

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 22.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885.

PRICE 20 cts.

EXTRA CHOICE KAISOU CONGOU

REGISTERED MARK
LA PATRIA

STRENGTH AND FRAGRANCE

CLEAN UNBROKEN LEAF, FREE FROM
DUST AND MIXTURE.

Guaranteed always the same

Because we contract year by year for our exclusive account the product of the same gardens in CHINA.

For many years the principal dealers both in town and camp, have sold none but the LA PATRIA brand, an eloquent proof of the satisfaction it gives to their customers. The annoyance and inconvenience which they formerly suffered, when they bought other teas (sometimes of good quality and sometimes totally useless) is thus done away with.

A package of PATRIA Tea although it is sold for 48lbs contains 50lbs net of tea.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUD.

See that the box has not been opened. If the lead has been cut it is an almost certain proof that it does not contain the genuine article. Those who fill with inferior tea the empty boxes bearing our brands, generally do it at the bottom, leaving the lid and top lead intact, so as the more readily to deceive purchasers.

Ask for PATRIA Tea and see that you get the genuine article.

Sold Everywhere.
Feb 13—pm

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 40 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDA—73
no 1—pm

COLEGIO AMERICANO

270—RECONQUISTA—270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders, Half Boarders, and Day Scholars.

There is accommodation for five additional Boarders.

Persons wishing to apply should do so at an early date.

For terms, &c., apply

270 RECONQUISTA.

MAN'S MISSION.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WIKDE).

Human lives are silent teaching—
Be they earnest, mild, and true—
Noble deeds are noblest preaching
From the consecrated few.
Poet Priests their anthems singing,
Herald swords on corset ringing,
When Truth's banner is unfurled,
Yont foul preachers, genius-gifted,
Pouring fourth their souls uplifted,
Till their preaching stirs the world.

Each must work as God has given
Hero hand and poet soul—
Work is duty while we live in
This weird world of sin and dole.

Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling,
Lift their white hands up appealing,
To the Throne of Heaven's King—
Stronger natures, culminating,
In great actions incarnating,
What another can but sing.

Pure and meek-eyed as an angel,
We must strive—must agonise;
We must preach the saint's evangel
Ere we claim the saintly prize—
Work for all—for work is holy—
We fulfill our mission solely
When, like Heaven's arch above,
Blend our souls in one emblazon,
And the social diapason
Sounds the perfect chord of love.

Life is combat, life is striving,
Such our destiny below—
Like a scythed chariot diving
Through an onward pressing foe.
Deepest sorrow, scorn and trial
Will but teach us self-denial;
Like the Alchemists of old,
Pass the ore through cleansing fire
If our spirits would aspire
To be God's refined gold.

We are struggling in the morning
With the spirit of the night,
But we trample on it scornful—
Lo! the eastern sky is bright.
We must watch. The day is break-
ing;

Soon like Memnon's statue waking
With the sunrise into sound,
We shall raise our voice to Heaven,
Chant a hymn for conquest given,
Seize the palm, nor heed the
wound.

We must bend our thoughts to ear-
nest,
Would we strike the Idols down;
With a purpose of the sternest
Take the Cross and wait the
Crown.

Suffering human life can hallow,
Sufferings lead to God's Valhalla—
Meekly bear, but nobly try,
Like a man with soft tears flowing,
Like a God with conquest glowing,
So to love, and work, and die!

MAILS.—GREAT NEWS.

GLADSTONE DETERMINED TO GIVE
IRELAND HOME RULE.

London, May 16.

The London Standard is becoming the organ for announcing Cabinet intentions. It publishes a startling piece of news. Mr. Gladstone has determined to go to the country with the promise of local self-government for Ireland. He has long had this idea in his mind as his speeches have shown. The time being propitious, he has now persuaded his colleagues to do this last act of justice. Ireland is to have a modified form of Home Rule. It is to have full local government—such local government as the English counties desire in vain—and these local governments are to elect a Central Council, which will in itself be a recognition of the national sentiment of the Irish people. The Castle also is threatened. The Lord Lieutenant is to have a Secretary of State. The announcement is so startling that it first created incredulity, but so far as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are concerned there is no reason for scepticism. Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan were said also to be converted some time ago; Lord Hartington has always made a distinction between local government and the establishment of a Parliament. Everything, therefore, depends upon the construction and functions of the Central Council. It will be indirectly elected—if there is any advantage in that—and of course it will deal with church and education, with local rating and all matters affecting Ireland alone. But the guarantees provided for limiting its powers and for preventing a conflict with the Imperial Parliament will decide the measure in the eyes of languid Liberals; and they are full of qualms and fears on that matter today. The Conservatives talk of meeting the measure with a proposal for four provincial diets, to save Ulster, the most prosperous province, from the rule of the other three; but they are more likely to oppose the creation of the Central Council outright.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The English Minister, Mr. Palgrave, has written a book on the manners and customs of Paraguay; it will be printed next month. He is also about to present to the English Government a voluminous report on this Republic.

The committee of legislation of the Senate has pronounced in favor of the bill, already approved by the Chamber of Representatives, which invalidates the existence of those convents, religious houses, etc., whose foundation is not authorised by the Executive Power.

In consequence of an article published in *La Nacion* insulting to General Battle, his son sent 2 friends to demand a public apology from the author or satisfaction by arms. They were received at the office of *La Nacion* by a Spanish gentleman who assumed the responsibility for the article, and promised to send his seconds to arrange for a duel.

This was not done, and eventually Sr. Battle's friends received a definite answer that no retraction would be made.

The Senate has definitely sanctioned the bill of the Chamber of Representatives approving of the amendments made by Messrs. Cutbill and Co. in the law for the construction of the port, and it has been sent to the E.P. to be put in force.

TELEGRAMS.

London, June 3.

In a coal mine situated on the property of Lord Durham a sad explosion has taken place. It is feared that over 300 workmen have lost their lives. The families of the workmen are in a terrible state of excitement around the mouth of the mine.

Later intelligence from the scene of the disaster in the coal mine on Lord Durham's property announces that of the 300 workmen only 32 have been saved.

Lord Hastings's Melton won the Derby run at Epsom.

Telegrams from Bombay report a disastrous earthquake in Cashmere, an important settlement of 150,000 inhabitants. Several buildings serving as barracks to soldiers were destroyed, burying the unfortunate people in the ruins. It has now been ascertained that 50 soldiers have been killed and over 100 wounded and severely hurt. The town is a heap of ruins.

It is rumored here that Turkey has made propositions to Russia for an alliance between the two nations.

The Government has abandoned the idea at first entertained of passing on to the Government of Cyprus the materials prepared for the Suakim and Berber railway. This decision is come to on account of the difficulties of transport that would occur, 20 ships being required.

The Coldstream Guards, who arrived from Alexandria a short time ago from Suakim, where they had formed part of General Graham's expedition, have received orders from London to remain there for the present.

The United States citizens resident here have been greatly pleased by the cordial reception given to the United States Minister, Mr. L. J. Phelps, at the banquet given to him by the Lord Mayor.

The Russian journal *Novosti* states that according to private intelligence from the Caucasus, Abdurraman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, has been assassinated by his own attendant in Persia, where he was traveling. It is believed that Ayoub Khan, the Ameer who was deposed in the

last insurrection, will fill Abdurraman's place. This piece of news has produced a great sensation here, being considered of great importance at this juncture.

At Epsom races the Epsom Cup for three-year-olds has been won by Bird of Freedom.

Consols are quoted at 99 9/26 for cash and the account.

The rumors that are being spread respecting the earthquake in Cashmere are of a most alarming nature, reference being frequently made to towns and villages totally destroyed.

The Hon. J. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech delivered at an election meeting, stated that in his opinion it would be necessary to prolong the occupation of Egypt for an indefinite period.

The consul for Italy in Suakim has hoisted the Italian colors.

The House of Commons has thrown out the Budget of the Government, thus imperiling the existence of the Gladstone Cabinet.

Serious political disorders are said to have occurred in Crête. Details are not yet known, the insurgents having cut the telegraph wires.

The telegraph wires constructed by the Russian engineers near the Afghan frontier have now reached Merv, and will be extended to Saraks, on the Persian frontier.

Cholera has appeared amongst the workmen at Quetta and on the frontier of Afghanistan.

An explosion has occurred on board the ironclad turret-ship «Inflexible» anchored at Spithead, and 18 sailors were wounded, three of them seriously. The ship sustained some damage. The accident is supposed to have been caused by an accumulation of gas in the coal-bunkers.

The Mahdi issued a proclamation announcing his intention of invading Egypt and Arabia.

News received from Merv says that the Russians are taking every precaution to prevent the Turcomans from communicating with foreigners, and have expelled the persians whom they suspected of being in communication with the Afghans.

The report of the assassination of the Ameer of Afghanistan is not believed here, the Government not having received any telegram on the subject.

London 10.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote spoke against Gladstone's Budget Bill, and opposed the additional tax on alcoholic drinks. Gladstone said that the Tories would impose a similar tax when they came into power. He had to choose between tea, sugar, and alcohol. He concluded by saying that the Government would consider it a question of life and death. The Government was defeated by 264 to 252.

On Wednesday Gladstone had not yet sent in his resignation.

The Spanish vessels calling at Gibraltar are put on quarantine.

The Gladstone Cabinet, in consequence of yesterday's vote has presented its resignation to Her Majesty, but there appears to be little doubt that the Queen will refuse to accept it.

A telegram from Candia announces that serious disturbances have occurred there and in other parts of the island of Crete, through the hostility raised by the appointment of the new Governor by the Ottoman Porte.

Mr. Gladstone has announced in Parliament the resignation of the Cabinet. Both Houses have adjourned until Friday.

Consols have fallen 3-16ths.

The agreement entered into between England and Russia upon the Afghan question is now concluded.

Paris, June 2.

The concourse of people that assisted at Victor Hugo's funeral comprised, for the greater part, people of the middle and working classes, who gave the ceremony a character of festivity rather than mourning.

In spite of the precautions taken by the Government, people were seen bearing the red colors, but the police did not take notice of this infraction of orders.

Le Gaulois says that the Princess of Wales is working energetically to bring about an interview in Copenhagen between the Prince and the Emperor of Russia. The Princess believes that such an interview would ensure peace, of which she is an ardent partisan.

The appearance of cholera-morbus in Madrid has been officially announced.

During the debate yesterday very violent and ludicrous scenes occurred. In consequence of this and the injurious epithets that were employed many rows took place. The President of the Chambers threatened to resign owing to his inability to keep order.

The local press has violently attacked the Corporation of the city of London for having rejected a vote of condolence on the death of Victor Hugo. Henri Rochefort, writing upon this subject in *L'Intransigeant*, stigmatises the municipality as a pack of envious fools, and uses other abusive terms.

The definite treaty of peace and friendship between France and China has been signed.

M. de Lesseps has been appointed president of the Exhibition that is to be held here in 1889.

The friends of Prince Victor Buonaparte have issued a proclamation urging the people to take part in the elections.

Tientsin, June 2.

An Imperial decree orders the commander of the Black Flags to evacuate Tonkin within the term specified in the agreement drawn up between France and China.

New York, June 5.

During the week just ended 197 failures, of which 23 are in Canada, have been chronicled.

No appointment of a successor to General Osborne in Buenos Aires has been made, and none is intended by the Government, but he will be retained at that post.

Berlin, June 2.

Prince Charles Anthony de Hohenzollern, head of the Catholic branch of the royal family of the same name and father of Prince Leopold de Hohenzollern, died yesterday.

The Emperor William is completely restored to health.

Ascuncion, 6th.

The war trophies given up by the Oriental Government and brought here by General Tajes in the Uruguayan gunboat Artigas, were received yesterday with great solemnity by an enormous crowd. The Artigas, which had been accompanied from Villeta by the Paraguayan gunboat Pirapè, arrived about 5 a.m. and was saluted by 39 cannons. At 7 o'clock General Tajes landed and paid a short visit to the Paraguayan President, returning to the Artigas he was met by several Uruguayan friends resident there. At 10 o'clock the Paraguayan committee left for the Artigas and quickly returned with the trophies accompanied by the Uruguayan committee, marched to the Government House, where they were met by the President, Gen. Caballero, and many officials. General Tajes then delivered the trophies, making a short speech which the President replied to with emotion. Several other speeches were made, both there and later on the

return of the committee to the Artigas. The occasion was celebrated by a parade of troops, military bands, and much firing of cannon. Dinners, balls, and other hospitalities are now in progress.

