller in the expression of its belief that neither House of Parliament would find any difficulty in passing a bill to enable a Catholic to fill the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, naively adding that the Catholic vote is too strong to be disregarded by either of the great parties of the State. A more worthy plea for the concession might have been put forward; but perhaps it is as well that it should have been thus prominently pointed out that policy as well as justice demands the removal of what is felt to be a very serious grievance. It is containing an anomaly that a Cartering and the serious grievance.

TELEGRAMS.

Lóndon, April 24.

The military preparations continue. The recruits are being mobilised in all haste, and barracks are being prepared for the militia.

In Berlin it is believed that war will be declared before the end of the month.

It is rumored that if, in case of war, M. de Giers the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, should resign, he will be succeeded by the Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, the present ambassad or for Russia in Vienna, who is noted for his anti-English opin in lons.

April 25.

A despatch from Parie says that Minister of Foreign Affairs has received notice from Russia that she would not accept the intervention of any foreign power even if it were offered.

Sidered convenient.

Calcutta, April 27.

The House of Commons approvated of the credit demanded by Government to carry on the campaign.

April 29.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh, tele
The House of Commons approvation of the credit demanded by Government to carry on the campaign.

April 26.

A despatch from Parie says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has received notice from Russia that she would not accept the intervention of any foreign power even if it were offered.

April 25.

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A despatch from Paries says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has received notice from Russia that she would not accept the intervention of any foreign power even if it were offered.

A despatch from Paries says that Russia approached and number of guns have been thus promising a certainly an anomaly that a Calcutta, April 27.

The House of Ca

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CRACKS WITH MCCRACKEN.

On Politics.

CONTINUED.

"Have you anything more to say about 'Our Boys,' Mr. Mc-Cracken," I asked, on the following morning after breakfast. My question was both sarcastic and spiteful; for I thought that possibly he might have exaggerated in his charges of the previous evening, and I wished to let him perceive that I thought so. But if I meant sarcasm he did not appear to remark it, nor to ap-

"Yes," he answered, simply, but I have thought since I spoke to you last, that it might be bet-

to you last, that it might be better to say no more on the subject; let us change the conversation."
"Be it so, I returned. 'Do you mind giving me your opinion with regard to the present Nationalist movement in Ireland?" He thought for a few moments and then he said:

'I am a decided 'Home-Ruler, "I am a decided 'Home-Ruler,' as far as Ireland is concerned, although I do not admit in ALL cases the practicability of the application of the general principle, that every nation, or people has a right to self-government. No; it can easily be imagined that a people may not be sufficiently advanced in civilization, as in the vanced in civilization, as in the case of the Fuegians; or the gencase of the Fuegans; or the general mode of action of a nation may be directed by a moral obliquity, beneath which it r.ay act in a manner incompatible with the true interests of the human race, as in the case of the first French Republic, so as to necessitate the interference of other

Confound him and his philoso-phy I thought to myself; but he

ained in foreign countries to igh positions, and made them-elves respected all over the

"It is true," he said, "that nany of my countrymen, by their blodding industry and sterling probity, have amassed great ches and raised themselves to igh positions, both at home and abroad; nevertheless, I must confess that Irishmen can name more of their own race who have distinguished themselves in forign countries than any other

Having decided the question as to our capacity for governing ourselves, I said, "will you come to the second part of your pro-position, with regard to the beneit, or otherwise, we derive from he British rule?"

"I think, my dear Fingal," he answered, "that no sane man with a knowledge of the past or present history of Ireland would attempt to affirm that the English attempt to affirm that the English rule in Ireland has been a benefit to the people of that country. From the time of Henry II., who licensed Strongbow and his filibusterers to invade and rob, until the latter years of the reign of Victoria, who signed Gladstone's coercion bil? to crush Irish freedom, English rule has been an unmitigated curse to that unfortunate country. Still it is an extraordinary fact, and speaks highly for the splendid spirit and sturdy patriotism of the Irish race, that throughout all those centuries of oppression it has race, that throughout all those centuries of oppression it has never submitted tamely to the rule of its powerful neighbor. Through ages of misrule and penal laws; trampled under the iron heel of their oppressor; through plagues and famines, judicial murders, robberies, and exactions, unconquered in spirit and unconquerable, Irishmen have risen periodically—in hopeless and unconquerable, institute it is not periodically—in hopeless conflict to recover their lost freedom and to raise their loved country to its rightful position in the family of nations." the family of nations.

"The inscrutable designs of Providence have not, hitherto, permitted these attempts to be crowned with success; but that man has read history in vain who man has read history in vain who doubts that sooner or later this determined spirit and undaunted resolution of an entire race will overcome all opposition and bring its attempts to a successful icane."

Tell me, Mr. Editor, is my friend McCracken not a grand

fellow?
"Mind you, Fingal," he continued, "I should be sorry to see a complete separation between the two countries. Neither Engin a manner incompatible with the true interests of the human race, as in the case of the first French Republic, so as to necessitate the interference of other nations in its internal affairs, but again, to make the interference of one nation in the affairs of another legitimate,—this last must be proved incapable of selfmanagement, and the interposition of the former a measure absolutely necessary to its own security."

Confound him and his philosoobtained by England granting to These conditions can only be went on:

"Now none of these conditions hold good in the relations that exist between England and Ireland. We can dispose of Ireland's capacity for self-government in a very few words. A people which has supplied to other nations so many eminent men, some great a merican colonies; but and granting to Ireland complete independence in the management of her own private affairs. Nothing less can suit the dignity of the Irish race, or satisfy its legitimate aspirations. By not acknowledging, in the last century this obligation she lost her North many eminent men, some great a merican colonies; by admitting

Without extending my observa- fourteen Tories returned at the tions further than to one country where it cannot be said that I others will be Parnellites. Few exaggerate, England should remember that Irishmen are becoming all-powerful in the political management of public affairs in the United States; and woe to her in that day when she stands forward to meet in hostile array the mighty young republic of the

Perhaps I abuse the patience of the Southern Cross by asking it to publish these INSANE lucubrations of McCracken; but as the man apparently means well, and sometimes hits the nail on the head, I leave you, Mr. Editor, to judge as to its insertion.

Fingal.

THE IRISH SITUATION REVIEWED.

Though the hope of the Nationalists in Ireland was never so hopeful as now, yet the situation is not without its The cutting up of dangers. the country into single-member constituents has given a great impetus to local ambitions, and as the great majority of these ambitions will have to remain unsatisfied, it is natural that there should be some dissatisfaction and much intrigue. The small symptoms of attempted disunion should be mainly attributed to this cause, the fact is indisputable, palpable, clear as the light of day, that the whole body of the people are sound, small and petty vanity and an odd group of soreheads here and there—these are the only things that are at the back of the superficial and occasional symptoms of discord.

The most competent men of the Irish party think under these circumstances that it is the desire of the people and the duty of the of the people and the duty of the leaders to give the country order and government and guidance. The nation is as clay in the hands of the men who have deserved its confidence, and if they prove equal to the mission, they can keep the country well together. Nobody is more conscious of this than Mr. Parnell. It is a settled policy with him not to be too ready to interfere, especially when interference means something like discord with those when interference means some-thing like discord with those within his own ranks, and he carries his hatred of anything approaching a personal controv-ersy to a point that sometimes leaves the public in doubt as to his feelings towards those whom he distrusts and condemns. But when he has made up his mind that a strong line of action is necessary, there is no man who will act with such promptitude and decision. It requires an emergency to bring out the full strength of a character so reserved, self-controlled and impersonal, but there never was a greater mistake than to suppose because he is indifferent to attack or intrigue that Mr. Parnell is ready to abdicate the lofty duties that his countrymen have imposed upon him. When the imposed upon him. When the attack upon the discipline of the Party was made at Tipperary it was Mr, Parnell that insisted that the fight should be made, and the thing boldly confronted. And probably it will be an instructive

parties, and the sponge is practically thrown up already. The movement for the payment of members will soon be brought forward. The testimonial to the family of poor A. M. Sullivan—which so well deserves support—will be disposed of before long, and then in all probability the will be disposed of before long, and then in all probability the signal will be given for starting the new fund. We are inclined to think that the sum for each member at most will be £300 a year; some even think that £200 will be sufficient. Another point to which Mr.Parnell has given a good deal of thought is in reference to the constituencies, which the strongconstituencies, which the strong-est men among his followers will est men among his followers will be called upon to fill. It is thought desirable that some of the Ulster seats should be occupied by some of the prominent southern men, and some of the southern constituencies be at the same time held by good and true Ulstermen. In this way the spirit of national and party union will be maintained. In fact, the spirit be maintained. In fact, the spirit of discipline is now elevated to the chief principle of Irish Parliamentary struggles; as that principle is strong or weak, maintained or allowed to be fritered away will depend the suctered away, will depend the success or failure of this great na-

nique to the effect that the question of the renewal of the Act has not yet been even discussed at a Cabinet Council. Lord Spencer Cabinet Council. Lord Spencer meantime is evidently in a state of dread alarm lest he should not be armed again with the powers which he declares necessary for the preservation of the peace of Ireland. He has had several conferences with the heads of the police departments throughout Ireland, and will go to London arm lice departments throughout Ire-land, and will go to London arm-ed with the reports to order which such gentlemen are quite ready to produce after due notice.
It is hard to say what will be the result of this desperate appeal.
The Ministry are in so many scrapes already that they may well stand appalled between the difficult dilemma of losing Lord Spencer or of provoking the angry opposition of the Irish party. It may be the result of the whole business that the Government will propose that the greater part of the Crimes' Act should be ab-rogated, but that some of its sections should still remain. What answer the Irish members will give to such a proposal will de-pend very much on circumstan-

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

Poor, far-off, outlying, cholera ridden, bankrupt Italy, girds up her emaciated loins to come to the rescue of big, fat, apopleptic Britain! What a

the Sardinians.

