

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885.

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Agents.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 9.

A rumor is current in Dublin that a telegram has been received from Rome announcing the appointment by the Pope of the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Vicar-Capitular of the Diocese and President of Maynooth College, to the vacant See of Dublin. We sincerely trust that the rumour is well-founded.

There were fifteen competitors for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, the Duke of Westminster's Farewell coming in first, Mr. T. Jenning's Jane being second, and the Duke of Portland's Satchel third.

The question to be submitted to the King of Denmark, or whoever else may undertake the thankless role of arbitrator, is simply whether the agreement of the 17th of March was broken or not.

A largely attended meeting was held in St. James's Hall to protest against the proposed increase in the beer and spirit duties. Representatives of the distilling and brewing trades denounced the intended additional taxation on their products, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

In the House of Lords the Barrister's Admission Bill, which relieves Irish law student from the obligation of keeping terms in London, was read a second time.

Replying to Lord Longford, Lord Morley explained that the approximate number of troops in the Soudan including Departmental Corps, but excluding the Indian and Australian contingents, was between twenty-four and twenty-five thousand.

The Russian *Official Messenger* publishes a long official statement as to the causes which have induced the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg to agree to refer the Penjdeh affair to arbitration. The conditions on which Russia has accepted the English proposals are such as to preclude any practical result being arrived at.

Mr. Errington has left Rome because he is unable to prevail at the Vatican respecting the appointment to the vacant Archbishopric of Dublin. It is added that he returns to London to confer with Ministers on the subject.

Thirty-three vessels at Cronstadt are preparing for war.

It has been stated that Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and other prominent Nationalist members will arrive in Derry to take part in a Nationalist demonstration.

At a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the branch of the National League in Newry, a resolution was adopted calling on the people not to depart from their position of neutrality in connection with the Prince's visit, but to show their condemnation of the manner in which the country was governed under Earl Spencer.

General Graham has yet received no orders to withdraw from the Soudan. It is said that the English could evacuate the entire of the Soudan in a month.

It is rumored that Earl Spencer will shortly retire from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The migration of the Irish Whigs has commenced in earnest. Mr. Charles Russell is to be asked to desert Dundalk in favor of Liverpool. Mr. Villiers Stuart is to share with Mr. O'Connor Power the honor of standing for

a London constituency, while Mr. Mitchell-Henry is too weak in health to contest one of the Lancashire divisions. From all we can gather Ireland's equanimity will not be much disturbed by the loss of these gentlemen's legislative services.

By the terms of this despatch the Czar requested the British Government to state forthwith whether they accepted the Russo-Afghan frontier proposed by Russia. In the contrary event the Russian Government would immediately give orders to occupy Herat. A Government official started by the lightning express for London.

The Czar signed order for the mobilization of the land and sea forces of the Empire.

It was announced that the Government escaped defeat in the House of Commons by the narrow majority of two votes, the division showing 240 votes against 238.

The question at issue was a most important one. The Government were in favour of the principle of throwing the cost of registration on the local taxes. The Irish members and the Conservatives contended that, inasmuch as the preparation of the register for Parliamentary elections was a matter of national rather than local concern, the expenses should be put on the Imperial exchequer.

The movement to hold an Artisans' Exhibition in Dublin is progressing very satisfactorily. A meeting was held in Belfast in aid of the scheme. The report of the local committee was read, by which it appeared that the working men of the district had largely subscribed towards the project. Mr. Parnell warmly approves of the Exhibition. Writing to the secretary, the Irish leader says:—I think that in indicating, as the proposed Exhibition does, the self-reliance of the artisans of Ireland, it cannot fail to be of great use, and that the enterprise merits the support of employers of labour both financially and by the exhibition of manufactures from their shops and factories. Mr. Parnell then announces that he has directed application to be made to the council of the Exhibition for space for the exhibition of some of the produce of his quarries in Wicklow, both in the raw and manufactured state, and he concludes by forwarding a contribution of £10.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 25.

The Marquis of Hartington is ill in Dublin.

From Jackson it is announced that more than 30 citizens have been assassinated by the Indians of New Mexico. The bodies were so mutilated that they could not be identified. General Crook is marching to the locality.

London, 27.

Lord Roseberry and Count Herbert Bismarck have arrived at La Haye.

Lord Wolseley's Soudan army is much affected by the intense heat as well as annoyed by continual attacks of the Mahdists.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* reports as current there in well informed circles that the Ameer of Afghanistan is disposed to cede Pendjeh to the Russians, provided he be left in possession of Zulficar. It still remains to be decided whether the pass of Zulficar is to form part of the Russo-Afghan boundary or whether it is to remain in Afghan territory. Russia insists upon Mruchak forming part of the Pendjeh territory, but England is opposed to the idea, and makes the

retention of Mruchak a *sine qua non*. This difference of opinion between the two cabinets is the principle obstacle to a settlement.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 2 per cent.

The health of the Emperor of Germany has considerably improved.

The *Daily News* announces that diplomatic relations between England and Russia have assumed a most favorable aspect.

The French paper *Le Bosphore Egyptien* published in Cairo, uses offensive language with regard to English interference in Egyptian affairs. It is generally believed that the Government will for the second time suppress this journal.

London, June 1.

An official document signed by Earl Granville, has been published, stating that the question of limits between Russia and Afghanistan has not yet been arranged. The Liberals are much disconcerted by the news, while the Conservatives are delighted.

A great deal of comment has been caused by the expulsion from German territory of the Poles settled there. It was at first supposed that this arose from some arrangement entered into between Russia and Germany but this is disproved by the order issued by the Russian Government for the speedy ejection of many Germans resident in Russian territory, an act which looks like one of reprisal.

London 2.

A violent shock of earthquake has caused considerable damage in the city of Cashmere.

Liverpool, June 1.

(To the Pagaré Committee)
There is no danger of any new complications. Argentine securities are firm, with a tendency to rise.

Paris, May 27.

It was rumored on the Bourse that Lord Roseberry's mission to Berlin has not been successful.

The *Journal Official* publishes a decree re-establishing the Pantheon for its original object, which was to receive the mortal remains of France's great men. The decree specifies that Victor Hugo's corpse is to be buried there.

Paris, 28.

The Government took extraordinary precautions to prevent public order from being disturbed at Victor Hugo's funeral. Several regiments were ordered to come from the provinces to Paris. Peremptory orders were given to the priests who were in the Pantheon to vacate it within 48 hours.

Several newspapers expressed much indignation at this order.

Paris, 29.

Negotiations between France and China have resulted in the forming of a treaty of peace which will be promptly signed by both powers.

June 1.

Obsequies of Victor Hugo took place today. Ceremony majestically imposing. All the corporations were represented in full, and two thousand French and foreign societies formed part of the cortege.

The wreaths sent from all parts to be deposited over the illustrious dead were counted by thousands.

The assemblage was simply incalculable in numbers, such was the sympathy excited. Thanks to the opportune and energetic measures of the Government there was not the slightest contretemps to regret, perfect order was maintained.

June 2.

The head of the procession arrived at the Pantheon where the body of Victor Hugo was laid. An

enormous crowd, somewhat inclined to be noisy in its demonstrations, completely filled the Boulevard St. Michel. Several individuals wearing red ribbons and favors were arrested by the police who quickly restored order. The sight offered by the environs of the Pantheon was superb, it being impossible to imagine a larger collection of people. M. Floquet delivered a touching funeral oration which was received by the crowd with warm applause.

Berlin, June 2.

The Prince of Hohenzollern is dead.

Rio Janeiro, May 29.

The yellow fever is increasing in Pernambuco.

Lima, May 31.

Trujillo has been attacked and taken by the Cacerista forces commanded by Romero Flores. Colonel Beloine, who had only 60 men under his command, made but a slight resistance and was taken prisoner. The Caceristas sacked several houses and burned others.

