

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 28.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

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20-PERU-20

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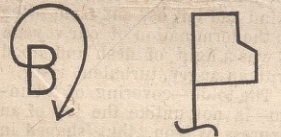
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This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders. Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars. For terms, &c., apply 270 RECONQUISTA.

CRADLE AND COFFIN.

FROM THE SPANISH.
There is dancing and laughing and drinking and song, But the babe in the cradle smiles not with the throng. There is silent lamenting and sorrow's hot tear, But a smile lights the face of the dead on the bier. Why the dence for a birth, why the tear for a death?

There's the panting of woe in an infant's first breath. Men know not the time for their smiles and their tears: When grim logic would groan, the air waves with their cheers. A day is a lifetime; what is death but a sleep? When men doze o'er the wine-cup 'tis dangerous and deep. True hate is avoidance. Love not the content Of the throng singing songs of a lifetime gay spint. They rise surly from couches of down in the morn, And blush at the sweat drops of toil that adorn. Scarcely heard is the wail of the babe from the womb, When a craps tells of age to be laid in the tomb. From the highway of living the graveyard's a span, From the babe to the lad, from the lad to the man, From proud manhood to age, and from age to the hearse, From baptism sprinkles to funeral absters.

Ay, sorrow's the stamp on the brow of the born, But the roses on graves bear no punishing thorn. On slow funerals is fixed the pale infant's bright gaze, But the eye of the dead sees Eternity's blaze— Why, then, smile for a birth, and why weep for a tomb? Why the torch in the sunlight, closed eyes in the gloom? While they dink round my cradle I laugh at their toasts, Nons know the true good but the kingdom of ghosts. How empty the joy over one born to die— For one dying for life, oh! how empty the sigh! Sin alone is fit cause for man's sorrow and tears, Not the cup nor the dance, but 'tis virtue that cheers. When my time shall have come, and death stands by my side, And a coffin shall cover my strength and my pride. Have dancing and drinking and laughter and song, As who toasted my birth bear my coffin along.

Dalton Williams.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, June 23. A great meeting took place in London in favor of the electoral rights of the poor, with the exception of those who receive public assistance. Michael Davitt was present, and made a splendid speech in favor of Ireland.

The Ulster Conservatives, it is said, threaten to withdraw their support from the Government if there is to be no Crimes Act.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., the gifted and eloquent editor of the *Nation*, a brother of the late "A. M. S." is on the tapis for the mayoralty of the Irish metropolis for the approaching year.

The *Daily News* says the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has been appointed Commissioner of Irish National Education, vice Lord O'Hagan deceased.

There is said to be an intention of bringing Mr. Davitt forward for one of the divisions of his native county of Mayo, his sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude having expired.

It is reported from Simla that shocks of earthquake have again occurred in Cashmere with extreme violence, and it is stated that 2,281 persons have perished in the district of Muzufurabady.

Earl Spencer has made arrangements for leaving Ireland. A hostile demonstration by the citizens is contemplated.

TELEGRAMS.

London, July 15. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an editorial stating that its revelations on the so-called vices of London have brought forth no

protests except from the higher classes, where such vices are most prevalent.

The Prince of Wales has withdrawn his subscription from the *Gazette*.

The Hon. Cavendish Bentinck proposed to the House of Commons the suspension of a paper that published such things. He said that "if the attitude of our opponents obliges us to defend ourselves, we will speak out without any sort of consideration."

General Wolseley arrived today at Victoria Station where he was received with great enthusiasm by large numbers of officers and soldiers.

A special edition of the *Times* says that the Russians have advanced with large forces towards the Zulfikar pass and that they are crossing Persian territory as if it belonged to them. The English Commission is approaching Herat. The Afghans will resist any attempt to seize their territory.

The R.M.S. «Tamar» which leaves Southampton on the 24th inst, will take £200,000 for Buenos Aires, as the first remittance on account of the loan negotiated by Dr. Pellegrini.

At the beginning of August a similar remittance will be made.

The Admiralty is occupied in combining a complete plan for the defense of all the commercial ports of Great Britain.

Despatches have been received which state that the King of Dahomey's army has massacred a number of French soldiers who were found in undefended villages. More than 1,000 men were taken prisoners and his Majesty and his soldiers intend to eat them.

In Oldham the workmen in the cotton factory have gone out on strike.

Paris, July 18. Telegrams from Tripoli announce that the Turkish Government has resolved to construct strong fortifications on that part of the African coast.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted in today's session the budget for 1885-6.

The Government has telegraphed to General Courcy at Hue, ordering him to punish severely the Annamite officers who took part in the recent ambushade, but he is not to pass the boundaries of the protected territory.

A powder magazine exploded in Arles and many persons were killed and their bodies have disappeared.

The balloon in which the aeronaut Ely ascended from l'Orient the 14th inst. has been picked up at sea by a Dieppe steamer. It is supposed that M. Ely has perished.

According to the Budget of the Ministry of War the cost of the Tonkin Campaign will be forty-seven millions of francs, of which twenty-seven millions have been voted. The deficiency will be charged to next year's account. More than thirty millions of francs will be required for the repair of ships employed in the war.

St. Petersburg, July 20. It is semi-officially denied that the Russian troops have occupied the Zulfikar pass.