It were a good thing if some of our very devoted Catholics whs ance between the two political parties, and the sponge is pracwould turn their eyes this was and examine for themselves the effect of the secret alliance between England and the followers

of Humbert in Italy.

The Italian Government, King, throne, and all their surroundings owe their existence to England. The Italian navy was built in British dockyards and is yet unpaid for. By the power of the Italian Government the Holy Father is the prisoner of King Humbert, but King Humbert is the slave and creature of the British Government. Do our very devoted Catholics who uphold the British see the point?—Boston Catholic Handle Herald.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands were discovered in 1582 by Dr. John Davis who accompanied Hawkins in his second voyage, and Hawkins, who sailed along them in 1594, called them Howin's Maiden Land.

In 1690 Strong sailed through the Strait and called it Falkland Sound, whence the islands were

cess or failure of this great national effort.

Finally, there are not wanting indications that the renewal of the Crimes' Act is not so certain as the speech of Lord Richard Grosvenor the other day would lead one to expect. The indications in the Radical journals point to the opposition of the Irish members meeting with a considerable amount of support from English benches; and it is also noteworthy that the Ministerial journals have received an official communique to the effect that the question of the renewal of the Act has afterwards called Falkland Istlement to the Spaniards, who in 1770 attacked the English colony many whaling vessels visited those islands for supplies. It was also discovered that the coast abounded with seals, and these an-imals attracted numerous other imals attracted numerous other adventurers. Thus Berkeley Sound was seldom without some visitors. This circumstance induced the newly-formed Government of Buenos Aires to take possession of East Falkland in 1830, and in 1833 they formed a settlement at Port Louis. In 1839 England protested against these proceedings, and in 1833 the colony was given up. For some years later only a lieutenant with a boat's crew resided at the Port, but in 1840 the British Government determined to colonise Port, but in 1840 the British Government determined to colonise the islands. The settlers came to Port Louis, but on examining the country it was found that Port William, south of Berkeley Sound, offered greater advantages as a naval station and port of refuge, and in 1840 a town was laid out on the southern shores of Berkeon the southern shores of Berkeon the solution is more of Berke-ly Sound. The population of the colony in 1847 was 270. In 1848 large tracts of land and the pos-session of all the wild cattle for

shed their blood in defense of imports £30,000, exports, \$92,-England against the Soudanese 000. Thermometer from 26° to who nevar injured England or 50° Fahrenheit in winter, and 50° to 75° in summer.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A question has arisen between the Government of Washington and that of Ecuador, in consequence of the arrest of Mr. Santos a naturalized citizen of the United States. The American Consul ted States. The American Consul at first demanded an immediate trial of the prisoner, who was in custody at Esmeraldas, where he had been deprived of his liberty by the national forces under Col. Flores, but, finding that no attention was paid to his representations, he at once communicated with his Government, by whom with his Government, by whom he had been instructed to require the immediate release of Mr. San-With this direction he had complied, but unavailingly, as up to last dates the authorities had not condescended even to reply to the official communication of the Consul. Their contention is that Mr. Santos is an Ecuadorian. s not likely that Brother Jonathan will stand much nonsense, and, if this affair be not soon settled, we will probably hear of a Yankee man-of-war dropping casually into the harbor at Guayaquil. When this happens the authorities there will doubtles awake to thes there will doubtles awake to an appreciation of the fact that correspondence of this sort must be answered. It does not follow, however, that the Ecuadorians are really wrong in their view of this matter. It is well known that the pretensions of the United States as to naturalization are somewhat excessive, and are not conceded, in the length and in the breadth thereof by Great Britain. England does not admit that its subjects can slip off their nationality, like a frock coat, at the mere caprice of the wearer.

At last the population of Ireland has dropped below 5,000,-000! Over 3,000,000 gone since 000: Over 3,000,000 gone since '46-'47 without adding a soul by natural increase. This is the result of 85 years of union with England. The population of Ireland is now as low as in the beginning of the present century.

Perhaps the most extraordinary demonstration which ever took place was held in Leicester recently against compulsory vac-cination. It was the outcome of an agitation in the town in con-demnation of a law for disobey-ing which more than five thousand of the inhabitants are said to have incurred penalties. To the demonstration, we are told, there were gathered persons from places so far apart as Dar-lington and Brighton. Both Scot-land and Ireland had representa-tives there. The «demonstrators,» too, were of all classes, comprising well-to-do people and hard-up folk of all degrees. They were of all ages. There were veteran anti-vaccinators of both sexes, and there were children of all sorts and sizes, from those in their «teens» down to those whose age is still reckoned by months, Children, indeed, played a leading part in the performance—rosy-faced children, of whom their parents boast that their bodies have no marks of the vaccinator's lancet. The repre-sentations on the banners were in keeping with the character of next section of the sampled to other nations so this obligation she losible from the natural patient of the section of many eminent men, some great American colonies; by admitting the natural patient of the many eminent men, some great American colonies; by admitting the natural patient of the many eminent men, some great American colonies; by admitting the natural patient of the many eminent men, some great American colonies; by admitting the natural patient of the many eminent men, some great American colonies; by admitting the natural patient of the many eminent men, some great American colonies; by admitting the natural patient of the many eminent men, some great the great deeped and part of the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the patient of the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the patient the control of the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the patient the control of the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the patient the control of the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the patient the control of the many eminent men, some great and patient may be added the patient the control of the many eminent men, some great and and the possibility of the patient may be added the patient the policy of the patient may be added that the character of the demonstration. There was a control of the ment ment in the Soudan, in the character of the patient ment when he was setting out of the Translation and the possibility of the patient ment when he was setting out of the patient ment when he had not not patient the character of the patient the character of the many ment of its own for Indian the fore said that Mr. Part and the policy and and assistance of the Power ment.

It may be added that the islands and the possibility of the patient ment when he were the great deeds and wise managed by the patient ment and the policy and the patient ment and the policy and the po

days Russia could put 23,000 men into Herat, and that between now and midsummer it could have in Afghanistan as many as nave in Alghanistan as many as 90,000 or 100,000 men. England would, indeed, be blind to the dangers which beset our Indian Empire, and neglectful of the or-dinary precautions of national policy, if it did not endeavour so to increase its military strength that it can hope to cope effectually with such an enormous force

SISTERS.

No household is complete without a sister. She gives the finish is the family. A sister's love, a sister's influence—what can be more hallowed? A sister's kindness—does the world show us anything purer? A sister is a sort of guardian angel in the sort of guardian angel in the home circle. Her presence condemns vice. She is the quickener of good resolutions, the sunshine in the pathway of home. To every brother she is light and life. Her heart is a treasure-house of confidence. In her he finds a serie adjusce a charitable forconfidence. In her he finds a safe adviser, a charitable, forgiving, tender, though often severe friend. Her sympathy is open as the day, and sweet as the fragrance of flowers. A sister's office is a noble and gentle one. It is her's to guard the citadel of home with the sleepless vigilance of virtue, to gather graces and strew flowers around the home altar. altar.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

M. Jules Grevy seems to be a humorist. When a deputation of unemployed workmen approached him the other day, he exclaimed: "What grumblers you fellows are! Look at me, I haven't a stroke of work to do, and do I complain?"

At a collection made at a church fair on the West side, a lady offered the plate to a weal-thy man, well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing to give," was his surly reply. "Then take something," she said, "I am collecting for the poor."

"Yes, sir," said the entomologist, I can tame flies so that when I whistle they will come and alight on my hand." "Pshaw," said the bald-headed man, "that's nothing, they come and alight on my head without my whistling." The entomologist sat down gist sat down.

A good story at the expense of an author is told. Returning home at the close of the session in 1860, a newsboy insisted that he should purchase a book. Annoyed by his pertinacity, and anxious to get rid of him, Mr. L. said to him with a wave of his hand, "Oh, phsaw! don't bother me so: I wrote the book." Quick as thought the little fellow answered. "Ah! now I know; that's what makes it so hard to sell."

"Pa, what is England sending

"Pa, what is England sending more troops to Egypt for?" "To rescue Wolseley, my son." "What is Wolseley there for?" "To rescue Gordon."

"What for was Gordon sent

there?

"To restore peace."
"Who was fighting?"
"Well, nobody was. The Mahdi had an army raised, though."
"Pa, do the British own that country?"
"No my son?"

country?"

"No, my son?"

"Then they are campaigning in the wrong ward, ain't they?"

"It looks that way, Johnny. Now, run along and carry in that coal for your mother. You're too inquisitive."—A fighting pa-

Judge, to witness—Repeat the prisoner's statement to you, exactly in his own words. Now, what did he say?

Witness—My lord, he said he stole the pig—

Judge—Impossible! He couldn't have used the third person.

Witness—My Lord, there was no third person.