The Cacerista chief Becerra has been defeated at Chota, near the Quebrada de Cachén, after a desperate battle, in which Francisco Villacorta a member of the Assembly in Lima was killed.

The Minister of Worship, M. Tovar, has sent a circular to the Peruvian bishops recommending them to bind more closely the relations existing between the Church and the State.

Port Salabery has been closed by Iglesias. It is thought that Caceres will soon be taken prisoner.

Valparaiso, June 1.

The market during the week has been very dull.

The sugar factory Viña del Mar has sold its produce in anticipation, and it is believed that the procedure for the succeeding months is compromised.

San Francisco, May 30.

Advices from Yokohama state that on the 6th of May, when the English ironclad "Agamemnon" was entering the port, the Russian corvette "Vladimir" beat to quarters and made ready for action, and that if the Russian vessel had discharged a gun, the "Agamemnon" would have accepted the challenge at once. The Russian commander has not yet given any explanation of his conduct.

Montevideo, June 1.

During the representation of "Faust" on Saturday night, by the Rajneri company, a regular riot occurred, the performance being brought to an abrupt close by a storm of hissing and loud cries against the empresario Rajneri. The same scene occurred at a repetition of the opera on Sunday night. It is expected that the company will break up before the end of the month.

At the funeral of the United States Consul, General Russell, here were present the diplomatists the chief officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chief of Police, the representatives of the Press, the commanders of the foreign ships of war, and the captains of the merchant vessels in port, the officers and twenty sailors of the United States gunboat "Nipsic," and a battalion of National infantry. General Russell was an uncle of Mr. Blaine, the opposition candidate to President Cleveland in the recent election.

The United States commercial commissioners have arrived at Montevideo, and will come to Buenos Aires in a few days. They are Solon O. Thatcher, of the State of Arkansas, and William E. Curtis, the proprietor of the Inter Ocean of Chicago; their secretary being Mr. Charles von Lowenfels.

The commissioners have already visited Mexico, Guatemala, San

Salvador, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Cuba, Port Rico, Ecuador, Peru and Chile. They consider that the most important object to be attained is to secure frequent communication, by a line of steamers between the U. States and the South American ports, and they ask Congress to grant a subvention for a line between New York, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and Congress voted on the 1st of March a subvention of \$800,000 for lines on the Atlantic and Pacific, but the commission will ask, when Congress meets in December, for a larger subvention.

The Chamber of Representatives has sanctioned, without discussion, the alterations proposed by Messrs. Cutbill and Co. in the law for the construction of the port. It will be sent to the Senate, where it will meet with a strong opposition.

The members of the Tribunal and the Judges of the Civil Court who have been accused before the Legislature by the Argentine citizen, Roberto Davison, of a neglect of their duties in the execution of the law, have resolved to prosecute him for libel.

The candidature of General Tajes for the Presidency of the Republic has been definitely abandoned. General Tajes will shortly give up his portfolio and become President of the Senate.

Santiago de Chile, May 29.

The Chilean Minister in Lima communicates that Cáceres has been defeated at Huancayo, and he himself was wounded. He has fled in the direction of Pucara. The Government troops are pursuing him, and have captured many prisoners.

June 2.

The speech delivered yesterday by the President at the opening of Congress contained the following paragraph—«It has also been our object to study the demarcation of our frontiers with the Argentine Republic according to the compact of Dec. 8, 1881. We thus finally remove the origin of many painful difficulties with the Argentine Republic and definitely settle a vexed question that our common interest councils us to banish to oblivion. In accordance with this proposition we have suggested that the 'Jean Amélie' question, which has unfortunately been the cause of much trouble, should be terminated by a mutual equitable arrangement between the two Governments in order to avoid an irritating, offensive, and fruitless discussion. We have every reason to believe that the Argentine Government will perfectly coincide with those opinions.»

Jackson (Arizona), May 30.

Further details have arrived respecting the massacre of unarmed citizens by the Indians of New South Mexico. Colonel Phillips' family were all killed, the bodies being found horribly mutilated, his daughter being hung by a hook with her head battered in, and the body of his wife being found with the eyes put out, the ears and breasts cut off and with other horrible mutilations. The neighbours are terribly indignant and call for vengeance.

Cordoba, May 28.

The *Consciencia Publica* in a late issue stated Don Heraclio Roman, President of the Rochista Committee, was to be assassinated the other evening. The assassins were eight in number, according to the same paper. The crime was not perpetrated, it is said, owing to one of the murderers refusing to fire on Mr. Roman, who was accompanied by his wife. The Chief of Police, having questioned M. Roman, has discovered that the gentleman referred to had been warned the day before that he was to be murdered.

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ARGENTINE FINANCES.

A late number of the *South American Journal*, referring to Dr. Pellegrini's mission, says:—

It has been asserted that the revenue of the Argentine Government must be prejudiced, as it receives its customs duties in paper, but has to remit in gold for the coupon and amortization services of its external loans. This is so, and we will deal with the matter briefly. The Argentine Government requires to provide \$7,263,732 m/n yearly to meet all its commitments in Europe, and its loss by depreciation in Exchange, calculated at 40 per cent., would therefore amount to \$2,905,392 (£581,078). But, as will be seen from a decree just issued, the customs duties on imports and exports have been increased by 15 per cent., and the proceeds from this source will furnish a handsome return in favour of the Argentine Treasury. This year the import duties are estimated to yield \$27,036,387 m/n, and the exports, \$2,927,423 m/n; together a grand total of \$29,963,810 m/n. Fifteen per cent upon this sum would produce \$4,492,570 m/n. (£898,914). It is thus very evident that the Argentine Government need not be embarrassed, with such a substantial accretion to its ordinary revenue, by any loss incurred on Exchange in making its remittances to this country. But, if this were not sufficient, it has always the power to require part of the customs duties to be paid in gold. The Argentine bondholders may therefore dismiss from their minds any apprehension, if it exists there, as to the absolute security of their investment. Foolish people may sell, but wiser people will buy. The total indebtedness at home and abroad, about which so much is said by hostile critics, is as a Buenos Aires contemporary remarks, nothing more than a bagatelle when compared either with the debts of other countries, or with the splendid and untouched resources of the Argentine Republic. The railways are opening up the fertile and exuberant regions of the interior, and immigration is irrigating its productive territories by streams of vitality and labor. Here is an asset that might well be placed against all that the Confederation owes. The capital value of an adult immigrant to the country in which he settles has been estimated at \$35. In the present year it is believed that 120,000 industrious immigrants will land at Buenos Aires, and at this computation the immigration would be an equivalent to an addition to the wealth of the Argentine nation of no less a sum than \$4,200,000.

The home credit of the Argentine Executive may be best gauged by the circumstance that its Treasury bills are readily taken by the public at an interest not exceeding 7½ per cent per annum, which, in view of the higher value of money in that market, is certainly by no means excessive. Another significant feature is this, that the Argentine Government has, out of its ordinary re-

sources, been enabled to anticipate funds that ought to be realized from loans for public works, having expended about \$32,009,000 against \$20,000,000 received for this purpose from external sources of supply. In other words, the Argentines have spent say \$6,400,000 in the construction of railways and for other public works, whereas they have only obtained \$4,000,000 showing a difference of \$2,400,000, which in itself is a conclusive evidence that their ordinary resources are of a very tangible and substantial character indeed. It certainly proves that the Argentine Government is not, as has been asserted, in want of money, or under any necessity to make an appeal to European investors *in forma pauperis*.

CHILIAN PROSPECTS.

[FROM THE "CHILIAN TIMES."]