The Russian Government has resolved not to take any step which could compromise the pending negotiations with England.

Berlin July 15. Telegrams received from St. Petersburg state that General Komaroff, commander of the Russian trans-caspian forces, has recently informed his Government that the Afghans are changing their position towards the north, and that the Russians still remain in their original po-

sitions. Government has ordered General Komaroff to keep himself on the defensive.

The Emperor is seriously unwell, and though he has not yet been obliged to keep his bed some alarm is felt respecting his condition.

Vienna, July 19.

The official newspapers announce that the Emperor of Russia will pay a visit shortly to the Emperor of Austria. The interview will take place at Reichstadt.

Semi-official despatches state that Russia relies upon the support of France against England.

The Afghan Government has sent strong reinforcements to Herat.

Kansas City, 20.

According to despatches received at headquarters the Indians are collecting and hiding arms, ammunition, and horses to the west of their encampment where they have 1,500 men.

They leave under the pretense of hunting well mounted and well armed, and they return with old guns and a few horses in bad condition.

Hanoi, 22.

The Black Flags who were dispersed after the battle of Hue fled towards the north, and are now occupying that part of Tonkin.

Madrid, July 21.

Latest advices say that the cholera is making awful havoc in the neighbourhood of Madrid.

It is stated that the epidemic has appeared in Malaga, Soria, Cadiz, and Granada and that cases have occurred on board the frigate Numancia. It has also appeared at Puerto Real and in various towns in the province of Valledolid.

In the last 24 hours there have been 2,417 new cases of cholera and 952 deaths.

It has appeared in Guadlajara, Burgos, and Almeida, and there have been 19 cases and 13 deaths in Madrid.

New York, July 17.

The bankruptcy of the Munster Bank has caused great excitement upon the Stock Exchange.

The Exhibition buildings have been sold by public auction for the sum of \$125,000.

The health of General Grant is becoming visibly worse. There have been numerous cases of sunstroke from the excessive heat.

Lima, July 19.

Col. Vida Garcia y Garcia was sent by Iglesias to Arequipa to demand the surrender of that city, but Col. Ibarra, the Minister of War of Caceres, who was in command of the place, replied that he was resolved to continue his resistance so long as a Government existed in Peru which had been imposed by Chile. It is stated that Arequipa is defended by 1000 regular soldiers and three corps of the National Guard. It is known that the Government forces sent to attack Arequipa have been defeated in various partial engagements.

Mons. Tovar reports that the negotiations with Caceres have been broken off. All the ample concessions proposed were rejected by Caceres, who will be satisfied with nothing less than the resignation of all those now in power. The army commanded by General Mas is to occupy Chicla. Caceres declared the armistice ended on the 3rd inst. and on the following day he surprised the 'caballada' of the army of the centre, and a battle ensued which lasted five hours, General Mas rising from a sick bed to direct the operations. Caceres occupies the heights of Pomate. The Press recommends that the resignation of General Mas should be accepted. The Government has bought the English steamer Santiago for £20,000.

Montevideo, July 17.

A passenger, Eduardo Caino, has been landed from the «Ore-noque» by order of the Criminal Judge of Buenos Aires. The captain refused to surrender him until the Argentine Consul intervened.

At the University elections Drs. Acevedo, Cervantes, and Visca were elected to form the list from which the Government will choose the Rector of the University.

The German barque «Euterpe» has arrived with the crew of the Norwegian ship «Ariel» who had abandoned her, the ship having lost her helm and her hull being seriously damaged. The «Ariel» was on her voyage from Cardiff to Buenos Aires.

The Government has named Dr. Alfredo Vasquez Acevedo as Rector of the University. In order to put in force the regulations of the Superior Establishment of Education the foreign members of the University Council have been dismissed, some of them having held their posts for many years. This resolution has been very much censured.

Corrientes.

In the towns of Goya, Lavalle, Esquina, and Bella Vista everything is tranquil, and the National Guard assembles in favor of the Government.

Santiago de Chile, July 20.

Sr. Ducci, the empresario of the operatic company has become bankrupt, and his artistes have not received any pay for the second fortnight of June. The municipality offered him a subvention of \$12,000 but Sr. Ducci thought this too little at the present rate of exchange. Some persons interested are endeavoring to take over Ducci's contract in order to continue the season.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Mount McGregor.

General Grant died today at 8 a.m., surrounded by all his family. He expired tranquilly, and without showing any signs of suffering.

Meshed, July 23.

The Afghans declare that the news recently circulated about disturbance caused by them in Turkestan territory is absolutely false, and are inventions of the Russian General Alikanoff.

London, July 23.

Despatches received from Assuan assert that the Mahdi has died of small pox. The news is confirmed by telegrams to Paris. The steamer «Hecla» came into collision with the «Cheerful» of the Liverpool and London line in a dense fog. The «Cheerful» went down, and 13 persons perished.

St. Petersburg.

The Russian Government has presented to Great Britain new proposals referring to the arrangement of the Afghan difficulty. A meeting of Ministers was held in London to consider the Russian proposals. The result is not known, but everything leads to the belief that there will be a peaceful settlement on the basis of mutual concessions.

Liverpool, June 23.

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

Merino camp sheepskins 5 1/2 d per lb.

The Bolsa ball has been arranged for August 10th. The orchestra will consist of fifty professors under the command of Sr. Melani, and the «Confiteria del Aguila» will supply the refreshments.