In the last session of the Chamber of Deputies, in the course of a discussion of a petition of Sres. Peña and Co. asking for a concession for twenty years of the Arsenal building for establishing in it a porcelain manufactory, a great disorder was produced by some violent expressions used by the Deputy Hector Decoud. At the conclusion of the session Decoud was attacked by Deputy Movingo, and blows were exchanged between them. Several Deputies endeavoured to separate them, when a free fight ensued and 5 Deputies were wounded, including the President of the Chamber.

According to the report of the Accountant of the Register Office there is no charge of any kind on the property, and the title deeds are in proper form.

Several foreign capitalists have shown a desire to acquire the said property.

The Oriental commissioners who brought the trophies have been entertained at a splendid ball.

Madrid, June 5.

Cholera is increasing in the most alarming manner in Valencia. About 45 o/o of cases prove fatal.

Notwithstanding the contradiction given by the authorities, it is publicly known that eleven cases of cholera have occurred here.

Two persons have succumbed to attacks of cholera. The epidemic has also appeared in Castellon de la Plana, where 41 cases have occurred.

France, Italy, and Germany have established quarantine for travelers from Valencia.

Vienna, June 1.

Yesterday General Sir Beter Lumsden arrived in this city on his way to London. In an interview he stated that Colonel Abchanoff had declared to the Afghans that Russia would certainly seize Herat, and other territories.

Lima.

The Cácerist leaders, Pacheco Céspedes and Lacombe, who had commenced an attack upon Ica, have withdrawn. Cáceres is believed to be in Pucará.

The first division of the army of Iglesias has defeated General Cáceres at Huancayo and captured many prisoners & all the artillery. Cáceres, who was wounded, retreated to Pucará, pursued by the forces of General Mas.

Yellow fever and small-pox prevail in Callao.

No details are known of the defeat sustained by Cáceres in Huancayo, except that he was pursued by General Mas, who left Ica in the direction of Huancavelica.

A sham fight has taken place near the city, in the presence of the President and Ministers, three battalions of infantry and three Krupp batteries taking part. The Cácerist chiefs Pacheco, Céspedes and Lacombe are at present in Chasca and Palpa, with the apparent intention of attacking Ica. The blockade of Mollendo has been raised.

Frankfort, June 7.

On Monday, the 29th instant, the trial will be commenced of the assassin of M. Rumpff, the police officer.

Berne, June 6.

By order of the Government twenty-one Anarchists have been expelled from Swiss territory.

Aden, June 4.

Last night a violent cyclone raged here with most disastrous effects, the damage being estimated at £50,000.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.

SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

CORRESPONDENCE.

San Nicolas de los Arroyos,
June 3, 1885.To the Editor of The Southern
Cross.

DEAR SIR,

I have been requested by the Rt. Rev. Monseñor Dillon to give publicity through the columns of the *Southern Cross* to one or two facts relating to the Falkland Islands.

When I took charge of the mission, ten years ago, I hoped to make its real state known at Rome, and thereby secure a permanent supply of priests for the Catholics of those islands. I received my powers direct from Rome. My Bishop was requested by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda to place no obstacle in the way of my departure. When I had been five years on the islands, making very slight progress, I requested to be allowed to remove for a portion of each year to this Archdiocese. After some delay the favour was granted and I was requested to send a report of the state of the mission. In doing so, I urged in the strongest terms I could command the importance of uniting the Falkland and the Southern portions of this continent in a vicariate. I stated that myself and another priest at Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan, were the only Catholic Priests South of the Rio Negro. Two years later I learned that steps were being taken to place those regions under the care of the Salesian Fathers, who had already charge of Patagonias. I am glad now to know that a Bishop is appointed, and that he will soon visit the Falklands and place the islands under the care of his priests. I have had an interview with his Lordship, and it is arranged that I go down in October for the settlement of a few matters that require my presence.

When I was leaving England I was repeatedly reminded by the late Bishop of Hexham that his diocese was open to me at any time I returned. It seems the present Bishop of Hexham has heard of the final arrangement made for the Falklands, for on my late return I found a letter of his awaiting me, in which he invites me to turn my steps towards the shores of Albion, and place myself under his jurisdiction. It is hard, in fact, to refuse this call. Considering my age, I count that four or five years more would be as much as I could labour in this country. Then I shall be thrown on the shelf without any provision for old age. In England it is different; old and infirm priests are amply provided for, and I have now a few months to consider what it is best to do. At all events, the work for which I came to the Southern regions is done.

By inserting this letter you will oblige

Yours truly,
James Foran,
Irish Chaplain.

THE IRISH WOOLLEN TRADE.

From an interesting article on the Irish Woollen Trade in the *Dublin Freeman* we extract the following passages:

At the Dublin and Cork Exhibitions it was fully demonstrated,

and to the delight and gratification of many, that Irish mills can grow woollen textures of the most substantial and beautiful kind; and at the same time at prices as low as in other countries. Indeed, without being too sanguine or self-congratulatory, the assertion might be broadened, and without hesitation it might be asseverated that woollens more substantial and somewhat cheaper can be manufactured in Ireland. Whence, then, the cause, it will be naturally asked, why the Irish woollen industry is not in a more satisfactory condition than at present? Waiving altogether the remaining effects of the evils of bygone days, we are afraid that it may be attributed pretty largely to the people themselves. It has lain in their power to ask for, and at the same time to see that they get Irish, manufacture. Of course this was largely insisted upon at the time stimulus was given to various industries about three years ago, but we fear this desire has now somewhat lapsed. The guardians of the poor, members of corporations, and others have in the past few years done a good deal to aid the effort, but other bodies have been very apathetic. Some who receive a large share of Irish money have not responded to the call. If the railway companies were to clothe their servants with Irish manufacture, if steamship companies followed a similar example as regards their officials, a large amount of money would be retained in the country. In England, for instance, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company dress their officials, down to the lowest porter, in serge suits, and the appearance, as in contrast to the hideous corduroy which greets the eye at our railway stations is most pleasing. Moreover, the cost of clothing officials of this class in tweed cannot be much more, if anything, than in corduroy. The latter averages from 1s. 6d. to about 3s. per yard, and it may be assumed that the quality employed in outfitting Irish railway servants is what may be called medium. Now, a really good and substantial Irish tweed, one more durable than corduroy, fit to stand the roughest wear and tear, may be had for about 2s. 6d. per yard. Thus, then, in point of economy and appearance the balance is in favour of the home produced article. The discarding of corduroy in the South Dublin Union and the substitution of home produce in place thereof was found to be an economic movement. Several years have elapsed since then, and a saving has been made each year.

One department of the woollen manufacture in which this country is a good deal behind is that of producing materials for ladies' wear. Large quantities—in fact almost all—of goods of this class come from England; but as a rule manufacturers here do not take the trouble to develop this department. Poplins and fine serges are the only materials produced here—the poplins are of Dublin manufacture, and the serges mostly come from the looms of the Messrs. Mahony, Cork. Both these find not only a good market here, but are exported in considerable quantities to England, the Continent, and America; however, transactions with the latter country have not been brisk of late, owing to the unparalleled depression and dullness of trade there. One thing which however, commands a pretty good sale in the United States at all times is Irish tweed, and this is indicated by the quantities which have been exported. In fact, some Irishmen there are more consistent and practical men than we are at home—they demand Irish material, and they see that they get it. But to revert back again to a matter just referred to, it may be said that there is a large field for ladies' dress fabrics to be manufactured from wool, and the manufacturers should do their best to meet the public requirements in this respect, so that no blame may be attached to them. Of course there are many other things besides tweeds and lighter fabrics which could be made from wool—carpets and curtains, the material which covers carriage cushions and many other things. What little has been done in this

way in Ireland only shows that it can be developed. Indeed, Irish wool suits this kind of business better than it does tweeds, for colonial wool seems of late years to be beating it out of the market. An incident occurred some time ago which militated materially against the Irish woollen trade just after it was going up by leaps and bounds, subsequent to the exhibitions. A large firm put about one thousand pieces of goods on the market at about 1s. a yard less than the cost of production. Some were sold to a large English firm, and then resold in the Irish market, and this, we believe, was the first instance in which an English house became the custodians and retailers of such a large quantity of Irish goods. It was not surprising, therefore, that in the face of the Englishman beating the Irish producer on his own ground, by selling the Irish goods sold by an Irish firm at a good deal below cost, that great stagnation of trade should follow. When travelers of other firms went into drapery and tailoring establishments in the provinces and in Dublin they were pointed out the English circular of Irish goods, as well as the goods themselves. Accordingly, what Huddersfield or Manchester could offer at 1s. 4d., Irish firms, producing similar goods, would be asking much more for. As an instance of how adversely the flooding of the market in this way operated, the case of one firm may be cited. They had sold tweeds to the amount of several hundreds, and notwithstanding the pieces had been manufactured, the orders were cancelled on the arrival of the English circular, quoting very much lower prices for similar goods. The trade, however, has now survived this, but it is not at the same time in the healthy condition generally which might be expected. In years gone by we exported very large quantities of cloth to other countries, but not so now. An evil complained of is that the buyers for some Irish houses have a pleasant liking for a holiday spent on the other side of the Channel whilst purchasing goods for the Irish people. A trip of a week or a fortnight among people glad to see them, and who treat them very well, is decidedly agreeable to a few commercial men, and may account for the dislike some entertain of patronizing Irish-made goods. Roughly, this is the position of the woollen trade here at present, and it is to be hoped that with these facts before the public it will not be allowed to retrograde any further. Several mills are at present closed, and the pertinent question then comes:—«Should this be so?» The remedy is largely in the hands of the public themselves.

THE TIMES
ON
CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central America, although a considerable region, extending over some fifteen degrees of latitude, does not fill a very large place in the thoughts of the people of England. Even South America is somewhat hazily conceived by many, and men otherwise of respectable parts have been known to fail in distinguishing between it and the Southern States of the American Union. This neglect is the more deplorable because Central America is occupied by States which have long enjoyed the blessings of a government much more advanced and democratic than our own. They are pure republics, and are trammelled by none of the effete institutions which among ourselves still impose checks upon the instant execution of every freak of the sovereign people. They claim our interest upon a yet more practical ground. They are our debtors, they have had the honor of being quoted upon the Stock Exchange, their natural resources and the magnificent qualities of their populations have been set forth by promoters with almost poetic fervor and force of language, and some of them on falling into difficulties have displayed a republican simplicity in devising means of relief. Some years ago—too many years ago, unhappily—when the revenue

was advancing by leaps and bounds, when great financial reputations were being made by the simple process of throwing away in fine weather most of the ancient devices for meeting with a rainy day, when, in short, there was one great universal boom in progress, the British investor lent quite a considerable sum of money to these Central American republics. Many people must possess curious and costly memories of that happy time in the shape of bonds with their fair array of coupons showing none of the usual dilapidation of time. Honduras was particularly fortunate in those days because there is a British Honduras in its vicinity: promoters forgot to explain the difference, and the light-hearted investor did not trouble himself with geographical research. Probably not much more is known now than was known then, except that loans to Governments in that quarter are not invariably repaid, and even this salutary truth is practically familiar only to an experienced few.

The Central American Republics, however, have recently been forcing themselves to some extent upon the notice of a thoughtless world. Guatemala has produced a man for whose great soul her confines were all too narrow. President Barrios conceived the grand idea of becoming the Bismarck of the Cavour of the New World. The unification of Central America, now a mere geographical expression, has been his aim, and he did not shrink from the stern measures which experience had shown to be requisite when the work of nation-making is on hand. He began by attacking San Salvador, perhaps because it is the smallest of these Central American republics, perhaps because it is the one lying nearest him. Honduras, apparently after an internal struggle, has made common cause with Guatemala, while on the other side, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica, have formed a defensive league. Mexico, chiefly known to the present generation as the possessor of a famous railway and the issuer of an equally famous loan, is the neighbor of Guatemala on the north. It is perhaps the most edifying circumstance in the present disturbance that Mexico has bestirred herself in the capacity of the friend of order, civilization, and the rights of others. She has made demonstrations in the rear of the truculent Barrios, who, however, appears to have found the allies alone rather too much for him. He has been defeated with heavy loss, after ten hours' fighting, and it is even said that he has been killed. His gold hilted sword is declared to have been found broken on the battlefield of Chalchuapa, for such is the sonorous name of the place where the tremendous struggle took place. It must be admitted that the evidence is not entirely conclusive, and his Minister at Washington—for, like other rulers, he has Ministers who «lie abroad for their country's good»—avows his entire disbelief of the whole story. Perhaps it does not very much matter, for the Guatemala legislative assembly is apparently intolerant of non-success, and has annulled the decree by which Barrios declared the union of Central America with himself as Dictator. An armistice of one month has also been concluded, and upon the whole there seems reason to hope that Guatemala and Honduras will abandon their designs upon their southern neighbors.