The nitrate producers, as already been made public, have agreed to a further restriction of production. The annual output is to be reduced from ten million to seven million quintals, and we are informed that there are producers who are in favour of reducing the yearly production to five million quintals. The reduction in the exportation of nitrate from ten to seven millions of quintals is a serious matter not only for the nitrate interest, but also for the general interest of the country, while the reduction to five millions would be simply disastrous in its effects. A decrease of three millions in the production means a falling off of as many millions in the national revenue, the stagnation of some millions of capital, and thousands of hands thrown out of employment. And this is not the only unfavourable view of the nitrate question. The worst part of the affair is that, so far as present appearances go, there does not appear to be the slightest probability that there will be an increase in the demand for nitrate. As we were the first to point out, nearly a year ago, the use of nitrate as a fertilizer by beetroot growers has been abandoned owing to the deleterious effects of the salt upon the plant, and consequently a large and increasing market has been lost, and lost quite suddenly and unexpectedly. The effect of such an untoward circumstance would not be otherwise than disastrous, and, naturally enough, it will take some time for the nitrate industry to recover from so severe a blow. The production of the article must ultimately, of necessity, accommodate itself to the demand, and until this medium is found, the nitrate industry will be exposed to changes, more or less violent, according to the circumstances that may arise. It might, perhaps, be possible for the Government to adopt measures for the relief, in some degree, of a languishing industry—although we are not aware that the nitrate producers themselves, who are the persons most interested in the matter, have suggested anything of the kind—but one thing is certain: the Government cannot create a demand for the article, and, therefore, the nitrate trade, like any similar industry, will have to continue to be subordinate to the world's consuming power.

If we turn from nitrate to copper the outlook is gloomy in the extreme. It is useless to buoy ourselves up with the hope that the palmy days of the supremacy of Chile in this great staple will ever return. She is losing ground every day before the competition of other countries, and if measures of relief are not promptly adopted the position of the copper industry will be critical indeed in a few years hence. The prosperity of our copper industry depends essentially upon our power to lessen the cost of production so as to enable us to compete with other copper producing countries. It is all very well to talk and write enthusiastically of our immense copper deposits, but this will not assist us in the least in stemming the tide of competition of Spain, Australia, and the United States. We have also immense deposits

of iron, of marble, and of Heaven knows what besides, but they might just as well be in the moon so long as we are unable to turn them to any profitable account. And so it will be with copper unless we scan the future more closely than we are accustomed to do. We must turn over a new leaf altogether, or we shall wake up some fine morning to find that while we have been gratifying our vanity by talking in glowing platitudes of our immense fields of copper the United States, Australia, and Spain have outstripped us in the race, and that Othello-like our copper producers' occupation will be gone. The competition of the countries we have just mentioned has already brought us face to face with a serious problem, but not body appears to heed the warning. While we are calmly pursuing our Micawberian policy of waiting for something to turn up, the copper producers of other countries do not relax for a single moment their efforts to lessen their cost of production, and naturally the distance between them and our producers is becoming greater every day. We frankly confess our inability through sheer want of experience in the business, to point out the remedial measures that ought to be adopted for the relief and protection of our important copper industry, but there exists no doubt in our minds that if we would increase our production and our power to compete with foreign producers we must begin at the beginning and commence by reforming our mining laws.

We have now seen that two of our staple exports are under a cloud, and in addition to these, a third staple—wheat—is in an unfavorable position owing to the unusually low price of this cereal in the English market. If to all these disadvantageous circumstances we add the general depression of trade all the world over, the falling off in exports, the cessation of guano shipments, and the evils inherent to a paper currency, the wonder is not that business is bad, but that it is not worse. When there is a revival in the general trade of the world the improvement will be felt here to some extent, but the termination of the depressed condition of trade in this country is a long way off yet.

THE WOOL TRADE IN CASE OF WAR.

A Philadelphia newspaper takes the following view of the effect likely to be produced on the wool trade by the breaking out of war between England and Russia. Strange to say, the writer in forming his judgment seems to be unaware that there is such a place as the River Plate, which produces more wool than any other country in the world. In all probability a rupture of hostilities between England and America would benefit rather than injure the wool trade in this country.

«Dealers in wool, carpet manufacturers, and all makers of woollen goods in this country are watching the progress of the Afghan boundary imbroglio between England and Russia with a good deal of interest, as the countries likely to be affected by a war between the two nations supply about two-thirds of the wool consumed in the United States. James Dobson, of the firm of John and James Dobson, carpet manufacturer, said to a Press reporter, recently: 'The wool trade in the United States would not be immediately affected by an Anglo-Russian war, as the supply of new wool on hand, is sufficient for all purposes. Our wool from Russian ports is brought in during the months of October, November and December, so you see the trade is at this time over, and it would not be until the next clipping that we would begin to import again. Does much of the wool come from countries likely to be affected by a war between Russia and England? Yes. Of the 50,000,000 pounds of wool consumed in the United States about two-thirds is Russian and East Indian wool, for which an average price of 20

cents a pound is paid. By East India I mean wool from Afghanistan, Kordofan, Bokhara, Beloochistan and contiguous districts. Any serious disturbance of trade conditions in those countries, such as would be caused by a war between Russia and England, as well as the blockade of Russian ports by the latter power, which would certainly take place, would virtually cut off this entire supply. There would, of course, follow an advance in prices, and probably a large one; but it is impossible at this time to form any idea of the extent. Where would you get wool to take the place of the Russian and East Indian? We would turn to our own neglected coarse grades, and also Scotch, English, Turkish and Canadian wools. The growers of the coarse wools, who preponderate in America, would reap a good harvest in the event of such a war, as their crop would be much more valuable than heretofore.»

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.

In advocating the maintenance of the miserable sum of 900 francs a year to each of the French clergy, which the Chamber aims at withdrawing from them, M. Grandieu says in *Figaro* that these priests are in an immense majority the sons of poor farmers; they come from the farm and the plow; they have raised themselves by their own merit, and, in exchange for the life of sacrifice and devotion which they lead in the depths of the rural districts, the State, which scatters money abroad on so many useless functions, grudges them 900 francs a year. They have been exiled, guillotined, shot; and they have never cursed their executioners. The first act of the successor of Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, was to adopt, as a father, the orphans of the Commune! An unpublished letter of Father Lacordaire says of the country priest: «If Plato and Socrates had seen this spectacle of a learned, serious man shutting himself up in a village to cultivate the intelligence and the conscience of poor peasants, to console and assist them by religion, they would have been ravished with admiration; they would have kissed the ground on which these priests tread. . . . Their appearance is sometimes rude and coarse, but under this rudeness there is more force and devotion than in the fine aristocracy. It is the blood of the barbarians which regenerated the Roman Empire. It is again this blood of the people which is the organ of all great deeds, and, in particular, of priestly devotedness. One day Napoleon was surprised by a storm, and forced to take shelter in a cottage. As he stood upon the threshold he saw an old priest pass by hurriedly. He asked the priest where he was going in such weather. 'Sir,' said the priest, 'I am going to bring the last consolations of religion to a dying person.' Napoleon, touched, looked to his suite, saying: 'What manly stuff are our French priests made of.'» If you ask what are the best known names amongst the clergy of to-day, in the press and in the pulpit, those that have a universal reputation—Father Monsabré, Father Ollivier, Father Didon, Father Felix, you find that they are children of the people, and that they bear in their person and in their speech the strong imprint of their origin, taking from this origin an indescribable strength and power which gives a special action to their eloquence. And these are they whom the Government, the champions of progress, cast out, disperse, proscribe! Go still higher, these colonial bishops who are missionaries to the French language and French civilization, these archbishops and cardinals, against whose grants—eaten up by charity before being received—the deputies cry out, whence do they come but from the people? There is Cardinal Gousset, who at the age of 17 did not know how to read, and who dug the ground; Cardinal Regnier, seventh son of an Anjou peasant; Cardinals Mathieu, Morlot, Pic,—one coming from

an obscure office desk, another from a carpenter's shop, and the third from a cobbler's stall. There is the most glorious of all, Mgr. Dupanloup, humbly repeating the sacred words: «Lifting up the poor out of the dunghill—*Destercore erigens pauperem*.» It is not a fruitful and generous democracy, this which aims at crushing the moral and religious life of the nation, and of rendering life impossible to the powerful advocates of civilization.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Over 200 Poles and Hungarians employed in the Hocking Valley coal mines, have found it impossible even with their thrifty habits to live on the starvation wages paid them by the companies. They have consequently resigned and set out for their homes beyond the sea. They say that some days the cost of the powder used in blasting exceeded the amount of their wages.

