

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, April 28.
Several shocks of earthquake were felt recently in Geneva.

General Grant is at times delirious, and fights his battles over again—especially that of Shiloh.

The Right Hon. George Swan Nottage, Lord Mayor of London, is dead.

The unemployed of London had a demonstration in Hyde Park, and asked the Government for work.

A telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, states that the defensive works there are being placed in order in anticipation of war. A large number of torpedoes will be laid in the outer harbor, and orders have been given for the construction of torpedo boats.

Peace has been signed between San Salvador and Honduras, and the latter state joins in an alliance against Guatemala. The forces of San Salvador and their allies are marching on the city of Guatemala.

A Dongola telegram states that the insurrection against the Mahdi in Kordofan is reported to be spreading widely. The Mahdi himself has gone to the scene of hostilities leaving an Emir to govern Khartoum and district.

Owing to suspicions of treachery on the part of certain Arab seamen who had been engaged on the English transports, orders have been issued at Woolwich that British seamen only shall be employed on board these vessels.

The Rev. William Hennessy March, who for 28 years had been vicar of Little Compton, Gloucestershire, was received into the Catholic Church a few days before his death, which took place recently.

At Cambridge Market, London, the price of wheat rose from 3s. to 5s. per quarter in consequence of the prospect of war with Russia.

The *Daily News* second edition contains a telegram from a Vienna correspondent stating he had received information from Odessa that the greatest activity prevails in all military circles and departments. The Cossack battalions are daily paraded and reviewed by the Governor General.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* says that the English officers ran away so fast with the Afghans the Russian attack that the Russians and Cossacks sent to offer them protection could not catch up with them.

The *Spectator* holds that war between Russia and England is inevitable.

A Canadian telegram states that serious news has arrived from Battleford. The Indians reappeared in large numbers in the vicinity of that place, and signal fires were seen in every direction. Five hundred troops are making forced marches across two hundred miles to the relief of Battleford.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., attended a mass meeting at Kanturk, and denounced the action of the English Press in making political capital out of the neutral attitude of the people towards the Prince of Wales. The hon. gentleman headed the people of Mallow in making a demonstration of the true feelings of the people on the arrival of the Prince at the station.

At the Mallow Petty Sessions application was made by Mr. Fitzgerald, solicitor, for summonses at the suit of Mr. Harrington,

M.P., against Mr. Carr, County Inspector, for assaults alleged to have been committed on the previous day at the railway station before the arrival of the Prince of Wales. The Bench intimated that it would be well to have an information sworn on the subject, and Mr. Fitzgerald stated that he would adopt that suggestion.

The Mayor of Limerick has addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales, enclosing a resolution passed at a large public meeting, assuring the Prince of the regret which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he felt that in the present condition of the country the political surroundings of the Prince's visit prevent them from giving him a hearty and right Royal welcome to their ancient city. The receipt of the letter was acknowledged by Mr. Knollys, Private Secretary.

On the arrival of the Royal Party at Mallow an enormous crowd of Nationalists had assembled at the railway station. There were several bands which played Irish music at intervals. There was not the slightest sign of disorder, however, and the behaviour of the people was all that could be desired, when suddenly they were ferociously assaulted by the police. County Inspector Carr, the bashaw of that district, then acted like a wild beast and kept shouting that «he had got his orders» and that «this thing should be put down.» The crowd withdrew beyond the line marked out by the bashaw. «God Save Ireland» was played by several bands, and all the people joined in chorus. It was a day and a night which the Prince of Wales cannot easily forget.

The burning of Aspinwall is an event which attracts attention to the rebellion in Central America, for the reason that it leaves no fewer than 10,000 individuals homeless and in extreme distress. Two of the most prominent of the persons responsible for the firing of the town are in custody. The death of Barrios, however, is expected to bring the revolution to a close. The defeat and death of that officer have been followed by a suspension of hostilities between Guatemala and the allied Central American Republics. An armistice of one month is agreed to. Already the Legislative Assembly of Guatemala are reversing the General's policy. They have annulled a decree of his by which he hoped to attain to the position of Dictator. With the existence of this spirit an amicable settlement ought soon to be arrived at.

The explosion in the Admiralty on the 20th was caused by dynamite. Many scientific instruments were destroyed. Two Germans have been arrested.

The Patagonia arrived in Montevideo on Wednesday bringing mails from Lisbon up to the 29th of April. All Europe was in a state of agitation over the Afghan question, and it was expected that the Russian and British Ambassadors would be withdrawn from London and St. Petersburg. The Czar sent the Grand Cross of St. George to the troops under General Komaroff. Large masses of Russian troops were being concentrated near Erzeroum, and the Sultan ordered the town to be placed in a state of defence.

The Right Hon. Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died suddenly at his residence, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. He was in the 64th year of his age, and was appointed Lord Chancellor a little more than twelve months ago. Sir Edward Sullivan was the eldest son of the late Edward Sullivan, Esq., of Mallow, and was born in 1822. He

was educated at Trinity College, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, and ten years subsequently became Q.C. He sat for Mallow from 1865 to 1870, during which years he occupied the position of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General successively. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1870, and in 1884 became Lord Chancellor.

The *Times* says that if war breaks out the British will trample on the Treaty of Berlin and enter the Bosphorus in spite of Turkey. Bismarck had given Russia complete liberty of action in Central Asia, and it is believed that Russia and Germany have come to a complete understanding. All the European powers, judging by the diplomatic notes of Gladstone and Granville, think that England does not want to fight.

A mass meeting was held at the Cork Park to express popular feeling on the subject of the Royal visit. The Mayor having to leave for Clonakilty moved Mr. Deasy, M.P., to the chair. Mr. Deasy said they came there to protest against the mendacious statements of the British Press. At first it was said that the Prince of Wales was coming to Ireland to inspect the dwellings of the poor, but when it was seen there was no hostile demonstration it was declared to be a great political success. He denied that it was anything more than a demonstration of flunkeyism. On the motion of Mr. John O'Connor, a resolution was passed declaring that any addresses did not represent the feelings of the people, and until they had substantial proof of honest intentions to do reparation to their outraged rights they could hold no parly with representatives of English rule.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in the city of Cork from Convmore. They were received at the station by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who cheered the Royal party. On the way to the School of Art the crowds in the street hissed. There was also a good deal of cheering from balconies and windows. While the Royal party were in the School of Art the crowd that filled the square sang «God save Ireland.» These demonstrations and counter-demonstrations were repeated at various points. At the Good Shepherd's Convent the Prince was received by the bishop and seventeen clergymen. The Royal party obtained a very loyal reception at the Protestant Cathedral. They avoided the Queen's College, it is said under the advice of the authorities of that institution. When the Royal visitors were embarking for the Lower Harbor an immense crowd gave vent to their discontent at the opposite side of the river. After laying the keel of the new tank vessel at Passage, the Prince visited Haulbowline, where at a *dejeuner* in reply to the toast of his health, he said that nobody wished welfare, prosperity, and happiness to this country more deeply than he did, and he fervently hoped it might please God to protect and save Ireland. The Royal party left in the evening for Convmore, whence they will start for Killarney on a three days' visit to that place.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 12.

General Stewart, of Lord Wolseley's Nile army, has set out for Herat with another officer in order to examine the fortifications there and to advise the Ameer. The Russian press dealing with the arbitration of the Afghan question contends that in the dispute between England

and Russia the expenses incurred by the latter in the military operations ought to be paid by England, because she by assisting the Afghans provoked the conflict.

Battleford has been taken by the Canadian troops. The rebels in possession were dislodged from their trenches by a courageous bayonet charge of the Grenadiers. Riel, the principal leader of the insurrection, signified to General Middleton, commander of the Government forces that he would shoot the prisoners in his power if the troops did not cease firing upon those houses of the town in which were women and children. General Middleton answered that Riel should gather them all into one place. Riel thanked him, but later on sent the following message:— We do not wish for war. If the troops do not retire we will return to our first intention of shooting the prisoners. This message however arrived too late, the attack having already begun. In a few minutes the rebels were completely routed, and the prisoners were released.

Nelikoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, is pressing Turkey for the immediate payment of the indemnity for the last war.

The Turkish Government has given a large order for Krupp cannons at Berlin.

London, 12.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, has announced in the House of Lords that the entire plan for the defence of India is now definitely approved. This plan is on a large scale and will require an expenditure of five millions sterling in railways and military roads, including the line to Quetta.

Letters received from Sir Peter Lumsden, now on his journey home, describe the valley of Penjdeh as a beautiful and exceedingly fertile spot.

Russia is strengthening her frontier garrisons and reinforcing the military lines in the direction of Austria and Prussia. The Russian garrison in Poland has been augmented by 15,000 men.

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London, 14.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that the arrangements between Russia and England are based upon the abolition of the zone hitherto considered neutral by the two countries, and the establishment of a defined boundary line between Russian and Afghan territory. In Russian Government circles this will be considered as a guarantee of peace.

The Government has opened negotiations with the Sublime Porte to occupy Souakim and the most important points of that region when the English troops have retired.

Lord Granville has concluded negotiations with Italy to act together in case the present arrangement with Turkey should be ruptured.

May 16.

A Russian newspaper, the *Novoie Vremia*, is of opinion that Russia should get possession of Herat.

The *Standard* says that the basis of the Anglo-Russian arrangement has been considered unacceptable by the Russians.

The correspondent of the *Times* in India denies that military preparations there have been suspended, and asserts that they are

now more active than before. The Russian papers publish a note from General Komaroff stating that the Arabs are discontented with the new frontier line proposed by the English Government. The Russian ministers are discussing the matter.

London, 19.

Cunningham and Burton have been found guilty of causing the explosions in the Tower of London and Westminster Hall, and have been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The sickness among the Anglo-Egyptian troops is increasing and begins to assume alarming proportions.

London 20.

The North American Minister, Mr. E. J. Phelps, has arrived, and was welcomed on the Southampton mole by a vast crowd.

The British troops are being withdrawn from the Soudan.

Paris, May 18.

Victor Hugo is suffering from congestion of the lungs. He is considerably worse to-day.

It is proposed to construct a Metropolitan railway in Rome.

It is positively stated that Russia will refuse to accept the proposals of the English Government and that she will insist on having a representative in Cabul. This is looked upon as a very serious phase of the difficulty. The Czar, in presenting a sword of honor to General Komaroff, took occasion to praise his energy and ability. The handle of the sword is of gold and the scabbard is inlaid with diamonds.

Le Temps says that foreign consuls in Cairo will protest against the decree lowering the Egyptian bonds 5 per cent before the measure has been ratified by the envoys of the powers assembled in London.

The Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies insist on demanding of Ferry an explanation of the fact that he deceived them in reference to Chinese matters.

Soldiers and officers of Wolseley's army are coming by hundreds to Cairo from the Soudan.

One of the Mahdi's officers is in open revolt against him and the English say that a battle is expected to take place near Khar-toum.

St. Petersburg, May 16.

The Czar has presented a sword of honour to General Komaroff, the commander of the Russian troops on the Afghan frontier.

Santiago de Chili, May 18.

The first preparatory sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was held yesterday, when Sr. Demetrio Lastarria was elected President.

The North American mercantile commissioners charged with an examination of the South American markets, with a view of improving the commercial relations between South America and the United States, were granted a public audience by the President. The chief commissioner holds the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged. They leave here for Montevideo to-day.

Lima, May 13.