The lady organizers of the ball to take place in the new Bolsa have fixed the price of entrance at \$15 m/n for families, and \$10 m/n for gentlemen.]

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203 Rivadavia 203.

AN AMERICAN PROPHECY
ON
ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

FROM THE «AMERICA» PHILA-
DELPHIA.

The annexation of Ireland by the most profligate exercise of base influences, and the conquest of India by the sword, may have seemed the means to consolidate and strengthen the country. They have proved the reverse. For India's sake the English have plunged into one unjust war in Egypt and another in the Soudan. For India's sake they have been trembling on the verge of a war with the great Empire of the Slav and Tartars. For India's sake they have been obliged to abdicate their just position in Europe, and to count as a cipher in the politics of the continent, where 70 years ago they held the first place. And into how many more perplexities their Indian possessions will carry them it is impossible to foresee.

In the case of Ireland the Nemesis for past sins is still more visible. The Union introduced into the Imperial Parliament 105 members who are and always have been an alien and disturbing element there. These men could not do justice to their constituencies without making a disturbance in London. They cannot better please their constituencies than by seeing to it that the disturbance is as extensive and as offensive as possible. The Irish people have no interest in the maintenance of the House of Commons; their one hope is to be forever rid of all connection with it. So long as they are forced to send their members to London instead of meeting in Dublin, they are well content to have these members regarded as a nuisance. And in the last five years this has been done so effectually that the English are beginning to see that the Treaty of Union was a gigantic mistake. Ireland is like the Scotch fairy, who cannot be brought into the House except by the exercise of sheer force, and who when once in it will shake it to its very foundations before she is done.

A House of Commons with 105 Irish members, mostly followers of Mr. Parnell, is beginning to be seen to be an impossibility in practical politics. Hence the frank suggestion of some English Tories that Ireland be disfranchised. That would be one way of getting rid of the difficulty, but it is not one that England dares take. It would put an end to the Treaty of Union which expressly stipulates for the 105 members. The other way out of the difficulty is a frank repeal of the Union. If that be done without any appeal to arms on the Irish side, the effect on the temper of the people will be most beneficial. If it be done as a concession to threats when England is in some great peril, like that of a century ago, then England will have acquired a permanent and dangerous enemy. If it be done as the outcome of an Irish uprising when England is in peril the danger will be still more immediate. And before this generation has passed away it will be done after some one of these fashions.

WHAT ENGLAND GAINS BY HOLDING INDIA.

Some British editors occasionally pretend to believe that England holds India mainly for the purpose of «advancing civilisation.» Of course the English Government and people hold no such absurd notion. They believe with Lord Randolph Churchill that it is a business of pounds, shillings and pence. In an address a couple of weeks ago in London, Lord Randolph told the plain truth and gave facts and figures as follows:

«People seem to think that we keep India as a matter of glory and a matter of sentimental rather than as a matter of positive national advantage. I should like to give you a few most instructive figures as to the value of India to England, not the sentimental, not the military, but the positive material value in pounds, shillings, and pence. Well, now, gentlemen, I find in various returns issued by the Board of Trade that the trade between England and India amounts to some 30 millions (\$150,000,000 annually) of imports into India of British goods. Now, I believe I am right in saying that India is the only free foreign market which we have at the present moment. I find that of the total shipping employed in conveying commerce to and from India 88 o/o is English. I find that all the shipping—because I took the trouble to look out the nature of it—I find that the tonnage of that 88 o/o is 2,876,000 tons; that the number of ships is 3,500, and the estimated number of sailors employed between 50,000 and 60,000. Well, I find that home charges paid by India to your country here include 2½ millions every year for imported stores, and 2½ millions every year for interest on loans. I took the trouble to go a little closer into the nature of your exports to India, because I thought it might be interesting to ascertain, or at any rate to make an estimate, as to the number of English people who are kept in employment by working for the Indian market. Well, I find that you export altogether to India about thirty millions of British manufactures—that of cotton yarn manufactures you import into India twenty-five millions in pounds sterling, and that employs about 250,000 people. I will not take all the items, but in iron and steel you export about two millions in pounds sterling. In woolen manufactures about one million in pounds sterling, and altogether, going over the various items into which your exports can be divided, I find that by your Indian trade and by the totally free market which you enjoy in India we are able to keep in active employment some 357,000 artisans. Now, these 357,000 artisans may each of them be taken to represent some four or five persons, and taking these with some 5,000 or 6,000 British seamen, and also some 100,000 British subjects employed in India, paid by India, and sending their salaries, or a great portion of their salaries, home to England for the maintenance of their families and relations—taking all these figures I find that about two and a half millions of your people may be estimated to depend absolutely upon the Indian trade, and if the Indian market were closed to you these two million and a half of people would be probably thrown out of employment, and have nothing to do but starve. But there is one more item which people ought to recollect. The total amount of British capital raised up to the 31st March, 1884, and invested in Indian railways is £142,500,000, the capital expended on guaranteed railways has been £700,100,000, and the interest which these railways have paid back to England up to the present moment, and which has come back to this country has been £89,000,000 (nearly \$450,000,000—four hundred and fifty million dollars).