It appears to be certain that President Barrios was killed in the battle between his troops and those of San Salvador. His death will be a gain to Central America. Throughout his stormy life he was engaged in revolutionary adventures, and, with the usual parade of patriotism, was actually actuated by motives of ambition and personal interest. His fate has been like unto that of the pitcher, that, taken once too often to the well, is broken. He lived by revolution, and by revolution he met his end on the field of slaughter. The tempest he has raised in Central America may not subside immediately, but there are already auspicious indications that, with the removal of this turbulent man from the scene, peace and prosperity will soon be restored to these richly-gifted States.

It is said that one Fitz Reain Pasha, who recently died at Constantinople after a residence in that city of twenty-five years, was really a Chilean, named Leonidas Neira. He achieved a high position in the Turkish navy. He accepted the Mahometan faith, and has left nine widows and an army of children to lament his death.

The editors of the *Sun* and the *World*, both of New York, have had a little difference with respect to the comparative circulation of the two journals. This altercation would seem to have culminated in the former announcing that his valued and esteemed colleague had been the «intelligent and faithful coachman» of a certain Mr. Eads, of St. Louis, and had affected an entry into Congress by an assiduous cultivation of the working politicians of the down-town wards. The rejoinder to this is of the Eatansville type. The writer in the *Sun* is called «an able and aged bully and blackguard», and his veracity is impeached. This is all very deplorable, and is certainly not a very dignified exchange of amenities by journals of some importance in the chief mercantile city of the United States.

Somebody has written a book on «Taxation and Taxes in England from the Earliest Times.» The immense war preparations which are actually in progress, even if war with Russia is averted, is liberating vast sums of money from the national treasure-chest of England, and the inevitable result must be to greatly increase the burdens of the people. How the money is to be provided remains to be seen, but in any event the Budget must disclose a disagreeable state of things. The *Times*, in noticing this work, makes the following allusion to the reduction and eventual repeal of the sugar duties:—

«Unfortunately Mr. Low, in order to secure the advantage of a popular Budget in 1873, when recent elections had shown that the influence of the Government was waning, reduced the sugar duties by one-half, and next year Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the new Ministry, repealed them altogether. Of course, in a case of great national danger, these

could, and would, be put on again, but the less serious troubles which we have now to face are sufficient to show that our present fiscal arrangements are wanting in elasticity. They are good for fair weather but not for foul weather.»

An Englishman writing in the *Irish Tribune* of recent date, makes the following suggestive parallel:

«The rocky coast of Ireland defends our English shore from the full stroke of the Atlantic wave. Six hundred pounds to the square foot is its summer force; 2,000 pounds per foot its winter force. Where would our little island of England, with its low Lancashire coast, be tomorrow if Ireland were removed? It would be swept away. Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Derbyshire would be all that would remain. There is another wave rolling in from the wide Atlantic, unseen by mortal eyes, unheard by mortal ears, whose summer force alone against the rock of English institutions is not to be measured by hundreds and thousands, but by millions, to the square foot, and when its winter force shall come, if Ireland's rock gives way, where, I pray you, will be our English institutions then? Continental communism is already gnawing our English shore. Irish Catholic conservatism—if that be not already lost—will be found the surest breakwater against its rudest shocks.»

Kangarooing is the most interesting sport in Australia, and is one of the most exciting in the world. Large meets are organised, parties of 20 to 30 joining in these hunts. They ride to the kangaroo grounds, and as soon as an animal is sighted the two dogs are released and the horses are given their heads. If the Australian horse is well up in his business, and if you let him take you instead of your trying to take him, he will carry you safely, avoiding trees and underbrush. A good, strong kangaroo will give you a long chase, and very often the dogs cannot follow him. In this case, when the horseman gets up to the kangaroo, he takes off his stirrup and strap and knocks the animal over the head, which effectually stuns him. He is then killed and skinned. The hind quarters are given to the dogs. It is good enough for eating, but too strong to be palatable to those of delicate taste. The tail, on the contrary, is considered delicious when made into soup. The average size of a kangaroo is about three and a half feet high, but the old man kangaroo is often six feet high, and is very fierce when cornered; he has even been known to rip men open with a single blow from one of his hind legs.

A recent number of the *Boston Traveller* says:—

«Among other questions that war between Russia and Great Britain would settle is the Irish question. Hungary achieved legislative independence as a result of Austria's grapple with Prussia 19 years ago. Engaged in a fight for her Indian Empire with Russia we should be surprised if one of the first strokes of British statecraft was not an attempt to purchase Ireland's goodwill by granting her the Parliamentary separation—Home Rule, which the Nationalists have so long and gallantly struggled for. This being conceded to her it is probable that Ireland would become as strong and loyal a member of the joint imperial concern as Hungary now is of the Austro-Hungarian combination. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are as well aware as anybody that if she has her local autonomy Ireland has a great deal to gain from a partnership for external purposes with Great Britain. The splendid Indian dependencies are full of places for the profitable employment of administrative ability, in which Irishmen are already numerous engaged, and they would no doubt claim and secure a larger share of these positions if they were heartily reconciled to the imperial connection. But for Gladstone's exasperatingly stupid policy towards Ireland for the past ten

years this reconciliation would probably have been long ago effected.»

In the appointment of the new Papal Nuncio to Brussels the Pontif, Leo XIII. has shown remarkable wisdom and tact. Mgr. Ferrata, who has been chosen for this delicate post has already shown himself an able diplomat and has fully justified the trust placed in him when he was selected by the Pontiff to arrange the difficult questions existing between the Holy See and the Cantons of Basle and Ticino in Switzerland. His labor was crowned with success, as has already been shown, and since then a better spirit towards the Catholic Church has been manifested in Switzerland. This success is the best pledge of his fitness for the post to which he is now nominated. His appointment confirms the definite re-establishment of official relation between Belgium and the Holy See. It is a well-deserved personal satisfaction for Leo XIII., who has always cherished feelings of kindness and pleasant memories of Belgium, where he himself fulfilled the office of Apostolic Nuncio. During his residence there the Pope, then Mgr. Pecci, was a visitor at the house of the Irish novelist Charles Lever, as is mentioned in Fitzgerald's life of that author. There also he met with Dr. Whately, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who was greatly attracted towards him, with Lord Palmerston, and others. He was, besides, highly esteemed by the late King Leopold of Belgium.