But there is another centre of convulsion in the region of the Isthmus. Whether it is connected with the enterprise of the ambitious Barrios, and, if so, in what precise way, it would be rash to pronounce, without a minute study of the inner politics of Central America. South of all the Republics involved in the Barrios affair lies the Isthmus of Panama proper, the narrow tongue of land now crossed by a railway which forms a link in international commerce, and about to be cut by M. de Lesseps's new canal. This piece of territory owes allegiance to Columbia, the State occupying the north-west corner of South America, and in it is raging an insurrection,

which, as sometimes happens in enlightened republics, appears to have some countenance from the authorities who are supposed to be defied. At all events, Commander Kane, of the United States Navy, who is now protecting American interests in the Isthmus, has caught a couple of insurgents and has not given them up, because he believes the Colombian officials would permit their escape. Aspinwall, the terminus of the Panama railway on the eastern coast, has been completely ruined by the insurgents. There are many American citizens in the place, to whose energy and enterprise it, no doubt, owes most of its importance. Many of them are entirely ruined, and all have been reduced to great immediate distress. Some 10,000 persons are actually homeless. Assistance was promptly sent them from Panama, and on the news being received in Washington a Cabinet Council was called and energetic measures were at once resolved upon. The United States are not concerned with insurrections or civil wars in Central America, but they have guaranteed by treaty free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus. For the present this is at an end, since, notwithstanding the defeat of the insurgents with great loss at Aspinwall, their marauding bands are looting the places along the line and constantly cutting the telegraph wires. Through the supineness or connivance of the Colombian authorities, it seems that the task of restoring order and guarding the communications will devolve wholly upon the United States. They now have at Aspinwall five ships of war, carrying 48 guns, together with a force of 1,200 men, to which additions are still being made. Our own naval force in these waters is probably not large, but, such as it is, as a matter of course it is rendering all the assistance in its power. Admiral Jouett, who will take command of the American squadron, has instructions to confine himself to the work of restoring free transit across the Isthmus and protecting American citizens. If and when the Columbian authorities show themselves able to maintain order his work comes to an end. It cannot, however, be supposed that the United States will pass over without notice the outrages permitted by the weakness or bad faith of the Columbian Government. The importance of the Isthmus as a trade route is increasing every day, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that such a dislocation of all commercial interests as has just taken place can fail to call forth measures of an effectual kind to prevent its recurrence. Columbia will be called upon to give substantial guarantees for the maintenance of security, and if they are not forthcoming the United States Government will not shrink from providing them for itself. The Republics of Central America will be permitted to brawl as they please among themselves, but they will not be allowed either to interrupt the transit across the Isthmus of Panama or to endanger the route of the Nicaragua canal.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company took place at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. E. Colville. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that there had been a considerable decrease both on the receipt and expenditure side of the account. This is due to the smaller mileage they had run, compared with the previous year, the decrease in the mileage having been 103,000 miles. This amounted to six voyages on the River Plate route; and the reduction on the West India route was due partly to the withdrawal of the «Belize» for overhauling and repairs. Owing to the conditions imposed upon them by the Panama Canal Company, they had given up carrying the stuff which they used to carry for that com-

pany. The reduction in their expenditure had been no less than £47,000 as compared with 1883, and on the other hand there had been a decrease of £23,000 in the gross receipts, leaving a net saving to the company of about £25,000. They had been able to write off the proper amounts for depreciation, amounting to £84,836. This had reduced the value of the company's ships, new and old, to about £12 8s. a ton, although he was not sure they would fetch that low amount if they were put on the market. He then dealt with the repair and the renewal account, and drawing next to the insurance fund he stated that the loss of the «Dart» had been charged against that account, amounting to no less than £49,000. With the distribution now proposed by the directors the dividend for the year would be 6 per cent, or, to be quite accurate, 5.56 per cent on the par value of the shares. He congratulated them on the fact that they had obtained a contract from the Government for carrying the mails to the West Indies for five years from next July. They were to receive the sum of £90,000 a year, against £80,500 before, but they would have to do much more work. The contract had yet to undergo the ordeal of the House of Commons. He feared that they must now assume that the «Humber» was lost, as she had not been heard of since February. She stood in their books at £40,000.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

There were at the end of 1884 1558 public schools in operation in the Argentine Republic distributed as follows:—

Capital 162, province of Buenos Aires 443, province of Cordoba 100, city of Cordoba 31, province of Corrientes 122, Catamarca 32, Entre Rios 69, Jujuy 89, Rioja 61, Mendoza 81, San Juan 56, San Luis 91, Salta 91, Santa-Fé 69, Santiago del Estero 16, Tucuman 66, city of Tucuman 13, and in the department of Monteros 7.

Colonies—Avellaneda 1, Goya 1, Chubut (Patagonia) 2, Choele-Choele 1, Federal Entre-Rios 1, General Mitre 1, Roca 1, Acha 1, Alvear 1, Conesa 1, Las Toscas 1, Misiones 1; Martin Garcia 1; Ocampo (Chaco) 1, Resistencia 1, Reconquista 2, San Javier 1, Sanpacho 1, Vipla Formosa 1, Viedma 2, Villa Libertad 1, Victoria 1.

The number of schoolmasters was 2,770 and of schoolmistresses 1,387.

The number of pupils inscribed was 121,871 (66,435 boys and 55,436 girls). The average number attending the schools was 98,616.

The salaries of the masters and mistresses amounted to \$1,173,328.

The average cost of each pupil attending the schools was \$18.96.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At the end of last session of Parliament Mr. Callan directed attention to the subject of consular salaries. The hon. gentleman, in a question addressed to Lord Fitzmaurice, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wished to know on what principle these consular salaries and duties were apportioned. He found that in the Brazil's consul at Pernambuco had £800 a-year in salary and £400 for allowances, or £1200 in all; while the fees received amounted to only £116. In another case the consul received £600 a-year in salary and £150 in allowances; while the fees received were £119. But in the Argentine Republic, at Rosario, the consul received no salary, and the expenses for office allowances were only £300 a-year: while the fees received amounted in 1882 to £320, and last year to £355. On looking back to the estimates for previous years, he found that in 1879 the consul at Rosario received £400 a-year in salary and £200 for expenses and office allowances. He hoped some explanation would be given to the Committee as to the principle on which the salaries were allocated and that immediate steps would be taken to remedy this wholly unjustifiable in quality which

ought not to exist. He hoped, now that the attention of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had been drawn to the matter, that he would be able to give some consideration to it before the report. The subject was referred by the noble lord to a Departmental Commission.

I would like to have an interest in the Aullagas mine of Potosi, in Bolivia. The directors of this enterprise have determined to return 65 per cent of the paid-up capital to the shareholders, and have also announced their intention of paying to the proprietors on the nominal capital of \$2,400,000 from the 15th November last. This is something like a mine.

The arrangements for the establishment of an Irish colony in Utah are now complete. A tract of one hundred thousand acres has been secured, and all that is wanted now is that the water rights shall be guaranteed. Mr. John Dillon, late M.P. for Tipperary, who accompanied Mr. Parnell through the country, has thrown himself into the scheme with great vigor. At first it was intended that the settlement should be exclusively devoted to Irish immigrants. That scheme has been abandoned now. All poor people of all nationalities, says the Salt Lake Visitor, will not only be welcomed, but will be assisted until they obtain a footing.

From an article which recently appeared in the French paper La France headed 'Ireland et Angleterre,' we extract the following—

«It is time,» M. Louis Simonin says, «to put an end to this struggle between England and Ireland. The Irish are right in everything they claim. Ireland is impoverished, famines came, her population decreased considerably, emigrating by millions to the United States. The Irishman differs essentially from the Englishman. He has dark hair, is gay, active, lively, talkative—has many of the Frenchman's qualities. There is a great difference between him and the Englishman, who is cold, haughty, selfish and despotic.

This persecution must cease—Ireland must have her Parliament. The absolute power over races is no longer possible. People now have attained everywhere their majority, and are determined to govern themselves and make their own laws, and that is why we have ever been and why France is always with Ireland against England.»

All this does not show much affection for Perle Albion; but whose fault is it?

A concession has been granted by the Provincial Government of Para to Messrs. Castel and Pontel for the purpose of supplying that city with fish. The concession, which is for a lengthened term of years, involves the use of steam trawling vessels, with necessary refrigerating apparatus of the most modern type. Captain Pontel, of the above-named firm, is at present in England, and has placed the order for his steamers with Messrs. Cochrane and Co. of Birkenhead. The European Mail says—

«These steamers are the first boats built for this purpose on the Mersey, and we believe the first vessels of the kind built of steel in England. It speaks well for the enterprise of the Provincial Government of Para that it is encouraging an industry so important as that of fishing, and no doubt the enlightened policy of the President in endeavouring to increase and cheapen the fish supply in the city and province of Para will be highly appreciated. The experiment of trawling in the warm waters of the Southern Atlantic will be watched with great interest.»

Fashionable wife—Did you notice, dear, at the party last evening, how grandly our daughter Clara swept into the room? Husband, with a grunt—Oh, yes, Clara can sweep into a room grandly enough but when it comes to sweeping out a room she isn't there.

TALABARTERIA Y FABRICA. REALIZADA POR EL CLUB INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINO BAJO EL PATROCINIO DEL GOBIERNO NACIONAL. SCS ROBIN & PARIS. Calle Piedad 228 Esquina Maipú BUENOS AIRES.

DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO 179 CALLE PIEDAD.

And they take the opportunity to advise their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND

PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

Please Note 179--PIEDAD--179

The SOUTHERN CROSS

Is the ONLY CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER written in the English Language on the South American Continent.

The London HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS

m 6-pia

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM TO-DAY, IN THE SALE OF

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY LEGITIMATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

SHOULD APPLY AT THE AGENCY,

65-CHACABUCO-65

ALL MACHINE APPENDAGES ON SALE.

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 Pdingles y compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emibano Vazquez, Julie Phillips, Lorenzo Etcheopar, Lupo y Ohvencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene a todo comprador, que se exija 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 15 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, La Cipriano ó Ceterina Garay de Campos, Domi go 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.

Por planos y datos, ocurran los interesados a esta oficina.

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA FOR THE CERTAIN CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF BLOOD

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists. W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Bs. Ayres and Montevideo.

JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants

32-RECONQUISTA-32

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS. Lamport & Holt's LINE.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

HEVLIUS* CARROLL JUNE 22 (carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ORION* BROWN JULY 8 (Carrying the Belgian Mails)

Antwerp and Liverpool (Direct)

FLAXMAN DAVIES JUNE 25

Loading in the River Parana.

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

ROSSE DICKSON JUNE 28

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

E. NORTON & Co., Agents. 245—Reconquista—245.

Agents at Montevideo—C. R. HORNE & Co.

“ Rosario—H. S. FERGUSON.

“ San Nicolas—SERVANDO E. GOMEZ. y7 perm.

DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER,

OFFICE: 27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.

Attendance daily, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ferro-carriles de la provincia de Buenos Aires. Marcha de los trenes desde el 15 de Abril de 1885 hasta nuevo aviso: LINEA A 9 DE JULIO

Table with columns for ESTACIONES, SALIDAS, and REGRESOS. Includes stations like 11 Septiembre, Caballito, Flores, etc.

REGRESOS

Table with columns for ESTACIONES, 2, 4, 5, 8, MISTO, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Includes stations like 9 de Julio, Denny, Olasoga, etc.

Linea JUNIN y SAN NICOLAS

Table with columns for BOLETOS, Salidas, Regresos. Includes stations like Once, Lujan, Id. salida, etc.

Linea SALADILLO

Table with columns for BOLETOS, Salidas, Regresos. Includes stations like Once, Merlo, Id. salida, etc.

AVISO.—Para evitar equivocaciones y saber en las estaciones donde no paran los trenes ver la nota que está al pie de las salidas.

COLEGIO LITERARIO. 249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W. HUTN HISON.

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

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

NOTA.—Los pasajeros de las Estaciones en que no paran los Trenes n° 3 y 5, para la de Lujan afuera, tendrán que tomar el Tren n° 1 hasta Lujan. Los de Rodriguez a fuera en Trenes 12 y 16, para las estaciones de Ituzaingó y Almagro, tendrán que bajar en Merlo para continuar viaje en trenes 14 y 18. Los demás trenes pararán en Almagro, Caballito, Flores, Liniers, Ituzaingó y General Hornos, solamente cuando hayan pasajeros para dichas Estaciones. En consecuencia, las personas que quieran bajar en ellas avisarán a los Guardavías al subir al tren.