Some sergeants recently arrived here state that general discontent reigns among the Cacerista troops, pay being short and their food consisting solely of «chuño» and «quinua.» The forces of Cáceres number about 2000 men, badly armed, and eight 4-inch cannons.

Asuncion, May 14.

The anniversary of Independence has been celebrated in the usual manner, special services being given in the cathedral, and receptions, dinners, balls, &c. in the various Government and public offices and clubs.

Rumours are current of an approaching change in the cabinet.

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ARGENTINE CURRENCY.

At the present time, when the subject of forced currency at Buenos Aires is naturally a subject of much discussion, some observations with regard to Argentine money may be of interest and service to our readers.

Until about five years ago the general medium of Buenos Aires consisted of legal tender paper notes issued by the Bank of the Province. The unit was the paper dollar, or «peso moneda corriente», distinguished in accounts by the sign $\$$. This dollar note, at the time of its original issue, of course represented the silver dollar (worth about 4s 2d.), but after a series of years it depreciated exceedingly in value. In 1876 the value of this paper dollar was fixed by law at $\$9.04$ cents gold, on which basis 25 pesos $\$$ were equivalent to a «patacon» or gold dollar, and 4.88 patacones were declared to be equal to $\$1$. So that at par, the patacon was equal to 48.18 pence.

Notes of this type were issued by the National and Provincial Banks, and fractional notes of the same for 40, 20, and 10 cents, being equivalent to 10, 5, and 2½ «pesos moneda corriente» (paper dollars). It was, however, found impossible to keep these patacon notes at par, and they also depreciated. Quotations on the exchange being made in paper dollars, at fluctuating values, the patacon notes were relatively affected in proportion. Thus, when the gold patacon was worth 33 paper dollars, the patacon note was still worth no more than 25 paper dollars.

In the import business at the River Plate it has long been the custom for the actual importers of dry goods and similar lines to deal only with jobbers, styled «registreros.» These middlemen supply the retailers in the city and provinces. The advantage which the latter find in buying from them is that they keep a more varied stock and will sell in convenient quantities, whereas the importer is presumed by the custom of the trade to sell only complete cases. Importers also generally insist upon buyers signing bills at four to five months' date, whereas the «registreros» being generally natives and more intimately acquainted with their customers often open accounts current to considerable amounts.

We mention these customs in order to point out that the importer dealing with these sharp middle men is more likely to suffer than the jobber, who deals with a more ignorant class, and frequently holds them in his power. Besides, all bills granted to the import merchant will now again be payable in paper currency which, by latest accounts, is at a considerable discount. Yet the importer must remit the full value of the goods in gold, making a further loss at the present low rate of exchange.

It is right to state, however, that of late years considerable changes have been taking place in the system of doing business at the Plate. Many of the leading «registreros», and even retailers, now buy direct from Europe, or give orders through com-

mission houses and commercial travelers. The importers on the other hand have been doing business direct with retailers, opening cases and smaller lots to suit customers, so that exchange troubles will no longer be confined to a limited class.

Brokers form an important part of the commercial community of Buenos Aires. In few markets is this class so numerous in proportion. Nearly all transactions in foreign goods, such as iron, coal, timber, cement, hessians, etc., pass through their hands. Direct transactions are exception in that market. This accounts for the great crowd which gathers daily on the Bolsa, or Exchange of Buenos Aires. The old building has been found too small, and a handsome new edifice will soon be opened.

When the traveler left Buenos Aires and journeyed to the interior provinces, fresh difficulties in currency were met with. Leaving Buenos Aires in the afternoon and reaching Rosario next morning, he would find himself as though in a foreign country so far as money was concerned. The currency of Santa Fè was the notes issued by the bank of that province, Buenos Aires bank paper money being only exchangeable at a heavy loss. The National Bank has branches in all the provinces, but at the time we speak of, it would only accept its own notes at a branch if they were stamped on the back with the name of that branch. If, for example, National Bank notes bearing the stamp of the Mendoza or Tucuman branch were presented at Rosario a charge was made for transferring them into Santa Fè currency, the explanation being that the notes charged had to be remitted to the branch whose stamp they bore.

The notes of the Santa Fè Bank were nominally Bolivian dollars, that being the currency for all the upper provinces. But the value of a Bolivian dollar was very different in various districts. What was known as a «peso Boliviano efectivo» was worth about 70 cents gold, more or less, according to exchange. But the paper notes of the Santa Fè, San Juan, and other provincial banks might only be worth from 57 to 60 cents gold. Across the river from Rosario is the province of Entre Rios, where yet another currency of uncertain value was in use.

At the other end of the Central Argentine Railway, in the province of Cordoba, the currency again differed. There is an emission by a private bank, Otero and Co., prevailed. The notes of this house were rather a curiosity, as the bills for one «real», or eighth of a Bolivian dollar, bore the inscription that Otero and Co. would pay a dollar Bolivian to the bearer of eight of these notes so that the owner of seven might have no claim on the bank. The other monies in use were the National Bank notes (Cordoba branch), and those of the Bank of San Juan. The London and River Plate Bank also issued notes here and in Rosario, but we do not at present recollect the type. Besides these notes, Bolivian (Chirolas) and Chilian (Chauchos) 20 cent silver coins were in circulation, being taken as worth 1½ reales Bolivian. Pursuing his journey northward, the traveler, after passing the Recreo station on the Tucuman line, situated in the Province of Santiago del Estero, discovered that the Chirolas and Chauchos were taken as 2 reales Bolivianos; so that the Bolivian dollar of Tucuman, though bearing the same name, was apparently 25 per cent less in value than that of Cordoba.

It is, therefore, self evident that business done between Buenos Aires and the provinces must have been full of difficulties. The Tucuman and Central Argentine Railway Companies must have had complicated scales of charges, having to deal with conflicting currencies at each end of their lines.

It was to put an end to all this jumble of currencies that the national dollar was introduced. After considerable deliberation, a financial commission recommended to the Government that this coin should be made an exact equivalent of the 5 franc piece of France, 5 peseta piece of

Spain, 5 lire of Italy, and the silver sol of Peru; and 5.04 of the National Argentine dollars were declared equivalent to $\$1$ sterling. 5.166 to the 20 mark piece of Germany, 10.364 to the 10 dollar U.S. of America. However advantageous the new national dollar might be as an international coin, it has the inconvenience of not being the equivalent of any of the currency types in use in the Argentine Republic. It is worth about 0.966 of a patacon, and 24.15 paper dollars at par. Very much complication has been caused by this want of equation. Although the national dollar has been the only legal currency in the Republic since 1883, people still have clung to their old customs, and reckoned in their daily transactions in the old currency reducing the result to national by calculation when required. The withdrawal of the old notes and emission of those of national type has been gradually changing all this, and we presume that to-day the new money is in very general use. The Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires has emitted notes in this type as well as the National Bank, and it is these which have now been declared of forced currency.

Before concluding, a few words on the Uruguayan currency may be added. This state has never adopted a paper currency. Its standard is the national dollar, a silver coin worth about 50d. at par. It is divided into 10 reales of 10 cents each, represented by silver coins of that denomination. Copper coinage is also extensively in use in that Republic.—*South American Journal.*

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

It is sometimes said that Ireland is too small to have a government of her own. The assertion, which was originated by men in the English interest, is not only false but ridiculous. What is the size of a nation? The Americans a hundred years ago, in the English-interest-people's estimation, were too small to be a nation. So was France some time before that. So is India today. Ireland is territorially much larger than many of the independent nations of Europe. The area of Ireland's territory is over 23,000 square miles; that of Greece, which has played so illustrious a part in the world's history, is but 18,000; that of Switzerland 15,000; that of Denmark, which held England in subjection at one time, 14,000; that of Holland, which two centuries ago was the mistress of the seas, 12,000; and that of Belgium, comparatively the most populous and prosperous country in Europe to-day, only 11,000. So much for territorial size. In point of population Ireland is once and a half as big as Sweden and Portugal, twice as big as Switzerland or Holland, four times as big as Norway, and five times as big as Greece. All these nations are small, very small, by the side of Ireland, and nearly all, too, unlike Ireland, are divided from other countries only by imaginary lines; yet no one on that account ever dreams of calling in question their right to self-government or territorial integrity. Is not that man, then, stupid or dishonest, or both, who points disparagingly to Ireland?

OSTRICH FARMING.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain John Page, of Bragado, for the following interesting notes on ostrich farming.

In this country there are two species of birds commonly classed as ostriches, namely, the native ostrich or emu and the ostrich properly so called, which is of African origin. The former is of very little use. The shell of its egg is often found decorating the shelf of a museum or drawing-room. Its feathers are bought cheap, and are used for making the common brushes with which we dust our furniture, and its skin is sometimes used as a rug. The African ostrich, on the contrary, is highly prized for its feathers which are exported at a

great price, and when they are painted of various colors are sold at a much greater price, and are to be seen ornamenting the hats and bonnets of fair damsels all the world over. The best proof that the African and the Argentine ostrich are of different species is that they will not mix. The African bird looks with disdain on the American, and the feeling is mutual. The male African bird is black and the female grey, whereas in the native bird both male and female are of the same color. There are also several other traits of distinction, such as the number of toes. The native bird has only three, the African five. The African birds are bought at an average of $\$80$ each, but some are sold at a much higher price, and generally a good breeding pair will cost about $\$225$. There are several ostrich farms in this country, but the largest are Mr. Woodgate's at Moreno, and the farm of the Buenos Aires Ostrich Farming Company (limited), in Bragado, of which Captain Page is in charge. In this farm there are 130 African birds, and by conducting it on truly scientific principles Captain Page has managed to make it a good paying business. Notwithstanding some unfavourable years, the farm has, up to the present, given a net result of 11 per cent on the capital invested, after paying all expenses. There are three men constantly in charge, and the birds are enclosed in 30 paddocks. Breeding birds are paired off, one female bird and sometimes two, but never more, with one male. They are fed twice a day with cut alfalfa and grass, bones, salt and small stones. Ostriches will lay eggs all the year round, but they generally commence to lay in June and continue laying at long or short intervals until April in the following year. All the eggs are artificially hatched by means of incubators invented by Captain Page himself. By a constant application of hot water the incubators are kept at a certain temperature night and day, and the proper temperature can only be learned by experience. The longest term of incubation is 42 days, but the term is generally less, from 39 to 40, and sometimes not more than 36 days. After ten days' incubation the skilful manager knows by certain signs whether there is a bird in the egg, and he eliminates those which are useless. The signs can only be learned after considerable experience, and we are informed that theories which Douglas gives in his book on ostrich farming are entirely misleading. Ostriches, unlike other birds, are four or five years old before they breed, and the male is generally older than the female when they are paired off. The female bird lays about 15 or 20 eggs in the year. The chickens are very delicate, and require to be hand-fed and kept in a hothouse for some days, after which they are put out to pick. If the weather is very cold they are kept in a glass house until the temperature represents F. 75° or 80° in the sun. Ostriches require the greatest possible care. On the slightest alarm they may stampede and break their limbs. They are very irritable, and will fight and kill each other by kicking forward. They never form any attachment to man, and will on occasions attack their keeper as readily as anyone else. In the Bragado ostrich farm they broke one man's collar bone and nearly killed another. The thigh-bone of an ostrich is as thick as that of a bullock. Such is its great strength that the united force of two strong men cannot hold it down, and the ostrich has been known to have frequently killed a man with a single kick. The number of eggs laid will vary with the season. Captain Page tells us that in his farm they laid only 100 eggs this year, whereas the number last year was 200. Damp weather affects them considerably. Some times the eggs are deformed and sometimes the chickens are deformed even when the eggs are good. Ostriches are subject to several diseases, particularly dropsy, indigestion, and yellow fever. In order to catch the birds they are let into trap boxes which

they mistake for a door, and when they are once inside they are held fast and then plucked of their feathers. The quills are plucked two months after the feathers, and in six months after this plucking of the quills they yield another crop of feathers. Last year the Bragado farm gave 108 lbs. of cock-feathers and 95 of female feathers. Generally birds will give 1½ lbs. each in the year. They are sold in England at the rate of $\$0$ gold dollars, or about $\$10$ per lb., but when the sale is made in small lots they will bring as much as $\$240$ m/n gold per lb., and every mamma knows what an enormous sum it costs in Buenos Aires to supply a family of daughters with ostrich feathers.