Judge—Nonsense! I suppose you meant that he said, "I stole the pig."

you meant that the the pig."
the pig."
Witness, shocked—Oh, my
Lord! He never mentioned your

Lordship's name!
Dismissed ignominiously.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 1ST, 1885.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

There is a candidate for the presidency of the republic who certainly depends for his election not on the will or vote of the people, but on the favour of the actual President. Which of our readers ever heard until a few months ago the name of Juarez Celman? And during these few months what do we know about him? Is he remarkable for his

the Irish people of Buenos Aires the frish people of Buenos Aires the proposer is often met at the her failed, and many others whom outset with one reply. «Something similar to what you undertake has been tried before. I wish you well; I am ready to join you, but I shall first wait to see whether your undertaking will turn out a success.» This sort of reasoning is based on the shadowy foundation of good intentions, and the manifest object of those who make use of it is to express a barren sympathy with what they acknowledge is a good what they cause, but at the same apprevent the success of that cause by passive resistance or cold indifference. The thing has been tried before, and has proved a failure, therefore I cannot support you» just now. If men generally acted on this principle the world would cease to roll and mankind would sink back to a markind would sink back to a past. True, we may fail again, but we may remind the pessimists that failure is not a disgrace that they are sure to attain it. We have a result they are sure to attain it. We have a result they are sure to attain it. We have are not to be fright. stalents or for services rendered to the State? Why is he the official candidate? Hear, you Argentines; listen, you English bankers; pay attention, you men of the Northern lands, let the answer be borne on the wings of fame far and near. Juarez Celman has been chosen because he every capital on the Continent of Europe after being driven out of President, General Roca. Celman President, General Roca. Celman is a state of ignorance and barbarism. It want of success in the past is a state of ignorance and barbarism. It want of success in the past is a state of ignorance and barbarism. It want of success in the past is a state of ignorance and barbarism. It want of success in the past is a state of ignorance and barbarism. It want of success in the past is a light want of success in the past is a justification for giving ourselves up to indolence or despair, then we should unmake history. Hannibal would never have crossed the Alps, and Cæsar would have stopped short at the Rubicon. Mapple on would not have entered every capital on the Continent of Europe after being driven out fame far and hear.

man has been chosen because he is brother-in-law of our actual President, General Roca. Celman is a young Cordobese lawyer, and for three years was Governor of his native State. During his term of office he showed none of those capabilities of a statesman—lacted to the senate he never world. It was only after repeated failures that the great republic of failures that the great republic of failures that the great republic of the mindenendof office he showed none of those capabilities of a statesman—factors in the progress of the elected to the senate he never gave sign of the abilities required failures that the great republic of the North secured her independ-washington saw his company. elected to the schilles required gave sign of the abilities required in a senator. Courage is a quality we admire in a soldier, and we believe General Roca to possess it in a high degree—but he should remember discretion is also necessary in a good commander. General Roca may boast of his courage in proclaiming and susping the solution of the solut

we need not mention. Yes, the all failed in the immediate object they had in view, but in another sense they all succeeded because they boldly and manfully asserted their rights as men, and they brought their countrymen a step nearer to the goal of liberty. And yet there men who say that Irishmen should now tamely cept the yoke of slavery and bow their necks in abject humiliation.

Hope no more for Patherland,
All our ranks are thinned & broken,
Long a base and coward band,
Recreant words like these have
spoken.

to obtain success in a good cause, and we far prefer to take our stand with the men who try boldly, even though they fail, than with the cowards who shrug their shoulders and refuse to join in until the work is done by others. The world, we repeat, is made out of failures, but for the nan whose heart is in the right place, there is no such word as ailure unless it be the failure that is a warning against mis-takes that should be avoided, and a stepping-stone to success and victory.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the directors of

be foisted upon us, and drive the people in their indignation to a repetition of the scenes of 1850. We have no wish to look upon such sights again; we would the failed again in his special parts of 1850. We have no wish to look upon such sights again; we would provide the provided and the head at Vietaguagio and Ayona, and he failed again in his would rather bear with Justee. Celman with the field at Vietaguagio and Ayona, and he failed again in his would rather bear with Justee. Celman with the field at Vietaguagio and Ayona, and he failed again in his mortable year. But all are not as motorable year. But all are not as motorable year, and the pollace is easily excited. We know the President declares he will guarantee order, and that any attempt of a revolutionary and the provided of the provided in the provided of t Irish people confidently expect from them, such as the founding of a school for poor Irish boys and the procuring of suitable teachers—a religious community for example—to undertake their education. These and other such works are well worthy of the serious consideration of the Cavery per tholic Association, and practical men, as they all are, who desire nothing more earnestly than the nothing more earnestly than the union and prosperity of their own countrymen, we have no doubt that their councils will be guided by prudence and wisdom, and that they will bring to the meeting of next Tuesday a firm purpose and determination to solve, once for all, the difficulties placed before them, and thereby to win the applause and gratitude of all their countrymen.

the applause and gratitude of all their countrymen.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who form the committee, as the names appear in the statutes. These gentlemen have been appointment for four years:—President, Mr. Michael Duggan; Vice-President, Mr. L. Garrahan; Secretary, Mr. Edward Casey; Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Duggan. Committee-men:—Messrs. J. J. Murphy, P. Ham, Edward W. Murphy, John Browne, Thos. Gahan, Miguel A. Duffy, John Cunningham, Edward Morgan, E. T. Mulhall, James Carthy, Michael Carroll.

LATHAM DRAMATIC COMPANY.

True to his word, Mr. Latham gave his first performance for the season at the Opera Theatre on Monday evening. It was processary in a good commander. General Roca may boast of his door and the courage in proclaiming and sustinged the fair American soil with taining his brother-in-law; but in doing so he is surely will now abandon him in disgust at seeing his attempt to keep the reins of a great political party will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of a great political party will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of a great political party will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of a great political party will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of a great political party will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of the day and the property will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of a great political party will now abandon him in disgust at seeing of a government in the hands of his gamily. The nomination of Juarez cons act—ti is simply a shameless one, and more worthy of a man lost to all sense of respect ons act—ti is simply a shameless one, and more worthy of a man lost to all sense of respect of a call sense of respect of a call sense of respect of a call sense of respect himself and the people, than of a cultured gentleman, such as our resident most undoubtedly is. Such a candidature is an instituct the intelligence and to the patriotism of the republic, and unless it be borne aloft on the bayonets of the troops of the line, patriotism of the republic, and unless it be borne aloft on the bayonets of the Cleman Club in Cordoba. (Celman will never be elected; elegagements of Tuctman and nevertheless, we fear that as Salta, the beneficial result of library of acting as a body corporate, and elected in him the fact that the principal play to be acted had the r. Mr. Edward Casey's office in the noce in Buenos Aires, that the head in the Calle Reconquists on Tuesa, and as the report had also got abroad that represented the new company in closely concerns the interests of the transcrease of the principal play to be acted had the recall the short that the mine principal play to be acted had the recall the sudies of the su bably owing to the fact that the the above association will be held principal play to be acted had

are thrown on his or her mercy if "Petroff" and "Dr. Ceneri" exampeal is made to him or her in a proper way. It will be the duty of the Catholic Association to see that this appeal be made in due form, systematically, and not by fits and starts. There is also other work to be done which the Irish people confidently expect from them, such as the founding of a school for poor Irish boys true to the picture set before him true to the picture set before him, but it seemed to me that he was somewhat tame in his rendering of "Gilbert Vaughan," and too childish to cope with the terrible Italian. Mr. Gordon was the very perfection of the villainous, unscruptured by the contraction. unscrupulous, lying, throat-cut-ting, Italian conspirator. In ac-tion, language, dress, and the dark glossy hair and the olive complexion of his features, he was a most exact resemblance, and I shuddered whenever he came on the stage. Mr. Coveney's manifestation of passion, rage, and despair as he hurled maledictions against the traitor Macari in the Siberian prison was a truly sublime scene—one which cannot be witnessed unmoved. I have often seen James Stevenson in comic plays, but I never thought he had so much tragic mettle in him as that of which he gave proof as the hoary, liberty-loving, deluded, betrayed "Dr. Ceneri," Messrs. Bernard, Courtenay and Lanley, though their parts were of short duration, were well up to the mark. Miss Arden was welcomed when coming anew on the stage, and in the difficult rôle of "Pauline" she displayed wonderful artistic power, showing that she has not in any way degenerated, but rather improved, particularly in the tone of her voice, since a Buenos Airean andience had the pleasure of seeing her perform last year. Miss Louisa Gourlay was the exact counterpart of Mr. Gordon as a dramatis persona—a true picture of an Italian girl, ardent, passionate, attached to her friends and a terror to her enemies, and there was a general feeling of relief when "Teresa" fired the shot that pierced the heart of her treacherous countryman. Miss Stevenson was all that could be desired as a truly sublime scene—one wh cannot be witnessed unmoved.

tiers of circuler seats all round al there of circular seats all round and the floor is rugged and firm so as to prevent the two-footed combatants from slipping—a casualty which has often caused the death of the unlucky champion. A courier rides out on a magnificently caprisoned steed, and standing in front of the «presidente de la flestaa with cap in hand humbly bees his permission bull falls immediately. The "monteadores" continue the same stupid game and become more courageous as the animal grows tired and his strength exhausted, until one who carries a soin to "pierce the animal to the leart through the spinal marrow. If the blow is well directed the blow is well directed the humbly bees his permission bull falls immediately and is the de la nestaa with cap in the blow is well directed the band humbly begs his permission to commence. The Jupiter Tonans, who is seated on a three-legged stool above the gods of the gallery, having proudly nodded his assent, the door leading to the corral is opened and the bull to be victimised rushes in. The bull-fight is, like most modern theatrical plays, divided into ern theatrical plays, divided into four principal parts or acts. In the first, the «p cadores,» riding on the most disreputable looking and the most disreputable looking buildighters. Hats and coats are hursely into the arena, and even nags that can be found, come into the ring and with long, sharp-on the dexterous toreros. This the ring and with long, sharp-pointed poles prod the bull until last scene I have not witnessed wpicadores» are, however, prepared for this eventuality. One eye of the horse is bandaged, and the gider takes care to keep the dark jewels to distribute among the side turned in the direction of the bull when an assault is being a pressy feeling of discrete and the sex who, I suppose, had not many jewels to distribute among the side turned in the direction of the bull when an assault is being bull when an assault is being made. At the same time the picador's legs are cased in steel so that the bull's horns cannot wound them. The fact, however, of the picador being thus equipped clogs and impedes his movements, and he can do little elso. ped clogs and impedes his movements, and he can do little else than await the coming of the bull. His art, if art it may be called, consists in prodding the bull in a delicate spot between the shoulders and the ribs. The bull, on being touched in that particular spot falls back disconcerted, but should the picador fail in his aim the bull dashes into the horse goring him or throwing him over. In this latter case the rider suffers more than the horse, and I was one of those who cheered the bull when I saw him hurl his mailwhen I saw him hurl his mail-clad persecutor on the ground. er communities; the consequence The scene of goring the horse is one of the most brutal and revolt-news worth sending can be found one of the most brutal and revolting that can be imagined, and the most hardened of the spectators call for his removal when his entrails are gushing out through his perforated body. How men can enjoy such amusement, and how fair ladies can look on such scenes with actifactions on its description. with satisfaction, as is done in Madrid, Barcelona, hnd Seville, is a phenomenon not easily ex-plained, unless it be that civilisaion has only removed us one step from the brute nature and that men become brutes again when the varnish is removed. Certain it is that we become easily accusto that we become easily accustomed to blood-letting, and those who frequent the bull-fight as those who are hired to kill their neighbors in cold blood on the battle field, seem to take a morbid pleasure in what at first caused disgust and horror. I have seen children in the course caused disgust and horror. I have seen children in the camp who had no hesitation in cutting who had no hesitation they shed a lamb's throat, though they shed tears at the drowning of a kit-

