

# 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 25.

Gladstone said in the House of Commons that he has recalled Generals Lumsden and Stewart in order to consult them about the Afghan frontier.

The Sultan of Turkey declares that in accordance with the treaty of Berlin he will close the entrance to the Dardanelles against all foreign powers in case of war.

The exhibition at Antwerp has been opened and is a success.

Nubar Pasha revoked the order suspending the French newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien*, and he went to pay a visit to the French Consul apologising to him. The English have advised Nubar to comply with all the orders of France in the matter.

The municipal elections in Spain were hotly contested and parties are evenly balanced, the Conservatives and Liberals have about an equal number.

A great meeting of the Irish National League was held at the rooms in Dublin, on Tuesday, the 21st, at which Messrs. O'Brien, Harris, M. Healy and W. Redmond made speeches. Mr. O'Brien denounced the trickery of the authorities who organised the Freemasons and Orangemen of the city of Dublin to cheer for Earl Spencer and offer outrage to Irish feeling. He said that nobody realised more thoroughly than the Prince of Wales the humiliating position in which he had been placed, and he was sorry that the Prince's friends did not give the people an opportunity of serenading him in Dublin Castle. All demonstration on the arrival of the Prince was forbidden by the bobbies.

Archbishop Croke, Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Monsignor Stephens, Very Rev. Father Duff, Provincial Vincentians, Archdeacon Kinane, and the Very Rev. Mr. Ryan, from the diocese of Cashel have arrived in Rome.

Before leaving for Rome Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, addressed a remarkable pastoral to the clergy of his diocese. In it he says that he anticipates from the conferences of the Irish bishops with the authorities in Rome, large and beneficial results for Ireland as well as for religion. Our allegiance to the chair of St. Peter, written as it was in letters of blood, had won for us the admiration of the whole Christian world. The Irish were an exceedingly sensitive people, and the weapons used by their old enemy now were scoffs and jeers and ridicule. The Pope in summoning all the Irish bishops to Rome to hear their opinions had taken the best means to provide against danger to the Catholic Church in Ireland.

On the 20th the police authorities warned the National bands against parading the streets of the city of Dublin for the ensuing three nights. It was rumored that a Nationalist demonstration was intended.

The strike of the Limerick Dock laborers in consequence of the refusal of a captain to haul down some flags he had set up in honor of the royal visit has terminated. The men have resumed work on the stipulation that they should be paid their full wages during the interval they were on strike.

An attempt to revive the religious passions aroused in the last generation by forcing Protestant

tenets on the notice of Catholics met with strong opposition in the Protestant General Synod from the Rev. Dr. Quarry, who brought a storm about his ears by laying bare the hollowness of the soup-er movement. The proposal was finally abandoned.

At the last Promenade Concert, at her Majesty's Theatre, London, there was a singular anti-Russian demonstration. One portion of the programme consists of the playing of the Patriotic Anthems of the world and the exhibition of the national flags. When the turn of Russia came the hissing and uproar was so emphatic that the flag was furled, and the playing of the anthem discontinued.

Though the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* fails to find words sufficiently strong to commend the «outbursts» of native loyalty in this crisis, the Madras Government refuses to allow native gentlemen to join volunteer corps, and Lord Dufferin approves the refusal. The application of these gentlemen to be allowed to bear arms is admitted to be very unfortunate and inopportune.

Orders were received at Portsmouth to launch the seventeen gunboats lying on the slips at Haslar, and coal, provision, and commission them. Orders were also received to pay off all the Indian troopships on their arrival. This will place a thousand men at the disposal of the Admiralty.

The idea of dealing with the Question of Women's Suffrage in the House of Lords has now, it is stated—partly in consequence of the death of Lord Cairns—been practically abandoned, but an attempt will be made to obtain a division on the principle of Mr. Woodhall's Bill in the course of the present session.

The Suakim railway has now been carried to a point about four miles from Handoub. The latter place has been entered by the British and found deserted.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Father Petcherine, a familiar figure in Dublin for many years. Father Petcherine will be remembered as the priest who was the central person in the famous trial in which the late Lord O'Hagan made his greatest speech. He was a Russian by birth, but had lived so long in this country as to be looked upon as a citizen of Dublin. Father Petcherine was for over twenty years chaplain to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

An official Russian newspaper announces that on the 1st of January, 1884, the reserves numbered 1,405,910 men, and the first-class militia 2,077,000.

According to the *Journal de St. Petersburg* the arsenals at Cronstadt are working day and night. The greater part of the warships are prepared for any emergency and will sail so soon as the thaw sets in. Over one hundred torpedo-boats are ready at a moment's notice.

The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent says there are strong indications that Russia is trying to buy American steamers. The Russian Minister is particularly anxious to buy the steamers now on the Pacific trading between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan. The Russian naval force there is weak. Every American steamer now on the Pacific can be bought if the owners' price be paid.

The Central News says:—  
«A serious disturbance took at Cork between soldiers and civilians. The civilians hissed the soldiers and cheered for the

Mahdi. After some time a large crowd of civilians, numbering about two thousand, assembled, and a regular riot ensued, in which several persons were injured on both sides. The Mayor and a large party of police arrived on the spot and dispersed the rioters, making numerous arrests. Subsequently some soldiers were attacked by about a hundred civilians, but the police interfered and made further arrests.»

The Salisbury police are prosecuting diligent inquiries concerning recent dynamite explosions in Wiltshire, on suspicion of being concerned in which two men were arrested. They are very reticent, but it is understood they possess some startling evidence upon which other arrests will not improbably follow.

The Derry magistrates met to consider what steps they should adopt in view of the contemplated demonstration of the London-derry nationalists on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Feeling runs very high in Derry, and the nationalists express their determination to make their feelings known when the Prince arrives, and have determined to sing «God save Ireland» at the terminus. Police and military are to be drafted into the town in large numbers.

Mr. Henry Irving's company, numbering 53, arrived on board the Inman steamer «City of Chicago» on their return for England from the United States. Amongst the passengers on board the steamer «Umbria», which also passed Cork Harbour, was Earl Cairns, better known as Lord Garmoyle.

We find the following telegram from Chicago in a home paper lately to hand:—

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1885.—The Armour Packing Company yesterday received another cable order from the British War Department for 8,000 additional cases of canned beef, representing about 650,000 pounds, and another proposal for 10,000 additional cases which, however, could not be filled within the time limited. The statements made that the orders already in hand have divested all the establishments in the country engaged in this particular industry of their available stock.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, May 21.

Public bonds are low owing to the popular belief that Russia does not wish a peaceful arrangement of the present difficulty and intends to provoke a war. The general anxiety has been augmented by the news received yesterday that contrary to report the preparations for war in India had not been suspended, but were being carried on with the usual activity.

London, 22.

The *Times* is of opinion that a coalition has been formed between the powers hostile to English influence in Egyptian interests. This opinion is based upon the acts of the Egyptian Convention obliging the Khedive to restore the payment of five per cent formerly deducted from the value of the coupons of the debt.

London, 25.

The steamer «City of Berlin» of the Inman line, running between Liverpool and New York, during a fog struck on a mass of ice and was seriously damaged though fortunately she did not founder.

London, 27.

Admiral Hornby will take command of 15 ironclads that are about to have a sham fight at Portsmouth.

The Arms Company of Birmingham are making 30,000 rifles for the Emir of Afghanistan.

May 20.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Denmark will be the arbitrator to whom the deciding of the Afghan question will be referred.

The English Government are discussing the expediency of evacuating the Soudan. The majority of the Cabinet are in favour of evacuation. Influential military men are opposed to the measure.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs having been questioned as to whether the French Consul in Zeila had taken different tribes of Moors under his protection, replied that the French Consul had a perfect right to do so.

Paris, May 22.

Victor Hugo died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Ministry asked the Chamber of Deputies to suspend their sitting as a mark of respect to the memory of Victor Hugo.

It is said that Victor Hugo has bequeathed his manuscripts to France, wishing the Republic to choose the site for his burial and to arrange his funeral ceremonies.

Paris 22.

The body of Hugo is exposed in a catafalque under the triumphal arch and a large body of people came to see the body.

Paris 26.

Serious disorders arose yesterday in a conflict between the police and people, which arose from unknown causes. The Communists made a demonstration to honor the memory of their deceased fellow-murderers whose remains are in Pere la Chaise. The police are expecting a renewal of the disorders for the Communist newspapers are exciting the people to take vengeance for the death of their companions who were killed by the police and soldiers. They threaten to make use of arms and even of dynamite if necessary. The Communists will appear in a body at Victor Hugo's funeral on Sunday carrying red flags. The Government are making preparations for any emergency.

Paris 27.

The Government was interpellated yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, by the group of the extreme Left concerning the recent riots in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The result of the discussion was the passing of a resolution approving of the conduct observed by the Government.

St. Petersburg, May 27.

A new Steam-packet Company has been formed which will place all its vessels at the disposal of the Government in time of war.

The Czar will review the Imperial squadron in June.

Orders have been given by the Russian Minister of War that the troops of the line shall be located in 42 different points throughout the Empire.

The Czar will soon review the troops in Vilna and Warsaw.

New York, May 21.

The death is announced in Mr. Adhen, professor of swimming, who attempted to dive off Brooklyn Bridge, a height of 135 feet, and met his death in the attempt.

May 25.

General Grant has passed a good night, sleeping for four hours and awaking free from pain.

Berlin, May 20.

There was a serious fire in the Museum yesterday, many relics and curiosities being destroyed or damaged. This museum occupies the palace formerly belonging to Frederick the Great.

Rome, May 22.

Recent news from Massowah states that the number of deaths

from typhoid fever amongst the Italian troops stationed there is increasing, and the Italian press calls loudly on the Government to order the withdrawal of the expedition.

Leo XIII. has held a conference of two hours' duration with the Irish bishops. All who took part in the conference received express orders to keep secret what took place, but it is said that the Pope expressed himself energetically with regard to the animosity of the bishops towards the English Government.

[Ed. Note.—We have no hesitation in saying that the latter part of this telegram must be based on a false assumption, for the Irish bishops have no animosity against the English Government, but they would be less than men if they did not feel that the English Government, such as it is, has been a most destructive Government to Ireland. As Irishmen, they cannot but desire to see the incubus removed which weighs upon their country. That desire is founded on the principles of eternal justice, and the Pope would not, and could not, attempt to repress it.]

Madrid, May 22.

The Minister of Marine has submitted to the consideration of the Courts a bill to spend 36,000,000 pesetas annually in the construction of 80 cruisers in ten years! They will be built in some other country.

Lima.

Intelligence has arrived here that Colonel Iraola is in Huaraz, where he scattered a body of 6000 Indians and killed 2000. Caceres with 2000 men took possession of Ayacucho. Caceres's ministers were preparing to follow him.

Santiago de Chile, May 21.

The Emperor of Brazil has accepted the dismissal of Sr. Lopes Netto, his representative here, and has appointed in his stead Senator Lafayette, lately a cabinet minister. Sr. Lafayette is expected to arrive here shortly.

Alexandria, May 26.

An English battalion that was detained on the road from Suakim has disembarked and is quartered here, waiting further orders.

Consols quoted at 99 9-16ths.

Montevideo, May 26.