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



UNICOS AGENTES

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE ALMACENES AND CONFITERIAS IN TOWN AND CAMP, AND EACH PACKET BEARS THE ABOVE TRADE MARK.

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO., Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina:

SNELL and CO.,

203—RIVADAVIA—203



H.D. WOODWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Rubber Stamps

AND

WOOD ENGRAVER.

Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c.

JOB PRINTING

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts, Programmes, Invitations. All work neatly done and promptly executed.

140—Piedad—140

Between San Martin & Florida

BUENOS AIRES.

Great

SEWING MACHINE

Establishment

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



A. FRANCHI

SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS

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

37--BUEN ORDEN--37

Machines by Wholesale and Retail Guaranteed

m 18--6m

ALFREDO DAY & Cia.,

HAVE

REMOVED

FROM

137—PIEDAD—137

TO

CALLE DEFENSA

No. 75 & 77.

THE FAMOUS

STOUT PORTER

X X X

DEETJEN & SCHRODER,

Highest Medical Authorities testify to its

TONIC & INVIGORATING PROPERTIES.

SPECIALY RECOMMENDED TO

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH.

Annual Consumption exceeds

5,000,000 LITRES

9600

TESTIMONIALS!

Supplied to 523 Ladies Colleges, Hospitals, Rowing and Athletic Clubs throughout Europe and United States.

TRY IT!

ALFREDO DAY & CO.

THE ORIGINAL

MOCKFORD'S

SHEEP WASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO.

197-BOLIVAR-197

DR. GEO. B. NEWLAND

SURGEON DENTIST

172-MAIPU-172

Corner of Cuyo

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE

Chute & Brooks,

74—CALLE FLORIDA—74

BUENOS AIRES.

Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 300, MONTEVIDEO.

All work executed with promptness guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city.

Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE.

Pictures finished in Crayon, Water Colours, Turin, &c., &c.

74 Calle Florida 74

FOLLY THEATRE

(Teatro de la Alegria)

DANIEL LATHAM'S

3RD ANNUAL SEASON OF

Plays in English

REDUCED PRICES

ON

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885

(To Night)

H.M.S. PINAFORE

OR THE

LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR

COMMENCING AT 8 PROMPT

ON SATURDAY NEXT

A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

—That Charming Actress—

MISS RITA WYNDALE

THE

"Southern Cross,"

PASAJE ARGENTINO

No. 6,

(Opposite the Merced Church)

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/n

Credit..... 9 50 —

Monthly..... 0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1885.

Two important items of home news reached us this week. The first is to the effect that the Liberal Government have determined at the first opportunity to bring in a bill for local government in Ireland, and fast on the heels of

that comes the news that the Government have been defeated on the Budget question and have sent in their resignation. The question now is whether the Tories will take office while they have only a minority of supporters in the House of Commons. Salisbury is rash enough to do so, but it is more likely that he will be prevented by his followers from making such a dangerous experiment. It is possible, however, that the Tories may take office and immediately declare dissolution of Parliament. The new franchise law will come into force in July, and it should be the policy of the Conservatives to force on an election before that time. Nevertheless, it is certain that another election would be called immediately after the law takes effect, so that little would be gained thereby. The course of mighty events will, no doubt, hang on the changes now made, and the world is looking on with considerable interest.

Werejoice to hear that General Osborne will still continue to represent his country in this Republic. President Grover Cleveland will not remove him unless General Osborne insists on resigning. In acting thus, Grover Cleveland shows himself a wise man who has the good of his country at heart, for it is impossible to find a better and more worthy representative of the North American Republic than General Osborne is.

Rev. Father Foran, of San Nicolas, says in a letter which we have received:—

«I am sorry to see that Mr. Hayward, in the use he makes of the information I gave him of the sheep in the Falkland Islands, is far from being correct—for instance, the number of sheep in the Falklands instead of being 350,000 is at least 600,000—that is about 300,000 for the east and 300,000 for the west islands; also the number promised as a supply to the Meat Freezing Company is 30,000 per half-year, or 60,000 per annum.»

Reports are again current that the National Government intends to federalise the Provincial Bank and the daily papers are discussing the propriety or impropriety of that proceeding. If this movement should be realised or attempted there is no doubt that it would cause an intense commotion in the country. The Rochistas would, we may be sure, offer every resistance as it is on the bank they depend to provide funds for carrying on the political campaign. Apart altogether from the political importance of such a work and the disturbance it may cause, there can be no doubt that the federalisation or nationalisation of the bank would be unconstitutional and savour of despotism, for the laws allow the establishment of private banks, and if the National Government can turn over the Provincial Bank to its own use there is no reason why it may not confiscate every provincial and private bank in the Republic on the same principle.

NATIONALITY AND LOCALISM.

The following beautiful article is from the *Chicago Citizen*. The subject it treats of is of such vital interest to Irishmen and the principle it advocates of such general application that we have no hesitation in giving it a leading place in our leading columns.

«Localism has been one of the banes of Ireland from the very earliest times; it might be called the great and particular bane of Ireland, for it was that caused her to lose her independence. Local and provincial distinctions have existed in all nations, but they took a deeper and stronger hold on Ireland than probably on any nation in Europe. We can hardly conceive how a handful of Norman adventurers in the twelfth century could have succeeded in conquering, or at least in dismembering, a numerous and warlike people, except for the existence of local

hates and prejudices amongst the people of Ireland. Strongbow and his adventurers could have done nothing towards conquering Ireland had it not been that they were helped in a most substantial manner by the Irish themselves. In a fortnight after Strongbow landed he had the whole army of the Province of Leinster, fully fifteen thousand men, at his back. From the day the Normans landed until the day O'Neill and O'Donnell sailed for Rome, there never had been a united effort made by the Irish to drive out the invaders. If one Irish province gained a victory over the English another Irish province was almost sure to be either neutral or take up arms against the province that was fighting the English. Even as late as the memorable year of '98 the same unholy spirit of localism was unmistakably in existence. If the men of Munster, Connaught and Ulster had helped the men of Leinster as they should have helped them, Ireland, without aid from France or any other country, would undoubtedly have succeeded in gaining her liberty; whether she would have been able to hold it is another question.

Localism has been a sad bane of the Irish race even in America. There was a time when the Irish of the different provinces held hardly any communication with each other. To be a Connaught man was to hate a Leinster man, and to be from Ulster was to hate all the rest of Ireland. To be able to say with truth that these miserable local prejudices are almost passed away is one of the proudest boasts that can be made by a modern Irishman, and one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the Irish race.

We must, however, not blame the Irish of former times too severely for having been more or less the slaves of localism, for all, or most all, other nations were in a measure the same. Four hundred years ago France hardly had a political existence. Burgundians and Bretons of that period hardly looked on themselves as Frenchmen. Italy was only a geographical term a hundred years ago; a Genoese would not consider a Neapolitan his countryman; and the present generation can remember when a Prussian was as much hated by a Bavarian as by a Frenchman. The different provinces of France, Italy, and Germany were consolidated by war, but Ireland is being unified and its provincial differences are being wiped out, not by war or revolution, but by the common sense and patriotism of the Irish people.

Nothing in the shape of local societies of Irishmen should be encouraged at present. Provincial clubs and county coteries or societies of any kind should not be encouraged. If Irishmen wish to form societies or clubs of any kind let them do so, but let no localism enter into their formation. No man of any Irish province or county is any better than any other Irishman no matter in what part of Ireland he happened to be born. There are hundreds and thousands of good and true Irishmen who were not born in Ireland at all. There are hundreds of thousands who would shed their blood for Ireland tomorrow, who are the sons and descendants of Irish, and many of whom were born in England and Scotland and in countries thousands of miles from the «Island of sorrow.»

The only thing that is wanted to insure the future independence of Ireland and the future glory of the Irish race is union; union not only of Irishmen born in different countries, but union of Irishmen of different extraction and different creeds. This union is taking place; it may not be operating as quickly as one may desire, but it is making steady, sure, and unmistakable progress. Local and sectarian prejudices may still linger amongst the ignorant and narrow-minded, but the time is at hand when they will be numbered with the things of the past. They are in opposition not only to the spirit of Ireland but to the spirit of the age. No effort of fanaticism, were it backed by the eloquence of Grattan or the genius of O'Connell, could make the Irish people

of today cut one another's throats about sectarianism or localism. It is pleasant to think that the Irish are not like the Bourbons, if they have forgotten nothing they have learned a great deal.»

THE GAMBLERS.

It is wonderful how scrupulous the authorities are in sticking to the technical points of the law at certain times while on other occasions they act as if there were no law in existence but their own will. Thus a man is punished for coming to the relief of a person who has met with an accident in the street until he first gets formal permission from a police officer vested with special privileges, and very often the perpetrator of a most glaring outrage such as that of having a pop-shot at a neighbor in the street is let scot free. It appears that there is a municipal law which forbids to enter a private house unless it be for the protection of life or property. Under the shelter of this law the gamblers of the city could hitherto laugh at the police. Col. Bosch has tried a novel expedient of cutting the diamond of the gamblers: for on Sunday night he ordered guards of police to stand at the entrance of three gambling hells in the city and to arrest every man who came out of them. This was done, and over fifty persons were fined 21.65 m/n each, after having declared that they were engaged in gambling. The question is why the gamblers made that declaration to Col. Bosch unless they feared worse punishment for a crime of which, he it remembered, they had not yet been convicted. We believe no punishment too severe for the gamblers, but we cannot do evil even though good may come of it, and though we acknowledge the good intentions of Col. Bosch, and the public have every reason to be thankful to him for his efforts to cure a great social cancer, still we cannot clearly see the legality of his proceedings. It is dangerous to play fast and loose with the laws, for the conduct of the well-disposed administrator in one case will be taken as a precedent by him who happens to be very badly disposed in another. It is absurd to suppose that any law should favor the keeper of a gambling hell. The law that seizes private abodes from police intrusion was never made or intended for such persons. They are as palpably criminal as he who builds a mantrap or the robber who waylays travelers into his den. The law that would condemn gambling and at the same time prevent all possibility of bringing the crime to light would be a manifest absurdity. The police have therefore every right to enter a gambling hell when there is sufficient reason to believe that it is one and arrest those engaged in the infamous work. But if there is any doubt about it, then let a law be passed immediately to empower them to do so. The municipal body that would hesitate for a moment to pass such a law would lay itself open to the suspicion of conniving at crime and favoring miscreants. The law thus clearly stated will be respected and observed, but it will become a mockery, a delusion, and a snare when the police have recourse to such subterfuges as that of which Colonel Bosch availed himself of on Sunday night.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.

There is a great hubbub made about the North American Commissioners Messrs. Curtis and Thatcher, who have just paid a flying visit to this country and left again almost before they had time to say «Jack Robertson.» Great stress is laid on the fact that they came here to study the laws, customs, commerce, education, finance, etc., to facilitate trade between Argentina and North America, and to draw clo-

ser the bonds that unite both countries, and it is argued that not even an entire week would be too much to take a comprehensive view of these important matters and carry out the objects of the «Mission.» Those who argued thus should remember for what purpose the «Mission» was invented. True, the ostensible object was to study the trade relations with South America but the real object was to secure a sinecure for a few of President Arthur's political friends who might otherwise be troublesome to him. No man ever seriously expected much benefit from the American Commission, and if they had stayed as many months as they stayed hours the result would have been nearly the same, with the single exception that Argentines would not have their feelings hurt by the seeming slight which has been offered them by the gentlemen who composed the Commission. Yet, truth to say, we have no reason to complain in this matter. We are sending out loyal citizens on a similar errand, and they act in most cases precisely as the North American gentlemen have acted here. We have four immigration commission, and our navy commission, and our cattle commission. These latter composed of Mr. Newton and one or two scribes, have written a book, and the free people of this Republic have paid for the publication of the work. As a sample of its accuracy we may state that the geography of Ireland and Scotland are woefully mixed up, and in fact it would appear that the writer did not clearly distinguish one country from the other, or if he did he must have imagined that Ireland was lying somewhere north of the Humber and Scotland away out in the Atlantic Ocean. We shall have the North American Commissioners probably writing fine platitudes and absurdities about this country, how Buenos Aires is pleasantly situated to the west of the great mountain chain of the Andes, and how it was just within reach of an Armstrong gun from the Pacific Ocean, as Lord Palmerston fancied the capital of Bolivia to be within reach when he ordered the fleet to bombard it. Really too much fuss is made about these perambulating gentlemen. What boots it after all that they do not pick up much information on the way? Has not the great Republic of the North worthy representatives in this country who will supply their government with all necessary information on commercial matters? In justice to Messrs. Thatcher and Curtis we must say that they did not intend any slight to this country by their short stay amongst us. They had got orders from President Grover Cleveland to bring their mission to a close within a certain date, and as their expenses are paid up to that date they hurried away in order that they may have their passage taken from Brazil before the date expired. Like true Yankees as they are they made the most of their time, and they are to be congratulated on minding No. 1, even though the world may not benefit much by their accelerated progress.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MR. THOMAS DILLON.