The second act in the sanguinary drama consists in provoking the bull, now somewhat cowed and wearied by his previous performance, by spreading motley colorored mantles before him. The «manteador,» who is dressed like a harlequin, takes this way of challenging the hull to some of challenging the bull to come on. If the «manteador» is expert he adroitly pushes aside at the moment the animal makes the charge, and he continues thus to bait him until the animal in sheer disappointment turns aside to glut his rage on somebody else. If, however, the bull's fury is worked up to the proper pitch the man-teadores seldom dare await him, but rush behind a partition, of which there are about a dozen in the entire ring and the entrance to which is just broad enough admit the man but not the bull. broad enough to

presents little variety. proper place, and the animal is left in agony until a more suc-cessful blow fells him to the

an uneasy feeling of disgust and humiliation somewhat akin to the feeling of nausea, which I ex-perienced a few hours after when he "Doli," in which I returned, was caught in a storm and I had a fit of sea-sickness, though at some distance from the sea.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR

It is a received axiom in the history of nations that a people is so much the more fortunate and prosperous the less anything can be found to chronicle concerning it. The same principle holds good with regard to smallin this part of the camp, we may be considered to be in a fairly flourishing condition.

And, such is the case, in spite of the «curso forzoso» and the

change from the old currency to the new—a change which has

pproval, because its pernicious effects on commerce have not as yet been felt in the camp to any great extent, while the benefits that accrue from it are universal. Let me explain. An estanciero who expends only a portion of his income per annum, finds that in income per annum, finds that in consequence of forced currency his expenses are increased by, we will say, 20 per cent.—I mean store and sundry expenses, for his 'peonage' and working expenses remain exactly the same—while his total income is immensely increased by the higher prices paid for camp products in Buenos Aires. To the one-flock sheepfarmer, or to the share own-Buenos Aires. To the one-flock sheepfarmer, or to the share own er who of late years have simply been living from hand to mouth, the change has made little differ-ence, for their income balances their outlay; but the loss to the peon and puestero, which classes compose the great majority of our countrymen, is such that it calls for serious attention on the par of the Southern Cross and of every other journal that professes to defend the principle for hat justitia the ruat coelum, which, for those of your readers who do not know bird Latin, I may freely translate «If you don't pay your peons fairly you have a bad chance of going to Heaven,» or, in the affirmative, the entire ring and the entrane to which is just broad enough to the areas, sor, in the affirmative, and the entrane to admit the man but not the bull.

The third act is that of the "banderillas." These are simply barbed spears adorned with ribbons which the "bandillero" holds, one in each hand. The continue to provoke the poor brute, though he is now so disspirited that he prefers to avoid any further encounter with his treacherous foe. But there is no remedy, and he is still batted any further encounter with his treacherous foe. But there is no remedy, and he is still batted to face and sticks the barbed spear in his neck, at the same old nominal price! To the memboyer and estanciero current being the passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the celebrant being the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the celebrant being the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the celebrant being the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the celebrant being the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel, the Cr

so forzoso» has been a blessing to the peon and puestero it is unmitigated fraud. Let the working man have fair play Is it not rather remarkable tha the labour question should have sprung up in the pampas of South America? Will the rent question Collow suit?

A curious case came before one of the Liverpool magistrates last month which must be of some

interest to campmen:—
A blacksmith was summoned A blackshith was summoned for cruelty to animals, his offense having been his burning from the mouth of a jackass the protuberance called «lampass,» vulgo dumpus,» or in Spanish «habas. On the evidence of a veterinary surgeon, who declared the operation unnecessary and exceedingly barbarous, the unfortunate son of Vulcan was heavily fined. The vet. declared that the protuberance in question is a part of the animal's economy, and necessary for the proper retention of food in its mouth during the operation of chewing.

What do our experienced farmers say to that declaration? Car it be possible that an operation which for ages has been considered necessary to the well-being and good condition of a horse, and universally performed in this country both by natives and for-eigners, should after all only be the result of malconception and gnorance? Perhaps if the vet. ignorance? ignorance? Perhaps if the vet. himself had been called upon to perform the operation his opinion might have been different, and he only seized the opportunity of punishing the smith for poaching upon his own preserves.

[QUERY.—Has it been proved that the lampass does injury to our wild manadas, or does it only affect our tame horses?]

off whit manadas, of does it yin'y affect our tame horses?]
I was called on business last week to the Cañada Rica. Why it is called «Rica» would puzzle an Edipus, unless on the «lucus a non lucendo» principle, or be-cause it keeps its riches within its own bosom, for it is impossible to conceive of anyone growing rich on its immediate banks. It is a dreary sluggish stream, or series of shallow lagunas (for I doubt whether it has any kind of the new—a change which has been the unfortunate cause of many a heart-burn and bickering between campmen and store-keepers. As regards the «curso forzoso» as it exists at the present time, it is looked upon by some people out here with unqualified approval, because its nervicious ed for many squares in breadth by a tremendous growth of pri-meval pajonal, each clump of which seems capable of supplying thatch to a small rancho. Be-tween the bunches of paja, wherever there was space, was filled with the densest thicket of cardo negro I have ever seen, the stems growing so closely toge-ther and of such a height and thickness that no horse, let alone sheep, could penetrate them. Yet here I found that an Irishman had rented camp and thither brought his sheep. His nearest neighbor, a native, unfortunately for himself, became 2 years for himself, became 2 years ago possessed of a piece of this land by inheritance through the death of a relative of his wife, and brought some 1,800 sheep, of which he was the proprietor, to feed on it. He is now the magnificent owner of about two hund-red sheep. Surely the outside red sheep. Surely the outside camps are, at least, equal to these. Still the place has its interest. It is the finest spot for a sportsnan that I have seen in this coun-

Aquatic birds of every description, from the smallest of teal to the magnificent black-necked swan cover its lagunas; wading birds innumerable crowd its f marshes, and along its banks the large martineta and the partridge are as plentiful and tame as barn-yard fowl. For an enthu-

the journey on her already weak-ened constitution. However, she insisted, and a few days after her arrival at her son-in-law's estanarrival at her son-in-law's estancia she was prostrated by an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs, brought on by a chill caused by the journey, and possibly by a change of air, which was aggravated by an old standing heart disease. These combined, produced quickly a fatal result. So rapid was the course of the disease, or complication of didisease, or complication of di-seases, that though her children who were beside her were desirwho were beside her were desir-ous to bring not only the local medical assistance possible, but also help from Mercedes and even Buenos Aires, time was not given to them. Her death was calm, patient, and holy, and the last consolations of our religion were given to her by our *indefatigable* (but that is a stupid, inexpressive word), our never-resting pastor, Father McNerney.

I am, dear sir, Yours sincerely. Curiosus.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Next Sunday Mgr. Dean Dillon will preach at the afternoon devotions in Holy Cross Chapel.

It is said that the Rev. Bombastes Furioso of the Evangelical Church in the Calle Corrientes has been deposed from office by order of the special envoy of the prose-lytising societies. What the mo-tive of this measure is we cannot guess, unless it be that he did the bidding of his masters too faith-fully, and when he disgorged all the lies they could cram into him they threw him aside like an they threw him aside like an empty cartridge. We shall probably have another BLANK SHOT in his place, but we defy him to roar louder than his predecessor.

The Central Gun Club will hold meeting on Sunday next at Mr. Robert Murphy's estancia in Zap-

Dr. L. Martinez, who is one of the official medical officers of this city, writes to say that he has tried the fumigation of tar combined with the essence of turpenine in several cases of diptheria that have come under his notice, and that the treatment produced the very best results, particularly when the bronchial tubes were

The death is announced of D Mariano Cabal, ex-governor of Santa Fé.

Another newspaper to be called Another newspaper to be carried in Buenos Aires. The new engine will run on the lines of the old Nacionalista party.

The following is a correct list of the principal artists of the Latham Company—Misses Ethel Arden, Louisa Gourlay, Nellie Murray, Rita Wyndale, Julia Stevenson, Kate Coveney, and Elsie McBlaine, and Messrs, Cecil Murray, Cardon Ramand Caveney, Impes Gordon, Bernard, Coveney, Jame Stevenson, Courtenay, Scouler Scouler Lanley, and Trailing.

It is said that at an interview which Dr. Irigoyen had with President Roca, the latter asserted that he would not be at all oppodite the said that he would not be at all oppodite the said that the world have a said to the said that the said sed to the candidature of Dr. Irigoven, but at the same time he expressed a wish that he would break off all association with Dr. Alem. When this came to the ears of Dr. Alem he wrote to Dr. Irigoyen complaining bitterly of his want of sincerity, and requesting that his own name should be erased from the list of supporters of Dr. Irigoyen's candidature.