«All this inexhaustible and inestimable flow of national wealth depends upon nothing and is preserved to you by nothing except your character and your credit. The 60,000 bayonets and

the 100,000 European officials could never keep India for you if they were not backed up by the reputation and the might and the majesty of Britain, and if you lose this reputation you must inevitably lose at the same time this inestimable and inexhaustible source of national wealth. That prestige means to you active and industrious employment and the maintenance of some 2,500,000 of your fellow-countrymen. That is the practical meaning of prestige.»

THE POPE AND LITERATURE.

HE ENCOURAGES THE STUDY OF LATIN AND GREEK.

Leo XIII. has just given another proof of the high importance he attaches to the progress of learning. It is in a letter addressed to the Cardinal-Vicar, dated May 20. The Pontiff there mentions how frequently he has spoken of the necessity the clergy have to labour zealously and assiduously in the pursuit of knowledge. This is a necessity imposed by the condition of the times, for they cannot exercise their functions with the dignity and utility desired if they neglect the intellectual qualities so eagerly pursued by others. Hence he has striven to renew the ancient discipline of philosophy and theology, on the traces of St. Thomas Aquinas, and the opportuneness of this design is made manifest by the result already obtained. But as a great part of very agreeable and most useful instruction in life and social relations has literature as its object, he is resolved to use measures for favouring its progress.

The clergy should hold literature in honour, for literary merit is a high excellence. Those who are adorned with it enjoy great consideration; whilst those who are deprived of it are wanting in that for which they might be specially appreciated. Besides, since we are so constituted that through the knowledge of sensible things we rise to those which are superior to sense, nothing seems more apt to aid the intelligence in this than talent and perfection in the art of writing. In fact, men are more drawn to listen and to read by a chaste and elegant style; and it follows that truth resplendent with brilliancy of language and oratorical qualities penetrates more readily and remains more profoundly impressed in minds. There is a certain similitude in it to the external worship of God, inasmuch as from this latter the great benefit results that the thought and the intelligence are elevated to the Divinity by the splendour of corporeal things. These fruits of learning are specially praised by St. Basil and St. Augustine, and Pope Paul III. very wisely prescribes to Catholic writers to give their style an elegant form, in order to refute the heretics who arrogated to themselves the exclusive merit of knowing how to unite knowledge with literary ability.

The Holy Father, in desiring literature should be cultivated by the Roman clergy, does not mean Italian only, but also Greek and Latin literature. The literature of the Romans should be more studied, because the Latin language is the organ and auxiliary of the Catholic religion throughout the West, and because its cultivation has declined so that the merit of knowing how to write Latin with the desired dignity and elegance seems to be gradually fading out. Greek authors should also be carefully studied, for as models they are so superior and excellent that nothing can be imagined more finished and more perfect. It is also to be noted that amongst the Orientals Greek literature has been kept alive and is manifest in the monuments of the Church and in daily practice. And those who are acquainted with Greek literature enter, through this knowledge, more deeply into ancient Latinity.

The Catholic Church has always held in honour, as it should do, the study of beautiful and praiseworthy literature, and has constantly favoured it. The Fathers

of the Church have cultivated literature as much as the times in which they lived permitted; and some amongst them have so excelled by talent and taste as to seem but little inferior to the most celebrated Greek and Roman authors. To the Church also is owing this supreme benefit that she has saved from ruin a great part of the ancient books of the Latin and Greek poets, orators, and historians. Every one knows that at the period when literature had fallen into neglect by carelessness and negligence, or was reduced to silence by the clash of arms which shook all Europe, it found a refuge in the midst of this confusion and barbarism in monasteries and the houses of priests. Nor can his Holiness pass over in silence the fact that a great number of the Roman pontiffs were so illustrious as to acquire the title of «learned.» This name is attached to the memory of Damasus, of Leo the Great and Gregory the Great, of Zachary, Sylvester II., Gregory IX., Eugene IV., Nicholas V., and Leo X. In the long series of Popes there are few to be met with to whom literature is not largely indebted. It is owing to their wisdom and munificence that schools and colleges have been instituted for the young eager for literature; that libraries have been opened for intellectual culture; that Bishops have been recommended to establish schools of literature in their dioceses; and, finally, that the learned have been generally benefited and encouraged by great rewards to attain perfection. All these things are so true and manifest that even the very calumniators of the Apostolic See have acknowledged that the Roman Pontiffs have deserved well of this class of studies.

The Pope then recommends the Cardinal Vicar to promote this learning in the Roman Seminary for the advantage of the young clergy, and under able professors to establish special courses for the more perfect acquirement of Italian, Latin and Greek literature, for the students who may show marked talent and diligence.—Boston Pilot.

MY FIRST TRIP UP THE MAGDALENA.
AND
LIFE IN THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

BY J. A. BENNETT, ESQ.,
BUENOS AIRES.

LATE U.S. CONSUL, AT BOGOTA.

[CONTINUED.]

THE MAGDALENA.