The best news we received this week was that Mr. Thomas Dillon of Navarro, whose sudden disappearance a few months ago caused such a profound sensation, is still in the land of the living. He was seen in this city on Tuesday, and we suppose he has already gone to join his numerous friends who had mourned for him as dead and offered up many a prayer for the repose of his soul, naturally believing that it had taken its flight from the terrestrial tenement. Diligent search had been made for him in this city as well as in La Plata, and the provinces, and for some time his family had given over the search as hopeless. Whether he underwent the fate of Rip Van Winkle or was spirited away by some mysterious and necromantic influence to a shadowy and

invisible region we cannot say, but we rejoice to hear that he is once more amongst us, hale and hearty, and we wish him many years of happiness in the bosom of his family.

On further enquiry we are informed that Mr. Dillon was not in fairyland, nor was he shut up in some dismal cave by the malignant witchcraft of some enchantress. He went to do a little business to Montevideo, and when the broad expanse of ocean lay before him he felt his heart yearn for the old land, Inisfail, or the Isle of Destiny. No doubt, he recalled to mind the prophetic song of his great ancestors;

Oh, where is the isle we've seen in
our dreams,
Our destined home or grave?
So sang they as in the morning
beams
They swept the Atlantic wave.

It is said that the peasants of the Isle of Arran fancy they see in the grey twilight in summer time, a shadowy land lying out in the horizon which they call O'Brazil, the Isle of the Blest, and that such is the fascination the image produces in their minds that they sometimes take a boat and go in search of the imaginary Paradise. We may well believe that Mr. Dillon was attracted by some such irresistible force to go and see the home of his fathers. He took passage for Ireland, and was probably standing on Tara hill, the spot blessed by St. Patrick himself, at the time when he was sought in every nook and cranny in Buenos Aires.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

The national Guard in Jujuy is being organised and vacant places filled up. The Provincial Government of Jujuy have asked for 2000 m/n to prevent the National College there from falling down.

The row in Corrientes was only a flash in the pan, though at one time it looked serious enough. Major Toledo was assaulted and taken prisoner by Amadey Alvez Oredo and others. Minister Vidal at the head of a gang of rowdies, amongst whom were Dr. Soler, and Major Flores marched to the headquarters of the «Cuerpo de Seguridad» and called on them to surrender. The minister fired a revolver at the officer Aguirre and wounded him in the face. The guards soon came out and put the minister to flight. Sr. Garay in his report of the outrage says—

«The same evening an attempt was made by the first and second officers and others of the picket of vigilantes to seize a captain of the «Cuerpo de Seguridad» who desired to speak to me. However, he escaped, and subsequently I was informed that I was to be seized. Under these circumstances I applied to the «Cuerpo de Seguridad» for assistance, seeing that my subalterns had risen against me. Immediately an officer at the head of 20 men came to my assistance; they were received with a sharp volley from the police who were in the vicinity, resulting in the officer and one soldier being wounded, and the retreat of the soldiers, as it was already completely dark. On the morning of the following day the soldiers summoned the police to surrender. A lieutenant and 30 vigilantes complied with the summons, but Lieutenant Barrios and 17 vigilantes succeeded in escaping. Fortunately no accident happened beyond those already mentioned.»

Goya (Corrientes)—Order having been restored at Corrientes the Gefé Politico, Dr. Angel Soto, has dismissed the National Guards who were called to arms when the news of the meeting arrived.

Rosario—The Cañasta colonies represented by Dr. Solar, have instituted a suit before the Juzgado Judicial against Sr. Agustín Iriondo for illegal seizure of land. A service of goods trains has been started from here to San Juan. The election of a national deputy took place on Sunday, Dr. Torrens being elected. The Gas Company has commenced the widening of

GENERAL ITEMS.

Dr. E. Saltarein has been appointed assessor of police in place of Dr. Cullen.

Dr. del Viso, present Argentine Minister in Rome, has been removed to Montevideo to succeed Minister Moreno.

Our readers will regret to hear that Mr. Lawrence Garrahan has been seriously ill this week. He was somewhat better yesterday evening and his many friends will offer up a prayer for his complete recovery.

The mission given by the Passionist Fathers in Suipacha last week was a great success. Fathers Edmund, John Joseph, and Louis attended, and crowds of people came from north, south, east, and west. There was not sufficient accommodation in the town for the large concourse of people, and some had to take the evening train for Chivilcoy because they could not find a bed in Suipacha. It is calculated that over 2,000 persons were in the town on Friday. The Fathers had intended to close the mission on Thursday evening, but on that day it was impossible to hear the confessions of the many who had expressed a desire to receive the Sacraments, and the Fathers telegraphed for permission to extend the time. Father McNerney had to attend a sick call in Veinticinco in the beginning of the week, and could only return on Thursday. He said mass at Mrs. Kilmurray's on Wednesday and then hastened back to assist his fellow-laborers in the good work. The church of Suipacha is still in a most dilapidated state and wind and rain can penetrate through the roof. It is no doubt owing to this that Father Edmund became ill during the week. The mission closed on Sunday amidst the thanksgiving and fervent devotion of the people.

The great dramatic event of the week was the representation of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, *Pinafore*, on the Alegria stage by the Latham Company. The Alegria was literally packed on Tuesday, and there was a very good attendance to hear *Pinafore* repeated on Wednesday. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Latham for the elaborate manner in which it was brought out, and considering that the functions of the Latham Company are dramatic rather than musical, and that they do not pretend to pay any special devotion to the muse that presides over song, the performance was a great success. Miss Murray sang and acted the part of «Josephine», the captain's daughter, as if she had spent years in singing operas, and Miss Wyndale was equally good in «Little Buttercup.» Miss McBlaine presided at the pianoforte and contributed not a little to the success of the performance. Mr. Stephenson made an admirable «Sir Joseph Porter.» He was grave to a fault, but the graver he was the gayer was the audience. Mr. Bernard as «Captain Cocoran.» Mr. Latham as «Ralph.» Mr. Coveney as «Bill Robstagn.» and Mr. Courteney as «Dick Deadeye.» gave proofs of a talent which had not hitherto been known, but which was highly appreciated. Amongst the chorus were several young men of this city who generously offered their services for the occasion. On Wednesday evening the *Bonny Fishwife* was again repeated, and again Miss Gourlay received a fair meed of applause.

Dr. Rocha's friends entertained him at a banquet in the National Theatre on Monday evening. Mr. Arango Muñoz, Dr. Botet, Dr. F. Pizarro, Dr. N. Sosa, General Mansilla, General N. Uriburu, General Campos, and Mr. E. Portela and Colonel Campos made speeches.

A telephonic experiment was made on Monday with great success between this city and La Plata. The experiment was made through the telegraphic wire according to the system of Mr. Risselber, of which Mr. Ocampo Samanes is the representative in this country. The conversation was carried on for a considerable time, and the words were distinctly heard by several

persons who were present at either station. A music-box was placed upon the telephonic apparatus and the sounds and intonations were transmitted with the greatest clearness. Mr. Ocampo proposes soon to establish telephonic communication with Montevideo and some of the other towns of this province.

At Rocha, B.O., a boy of nine years committed suicide last week. He borrowed a pistol, saying that his mother wanted to shoot a rat; once in his hand, he cocked it, put the barrel to his head, and blew his brains out!!!

The Municipality are about to pass a law making vaccination in certain districts of the city compulsory.

A large meeting of Dr. Rocha's supporters was held in the Skating Rink last week. Before entering the participants in the meeting were required to sign their names in a book placed on a table near the door. The chair was taken by Col. Julio Campos. Don E. Portela read an address in which he said that old friends bound together by social and political ties met once more for the purpose of carrying out the National will. Resolutions were passed to the effect that as citizens those present at the meeting were determined to take an active part in the electoral struggle in accordance with the constitution and the laws. After the meeting those present marched in order to Dr. Rocha's house in the Calle Gen. Lavalle. Dr. Rocha came out and addressed them in a fiery speech, in which he recalled to their memories the work done by the Argentine colonists when they drove the stranger from the Argentine shores. Dr. Rocha in all his speeches appeals to historic recollections, and it must be admitted that there is a bellicose ring about them. On this occasion he was of course loudly applauded.

The Chilean ironclad «Blanco Eucalada» was a few weeks ago in very serious risk of being wrecked in the Atlantic Ocean near the Straits of Magellan. She had lost her rudder during the night when a terrific storm arose and the deck was swept by mountain waves. The water came down even on the engines. By dexterous management of sails, and owing not a little to the coolness of Captain Montt, who made heroic efforts to save the situation, the steamer was kept afloat until the storm passed and the rudder was repaired.

Father Foran wishes to give notice that he will visit the following places at the dates mentioned herein. On the 14th June he will be in Carmen del Sauce, on the 21st June in Ramallo, on the 28th June at Father Flannery's Chapel, San Pedro. Father Foran will ask for Peter's pence for His Holiness as he goes around.

On the 30th May D. Juan Carreras and Miss Natalia Allemand, both of San Pedro, were married at the residence of the bride, and the happy occasion was celebrated with great festivity and rejoicing by many of the San Pedrinos.

La Union says that the number of persons who received Holy Communion in 22 churches in this city on Sunday week was 6,075.

We take the following paragraph from *La Nacion* of Monday. By order of the civil judge Dr. Molina Arrotea, Don José Carabassa executor of the will of the late Mr. Terence Moore, deposited in the Provincial Bank the sum of 100,000 m/n, which sum was bequeathed by Mr. Moore to his grand-daughter Miss Maria Ana Bergen, 20 years of age. She will be absolute owner of the money when she reaches 30 years of age, until which time she can only dispose of the interest accruing from the 100,000 m/n.

The British steamer «Alnwick Castle» ran into the Lampont and Holt steamer «Garrick» in the port of Rosario on Friday and almost sank her. The accident occurred through a false move on the part of the «Alnwick Castle.» The damage done to the «Garrick»

is estimated at 40,000 m/n, and Mr. Cowan, the captain, has registered the usual protest against the captain of the «Alnwick Castle.» The «Garrick» had a cargo of silver ore on board, but the cargo has been transferred to another vessel and the «Garrick» will be put in the dock for repairs.

Dr. Benjamin Paz entered on his duty as Minister of the Interior on Monday.

Dr. Espinola lectured at the rooms of the Catholic Club on Sunday night on the Syllabus. He examined the question whether the Catholic Church was opposed to the interests of society, and he showed how false and absurd it was to suppose so, whether from a moral or intellectual point of view. He based his arguments upon the teaching of the universal church, and he quoted from Bossuet, Burke and Bonnet in support of them.

Mr. Joshua Waters, an English Protestant, employed in the estancia of Don Carlos Casares, has been baptized and received into the Catholic Church. The ceremony of abjuration which took place at Holy Cross, on Friday last, was conducted by one of the Passionist Fathers. Waters owes the happiness of his conversion to the pious counsels of Mrs. Casares and the teaching and instruction of Canon Carranza. The new convert is about to get married to a Catholic young lady.

Passengers sailed on Monday per Lampont and Holt's steamer «Pleiades» for England: S. M. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, Lewis Sheridan, John Sheridan, Joseph Lean, Richard E. Lett, Mr. Tay, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Tearnon.

On Sunday a three-fold murder was committed in Lincoln. The manager of an almacén belonging to Don Antonio Lagrava, named Gonzalez, his nephew and a clerk aged respectively 15 and 20 years, were foully and brutally murdered. The motive of this dreadful crime is not known, but there is a strong suspicion as to who the murderers are and the police are on their track. Latest reports from Lincoln say that the murderers on being pursued by the police resisted and fell fighting. The names of the assassins are Mariano Larossa and Delfin Trejo. In the struggle they wounded the Alcalde Ferrari and the policeman Rodriguez. Some stolen property was found on the persons of the murderers.

Some fifty persons were arrested on Sunday night as they were coming out of gambling halls in this city, and were all fined considerable sums.