THE GUTEAU TRIAL.

STRANGE FATALITY.

A Washington letter in the *New York Sun* sums up a strange list of fatalities and misfortunes following all those who were connected with the Guiteau trial. In one of Guiteau's moments of real or assumed passion, not long before his execution, he held his Bible high in air, and with his eyes rolling and teeth gnashing, said that the party was doomed and that the republican president was serving. At the same time he pronounced some rambling maledictions against President Arthur, in which he asserted that his party would repudiate him and nominate Blaine and then be swept out of existence. The list of fatalities to those who were associated with the prosecution or defense of him is strikingly large. The District Attorney, whom Guiteau's vocabulary was exhausted to curse, has been grievously afflicted. The sudden death of his wife, his practical suspension during the Star Route trials, and the loss of the office are the chief misfortunes, though by no means the only ones, that have befallen him since the trial. Two of the officers who had Guiteau in charge have died, one having been murdered. Of the jury that convicted him one has died, one has been in an insane asylum, two have failed in business, and some of the rest have seen nothing but trouble since the verdict was rendered. The Judge who sentenced Guiteau was the owner of a hotel building that without warning collapsed one night last summer, killing several people, and causing a heavy pecuniary loss. One of the physicians who testified that Guiteau was sane was afterwards murderously attacked by an insane patient; another had serious legal trouble, while the noted alienist who insisted that the assassin was not responsible for his act died suddenly in the prime of life and with an enviable and increasing reputation as a specialist. The domestic troubles of Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law who defended Guiteau, developed at last into a public scandal, followed by a divorce. Dr. Woodward's death was hastened, it is believed, by the nervous strain caused by his attendance on the dying president, while Dr. Bliss suffered very greatly in health by reason of his sleepless care of Garfield, found after the President's death that his practice was scattered, and had to meet other embarrassments. Marshal Henry, who had Guiteau in charge was removed from office not long after in some disgrace, while Garfield's steward, Crump, laid the foundation for organic disease by his faithful nursing of the President, and other misfortunes were entailed, so that at last he had to eke out a living by keeping a cheap restaurant in a basement.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Of the Viceroy of India, the first, Lord Canning, was English; the second, Lord Elgin, Scotch; the third, Lord Laurence, Irish; the fourth, Lord Mayo, Irish also; the fifth sixth, and seventh, Lords Northbrook, Lytton and Ripon, were English. But now the appointment of Lord Dufferin re-establishes an Irishman on the viceregal throne. For some time

it has been a common joke in London that «our only General,» Wolseyley, and «our only Ambassador,» Dufferin, were both Irish. This viceregalty of India has been, through Lord Dufferin's whole career, his point of aspiration. It is a mistake to suppose that money is to be made, as in the days of Clive and Hastings, or saved out of the salary of $\$125,000$ a year in the office; but it permits the husbanding of private fortune, and Lord Dufferin's finances need repair.

«Oh, for an hour of Beaconsfield!» cries a British Jingo on learning of Mr. Gladstone's arrangement with Russia for peace at any price. «Oh, for 15 minutes of Palmerston!» cries a still more warelake echo of the same. «Oh, for Oliver Cromwell!» wails a third, looking at Ireland's success on the road to freedom. Dead men seem to be in demand in England.

A bill for the expulsion of Jesuits from Jersey recently came on for discussion in the States Assembly. The Jesuit Order in recent years have acquired considerable property on the Island, and have established a college. The bill met with considerable opposition, and after a warm discussion the preamble was thrown out, and the measure consequently fell through.

A remarkable piece of secret history in connection with the Southern Confederacy has just come to light, being the account of a scheme broached by the gallant and able Irish general, Patrick Cleburne, to the division generals of the Confederate army, early in January, 1864. It was nothing less bold than a proposition to free and arm all the able-bodied slaves in the South for the defense of the Confederacy.

A synopsis of the plan shows Cleburne to have been as wise and foreseeing in statesmanship as he was gallant in war. Fortunately for the Union, Jefferson Davis was horrified at such a «monstrous» proposition, and not only refused to consider it, but imperatively forbade any discussion or mention of it in the army. He was greatly relieved on learning that General Cleburne had destroyed the memorandum submitted to his fellow officers.

A member of the London Parliament, speaking to a newspaper correspondent a few days since, gave his views on what the *London Times* calls «The existing national crisis.» «It means,» he said, «that Irish disloyalty is more rampant than ever, that South Africa is in confusion, that chaos is in Egypt, that Earl Granville & Prince Bismarck are fighting a diplomatic duel, that the British army is locked up in the Soudan, and that the Sultan is holding its key, that Russia is at India's gates, and that the Ameer is holding their keys, that the dynamiters are planning more earthquakes, and that the increase in our army means an increase in the income, tea and tobacco taxes.» He added that if aliens were allowed to hold lands in America, he should not seek reelection to Parliament, but a cattle ranche in America.

One day, says *La Verite*, of Montreal, Prince Bismarck was walking with another diplomat in Vienna, when a man passed who saluted the minister of «blood and iron» almost servilely. «Who is that man,» asked the other diplomat, «who bowed so profoundly to you, and of whom you took no notice?» «One of my reptiles,» answered Bismarck. This man was one of the writers on the German press whom Bismarck bribed to do his dirty work against the Church. Bismarck has a profound contempt for humanity. A Berlin journal quotes this expression of his, which does his countrymen much injustice: «I have never known a German who could resist an offer of $\$15,000$ (3,000 Fredericks).» Once he glanced at a crowd of men who had «consecrated» their pens to his service. «Decidedly,» he said, «honest men don't write for me.»

The *Eibsson Monitor* revolutionized the naval armament of the world. Another American in-

vention seems destined to still further change the conditions of warfare, probably on land as well as on sea. It is the dynamite projectile which was tested recently near Washington, with startling results. Four six-inch shells carrying 11-pound bursting charges of nitro-gelatine, were fired at a target consisting of a perpendicular ledge of solid trap rock, at a distance of 1,000 yards. Nitro-gelatine contains about 95 per cent of pure nitro-glycerine, and its destructive force is terrific. The first shell shattered the face of the rock for a radius of 30 feet; the second opened a cavity in the ledge about 25 feet in diameter and six feet deep. Fragments of the rock were hurled half-a-mile. Experts say that any of the shells would have sunk any unarmoured ship afloat and seriously damaged the strongest iron-clad. Perhaps the long-looked-for era of peace is not so far off, when war can be made so horrible through the employment of the «resources of civilization.»

The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to have the «Declaration of the Rights of Man» hung in a prominent place in the elementary schools of the capital. The crucifix having been taken from the wall, the 17 articles of this Declaration supercede it. These articles were, as M. Thiers tells us (History of the French Revolution), proposed in the Constituent Assembly on the night of August 4, 1789, and accepted by King Louis XVI. on August 13, when a Te Deum was sung.

A most unexpected and distinguished convert has been made to the Catholic Church in the person of Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton Douglas, second son of the late Duke of Hamilton. His father, the Duke of Brandon, was 11th Duke of Hamilton and hereditary warden of the Scottish palace of Holyrood, first Peer of Scotland, and Duke of Chateherault in France, who married the Princess Mary of Baden, daughter of the Grand Duke Charles and of Stephanie Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon I. On February 3, Lord Charles Hamilton made his solemn abjuration in the Franciscan Church of Cimies, at Nice. He received confirmation from the Bishop of Nice on February 8. On the following day he set out for Lourdes to make an offering there of many precious gifts presented to him on the occasion of his conversion.

Even Spain takes a peck at the dying lion. A despatch of the 9th inst. says:—«The Spanish governor of the Philippine Islands has been ordered to annex the Caroline Islands on behalf of Spain.»

Seven years ago the English scolly seized those islands, on the pretext that Spain had not occupied them. What a scramble there will be for the carrion when the really great powers shall have despatched the bully!

Captain Daniel O'Connell, whose early years were passed under the tutelage of his great sire at Derrynane Abbey, is now a cringing, slinking minion of British thralldom. And there are many such West Britons over there as well as he. Some years ago the writer happened to be in conversation with Colonel Henry Meagher, of the Waterford Artillery, the only brother of our glorious countryman, Thomas Francis Meagher. During the chat the possibility of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland was touched upon by the scribe, but the loyal brother of the dauntless Vanquished of Fredericksburg could not sympathize with the movement in any shape. «It was very foolish, and every well meaning, sensible Irishman should look upon it as an Utopia, and accept the inevitable.» This scion of a patriot race moves in an aristocratic circle at Bray, in the county Wicklow, and rubs elbows with the Brabazons, the Monks, Hudsons and Tottenhams.

«Used you pretty rough, didn't he?» remarked a sympathising bystander to a man who had just got an awful licking. «Well, no, I thought he polished me off nicely,» replied the subdued one.

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AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 44.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa al publico que el dia 13 de Julio del corriente año, se procedera a la venta en remate, de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno situado en el partido de Pringles y com puesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julie Philipps, Lorenzo Etehe copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exija el 10 ojo sobre el importe total como garantia. El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina a la 1 p.m. La Plata, Abril 13 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor. Por planos y dato pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.

AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 35.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa al publico que el dia 15 de Julio de corriente año, se procedera a la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno de propiedad publica, ubicado en el partido de Cañuelas y compuesto de una superficie de 72 hectareas, 57 areas, 27 centiareas. Sus linderos son D. Manuel Martiniano Campos, D. Cipriano y Caterina Garay de Campos, Domingo Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532.36 m/n la legua.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina, a la 1 p.m. Se previene a todo comprador que se exige el 10 ojo sobre el importe total como garantia. La Plata, Abril 12 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor. Por planos y datos, ocurran los interesados a esta oficina.

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I remain, Yours truly, WILLIAM B. WHIGHAM, M.R.C.V.S.L., Veterinary Surgeon (Lon).

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bers' and Ladies' Tickets will be shortly
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on the night of the performance.

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RESUMEN DE REMATES
A EFECTUARSE

MAYO

Viernes 22—Judicial. Establecimiento
de "El General" paraiso del Monte, en Al-
sina 78, a las 2.
Viernes 22—64 leguas nacionales la
seccion, en Alsina 78, a las 2.
Sabado 23—Todas las maquinas de la
impronta La Nacion en San Martin 208,
a las 3.
Sabado 23—De la goleta inglesa Stor-
johann, en la Boca, a las 11.
Miércoles 24—971 hectareas en las Flo-
res, en Alsina 78, a las 2.
Miércoles 24—Muebles en la calle
Paraguay 263, a las 12.
Jueves 25—Carrancas y potrillos de
carrera en Alsina 78.
Viernes 29—Terrenos en Belgrano, ju-
dicial, en Alsina 78 a las 3.
Sabado 30—4 grandes lotes en La
Plata, en Alsina 98 a las 2.