A noble exception occurs to me here. Heredia, the founder of Carthage, led one of these exploring bands, was absent four months, and returned with \$2,000,000 in gold. He was noted for his humane tendencies, and conducted this expedition in a manner that conciliated the tribes whose territory he invaded. We have instances, though, of his cunning and the peculiar arguments he used in accomplishing his desires. Among the treasures discovered was an image of a wild boar in solid gold, weighing 137 pounds—one of the gods worshipped by the tribe with whom it was found. Heredia interviewed the Cacique head of the tribe—assured him he could not permit such beastly idolatry—could not see them thus imperil their souls, and therefore he should remove from their midst this great temptation. So eloquently and forcibly did he discourse of the Mightier God whom he worshipped and whom they were constantly and terribly enraving by their idolatry of this special image, that at length the Indians consented to its removal, and he departed, his conscience satisfied with the logic that had swayed them. Upon the return of this expedition the spoils were divided, and each volunteer was given \$6,000 in gold—the largest amount of money ever received at one time by the common soldier of the armies of Spain in America.

Pizarro, who first robbed and then murdered the King of the Incas—Atahualpa—divided among his men \$4,400 each. Hernan Cortes, after conquering Montezuma, King of the Aztecs, gave to each of his followers \$100.

The population of New Granada at the time of the conquest was 8,000,000—double the number we had in our Colonies in 1776. The present population of Colombia is not 3,000,000.

After these digressions let us return to Mompox. This city was founded in 1540, seventy years before Hendrick Hudson entered the harbor of New York. It is 150 miles south-west from Santa Martha. Population 9,000 but has been much larger. Temperature from 93° to 98°. The streets are laid out parallel with the river for two miles. There are several churches of imposing appearance, and the houses are much better built than at Santa Martha or Barranquilla. Here are yards for repairing and building river craft, and at times great activity prevails. As there were no hotels we hired a house and cook.

The scenery for some distance above Mompox is exceedingly interesting. The banks of the river are lined with «roses»—small farms—and the finest fruits of the tropics are seen as we laboriously work our way past these cultivated patches. At five o'clock we arrived at Margarita, the most beautiful village on the Magdalena. It extends three miles along the river, and the white cottages are completely embowered and overshadowed by orange, lemon, cocoa-nut, mango, and tamarind trees. The mangoes and oranges were golden in the sunlight. We purchased 500 of the latter for 25 cents. The people of Colombia have a proverb that oranges are gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night.

We noticed many cotton trees, the spontaneous growth of these rich bottom lands. The cotton is of the finest quality, is sent to England and is sold at a high figure. Why may not these valuable trees be propagated in our Southern States?

Before leaving Mompox we exchanged our bongo for one more suited to the navigation of the Magdalena above this point. We employed a patron and six bogas to pole us up to Honda. The wind had left us, and from there to the termination of our voyage it was a fight of flesh and blood with an angry, turbulent river.

The taldo—covering of a bongo—is not unlike the top of an express wagon, thus shaped in order to carry off the rain. It is constructed of large split cane, which extends about three-fourths of the entire length of the bongo. Forward, on the quarter-deck, our cooking was done; aft, we erected an awning which we occupied with the patron. Our bogas were all young men, and models for a sculptor. Their life is a hard one, and they never attain old age—seldom see forty years. When at work they are scantily clothed, and I have seen blood running down their backs from the sting of swarming insects. They carry a heavy pole sixteen feet in length, upon one end of which is a wooden fork; this they plant on the shore, the other end against the naked shoulder, when they throw their entire weight upon the pole, walking the length of the taldo. As we had six bogas they worked in companies of three, and in this manner forced our rudely-shaped boat of from four to eight miles an hour, with a tropical sun burning their exposed bodies, while at times the thermometer marked 120°. No slave was ever driven by a cruel taskmaster through a more fiery ordeal of suffering—endured, too, with so much patience and courage. For thirty-two days these men worked on uncomplainingly until the voyage was ended, living upon salt meat and plantains, receiving for their completed work \$14 each—not 50 cents a day! At night, when the mosquito bars were erected upon the sandy beach and the watch fires lighted, the scene was not unlike a tented field, although our bogas did not strikingly resemble regulars, but in the red glare of the fire reminded one of savages and sug-

gested all manner of unpleasant fancies.

Our mosquito bars were made of thick check goods, the same old-fashioned stuff that our grandmothers wore for their check aprons. In using this material one is protected not alone from myriads of mosquitoes, but from scorpions, centipedes, and a vast army of unnamed tormentors. You are almost shielded from the malarious night air freighted with death. But the heat!—I wish I could convey to you an idea of it. One day, in passing through an arm of the river, the thermometer under the shade of the awning marked 130°; at what point, think you, does it stand at night with the bar tucked in carefully and closed about you? Would that I could describe the sensation experienced the first time one seeks repose under these night protectors. In the beginning there is the sense of safety and security; you laugh at the dense cloud of mosquitoes who dash themselves against your bar with a vain cry for admission. Soon, though, you feel an oppressive sense of suffocation, and a strong desire to tear open your bar, if but for one breath of fresh air. But you remember the enemy without, and by sheer force of will you resist the temptation, but grow more and more desperate each second. «I cannot endure it longer,» you think; but you can, and must! «I shall die!» you gasp—no—death never comes by this torture. Have patience; one moment more. There! the floodgates are open; perspiration starts in torrents, such as you never before dreamed of, and relief is almost instantaneous; you feel positively happy. From this point of experience you are cool and calm, sleeping like an infant in its mother's arms.