The Government has to-day promulgated the decree of obligatory Civil Marriage, the operation of which in all parts of the Republic will commence in sixty days.

It is announced that the Government will shortly issue a silver coinage, and also will strike new gold coins of two, five and ten pesos fuertes.

An afternoon paper says that the claim of Mr. Pealer, in respect of the Pando railway, has been definitely arranged.

May 28.

A rumour which circulates in the Bolsa has produced an unfavourable impression here, namely, that the Government intends to present to the Chambers a bill to create another debt for the consolidation of the floating debt.

San Juan.

The festival days here were days of sadness and gloom. The Governor and a few followers assisted at the Te-Deum in the Cathedral. Then there was a bazaar and raffle. Many people went by train to Mendoza to spend the 25th.

Rosario.

Dr. Irigoyen is entirely master of the political situation here.

Tom Cullen and Felix Rijato were deputed by the Constitutional Club in Santa-Fé to appoint an Irigoyen committee in San Javier.



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VICOMTE VICTOR MARIE HUGO.

Vicomte Victor Marie Hugo was born at Besançon February 26th, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France, and received classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his «Odes and Ballads» appeared in 1822, and his tales «Hans of Iceland» and «Bug-Jargal» were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of «Odes and Ballads» which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama «Cromwell.» In 1829 he published his «Last Days of a condemned Criminal» the terrific interest of which caused it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his «Hernani» first played at the Théâtre Français February 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that in matters of art he was no more than a private person. Shortly after the revolution of July, 1830, his «Marion de Lorme» which had been suppressed by the censor under the Restoration, was brought out with success. «Le Roi's amuse» was performed at the Théâtre Français in January 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. After 1852 M. Victor Hugo resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued August 15, 1859. On the fall of the Empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust. M. Hugo then repaired to Brussels, but the Belgian Government alarmed by his violent writings and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little town of Vianden, in Luxemburg, where he composed «L'Année Terrible.» Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other Communists, but to no effect. He accepted the *mandat impératif* in the following elections, but M. Vautrian defeated him. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in «Actes et Paroles, 1870-71-72.» published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire «Napoléon le Petit» appeared at Brussels in 1852, «Les Chatiments» at the same place in 1853, and «Contem-

plations» at Paris in 1853. His fame rests principally on his «Notre Dame de Paris» which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the «Hunchback of Notre Dame.» His semi-historical and social romance «Les Misérables» translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakespeare—not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel «L'Homme qui Rit» appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are «Claude Gueux» a tale, «Lucrece Borgia» «Marie Tudor» «Ruy Blas» «Les Burgraves» and «Marion de Lorme» plays, and «Le Rhin» a book of travels. His most recent works are «La Légende des Siècles» new series, 2 vols. 1877, «Histoire d'une Crime» 2 vols. 1877-78, being an account of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état.*—*Routledges' Men of the Time.*

THE RUSSIAN ARMY 2,368,000 STRONG.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., gives the following account of the Russian army:—

The armed force of the Empire is divided into two categories—the regular army and the militia. The latter force is only called out when extraordinary events in time of war strain the resources of the regular army. The regular army consists of:—

1. The active army recruited by means of yearly levies taken through the Empire.
2. The reserve to fill up the effective strength of the regiments on the outbreak of war. The reserve is composed of men who have served six years with the colors, and are discharged on furlough until their time of service expires. Their period of service in the reserves is nine years, after which they are discharged, but are liable to be enrolled in the militia in case of invasion.
3. The Cossacks who serve under special conditions.
4. Regiments composed of foreigners and irregular Asiatic troops.

Every man in Russia when he reaches the age of 20 years must present himself for enrolment in the army or navy. There is no exception in this rule—noble and peasant alike must be inscribed as soon as they reach the military age. Exemption by purchase or by substitute is prohibited. Every man must do his own share of the fighting. A man's place in the ranks is decided by drawing lots, somewhat similar to the French system of *Tirage au sort.* Every year a certain number of men who had completed their 20th year on the 1st of January are appointed by law to enter the active army. The whole class for the year take part in drawing. The men who obtain the lowest numbers join in the ranks for six years, and on leaving their regiments are incorporated in the reserve for a further period of nine years. The men who draw the lucky numbers are exempt from military service with the active army, and are enrolled in the militia, where they are practically civilians unless there should come a stress of great war.

Within six months, if there were need, Russia could put under arms a vast host numbering something like 2,368,000 men amply provided with artillery and cavalry. This force would be composed as follows—

Field Army	900,000
Local Troops	325,000
Cossacks	143,000
Trained Reserve	1,000,000
Total	2,368,000

Behind this enormous army is the untrained militia as a feeder. In the event of the outbreak of a great war four annual contingents of this force are liable to be mobilised. These contingents would raise the number of men at the disposal of the War De-

partment by 1,600,000 in round numbers, making a total acting army and reserve of something like 4,000,000 of men. The advantage of calling out the militia contingents is that they supply a class of recruits very much superior in physique to the annual levies, as the ages of the men range from 21 to 25 years. In the last Turkish war one contingent of 188,000 was drawn from this source. The men were at once sent to the front, where they were incorporated in their regiments. They took part in the final scenes of the war, notably in the passage of the Balkans in mid-winter. Whether it would be possible to utilise such an enormous mass of men, or to supply them in the field may be fairly open to question, but the power of resistance inherent in a nation possessing so many men and a plentiful supply of food is of the most formidable character.

The Russian is a fine soldier, robust, brave and obedient. If he lacks the dash of the Frenchman he possesses the more valuable quality of steadfastness. Panic is unknown to the Russian troops. If they are beaten they retire sullenly, and if followed may always be counted on to turn and show fight. They are animated by a strong devotion to their country and to their Czar, whom they regarded as the head of the great Russian family and the representative of God on earth. [This mingling of political and religious feeling is the great motive power of the Russian troops. There are Polish Catholics and Jews in considerable numbers in the army. They are its weak points. The Poles, though belonging to the same Slavonic family, do not love the Russians for political reasons, and this reason is very much strengthened by religious antagonism; but ordinarily the Polish troops fight as bravely as any against a common enemy. The Jews, on the contrary, are notorious for their cowardice. They are the worst element of the Russian Army from the fighting point of view, and from most others also. They form but a very small portion of the men in the rank,

ANOTHER GREAT INSURRECTION SMOLDERING IN INDIA.

A despatch from London says: «It is now reported that the military activity which prevails in India and especially in the northwest provinces the past several weeks was due, not so much to the probability of a war with Russia, as was supposed. It is now stated that the primary cause of the concentration of 20,000 men at Quetta and other large contingents at various points in the northwest provinces of India is the threatening attitude of the lay population of India, with whom the greater part of the native Indian troops are in full sympathy. The urgent demand of Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, that his requisition for 26,000 men from England be honored immediately, was owing more to the alarming state of affairs in India than to the scare of a war with Russia. Lord Dufferin became long since fully satisfied that the native population of India, and especially of the north west provinces, was full of sedition, and that a number of well-known chiefs were planning an insurrection in comparison with which the troubles of 1857 were child's play. The massing of 25,000 troops at Rawai Pindi and the grand military display there got up for the ostensible purpose of doing honor to the Ameer of Afghanistan were, in a great measure, a scheme of the Viceroy to overawe the natives. All the native chiefs were invited to the demonstrations and suspicious ones asked to renew their oath of fealty. They submitted gracefully, but it is well known that they do not consider the oath binding and will break it at the first opportunity. The greater part of the native Indian army have been concerting with the

plotting chiefs, and only await a chance for revolting against the British officers. It is said that the offers of native chiefs to supply military contingents in the event of war with Russia, were made for the purpose of egging England on to declare war against Russia, so that an opportunity could be offered for a successful rebellion. Old army officers who have just returned from India say that Earl Dufferin, who is known to be very distrustful of native loyalty, is fully justified in taking all possible precautions against an outbreak, as his responsibility is immense. These officers assert that the native troops are dangerously discontented, and go so far as to urge the Government to begin in hot haste to build places of refuge for European women and children resident in India. The large number of applications of natives to be allowed to enter the volunteer force, and the petition of a number of influential natives for the Government to form a native volunteer corps are, these officers state, only schemes of the plotters to obtain arms. It is this alarming state of affairs in India which more than any other consideration caused the British Cabinet to recede from their several bellicose demands and await Russia's pleasure in coming to a final settlement of the Russo-Afghan boundary question.»

RUMOUR OF AN IMPORTANT VATICAN APPOINTMENT.

A cable despatch from Paris gives the following, which we publish for what it is worth:—

The question of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and England, the United States and English-speaking countries generally, is likely to be solved ere long in an unexpected manner by the appointment of Mgr. di Rende, now Papal Nuncio at Paris, to a high post at the Propaganda, with the title of «Cardinal Protector of English-speaking Catholics.» It has been long felt that some change has been desirable in the method of conducting business transactions between Rome on the one hand and England and North America on the other. At one time the Vatican hoped to effect this by the appointment of diplomatic agents, but the American and English Episcopate, and Cardinal Manning notably, so strongly opposed this plan that it was not thought advisable to press it. The rectors of the English and American colleges at Rome have hitherto been the chief agents for an arrangement of business matters with the Holy See; but this was regarded as inadequate.

The elevation of Mgr. di Rende to a Cardinal Protectorship such as that once exercised by Cardinal York, «the last of the Stuarts» would, it is thought, be agreeable to the British Government and insure the appointment of acceptable prelates to colonial and Irish bishoprics. Mgr. di Rende's training would fit him for his prospective duties. He was long resident in London, and preached in Marylebone. He is also a priest of the Archdiocese of Westminster.

LABOR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We note that a large meeting of unemployed men has been held in Adelaide, South Australia, and that the Government of the Colony have been called upon to take some steps to meet the prevailing distress. The meeting was not made up of new colonists, nor was it one of those gatherings of loafers which pass for meetings of the unemployed in New York. It was composed of men who had honestly endeavored to make headway in Adelaide, and had failed. That character was given to them by more than one public man on the platform. Here are a few assertions which were made by the speakers:—The wages paid in Adelaide aggregate £4,000 a week lower to-day than they did eighteen months ago; the expenditure of the Destitute Board had arisen \$30,000 to £80,000 within four

years: and a large proportion of the steadiest workmen have left the city. If these assertions are accurate—and we have no reason to suppose otherwise—why did the South Australian Parliament, during the last session vote £50,000 for immigration? No wonder men are unemployed in Adelaide when the Government tempted immigrants to a colony that could hardly sustain the population that it had. A few days ago we quoted the circular of a Sydney firm, in which it was stated that more men were wanted for Government works in Sydney. The authority of that firm was, of course, undeniable, but Englishmen must remember that the natural shifting of the labor kaleidoscope in Australia will soon transport workmen from South Australia to New South Wales.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. FATHER FLANNERY.

Irish Chapel, Partido of San Pedro, May 16, 1885. To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, It has just been proposed by several respectable parishioners to present our beloved priest, the Rev. Edmund Flannery, with some little token of our esteem and veneration, on the eve of his departure for Europe, where he is going for the benefit of his health, now some what impaired by sixteen years of unceasing toil and earnest devotion to the spiritual interests of his flock.