A Liverpool newspaper announces the marriage of Miss Drysdale, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Drysdale, of this city, to the Rev. Mr. Mackengress, Presbyterian clergyman of Mount Pleasant.

We salute our colleague *El Orden*, which had its birth this week. It is a vigorous supporter of Dr. Irigoyen.

We very much regret to announce in our obituary column the death of young Matthew Elliff son of our esteemed countryman, Mr. Matthew Elliff, of Chacabuco. He was in business at Mr. Kenny's in Salto, when a violent attack of typhoid fever cut short his too brief existence. His loss is deeply felt, not only by his parents to whom he was always dutiful and obedient, but also by his numerous friends, and particularly by Mr. Kenny, in whose house he was engaged and to whom he was much endeared. He died fortified by all the rites of the Catholic Church.

Several hundred Frenchmen held a commemorative demonstration in honour of the late Victor Hugo in the Florida Gardens on Sunday. About half-a-dozen French societies of this city were represented there and they carried banners and muffled drums. A military band was also present which played some select music. M. Aubine made a speech, eulogizing the deeds of Hugo. At night another gathering of Frenchmen took place at the Opera House, and funeral ora-

tions were delivered by Messrs. Groussac and Guido Spauo. General Mitre was to have spoken, but excused himself on account of illness. Afterwards, the Massenet company played a special programme from Victor Hugo's works, comprising an act each of «Hernani,» «Ruy Blas» and «Lucrezia Borgia.» The President of the Republic, Dr. Wilde and many other distinguished persons were present, including, of course, the most important members of the French colony.

The National Government is already taking all precautions against the possibility of disorder taking place in the city. On the northern side are the cadets and marines of the naval school, and a regiment of artillery, on the west are the «cabos y sargentos,» on the southern side a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of the 6th regiment of infantry are stationed, on the east a battalion of the 1st regiment of infantry, and in the centre in the Calle Libertad there are two other battalions. Col. Campos is in command of a special troop of lancers in the Pink House.

We regret to hear that Dr. Emilio Lamarca is unwell. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Our readers are aware that a lottery has been started by the Irish Orphanage Committee, the profits of which will be devoted to the repairing of the interior of the convent. The biggest prize is \$20,000 m/n. Altogether the prizes given (above 1000 in number) will amount to \$45,000 m/n, and the sums are guaranteed by the entire committee. Tickets may be had at Mr. Casey's, from any member of the committee, or at our office. The tickets are divided into five parts and an entire ticket may be had for \$5 m/n. It is expected that the lottery will be decided at the end of the month.

Ex-President Avellaneda left this week for Europa. Dr. Avellaneda's health is still infirm.

The Chamber of Deputies had a session on Friday. Sres. Botet, Saenz and Araujo Nuñez proposed that an interpellation should be addressed to the E.P. respecting the action of the National authorities in Bahia Blanca, in requiring payment of Provincial taxes. Not wishing to precipitate matters, Sr. Botet proposed that the Minister should be invited to attend and give explanations.

The proposal was put to the vote and accepted. Senator D. Nicolas Avellaneda presented his resignation of his senatorship on account of the state of his health which compels him to absent himself from the Capital.

The Chamber refused to accept the resignation, but allowed Dr. Avellaneda leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 á 77; BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO.

117-Calle Misiones-117 MONTEVIDEO.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000 Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and on Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities. Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

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

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

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

No. 3 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms. The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

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

Charged—Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 per ann Discount according to arrangement

T. H. JONES, Manager. Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1885.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co., 335—Calle Mendoza—335 BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza. st pm

WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS, AND SILVERSMITHS. Workshops on the Premises for Manufacturing and Repairing. ENGRAVINGS ON METAL AND STONES.



This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewelry in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE. 26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

"SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced.

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the "SOUTHERN CROSS" OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahia Blanca

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY PAPER OF EIGHT PAGES & 48 COLUMNS

Has undergone great improvements, and has largely increased its list of Subscribers during the past few months.

ENGLISH GROCERY AND DRAPERY STORE ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53 One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woolen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Moleskin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woolen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc

AGENTS FOR Linck's Extract of Tobacco. Sold on Importer's terms.

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.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is the ONLY IRISH PAPER in South America, and it is a persistent and unflinching advocate of Irish National Rights.

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

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

CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PÚBLICO

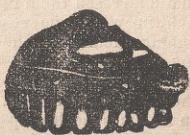
LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9. BUENOS AIRES—ALSINA 113.

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26. Between Piedad and Rivadavia. ENGLISH SPOKEN. Splendid Accommodation for Families. m3 6m

EDWARD CASEY, CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

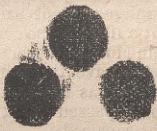
80—RECONQUISTA—80 Bills of Exchange on Ireland



Wm. A. Isard, SURGEON DENTIST, 89—MAIPU—89

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied. Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE. 89—Malpú—89 y28.



TO CAMP MEN. MAKE A NOTE OF IT, and don't forget to pay a visit A LAS 3 BOLAS

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177 Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddies, boots, skins, etc. Suitable for camp use. Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

DEPOSITO DE ARTICULOS DE

IMPRESA, LITOGRAFIA Y ENCUADERNACION DE E. BERGMANN

112 — GENERAL LAVALLE — 112 Vastas existencias en papeles para imprenta y litografía SURTIDO COMPLETO DE TIPOS Y UTILES De las mejores fabricas Europea y Norte Americanas POLIZAS EXACTAS ALTURA AMERICANA Maquinas de Marinoni, Minervas, Pren as a mano, Maquinas, Piedras y tintas para Litografía. Unico representante de las tintas y Vernices Lorilleux.

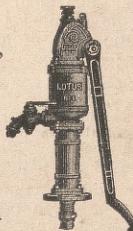
MOTORES A GAS DE OTTO La casa ejecuta toda clase de pedidos Europa por mercaderias de cualquier genero a condiciones modicon, garantiendo la mas estricta exactitud en sus transacciones. Eighty Printing offices supplied in 14 Months NOTE: The type and other materials with which this paper is made up have been bought from Mr. E. Bergmann, who deserves our best recommendation or the satisfaction he has given.

MIGUEL LANUS, 369--RIVADAVIA--369

BUENOS AIRES. IMPORTING-HOUSE AND DEPOSIT OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

English and American Threshing Machines and Steam Engines. BUCKEYE REAPER AND BINDER BUCKEYE REAPER & SHEAF-MAKER FOR WHEAT, FLAX, COLZA, &c.

BUCKEYE MOWERS; HORSE RAKES; WATER-PUMPS AND WIND-MILLS.



SEATS FOR SQUARES AND GARDENS. AMERICAN ECONOMICAL KITCHEN-RANGES;—THE BEST EVER MADE. HAY PRESSES.

ALL CLASSES OF FARMING UTENSILS FOR ESTANCIAS. A complete stock of Machines and Implements of every kind applicable to all sorts of industries.

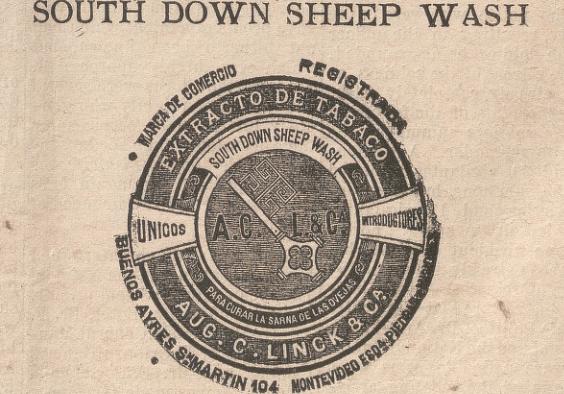
MIGUEL LANUS, 369—RIVADAVIA—369

BAZAR INGLES LOZA, CRISTALES, ADORNOS, UTILES DOMESTICOS, ULTIMAS NOVEDADES.



Advertisement for a dentist, Gmo. A. Newland, located at 63 Florida, Esquina Piedad. Includes an image of a dental chair.

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 certificate 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 gataones. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest or paid on the first days of the month, is when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

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

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

The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "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, Salto, 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..... 4 Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2 On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold.....

Buenos Ayres, May 13, 1881. 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.

Advertisement for J. & E. Atkinson's Perfumery, listing various products like 'Atkinson's Choice Perfumes', 'Atkinson's Florida Water', and 'Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion'.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is an Excellent medium for Advertisements.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

A PLAIN DINNER.

For a reasonable man, who deliberately takes that care of himself which he considers necessary to ensure satisfactory an important event in the day is his dinner. There are two points to be considered with regard to dinner. First comes the question of time. If your work involves loss of brain tissue to any considerable extent dinner should be deferred until the day's work is over. If you are a sailor, or soldier, or explorer, or overseer—it, in short, your work does seriously tax your brain—it is better to dine early. Barristers, judges, physicians, professors, college tutors, wait for their dinner until the day's work is concluded. Soldiers and sailors on active service, travelers, laborers of all kinds, sportsmen and athletes find it best to dine a little after midday. The reason is obvious. Muscular exercise wastes the tissues more rapidly than does brain work, so that hunger supervenes sooner. On the other hand, muscular exercise after a meal promotes digestion, while brain work absolutely checks it. But for most of us the really important question is what are we to have for dinner; and upon this point no really satisfactory treatise has made its appearance since Mr. Hayward's «Art of Dining»—a work, it may be added, by no means equal to the charming essays of Mr. Walker in *The Original*. There can be no doubt that the majority of dinners are over-elaborated. If, for instance you dine with the Worshipful Company of Diamond Cutters the bill of fare is simply bewildering. There will be about a hundred dishes and you will hardly have time to select the one or two that you like the best. Practically, however, we may disregard these State, or quasi-State banquets. They are a recognised nuisance and not a serious meal. It is when we come to the conventional dinner of everyday life that our trouble commences. We all know the established menu—hors d'œuvres, soups, fish, entrées, joints, game (if in season), sweets, ices, and dessert. Now, no man however young and healthy can possibly be the better for a dinner of, let us say, caviare, spring soup, turbot and sauce, sweetbreads, saddle of mutton, woodcock, Nesselrode pudding, coffee, jelly, cheese, vanilla ice, apples, and preserved fruit, to which list must be added bread, a variety of vegetables, a diversity of wines, coffee and brandy, or liqueur. It is no exaggeration to say that this would be a moderate dinner for a guest at a table which groans with two soups, four kinds of fish, eight entrées, and so forth. And it is to this kind of dinner that those who entertain and are entertained sit down night after night. They can only escape by a judicious and probably not unpleasant abstinence. A wise man, for instance, who dines with the Worshipful Company of Bellows-Menders, will take clear turtle, red mullet, a slice of John Dorey, a spoonful of volauvent, and a little piece of plover. Such a dinner is not as simple as it might be, but it will well pay the trouble of picking it out from the Bellows-Menders' perplexing menu. The well-known nobleman, believed to be the original of Thackeray's Marquis of Steyne, is reported to have said, «Give me a plain dinner. All I want is a basin of clear turtle, a cut off a haunch, and a cherry pie.» His lordship was absolutely in the right. No man wants more than three dishes for his dinner, nor does he really want so many. Soup or fish, flesh, fowl or game, fruit or pastry—one dish of each is as good a dinner as any man need offer his best friend. This computation of course does not include vegetables, salad, bread, or uncooked fruit. A boiled sole, a leg of mutton, peas and potatoes, an apple tart, a lettuce salad, and a bunch of grapes is, if properly prepared and served, a dinner for an Emperor. The Romans were aware of these truths. In Horace, Catullus, Martial, and Juvenal can be found over and over again references to the philosophical en-

joyment and real animal pleasure to be derived from a simple meal. In those days of gorgeous banquets the highest compliment and the most thoughtful which you could pay to an intimate friend was to invite him to an *al fresco* banquet of oysters, a fowl, a salad, and one kind of wine. In the same way, when Lord Steyne dined in private with the king, his majesty and his lordship had boiled leg of mutton and turnips, and probably found them most emphatically good. Much of the tedium of life would be avoided, and much needless expense saved if we had the moral courage to invite our friends to plain dinners taking care, of course, that the perfection of the cookery shall be as evident as the simplicity of the repast. Dinner parties would then cease to be a personal nuisance and a heavy pecuniary tax. It is to be feared that we are a long way off as yet from any such social reform. Nor is it to be denied that even in ordinary households an occasional state dinner has to be given upon certain definite occasions. But why should we not have plain dinners as well? If you take up your carpets and have a solemn ball, your guests expect a supper to correspond with the occasion. At a carpet dance they are content with anything, and go away happy. And yet if we ask friends to a plain dinner, a false shame compels us to speak of it depreciatingly as «pot luck.» This absurdly false pride does much to rob society of its principal charms. Nothing would be more pleasant than to run down and spend Sunday with a friend in the country, but unless we know him well, it is impossible for us to do so. He cannot get any fish; ices are out of the question; and the resources of his little kitchen may, perhaps, rise to a simple soup, but all are wholly unequal to an entrée. Thus the pleasure-seeker loses a bright, cheery day, with fresh air and change of scene, while his friend, possibly, spends a dull and monotonous Sunday. It must not be forgotten that the simplest meals are always the most wholesome, and that simplicity in food is one of the secrets of longevity. Plain cooking, however, requires an intelligent cook. Nothing is more difficult than to roast a leg of mutton, to fry a sole, to boil a potato, and to turn out a creditable omelette. In a small household which cannot afford a chef, the lady of the house must of necessity control the kitchen. But, fortunately for the cooking of plain dinners, all that is needed is intelligence and a certain amount of sympathy with the pursuit. Cookery is now a recognised art, and no lady need be ashamed to own that she keeps an eye on her own cook during the preparation of the chief meal of the day.