Tuesday last was the festival of St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order. High Mass was sung at Holy Cross Chapel,

The houses will be of different sizes to suit all classes of work-men, and will be connected with the centre of the city by a tram-way. The company will give the land for erecting two schools, a Juggado de Paz, and a Police Of-

Mr. Thomas Reddy leaves Mon-Mr. Homas Reddy leaves Mon-tevideo for Europe by the Pacific steamship "Aconcagua," to-day. He expects to be absent for about a year. Before he left this city ha gave an order for 200 m/n to be paid to the Irish Club, in case it be established. Mr. Reddy has always been among the foremost in supporting every patriotic cause, and the good wishes of all the Irish community in this counry will accompany him in his

It is rumored that the Chief of Police, Don Marcos Paz, is about to resign his office. In case of his resigning Colonel Bosch and Colonel Donovan are looked upon as the probable candidates.

The following is the programme of the races which will take place at Palermo on the 14th of May next:-

Competencia prize—Handicap for horses foaled since June 30, 1881—course about 1,750 metres, entry \$50.

Progreso prize—For thorough-bred colts and fillies foaled since June 30, 1882—course 1,200 metres, entry \$50. Prizes—\$1,000 first horse, \$200 second horse, and the third to save his stake. Weights—for colts 50 kilos, filies 48 kilos.

Grand Autumn Handicap-Prize of \$4,000 given by the National Government, for any horse foaled since June 30.1880about 3,500 metres entry \$50, half forfeit.

The following are the horses which have been entered for this race, with their respective weights:-

weights:—
Galileo 135 libras, Souvenir 135
do, Semiramis 125 do, Miss Palmer 125 do, Pegaso 120 do, Banjo
120 do, Don Rafael 120 do, Au
Revoir 120 do, Dandin 120 do,
Dernier 118 do, Bul-Bul 115 do,
Coati 110 do, Max 110 do, Amalia
105 do, Mohican 105 do, Good Bye
100 do, Liebres 100 do, Salvajo 100 do, Liebres 100 do, Salvaje

Velocidad Prize-Free handicap—course 1,000 metres, entry §50. Prize §500.

Resistencia Prize—Free handicap course 3,500 metres, entry \$50. Prize \$500.

The candidature of Dr. Irigoyen has been proclaimed at Santiago del Estero.

The rebel forces have burned Colon, or Aspinwall, the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Railway. The Railway and Mail Dock property was all that was saved.

Mr. Michael Mulhall, one of the editors of the *Standard*, and Mrs. Mulhall leave for England on the 8th inst. by the "Maskelyne."

General Lucio V. Mansilla re-General Lucto v. Manshia re-cently obtained a concession for a railway from Las Heras to 25 de Mayo, but having been unable to obtain the necessary capital in Europe he has issued a circular to the principal estancieros of those partidos inviting them to subscribe it.

The Executive power has resolved that the properties belong-ing to the Trans-Andine Railway shall be exonerated from direct

The Municipality of Monte inquired recently of the Provincial daking the place of initicate and elabor-date place of initicate and elabor-date parts.

by the peons of the establishment who killed three of the but the others escaped with their prize.

On Saturday morning the mar-riage of Mr. Fairfield Magrane with Miss Cecilia Murphywas cel-ebrated in the Merced church. The bridegroom is an estanciero at Loretto. The bride is a sister of Mrs. M. G. Mulhall, and has lately come to this country. Mr. William Mulhall acted as groomsman and Miss Beatrice and Miss Lallah Mulhall as bridesmaids. Only the immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the wedding.

Owing to some publications that appeared in the Union newsthat appearad in the Union newspaper referring to disorders taking place among the students of the National College, a number of these promising little "gentlemen" made a hostile display in front of the Union printing office on Friday and Saturday last. With some difficulty they were dispersed by the police. sed by the police.

The National deputies were summoned to assemble on Satur-day, but there were only 41 mem-bers in the city and 44 are required to form a quorum.

In fourteen parishes of this city clubs for the promotion of Rocha's candidature were opened on Saturday night.

To-day being the anniversary of Dr. D'Amico's taking offie, his friends and admirers are about to entertain him at a banquet in La Plata.

Father Purcell will visit Curumalan and say mass there on the second Sunday of May. He ex-pects to remain several days in his far out settlement for the purpose of attending to the spiritual wants of the English speaking

On the 26th April a number of peons employed on the sugar-cane farm of the Pinto Colony in San-tiago undertook to lynch a bobby. Sr. Pinto interposed, and the pe-ons turned their fury against him. Pinto fired a revolver and wounded three or four of the peons.

The ceremony of restoring the flags and trophies of war by the Uruguayan Government to the Paraguayans will take place on the 14th of May, the anniversary lay of Paraguayan indepen-

About a hundred gentlemen met on Monday night at the house of Sr. Manuel Irigoyen, to establish an organisation to support the candidature for the Presidency of the Minister of the Interior. Sr. Adolfo Carranza adressed the meeting, and after those present had signed a declaration in favor of the proposed candidate, they went to his house to offer their congratulations to to offer their congratulations to

Payment of the patente tax for the capital can be made, without fine, up to the 15th of May.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL.

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 491 Malpu, new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which s 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 apperatus 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 "1" with the illuminating point at the lesser end. This is simple in construction, two simple thumb screws

The light is larger and brilliant-white 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; en-tirely 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.

For the eamp, these new "AntorchasSol," as they are appropriately called
will come in useful and prove most

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Manager. Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1885

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Also palms and canes, patent steel and fron Ryjand and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock satt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.

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Provincia de Buenos Aires

Por resolucion del Directorio cha de ayer, se al publico que el 31 del corriente quedarán clausaradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podran retirar sus depositos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario seràn transladados á la casa central.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO., CONSIGNATARIOS DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

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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

more, repaying in gold of legal currency

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week, bills with two signatures, with
innety 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 "pagardees" of from seven days to four
months, on condition of repa-ment in
the same specie as advanced.

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BOCA

SOUL AND COUNTRY

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

Arise! my slumbering soul, arise!
And learn what yet remains for thee To dree or do!
The signs are flaming in the skies;
A struggling world would yet be free,

And live anew. The earthquake hath not yet been

born
That soon shall rock the lands
around
Beneath their base;
Immortal freedom's thunder born
As yet yields but a doleful sound
To Europe's race.

Look round, my soul, and see and

say
If those about thee understand
Their mission here;
The will to smite—the power to

The will to sunce—the policy slay—
Abound in every heart and hand,
Afar, anear.
But, God! must yet the conquerer's sword
Pierce 'mind,' as heart, in this proud year?
Oh, dream it not!
It sounds a false, blaspheming word,
Begot and born of moral fear—
And ill-begot!

To leave the world a name is naught;
To leave a name for glorious deeds

deeds
And works of love—
A name to waken lightning thought
And fire the soul of him who
reads—
'This' tells above.
Napoleon sinks to duy before
The ungifded shrine, the 'single'
soul
Of Washington.
Truth, s name alone shall man adore,
Long as the waves of time shall
roll
Henceforward on!

Henceforward on!

My countrymen! my words are My countrymen! my words are weak,
My health is gone, my soul is dark,
My heart is chill—
Yet would I fain and fondly seek
To see you borne in freedom's bark
O'er ocean still.

Beseech your God, and bide your
hour—
He cannot, will not, long be dumb;
Even now his tread
Is heard o'er earth with coming
pow'r;
And coming, trust me, it will
come,
Else were he dead!

FROM LONDON TO THE RIVER PLATE.

By F. W. S.

[CONTINUED.]

Southward we go into sea past Flushing, sailing close to the Flemish shore, with its white sandy beach backed by the dunes, the natural rampart against the ocean; and now across the sandhills three towers arise in the distance. They are the towers of old Bruges. I gazed long and wistfully at the venerable monuments telling the passing mariner where once stood the queen of the world's commerce, and I followed Longfellow in his review from the belfry of all the leading characters in her story until the towers melted away in the misty horizon. The dunes disappeared in quick succession after passing Ostend, and the de-parting daylight closed my re-

veries of the low countries.

Night falls and the brilliant lights of the Foreland flash out lights of the Foreiand flash out over the strait pointing to the French shore. Each light has a different character determined by its duration the number of flashes, and the intervals of obscurity—so that the affect is lighted almost as intervals of obscurity—so that the strait is lighted almost as well as a street of a thickly-populated city. How different to-night from the time when only the fitful flare of a few embers flickered on the most prominent headlands, and even then were badly attended to. In those times I would have walked the deck all picht; but now thanks to the

queror. England after a time became too small for his successors and Pevensey was repeated at Bagenbun. Then that strife commenced which Augustin Thiery reviewed down to the time of our fathers, and of which we are witnesses to-day. When will it

end?
The Start-point light flashed out when the sun had set behind a bank, and old sailors predicted a storm. The westerly swell made me feel uncomfortable; so I took to my bunk, where for two days I was "rocked in the cradle of the deep» in a manner I would not wish again repeated. Love not wish again repeated. Love and sea-sickness are analogous in one respect. Love levels all, so does sea-sickness; but they act in opposite ways to attain the same result. Love is based upon attraction, while sea-sickness; is based upon regulsion. ness is based upon repulsion. Love, they say, is immortal, and, thank Heaven, that the same canthank Heaven, that the same cannot be said of the other. I had two days of the one, and if the other bears any analogy beyond that of levelling, it must be a frightful malady. The sea calmed down; gentle trade winds follow us and all goes merrily amid laughing, chaffing, conversation and cards until Madeira is sighted. All eyes are centred there and the world's sanatorium is talked into shreds, and then there and the world salazorithm is talked into shreds, and then we relapse into our old habits. relieved in the evening by «Wait till the clouds roll by,» and other popular ditties.
Palma rises from the water.