Our great assistance from the city precludes all hope of procuring for him a suitable present to serve as a «recuerdo» on his way of the link of affection that binds us to him. Hence, under these circumstances we unite in presenting him with the only thing available in the hurry of the moment, a small sum of money to be disposed of at his pleasure. Our fond wishes and fervent prayers will be offered up to the Almighty for his safe and speedy return to us in the full enjoyment of re-established health.

We remain, dear Sir, Yours truly, Thomas Wheeler, Eugene Cronin.

A WARNING TO IRISH GIRLS FROM AMERICA.

The American correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* gives the following warning to young girls going to the United States. The same remarks will apply, and with a great deal more force, to young Irish girls coming to Buenos Aires. They receive here good wages, but they run a terrible risk if they come here without friends or protectors:—

«As for the young girl, oh, Irish mother, if you expect to die calmly when your hour comes to go before God—let not your daughter come to an American city without a protector for the journey, without a home secured before she leaves your watchful and cautious eye! You take her soul in your hands and offer it to the Devil when you send her out here to make her way alone. Hear the solemn warning—you may be putting her on the highway to hell! Blink at the truth; it is horrible; but it is the truth. The American who travels through Ireland and looks in upon the poorhouses is affrighted at the number of old women, bedridden or crippled, of whom the attendant says their children went to America and have never been heard of. It is in the wayward nature of the young man to forget, perhaps, especially if, before going to the great dazzling world of America, he had not learned to write. But what daughter ever failed to remember, to love, and to long for the mother she left behind? Ah, dreadful as it may be to say it, no daughter who is not lost to everything that makes life good ever fails to remember her mother! What has become of these daughters? Let pity keep the answer within her lips; but you, struggling mothers and fathers in Ireland, if you do not want spectacles on the Judgment Day to charge you with throwing

FOREIGN NOTES.

The following notice of Mr. Phelps, the new American Minister in London, is taken from the *Boston Pilot*:—

«A special correspondent of the *Boston Herald* describes Mr. Phelps, the new Minister to England, as a very pronounced Anglomaniac, who imitates English ways and manners in his person, his house, his grounds and his thoughts. We don't believe the correspondent, with all respect to the *Herald*. There is nothing of the ape in the record of Mr. Phelps. He has been a strong and outspoken Democrat from early manhood. There was nothing of the Anglomaniac in the man who refused to accept Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate, and cast his vote for Charles O'Connor for President. Better wait till Mr. Phelps has been tried before he is condemned, though it may be that our esteemed contemporary, in calling Mr. Phelps an Englishman, meant to praise rather than condemn.»

We have investigated the statements made about the Fenian help for Riel, and find that they are absolutely without foundation. The reports come from the same sources, with the same purpose, as those which misled Mr. Bayard on the dynamite question.

The Irish people of Canada have no reason to hate or oppose their Government. They are well treated, and they are content.—*American Paper.*

The Scotch landlords have been scared into the following concessions:—«In Fifeshire Lord Glasgow, after a friendly conference with his tenantry, has allowed reductions varying from 15 to 20 per cent for the next five years. Captain Gilmour, of Montave, has conceded 25 per cent for three years. In Forfarshire Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, of Linlathen, has for some years past given liberal reductions to his tenants, and has recently promised 20 per cent reduction for three years. Lord Warcliffe, although he has not granted any concession to rent at present, delayed the collection of rents due at Candlemas (Feb. 2) until the 1st of May. In Perthshire Lord Rinnaird has made a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent for the crop and year 1884, and this is in addition to abatements during the two preceding years of 10 and 15 per cent. In Kincardineshire, prominent amongst proprietors in this country who have dealt liberally with their tenants are Mr. Crombie, of Thornton Castle, and Mr. D. S. Porteous, of Lauriston.»

One of the strangest people with whom the missionary has to do are the Falashas of Ethiopia. They are black Hebrews, about 200,000 in number, living west of Jordan, who have as their holy writings the Old Testament in an Ethiopic version, and who still rigidly adhere to the Mosaic ceremonies and laws. They are the children of Hebrew immigrants who, in the time of the great dispersion, settled in Abyssinia and married wives of that nation—something not strange, as the Ethiopians are Semitic in nationality and language.

Cardinal Newman has just celebrated his 84th birthday at the Birmingham Oratory. The *London World* says:—

«His Eminence, who is enjoying a second youth rather than a second childhood, shows an amount of vitality quite surprising to those who some little time ago were anxious about his health. He said Mass at seven o'clock on the morning of his birthday, and later received visits from a number of his friends. With one of these, Mr. Wilfred Ward, a son of his old friend, the Cardinal was able to talk for an hour and a half, although a few months ago his doctors told him that half an hour was to be the extent of his conversation.»



Dr. Levi George of San Francisco recently visited the Moqui tribe of Indians and found an old chief who had reached the age of 175 years. In one of the cabins a squaw was found who was 182 years old. The record of the age of these old people has been kept according to the custom of the tribe by punching small round holes in a piece of smoothly polished horn at the end of each twelve months. In this Moqui village of sixty or seventy inhabitants Dr. George counted 15 persons who were over 100 years old.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

In Michael Davitt's story of his prison experience he quotes *verbatim* the language of a London pickpocket, who thus recited the story of his arrest:

"I was logging down a blooming slum in the Chapel when I butted a reeler who was sporting a red slang. I broke off his jerry and boned his clock, which was a red one, but I was stopped by a copper who claimed me. I was lugged before the beak, who gave me six doss in the steel. The week after I was chucked up I did a snatch near St. Paul's, was collared, lagged, and got this bit of seven stretch."

Of Mrs. McElroy, the sister of President Arthur, the following story is told:

At her reception three weeks ago, among others who were presented to her by Marshal McMichael, the Master of Ceremonies, was Dr. Mary Walker. This nondescript personage, wearing tight trousers and a little coat and carrying a cane, presented a most grotesque and ridiculous figure utterly out of keeping with the surroundings. Mrs. McElroy spoke a word or two to her rather unexpected guest; and, as it so happened, the next person that was presented to her was a Miss Mann. To her Mrs. McElroy made the neat remark: "I have just been presented to a woman who would like to be a man. I am pleased now to meet a man who is content to remain a woman."

A class of boys in Sunday school, studying the life of Joseph, were asked "What did Joseph mean when he said to his brethren 'See that ye fall not out by the way?'" And one little fellow replied "See that you don't tumble out of the wagon."

"Time's money," growled the disappointed creditor. "Well," replied the persecuted debtor, "haven't I always said I'd pay in time."

An Irish counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

"Should I be discovered, I am lost," drawled out an affected actor, as he stepped into a closet on the stage. "Should you be discovered, you will be found," was the comment of a wag.

Young laird, to newly-appointed footman—Well, Donald, how do you like the trousers?

Donald, heretofore a gillie who had never worn anything but kilts—Aweel, sir, I fin' them very uncomfortable about the sleeves.

"Nature has written 'honest man' on his face," said a man to Douglas Jerrold, speaking of a person who in Jerrold's faith was not altogether blind. "Humph, then the pen must have been a very bad one," replied the wit.

"Doctor," said a gentleman to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and afterwards remained without knowledge or understanding." "Oh, never mind that; many people continue so all their lives," replied the doctor.

A man visiting London went to church and seated himself without hesitation in the nearest pew. Soon the owner came in, eyed the stranger critically, and then writing "my pew" on the fly-leaf of a prayerbook, handed the book to the intruder. The stranger read the message, smiled a beautiful smile, and wrote underneath, "Nice pew, what do you pay for it?"

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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 compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julie Philipps, Lorenzo Etche copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exigira 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, v.a. Cipriano ó Ceferina Garay de Campos, Domir go Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532.36 mn 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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32—RECONQUISTA—32



SPECIAL NOTICE TO ESTANCIEROS.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF THE EFFICACY OF THE «GLYCERINE DIP.»

—(o)— "LAS SALADAS," MAY 7, 1885.

MESSRS. TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Lincoln.

Dear Sirs, Induced by your visit to Mercedes I resolved to try the "GLYCERINE DIP" upon my flocks, and I have great pleasure in testifying to the curative properties of the remedy.

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I am of opinion that your "GLYCERINE DIP" is destined to become the leading Dip for the cure of Scab and Maggots in our Republic.

I consider that the public trials you have given with your Dip are of great benefit to our country, and I trust you will see your enterprise rewarded.

(Signed.) THOMAS GAHAN. IMPORTERS, MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES

**MARTELL EL MEJOR COÑAC**

ANÁLISIS POR G. W. WIGNER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Lond. & Amer. Y R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C., F.C.S. Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.

DOS DE LOS MAS CELEBRES ANALÍTICOS CONSULTORES QUÍMICOS EN EUROPA. LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, LONDRES, E. C., 3 de Julio, 1884.

CERTIFICADO DE ANÁLISIS MUESTRA DE COÑAC MARCADA J. & F. Martell's OLD COGNAC. IMPORTED BY MOORE & TUDOR.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de coñac marcado según arriba se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice almoratado por Moore & Tudor, & es un espíritu muy puro y no contiene ni la mas minima traza de alcohol. Es de cualquiera otro espíritu no vivo que con la frecuencia se hallan en el extranjero; es un coñac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcoholica bastante buena, y poseemos con seguridad reconocido.

FIRMADO G. W. WIGNER F.I.C., F.C.S., Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos. FIRMADO R. H. HARLAND F.I.C., F.C.S.

NOTA.—Hallándose etiquetas falsificadas del Coñac y las botellas llenadas con espíritu no vivo, recomendamos al publico comprar el articulo solamente en almacenes de confianza. MOORE & TUDOR. BUENOS AIRES

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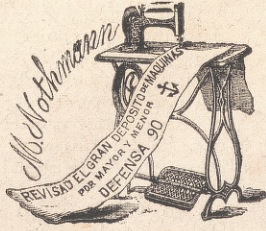
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**THE SOUTHERN CROSS**

FRIDAY, MAY 29TH, 1885.

The Dean and Father Flannery leave here on Sunday by the «Leibnitz.» She will call at Antwerp, and probably our rev. friends will land at that port, and after a short trip on the European continent they will pay a visit to Old Ireland. About the month of August they will go to North America, whence they will come direct to Buenos Aires. They expect to return here about the month of November. As this will be the last issue of the *Southern Cross* which the Dean and Father Flannery will read for some time, we may be permitted by our readers to indulge in a little pardonable egotism. In parting with Dean Dillon and Father Flannery we part with friends such as are seldom to be met. During the connection of the present writer with the *Southern Cross* for three years, and more, he has been the recipient of innumerable acts of kindness from the Dean. His counsels were always wise, his actions prompted by prudence, justice and charity. In the editing of this newspaper he had beyond and above all in view the interests of his countrymen, and he thought no sacrifice too great, no labour ill spent, as long as it tended to bring them together in the bonds of amity and union. Outside of that he allowed full liberty of action in the management and editing of the paper. He only insisted on justice and fair play being done to all, and if the *Southern Cross* has made a false step, if it has hurt the feelings of any man, if it has diverged one iota from the path of charity, it certainly was not at his dictation nor by his consent. The very close friendship which unites us with the Dean prevents us from saying more in his praise. The same we may say of Father Flannery. It is enough to mention his name to have a synthesis of all that is good and noble and generous in man. For fourteen years he has literally fought his way through thousands of difficulties. Night and day, in fair weather and foul, he has been among his people inculcating those Irish principles, religious and patriotic, of which he is himself the truest ideal and best representative. The result of his labours is that he finds his strength failing and health declining in spite of an iron will and a powerful constitution. May we hope that the little relaxation, which the Dean and Father Flannery now take may be the means of restoring them to their former vigour, and that they may return to the many who love and reverence them in the enjoyment of the best health.