GOOD MANNERS FOR OLD PEOPLE.

By MARY A. JOHNSON.

There are two reasons why young people have a claim upon the courtesy of their older friends: the first is that they are endowed with sensitive feelings like other people; and the second, that they are in great need of learning good manners from the example which speaks louder than precept. Both of these reasons seem cogent; but it is a fact that many people whose manners in society are faultless, do not show true courtesy to their own children. Some of them do not care to take the trouble to be polite at home, or to bring up their children properly; and to such it is almost hopeless to appeal; but there are others who mean to give their children the best possible social training, who yet make a grave mistake in administering over doses of distasteful precept too little seasoned with the more palatable and wholesome example. Led by a sense of duty they say «Don't!» at the rate of twenty times an hour to a child who is misbehaving, and they load him with reproaches and opprobrious epithets until the poor child feels that he is an

outcast and a publican, and that there is no hope that he will ever be anything else. When they want a service from a child they command rather than request the favor, and then they wonder that he grows unreasonable and exacting in return. They expect him to show the utmost tact and consideration for their feelings, and yet they either slight or deride his cherished plans, and make public property out of his most private affairs. They make him feel that he is always in the way; so that he is driven to the street and the kitchen, and it is hardly his own fault if his manners become a mixture of the street boy and servant. Now I can see no reason why a lady should not extend to a boy of five or ten the same graceful courtesy which she would wish to show to a young man of twenty-five or thirty. Of course there are certain duties of reproof and instruction which she might feel toward the boy which would not devolve upon her in the case of the young man; but there is no reason why a gracious «Thank you» after receiving a little service, or an «Excuse me,» or «I beg your pardon» after an inadvertent discourtesy, should not be as uniform in the one case as in the other. If there were any difference it should be in the small boy's favor, for he is presumably the one who needs to feel the force of a good example; and there is certainly no way of making a boy gentlemanly so efficaciously or so easily as this one—to treat him as if he were a gentleman.

This is, perhaps, all that needs to be said about the general theory of the matter, but there are some refinements of cruelty which excellent and well-meaning elderly people practise upon their young friends which are so excruciating to their victims that it may be worth while to mention a few of them. One of these is the remark «How you have grown!» Probably there are hundreds of boys and girls in our land of liberty who have a morbid dread of going into their mother's parlor to see a caller, because they know they must run the gauntlet of these terrible remarks upon their personal appearance. Now, it is evident that such remarks are not courteous, all well-bred persons know that it is neither conventional nor kind to take notice of personal deformities or physical peculiarities; and such remarks to a grown person are usually prefaced by an apology. When young people are critically inspected, as if they were wax figures in the Eden Musée; when their points are noted as if they were horses in the hands of an expert, or slaves at the auction block, that feel that they have somehow been guilty of a fatal blunder in growing at all, or in looking like anything or anybody; and it is no wonder that they long to have the earth open and hide their diminished heads. Is there any reason why the entrance of a young person into a parlor should be the signal to change the conversation from the weather to the personal appearance of the approaching victim? Most boys and girls would infinitely prefer to talk about even the weather; and if the experiment were tried it would probably be found that the subject was not above their comprehension. Of course it is natural to give an exclamation of surprise when a girl has shot up into a woman without giving due and formal notice of what she intended to do, but she is not to blame; and this is one of the impulses which a kind thoughtlessness will make it easy to control. It is a little trying, at best, to make the transitions between the Seven Ages of man, and it will be a blessing when girls are allowed to put up their hair and lengthen their dresses, and young men are permitted to cultivate their first moustache without being thrust into an attitude of hostility to society during the process. Society often forgets that it grew up once itself.

Another fact, which is in rather curious contrast to this last point is that while the physical status of young people is closely analysed their real maturity of mind is seldom appreciated. All young people are popularly supposed to

be happy and thoughtless, and to be utterly without interest in serious matters, and the result of this fallacy is that they are treated like babies long after they have learned to live and to think like men and women. At the same time, some more serious attachments, have been utterly ruined by the obtrusive and insinuating remarks which older people feel called upon to make about them. Cannot a young man and a young woman speak to each other without contemplating matrimony? Some of the older people apparently think not. And if they do not contemplate matrimony, can they not be allowed to do so without having their inmost thoughts and feelings proclaimed and criticised on the house-top?

There are some points which might be mentioned, such as discoursing in the presence of a young man upon the precocious doings of his childhood, but a word to the wise is always sufficient, and the whole matter can be summed up in this: That young people like to be treated as individuals, not as specimens of some strange and peculiar race, but simply as human beings of ordinary intelligence and sensibility.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

SALTO.

Collected by Miss Kate A. Dennin:—

	\$ m/n
Mrs. James Dennin	10
Mr. John Dennin	5
James Leonard	5
Juan Street	2
Dennis Daly	2
Edward Lovel	2
Peter Keogan	2
James Byrne	2
John Grinnan	2
Mrs. M. Ham	1
Gerald Leonard	1
Thomas Molloy	1
Thomas Leonard	1
Edward Foy	1
Joseph Lovel	1
Patrick Costello	1
James Dinnany	1
Mr. Owen Ward	1
James Roach	1
Total	\$42

	\$ %
Mr. Thomas Dennin	100
John D. Tsung	100
Michael Gilligan	50
Timothy Bannon	50
Mrs. Bernard Rogers	50
Mrs. Patrick McCarthy	50
Mrs. Thomas Dennin	20
Miss Kate A. Dennin	50
Total	\$490 m/n
Total	61.40

Collected by Miss Kate Rafferty:

	\$ m/n
Mr. Thomas Rafferty	6
Mr. Thomas Ledwith	4
Mrs. T. Ledwith	4
Mr. Patrick McLoughlin	4
Miss Mary Egan	3
Miss Bridget Hedivan	3
Mr. James Kearney	2
John Lynn	2
James Gill	2
Mrs. P. Kearney	2
Mr. James Gillen	2
Mrs. E. Egan	2

Mr. James Keenan	2
James Rafferty	2
John Owens	2
John Potts	1
Patrick Nestor	1
Thomas Fay	1
Mrs. S. Atkinson	1
Miss Kate Keenan	1
Mr. Patrick Melin	1
Miss Kate Rafferty	2
Mr. James Foy	1
Total	\$50

SUBSCRIPTIONS. \$ m/n

Mrs. Bolton	4
Mrs. Rourke	2

CARMEN DE ARCO.

Collected by Mrs. Rossiter:—

	\$ m/n
Mr. Bernard Ratto	10
A Friend	2
Mrs. Murphy	1
Mr. Joseph Ratto	1
Mrs. Brady	1
Mr. John Barrett	1
Miss Margaret Devereux	1
Mr. Anthony Ratto	1
Mrs. Dowd	1
Miss Catherine Dowd	1
Mr. Richard Lawler	1
Mrs. Rossiter	1
Mrs. Smyth	1
Mrs. Doolan	1
Mr. Edward Gear	1
Mrs. Lawrence Carroll	1
Mr. Thomas Doolan	1
Mr. Thomas Dowd	1
Miss Lizzie Dowd	1
Total	\$29

Collected by Mr. Martin Gillen:

	\$ m/n
Miss Eliza Duffy	1
Mrs. John Murphy	1
Miss Mary Murphy	1
Miss Rosa Culleton	0.40
Total	\$3.40

	\$ m/n
Mrs. Murphy (for her daughter)	57.86

Collected by Mrs. Rouke:—

	\$ m/n
Mrs. Rouke	20
Mrs. Daly	9
Mr. James Carry	4
Mrs. Dunn	2.20
Mr. Juan Taglioretti	2
Mr. Timothy Leavy	2
Mr. José Lavayen	2
Mrs. Domingo Chotro	1
Mr. James Kidd	1
Mr. Thomas Rattigan	1
Mr. Michael Evers	1
Mr. Clement Corone	1
Mr. Patrick Merregan	1
Mr. John Roarke	1
Total	\$48.20

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The most notorious eavesdropper ever known is—rain.

Writing poetry is like putting up stoves. Everyone knows how until they try.

«The man who takes dead people to Heaven,» was the small boy's description of an undertaker.

Bonnets are again made to match clothes, but no one has ever thought of making them to match purses.

It has been remarked that some men give according to their means, and some according to their meanness.

There is one thing about a house which seldom falls, but never hurts the occupants when it does. That is the rent.

Don't forget to carefully look a fellow over before you call him a liar. If you cannot look over him don't call him one.

Said a lady to the famous actor, Garrick, «I wish you were taller.» «Madam, how happy I should be to stand higher in your estimation,» replied the wit.

«Let go my ear,» yelled out a passenger on a Barracas tram car yesterday. «I beg your pardon, I thought I had hold of the strap,» said the other man.

«You don't look happy,» said a man to his neighbour, who was just coming down the steps of his house one cold morning. «No, it's cold without, and scold within,» replied the neighbor with a shiver.

«Smelling bottles cause red noses and watery eyes,» says a

doctor. That may perhaps scare the ladies a little, but it is a fact that men with extra cochineal noses seldom smell bottles. They don't wait to smell.

An Iowa editor wrote an obituary on one of his subscribers, at the request of his widow, in which he inadvertently spoke of the deceased having gone to a «far happier home.» And the fastidious mourner was angry.

Mrs. Jones, landlady of the «Ghoul's Head,» to timid little traveler, who has arrived late at night—I hope you'll be quite comfortable, sir, I've put you in number nine—(with a pleasant smile)—the room where poor dear Jones died.

«What amused me most at the opera,» said an Arab chief who had been taken to hear «Faust,» was one of the musicians in the orchestra, seated a little higher than the rest, who performed on an invisible instrument with a stick.

A swell while being measured for a pair of boots observed, «Make them cover the calf.» «Impossible!» exclaimed the astonished shoemaker, surveying his customer from head to foot, «ain't leather enough in my shop!»

«May I have the pleasure of seeing you home?» he bashfully asked. «Certainly,» she graciously replied, «there is a high hill just in front of the house; or if you prefer it, you can climb a big tree in the cow loft. Go any where you can get a good view.»

«This is George the Fourth,» said an exhibitor of waxworks for the million, at threepence each, pointing to a very slim figure with a theatrical crown on his head. «I thought he was a very stout man,» observed the spectator. «Very likely,» replied the man, shortly, not approving of the comment of his visitor, «but if you'd been here without victuals half so long as he has you'd have been twice as thin.»

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when arising 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, 77, 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.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	June 11.
Pedinas	131
Series A	100
Series B	89
Series F	79
National Bank Shares	139

Gold tumbled still lower this week, and it is supposed it has not yet reached its level. It appears that several financiers have combined to bring about this result. They all confide in the result of Dr. Pellegrini's mission. On Monday gold was at 131 1/2, and on Tuesday 130 1/2.

El Commercial of San Pedro, referring to the progress of that partido, says that last week seven vessels left that port laden with produce, principally maize. They are the «Sicilly», the «Petropolis», the «Rubens», the «Brendo», the «Leonidas», the «Canamo», and the «Ida.» Our colleague estimates at 300,000 fanegas the amount of maize that has been, or will be, exported from San Pedro and Baradero this year.

There is a tug-boat belonging to Messrs. Zanconi which is continually engaged towing vessels from the neighbouring port of Baradero. There are eight steam machines in San Pedro, of which five are used in shelling maize, and they shell about five thousand bags per day. Our colleague urgently appeals to Government to open a canal in the port so that ships of large tonnage may be able to approach the land.