JUNIO

Miércoles 3—Judicial, casa Victoria
182-84, base \$19,331 m/n, a las 3
Viernes 5—Judicial, casa Belgrano 304
y 306, base \$14,168 m/n, a las 4.
Domingo 7—14 lotes de terrenos en
Las Conchas, a las 1.
Martes 23—Judicial, una chacra en
Moron, en Alsina 78. Base \$12,000 m/n
a las 2

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Por el vapor ingles

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1 padrillo Clydesdale 3 años de edad
2 toros Durham, de 2 id id.
1 id id id id id.
2 vacas con crías al pie.
1 vaquillona servida sangre Bates.
4 carneros Oxford de un año.
10 id Lincoln id.

Al llegar

En el vapor aleman

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 22ND, 1885.

Hilarion Daza, the ex-president
of Bolivia, the man who by his
usurpation and violence drove
Chile into war in self-defense, the
coward who left his country for
his country's good in time of war,
is now returning in time of peace
to break new oaths and commit
other crimes. The Bolivians
swear to lynch him if they can
catch him, and it is to be hoped
they will succeed.

The political campaign is being
carried on with vigor by the dif-
ferent parties concerned, and the
feeling of bitterness is becoming
daily more intense. Clubs have
been organized in the different
parishes of the city in favor of
Dr. Rocha's candidature, and Dr.
Rocha himself has been visiting
them during the week. At the
club Catedral del Norte an ad-
dress was presented to him on
Monday night, and he made a
speech in reply, in which he said
that he was a candidate for the
presidential chair because he be-
lieved that he was the citizen
who could count on the most ef-
fective means to oppose any un-
due influence brought to bear on
the electors. His concluding
words were significant enough.
"If the stranger should invade
our share there is not a single
Argentine that would not take up
arms in defense of his country.
When we are threatened with
tyrannical rule, when the execu-
tive power of the nation oppresses
the people, a man will not be
wanting to place himself at their
head in order to recover their lib-
erty."

"An Inquirer" asks if the Irish
language is a living or dead one.
The Irish language is not a dead
language, from the fact that in
sections of Ireland—in the north,
south, and west—it is the only
medium through which people
convey their ideas one to the
other. It is on record that in a
district in Donegal, in the north
of Ireland, where a few months
ago about 800 children received
the Sacrament of Confirmation,
over 700 of the number had the
prayers in the Irish language only.
At fairs and markets in these
districts referred to buyers and
sellers transact their business in
the Irish language. The Govern-
ment officials in these districts,
as a rule, know the language,
and the store-keepers in towns
of said districts are generally
able to speak it or have clerks
who can. In many other places
where communities of Irish-
speaking people have settled they
make use of the Irish language
in every day conversation. Tak-
ing all these facts into consider-
ation, it must be acknowledged
that the Irish language is a living
language, because a living lan-
guage is one through which a
community, or a portion of a
community, convey their thoughts

one to the other, and make use of
in discussing the general topics
of the day.

If "Inquirer" will only call at
the Southern Cross office he may
hear a conversation carried on in
Irish. We have more than once
received interesting news from
camp people in the Irish lan-
guage. Professor Tierney, of San
Juan, is a distinguished Irish
scholar, and there are many
others in this country who read
and speak it with ease and flu-
ency.

Murder is the crime that
merits the least punish-
ment in this country, therefore
criminals naturally take to it
as the least dangerous way of in-
dulging their ferocious instincts.
The papers are full of deaths and
hair-breadth 'scapes from re-
volver shots and stabbing. The
daily papers only devote one line
to the details of a murder, and
there is no more commentary on
the violent end of a human being
than if a fly was broken on a
wheel. If a murder is committed
in Ireland, or if a tramp throws a
sod of turf at the Prince of Wales,
there is a homily that occupies
more than one column of the
dailies, but if a brutal murder is
committed in Buenos Aires it is a
matter scarcely worth recording.
No clue has yet been found to
unravel the mystery that en-
shrouds the sudden disappear-
ance of Mr. Thomas Dillon, of
Navarro, and the native papers
take no notice of the fact. There
are men murdered here very fre-
quently of whom nothing is ever
heard, and the police take little
or no trouble to bring the matter
to light. One of the most inter-
esting criminal calendars just
now is that of Dolores, that quiet
little partido in the South. It
appears that in the district prison
there are now 138 prisoners, of
whom over 100 are accused of
homicide! and this without
counting the number of criminals
that are being constantly sent
into Buenos Aires. In time of
political troubles in Ireland Sar-
miento said that "Ireland was a
nation of assassins." Sarmien-
to's calendar is not a bright one,
and his word is of little account.
It may easily be proved from sta-
tistics that there are more mur-
ders committed in the single dis-
trict of Dolores, which contains
only a few thousand population,
than in all Ireland, and, we may
add, England and Scotland.

FORMATION
OF THE IRISH CLUB.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

As had been announced, a
meeting was held at Holy Cross
College, on Saturday evening, for
the purpose of establishing an
Irish Club in this city. There
were about seventy persons pres-
ent. Dr. Kelly had prepared the
large study hall with most refin-
ed taste. The room was draped
with Irish, Argentine, and Amer-
ican flags, and the "cead mille
faiithe" in golden letters on a
green ground greeted those who
had come for the purpose of or-
ganising an association that
would keep alive the recollection
of old Ireland. Beautiful patri-
otic inscriptions were scattered
here and there. The arrange-
ments for the success of the meet-
ing were unexceptionable, and
the greatest credit is due to Dr.
Kelley, who so kindly offered his
house, and to the other gentle-
men appointed to organise the
meeting for the energy with
which they labored in their task.
Amongst those present at the
meeting we recognised the fol-
lowing:—

W. Dennehy, — Eliffe, G. Ry-
an, M. Hade, G. Brown, J. Ga-
han, E. Lennon, G. Howard, —
Klappenbach, Dr. O'Farrell, E.
J. Byrne, D. McKiernan, W. J.
Suffern, T. Gormley, P. Dowling,
J. Kavanagh, P. Kirk, Jer. Dillon,
J. P. Kavanagh, J. Kavanagh, Dr.
J. P. Kelly, J. Ronayne, — Lew-
is, E. Kenny, E. Casey, Dr. Gal-
braith, P. G. Sloane, J. Pot, C.
Pot, J. J. Kelly, J. Fitzgerald, —
Summers, M. Dinneen, P. Gan-
non, J. McGrath, Dr. Murphy, J.
E. O'Curry, D. Fahy, P. S. H.
Conway, D. P. Carmody, J. Mc-

Kiernan jr., D. J. Byrnes, —
Bloomfield, Captain Mulleady, M.
Allen jr., P. Leden, M. Mullin, J.
Garrahan, N. Fitzgerald, F.
Kavanagh, J. J. Murphy, — Le-
den, jr., and many others.

Proceedings opened at 8 p.m.
Mr. M. Dinneen was moved to
the chair and Mr. J. E. O'Curry
was appointed secretary. The
chairman at the opening made
a few appropriate remarks, briefly
stating the object of the club, em-
phasising the necessity that
existed for such an institution,
and showing the promising ele-
ments that offered themselves for
making it a success. The secre-
tary then read letters of apology
from the following gentlemen, all
of whom regretted being unable
to attend, and promised their
most hearty support and co-opera-
tion: W. Mooney (Pergamino),
T. J. Kearney (Arrecifes), An-
drew Geoghegan (Pergamino),
James Street (Pergamino), Mi-
chael Tyrrell (Mercedes), John
Hughes (Caballito), J. J. Cun-
ningham (Juarez), Rev. Father
Grennan (Capilla), M. Healy (San
Pedro), J. M. Tierney (San Juan),
Mgr. Dean Dillon (Buenos Aires),
James Dinnany (Salto), James
McCormack (Saladillo), Dr. L.
Peacan (Buenos Aires), Daniel F.
Harrington (San Pedro), and Mr.
Richard Hammond (Pavon). The
names of several other gentle-
men were also mentioned who
wished to become members and
were unable to attend the meet-
ing. Amongst others James F.
Gahan (Lobos), H. O'Rourke (Bar-
adero), F. W. Dolan (Lobos), E.
Hansen, sub-secretary to the
Minister of Finance, E. Casey
(Arrecifes), P. Kilmurray (25 de
Mayo). Dean Dillon in his letter
enclosed \$20 m/n to assist in de-
fraying the preliminary expenses.
The chairman stated that before
Mr. Thomas Reddy left for Eu-
rope he promised to give \$200
m/n for the benefit of the club,
and that sum would now be avail-
able. He said that the provision-
al committee appointed to
convene this meeting and draw
up a circular thought of pre-
senting a code of rules for the
management of the club, but as
it would be impossible to submit
them all for discussion at one
meeting, they had come to the
conclusion that it was better to
confine themselves to the most
important points and to leave the
discussion of the general rules to
a subsequent meeting. He there-
fore submitted to their approval
the following resolutions:

- 1st. That a Club be formed
which will have for its ob-
ject the social and intel-
lectual improvement of
Irishmen, and their des-
cendants, and their union
in the bonds of fellowship
and good will.
- 2nd. The Club to be named
THE IRISH CLUB.
- 3rd. The Club to be mainly
composed of Irishmen and
their descendants without
any distinction of creed or
politics.
- 4th. Men of other nationalities
also to be eligible as mem-
bers as long as their num-
ber does not exceed 10 per
cent of those of Irish orig-
in.
- 5th. No members to be admit-
ted under 16 years of age.
- 6th. The Entrance Fee to be
\$10 m/n, and the monthly
subscription \$2 m/n.
- 7th. The Club to be governed
by a managing committee
consisting of nine members
viz.: president, vice-pres-
ident, secretary, treasurer,
and five directors, of whom
five shall form a quorum.
- 3th. A committee of three to be
appointed at that meeting
to draw up a code of rules
on the foregoing basis.
Once the rules are approv-
ed by the managing commit-
tee they are to be submit-
ted to the approval of a
general meeting to be call-
ed by the committee.

Mr. Daniel J. Byrnes proposed
that the Club be named the "Irish-
American Club," and Dr. Murphy
proposed the name Hiberno-Arg-
entine, Messrs. Casey and O'-
Curry supported the original mo-
tion on the grounds that as their
common origin was the bond of
union between them, and as
the sons of Irishmen born
in other countries would also
be eligible, the word "Irish"

alone would be sufficiently
comprehensive. After an inter-
esting discussion the amendments
were put to the vote and the or-
iginal motion carried. Mr. Car-
mody proposed that men of other
nationalities except Irish and
their descendants be excluded.
Mr. Suffern saw no reason why
they should exclude good men of
other nationalities, many of
whom were true friends of Irish-
men, and he cited the example of
several clubs in this city that ad-
mitted a certain percentage of
outsiders, and manifestly bene-
fited thereby. Several other
gentlemen also spoke, and Mr.
Carmody's amendment being put
to the vote, was lost and the or-
iginal motion carried.