Six days of severe toil brought us to Morales. In walking through the town a very natural question arises. What employment have these people? Well, it is difficult to tell. You may dwell among them without knowing how they live. Nothing surprises them except an earthquake! They are never in a hurry; «Mañana»—that is to-morrow—meets their wants in times of greatest urgency, and as Mañana never comes they are always tranquil! When marched out for execution they are undisturbed, and do not ask for mercy, but if at breakfast, simply for time to finish their coffee and cigar! They are always ready to be shot, but never ready to work until tomorrow. The enervating climate apologises for them every hour of the day. Drop a thorough «live Yankee» down there, and twelve months will take all the «go-ahead» out of him! A tropical climate destroys ambition, endeavor, and the love of gold.

To be continued.

FOREIGN NOTES.

No one is more earnest in the cause of Ireland than Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. Some of the London papers, however, are trying to console themselves with the reflection that Mr. McCarthy, although associating with wicked partners, is one of the mildest of men. Here is what the sapient *Vanity Fair* says of the genial Irishman: «In truth Mr. McCarthy is a sheep in wolf's fur. Although professionally the admirer of foreign bandits and the instrument of Home Rulers, he is personally one of the most amiable, most affable and most gentle of men. He is extremely well-informed, possesses beneath considerable gravity of manner a great fund of quiet humour, and never fails to become popular with all who know him. Mr. Bright, indeed, has come to love him less, but he is a man who will make new friends wherever he may seek them, and in spite of his wicked Home Ruling exploits, society only seeks an excuse to make him one of its favorites. In his personal capacity as an amiable and agreeable personage, he is an inoffensive little man.»

One who accompanied the English troops in the Soudan, writes to the London *Standard* some

hideous details of the campaign. When going from Suakim, he says, the last three miles of the march were marked at every step by graves, Arab and Indian, so shallow that from all oozed dark and hideous stains, and from many protruded mangled feet, half-stripped grinning skulls, or ghastly hands, still clenched in the death agony, though reduced to little more than bone and sinew. The ground was also thickly sown with hands and feet dragged from their graves by the hyenas, and the awful stench and reek of carrion which loaded the air will never be forgotten, as I think, by any of us. Day after day we passed and repassed over the same sickening scene with our convoys, in blinding dust and under a scorching sun, obliged to move at a foot's pace to keep up with the weary camels, and to pick our steps carefully for fear of suddenly setting foot on one of those dreadful heaps of corruption.

Locusts, so much dreaded by the farmers of all the civilised countries, are welcomed in China and Arabia, whose inhabitants look upon fried grasshoppers as a most favored dish. Livingston, the famous traveler, saw some tribes in Africa who preferred buns of meal made from dried insects like our mosquito. Dr. Sneider, of Denmark, describes two other insects used as food. The mountain rivers and brooks of Chili abound in minute water-beetles (*Elmis Condimentarius*), which are fished out by the natives in large quantities. After being dried these beetles are used as a condiment known under the name of shishee. Shishee sauce is much valued in Chili and Peru. In the salt lakes of Nevada there are millions upon millions of the larvæ of a fly known as *Ephydra Californica*. In July, when the larvæ are fully developed, the Indians collect them on the shores, dry them in the sun, and then squeeze them with their fingers. Thus they get a kind of grain which looks like rice of yellowish hue, which is ground into meal. From this meal the redskins prepare an excellent broth. In the lakes of Egypt and Sahara, also, there are larvæ which are used by the natives as food.

The length of the wire used in the construction of the submarine cable now in operation is computed to be ten times the distance from the earth to the moon. The total length of the cable now used is 68,000 miles, each cable containing an average of forty strands of wire, and making over 2,500,000 miles.

The Catholic Church in Russia, in the midst of the severe trials which it is undergoing from the tyranny of the Government, has just suffered a severe loss in the death of Bishop Vnorovski, of Lublin. The venerable Bishop caught a bad cold a week before Easter, at the funeral of his aged mother, and inflammation of the lungs supervening, rapidly carried him off. Bishop Vnorovski was born in 1812 at Kiele, and was for a time a professor at the Ecclesiastical Academy of Warsaw. In 1848 he had to leave the town. He was afterward a teacher and then rector of the seminary at Kiele, and later on a prelate of the chapter of that city. It was only in 1883 that he was appointed to the government of the diocese of Lublin. Since his appointment he has constantly been the object of attack on the part of the Government press, which will be all the more readily understood when it is remembered that the Uniates, who have been forcibly converted to the Russian schism, dwell in his diocese. But even the hostile press is forced to admit that the deceased prelate was a model priest, especially distinguished for his gentleness, his calmness, and his generosity. There is still another Russian diocese, that of Plock, which lost its bishop by death some time ago and has not yet been filled up.

When an Englishman tries to pronounce the name of Colonel Zakrejski he looks as if he had a bad taste in his mouth.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 24TH, 1885.

Santos has signed the law against the establishment of religious Orders or the entrance of novices into those already established in his hunting-grounds. It is thus Santos expects to banish religion from his dominions. He will be merciful and not cut off the ears of the members of Orders already established in the Republic, but he will allow them to become extinct for want of recruits. This is the crafty and insidious calculation of Santos. Yet we venture to prophecy that long before his wishes are fulfilled Santos himself will become extinct and his iniquitous laws along with him. It is not the first time filibustering rulers in South America turned their wrath against inoffensive monks and nuns. The Jesuits were banished by the orders of Pombal long before «trans-Atlantic liberty awoke.» Religious Orders were expelled by Rivadavia, Moquegua, Veintemilla and other caudillos, but the caudillos soon met the same fate they dealt out to others and were expelled themselves in turn. The religious Orders then resumed their peaceful mission; their mission still remains and the caudillos are no more.