Messrs. J. L. Bowers and Brother, under date Liverpool, May 6th, 1885, give the following:—

«There has been a fair demand for sheepskins in this market of late, and a steady business has been done in 3/4 to full-woolled Buenos Aires at 4 1/2 d to 5 1/4 d per lb. for mudd and heavy conditioned lots; from 5 1/2 d to 6 1/4 d per lb. for the lighter conditioned parcels.»

At a small auction held here today the demand was fairly good at unchanged prices, and we now quote invoices of 3/4 to full-woolled matadero Buenos Aires 6d per lb.

River Plate merino and mestizo wool is dull, and our market has been adversely affected by the recent decline at the Continental auctions, in accordance with which we reduce our quotations 1/4 d per lb. For unwashed Cordoba there is a demand at 5 1/2 d to 5 3/4 d per lb. for fair average parcels. Corrientes and criolla wools are wanted at our quotations.»

1000 head of cattle, 10 per cent novillos, mestizos, sold in the south at \$6-80 per head.

Alarming reports were circulated this week of the heavy failure of a French house in Havre, for two million francs, having direct business connections with the Plate. The news is said to come both from Baring Brothers and the «Credit Lyonnais» of Paris.

Messrs. Rizzo Patron sold in Lobos a flock of sheep numbering over 1000 (including lambs) for \$21 per head; buyer Patricio Scally.

The debt of the Province of Santa-Fé is \$1,827,265, and it would like to increase it by borrowing. The yearly expenditure of Santa-Fé is \$1,251,019 m/n, of which \$218,000 m/n is for the military department, and \$10,000 m/n for education. For the past year there was a deficit of \$200,000 m/n.

The London correspondent of the *Canterbury Times* (Christchurch, N. Z.) writes to that journal as follows:—

«New Zealand and Anglo-New Zealand merchants interested in the frozen mutton trade must prepare during the next two years to encounter opposition of a far more formidable and trying character than any they have so far met with. Hitherto the importations from the River Plate have been of a desultory and comparatively moderate character. The mutton, however, sold fairly well. Indeed, so satisfied are the proprietors and directors of the vast «estancias» at the River Plate that they can place on the London market meat equal to, but cheaper than the New Zealand, that they have formed a regular league, offensive and defensive, for the purpose of pushing their

wares, and chartered a line of regular meat steamers (hitherto engaged in the American beef trade) to convey the carcasses to England. To undertake this competition would be folly, more especially as it is almost certain to be associated with very large importations of Dutch sheep. At the same time the Australian exporters will probably suffer more seriously than the New Zealanders, who can scarcely come to the ground, whilst the quality of their meat is kept up to the present level.»

The Custom-house receipts on the 8th were \$98,393-18 m/n, making since the 1st instant \$630,478-59 m/n.

From Dr. Latzina's report on the movement of the Buenos Aires Custom-house during May we take the following data:

Value of imports subject to duties, \$6,823,527 m/n; free of duties, \$821,734 m/n, making a total of \$7,745,270 m/n against \$7,160,716 m/n during the same month last year.

The value of exports subject to duties was \$3,172,820 m/n, and that of same free of duties, was \$746,998 m/n making a total of \$3,919,818 m/n against \$3,862,003 m/n during the same month last year; the duties liquidated amounting to \$2,365,911 m/n.

The five months from January to May show the following totals: Imports, \$31,421,075, against \$28,889,894 m/n during the same month last year.

Exports, \$34,814,755 m/n against \$28,322,797 m/n during the same period last year. The total duties liquidated for the five months amounted to \$10,813,757 m/n against \$9,369,718 m/n during the same month last year.

Dr. Santiago Beyrne, of Zarate, is purchasing fat capones for the Drabble Company at \$55 per lb, and has purchased several lots at that price in the partidos of Zarate and Capilla.

Messrs. Terrason and Co. of San Nicolas have purchased 3000 head of cattle for matadero at \$15 m/n, and other small lots at \$20 m/n each.

We note the sale of 3000 capones for matadero at \$35 per head and 2000 cows at \$170 per head, with 10 per cent novillos.

Don Domingo Rodriguez has purchased in Mercedes 2000 fat cows \$200 per head.

We note an important sale of 5000 capones in the partido of Navarro, to part up to the 15th of October, at \$2-20 m/n per head.

4000 cows in Rio Cuarto sold at \$6 m/n per head. Seller, P. Arnol; buyer, Sr. Lacasse.

Messrs. Pereyra and Nevaes, the well-known landbrokers, bought for Mr. A. Cambaceres 8 leagues of camp belonging to the Rom's «testamentaria» and situated in the IVth Section of National lands, for the round amount of \$50,000 m/n cash.

A sale of 12 leagues of land in the 1st Section of National lands at the rate of \$6,500 m/n per league, is spoken of.

Rumours were circulated this week that the Pellegrini negotiation had been completed, but the rumour has not been confirmed.

It is proposed to establish in Province of Buenos Aires a book of signatures, so that instead of compelling an estanciero to go a great distance to the office of the Juez de Paz, with a good chance of not finding him he can do business by writing, and the signature is verified by the book of signatures.

Mr. Fco. Wright sold, in the partido of Ayacucho, the following live stock belonging to the «testamentaria» of Manuel Zabala: cows al corte at \$220 per each, sheep al corte at \$28 per each, mares at \$87 per, bullocks at \$560, rams at \$500, and horses at \$200 per.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«New York, June 8. Buenos Aires dry cow hides of 20 to 23 lb. weight 22 1/2-22 3/4 cents per lb.

Buenos Aires, becerras of 10 to 13 lb. weight 20 1/2-20 3/4 cents per lb.

Stock of dry hides, 220-230,000

«Havanna, June 6. River Plate jerked beef is quoted at 14 1/2 to 15 rls. per arroba.

Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos are 65,000-60,000 quintales.

Exchange on London at 60 days' sight at 19 1/2 to 20 of prem.



MARRIAGES.

On June 6th, at the Boca, Mr. Patrick Barry, of the Ensenada Railway, to Miss Bridget Reddy, of this city.

On June 5th, by the Rev. W. Grennan, at the residence of her father, Fanny Scully, youngest daughter of James Scully, Esq., to Patrick Real.

DEATHS.

On May 27, at Salto, of typhoid fever, Matthew Elliff, third son of Mr. Matthew Elliff, of Chacabuco; aged 19 years.

On Sunday the 7th June, in Buenos Aires, Eliza Magee, aged 21 years, the beloved daughter of Edward Magee and Margaret Mullen. May she rest in peace.

On the 9th June at La Plata, William Wilson, second son of the late John Heris Maxwell Crosbie, M.D. Aged 30 years. R.I.P.

TO BE RENTED, in the partido Baradero, a PUESTO with Corral.—Apply to Mrs. Maria Whealan, Baradero. m 20-4m

SE ALQUILAN 3 lindas piezas con balcones a la calle, para escritorios, ó para habitarlas. Para verlas de 12 a 5 de la tarde, calle Piedad 305 1/2 primer piso. j 5-4m

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

CATHOLIC DOCTOR attached to a Hospital in Dublin as Chief Surgeon would receive one or two Youths in his house to prepare them for the Medical Profession. A most comfortable home is guaranteed, as well as careful supervision. Exceptional facilities for Hospital practice. References and testimonials of the highest class. For further particulars apply to «M. D.» Southern Cross Office. M. 4-6 ms.

TO BE LET.

At \$40 m/n, the league near Salinas Grandes and six leagues before getting to Gral Acha on the road to Carhué. 7 leagues of excellent Camp for sheep and cows, with little mounts of calden and algarobo wood. Lots 6 and 7 Section D. Apply to E. Viño, Victoria 11.

CAMPS.

TO RENT.

Seven and a half leagues of Camp with houses; one side of it wired in and 1 1/2 league of permanent water upon the Arroyo Sauce Grande. Three leagues of superior camp with immediate neighbourhood of station La Gama, F.C. del Sud. One hundred squares to be sold in the Partido of Brandzen, one league from the Ferrari Station, F.C.S. Apply San Martin 31, room No. 16, from 12 to 4 p.m.

TO BE LET IN ENTRE-RIOS.

A beautiful Estancia, with cattle, one square league, wired in and subdivided in three potreros. It has 1,500 fine cows 2,000 mestiza sheep, 400 mares and 50 horses. Fine grasses. This establishment is situated at ten leagues from the Paraná and one from the Cushilla road, where the railway will pass. Those interested can apply in this city to the Hotel Frascati, Calle Maipú 24, rooms 40 and 41, from 9 to 12; and in the city of Paraná, in Calle Monte Caseros, No. 45.

COLONISTS!

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

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JUNIO

Viernes 12—Casa San Martin 169 al 177 esquina Corrientes 100 al 103, base \$100, 000 m/n, a las 3.

Martes 23—Judicial, una chacra en Coron, en Alsina 78. Base \$12,000 m/n a las 2.

Viernes 26—Remate colosal de 90 leagues de campo en varias ubicaciones en Alsina 78, a las.

JULIO

Viernes 3—Judicial, casa Calle Independencia 261, base 5,888 m/n, a las 3.

Lunes 6—Judicial, casa Rivadavia 390 al 398, base 62,460 05 m/n a las 3.

POR LOS MISMOS

Al llegar

Por el vapor ingles

«TAGUS»

4 padrillo Clydesdale 3 años de edad 2 toros Durham, de 2 id id. 1 id id de id id. 2 vacas con crías al pie. 1 vaquilonera servi la savgre Bates. 10 carneros Oxford de un año. 10 id Lincoln id.

Al llegar

En el vapor aleman

«CORRIENTES»

18 NOTABLES MORUECOS Sangre pura Rambouillet.

78-ALSINA-78

IRISH CLUB

The Committee having almost completed the drawing-up of the rules are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of becoming members.—Communications may be addressed to the following members of the Committee:

- MR. M. CARROLL
- MR. M. DINNEEN
- MR. E. CASEY
- COL. A. DONOVAN
- DR. M. MURPHY
- DR. O'FARRELL
- MR. J. J. MURPHY
- MR. E. KENNY

or to the Hon. Sec. JOHN E. O'CURRY, 587 Calle Gen. Lavalle.

MRS. THOMAS SHIEL

Wishes to inform her camp friends that she will be able to accommodate them with lodgings at Calle Venezuela, No. 45. Trams within one square of the house.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:—

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

—:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

j 21-3 m.

JOHN HODSOLL

210 1/2

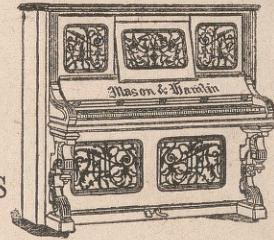
210 1/2

CALLE

CALLE

CORRIENTES

CORRIENTES



John Hodsoll, 210 1/2 Calle Corrientes, Representative in the River Plate of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO., who introduced their Celebrated Organs into this country about four years ago, have now on exhibition the

SUPERBLY MANUFACTURED PIANOS of the same Company. The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY in the manufacture of

REED ORGANS

are at the top of the tree, where they have remained for many years, and their aim is to place their UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS (which are different in construction from all other Pianos) in the same position, and they have spared no expense in their manufacture to attain this end, and to turn out a Piano which will become known throughout the world (as their organs are now) as an instrument without fault.—The cut below represents the celebrated Liszt Organ which obtained the First Prize at the Paris Exposition, and which

JOHN HODSOLL has also on exhibition at

210 1/2 CALLE CORRIENTES



COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS

SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS

Combined English and Spanish Education

ENGLISH PROFESSOR:

P. J. O'GRADY.

DIRECTOR:

REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS

ap y pin

FLORENCIO F. CARRERAS

AUCTIONEER

AND

ATTORNEY

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

Office:

68 BOLIVAR, B. AIRES.

F. 25 pm.

SASTRERIA

LA VELOCIDAD

DE

CELESTINO CHIARUTTINI

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

40 SAN MARTIN

BUENOS AIRES

Confiteria

DE PASAJE ARGENTINO

DE

PEDRO DUCASSOU

CANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA

j 4-1m

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

EXPOSICION

38 - CALLE PERU - 38

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES.

DEL MAS LINDO Y COMPLETO

SURTIDO

En Gorras, Sombreros y

Sombreros

Para Señoras, Señoritas, Niñas y Niños

A MAS

EXPOSICION GENERAL

Costumes ó vestidos para señoras.

Tapados y confecciones para señoras, modelos exclusivos a nuestra casa.

A MAS

Exposicion General de Sederias y

Géneros de Fantasia para Vestidos

SURTIDO UNICO EN BUENOS AIRES.

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES,

38 - PERU - 38

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]