Mr. Edward Kenny proposed
that the entrance fee be reduced
to five dollars for campmen, and
that the subscription be one dol-
lar for residents of the city and
fifty cents for campmen. The
chairman thought it very advis-
able to make a difference in the
fees inasmuch as campmen would
not be able to avail themselves
so frequently of the immediate
benefits of the club, and he read
an able letter from Mr. Daniel
F. Harrington, of San Pedro,
who, though he was disposed to
support the club from patriotic
motives, could not agree with all
that was said in the circular
as they campmen were concerned,
he seldom came into town. It
was finally agreed that the en-
trance fee should remain the
same for all, that the monthly
subscription should be \$2 m/n for
residents in the city and \$1
m/n monthly for the camp mem-
bers.

Mr. Casey proposed, and Mr.
Kenny seconded, the motion that
nine members of the committee
should be elected there and then,
and that the officers should after-
wards be elected by the com-
mittee. He cited the example of
the Jockey Club that adopted this
system, and with the very best
results. Mr. Suffern opposed Mr.
Casey's motion, and said that in
the Club del Progreso and several
other important clubs in this city
the officers were always elected
at the general meeting. Dr.
Kelly also opposed Mr. Casey's
motion, and said that in all free
institutions and nations the prin-
cipal officers were elected by the
people. Mr. Casey's motion was
put to the vote and was lost. The
meeting then proceeded to elect
the committee, and it was decided
that the election should be by
ballot.

In the election for president
Mr. E. Casey and Colonel Donovan
received the largest number of
votes, and the next in order were
Messrs. Dinneen and Carroll. Mr.
Casey said he felt highly honoured
by the compliment paid him, and
at any other time he should be
glad to accept the office, but
political feeling at the coming
election was likely to run very
high, and as he was more or less
mixed up in politics it would be
more prudent to appoint some-
body else as president. He
thought the same objection might
be made against Colonel Dono-
van. Another poll was then tak-
en, when the largest number of
votes were cast for Messrs. Car-
roll and Dinneen. In a final
ballot Mr. Carroll had 23 votes
and Mr. Dinneen 20. Mr. Carroll
was therefore declared elected.
Mr. Dinneen said he was grateful
to the meeting for placing his
name among the candidates for
so distinguished an office. At
the same time, he was glad that
a more worthy man had been ap-
pointed to fill it. He was himself
one of the initiators of the club,
and he ardently desired to see it
succeed. He expressed himself
ready to serve as an ordinary
member with the same zeal with
which he would have acted if he
had been appointed president.
The other officers were then bal-
loted for, and the highest num-
bers were: for vice-president,
Mr. Dinneen and Dr. Kelly; for
secretary, Mr. Dinneen and
Mr. O'Curry, and for treasur-
er Mr. W. J. Suffern and
Mr. Casey. Mr. Dinneen declined
to compete for the office of secre-
tary. Dr. Kelly refused to be a
candidate for the office of vice-
president, and Mr. Suffern re-
gretted that he would be unable
to accept office in the Directory
inasmuch as he would soon leave
for Europe. Another poll was

then taken, and by an almost unanimous vote Mr. Dinneen was appointed vice-president, Mr. O'Curry secretary, and Mr. Casey treasurer. The other members of the committee were then balloted for, and the following gentlemen were elected: Colonel Donovan, Dr. O'Farrell, Dr. Murphy, Mr. J. J. Murphy, and Mr. Edward Kenny.

Mr. Casey proposed that instead of a special committee of three being appointed to draw up the rules, the Executive Committee should undertake the work and present them to a general meeting for approval. This amendment was accepted, and after a vote of thanks to Dr. Kelly for his kindness in affording such excellent accommodation, and another vote of thanks to the president, the proceedings terminated.

MR. CASEY'S LAND SALES.

The sales at Messrs. Bullrich and Co.'s office yesterday were well attended. D. Adolfo Bullrich made a grand speech praising Mr. Casey for his energy and integrity, and denouncing the professional politicians. The sale alized \$504,000 m/n. To show the correctness of Mr. Casey's calculations he had before the sale valued the lands at half-a-million nats. We were proud to see that many of our countrymen were purchasers. We congratulate Mr. Casey on the result of the sale.

7 leagues in Rojas, \$27,500 m/n per league; purchaser, M. Dugan. 5 1/2 leagues Venado Tuerto, \$12,500 m/n per league; 2 leagues at \$12,500 each; 1 league for \$12,000 m/n, and \$11,000 m/n for the remainder; purchasers E. Furt, Duzzelman and P. Finet.

Section 7th—4 leagues, \$4,100 m/n per league purchaser, J. Lopez. Rio Quarto camps, 12 leagues \$5,200 m/n per league, purchaser E. Mnrrphy.

Section 18th—2 leagues, \$8,500 m/n per league, purchaser Mr. Reubaud Loreto; 2 leagues, 12,700 m/n per league, purchaser, Edward Kenny; 1 league, \$11,500, purchaser M. Duglin.

Bahia Blanca, 4 leagues, \$12,000 m/n per league, purchaser V. Carrida.

Italo—7 leagues, \$5,300 m/n per league, purchaser Sr. Achaval.

Cruz de Eje—3 leagues \$1,800 m/n per league, purchaser Thomas Gahan.

Venado Tuerto—1 league 16,000 m/n, purchaser P. Maxwell; 1/2 league adjoining the town, \$9,000 m/n, purchaser A. McLean.

“WARWASEE.”

MR. SANSFIELD D. BRENNAN'S LATEST WORK.

[COMMUNICATED]

It is but seldom the grateful task of reviewing poetry devolves upon us; for in a country where pastoral scenes simply suggest land speculation and lowing herds and playful lambs are synonymes for dollars, there is but scant inducement to cultivate the muse.

A modest brochure we have before us proves, however, that the “tuneful nine” are not without at least one votary whose graceful pen moves in far other lines than those of base and sordid calculation. Apart from the intrinsic merit of the poem “Warwasee,” which gives its name to the volume, there is a special appropriateness in its appearance at this juncture when public attention is concentrated upon that great drama in the East in which Russia plays such a prominent part. Warwasee was a Muscovite princess who married a nobleman of high degree and, accompanied by her husband and his brother, set out in a sleigh on the night of the wedding day for a distant castle belonging to the former. The snow lay thick on the ground and, as not unfrequently happens, a great pack of wolves attacked the party. One after the other the horses were sacrificed to check the dreadful pursuit, and

when but one remained to draw the vehicle the situation became desperate indeed. Erick, the brother-in-law was, it is satisfactory to know, equal to the occasion, and, with an abnegation alas only too rare, cast himself before the wolves, thus affording time to Prince Nulcum and his bride to make good their escape. Now if, instead of Erick, Prince Nulcum's mother-in-law, had been present and willing to sacrifice herself in this heroic fashion our regret at the catastrophe would be tempered with the consolation derived from the knowledge that the wolves had had a good square meal, and that the esteemed lady herself had reached that haven where the “wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.” Moreover, there cannot be two opinions that this little arrangement would have quite met the views of De Nulcum. But the author can scarcely hope to please every one in the denouement of his tale. There is a touch that reminds us of Wordsworth in the last stanza of this striking poem, namely the epitaph upon the simple cross which marks the grave of Erick:

“My brother died to save my wife and me,
By wolves pursued, no chance of life had we.
He was devoured, oh! dreadful agony,
Ernest De Nulcum Margretta Warwasee.
As eyes have tears, then let them gushing flow,
So noble an act it merits them below.”

In our next we shall notice the other poems with which we have been favored by the gifted author Sarsfield D. Brennan.

Suasitika.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A paper of this city having asserted that Dr. Rocha had referred to the army as mercenaries, that gentleman telegraphed from La Plata that he had said nothing of the kind.

Monday will be the great national festival and the usual festivities will take place in this city.

We were happy to welcome Father Foran yesterday on his return from his mission to the Falkland Islands. The rev. gentleman is looking most robust. He left the Falklands on the 10th April, taking the «Menes» of the Cosmos Company bound for Punta Arenas, as he had been informed by the Company's agent that no boat would call at the Falklands before the 25th of May. From Punta Arenas he took passage in the «Luxor» which brought him back again to Stanley. On the 9th May he left Stanley in the same vessel, and after a stormy voyage she arrived in Montevideo on the 16th inst. The winter of last year in the Falklands was unusually severe. There was no spring, and the past summer was wet and stormy. Sheepfarming is the only business there, and is promising well this year. Arrangements have just been made by a company of Germans to transport 60,000 frozen carcasses of mutton to England per annum. Previous to this there was no foreign market for mutton except some three graserias, one of which is smashed up. The digester burst and killed the engineer. Father Foran wishes to state that his delay in returning this year was caused by a series of accidents and disappointments. In our opinion they would be sufficient to test the patience of St. Paul himself. In a religious point of view, Father Foran's mission has been very satisfactory. He preached to numerous congregations and administered the sacraments to many. We congratulate the rev. gentleman on his return. In the course of a few days he will again resume charge of his mission at Paven and San Nicolas, where his numerous friends will be glad to see him.

Two of the Passionist Fathers, Rev. Fathers John Joseph and Edmund, have returned from Venado Tuerto, where they had been giving a mission for some days. The mission was very successful, and the sermons and lectures were well attended. On the

morning before they closed the mission 74 persons, in all, had received Holy Communion. The Fathers were surprised at the progress made in this new colony. The church is a neat, little building, and is kept in excellent order. They were the guests of Mr. James Turner during their stay, and they express themselves highly grateful for his and Mrs. Turner's kind hospitality. All the Irish inhabitants are deeply grateful to Mr. Casey for his goodness in contributing in every way possible to their happiness and welfare, and particularly for procuring for them the advantages of this holy mission.

Both the companies whose steamers run on the river have lowered their fares 50 per cent. One can have a trip from Buenos Aires to Salto now for \$9.50, and to Montevideo for \$4 m/n.

The «Leibnitz» will leave this port for Europe on the 31st inst.

A number of commissaries of police are about to entertain their ex-Chief D. Marcos Paz at a banquet in the Hotel de la Paz, this evening.

A large party went last week to Deputy Murphy's estancia in Saltdillo to enjoy a few days' partridge shooting. As nearly all the gentlemen are members of the Gun Club it is no wonder that in three days eight hundred partridges were bagged. Messrs. R. Murphy, W. Casey, E. D. Tallon, J. Brown, — Ham, and Lorenzo Casey especially distinguished themselves. After four days' stay at the estancia the party returned to town, delighted with the sport they enjoyed and the hospitality with which they were entertained by Mr. Murphy.

Last night Mr. Anderson, the Great Wizard of the North, gave his farewell performance at the Alegria Theatre, introducing many novelties, and concluding with a general distribution of presents and souvenirs.

Father Flannery came into town this week to prepare for his intended voyage to Europe. On account of the mishap of the «Leibnitz» in breaking her shaft her departure from here has been unavoidably postponed. So that she will not sail till the 31st inst. It is doubtful whether the Dean and Father Flannery will wait for the «Leibnitz» or whether they will take the «Coquimbo» of the Pacific Steam Company, which leaves Montevideo on the 29th inst.

Last night a grand ball was given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLean, at which the elite of our Hiberno-porteño society was present. The National Government voted 15,000 m/n for the expenses of the exhibition and theatrical display in Mendoza, and now we are told that the Provincial Government of Mendoza are asking for 60,000 m/n more to defray the expenses of the «comilona.» It is Father Prout who says: «After a jollification you get a fit of constipation,» and it was only natural that President Roca and the Minister of Finance should suddenly be taken ill when they received this little bill of costs.

Among the passengers by the «La Plata» that left this port on Sunday were Mr. James Mullen, and Dr. and Mrs. Walker. Several friends accompanied them as far as the outer roads.