Mr. Peter Whelan, of Rodriguez, is a model Irish sheep-farmer. We mentioned the other day the fact of his having paid the passage home of a countryman in straitened circumstances when he was refused all assistance by the British Consul. We shall now mention another fact which redounds still more to Mr. Whelan's credit. It is that he never charges one cent in rents to «tercianeros» under him. He has also repeatedly refused to let his land to middle-men. All honour to Mr. Whelan for giving the poor man a chance of living. May his generous example be imitated by many others.

Professor James F. Carey, of Mendoza, sends the following extract from a speech lately delivered by a distinguished orator in that city:—

«In this province we have about 8,000 square leagues of land, and Divine Providence has blessed it with all the gifts that are necessary for the happiness of man. Nevertheless, it has only 600,000 inhabitants, who find it difficult to live there, whereas England, with only an equal extent of land, has 30,000,000 of inhabitants.» Mr. Carey adds: «If we could only transport 40,000 or 50,000 of our countrymen from the wilds of Donegal or the West, and locate them, with their families, in Mendoza, we should soon have a flourishing colony,» &c.

We are afraid too much has been done in the way of transporting already, and, though we can fully appreciate the patriotic motive of Mr. Carey's longings, we are of opinion that the thousands had better stay at home.

Preacher Thompson seems to have entirely lost his vocation, or rather the current of his evangelical zeal has turned another way altogether out of keeping with his Methodistic pretensions. Formerly his fiery spirit fed on the calumny of Pope and priests and nuns. Now he has taken to the rather ungodly trade of prosecuting newspapers. This week the man of peace and goodwill attempted to catch the editor of *El Diario* on the hip. But the ways of the law, like the ways of the

unrighteous, are crooked. Judge Obligado is not so easily gulled as Thompson's Salvation army, and so he sent him, as *El Diario* says, «con su musica a tocar serenata en otra parte.» We suppose after that Thompson will return to his first love, or first hate, and take to the more congenial task of denouncing «Pope and Popery, brass money and wooden shoes.» This is a far more pleasant occupation than knocking one's head against the crank of a printing machine.

If you want to see the whining of an envious and contemptible cur-dog translated into Spanish and put into print, just read the letter signed «Juan O'Rady,» which appeared in *La Nacion* last Saturday. Query—Can the writer be the representative of a well-known family of Orange priest-hunters residing in this country? Nobody but an Irish Orange Protestant could bark in that way.

The election time is approaching and the authorities in the camp are striving to move Heaven and earth to catch the «aura popularis.» We hear that in some districts the judges give «carte blanche» to do anything one likes provided he engages to vote on the right side. At home in Ireland in olden days election time lasted for one day and the police looked on complacently while the windows of obnoxious parties were smashed. Here the fun lasts for an entire year. Such is liberty, said Madame Roland.

We have received some very pretty verses from one of our youthful Petrarchs addressed to «his brunette.» We are rather afraid of the budding genius of amorous bards who fancy themselves filled with the divine afflatus. When they imagine they are soaring on Cupid's wings up the hill of Parnassus they really are trudging along without wings or feathers on the beaten track. When they think they are manufacturing good poetry they are simply indulging in execrably bad prose. We do not in this refer to the present contributor. Some of his verses to «brunette» have considerable merit, and we shall give them a place next week.

Every friend of order in this country has applauded the energetic measures of the Government in face of the late revolutionary attempt in Corrientes. The constitutional way was to have waited until the Senate would discuss the matter. The Constitution is a fine thing on paper but it could not prevent Toledo from organising troops in defiance of law, and President Roca was right in taking some more effectual means than the Constitution affords to nip the movement in the bud.

Salus populi supreme lex.

We beg to express our deep sympathy with Mrs. Mullally on the death of her dear little child whom it pleased Providence to call to a better world. May the angelic spirit of the deceased child console the bereaved mother in her affliction.

«If life might have crowned every hope that was cherished,
 The filial affection each sorrow requited,
 But that soul now so blessed, by one thought might have perished,
 That lily now fadeless one breath might have blighted,
 From the mansions of bliss, where no sorrow can blight,
 To that lone hearth we would not recall thee again;
 Bright seraph, farewell! may thy prayers and the light
 Of thy glory illumine our pathway of pain.»

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Fathers Louis Boutry and Ferdinand Terrein, of the Society of African Missions in Lyons, have just come to this country to solicit aid in behalf of their great and truly Christian undertaking, namely, that of converting the Savages of the Dark Continent, and the worshippers of idols and the degraded practisers of Fetichism

to the pure and civilising Gospel of Christ. They bring us letters from our dear friend, Pere Emile, of the Sacred Hearts, at present residing in Mirando de Ebro, who was one of our best friends for many years in the college belonging to his order in Santiago de Chile. But it does not require the advocacy of friendship to recommend the labour of the Christian missionary to the protection of our people or to appeal to their generosity in his behalf. The Irish are essentially a missionary race, and their hearts «open as day to melting charity» will never be closed against those who have renounced the pleasures of the world and family ties, and pomp and pride and glory, that they may reap a rich harvest for Christ. They appeal not for themselves, but for the poor savage whom God made to His own likeness, but whose condition is no better than that of the beast. We cannot do better than transcribe for the edification of our readers the fervent and eloquent appeal which Fathers Boutry and Terrein make in behalf of «Civilization and the Dark Continent.»