We take the following paragraphs from the published lecture of Mr. M. E. Mulhall recently delivered at the English Literary Society's rooms: "When I was traveling in the settled parts of Ontario I was surprised to find middling land so very dear. Nowhere could I buy any for less than \$8 per acre, and by no means such lands as in the camps of Buenos Aires. Let me remind you that \$8 an acre is 270,000 hard dollars per square league, at a distance of 300 miles inland from Montreal. Many people are not able to pay \$8 an acre, and unwilling to go 2,000 miles further west, so they become tenant farmers at 5 to 10 shillings an acre." "It is commonly supposed that the Scotch are the best farmers in Canada, an opinion which I shared, until Major Craigie made his report to the Association at Montreal. He has been for the last ten years secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and was provided with funds to travel over Canada: as the result of three months' journeying he reported at Montreal in these words: 'the Scotch and Irish settlers, especially in Ontario, are remarkable for their industry and thrift. It gave me much pleasure to see their farms, but I am compelled to say that the Irish were everywhere the best farmers, contrary to all my

previous notions on the subject. As Major Craigie is not an Irishman his judgment is unbiassed.»

We take the following piece of extraordinary news from our esteemed contemporary *La Voz de la Iglesia*: "It was considered probable that the Prince of Wales would go on a journey to Rome in the month of May, for the double purpose of cementing the friendly relations existing between England and the Quirinal, and to arrange with the Vatican the difficulties that have arisen in Ireland about appointing a bishop to the diocese of Dublin now vacant by the death of Cardinal Manning. In order that the son of the Queen may be properly received by His Holiness great preparations were being made on the precedent of the audience granted by the Pontiff to the Imperial Prince of Germany."

This is enough to make one's hair stand on end, and we are astonished that our colleague should have fallen into such mistakes. In the first place, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of London, is still living, and not dead. He is not, and never was, "bishop of the diocese," or rather archbishop of the archdiocese of Dublin. The late Archbishop was Cardinal McCabe. In the second place, there is no difficulty about appointing an archbishop for Dublin. At a meeting of the Dublin clergy held recently Dr. Walshe, the learned and venerable president of Maynooth, was appointed *dignissimus* by a large majority of votes, and the decision of the clergy was applauded by the unanimous voice of the Catholic people of Ireland. The English Government has no authority whatever in the appointment of our bishops and clergy. The Pope is free to elect whom he likes to vacant sees. The British Government exercise their influence in an underhand way, but His Holiness has too much wisdom and has the good of the Church too closely at heart not to defer to the general opinion of priests and people in a matter that so vitally concerns the interests of religion. Finally, the "son of the Queen" is the head of the Freemasons in England, the descendant of an apostate race, and any arrangement brought about by his interference in matters ecclesiastical would always be looked upon with suspicion by Catholics in general, and would be least of all acceptable to the Catholics of Ireland.

The daily papers are full of telegrams, stating that this candidate or that has just been «enthusiastically proclaimed» in some small village by the faithful representatives of the people. At the same time there is another telegram to an opposition paper, stating that the attempted «manifestation of enthusiasm» was a shameful fiasco, and that it consisted of a few mercenary «muchachos» and a kettledrum. There never was so much wire-pulling as there is just now. It is only the electric wire, but by-and-bye the politicians will become bolder and pull down the wires that enclose the sheep and cattle in the corral.

Startling news arrived here this week, and the item occupied a prominent place in all the daily papers. «The English Government have resolved to be more lenient to the Irish.» Oh, wonderful forbearance and generosity! Rejoice and be glad, you wild Irish, for the fear of God or the Russian Bear has got into the hearts of your task-masters. Like Pharaoh they have been miraculously changed, and we shall no more hear of rack-rents, of Habeas Corpus, of Cornwall, of French, Poyntz, Clifford Lloyd, and Buckshot. Oh, mighty deliverance and source of everlasting gratitude. The English Government have resolved to be lenient to us. Hitherto we have been whipped and cuffed like schoolboys, but now we may look out for the present of a rattling box and Dotheboy Hall gruel from our lenient pedagogues. Hitherto we have been starved, scolded, and abused by our step-mother, but now, if we are good

children, and offer worship to the Queen and the Prince of Wales we may expect as a reward that we shall not be put to bed supperless. The English Government is going to be lenient to us. Hurrah!!!

A report was spread last week that President Roca threatened to banish certain generals of the army to the State islands for their seditious tendencies. Sarmiento interpreted the threat as referring to himself, and wrote another foolish letter, full of indignation, to *El Nacional*, maintaining the right of officers of the army (that is to say Sarmiento) to interfere in politics like other citizens. Falstaff, putting on his armour for a tournament, was not more ridiculous than Sarmiento with his mock-heroic balderdash. Roca will have some formidable opponents in the army to his president-creating policy, but Sarmiento was never formidable to anybody but himself, for he never fired even a pop-gun, notwithstanding his 73 battles. Nevertheless, Sarmiento gets a general's pay and wears epaulettes on State days, and he ought to give an example of obedience to the laws. Let him, then, be tried at the drum-head for indulging in seditious literature and other treasonable practices, and, if found guilty, let him be flogged with the same birch that he ruthlessly applied to the gamins of San Juan when they failed to comprehend his system of syllabification. This will cure Sarmiento of his presumption, as it did that other seditious soldier, Thersites.

Havas surpassed himself in stupidity this week. Victor Hugo was the burden of his song from beginning to end, the dying groans of Hugo, the atheistical flight to the mansions of the — of Hugo, the crocodile tears for Hugo, the communistic manifestations for Hugo, the phrensy of the sans-culotte for Hugo, the Berlin press on Hugo, the Italian Parliament on Hugo, the probability of the Havas agent taking refuge in the Bicetre for Hugo, the world in fact going Hugomad—just as if people had nothing else to think about but the dead body of a cracked French poet.

THE IRISH CLUB.

SOME OBJECTIONS EXPLAINED.

One of the fundamental laws of the Irish Club now established is that it allows persons not of Irish extraction to become members of it. This is put forward by well-meaning persons as an objection, and they gravely predict for it a speedy termination owing to this, what they call, element of dissolution. These well-disposed friends cite the case of the St. Patrick's Society, and maintain that it is the duty of the Irish people to hold aloof from all who are not of their own kith and kin. In the first place we would remind these good people that the number of outsiders allowed in the Club is very limited, being only ten per cent of the entire number of members incorporated. So that there is no danger that the Club will be absorbed by the foreign element, or that they will ever be so numerous as to have any great weight in its proceedings or deliberations. In the next place it should be remembered that many other clubs in this city have adopted the same practice and that they have done well notwithstanding. The English Literary Society of Buenos Aires admits respectable men of all nationalities, and thought it began on small beginnings it now counts several hundred members and is one of the most successful of its kind formed in the city. Other associations have limited the number of outsiders, some more, some less, and they too have succeeded. In admitting members into any association it is always presumed that the applicants are friendly towards the institution of which they express a desire to form a part, and when a respect-

able foreigner wishes to become a member of our Club it is absurd to suppose that he does so from hostile motives unless there is very good reason to believe the contrary. In that case it will be the privilege of the committee to exclude him. Before being admitted as a member the qualifications of each individual will be fully examined, and if not satisfactory his application may be rejected. For any man of Irish descent it will we suppose be sufficient qualification that he bear a fair character and can dress decently, but for a foreigner we would be much more exacting. And having laid this down as a guiding principle, we go on to state why we would not and could not exclude respectable foreigners from our Club. There are many men in this town who have not a drop of Irish blood in their veins and who yet have conceived an ardent love for Ireland. There are Frenchmen, Spaniards, Argentines and North Americans who sympathise deeply with our aspirations, and to exclude whom from our association would be a suicidal act. Besides it is a mistake to suppose that we guard against disunion by complete isolation. We rather sow the seeds of disunion by adopting a narrow and selfish principle. By all means let us avoid the bad element in foreigners; but it is true wisdom to seek out the good and to benefit by their example and counsels.

A BALL AT MR. McLEAN'S.

With a view to compliment Dean Dillon before his departure for Europe Mr. Alexander McLean entertained a large party of friends at his residence in the Calle Piedad on Thursday evening, last week. Considering the significance of the social reunion the general sympathy felt for the Dean, and the popularity of the genial host, it was natural that there should be a strong mustering of friends to do honor to the occasion. Young and old were there, the former with their roseate views and enthusiastic passionate longings, the latter with their impulses somewhat mellowed by experience and the illusions of early days dispelled by the stern reality of maturer years.

But all were animated by one common feeling, and cold indeed must be the heart that was not enlivened by the gay companionship and joyous surroundings which were to be witnessed under Mr. McLean's roof on Thursday evening. The dancing saloons were tastefully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and the entire space from the dining room adjacent to the inner patio as far as the front parlor was occupied by the votaries of Terpsichore. We saw no less than half-a-dozen sets of lancers simultaneously whirling in graceful motion like so many systems of planets all revolving in independent orbits and all subject to the same mysterious influence of musical cadence, which as the poets say, is the soul of love. Needless to say that Mr. and Mrs. McLean left nothing undone to enhance the enjoyment of their guests. Playful badinage and «conversazioni» filled up the short intervals between the dances. A smile was to be seen on every face. The long night seemed a short hour, and every hour a minute until day dawned and the pleasure-seekers with difficulty tore themselves away from the scene of so much happiness. We asked one masher after another, who was the belle of the ball, and we received more contradictory opinions than we would care to recount. Anybody however who reads the list which we give below will see therein the names of many a fair damsel who for peerless beauty may well challenge all rivalry and claim precedence in any fashionable circle.

The following ladies and gentlemen were present at the ball:—

Mrs. E. Kenny, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. G. Dillon, Mrs. K. Dillon, Mrs. L. Garrahan, Mrs. Macken, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. E. Dillon, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs.



C. Davis, Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Baker, the Misses Ballasty, Lennon, Browne, Erhart, Dillon, Baker, Butler, Gahan, Acbar, Hine, Bergen, Ryan, Achaval Hinde, Lawler, Giggy, Carroll, Cunningham, Messrs. E. Casey, Baker, E. Dillon, L. Garrahan, E. Kenny, Crabtree, W. Dennehy, C. Davis, W. Casey, Dooling, Biggs, Gen. Osborne, Baron Pollnitz, Hayward, Jer. Dillon, E. Tallon, R. Murphy, J. Murphy, P. Lawlor, J. Browne, G. Dillon, E. Kirk, W. Martin, P. Kirk, M. Dinneen, E. Murphy, P. Kilmurry, Preston, Ronayne, Anderson, L. Klappenbach, H. Klappenbach, J. Kelly, McKean, Warden, Mackern, Stewart, G. C. Howard, L. Howard, Underwood, C. Mulvanny, J. Mulhall, and Mrs. Hanly, Murphy, O'Farrell and Galbraith.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DEAN DILLON'S.