We eye it, and spy it, and wonder at everything about it, enquire into its history and wonder who were the Guanches. Did they originally inhabit the submerged were the Guanches. Did they originally inhabit the submerged Atlantis? and are the Madeira islands and the Canaries but the mountain tops of the lost island? These speculations served as a topic of conversation till the Cape de Verde islands were reached; our yarns were nearly all spun when we sighted them, and it was wonderful to observe the attention paid to a brown mass of barren rock. The trade winds then commenced to freshen and flying fish paid us an occasional visit in the night time. A thud and a flutter apprised us of the new arrival, and there was a scramble for the fish, which were sometimes eaten for breakfast, and sometimes thrown overboard minus their wings.

Once or twice we saw whales

minus their wings.

Once or twice we saw whales blow, and once we saw a monster rise from the water and come down with a tremendous splash. He was accompanied by a thrasher who seemed to use his tail or his flail to some advantage, for his start to have a most initiate. he seemed to have a most irritat-ing effect upon the enormous

brownish substance of A brownish substance of a strong saline odour floats on the surface of the water hereabouts, upon which they say the whales feed. Fernando de Noronha was sighted far away, and looked like a church and spire in the distance. A catemaran passed with the sight of the distance. A catemaran passed with two men on it, the sight of which set me comparing the comforts we enjoy upon our well-equipped steamer, with the disadvantages attendant upon the hardy discoverers of the sixteenth century in the frail caravelas of the time. Have we better men to-day? I cannot answer, unless Legicide in my opinion with to-day? I coincide in my opinion with Admiral Juvein de la Graviere, who says «the world will never see their like again.»

see their like again.»

It was night when we approached Rio de Janeiro, but there was light enough to illumine the rugged outline of the shore; no opening could be seen before us, and we thought we were running into the base of the gountain when a cannon shot

porcupine. Neither his country its beauty. It is now summer, nor his coffin could hold the Conqueror. England after a time beage can be seen on the landscape age can be seen on the landscape owing, doubtlessly, to the humidity of the atmosphere. Summer or winter, the colour of those hills changes only in the recurring bloom of the seasons. The harbour could hold all the navies of the world and should be imof the world and should be impregnable, for two conical masses of rock, strongly fortified, guard the entrance standing scarcely a mile apart.

The shore, from the entrance to the city, is lined with dwellings of various colors which hacked

to the city, is lined wind avenings of various colors which, backed by the green hills, are very pleasing to the eye from a distance. The great hospital of «Miserecordia» ends the line of view on that side—a noble building, and lasting monument of Anchieta, its

founder.
Close by is the island and fort of Villegagnon, where the Huguenots established the first collision of the first collision. guenous established the first colny in the port, under an admiral
of that name, and remained until driven out by the Portuguese
in the middle of the sixteenth
century. Guanabara was the
name by which the harbor of kio
was known to the aborigines. A
young Italian passenger compar young Italian passenger compar-ed it to the Lake of Como with young Italian passenger compared it to the Lake of Como with verdure on its mountains instead of snow, and I find that Varnhagen, the historian of Brazil, remarks that the Bosphorus, the Bay of Naples, and other beauties of the East pale before the beauties of Rio Janeiro. We were visited by the doctor and condemned to twenty-four hours quarantine. Wishing to make the most of my imprisonment, I took a pair of glasses to scan every spot around the lovely bay; and in fancy saw the fight between the Huguenots and the little army of Estacio de Sa. He called his colony St. Sebastian in honor of the rash youth who ten years later fell at Alcazar Keber: Villegagnon called his establishment after Congny. The Portuguese held their ground under many privations for more than a year around the base of the «Sugar Loaf,» one of the piers of the entrance, and when almost reduced to extremities beheld the «Sugar Loaf,» one of the piers of the entrance, and when almost reduced to extremities beheld with joy the arrival of the Governor from Bahia with provisions and reinforcements. They attacked the French and Indians on St. Sebastian's Day, and were victorious, but Estacio died from the wound of a poisoned arrow received in the combat, and they buried him where the fight was won. Soon after they built the church of St. Sebastian on the Morro de Costello, where many years later they transferred his remains, and the slab that covers them records the fact to-day. remains, and the slab that covers them records the fact to-day. Southey remarks in his History of Brazil, «No fight in which so few were engaged was ever followed by such great consequences.» Were De Sá less energetie or Nobrega less zealous, Describent history become to the

ergetie or Nobrega less zealous, Brazil might have become to the Huguenots what New England was to the Puritans and Rio the capital of a new France. I landed at Rio where, despite the heat, I made the most of my time in seeing the city and suburbs.

I saw the Botanic Garden, with its palms bordering an avenue a quarter of a mile length, whose quarter of a mile length, whose stately columns supporting their green architrave of branches suggest the primitive idea of the Jothic nave.

There is nothing more worth seeing in the gardens; it is but a shady retreat for pic-nic parties when Fahrenheit stands in the when rangement stands in whose inages linger in the memory is Tijuca. It is in the gap between the Corcovado and Tijuca mountains (both over two thous-and feet high) and about five miles

here, all noted for the amenity of their surroundings—quiet retreats for those wearied by mental toil, or suffering from climatic influor supering from climate finite-ence. From the verandah you can look around you and admire a landscape formed by the un-aided hand of nature; the prim-eval forest, clothing hills in un-dulations of over a thousand feet high, exhibiting every shade of oliage from the opening bud to the falling leaf, mixed here and there with flowers of varied hue, and arched by a sky of such deep blue, which had I seen on canvas, I should have pronounced an exaggeration of the painter.

[To be continued.]

SPURGEON AND HUXLEY AS SMOKERS.

Mr. Spurgeon once declared coldly that if anybody could show him in the Bible the command «Thou shalt not smoke,» he was ready to keep it. «I find,» he said, in a famous discourse in the Tabernacle-«I find ten commandments, and it's as much as I can do to keep them; and I've no desire to make them into eleven or twelve. Why, a man may think it a sin to have his boots blacked. Well. then, let him give it up and have them whitewashed. I wish to say that I'm not ashamed of anything whatever that I do, and I don't feel that smoking makes me ashamed, and therefore I mean

to smoke to the glory of God." For years, Professor Huxley, like Charles Lamb, toiled after tooacco «as some men after virtue.» At a certain debate on smoking among the members of the Brit-ish Association he told the story of his early struggles in a way which utterly put the anti-tobac-

«For forty years of my life (he said) tobacco had been a deadly poison to me. [Loud cheers from poison to me. [Loud cheers from the anti-tobacconists.] In my youth as a medical student, I tried to smoke. In vain! at everyfresh attempt my insidious foe stretched me prostrate to the floor. [Repeated cheers.] I entered the navy. Again! tried to smoke, again met with defeat. I hated tobacco. I could almost have lent my support to any institution that had for its object the putting of tobacco-smokers to death. [Vociferous cheering.] A few years ago! was in Brittany with some friends. We went to with some friends. We went to an inn. They began to smoke with some friends. We went to an inn. They began to smoke. They looked very happy, and outside it was very wet and dismal. I thought I would try a cigar. [Murmurs.] I did so. [Great expectations.] I smoked that cigar—it was delicious. [Groans.] From that moment I was a charged man; and I now feel that ed man; and I now feel that smoking in moderation is a comsmoking in moderation is a com-fortable and laudable practice, and is productive of good. [Dis-may and confusion of the anti-tobacconists. Roars of laughter from the smokers.] There is no more harm in a pipe than there is in a cup of tea. You may poison yourself by drinking too much green tea, and kill yourself by eating too many bealsteaks. For eating too many beafsteaks. For my own part, I consider that tobacco in moderation is a sweetener and equalizer of the temper.»
[Total rout of the anti-tobacconsts, and complete triumph of the smokers.

THE PERUVIAN WOMEN.

The leading class of Peru is composed of half-castes. By the influence they exercise over their I would have walked the deck all night; but now, thanks to the before us, and we thought we were running into the base of the davancement of science, one can lay down confidingly to rest.

I tried to sleep, but the galleys of the Conqueror were in my imagination crossing our bows, and streamers of the conqueror were in my imagination crossing our bows, and streamers of the conqueror were in my imagination crossing our bows, and see the coloured sails, the banners and streamers of the invading feet, while the econom of the intervent out of the system.

I tried to sleep, but the galleys of the Conqueror were in my imagination crossing our bows, and see the coloured sails, the banners and streamers of the invading feet, while the economand was roard out "Go to the quarantine and out of the system of the invading feet, while the economand was roard out "Go to the quarantine and out of the system of the invading feet, while the economand was roard out "Go to the quarantine and out of the system of the invading feet, while the economand was roard out "Go to the quarantine by a bring given, the command was roard out "Go to the quarantine by a bring given, the command was roard out "Go to the quarantine by the highest point of the galleys of the coloured sails, the banners and streamers of the invading feet, while the economand was roard out "Go to the quarantine by the passed close to a great fort with three rows of guns, turned quickly to the right and annohored the feeth of the darks that the wide the highest feethich the loads of consorts or admirers, the Peruvian women of high society frequently play a very important on. Another shot boomed on the tourney of the three deep time the valley, whence an excellent on the tablety.