FRENCH FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

Under the title of «The Dissolution» a copy of *La France* just to hand publishes a leading article in which it says:—
«England withdraws. The house of cards built at Rawal Pindi falls to the ground. Lord Dufferin telegraphs that Pendjeh is not worth a blow. In a few months the same will be said of Herat and of all Afghanistan, perhaps even one day economists will show that the loss of India would only be a benefit because English commerce would not suffer by it. Doubtless this argument will appear irrefutable to a people who have not hesitated to make an odious war to compel China to poison itself with opium, but who declare that their honor and their prestige are not worth a blow. It is the dissolution of English power. The Russians have no need to make war, because they have only to leave time to accomplish the work of decomposition of the British Colossus. What is most urgent for them is to have access to the sea. For the present they will rest satisfied with going along the basin of the Indus and descending by Persia and Beloochistan eden to the Indian Ocean, whilst completely cutting off the English possessions. The English have not known how to form themselves into a great nation like the rest of the people of Europe. Their empire is only a firm, a syndicate of merchants, a feudal grouping of privileged persons, but it has nothing of that which makes a fatherland, that is to say, equalities in rights and duties, and solidarity in the face of national peril. The English have not understood that it is impossible to remain stationary. In order to preserve we must acquire, because immobility is the negation of life, the law of which imposes the necessity of increasing or decreasing, of advance or retreat. The English have preferred decay. Before the end of the century they will have lost India, then Ireland and Canada. They will have no more power than Belgium, and like all fallen people they will take refuge in devotion. Henceforth Laugthy Albion can cease to be reckoned with. A few sotnias of Cossacks have conquered her. Our aged enemy is beaten, and in a short time a new Kosciusko will be able to exclaim *Finis Britanniae*.
«L. Hugonnet.»

What man has done, man can do. Nonsense! how can a man do a thing which is done already?

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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 1877, de un terreno situado en el partido de Pringles y compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julio Philipps, Lorenzo Etche copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de ven a sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene a todo comprador que se existira el 10 o/o 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, E. Cipriano ó Caterina Garay de Campos, Domingo Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532.36 m/n la legua.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina, a la 1 p.m.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exige el 10 o/o sobre el importe total como garantia.

La Plata, Abril 12 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor.

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(Signed.) **THOMAS GAHAN.**

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LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, LONDRES, E. C., 3 de Julio, 1884.

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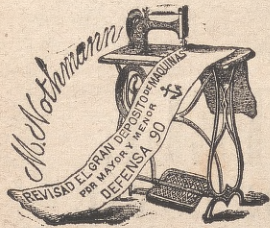
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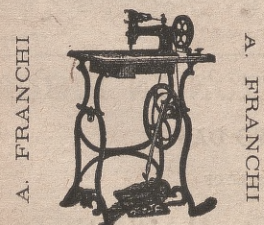
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1885.

The friends of the late Dr. Alsina complain that 5,000 and odd dollars that remained after the expenses of his statue were defrayed have been turned over by the committee to works of beneficence, and they say it is not at all fair towards the "malgrado doctor." How is it that Argentines so frequently speak of a dead man as "malgrado," or unfortunate, particularly if the deceased departed life before old age came on? Formerly it was the custom to designate such persons as "bienaventurados," or happy, and even still the proverb is accepted with many nations "Whom the gods love die young." We suppose that the change is significant of the materialistic spirit of the age. The highest happiness for many is worldly wealth, and power, and glory. Future rewards and punishments have no place in their calculations, and therefore the man who, like Dr. Alsina, does not reach the height of his ambition is "malgrado."

According to Lord Salisbury the £11,000,000 asked by Gladstone for the better defense of the Empire had been already spent in Egypt! Eleven millions, and for what? To slaughter some thousands of brave Arabs; to cause confusion and alarm, and poverty and misery, throughout the land of Egypt; to see the English flag trailed in the dust, and the "only General" laughed at by the Mahdi. England gives eleven millions to ruin and rob Egypt, and she would not give one shilling to do justice to Ireland. When the Irish were starving through the land-lord exactions in 1879 England

sent them Buckshot as a remedy. If she had given one million even for a good purpose she might have saved her reputation, but she would not. She entered on her plans of conquest, which have brought her only disaster, and now the taxpayers are asked to put their hands in their pockets and pay for the rapacity of the past three years. If Democritus were on earth how he would laugh.

The news arrived this week that a certain Mr. Allan has been appointed by President Grover Cleveland to succeed General Osborne as representative of the United States in the Argentine Republic. The appointment of Mr. Roberts to the position of Minister to Chili is confirmed, and the North Americans speak very highly of the qualifications of that gentleman, so that we have no doubt he will be very acceptable to the Chilians, for there is no nation in South America that has a more friendly feeling towards Ireland and Irishmen than Chili. If there should be any objection raised against him it will be on the ground that Mr. Roberts is a Catholic, and unfortunately President Santamaria and his government are in every sense anti-Catholic. It is for similar reasons that Mr. Keily is objected to by the Italian Government. During the Garibaldian raids he made a speech against the iniquity of despoiling the Pope of his dominions, and that speech is now raked up to his prejudice, so that it is said that the Government of Umberto will not accept him as American representative in Rome. Mr. Keily is in all respects a worthy man born of Irish parents in North America, and is at present proprietor of a newspaper in Virginia. Mr. Buck is appointed minister to the Peruvian Government. By the appointment of two of our countrymen to such important positions as those of ministers to Chili and Italy President Grover Cleveland shows that he is not forgetful of the great services rendered by Irishmen to the party to which he belongs.

Mr. Hayward, in a letter to our esteemed contemporary the Standard, makes the following pertinent remarks:

"The Rev. Mr. Foran informs me there are only some 350,000 sheep (half the size of Mr. Duggan's flocks here) in the Falklands, that they are a fine breed either Lincolns or crossed with Lincolns, their dead weight averaging 75 lbs. each, that an enterprising German company have already arranged for conveying to the English market 30,000 of these sheep in a frozen state, direct from the port in two shipments, which is confirmed by the fact that the writer met Mr. Deane in London in December last who told him of such negotiations.

Now, Mr. Editor, where are the sheepfarmers of this country with its 100,000,000 sheep, and what are they doing? If the Falklands with flocks aggregating only 350,000 sheep can spare 30,000 per year for our home markets what ought the sheepfarmers here to send us? Surely all the increase of sheep per annum here are not wanted for stocking fresh lands. We have thousands of poor people in our manufacturing districts at home who would gladly pay 6d and 7d per lb. for the mutton from this country, that are precluded from buying the meat at home on account of its high price, and surely at a return of 6d with all refrigeratory, loading, and shipping charges deducted, it is remunerative for the sheepfarmers of this country.

PROCLAIMING CANDIDATES.

Last week we made reference to the farce commonly known as the «proclaiming of candidates.» The hollowness of these «proclamations» is so patent and their promoters are so well known, or rather so little known, that it is wonderful how any sane man can be deluded by the bubble. It is strange how even the men who are made the objects of the proclamation can allow such a

mockery, knowing well that they are calculated to injure their own cause. Yet the papers are full of despatches from different towns and provinces announcing the proclaiming of Dr. Juarez Celman and Dr. Bocha. Wherever the National Government holds sway the hired proclaimers shout for Juarez Celman, and throughout the province Dr. Rocha has been proclaimed at least a thousand times. To the honor of Dr. Irigoyen we must say that he has not yet been proclaimed, and if perchance anybody has been led to take this means of bringing his name before the public we may be sure it is not by his approval. We cannot better describe the ceremony of proclaiming and what it consists of than in the graphic language of our esteemed colleague La Union—

"As time advances the «proclamations» are becoming more frequent; that is to say, meetings of a number of persons at different places to shout enthusiastically for the future president of the Republic. We all know how these proclamations are made, and what they are worth when public opinion has nothing to do with them. The candidate proclaimed has a *claque* of employes who in each district are the agents made use of to carry out the proclamation, and they have their decorations, fireworks, «carne con cuero» and meeting of the people; but as said people are of Squire Sancho's way of thinking and feel that the meetings are not matters that concern themselves, they know how to set a good price on their services. For that reason it is always the same body of men who are employed and who are prepared to go on foot, on horseback, or in a tramcar where ever they are invited. Al-pargata or strong boot, a red pantalone, a dark jacket, a red or blue handkerchief around the neck, and a poncho on the arm, are the livery worn by about fifty fellows who form the official group, go from one place to another, and are received in the several districts by a few aristocratic swells, perhaps the J.P. and the municipal authorities, for the purpose of proclaiming the candidate in question. The other proclaimers are the street gamins, the waifs and strays who are attracted through curiosity and by the sound of the squibs and official salvos. Thus the body of proclaimers is nearly always the same, and they are ready to serve as «proclaimers» to the opposition should they require them. Sometimes they so far forget themselves as to shout for the wrong man, to the great horror of their whippers-in.