Mgr. Dean Dillon gave a farewell dinner and entertainment to a large number of friends at his residence, Calle Cangallo, on Wednesday evening. Wemay fairly say that nearly all the Irish residents of the city were there and many notable men of other nationalities came to pay their homage of respect to the worthy and venerable host before he bade a temporary adieu to this the country of his adoption. Gen. Osborne, the American Minister, sat at the Dean's right, and Mr. Michael Duggan at his left, and there were seated around the festive board many distinguished representatives of the commercial and professional interests of this city. When the *clangor dentium* was hushed and the *rumor gentium* was well-nigh exhausted the Dean arose, and in a most touching and pathetic speech referred to his late illness, to the deep debt of gratitude he owed his many friends who sympathised with him and particularly to the physicians to whom under Providence he was indebted for the prolongation of his life. Dr. Colborne was not a fellow-countryman of his, he was not even a co-religionist of his, but he had shown himself a true countryman and a true Christian, for he (the Dean) was sick and he came to his assistance. He also spoke in the highest terms of praise of Drs. Peacan, Murphy, and Hanly, who had made every sacrifice and overwhelmed him with kindness in their unremitting efforts to restore his health. Dr. Hanly responded in a happy speech on behalf of Dr. Colborne who was absent, and said that Dr. Colborne and himself would look upon any services rendered to the Dean as a pleasant duty in which they were the recipients rather than the donors. He had heard much of the Dean's popularity before he became intimately acquainted with him, but it was only while he was under his own care in the British Hospital that he had an opportunity of thoroughly appreciating those wonderful gifts of heart and mind which adorned him. He drank the Dean's health and wished him a safe and speedy return. General Osborne said that he had known the Dean for many years and he never knew a man who could so easily exercise a commanding influence over other men. He would carry with him on leaving this land the sympathies of thousands who would not forget him when he was treading on the sod of Green Erin' and he would take care that he should receive all honor under the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, which was the largest on the American continent. Mr. Dinneen proposed General Osborne's health in a few appropriate words and immediately the whole assembly rose to their feet and re-echoed the toast to the gallant general with a round of three times three. Somebody having made reference to La Plata, Don Carlos Davis arose and made a speech on political economy, saying that La Plata beats Washington and in fact licked the creation as the Yankees say. The money spent was not spent at all and the more was invested in bricks and mortar in the de-

sert the better for those who paid the cash. Someway the audience did not seem to be convinced by Mr. Davis's arguments. Deputy Murphy in some very tender remarks made allusion to the Dean's departure, and wished him a safe return. The toast of the Argentine Republic was proposed by General Osborne, and Mr. Casey proposed the prosperity of the great Republic of the North, of which General Osborne was a noble representative. After dinner a large number of ladies arrived, and soon the entire house was full to overflowing. It was remarked by an American gentleman who was present that there were few men who could draw so many respectable friends around them at so short a notice. Besides the ladies and gentlemen who were present at Mr. McLean's party, whose names we give above, we noticed the following:—Rev. Father Foran, Rev. Father O'Reilly Rev. Father Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, James and Patrick Browne, Miss Browne, Mrs. Mulhall, Mr. and Miss Klappenbach, the Misses Mulhall, Miss Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Dennehy, Mr. and Mrs. Hine, Dr. J. J. Hanly, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Suffern, P. Ham, R. Eastman, J. Feely, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, W. J. Dillon, Dr. Kelly, E. J. Byrne, Michael Duggan, Thomas Duggan, Mrs. T. Duggan, Dr. Peacan, M. Carroll, Edward Murphy, Mr. Melley, etc., etc. There was no music but there was no lack of amusement. Mr. George Knickerbocker, a colored gentleman, being introduced, recited a comical farce on his love experience on the shores of old Kentucky. Mr. Melley, in union with Dr. J. J. Hanly, performed a clever pantomime, being an operation of painless dentistry, and Dr. J. J. Hanly recited an original composition by himself «Bill Hall,» and another entitled «Bengen on the Rhine.» The Dean recited the introductory verses of Child Harold—

Adieu, adieu, my native land,  
and all were visibly affected by the recitation. It was not so when Mr. E. Casey read Michael Free's account of his father's soldierly experience, and how at last the veteran of other days retired on a pension and took to the humanitarian trade of hearse-driving. Mr. Casey's gestures and intonations were true to the life, and he was interrupted at every moment with roars of laughter. Finally the Dean thanked his friends who had so kindly come to pay him their respects, and he hoped that when he returned he would see many of the young people who were there before him comfortably married. The party broke up about 11 p.m.

TENNYSON AND SARSFIELD BRENNAN. [COMMUNICATED]

If the author of the «Death of the Princess Poleonesky» can say with Goethe

«Ich singe wie der Vogel singt,»  
with no less justice may we apply to him the words of Schiller:

«Nimmer sang ich fremde Lieder  
Seit ich deine Stimme bin.»

A tinge of melancholy runs through all his lines; although now and again a burst of indignant scorn, called forth by the tyrannous deed of some Russian despot or Irish landlord, relieves the almost oppressive sadness of the verse. Space does not allow of our quoting from the poem before us at any great length, but a fair idea of its peculiar style and merits is furnished by the invocation of the muse with which it opens:

«Oh! muse inspire my pen, my heart; my head,  
To strike the lyre to Pole's illustrious dead.  
And let the strings be played on by the heart,  
'Tis only it, can make the tears to start!»

Captious critics will no doubt object to the imagery of this language, because, they say, the strings of a lyre cannot be played on by a heart, and that of the two, it would be far the more advisable to wake the sweet

tones of the instrument by bringing the head rhythmically in contact with it. These are just the people, however, who can see nothing to admire in anything, and the air of whose lives appears to be to find fault. We have known many and many a man on whom the «Ode To An Expiring Frog», by Mrs. Leo Hunter, was utterly lost, nor could their sluggish intellects be stirred up even by Lord Tennyson's noble appeal to patriotic Englishmen to look to their fleet. Indeed, now that Tennyson is mentioned, we are struck with the remarkable resemblance there is between this poet's latest effusion and the opening lines of «The Unkind Neighbour.» The Laureate, as quoted by the *Standard*, sings:—

THE FLEET.  
(On its reported insufficiency.)  
You—you—if you have failed to understand—  
The fleet of England is her all in all—  
On you will come the curse of all the land,  
If that Old England fall,  
which Nelson left so great—  
This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth,  
This one small isle, the lord of every sea—  
Poor England, what would all these votes be worth,  
And what avail thine ancient name of «Free,»  
Wert thou a fallen State?  
You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet,  
If you have only compassed her disgrace,  
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet  
Will kick you from your place—  
But too late—too late, too late!  
Tennyson.

now mark Mr. Brennan—  
Harp of my country, sound no more,  
Whisper me low of joys now o'er.  
Oh thou art mute, departed lay;  
Naught but despair stand in array.  
Oh! burst my heart, since fled the fire,  
That once inspired my country's lyre.

From this it is evident that one of the poets has plagiarized; and as Mr. Brennan's stirring poem saw the light long before Tennyson penned his, there can be no difficulty in assigning the blame to the person deserving it.

By the bye, why does not the *Standard* produce some original «Jingo» poetry of its own? No organ that we are acquainted with has more claims to be heard in verse, as well as prose, on everything that concerns the Great British Empire. If it were not for the *Standard* who knows but, perhaps, the Muscovite might be at this hour holding high revel within the walls of Herat, or distributing buckshot, a la Forster, amongst the Afghan irreconcilables! The *Standard* cannot, it is true, claim that «alone I did it,» but must share the honour with the Skipper of the «Maskelyne,» who at its suggestion undertook to send the whole Russian fleet to Davy Jones, thus for ever putting an end to their wily plan of sailing up the Moorgahb to the conquest of India. Well may our warlike colleague exclaim with Victor Hugo's «Triboulet»:

Oh! je ne vous crains guère!  
Entouré de puissants auxquels je ris la guerre,  
Je ne crains rien, monsieur, car je n'ai sur le cou  
Autre chose à risquer que la tête à un fou.

But to return to our subject. The gem of the collection is «The Match Boy,» a poem abounding in pathos and brimful of sympathy for the poor and afflicted. Equally characteristic is the scathing allusion to the police in their dealings with itinerant traders, for we hear from the mouth of the «Match Boy» himself that:

If they caught us in their claws  
Surely we'd feel policemen's laws

With reluctance we suspend for the moment our review of Mr. Brennan's works, to which we shall at the earliest opportunity again turn our willing attention.  
Svastiho.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Ladies' Beneficent Society of this city have distributed prizes to such poor women and young girls as distinguished themselves by their virtues, intelligence or

industry under the patronage of the society. The Ladies' Beneficent Society have also addressed a letter full of gratitude to Sr. Irigoyen, Minister of the Interior, thanking him for the very effective way in which he co-operated with them in the good work during his term of office. The letter was accompanied with a small present to Dr. Irigoyen.

Mr. Latham's Company won new laurels this week in the admirable burlesque «Ixion,» in which the artistes sang some excellent songs. Miss Gourley's singing was much admired, and Miss Nellie Murray has also an excellent voice. The «Lights of London» was repeated at the Alegria on Monday. On Wednesday «Claudian» and «Ixion» were repeated for the benefit of the «Circulo Medico.» There was a large audience, composed principally of natives. «Our Boys» and «Mr. and Mrs. White» will be given at the Opera Theatre tonight (Friday) for the benefit of the British Hospital.

A musical and dramatic performance was given last night under the auspices of the English Literary Society. The following attractive programme was gone through—

- PART I.  
1. Overture  
2. Comic song, in character, by Mr. H. H. Crabtree  
3. Violoncello solo by Sr. Panizza  
4. Song by Mr. W. F. Biggs  
5. Recitation, «The Charity Dinner,» by Mr. Coveney of the Latham Dramatic Company  
6. Romance from «Lucrezia Borgia» by Miss Goerke.  
7. Song, «Life,» by Mr. H. F. Mackern.  
8. Violoncello solo, by Sr. Panizza.  
9. Cong, «My Queen,» by Miss Goerke.  
10. Comic song, in character, Mr. H. H. Crabtree.

PART II.  
«PERFECTION,» a Comedietta; by members of the English Dramatic Company.

Sir Laurence Paragon... Mr. Coveney, Charles Paragon... Mr. Bernard, Sam... Mr. F. Courteney, Helen O'Brien, Miss Ethel Arden, Susan, her Maid with song... Miss Wyndale. We shall be happy to inform our readers of the result of the performance next week.

A committee has been appointed to receive the remains of Gen. Villegas, which are being brought to this country by the steamer «Congo.»

Next Thursday, being the Feast of Corpus Christi, there will be a procession in the plaza and the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Cathedral will feel much obliged to those who may send presents of flowers for the occasion.

The sabal tern officers of police gave a banquet in honour of their ex-chief, D. Marcos Paz, in the Skating Rink, on Sunday.

Dr. Irigoyen has been proclaimed candidate for the presidency in Rosario. A paper called *El Orden* will soon be established in this city in Dr. Irigoyen's interests.

Major John Page has been appointed to command the steamer «Teuco,» built in England, and put together in the Riachuelo under the direction of Commander Spurr. The «Teuco» is intended to navigate the rivers Bermejo and Pilcomayo.