The gunboats «Artigas» and «Gen. Rivera» are leaving Montevideo on Saturday with a committee on board to transfer the trophies to Paraguay.

It was again rumoured this week that the partisans of Dr. Rocha are about to form a coalition with Dr. Irigoyen.

A Rochista committee was inaugurated in Monte last week. 500 persons were present. Don Julio Dantas was elected honorary president, D. Miguel Luqones vice-president, D. Pedro Lopez treasurer, and D. R. Varela and D. J. Lopez secretaries.

On Sunday the Forty Hours' Devotion was inaugurated at the Holy Cross Church. High Mass was sung at one o'clock, Rev. Father Louis officiating as

celebrant, Rev. Father Fidelis deacon, and Rev. Father Edmund sub-deacon, and Rev. Father John Joseph master of ceremonies. Father Fidelis preached at the Gospel a masterly sermon on the Blessed Sacrament. He showed in glowing terms how by the institution of this most holy mystery our Lord glorified the Eternal Father, Himself and man. After mass there was a procession in which the large congregation took part. After the procession solemn vespers were held and the litany of the saints was sung. Next Sunday, being Whitsunday, there will be High Mass at 8 o'clock, and the afternoon service as usual at 2.30 p.m.

A fire broke out in the parish church of Pilar on Monday; by the united efforts of the police and people it was soon extinguished before any serious damage was done. The fire had commenced in a small apartment near the high altar where funeral ornaments were kept.

The «Umberto I.» brought about 1,000 immigrants to this port.

On the 30th inst. the usual changes will be made in the constitution of the Chambers of Congress, one half of the Deputies and one third of the Senators retiring. The following are the names of the Deputies who go out:—

Sres. Exequiel Paz, Navarro Viola, Costa, and Balsa for the Capital (4).

Cano, Darquier, De la Fuente, Dantas, Lahitte, Solier, Solveira, and two vacancies for Buenos Aires (9).

Arigos, Febre, Gilbert, Leguizamon (Louis and Onesimo), and Maglione for Entre Rios (6).

On Saturday night a large quantity of firearms was stolen from Sr. Lopez's shop in the Calle Rivadavia. The door was opened with a false key, and arms to the value of \$6,000 m/n were taken away.

The «Leibnitz,» of the Lamport and Holt company, reached Montevideo on Monday. She had been due for over a week, and considerable anxiety was felt for her. It appears that she had a shaft broken on the voyage which caused the delay.

Early on Friday morning the dead body of a boy, about eleven years of age, was found by the police lying face downwards on the footpath of Calle Lavalle between Rio Bamba and Callao. The poor boy's throat had been cut, the head being nearly severed from the body. In the pockets of the clothes were found several lottery tickets. It was ascertained that the boy's name was Leonardo Bacaro, and that he was the son of an Italian, and that his occupation was that of a vendor of lottery tickets.

The Hon. Henry George Edwards has been appointed Secretary to the British Legation at Buenos Aires in place of the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, who has been made Secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen.

The death is announced of Hugh Conway, the author of the popular novels «Called Back,» «Dark Days,» and «Bound Together.» He was a clergyman, and his real surname was Fargus.

The dead body of José Chaveros, an Argentine, 30 years of age, was found at 6 o'clock on Friday morning in Calle Ecuador between Arenales and Meruti. The medical examination proved that the man had been stabbed to death. A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, but he is either mad or pretends to be so. He was seen about half an hour previously to the discovery of Chaveros's body running towards the railway workshops at the Once station. One of his hands was covered with blood.

The Spanish barque «Adela» on her way from San Pedro to this port grounded off Martin Garcia owing to the lowness of the river. Shortly afterwards the crew noted that the vessel was leaking badly, and before the pumps could be got into working order she had some feet of water in her hold. The steamer «Fortuna» came to her assistance with the object of

towing her off, but the vessel filled rapidly and remained aground in eleven and a half feet of water. The prefect of marine sent the steamer «Guardian» and some powerful pumps to her assistance.

The races at Palermo last week were the most successful meeting that has been held under the auspices of the Jockey Club for a long time. The following was the result of the different events:—

San Martin Stakes. 600 m/n—won by Stud Buenos Aires's Bonnie Bee, Tel-el-Kebir second.

Competencia Stakes. 500 m/n—won by Messrs. Caseys' Signet, Fidalgo second.

Progreso Stakes. 1,000 m/n—won by Messrs. Caseys' General, Princess second, Leonor third.

Otoño Handicap. 4,000 m/n—won by S. Casey's Marius, Banjo second, Mohican third. Also ran Souvenir, Miss Palmer, Don Rafael, Au Revoir, Dandin, Dernier, Cuase, Max, and Joaquin.

The two last races were won by Versicolore and Mivoisin, both belonging to a Frenchman named Jacquemin. These horses were both ridden by an English jockey named Radcliffe. Before the start the Englishman's gait and appearance mounted on what appeared to be an ill-conditioned nag were the object of general laughter among the wags, but he made them laugh another way when he carried off the prize in both cases.

The steamer «Brazil» has arrived with news from Rio to the 12th inst. Councillor Saraiba had announced to Parliament on the previous day the programme of the Government. It is proposed to abolish slavery gradually, giving time to the agriculturists for the reorganization of labor. As regards financial matters, it is necessary in order to establish an equilibrium in the Budget to suspend the construction of railways, and to observe the utmost possible economy in the administrative departments. It is essential to establish such an equilibrium for the purpose of improving the public credit and preventing the depreciation of the circulating medium.

The Buenos Aires Standard, which is usually well posted on Irish affairs, says:

«A Nationalist member of the Dublin Corporation intends moving that the color of the civic flag be changed from a blue ground to a green.»

We beg to offer the expression of our sincere sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin for the loss of their little child.

The marriage was celebrated this week in presence of His Grace the Archbishop of D. Raul Harilaos with Miss Rosa Piran.

News has come from Belgium that Armand Peltzer, who was condemned to imprisonment for life in Brussels a few years ago, has just died. His brother who gives the news says he died the death of a just and innocent man.

The French diplomatic minister, M. Rouvier, is returning on a short trip to his own country.

The members of the Catholic Association of this city partook of Holy Communion at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and all attended at High Mass at 11.30 a.m.

The news is confirmed that the «Nord America» has been chartered by the British Government.

In the Montevidean Senate Santos's civil license bill was carried by a majority of eleven senators against six. The six who voted against the bill are Irazusta, Visca, Gonzalez, Rodriguez, Banza, and Vidal.

Mr. S. Unzue has resigned his office of director of the National Bank.

Eight deaths occurred on board the «San Gotharde»; during her voyage out; 15 invalids landed at Rio Janeiro, and there are two more now on board. She has been put in quarantine at Montevideo.

D. Rodolfo Gimenez made a brutal assault on Don Ventura Lynch in the Calle Rivadavia on

Tuesday. Gimenez struck Lynch with a rebenque. It is said that Gimenez was provoked to the deed by a scurrilous publication referring to him of which Lynch is said to have been the author.

The civil marriage bill is now a fait accompli in the dominions of Pasha Santos.

His Grace Archbishop Aneiros returns to this city to-day from Mercedes, where he has been on a visitation during the past week.

The committee appointed in this city to support the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen have addressed a circular to all the leading men in the provinces, setting forth his claims on the popular favour and dwelling on the many qualities of mind and heart that adorn him and fit him for the high post to which he aspires. He embodies in his person the national Argentine feelings, and it is the general opinion that he alone is capable of solving the difficult questions that have arisen and of restoring peace and confidence to the nation.

It is believed that Dr. Del Valle's resignation will be accepted, and Sarmiento has still the impudence to hope that he will succeed him as senator of the nation.

Dr. Benjamin Paz has been appointed successor to Dr. Irigoyen as Minister of the Interior.

This is not a good season for the theatricals. Calvo, one of the lords of the Spanish stage, completely failed to attract attention in La Plata, though it is said that he has engaged three other theatrical companies in Spain. Mr. Latham's company is decidedly the best English company that has ever appeared here but the performances are poorly attended considering their merits. True, the prices are very dear, \$12.50 m/n for boxes in the two lower tiers, besides entradas, and \$3 m/n for orchestra stalls, and we believe that this is a good deal accountable for the poor attendance. Ferrari's performances at the Colon are well attended notwithstanding the fabulous prices.

An important suit has just been decided by the civil tribunal in this city. In 1882 Messrs. Hume Bros. made a contract in London with Messrs. Clarke for the construction of the Pacific line of railway. A misunderstanding arose and Mr. Brian, of the Western line, was appointed arbitrator. After examining the case, Mr. Brian gave as his opinion that Messrs. Clarke should pay over to Messrs. Hume \$180,000 m/n. The Messrs. Clarke having appealed, Dr. Basualdo decided that until the judgment of the court on the justice of the arbitrator's sentence was known, the sentence should be carried out against Messrs. Clarke. The higher tribunal have reversed this judgment, and condemned Messrs. Hume to the payment of costs, inasmuch as the arbitrator's judgment was not valid in law.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

“ANTORCHA-SOL.”
We saw at Messrs Cassells, 191 Maipu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galpones, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrals, Barracas, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

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

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

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

For the camp, these new “Antorchas-Sol,” as they are appropriately called will come in useful and prove most valuable.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 á 77; BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO. 117-Calle Misiones-117 MONTEVIDEO.

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000 Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected. Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, The United States, Montevideo,

Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil. Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

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

Allotted—

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 1/2 per ann. Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do Do for 60 days fixed..... 6 do Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 1/2 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 1/2 per ann. Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1885.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handbay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz. principales, postes, medios postes, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

sl pm

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Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

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Buenos Ayres, May 15, 1884. B. GAYAN, Secretary.

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NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

CORRESPONDENCE.

Capilla del Señor,
May 17th, 1885.
To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
With all the conflicting rumours of a threatening and portentous future, both at home and abroad, the even tenor of our lives has been but very little disturbed, and if it were not for an odd grumble from the camp folks at, to most of them, the unaccountable rise in articles of consumption, we would take less interest in studying financial economy, and we would not care to become better acquainted with that Argentine hybrid «curso forzoso.» Though all the newspapers are busy filling their columns with accounts of the different candidates that are being whirled round on the electioneering pivot, the «paisano» who should have the biggest voice in the choice of the man at the helm of State appears as indifferent to the great hubbub as his governors are solicitous that he remain the dumb pedestal whereon to raise themselves to power and affluence. It is, perhaps, well that the gong of next year's elections has already begun to sound, for in its tone President Roca may learn, as he shall have time to study, that the power placed in his hands was never meant to be used as a canvassing agent for his partisan or relation, but as a charge intrusted to him with which to uphold the dignity of the nation.