A hour's drive of the trained on the wast was the world about ther as the world about ther as the peruvian women of high society frequently play a very important on. Another shot boomed on the table the wast was the world and the consorts or admirers, the Peruvian women of high society freque consorts or admirers, the Peru-

blood beneath its satin-like surplood beneath its satin-like surface. Her large dark eyes, swimming in a limpid bluish white, now glance with dreamy, now with roguish expression, and now flash with anger or delight, from beneath their double fringes of large crism avalables. The eye long, crisp eyelashes. The eyebrows are finely drawn and arched. The nose is small and straight—perhaps inclined to be a little broad at the nostrils. Her most magnificent teeth. Dimpled little mouth is full & adorned with cheeks, small ears, and a well-proportioned round chin, make up these lovely features, set off by a rich growth of hair, which, in the morning, is worn in two long braids down the back, but in the afternoon is arranged on the head in elegant coils. Her figure is symmetrical and velupfigure is symmetrical and veluptuous, but seldom tall, and her plump hands and high-arched feet are exceedingly small and dainty. Her carriage is at once graceful and dignified, her gait elastic. Her mind is easily impressed, her passions easily roused, her nature affectionate. But though she might risk her life to save that of a man she loved, she is correspondingly reckless in regard to her matrimonial duties. The average Peruvian is apt to regard matrimonial life as the merest convenience.

head down to the eyebrows. The fold of the MANTA passing beneath the chin is often for comfort's sake or for coquetry, or in order to see without being recognized, raised over the mouth, and even the nose, so that only the eyes sparkle forth from the black frame, adding to the depth of the expressive gaze which she rivets upon the passer-by, as she glides expressive gaze which she rivers upon the passer-by, as she glides past him like a figure from the «Arabian Nights.» It is not deemed proper to cover the face up so that but one eye is visible. This mode of appearing in the street was however very com-This mode of appearing in the street was, however, very common when the old-fashioned and very disguising saya was in vogue. In those days a man would often become the victim of a peculiar freak of his wife or betrothed, who, in the saya disguise, would cross his path, by coquettish means attract his attention, and then put his fidelity to a severe trial. The passionate and loving disposition of the Peruvian woman makes her furious and foving disposition of the Per-uvian woman makes her furious in jealousy or anger, and woe to the man who thus offends her. As a mother she is tender and devoted to her children, especial-ly to her sons, a preference which has most likely added not a little to the selfishness and extra-vagant habits of the male popuation of Peru. - Overland Month-

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

If a woman must earn her own If a woman must earn her own living there are many technical pursuits for which she may be qualified. Lithography, modeling in clay or wax, book keeping, shorthand writing, wood carving, chasing in gold and silver, and many other handicrafts, are now many other handicrafts, are now considered womanly occupations, and any one of them is apt to prove of more use to the girl who has to make her own way than a superficial knowledge of theologies, languages, or music. If a girl is rich let her be educated the full extent of her shilling. but the full extent of her ability; but she should also be trained in

adequate physical training be added to mental culture, she will join to the vigor of precedent generations a mental breadth to which they never attained.

COURTESY TO SERVANTS.

The servant's right to be politely treated is just as absolute and indispensible as that of the Queen. She is the child of the Great King, and to her applies the royal law according to the Scripture. «Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.» This law, which is the highest of all, surely includes politeness. If we are bound to love our neighbours, as ourselves, we are bound to treat them courteously at any rate. This is one of the first and the most rudimental of our duties to them. Your servant, dear madthem. Your servant, dear madam, is your neighbour—the nearest of your neighbours. She has a right then under this royal law—which is itself the spirit of all just laws—to be courteously treated by you. It is no more condecension for you to use respect and gentleness in your intercourse with her than it is for her to sweep your floors and build your fires. You are entitled peckless in regard to her matrimonial duties. The average Peruvian is apt to regard matrimonial life as the merest convenience.

The national outdoor garment of the half-caste Peruvian women, LA MANTA, is a black shawl of the finest cashmere, in which she wraps her entire figure. The right corner of her manta is gracefully carried over her left shoulder, the upper fold covering the head, hood-like, arranged so as to lap close over the forehead down to the eyebrows. The fold of the MANTA passing beneath the chin is often for comfort's sake or for coquetry, or in order to see without being recognized, raised over the mouth, and even the nose, so that only the eyes sparkle forth from the black frame, adding to the depth of the expressive gaze which she rivets you to treat their deceitfulness with forbearance. Should they not require equal forbearance towards the girl in your kitchen.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

COMMERCIAL.

				Apr	1 30.
Gold					147
Cedulas A				 	100
Series E .					
Series F .				 	78
National .	Bank	Shar	68 .		126

By the telegrams which we publish in the first page it ap-pears that England has sent an ultimatum to Russia offering her arbitration or war. It is more than likely that Russia will ac-cept the latter alternative. She now sees that her coveted prey is within easy distance of her grasp, and she is not going to risk the loss of it by arbitration.

Gold rose in the Bolsa to-day to 148, but the rumours of war do not seem to have had much effect on the market.

There was a very large attendance at Messrs. Bullrich and Co's mart on Wednesday, owing to the sale of the splendid camp in Tandil and Ayacucho belonging to the heirs of Don Benjamin Zubiaurre. The bidding was very spirited and the prices obtained were good, viz.:—3 leagues in Tandil in lots of one league including puestos, fencings, corrales, &c. Lot No. 1 for \$38.000 m/n per league, buyer, P. Labernia. Lot No. 2 for \$40,000 m/n per league, same buyer. Lot 3 %; Buenos Aires per league, same buyer. Lot 3 \$40,000 m/n per league, buyer M. Amengaud.

Six and a half leagues in Aya-ncho joining the camps of M. cucho joining the camps of M. Ortiz Basualdo, Alende, Espelleti, L. Pereira, Mayol Hnos, Senillosa Hnos, and heirs of Anchorena as

follows:—
Lot No. 1, including puestos and wiring, 2598 squares for \$55,000 m/n per league; buyer Armengaud. Lot No. 2, same size for \$55,000 m/n per league; buyer Fco Beazley. Lot No. 3, same size for \$63,000 per league; to Amengaud. Lot No. 4, same size, including estancia house, known as Estancia de Arroyo Chico, and pulperia La Yerba, posts, wire, groves, &c., for osts, wire, groves, &c., for 75,000 m/n per league; same uyer. The total sale amounted to \$475,000 m/n.

2,500 capones are reported sold in Carmen de Areco at \$50 % per head, to deliver up to 15th of

has risen \$6 m/n in view of the alarming advices from London.

capones for graseria purposes at \$37 to 40 \(^m\) each.

Messrs. Hughes and Dunzelman, brokers, sold the estancia known as La Armonia in Rojas, consisting of 146 squares, at 350, 000 %, and 3,500 sheep, al corte, at 35 %. Seller Mr. John Hughes, purchaser Dr. Jaime Pence.

It is said that in some of the the is said that in some of the branches of the National Bank in Corrientes, Posadas, Goya, and La Paz Provincial notes have been refused for the equivalent of national notes unless it be at a depreciated value of 2 or 3 per cent

Bullrich and Co. sold a league of land situated in Mar Chiquita, including monte and 5 puestos, for \$42,000 m/n. The land is wire-fenced, and was purchased by Don Gregorio Bril.

The steamer «Britannia,» of the Pacific Company, has been chart-ered by the British Government at Valparaiso. In consequence of this, the steamer «Coquimbo» will take her place in the home-

Mr. Ernest Tornquist has set apart a league of his camp near Fuerte Argentino, near Bahia Blanca, for chacras for colonists.

A war between England equal to 22,000; 50 mares and ter.

Tucuman produced, in 1884, 22,684,000 kilos of sugar as follows:—The establishment of Giraldo and Co. 1.378,000, Etchecopar 1,320,000, Gallo Bros. 1,034,000, Hileret 1,850,000, Mendez and Hiller 1,723,000, Juan Mendez 1,493,000, E. Posse 1,263,000, W. Posse and Sons 1,496,000.

The Board of Railways of the Province of Buenos Aires met this week, to discuss the expediency of placing the other half of the 20 million Railway loan. The first part of this loan, ten million dollars, was negotiated long ago with the firm of Morton, Rose and Co., who took up the loan at 85 per cent. It is rather a critical moment to think of offering loans to the London bankers, especially if we bear in mind that the Buenos Aires loans are quoted at a rather low figure on the London

Orders have been received here from England for several cargoes of wheat in anticipation of war breaking out. Common wheat is quoted at \$90 to 100 % per fane-ga; Santa-Fè wheat \$120 to 135 %; Buenos Aires and Olavarria wheat \$125 to 135 %.

The steamer «Meath» left this ort this week for London with a cargo of 12,000 frozen sheep and 200 quarters of beef. The next steamer of the Houlder Company will be the «Zephyrus,» which arrived on Tuesday in Montevideo. She will load 15,000 frozen sheep from the Colonia and Campana from the Colonia and Campana freezing establishments of the Drabble Company.

The Allan line of steamers will The Alian line of steamers will ply all the year round with the River Plate. The service will begin with a monthly steamer which will be increased to a fortnightly one later on. The first steamer of this new service will leave Glasgow on the 20th June.

Advices from England and the United States report business in a most depressed and deplorable condition, times hard, labour scarce and poorly paid, the un-employed numerous, and suffer-Telegrams from Montevideo announce that coal in that market here is by no means the hardest.

as risen so m/n in view of the larming advices from London.

We hear of the sale of 6,000 apones for graseria purposes at 7 to 40 % each.

Messrs. Hughes and Dunzelnan, brokers, sold the estancia nown as La Armonia in Rojas, onsisting of 146 squares, at 350, 200 %, and 3,500 sheep, al corte, 16 18 and 20 each. Sheep are \$16, 18 and 20 each. Sheep are fat and free from scab. Small lots have been sold 'al corte' at \$1.20 to 1.40, and capones at 1.80 to \$2. There is a good promise of increase in sheep.»—The Herald.