A grand ball was given last Friday by Mr. Fisher, in Rosario, at which nearly all the English-speaking people of Rosario were present.

The club «Catedral del Norte» entertained Dr. Rocha at a banquet on Saturday evening. Generals Campos, Garcia, Uriburn and Mansilla were present. Gen. Mansilla said that he was only a humble soldier and that he and his companions only claimed for themselves the privilege that belonged to any citizen, that neither the Conqueror of Caseros, nor the illustrious victor at Pavon, had ever attempted to impose a candidate on the nation. Dr. Rocha replied, recalling to mind the

glorious achievements of the men of 1810, and reminding the audience that every generation has its own peculiar duties.

Mr. Casey's new estancia-house in Curfumanal has had the good fortune to have had celebrated the Divine mysteries within its walls before being given over for the use of its owners. During the recent visit of Father Purcell the principal room in this extensive and stately two-storey edifice served as a chapel. Over forty persons assisted at the Sunday's Mass, and almost every English-speaking Catholic on the vast domain approached the Sacraments. Our countrymen in this distant settlement have overcome the principal difficulties inseparable from the formation of a new colony, and seem content with their situation at present and sanguine as to their future.

The supporters of Dr. Irigoyen as candidate for the presidency held several meetings in the city this week and clubs were established by most influential citizens to labour for his election.

The national festival on the 25th May was celebrated with the usual pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious, pious and immortal memory. Gun salute, High Mass, Te-Deum, military parade, State receptions, flags, flummy fopery and fireworks. The only difference in the programme from that of previous years is that the pyrotechnic exhibitions took place in the Plaza Constitution instead of the Plaza Victoria and Ventecinco, as formerly.

The President on entering the Cathedral was accompanied by a large number of diplomatic ministers, senators and deputies of the nation, and a very large crowd of military officers. At the reception given by President Roca it was remarked that General Mansilla, who has made himself remarkable of late by his opposition to the President's policy, chatted for some time with President Roca, and it is said that during the interview he insisted on his right to hold what opinions he liked in political matters. The crowd in the plaza in the afternoon, and again at night, was very large, and the best order prevailed throughout. Temporary arches of a wooden framework were erected in the centre of the plaza and the illumination at night had a fine effect. Many of the principal houses in the city were also illuminated.

On Saturday D. Federico Elortondo died at his residence in San Isidro. His remains were interred in the Recoleta Cemetery on Sunday.

The question of the propriety of accepting Dr. Del Valle's resignation was debated in Congress on Friday, and it was decided by a small majority of votes not to accept that gentleman's resignation for the present.

The Paraguayan trophies were delivered to the committee appointed to receive them in Montevideo on Friday. Owing to the bad weather, there were few persons present at the ceremony. The banners were carried by three artillery officers, who were followed by officers of other regiments, bearing the national banners. A battalion of the line formed the escort. At the mole were assembled the President of the Republic, the members of the Legislature, the judges, and a large number of military and civil officers.

The barque «Adela» that sunk last week opposite Colonia was again put afloat on Saturday. The port authorities of Buenos Aires co-operated very effectually in bringing about this happy result.

D. Fernando Garcia has already brought before Judge Busfos his claim to the property of his deceased aunt, Doña Felipa Garcia, who made a legacy amounting to several millions in favour of Don Miguel Nazar.

It was remarked on Monday evening that President Roca and Dr. Rocha occupied boxes at the Colon Theatre quite close to each other. In the President's box were also Generals Gelly y Obes, Emilio Mitre, Vice-Admiral Cordero, and Señor Montt, the Chilean Minister. In Dr. Rocha's box were Generals Campos and Uri-

burn. Juarez Celman also appeared in a box accompanied by a few private individuals.

The Juarez Celman committee in this city has been at last definitely formed and stands so:—

- D. Antonio Cambacerés.  
Ramon Gomez.  
Vicenie L. Casares.  
Dr. D. Estanislao S. Zeballos.  
Roque Saenz Peña.  
José Fernandez.  
Noberto Quirno Costa.  
Juan A. Garcia.  
Pascual Beraceocheo.  
Ignacio Crespo.  
Gregorio Torres,

Dr. Rawson was one of the passengers by the «Umberto I.» that left this port on Monday bound for Genoa.

Dr. Padilla has been appointed vicar-capitular and governor of the diocese of Salta, and the appointment has been received with acclamations of joy by the Catholic people of Salta.

A mutiny arose on Monday on board the British barque «Alice Roy,» which brought a cargo of Brunswick wood consigned to Milligan and Williamson. The captain (Berdier) had left the barque in the outer roads in charge of the first officer and the pilot, Patrick Connolly. After breakfast Connolly ordered the sailors to wash the deck. Two obeyed the orders and five others refused. Connolly thereupon threatened the men to have them punished if they did not obey, and before he had time to go farther one of the men fired a revolver at him, the ball of which wounded him in the thigh. The second in command soon appeared on the scene, and by the united efforts of the two officers the two sailors who remained faithful, and the cook, the five mutineers were checked and finally shut in a small apartment. The captain and the authorities soon arrived with a piquet of marines armed with Remington rifles, and the mutineers were arrested. Their names are John Breadner, Carl Supt, Gustavo Sohattranski, Albert Bahike and Thomas Moore. Connolly's wound is not dangerous; the ball has been extricated. When the mutineers were asked which of them had wounded Connolly they replied that all of them had done so.

The British barque «William Wilson,» from England with materials for the Southern Railway, while on her way up the river, grounded a few miles south of Magdalena. The «William Wilson» was sailing up the river with no pilot, and the tide being very high she was hauling close into the next coast when she struck a sand bank. Next day she was hard and fast and only eight feet of water round her. The captain at once landed and communicated the circumstances to the consignees, Messrs. Tomkinson and Dungrey, who have despatched a steamer and all the necessary aid to the vessel. The «William Wilson» is an old vessel of 426 tons, built in Bristol in 1863.

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, corrales, Barracas, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required. The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter «1» 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.



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Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1885.

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Por resolucion del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al publico que el 31 del corriente quedaran clausuradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podran retirar sus depositos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario seran trasladados a la casa central.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,

**R. A. DE TOLEDO,**  
 Secretario.

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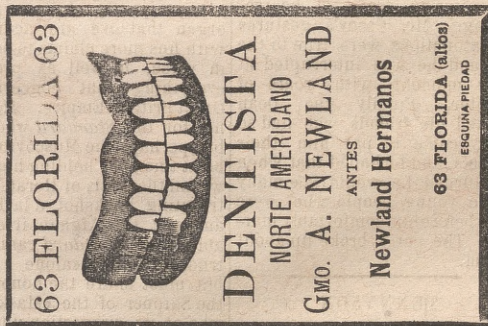
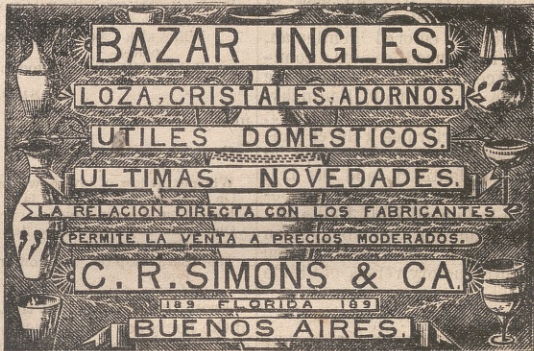
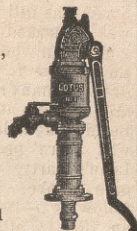
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B. GAYAN, Secretary.

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OUR LADY OF PELLEVOISIN.

A NEW AND ALREADY CELEBRATED SHRINE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN FRANCE.

In recent times La Salette and Lourdes have been rendered famous by the visible presence of the Queen of Heaven, and in our own days Pellevoisin (Quatre), diocese of Bourges, a small and unknown village in the centre of France, has all at once sprung into celebrity from the repeated visits of the Blessed Virgin who, in a series of fifteen apparitions, several of which were attested by witnesses of unimpeachable integrity, declared her wish to be honored there; and revealed to a poor servant whom she suddenly and miraculously restored to health the scapular of the Adorable Heart of her Divine Son as a preservative and shield against all the snares of the devil.

Estelle Faguette, lady's maid to the Countess Arthur de la Rochefoucauld, after having suffered at intervals during twelve years from a most excruciating internal disease, is at length attacked by pulmonary consumption, which after a period of ten months reduced her to a sad extremity. Given over by the doctors, abandoned by all human aid, Estelle turns to her who is "the health of the weak" and implores her assistance. Her trust is not in vain. After a death agony of eleven days she is suddenly and miraculously restored to perfect health for the express purpose of declaring to the whole world that the Blessed Virgin wishes the Scapular of the Sacred Heart to be worn by everyone in atonement for the outrages committed against the Holy Eucharist. "Nothing will be more pleasing to me than to see this livery on each one of my children, and that they must all endeavour to repair the outrages received by my Son in the Sacrament of His love. In obedience to the orders of the Blessed Virgin, Estelle goes to the Archbishop of the diocese, Monseigneur de la Tour d'Auvergne, and reveals to him the mission entrusted to her. This prelate, one of the great dignitaries of the Church, after a most minute and careful canonical investigation into all the facts of the case entered into communication with Rome on the subject, and then with all the authority invested in him by the Holy See solemnly establishes in his diocese a confraternity in honor of Our Lady of Pellevoisin, under the invocation of "Mother All Merciful," blesses the scapular seen by Estelle, enriches it with indulgences, and finally sends his vicar-general to take possession of the room hallowed by the Queen of Heaven, which is rapidly converted into a Shrine. The first pilgrimage presided over by the vicar-general took place on the 9th of September, 1877, exactly one year after the revelation of the Scapular and eighteen months after the miraculous cure of Estelle.

Eight years have scarcely elapsed since these marvellous events took place and the truth of the promises of the Immaculate virgin is becoming every day more manifest. Priests and laymen, rich and poor, flock from all parts to the Shrine, and on the anniversary of the revelation of the scapular the pilgrims may be counted by thousands. Perpetual adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament is kept up by night and day, so that a never-ceasing tribute of praise and prayer, and the supplication is constantly being raised to heaven for the wants of the Church and in particular for those of the members of the confraternity. This marvellous scapular, too, bearing on one side the representation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and on the other, the image of Our Lady of Pellevoisin, has become known even in the most remote regions, proving to those who have the happiness of being invested with it, a source of never-failing graces and blessings. It is already worn by more than one hundred thousand associates all over the world, and is daily extending farther and wider. Its

marvellous propagation in such an incredibly short space of time proves that it must be evidently the work of God. Innumerable conversions of obdurate and hardened sinners have been obtained through the efficacy of this wonderful scapular. Nor need we be astonished at this, for what can be more capable of appeasing God's anger than the sight of his creatures clothed with the precious livery of the Sacred Heart of His Son.