This is a true description of the official proclamation which cannot be of the slightest weight as long as the people feel that all electoral liberty is suppressed, and the representation completely adulterated."

DR. IRIGOYEN.

On Saturday President Roca formally accepted Dr. Irigoyen's resignation of the office of Minister of the Interior which had been tendered some time before, and in doing so paid very high tribute to the civic virtues which adorn Dr. Irigoyen and the ability with which he has discharged the onerous duties belonging to his high office during a long term of years. The following is the President's letter—

DON BERNARDO IRIGOYEN.

Buenos Aires,

May 20, 1885,

My Esteemed Friend,

It is with much regret that I have accepted your resignation, and am only fulfilling my duty in expressing my sentiments on your retiring from the Cabinet in which you have been an assiduous fellow worker, and in which your intelligence, honorable character, practical knowledge of public business, and constant application to daily labor, have powerfully contributed to the tranquil and prosperous progress of the Government.

This is an opportune moment to thank you for the goodwill with

which from the first instant you responded to my call, and have remained by me loyally during five years, and also for the services which you have rendered in the Ministry of the Interior, attending with zeal and efficiency to the various branches of that department, and giving above all a powerful development to the great public works which have been recently carried out, and which awoke the most distant parts of the Republic to life and action.

I must not forget, moreover, your occupation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which, besides many other important affairs arranged with tact and intelligence, the settlement of the boundary question with Chili will always give you a legitimate title to the National consideration. Assuring you of my continued friendship,

I am, etc.,

JULIO A. ROCA.

It is well known that Dr. Irigoyen has resigned at this juncture at the earnest request of his numerous friends who wish that he should be free from all governmental trammels in seeking the suffrages of the people for the high office of President of the nation to which he aspires. We are not inclined to flatter men in or out of office, and under normal circumstances we should feel it our duty to keep silent in reference to the merits of the candidates who may present themselves, but when dust is being continually thrown in the eyes of the public, when the voice of a petty clique is trumpeted around as if it were the unanimous expression of public opinion, when the public treasury is disgracefully misappropriated and the taxpayers are robbed for the gratification of individual ambition it is time for every honest man to come forward and maintain by every lawful and constitutional means the dignity of the nation against those who would trail it in the mud. Military «caudillos» and firebrands have too long held the reins of Government in this country. We do not want violent partisans who will set one fraction of the people against another and sow the seeds of civil war and internal dissension, nor yet clever interlopers who can devote the funds of the Republic to their own aggrandisement and that of their followers. We want not a turbulent spirit who will revive the stormy periods and bloody deeds of Rosas and Don Facundo. We want neither a Marius nor a Scylla, but a Cincinnatus, who, when he has discharged his high commission and made his country respected abroad and the laws administered with justice at home, can once more retire to his modest farm and leave the people free to elect his successor. We believe that Dr. Irigoyen is the man to supply that great desideratum. What is more, we believe that the nation is convinced of the fact and that even his very enemies tacitly admit it. With the above letter of President Roca before us, and taking into consideration that Juarez Celman is a near relation of the President, and the no less significant fact that the followers of the other prominent candidate have not a word to say against the claims or merits of Dr. Irigoyen, we have a testimony in his favor stronger and more convincing than a hundred thousand proclamations and gold stick ordinances could make it. Dr. Irigoyen is a man of peace and reconciliation, and his elevation to power would be an effectual means of healing the wounds political and social with which this country has been lacerated. He is a man of superior talents and long experience who would reform our defective system of administration, and he has sufficient wealth to raise him above the temptations of office. During a long life spent in the practice of public and private virtues he has earned the respect of all, both Argentines and foreigners, and if the will of the people is consulted there is no doubt that he will attain that position to which those who are zealous for the public interest and the peace of the Republic call him.

PROTECTION IN THE CAMP.

It is with regret that we hear that in proportion as [the electoral campaign is progressing, the hard-working and industrious people of the camp are left more and more at the mercy of lawless assailants. In some districts where the authorities were at the best of a suspicious character they are now entirely free to cultivate their darling propensities. We have more than once stigmatised in these columns the practice of putting men into office in the camp whose previous life and reputation will not bear close inspection, and from time to time we have noticed the unseemly behavior of J.P.'s who had very little sense of the responsibility attached to their important office. It is only natural that such men should become still more relaxed in discipline in times like the present, when the Executive Government are too much occupied with intrigues and wire-pulling to pay particular attention to employes in the camp. It is therefore why we hear of several outrages being committed with impunity, and in some cases it would seem as if the authorities were in league with the evildoers. We shall just give one example. In Nueve de Julio a freebooter killed in open day a cow belonging to Mr. Schultz and had the audacity to borrow a lazo from the owner of the cow on the morning that he was going to "carnear" it. The act was reported to the authorities, but no attempt was made to arrest the criminal, and it is a well-known fact that he remained in his usual quarters for several days, openly challenging the police to seize him. The same individual, it is said, in sheer wantonness cut the head off one of his neighbours, animals and stuck it up on a door-post in front of the owner's house. Some time ago Mr. Spurgeon of Nueve missed one hundred sheep from one of his flocks but he could get no trace of the robbers. This week we record the robbery of Mr. Estragaman's house in Venado Tuerto, which was forcibly entered during the night. Similar outrages are reported from other outside districts, and in some cases it is the opinion of the people that the police authorities connive at them. We sincerely hope this is not true, but should it be so it will be the duty of the people to organise a body of police among themselves for their own protection.

AN EDIFYING SCENE.

Yesterday was the Feast of Corpus Christi, a day which the Church has specially devoted to honour the mysterious presence of our Divine Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and many of the faithful in this city, as in all parts of the world where Catholics are congregated, approached the altar and partook of Holy Communion. Amongst those whose who had that holy consolation were the pupils of Miss Conway's College in the Calle Reconquista. Over sixty of the children at present attending the school assembled at half-past eight in the Merced Church, and they were joined in that sublime act of devotion by some forty other ladies, all ex-pupils of Miss Conway's school, some whose education is just finished, and not a few who are married, but who preserve a grateful recollection of the pious lessons and example they received from their instructress. It is no small source of edification at a time when infidels are making Satanic efforts to banish even the name of God from the schools to witness such scenes as that which it is our pleasure to record. In our country, and amongst our people, it is nothing extraordinary to see a number of young ladies partake of Holy Communion; but in this country it is rare enough, for indifference in religion, or something worse, has penetrated even to the heart of woman, which should be the shrine of all that is pure and holy and good. Sad it is, indeed,

when men turn their back upon the Gospel, but when the gentler sex have caught the infection of irreligion, we may well say woe to the society to which they belong, and it is a deplorable fact that some Catholic ladies of high birth and education in South America neither approach the Sacraments themselves nor permit their daughters to do so. It is only such institutions as that over which Miss Conway so ably and worthily presides that can stop this dreadful torrent of infidelity, and the general Communion at the Merced Church, yesterday, is a protest against the laxity so prevalent in religious matters, and an example which we trust will have many followers.

Rev. Father Rassore said Mass and preached an eloquent sermon adapted to the occasion, which was heard with attention not only by the young communicants, but by all the large congregation of friends who accompanied them.