When the chiefs of the police force of Buenos Aires hold secret meetings for the purpose of using their influence for the success of this candidate or that, and when the most popular among them have resigned rather than undertake the rôle of electioneering agents, that dignity has received a severe rebuff; and the employment of the civil force of the country, otherwise than for maintaining the law, is not a very faithful imitation of like institutions in the Northern Republic of which country Argentines are heard to speak their admiration, with the hope of emulating it some day. But when in the strife they forget they have a country, and not a party, to serve, the most gifted amongst them must feel the immeasurable distance that lies between the stability of the one, kept in order by its civil officers alone, and the revolutionary bubbling of the other, which, like the monarchies of Europe, has to keep a standing army as if holding possession of an enemy's country. We often hear of nations not being able to govern themselves. And yet we do not hear that Argentines are incapable of self-government, though at almost every presidential election there is civil war. Even at the present moment the law is suspended or disregarded by our rulers, backed up, of course, by the army commanded by General Roca. We have peace, and we are satisfied. But it is such peace as we now enjoy that kindles the fire of revolutions. When the opposing parties of a nation cannot, or will not, meet in peaceful discussion, and when the claims of the one are trampled on by the stronger, as evinced by the disfranchising of the citizens of Buenos Aires, what Argentine would be so presumptuous as to assume that his country would be called the Great Southern Republic. Great it would become by the fostering care of good governments which should not undertake, but encourage enterprises that in other countries are almost entirely left to private capital. To have imitated North America in some respects does not prove great wisdom in our statesmen, and the worst of it is that the producers of the wealth of the country have to pay for the statesmen's folly. Forisist notfolly to expend millions on an enterprise that in no way could be urgently required till, perhaps, twenty years hence? Certainly such are improvements to a country, and posterity must be doubly grateful to our present government that has so paternally provided for their wants instead of leaving them something to do on their own account. The transandine line of railroad, of course, will resemble the Great Northern line that connects the Atlantic with

the Pacific ocean, and Chile, as well as posterity, will be thankful to us for our self-abnegation in the advancement of both. The resemblance of the two lines ceases when we take our eyes off the track and miss the numerous stations and the crowded carriages. It is certainly silly to expect such bustle on the Pampa line, but is it not culpable to undertake «empresas» of no great urgency, at the sacrifice of the nation's credit, and the reduction by one-third of each individual's capital. But then there will be a presidential trip with the accompaniment of ministers, and, perhaps, a city editor, to describe and praise «the flocks, the herds, the gentle breeze, and the stream that never fails.»

It is said, as with men so with nations; a man's damaged credit often proves his salvation; when he no longer depends upon borrowing he has to try his own exertions, and he is then pretty sure not to go beyond his means. The Argentine Republic's position to-day is not unlike that of this man, and though it meets the demands of its creditors, these cannot forget that honest labour is plundered to satisfy them.

To aggravate the situation still more a new breach is to be attempted on the fortifications of society, and some retired army captain is likely to get a job in the new office as Civil Marriage contractor, ignoring «in toto» the necessity of the performance of the sacred ceremony by a priest. Whatever arguments uphold the establishment of such a court they will never convince people that the blessings of God will attend such unions, unhallowed by the exhortations of those whose very lives will not permit them to stand before the multitude as embodiments of things holy. The impress of the seal of Christ is to be torn off the contract, to be replaced by the head of some of our mundane heroes. However, as Dr. Costa says, such a law is required to accommodate atheists, for whose advent he wishes to be prepared. As the scheme is sure to become law, such noisy protests as occurred in Montevideo will not mend matters, but a persistent inculcation of the divine right will lessen its evil effects and make the office a sinecure. If the government would stop at this Argentines might not complain, but when it is proposed to bind the bishops in the choice of their parish priests common sense revolts at such interference by men who would make religion the means to their ambitious ends. As they are so fond of copying from our American cousins perhaps some one would translate for them the following lesson which George Washington inculcated when addressing his countrymen with regard to religion and morality:

«Of all the dispositions and habits," he says, "which lead to political prosperity religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert the great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with public and private felicity. Let it be simply added, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be attained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to a refined education, or minds of peculiar cast, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principles." I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Capillero.

THE IMPEDIMENT OF RELATIONSHIP.

Why does the Church make relationship an impediment to marriage? The fact that the parties contracting matrimony are now-a-days too frequently related to each other, induces us to state some of the reasons why such

marriages are prohibited. In the first place, many diseases and defects, both of body and mind, are hereditary, or «run in the blood," as people sometimes say, and it is a known fact that when persons having the same hereditary disease unite in matrimony, their offspring not only have that particular disease or defect, but have it in an increased degree—doubled, as it were. Hence it often happens that while it is not noticeable in the parents, it becomes prominent in the children. Now relatives are most apt to have the same hereditary taint, if they have any at all of the kind here considered, and their children, especially if the inter-marriage continue through some generations, degenerate both in body and mind. In the second place, the affection for one another which arises from relationship is different in kind from conjugal affection, and the two cannot well be combined in the same person. In the third place, the Church, in prohibiting marriages between relatives, aims at a greater diffusion of the bonds of union among men by making it more difficult to find a life partner in the particular class or clan to which the intended husband or wife belongs. On these and other reasons the Church bases her prohibitory law, and it is a matter of strict obligation on the part of laymen not to ask, and on the part of clergymen not to grant, a dispensation, unless very grave reasons urge thereto.—*Aurora Antigonish.*

LIGHT:
A BEAUFUL SYMBOL OF THE TRINITY.

In light we have a most remarkable illustration of the doctrine of the Trinity, which is an article of faith with many, of doubt with some, and of disbelief with others, but if we can prove by ocular demonstration that there exist in nature a trinity in unity and a unity in trinity quite as marvelous, it ought to confirm the faithful, convince the doubtful, and overthrow the sophistry of the unbeliever. An investigation into the laws and properties of light will enable us to do so. Light is easily separated into its component colors by transmitting it through a glass prism, where it is resolved into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, which when combined constitute white or ordinary light. This band of colors is called the spectrum. Now it will be perceived that red, yellow, and blue, are its essential colours, the others being merely produced by admixture or overlapping of two adjoining primary colours: thus, orange is found between the red and the yellow, green between the red and blue; so that in fact we have only the three primary colours to deal with, each of which has its peculiar properties and attributes distinct from the others: thus the red is the calorific or heating principle, the yellow is the luminous or light giving principle, while it is in the blue ray that the power of actinism, or chemical action, is found.

Now it is this trinity of red, yellow, and blue, which constitutes when combined, the unity of ordinary or white light. When separated, this unity of light is divided into the trinity of colors. Although one and the same, neither can exist without the other, *the three are one, the one is three.* Thus we have a unity in trinity, and a trinity in unity, exemplified in light itself, and «God is light.» Plants will live and grow luxuriantly under the red and yellow rays; but, however promising the appearance the blossom dies and no fruit can be produced without the cultivating power of the blue ray. When this invisible action is wanting the trinity in unity is incomplete, life is unproductive until the three united in one, bring all things to perfection. Thus each member in the trinity in unity of light has its especial duty to perform, and is in constant operation, visible or invisible, although only one power. Even far beyond the visible violet ray of the

prismatic spectrum the spirit of actinism prevails; its chemical influence can be proved to extend beyond the limits of our vision. Thus there is in light an invisible agency always in action; and the more the subject is investigated the more striking is the illustration between the Holy Spirit of God made manifest and the wonderful properties of light which have been gradually unfolded by the researches of man.—*Temple Bar.*

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD
ON THE
ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

I think, whatever may be said of the worship of the almighty dollar in America, it is indubitable that rich men are regarded there with less envy and hatred than rich men are in Europe. Why is this? Because their condition is less fixed, because government and legislation do not take them more seriously than other people, make grandees of them, aid them to found families and endure. With us, the chief holders of property are grandees already, and every rich man aspires to become a grandee if possible. And therefore an English country gentleman regards himself as part of the system of nature; government and legislation have invited him so to do. If the price of wheat falls so low that his means of expenditure are greatly reduced, he tells you that if this lasts he cannot possibly go on as a country-gentleman; and every well-bred person amongst us looks sympathizing and shocked. An American would say: «Why should he?» The Conservative newspapers are fond of giving us, as an argument for the game-laws, the plea that without them a country-gentleman could not be induced to live on his estate. An American would say: «What does it matter?» Perhaps to an English ear this will sound brutal; but the point is that the American does not take his rich man so seriously as we do ours, does not make him into a grandee; the thing, if proposed to him, would strike him as an absurdity. I suspect that Mr. Winans himself, the American millionaire who adds deer forest to deer forest, and will not suffer a cottier to keep a pet lamb, regards his performance as a colossal stroke of American humor, illustrating the absurdities of the British system of property and privilege. Ask Mr. Winans if he would promote the introduction of the British game laws into the United States, and he would tell you with a merry laugh that the idea is ridiculous, and that these British follies are for home consumption.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE ROSARY.

A sweet legend tells of a guileless boy, who grieved much because he could not compete with his fellow students in the competition of verses; not that he deeded the art of making verses of intrinsic value, but that notwithstanding his proficiency in other studies, his deficiency in this particular branch deprived him of the literary honours for which he was ambitious solely for the sake of his dear mother whose hopes all centered in him as her only child. Into the heart of that gentle mother he poured the sorrowful tale of his repeated trials and attendant failures; of his master's displeasure and his companion's taunts; of his humiliation and disappointments; and from her loving lips he learned where to lay his remedy. «Remember, my son," she said, «that no one ever applied in vain for help to the Blessed Virgin. I know you have a Rosary though I cannot say I have often seen you use it. Take it henceforth every morning before school to the altar of Mary, and there recite devoutly, and depend that, before long, the source of your tears will be dried, and the cause of your dejection removed.» And the prophecy was verified. In all simplicity and loving truth,

the boy knelt daily at the feet of the blessed patroness, and while his innocent heart poured out its supplication in the Rosary, her gracious eyes beamed on him in their love; her maternal heart expanded as his prayer grew warmer; a powerful mandate went forth from the lips which never opened but in words of sweetness or petition for mercy and at once, as if by a magic spell, a marvelous transformation was wrought in his intellectual being. All through the tedious illness which preceded his death, still was his beloved Rosary twined around his fingers, and still did his heart find rest in the repetition of its well beloved prayers. Intent on its sacred mysteries to the last, he said just before his eyes closed forever on this world: «The sorrow is all gone now; there is nothing left but joy and glory.»

THE
SERIOUS MISTAKES.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so. To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become. To take off proper clothing out of season because you have been heated. To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent and prolonged exercise is better. To go to bed at midnight and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To believe that children can do as grown people, and the more hours they study the more they can learn.—*Health Journal.*

WHAT A GIRL SHOULD DO.

- To sew.
- To cook.
- To mend.
- To be gentle.
- To value time.
- To dress neatly.
- To keep a secret.
- To mind the baby.
- To avoid idleness.
- To be self-reliant.
- To darn stockings.
- To respect old age.
- To make good bread.
- To keep a house tidy.
- To make home happy.
- To be above gossiping.
- To humor a cross man.
- To control her temper.
- To take care of the sick.
- To sweep down cobwebs.
- To marry a man for his worth.
- To be a help-mate to a husband.
- To keep clear of flash literature.
- To take plenty of active exercise.
- To see a mouse without screaming.
- To read some books besides novels.
- To be light-hearted and fleet-footed.
- To wear shoes that won't cramp her feet.
- To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Flattery is the milk of human kindness turned into butter. «What do you want?» asked Pat. «Nothing," was the reply. «You'll find it in the jug where the whisky was.»

A woman in Ohio gave 1,000 dols. to a faith-cure doctor, who at once disappeared. She was cured—of her faith.

«Now, my boy," said the examiner, «if I had a mincepie and should give two-twelfths to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself what would there be left? Speak out loud so that all can hear.» «The plate," shouted the boy.

A lad applied to the captain of a vessel for a berth. The captain, wishing to intimidate him, said, «if you want to be a good sailor you must make three ends of the rope.» «I can do it, he replied, «Here is one, and here is another—that makes two. Now here's the third.» and he threw it overboard.

A farmer who had engaged the services of a son of Cambria, sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take note of the man's progress, and asked him how he liked harrowing. «Oh," he replied, «it goes a bit smoother now since the pegs are out.»