In 1877, Monsieur l'Abbé Salmon, Curé de Pellevoisin, in whose parish the revelation and some of the miracles occurred, and upon which a Commission of Inquiry reported, applied to the Archbishop of Bourges (1) to establish a Confraternity in honour of Our Lady of Pellevoisin under the invocation of "Mother All Merciful" (2) to permit the members of the Confraternity to wear a distinctive scapular and (3) to authorise the publication of a special prayer with indulgences attached in honour of Our Lady of Pellevoisin. On the 28th of July, 1877, the archiepiscopal decree granting these requests was issued by Charles Amable de La Gaur d'Auvergne Lauraguais, Archbishop Bourges, Patriarch Primate of Aquitania, assistant at the Pontifical Throne, with rules of the Confraternity attached and approved, so that full canonical sanction is attached to the devotion.

For all information concerning the scapular apply to Monsieur l'Abbé Salmon, Curé de Pellevoisin, Indre, France.

THE POPE AND FRENCH WORKPEOPLE.

In his discourse to the French workmen who came in pilgrimage to Rome and were received in audience recently by Leo XIII. after expressing his satisfaction at seeing them here and at the progress of the Catholic Workmen's Association in France, addressed them in words which have a special weight and interest at the present moment.

"Frightened," says he, "by the disorder and confusion engendered in ideas and morals by revolutionary doctrines, you have determined to study by the light of Christian teaching, the great social truths and to propagate them more especially amongst the industrial classes. You have declared that the evils which afflict the most of families belonging to those classes are due above all to the abandonment of religious practices and to the influence of evil principles. And in fact the workman who no longer finds in religion the support and consolation which he needs, more than anyone else, to support the painful consequences of his humble situation, will seek his well-being in baser enjoyments and will give free course to his viler passions, to the detriment of his moral happiness and to the great peril of the whole of society. Recent and numerous facts furnish a terrible and unanswerable proof of this."

His Holiness congratulated them for their unceasing efforts to lead to the principles of Christianity the numerous families devoted to industry, and praised the consoling results obtained up to the present. "Continue," he said, "to develop them more and more, for the greater good of all, especially of the working men. Agitators pretend to employ them as instruments to satisfy their own ambition. They deceive them by vain promises; they flatter them by exalting their rights without ever speaking of their duties; they excite in their souls hatred of proprietors and of the rich; finally, when they deem the moment favourable to their pernicious designs, they launch them on audacious enterprises, in which the leaders alone find their account.

"It is not thus that the Church of Jesus Christ acts. As a loving and disinterested mother she desires not nor has she other ambition than the happiness of her children; she applies the only efficacious remedies to their evils; for she alone has the secret of the difficult social problems which agitate the world. We, in

several circumstances, have indicated these remedies. We have exhorted the faithful Catholics of all countries to resuscitate the wise institutions or workmen's corporations, which, in better times, were born and have flourished under the inspiration of the Church, to the great advantage, spiritual as well as temporal, of the poor and laborious classes. With the facility of fulfilling the duties of Christian piety these institutions assure to the workman education, and a fitting instruction for his children; assistance and charitable succor in case of illness or misfortune, and a maintenance of his old age. They put into the hearts of all love in the place of hatred, which too often isolates workmen from their patrons. To the workmen they inspire respect and obedience, fidelity and devotion in labor; to the masters they recall that Christians of all conditions are brethren in Jesus Christ; that justice should preside in all their actions; that charity and sweetness should temper command and reproaches. Thanks to these salutary institutions we might soon see an end of this fratricide war of which you spoke just now, and which, unknown to the centuries of faith, exercises such terrible ravages to-day.

"So far as you are concerned, you have obeyed our paternal exhortation in forming religious associations in the very centre of your industrial establishments. You have understood besides that, to ensure the success and the duration of your work it was necessary to allow yourselves to be guided by the pastors appointed for the government of your dioceses. By your example, we will hope, all influential Catholics, silencing party dissensions, which are a source of weakness, will seek to unite in one and the same spirit, to labour in concert to the application and development of Christian principles in all classes of society, and more especially to maintain the workmen's associations, and all those who have as their end the favouring of religious education of youth amongst the people. That will be, without any doubt, one of the surest and most efficacious means of healing the evils of the present and of preparing for the Church and for civil society a better future."

PROFITABLE READING.

It may be assumed that all persons who have acquired the merest rudiments of education are in the habit of reading more or less, but it is by no means everyone that knows how to read intelligently and with profit. No allusion need be made to such persons as permit themselves to peruse vile and groveling literature. It would have been better for them had they never learned the alphabet. The love of reading is general, many are gifted by nature with a keen appetite for intellectual food, and all may easily acquire the habit. To know how to derive the greatest benefit and pleasure in the pursuit is the great desideratum. To this end it is primarily requisite to know how and what to read. Anything worth reading at all is worth reading well, and therefore one should read with thought and deliberation. Reading without reflection, as without purpose, is of no value. The learned and metaphysical Lord Lytton wrote: "More is got from one book on which the thought settles for a definite end in knowledge than from libraries skimmed over by a wandering eye," and no one can have the time for reflection who reads at too rapid a rate. As it is not how much one reads but how much one remembers that measures the benefit derived, the result is obvious. Of course there are those whose acuteness of comprehension and ready memory enable them to read with greater rapidity than others. It is recorded of Madame de Staël that before she was fifteen years old she had in three months de-

voured 600 novels, but it is hardly probable that even this wonderful intellectual prodigy was in any way benefited by this species of gluttony, and her example is not to be commended. One more worthy of imitation is Edmund Burke, a genius of the highest order, and an insatiable reader who read a book as though he were never to see it again. Realising that thorough-going, sincere, ardent earnestness is absolutely requisite to profitable reading, and that the subject matter is of equal importance, a reader cannot go far wrong. In books, if not in society, you can always choose your company, and in doing this one will not be amiss in following the counsel given by Thackeray: "Try to frequent the company of your betters. In books and life that is the most wholesome society." If readers cannot always command the books they like they can at least reject those that are unimproving. It can readily be ascertained what authors to read on any special subject by consulting those who are better informed. It is safe to assume that no capable person will hesitate to give the information solicited. A characteristic of a superior mind is a willingness to impart to others what it has acquired. Our public libraries are so well and so variously supplied that anyone can almost command any book he or she wishes to read. Moreover, books are no longer an expensive luxury, and a moderate outlay will supply a general variety of the periodicals, newspapers, and current literature of the day. All may be assured that the time given to worthy reading will prove a profitable investment.

THE EFFECTS OF TEA.

"While good temperance people are decrying liquor," says a leading physician, "they seldom stop to think how much harm is being done by an abuse of a beverage to which many of them are devoted. I just came from attending the case of a five-year-old babe who is ruined for life by its parents; indulging in tea-drinking. The child became very dyspeptic and they sent for me. I asked them how much tea the child drank. 'About two cups at each meal, and several between meals,' was the reply. You see, the physician continued, they let the teapot stand on the stove all day. Thus the tannic acid is extracted, which serves to turn the lining of the stomach into leather, and brings on dyspepsia and kindred diseases. Yes, you will find hundreds of women, young girls and aged women, and occasionally a man, who have completely ruined their nervous system by the excessive use of common tea. It would be a blessing to mankind when a temperance crusade can spare wind enough from its attack on alcohol to assail tea."

PARALYSED BY POETRY.

An elderly, strong-minded maiden walked into an editor's sanctum with a roll of foolscap in her right hand thicker than her arm—it was at least an inch in diameter—and after introducing herself to the editor said—"I have here some original poetry which"—Here the editor fell out of his chair on the floor an apparently dead man, and when the sub-editor rushed into the room the frightened maiden exclaimed "I didn't kill him! I just held up this roll of poetry to look at and he fell over." "Hain't you got sense enough to know" put in the office boy, "that a big roll of poetry will kill an editor quicker than dynamite."

Says the Springfield Republican:

"The N. Y. Evening Post is shocked because the President's Minister to Chili, William R. Roberts, was one of the Fenian leaders who were arrested by United States Marshals on the Canadian frontier in 1866. It strikes us the Post's squeamishness runs in streaks. If it can forgive Minister Jackson and others for doing their level best to destroy the United States from 1861 to 1865, it surely ought not to damn a man forever because his love for the

"old sod" led him into a harmless and bloodless dress parade in 1866. Of course the Post has the monopoly of the only living Irishman but should not be too severe on those of more common clay. Roberts' record in Congress and in business is well spoken of. He resisted the Blaine inroad upon his countrymen, which is probably the political significance of the appointment.

TOO NEW FOR HIM.

Tommy Nelson, of the East Side rushed up to Patrick Darling in Grand Street and said:—

"Are you able to toss your tile?"

"What do you mean?" asked Darling.

"Why, are you going to shout?"

"I don't catch on."

"Well, to be plain, are you going to say something?"

"I don't grasp your meaning," answered Darling.

"You don't want me to write it out, do you?" persisted Tommy.

"I mean are you going to ball off?"

"You are away off yet. Tell me what you mean?"

"Are you ready to talk spirits?"

"Oh," replied Patrick, "you want me to treat you; that's the tea, eh?"

With that he dumped Tommy into the garbage box and filled his mouth with ashes.

Tommy called at the Essex Market yesterday to get a warrant for Darling, but when he told a lawyer how the trouble originated he was advised to go home and not make himself too preliminary hereafter. — *New York Journal*.

WHY HE WANTED HIS WIFE TO SMOKE.

"I wish you would take to smoking, my dear," said Crim-sonbeak to his wife, as he lit his "C necticut filler" after dinner the other day.

"And why do you wish that?" replied the lady a little suspiciously.

"Oh, I've heard that smoked tongue was an improvement on the other kind, and you've given me so much of the other kind recently that I should not object to a change."

And then he went out to see if the doormat was comfortable for the night.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN TESTIMONIAL FUND

Thomas O'Neill (San Pedro)	£1
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James Murray	1.00

Science destroys some of the most cherished popular delusions. Catgut is derived from sheep, German silver was not invented in Germany and it contains no silver, Cleopatra's needle was not erected by her nor in her honor, Pompey's pillar had no historical connection with that personage. Sealing wax does not contain a particle of wax, the tuberose is not a rose but a polyanth, the strawberry is not a berry, Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey and are not baths at all. Whalebone is not bone and contains not any of its properties.

Civil Service Examiner, to colored applicant for the situation of letter carrier—State the distance from London to Calcutta, India, via the Suez Canal.

Colored applicant—Say, boss, ef ye'se gwine ter put me on dat route yo' can disremove my applicashun offen de book.

"What should you think, now," said a professor who was examining a class in Paley's Natural Theology in relation to the laws of cause and effect, "what would you think if you picked up a watch in the street?" "I should think I was a precious lucky fellow," answered the student.

A deceased city surgeon adopted an ingenious plan for collecting his fees. He had two bells, when he rang one the servant knew the fee was paid, and bowed the visitor out; when he rang the other, the servant said, "I think, sir, you have forgotten to give Mr. Lock his fee," and did not open the door until the fee was paid.

"I think that a full-grown man who throws an orange peel on the pavement is no Christian," said an exasperated taproom orator, as he slowly elevated himself upon the pavement to a perpendicular. "Well, what do you think of an orange peel that throws a full-grown man on the pavement," said a bystander.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight dotting of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes gathered 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 fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarged? Is there costiveness? Have the legs or thighs when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs, By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines 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.



REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1884.