The following were the names of the children who received their first communion: Elena Eguisquiza, Julia Pacheco, Lola Victorica, Julia Eastman, Angelica Sastre, Elvira Castellanos, Segunda Roca, Maria Pardo, Delia Saguier, Sara Gayan, Maria Mayobre, Adelia Coquet, Catalina Maguire, Sara Coquet, M. P. Browne, Anita Bailleres, Elena Bailleres.

Space will not allow us to give the names of the other pupils and ex-pupils, but it is a significant fact and worthy of note, that when the directress of the Colegio Americano was preparing the children of her school for their first Communion, some five years ago, she could only find three children in all whom she would venture to present. The number who partook of Holy Communion yesterday shows what progress has been made since that time. It is the grain of mustard become a large tree, and we hope to hear of other schools, both male and female, showing similar results.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Dean and Father Flannery left by the «Leibnitz» on Tuesday. A very large crowd of friends assembled on the mole to bid them farewell. A special steam tender was chartered to convey them on board the «Leibnitz», and they were accompanied as far as the steamer, which was anchored at the Barra, by several ladies and gentlemen. The entire party were kindly received and hospitably entertained by Captain Browne. Dr. I. J. Hanly, the surgeon of the «Leibnitz», and the other officers, were also unremitting in their attentions. Some excellent songs were sung by the Misses T. and A. Ballasty, Miss M. E. Dillion, Miss Achaval and Miss Butler. All then sat down to dinner, after which the party of visitors with great regret and no little emotion, bade good-bye to the Dean and Father Flannery. As the tender was leaving the «Leibnitz» lusty cheers were given for the distinguished travellers, and for the captain and Dr. Hanly, and the cheers were responded to by those on board. Bengal lights were burned as the tender steamed away, and as the glare gradually disappeared in the distance and darkness took its place, the feeling at parting became more acute, and many a sigh was heaved and many a prayer was raised that Providence may heap every blessing on those who have just bade us adieu, and that they may soon return to the River Plate in the enjoyment of every happiness.

Over 300 gentlemen waited on Dr. Irigoyen on Sunday evening to compliment him on his retirement from the office of Minister of the Interior.

The Latham Company have given a series of most successful performances at the Alegria during the week, though, strange to say, the attendance was very small considering the excellence of the pieces and the manner in which they were represented. «Black-eyed Susan» and «Robert Macaire» were given on Saturday night, and «Diplomacy» on Monday. In all the artistes maintained their high reputation. On Wednesday the beautiful drama «The Life of an Actress» was given, and with

such splendid acting it was a pity there was not a larger house. Miss Nellie Murray and Miss Stevenson, and Messrs. Stevenson, Gordon, Courtney, and Scouler took part in the piece and highly delighted the audience in their several rôles. An after piece, «The Dodger», was given which is about the most comical we have ever seen. Mr. Stevenson excited much merriment by a song called «The Dodger», and the house was actually in roars when he lent his hands to a «masher» whose arms were manacled for debt, and gesticulated with them as if they really did belong to the «masher». Miss Gourlay and Miss Coveney as lady and maid showed a keen perception of art. Mr. Coveney was the most complete representation of the stupid, gruff, old father-in-law we have ever seen, and Mr. Bernard took the part of the masher and gesticulated so neatly with Mr. Stevenson's hands that both might defy the swells who lounge at the corner of the Calle Florida to go through their paces more gracefully.

A reward of \$500 ½ will be given for the information leading to the discovery of Patrick Nolan, who, in a fit of insanity left his residence in San Pedro, on the night of the 15th May, and has not since been heard of. He is about 40 years of age, of dark complexion, and has lost some fingers on each hand. Information to be addressed to Andrew Keilty, San Pedro.—The Herald.

The Intendant has rejected the petition of various wine dealers, asking for exemption from the payment of fines imposed by the Municipal chemical office for the sale of wines adulterated with water or coloured with aniline.

Eduardo Lamothe has been sentenced by the Criminal Judge to three years' imprisonment with hard labour for forgery and swindling, but Lamothe has appealed from the sentence to a higher court.

D. Joaquin Cullen has resigned the office of assessor in the police department in order to be free to canvass for Dr. Irigoyen of whom he is an ardent and enthusiastic supporter.

Professor Escotti has bought the «Nazione Italiana» for \$5,000 m/n.

Advertising for husbands and wives is coming into fashion here. We see in the «Prensa» that a sedate bachelor of 36 wants a wife about his own age (What an ass, to suppose that any spinster ever reaches this time of life!) with 8,000 nats. fortune. (This condition will thin the number of applicants considerably. She must also be a hard worker. It strikes us that the advertizer wants a wife to support him. We recommend elderly girls of 36 to have nothing to do with him.—The Standard.

The President's message cost \$400 for translation into English, the same into French, and \$800 into German. Loyalty has its reward.—The Herald.

We hear that Mr. Estragaman, the owner of the principal almacen at Venado Txerto, was robbed of \$2000 m/n a few weeks ago. Some parties have been arrested on suspicion, and it is to be hoped the culprits will be brought to justice.

The President of Ecuador has visited the Chilean corvette stationed in Guayaquil. He was received with due honours and proposed a toast for the greatness and felicity of Ecuador and of Chili.

The Municipality proposes to construct a number of houses for labourers and mechanics in the block which has for limits Calles Central America and Larrea on the one side and Chavango and Melo on the other. There will be spacious patios and gardens attached. The houses will be built of brick with azotea roofs. The cost of each house is calculated at \$7,409 m/n, and in order to secure an interest of 8 per cent on the capital invested the houses will be rented at \$24.70 m/n per month. The extent of ground occupied by each house independently of zaguan, passage and offices will be 117 square metres.

The Chamber rejected Mr. J. B. Gahan's proposal for making a port at Quequen.

The «Alliance», a North American man of war, has captured and taken to Colon a suspicious-looking brig having sixty armed men on board.

The newspaper «El Telégrafo» of Guayaquil, protests against the conduct of the United States Government in violating the Columbian sovereignty by having occupied, for several days, and without the necessary formalities; the port of Colon, under pretence of protecting the citizens. It also declares that the voyage of the Chilean cruiser «Esmeralda» to Panama was made with the object of landing a garrison to prevent the United States from assuming sovereignty over the Isthmus. The «Esmeralda» arrived when tranquility had been restored.

The situation of Peru is generally lamentable. The «montoneiros» overrun the country in all directions, and the massacres committed by the Indians are frightful.

Iglesias has acknowledged his indebtedness to the co-operation of the outgoing ministry, presided over by Castro Zaldívar. Joaquin Iglesias, who has organised the cabinet president of the council of ministers, is a brother of the President, and all the most important public posts are held by relations of the President.

A committee has been organised in this city to do posthumous honour to Victor Hugo.

A Strangers' Club has been formed in Cordoba.

Jeanne Bernhardt, the sister of the notorious Sarah, is one of the actresses that have come to this city by the «Rio Negro.» She forms part of a French dramatic company invited by M. Massinet. If report be true, we shall have old Sarah herself here in the course of a few months.

An awful story is reported from Entre-Rios. Two young ladies, Rosario Noailles and Carmen Arredondo, were accidentally poisoned. The former died and the latter is in a dangerous condition. The mother and brother of the deceased lady became deranged on hearing of the sad news. Two other members of the same family were carried away a short while ago by diphtheria.

The Rev. Mr. Zahallos, Governor of Santa Fe, is dangerously ill and his life is despaired of.

Mrs. Macken entertained a large party of friends at her residence in the Calle Jujuy on Saturday night.

Reports from Pernambuco announce that yellow fever is very rife there just now.

Dr. A. Casabal delivered an able lecture on the rights of the Church in the assembly hall of the Catholic Association on Monday night.