Philadelphia, April 1.
"The New York immigration returns show that 33,900 persons arrived there during the past quarter, against 49,652 in the corresponding period of last

vear. Dunn's report of mercantile failures during the last quarter returns 3,658 failures for an aggregate amount of \$46,121,051, being an increase of 362 failures and \$6,000,000 of liability.

The U.S. debt is now \$1,405,440, 350, the decrease in March having been \$483,000. The large pay-ments for pensions prevented any larger decrease."

With regard to the new Curumalan joint-stock company the Prensa gives the following inter-

apart a league of his camp near Fuerte Argentino, near Bahia Blanca, for chacras for colonists.

There was little oscellation in the price of gold this week, notwithstanding the warlike rumours that arrived. In fact, people are asking themselves why a war between England and Russia should affect the price of gold in Buenos Aires at all. It is certain that in some respect it will benefit the trade of the country. The price of wheat and maize and cereals in general will go up, and not unlikely the price of hides and wool would also be favourably affected. This supposes more prosperity in the country and more money in the public treasury. A war between England equal to 22,000; 50 mares and locations are soft different preeds at \$200 equal to \$800; 110 mares of various breeds at \$200 mr. Thomas Perry, of a daughter.

Yellow in grain. 55 54

Wool.

Superior 117 123

Good 0 95

Borrega 90 80

Borrega inferior 79

Hides.

Good damp 218 224

Schepskins superior 31 30

Interior 18

Station 94

Station 94

Horse Hides 65

Hair 210

On rhe 24th April, at the estancia Sam Salvador, Zarate, Mrs. James Cercy, of a daughter.

At Cordoba, on the 29th of April, the wife of Mr. Thomas Perry, of a daughter.

and France would have an opposite effect as the greater part of our produce in this country is exported to France, and in case of war French ports would be blockaded by England and her trade stopped.

Tucuman produced, in 1884, 22,684,000 kilos of sugar as follows. or land at \$1,500 per league, equil to 195,000; settlements, estancia house, sheds, puestos, corrales (enclosures), 'morias' (approved kind of wells), windmills for drawing water, etc., \$105,000. Sums of money sunk in the establishment of the Pigue and Arroyo Corto colonies \$103,000. Total sum \$500,000 m/n. sum, §500,000 m/n.

Advices from London announce Advices mutton from the river that frozen mutton from the river Plate is selling in that market at 5*/,d. The last cargo of frozen meat from this market was sold at 5-5*/,d. giving a splendid pro-fit to the shippers. The Drabble and Terrason companies only are working as yet. But this good news will not fail to infuse fresh news will not fail to infuse fresh life into the new embryonic enterprises of the kind lately spoken of in the market. The Congeladora Argentina, we hear, will soon begin operations, and the Riachuelo company is already buying capones to freeze and ship. About 30,000 sheep are at present mouthly shipped to England—a most insignificant figure for a country with 100,000,000 sheep. We ought to export at least 300,000 frozen sheep every month, and there is no doubt that we will reach that figure if the favourable reach that figure if the favourable circumstances of the moment continue. War in Europe will increase the demand for our meat, and in the event of a continental conflagration we may expect a very brisk business in this line. Sheepfarmers ought to make a very brisk business to make a very brisk of fattoning their carponess. trial of fattening their capones with turnips; this would give more consistency to the meat and greater weight to the caacases. The secret of the great favor with which New Zealand mutton meets in London is that the animals are in London is that the animals are fattened on turnips. A New Zealand farmer, who visited several of our principal sheep farms last month, states that the animals get too fatty altogether and that the mutton in this country lacks consistency, being grass-fed.—

The Standard.

Havre, April 27. On the 6th May the auctions of of River Plate wools will open. There are about 3,000 bales for During the past fortnight business has been done in

River Plate wools.

Wool.—Buenos Aires, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, f.1-45-1-50 per kilo.

BEEF TALLOW—River Plate at

BEEF TALLOW—RIVER Plate at fs.40 to 41 per 50 kilos.

HIDES—Buenos Aires dry novillo matadero hides 14-15 kilos, fs.130-133 per 50 kilos.

SALTED POTRO HIDES—Buenos

Aires, fs.55-58 per 50 kilos.
Salted novillo hides of Monte-

video, weighing 28 to 29 kilos, saladero hides fs.74-75, and matadero fs.71-72 per 50 kilos.

THE PLAZAS. Wool. ONCE.

Superior. 100 Good borrega 85 Hides. Good camp 220
 Good camp
 220

 Horse
 68

 Hair
 198

 Sheepskins.
 24

 Superior, rls
 24

 Pelad ss
 22

 Matadero
 24

 Epidemic
 10

 Interior.
 18

 Corderitos
 9

 Wheet.
 9

 Whert.
 120 105

 Gandeal
 120 105

 Salado
 135 130

 Costa
 123

 Rivers
 145 135

MARRIAGE

On April 26th, by the Dean, Patrick Ward, of Curumalan, to Anite Dinnigan, of this city.

M DEATHS.

On the 23rd of April, in the partido of hipacha, Mr. Brian Helcion, aged 60 R.I.P.

Supacha, Mr. Dhan Leath, B.I.P.
On the 24th of April, at the residence
of her daughter, Mrs. Fitzsimons, of
Navarro, Mrs. Margaret Brennan, relict
of the late Mr. Michael Brennan, of
Buradero, and native of the co. Westmeath; aged 61 years. R.I.P.

TO RENT,—A Piece of good CAMP haif-a league long by elev in hundred yards wide, in the partido of Baradero, three leagues from the Duggan Station. It is wire-fenced on three sides.—Apply to James Carey, Baradero.—7—2 ins.

CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 eagues from O'Higgins Station and 5 from Chacabuco on the Pacific Railway; 300 squares of it consisting principally of a fine canada with "pasto tie.no," are admirably adapted for sheep. Apply for further inform tion to "Southern Cross" Office. 6, Pasage Argentino, Buenos Aires. This is an oppor unity seldommet with. Aires.

A CATHOLIC DOCTO 3 attached to a Hospital in Dublin as Chief Surgeon would receive one or two Youths in his house to prepare them for the Medical Profession. A most comfortable home is guaranteed, as well as careful supervision. Exceptional facilities for Hospital practice. References and testimonials of the highest class. For turther particulars apply to

«M. D.» Southern Cross Office M. 4-6 ms.

TO BE SOLD OR

RENTED for CATTLE.

One League of splendid land fit for Sheep or cattle, in the partido of Sala-dillo, about four ant a half leagues from the Del Carril station.

The land is enclosed by wire fence from the neighbouring estancias, and aljoins line estancias of Bonetes, Tol-dos, and Trigo.

Apply to-Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, Calle Tucuman, 238, Or to this office.

COLONISTS!

Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the Great South ern Railway.

> EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

TIENDA A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES,

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]

AUCTION

BULLRICH & CO.

COLOSSAL ÁUCTION SPLENDID & VALUABLE LANDS

ABOUT 50 SQUARE LEAGUES

WORTH 500,000 MN.

To be SOLD by order of EDWARD CASEY, ESQ. Continuation of Land Sales effected dur ing the pass four years, and in the usual form.

There will be

No Upset Pricé, and the Auction will be completely

CAMPS

South of the Rio Cuarto
In the vicinity of Guinza traversed
by the Trans-Andine Railway. Camps fenced in, at a distance of Six leagues from Rojas. Camps in Lincoln.
Camps in VENADA TUER TO. Camps in Italo and Lincoln, etc. Camps in Bahia Blanca, and in several other Districts.

THURSDAY, MAY 21. AT 2 P.M.

At our Establishment in

78 --- ALSINA --- 78

We shall sell to the highest bidder, and on the conditions we shall prescribe immediately before the Auction, the above by order of Edward Casey, Esq., and without upset price.

One lot of camp, lands of splendid quality, situated in various districts, viz. 12 square leagues to the south of Rio Cuarto, not far from Gainza, traversed by the Pacific, Trans Andine, Railway, with a station on the land.

7 sq leagues fenced in, and with several settlements, at a distance of 6 leagues from Rojas, very valuable camp, considered tue best in the Province of B.

2 leagues in the 18th section, district of Lincoln.

ONE LEAGUE AND A HALF

Venado Tuerto THREE LEAGUES IN Loreto SEVEN LEAGUES

Italo 3 leagues in Cordoba, dep. Cruz del Eje 4 leagues in Bahia Blanca, next to Er Tornquist's estancia, near Curumalan and the Great Southern Railway line.

4 leagues in the National Territory, section VII of division B, No. 16, not far from the camps held by the South Am-erican Land Comprny which are settled

We shall sell at unreserved auction in one day lands that are known to be splendid camp, and are valued at PESOS 500,000 MN.

persons 500,000 MN.

This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Casey offers to the market important conditions being that if the purchaser should not be loss surficions cropitolos con provision de la Estacion de la Estacion de la Duéves 16 de Abrill y dius siguientes.

Los surtidos que ponemos en venta se componen de lapados, Confectores y vestidos para señoras y miñas. Vestidos de sedas hegros cen lindos adornos de terciopelo labrado. Vistidos de Falle Francaisn y Rocari de colcres con adornos de terciopelo labrado. Vistidos de Falle Francaisn y Rocari de colcres con adornos de terciopelo bordado, raso labrado y adornado e la pados. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones se de terciopelo bordado, raso labrado y adornado e la pados. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guanticiones, feneros pera vestidos de mil y una classa distituas. Mantilhas Españolas negras y tlancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para señora y pera de pera de la propertira de la prop

LA PATTI

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203—RIVADAVIA—203

SASTRERIA LA VELOCIDAD

DE **CELESTINO CHIARUTTINI**

Tenemos el honor de avisar al publico que hemos recibido un gran surtido de paños y casimires de ultima novedad de las principales fabricas de Inglaterra y Francia.

40 SAN MARTIN

BUENOS AIRES