We take the following summary from the work on the wool trade lately published and edited by Messrs. Tedd, Hull, and Co., London. In 1884 the price of Australian wool was about 4 per cent on an average below the price current during the year 1883. This fall corresponds exactly with the amount of increase in production during the year, and undoubtedly it is partly the result of that same increase and partly the result of the general state of business. The quantity of wool produced at the present time is very considerable, but the experience of a few years has shown that the consumption is equal to the production. Demands are constantly being made on the wool factories, but while the production goes on increasing the cheapness of the article must be a *sine qua non* for its ready sale. In England the wool trade has been well employed, though frequently with small profits. In Germany the factories have had too much labor on hands. The wool industry in that country has had a very rapid development and during the past six years the consumption of wool in Australia has been more than doubled. The news from France is less satisfactory. The part taken by this country in the London auctions is always the chief foreign factor, but the quantity purchased by Frenchmen in London remains unchanged, and considering the great activity in the wool business during 1884 it is to be doubted whether there will be any improvement during 1885. An improvement in the situation in London can only be brought about by a diminution in imports and if the mortality in Australian sheep is as great as is announced it may well cause a rise in price, but on the other hand we must take into account the enormous increase in the production of wool in the republics of the River Plate. In spite of this the low price of nearly all the principal articles of consumption, and the enormous clip of the past year, lead us to believe that there is room for a wider sphere of business and for some improvement in the present depressed condition of business. The following are the average prices of unwashed wool from Buenos Aires: 1880, maximum 8 1/2 d; 1876, 5 1/2 d; average for the five years, 7 1/2 d. 1884, average price 6d; 1883, 6 1/2 d; 1882, 6 1/2 d; 1881, 7d; 1880, 7 1/2 d; 1879, 6 1/2 d; 1878, 5 1/2 d. Average prices for Australian wool: 1880, 16d; 1876, 10 1/2 d. The following statistics will show the total quantity of wool imported into Europe and the United States from Australia and the Cape:—

Year.	Australasia Bales.	Cape of Good Hope Bales.	Total Bales.
1860	187000	79000	250000
1870	546000	153000	698000
1880	869000	189000	1058000
1881	957000	204000	1461000
1882	993000	197000	1490000
1883	1054000	199000	1254000
1884	1112000	191000	1303000

[To be continued.]

COMMERCIAL.

	May 28.
Gold .....	134
Cédulas A .....	101
Series E .....	80
Series F .....	78
National Bank Shares .....	131

The British Government paid Mr. Piaggio £160,000 for the «Nord America», and she has resumed her old name of the «Stirling Castle.» She is cheap at the money. The day after the sale the Russians offered £190,000 for her.

City of Buenos Aires Trams.—At a meeting held on Wednesday the chairman said that 1884 was the most successful year the company ever had. The only drawback is the depreciation in currency, and in regard to that he prudently abstained from holding out any better hopes for 1885. The traffic up to the 10th ult. exceeded that in the corres-

ponding period of 1884 by £5,000 but even were such an increase to be maintained throughout the year it would not cover the loss in depreciation of the dollar from 47d to 31d. One hopeful feature is that a similar crisis in 1876 was successfully surmounted, and that the volume of business transacted is constantly growing. The correspondence or through tickets enabling a journey to be broken have proved a success. If we recollect rightly, so has a similar plan tried on a limited scale on the Dublin trams. The board are not prepared to issue any bonus shares for the present. — *Herzpath's Railway Journal*, April 25.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. held on Friday another land auction, viz.:

16243 hectareas, or 6 1/2 leagues, situated in the 1st section of national territories, and distant 2 1/2 leagues from Fortin Garcia, for the sum of 18,000 m/n per league; buyer Joseph Shaw.

Also 1 1/2 leagues in Venado Tuerto belonging to Messrs. McNally and Newbery, for 11,500 m/n per league; buyers Wm. Davison and Mr. Hirst.

The Totoral establishment belonging to the late Mr. McClymont, in Cañuelas, was not sold, the auction being postponed for eight days.

The *Patria Argentina* newspaper and printing establishment complete were sold by auctioneer Baisan for the sum of 2,500 m/n; buyer Sr. Benaventi.

Reports from Cordoba say that a considerable fall in the price of cattle is noticed there on account of the very large importation. Camp cows are sold from 12 to 15 m/n, novillos from 20 to 25.

Messrs. Piaggio and Co. have established a place for cleaning and shelling imported rice in Buenos Aires.

The directors of the sanitary works in this city have asked for the trifling sum of \$600,000 m/n as a subsidy to continue the works during the present month and the month of June.

The wool season is now virtually closed and any stray lots coming to the market are sold at a reduced rate. Good prices have been offered for criolla wool up the river as it is wanted for private use. Superior Concordia wool, washed, has been sold at 162 to 175 %, and good 150 to 160; unwashed Concordia wool superior 100 to 110, good 90 to 100, middling 75 to 85, criolla wool of Mendoza and Corrientes, good, 95 to 100 %.

Señor Pallenini, president of the Italian Bank, has retired from that office, and Sr. Stopani succeeds him.

The news of Dr. Pellegrini's mission in negotiating a loan in London has not been confirmed, and there is fear that the scheme proposed will collapse for the present.

Exchange in Valparaiso has fallen to 25d.

A Foreign Club has been started in Cordoba, and already counts 40 members, who have subscribed \$2,000 m/n. The directors are L. M. Olcese, president; S. Kelton, vice-president; A. de la Serna, treasurer; E. Hein, J. S. Pearson, and J. Kurtz, secretaries; E. Beaulieu, B. Davis, N. Peterson and A. Garzon, vocales.

A strong petition from some of the vintners of the city was laid before the Municipality this week, begging that permission be granted them to carry on the sale of adulterating wines, or, in other words, a license to pocket more money and poison the people. We shall see whether the Municipality will grant the petition of these magnanimous friends of humanity.

There are contradictory reports with regard to the Pelligrini Mission, and one does not know which to believe.

The shipments of this wool clip up to date amount to 300,000 bales—a figure above the shipments which amounted to 297,000 bales. Wool men think that there remain about 20- to 27,000 bales for export. This increase in the clip is most satisfactory. The production of wool in this country is growing very steadily and is susceptible of immense

development. Our export of wool has increased 90 per cent in 13 years, and at that rate the production in growing in another 5 years the export will exceed 500 million lb. from this country alone not reckoning the Banda Oriental.

The Provincial Government will soon give orders to the Mortgage Bank to reopen the issue of Cédulas. The Government is thinking of opening two Series, one of 600 and another of 800—an excellent idea. It is not known when the issue will begin, but it is impending, and will not be delayed much longer.

The wheat market has suffered a considerable fall during the week, owing no doubt to the fact of holders coming more freely to the market and the fears of a war in Europe having somewhat subsided.

A fall in the price of hides is also noticeable.

Messrs. Gorordo and Co. sold for account of Mr. P. Ham 5 1/2 leagues of land in the district of Loreto at the rate of 11,500 m/n per league cash. Messrs. A. Bullrich's great land auction land in Loreto sold as high as 12,700 m/n per league, payable half cash and the remainder at 6 and 12 months.

The *Independiente* of Rosario says that the notes of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires are at a 1/4 to 1/2 per cent discount in that town.

The following interesting letter from Olavarria appeared in the columns of our contemporary the *Herald*:

«While we hear that you have had, in and near the capital, a week of rough weather and heavy rainfall, throughout this Partido, and reaching far out towards the borders of settlements, there reigned a drought unbroken by rain for nearly two months until last Thursday, when a night of showers prevailed, every drop of which was a blessing, for the camps are dry and bare, sharp and constant frosts threatened and losses to shepherders. The good effects of the little rain we had the other night will not last long, unless followed by more rains. Drawing water is as common as in midsummer.»

I hear of the sale of 500 head of cattle, at \$6.50 per head, at Blanca Grande. Mr. Patrick Ryan, the efficient manager of the Carmelita estancia at Blanca Grande, and Mr. Drysdale, late of the provincial police force, have commenced running a galera from this town to Blanca Grande, the coach leaving every four days Mr. A. Sacriste is wiring a potrero of his camp, putting posts every hundred varas, and every 15 varas, putting in place of a post a hard wood bailla, from the top of which runs a twisted wire strand into the earth about a vara from the base, and is anchored in the ground to a bit of post or toca, then from half its length runs another wire twisted tight to the base of the bailla. This style of wiring has been put to the severest tests, and has proved fully equal to wiring with posts at 20 varas. Of course, with posts at present prices, the economy of this method will strike the camp man with force. Mr. La Ferrera's Blanca Chica camp is fully wired. Mr. Juan Luna, of this partido, is also wiring in his camp at Fort in Marcos Paz. In this town business is thriving and sound. The quarries are increasing their output and their profits, and their development must go on for years, and the town, of course, will reap the benefit. New buildings and new chacras are noted almost constantly.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«New York, May 25. Dry cow hides of 20 to 23 lb. weight 24 1/2 -24 cents per lb. Buenos Aires, becerras of 10 to 13 lb. weight 20-20 1/2, cents per lb. Stock of dry hides 190,000 to 210,000.»

«Antwerp, April 25. During the fortnight River Plate woools have found a ready market. Buenos Aires being quoted at fr. 1.30.»

THE PLAZAS.

ONCR.	
Wool.	
Superior .....	90
Borraja .....	80
Hides.	
Good camp .....	205
Horse .....	83
Hair .....	170
Sheepskins.	
Superior, rls .....	32
Peladas .....	19
Corderitos .....	16
Wheat.	
Candéal .....	95
Salado .....	125
Rivers .....	—
Maize.	
Morocho, in grain .....	55 59
Yellow in grain .....	50 45
Morocho, in cob .....	60
CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	
Superior .....	113
Good .....	90
Borraja .....	66

Hides.	
Good camp .....	205
Sheepskins superior .....	25
Inferior .....	17
Station .....	248 25
Corderitos .....	18
Horse Hides .....	65
Hair .....	180

MARRIAGES.

On May 22nd, at the Balvanera Church, Buenos Aires, Miss Ellen Roche to Thomas Roche, both from Co. Wexford, Ireland.

On May 22nd, at the Merced Church, Miss Katie Caserly of this city, to Mr. John Madden of Arceifes, both natives of Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

On May 22nd, at the Merced Church, Miss Mary Hilliard of this city, to Mr. Patrick Caserly of Arceifes, both natives of Co. Westmeath, Ireland.



DEATHS.

On April 10th, at his residence, Monomolin, Co. Wexford in the 90th year of his age, Patrick Rath, father of Frank Rath, Nieve de Julio. R.I.P.

At 422 Calle Mexico, on the 24th inst., the infant son of John A. and Catherine Geldart, aged 5 days.

WANTED.—A COOK—Male or Female.—No objection to a married couple without children.

Apply at this office m 8-1m

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

CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 eagles from O'Higgins Station and 5 from Chacabuco on the Pacific Railway; 300 squares of it consisting principally of a fine Cañada with «pasio 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.

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EDWARD CASEY,  
80 RECONQUISTA.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JUNIO

Miércoles 3—Judicial, casa Victoria 182-81, base \$13,331 m/n, y las 3

Viernes 5—Judicial, casa Belgrano 304 y 306, base \$14,168 m/n, a las 3.

Por los mismos Al llegar Por el vapor inglés

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

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NEW WINTER GOODS

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