Rev. Father Foran has gone back to take charge of his mission in San Nicolas and Pavon. In Father Flannery's absence Father Foran will also pay an occasional visit to San Pedro and attend to the spiritual wants of the people of that district.

A few Bolivian vessels have gone up the Parana on an exploring expedition. They will enter the Pilcomayo with the object of finding the safest means of communication between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic.

On Wednesday the remains of Gen. Villegas were landed at the Catalinas mole. The representatives of the naval and military clubs and several distinguished officers, formed into procession and accompanied the coffin in which the remains were deposited as far as the Church of Bilar; where a funeral mass was celebrated.

The Municipal report for the last year has been published, from which we learn that 66 squares of land in the suburbs of the city have been turned into embryonic streets, each 18 metres 32 centimetres wide. 34 of these streets are in the northern and 42 in the southern side. 55 squares more are also about to be turned

into streets. During the year 66 squares have been paved with granite, 31 with common stone, 27 macadamised. Nearly 23 millions of tramway tickets were purchased on the lines of the different companies in the city during the year. 3,569 gas lamps were kept lighted by night at a cost of 183,823 m/n, and 2,024 kerosene lamps at a cost of 29,861 m/n. The Municipal taxes for 1884 amounted to 2,873,230 m/n.

The ball-players, Paysandu and Tiburcio, of this city, have accepted a challenge from two Orientals, Salvador and Neques, to play two games, one in Montevideo and another in Buenos Aires, at \$500 m/n per game.

The daily newspapers having announced that President Roca visited Dr. Irigoyen in his house to offer him the office of Vice-President, provided he would support Juarez Celman in his pretensions to the higher office of President, Dr. Irigoyen writes to contradict the rumour. He says that no such offer was made to him, and that in his interview with President Roca they did not make any reference to politics.

The attendance at the Colon Theatre up to the present has not been at all satisfactory to Ferrari. A great many boxes have been taken for the season, but the pit and galleries are not so crowded as they were formerly. No wonder, when an orchestra seat will cost \$10 m/n! In the best days of Madame Titens we used to have an orchestra seat in the old Royal of Dublin for 4s.

The magnificent building of the new bolsa in Calle Piedad will be finished about the month of July. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$470,000 m/n. The furniture will cost about \$58,000 m/n.

The «Orion» of the Lamport and Holt Company is bringing £20,000 sterling in gold for the Provincial Bank.

In the Municipal Council, last week, a motion was proposed and carried unanimously, that the law should be enforced by which the councillor who absents himself for four successive sessions without assigning a satisfactory cause is exonerated from his charge. The four councillors affected by the motion are Drs. Gofarini and Larroque and Srs. Robert and Mendez. Sr. Reboreda moved that a committee of councillors should be appointed to examine the contract between the Municipality and Sr. Ferrari, and to ascertain whether the prices of admission could not be lowered. This motion was approved. The President of the Council was authorized to prepare the list of justices of the peace for the consideration of the Council, and the Intendant was authorized to borrow money in this market.

A funeral mass for the repose of the soul of Don Federico Elortondo was celebrated in the Merced Church on Saturday. The friends of the deceased were there in very large numbers.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

Collected by Miss Mary E. McGuire:—

Table with names and amounts: Mr John McGuire 10, Lawrence McGuire 4, James Kelly 2, Edward Hayden 2, B. Martyn 10, Lawrence McGuire, jun 2, Michael McDonagh 2, T. Hubert Kenny 2, James Kenny 2, John Rock 2, John Lynn 1, Patrick J. Mullin 2, John O'Roarke 2, Denis Coughlin 3, Michael Neville 2, José Delboy 2, John Murray 5, Michael Gunning 5, Michael Connor 2, Thomas Murtagh 1, Philip Allen 2, Patrick Murray 4, James Dennin 10, M. E. Hyor 2.

Table with names and amounts: Thomas Murray 2, Edward Jennings 2, Thomas Loughlin 1, Mrs. M. Killimed 1, N. Cunningham 1, E. Martyn 5, Ellen Brennan 2, Miss Eliza Tyrrell 5, Total \$100.

ESTANCIA «SANTA ROSA.» SALTO.

Table with names and amounts: Collected by Mrs. Farrell:— Mr Thomas Farrell 5, Eddy Dooney 4, Thomas Lynn 4, Bernard M'Grain 2, Richard Mehan 2, Thomas Vowd 2, Francis Farrell 2, William Loughlin 2, Patrick Malyn 2, John Hussey 2, Matthew Halpin 2, Patrick Kearney 2, Andrew Rush 2, Joseph M' Loughlin 1, Patrick Cosgriff 2, Patrick Cosrick 2, John Flood 1, John Hilliard 1, James Lynn 1, George Feeney 2, John Nally 1, Thomas Fay 1, James Farrell 1, John Thompson 1, James Brennan 1, Thomas Finn 2, John Murtagh 1, Thomas McLoughlin 1, Christopher Mulleady 2, Peter Rush 1, Luke Lynch 1, Thomas Mehady 1, Richard Nally 1, James Malyn 2, Total \$60.

ESTANCIA «SAN MARTIN.» SALTO.

Table with names and amounts: Collected by Miss Maggie C. Murphy:— Mr William Murphy 40, Sr. Luciano Sesamago 4, Sr. Domingo Garate 2, Mr J. Browne 2, T. Kehoe 2, J. Kehoe 2, W. Leacy 2, T. Devereux 2, E. Murphy 2, F. Codd 1, Miss Fanny Kehoe 2, Kate Parle 2, Mary Gahan 2, Total \$67.

SALTO.

Table with names and amounts: Collected by Mr. James Ham, junr.:— Mr Peter Woods 4, William Plant 4, James Mullen 4, James Grennan 2, William Bannan 2, Christopher Reddy 2, Thomas Cormack 2, James Martin 2, Total \$22.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT «ANTORCHIA-SOL.»

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

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter «I» 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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BANCO DE LA Provincia de Buenos Aires.

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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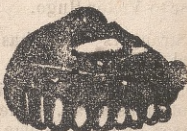
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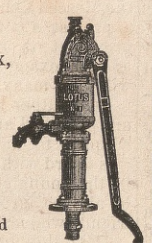
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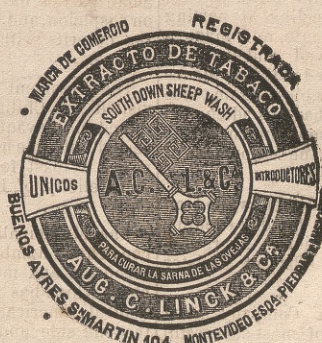
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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH



WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB. LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days. MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water. AUG. C. LINCK Y CIA. AGENT IN BUENOS AIRES, J. B. GAHAN, 78 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 16 patacones. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest on paid on the first days of the month, is when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

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

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

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

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

From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows: Commercial deposits..... 3 Private deposits..... 4 In gold, at sight..... 5 Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2 On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold.....

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1884.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

The SOUTHERN CROSS

Is not the Organ of any Clique or Party, nor would it accept one cent as a subsidy from any Government.

J & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and its great excellence it has obtained Nine Prize Medals, including London, Vienna, Philadelphia, ONLY ONE MEDAL, PARIS, 1875. TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1881. ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANE, HLANDELAN, STIPANETTES, POPANAK, JERREY BLUE, ESS. BOUQUET, TREVOL, MAGNOLIA, JASMIN, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, and all other odours, of the finest quality only. ATKINSONS' GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kind. ATKINSONS' OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use. ATKINSONS' WHITE ROSE TOILET SOAP, a new and indispensable Toilet soap, perfume, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief. ATKINSONS' WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the world, and of the manufacturer, J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W. Prices List Free on Application. CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre." ESTABLISHED 1799.

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