They were talking about the depressed state of business, when a man, who was leaning against a lamp-post with his hands in his pockets, softly inquired, «Is business depressed?» «Why, of course it is. Where have you been for the last six months that you haven't heard the cry of hard times?» «In the workhouse," was the humble reply, «and if there's been any lack of business in this locality, haven't noticed it—really I haven't.»

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 47, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	May 21.
Cedulas A	135 1/2
Series E	101
Series F	80 1/2
National Bank Shares	79 1/2

Latest reports on the Bolsa say that there is a fair chance of Dr. Pellegrini succeeding in effecting the Argentine loan in London, and it is said that he is negotiating for that purpose with Baring Bros. If this be true, there is no doubt that the confirmation of the news will bring down the price of gold in this market.

The Royal Mail steamer «Tamar» arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 16th, and left on Monday for the River Plate.

The «Hevelius» which sailed from England on the 18th, is the bearer of £50,000 for the Provincial Bank.

Mr. Michael Casey, of Chascomus, has sold 600 sheep «al cortex» to Sr. Borde at \$2 m/n per head.

The Platense Company has changed its time-table since the 20th inst.

Severe frosts have been experienced in the South and cattle have suffered considerably thereby.

It is said that the assessors of land in the district of Mercedes have valued land there at \$100,000 m/n per league.

D. Ataliva Roca has sold to D. Carlos Casado the estancia «Los Quebrachos», and all its belongings, over 4 1/2 leagues, at \$34,915 m/n.

It appears that Dr. Pellegrini has failed to negotiate a loan in London unless it be at very disadvantageous terms; so that he has determined to wait until all danger of war with Russia has passed away. Unfortunately, that time seems rather remote at present.

The vessels of the Allan Line will after next June trade with this country all the year round. Hitherto they have only visited her shores during the busy wool season. One will come every fortnight, starting from Glasgow, and calling at Liverpool and Havre. The Allan line of steamers are remarkable for their swiftness and other sea-going qualities.

Mr. O'Connor, the well-known owner of the Colon saladero, has bought from Mr. John Jorge, estanciero in the Colon department, 6000 novillos at the rate of \$15 gold per head. This is a very high price, but the animals, we hear, are exceptional, being both large and in excellent condition. The saladeros will continue the slaughter up to the end of the month.

We note the following Real Estate sales in Rosario:—2 1/2 square leagues of camp beyond the Arroyo del Medio for \$45,000. A property Calle Cordoba, between Comercio and Aduana, 11 1/2 by 55 varas for \$17,000 m/n.

Don Domingo Funes has purchased from the widow Monguilot a house fronting Calle 25 de Mayo and Paseo de Julio, measuring 17 1/2 by 15 varas for the sum of \$28,500 m/n.

The Patria Argentina newspaper office is announced for sale by the auctioneer Baisan.

Mr. Michael Casey of Gandara has been offered \$3 m/n for fat capons.

Bad news for railway men. The committee of public works in the Chamber of National Deputies has decided to throw out three proposals for the construction of new railways. This is a natural result of the financial plight of the country, and these new railways must stand for summer times.

The following prizes were awarded (among others) at the Mendoza Exhibition to Buenos Aires exhibitors:—

Schwartz Bros., gold medal for iron safes; W. Cranwell, copper medal for pomo cases; Luis Cerrano and Co., silver medal for the manufacture of cement; Miguel Lanus and Co., silver medal for exhibition of agricultural machinery; Hagesler and Co., gold medal for Hesperidina, jam and biscuits, and a copper medal for preserved eggs; Vicente Casares, silver medal for creosote fluid; A. Prati, gold medal for manufac-

ture of cloth; Manuel Gentile, gold medal for silk weaving; J. L. Torres, silver medal for shirts; Witcomb and Freitas, silver medal for platinotype portraits; Stiller and Laas, gold medal for lithography; G. Kraft, silver medal for lithography; Chute and Brooks, silver medal for photographs; Angel Estrada, silver medal for specimens of printing; Francisco Cordero, gold medal for wine.

The Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway dividend for the half year ending 31st December, is 4 per cent, as compared with 1 per cent and 4 per cent bonus in corresponding half year. There is however, a large balance of £33,576 carried forward. The balance available for dividend was practically the same, £113,576, as compared with £116,621—a result which will be deemed satisfactory considering the loss in exchange, the floods in September and October, and the 236 miles

of the line which were closed during the winter.

Good business has been done at ready prices in River Plate wools during the past fortnight.

Wool.—Buenos Aires, special Havre, 33 per cent yield, 40-1-45 per kilo.

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

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

SALTED POTRO HIDES.—Buenos Aires, fs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted novillo hides of Montevideo, weighing 28 to 29 kilos, aladero hides fs. 74-75 per 50 kilos.

Some business has been done at current prices in salted cow hides during the past fortnight.

«Liverpool, May 14. Wool.—Buenos Aires merino and mestiza No. 1, 30-32 o/o yield, 6d. per lb.

HIDES.—Salted horse hides of 30 lb, 13-13 1/2 d each. No stock. Stock of cowhides 1000 to 1500.

SHEEPSKINS.—Camp, merino, 65-85 lb. per doz., 6d per lb. Matadero, 90-100 lb, 6d. per lb.

LINSEED.—42-43s per 416 lb. MAIZE.—5s per 100 lbs. WHEAT.—7s per 100 lbs.

Beef and mutton tallow, no stock. The following are the quotations of Argentine Stocks on the Stock Exchange:—

«London, May 14. Public National Funds (1871) 90 to 100 Do do (1881) 95 to 97 Do do (1884) 82 to 83

Hard Dollars 68 to 69 Province of Buenos Aires (1882) 87 to 88 Treasury Bills 9 per cent 80 to 81

THE PLAZAS. Wool. Superior..... 100 Borrega..... 65

Hides. Good camp..... 200 208 Horse..... 65 63 Hair..... 160 170

Sheepskins. Superior, rls..... 28 Pelas..... 23 Station..... 23 Epidemic..... 10 9 Interior..... 10 Corderitos..... 16 42

Wheat. Candeal..... 90 115 Salado..... 125 Rivers..... 158

Maize. Morocho, in grain..... 53 Yellow in grain..... 52 Morocho, in cob..... 60

Wool. Superior..... 117 115 Good..... 90 Borrega..... 75

Hides. Good camp..... 205 212 Sheepskins superior..... 30 Interior..... 48 Station..... 24 Corderitos..... 49 Horse Hides..... 68 66 Hair..... 196 180

BIRTH. On the 11th May, the wife of James Gaynor, Capilla del Señor, of a son.

DEATH. On May 16th, at Suipacha, Samuel Kenny, aged 10 years, youngest son of the late James Kenny. R.I.P.

HIDES.—Dry cows, mixed with desechos, fs. 115-117-50 per 50 kilos despatched.

Stock 20,000 hides. HORSE-HAIR.—South, good mixture, f. 125-150 per 50 kilos.

MAIZE.—White and yellow, average price f. 12-50-13 per 100 kilos.

WHEAT.—fs. 6-50-17 per 100 kilos WINE.—Special cargo for the River Plate, fs. 490-500 per ton of 4 bordalesas.

«Rio Janeiro, May 13. Exchange on London, Bank, 18 1/2 d per 1000 reis paper; Sovereigns 13 100 reis.

MAIZE.—4200 reis per bag of 62 kilos. Jerked beef from the River Plate 260 to 320 reis per kilo. Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande 3,300,000 to 3,400,000 kilos.

Price in Bahia 300 to 370 reis per kilo. Stock 2,200,000 to 2,300,000.

Price in Pernambuco 280 to 360 reis. Stock 2,300,000 to 2,400,000 kilos.

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TO BE RENTED, in the partido Baradero, a PUESTO with Corral.—Apply to Mrs. Maria Whealan Baradero. m 20-1m

WANTED—A COOK—Male or Female. No objection to a married couple without children. Apply at this office m 8-1m

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 Cañada with «pasto tierno» are admirably adapted for sheep. Apply for further information to «Southern Cross» Office, 6, Pasaje Argentino, Buenos Aires. This is an opportunity seldom met with.

A CATHOLIC DOCTOR 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 further particulars apply to «M. D.» Southern Cross Office. M. 4-6 ms.

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 Southern Railway.

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

NOTICE. We hereby make known to those who have taken numbers in Tibury raffle that said raffis will take place on the 24th of present month.

MARTINEZ y COLLADO. Suipacha, May 15th, 1885. 1 in.

JOHN FEELY, 55—CALLE CANGALLO 55 (Office Hours 10 to 6.)

Just received a consignment of New Season's TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES and general assortment of Merchandise. se 14—pm

DR. GEO. B. NEWLAND SURGEON DENTIST 172-MAIPU-172 Corner of Cuyo

The London HOSIERY STORE Gath & Chaves 159-PIEDAD-161 COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S CLOTHES Sole Agent for HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS m 6—pm

Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America.



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES.

37--BUEN ORDEN--37 Machines by Wholesale and Retail Guaranteed m 18-6m

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THAT ARE STRONG, AROMATIC AND CHEAP. A complete supply of

WINES, COFFEE, MARMALADE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES, &c., &c.

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Takes charge of all kinds of Legal business, in Civil, Commercial, and Criminal Courts. As also the Sales by Auction of Lands, House Properties, and Furniture. In the Capital and La Plata.

Office: 68 BOLIVAR, B. AIRES. F. 25 pm.

COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS Combined English and Spanish Education

ENGLISH PROFESSOR: P. J. O'GRADY. DIRECTOR: REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS ap 9 pm

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Directors: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W. HUTCHISON. pm

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

The PASSIONIST FATHERS in one of their late Missions said that no Irish house in the River Plate should be without

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

MAGCALLUM AND CO., 20 CALLE PERU 20 Are now showing their

NEW WINTER GOODS

specially brought direct from the best houses in London and Paris, and will offer some very cheap lots in new Dress Goods; Silks, Satins, Surahs, Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters for ladies and children.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS at very low prices.

The stock to select from is the largest in Buenos Aires, and the prices will be found moderate. Inspection invited.

MacCallum & Co, IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS, 20 CALLE PERU 20

TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES, [ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38—CALLE PERU—38 ESTACION DE OTOÑO

Atisamos a nuestros favorecedores y al publico en general, que los surtidos recibidos en prevision de la ESTACION DE OTOÑO serán puestos en venta el Jueves 16 de Abril y dias siguientes.

Los surtidos que ponemos en venta se componen de Tapa ros, Confeciones y vestidos para señoras y niñas. Vestidos de sedas negras con lindos adornos de terciopelo labrado. Vestidos de Faille Francés y Brocari de colores con adornos de terciopelo labrado, raso labrado y adornado con las guarniciones las mas en boga. Gorras y sombreros, gustos esquisitos. Sed rias negras terciopelo y gró Ottoman, Tejidos nuevos. Sederias de colores y blancos. Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guarniciones. Géneros para vestidos de nil y una classe distintas. Mantillas Españolas negras y blancos. Artículos de Toilette, Ropa blanca, Pares, Moños, Fichus, Bonetes, Meaceria, Perfumeria, Guantes, Corsés, Guarniciones, etc., etc

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES, 38—PERU—38 m 18—1m

The SOUTHERN CROSS

Is extensively read by Camp men, and its articles are specially adapted for the moral instruction and entertainment of the family circle.