«In our days the civilized nations of Europe seek to knit closer the social relations that bind them together, and they aim at bringing even uncivilized nations within the benign influence of Christianity. Amongst all barbarous regions Africa, «the land of Cham,» is the country whose civilization is most ardently desired by the savant and the missionary. The former in behalf of science, the latter in behalf of religion, Science and Humanity wish to bring over the unfortunate Africans, who for so many ages have been groping in the darkness of error and ignorance. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Portuguese, and Germans have in our day traversed the Dark Continent. Some, like Livingstone, have paid the forfeit of their lives. Others, like Stanley, have had their labour crowned with success; but it is only the Catholic missionary who has been able to reside among the savages, to establish permanent relations with them and to found Catholic colonies among them with all the advantage of true civilization—the Church, the school, the workshop, the hospital and scientific medical treatment. The Seminary of African missions, founded at Lyons in the year 1856, counts among its members labourers from every nation. They have important establishments and colonies at Lagos, on the Gold Coast. They require English-speaking missionaries, and it is this that has induced our Superior General to found an Apostolic School in Ireland, «the emerald of the world and the gem of the sea.» At the present day St. Joseph's Apostolic School, founded in Blackrock-road, Cork, supplies us with many distinguished Irish missionaries. Unfortunately, we are poor in that worldly wealth which would enable us to foment such holy vocations and increase their number. We find ourselves for that reason in the heart-rending necessity to refuse many applications that are made to us by the sons of St. Patrick, who ardently wish to pass into the Dark Continent. So then we appeal for God's sake, and for the sake of humanity to the Irishmen resident in the Argentine Republic, to promote the designs of God in behalf of their young countrymen whom God calls to the Apostolic Mission. The Irishman will unite his efforts to those of his traditional friend, the Frenchman, in giving to the poor African that liberty which belongs to the children of God. We have spent one year in Ireland, and we remember with no small emotion the kindness of the sons of Emerald Isle. In the name of the Apostle of Ireland, in the name of the Liberator of Ireland, we address ourselves with confidence to the intelligent and charitable Irish colony to assist those who labour to redeem the savage from the darkness of ignorance, superstition and idolatry. Charity will save Ireland as she will save France.

Louis Boutry,
 Ferdinand Terrein.»

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Whatever may be said of the rights and privileges of pressmen in the camp and in the provinces it cannot be denied that writers in the press of the city of Buenos Aires enjoy a degree of liberty which is not surpassed in any part of the world. There is not a single branch of business nor a single department of Government that is not fully and openly criticised in the newspapers of this city, and as long as the writer does not descend to positive slander he may claim a perfect immunity for his act. The case of Dr. Acevedo may be considered an exception, but the exception proves the rule. The Senate undertook, as our readers are aware, to summon him before their own bar for an offense against their senatorial privileges. The case has now been pending for several days. The Judicial Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the case against Acevedo recommended that he should be imprisoned during the remainder of the session, which will terminate on the 30th September. It is likely that the sentence will be confirmed by the Senate, but it will remain practically null, for before the Committee had pronounced sentence the law adviser of the Crown had unhesitatingly given his opinion that the proceedings of the Senate were altogether irregular, and the judicial tribunals will undoubtedly act in accordance with his opinion. Acevedo may then be tried for libel before the ordinary tribunals, but as he has already acquired the reputation of a martyr and a hero it is possible his accusers will let the matter drop. Acevedo's attack on Senator Agazabal was, to say the least of it, in bad taste, and had the latter taken the ordinary means of prosecuting him the prosecution would be considered just by many who took sides with Acevedo simply because the matter was brought before the Senate. In any case, the event is in itself a significant sign of the influence the Press can command in Buenos Aires, for there is not the slightest doubt that Señor Acevedo owes his delivery in great part to the powerful advocacy of his brothers of the Press.

THE IRISH SHEEP FARMERS.

The following is a translation of a letter that has been addressed to *La Nacion*:—

It is a reply to a letter which appeared in *La Nacion* of last Saturday, addressed from Estancia Cardoso, Estacion Rosa, and signed «Juan O'Rady.»

To the Editor of *La Nacion*,
 DEAR SIR,

In Saturday's number of your paper there appeared a letter signed «Juan O'Rady» which is worthy of some attention not for the subject matter of which it treats or the way in which it treats it, but because it contains some paragraphs that are foul insults against my countrymen in this Republic. Under the pretence of discussing the sheep-farming business, which has been so often and so ably discussed by competent persons, and about which «O'Rady» evidently knows nothing, he takes advantage of your kind indulgence and makes a stab in the dark against the Irish sheep-farmers of the River Plate. I say «a stab in the dark» because the name «O'Rady» is not known, either here or in Ireland, and the man who makes such serious accusations as he does ought to have the courage of his acts and sign such a letter with his own name. Nor is it the least odious feature of that literary production that the writer declares himself an Irishman, while in the act of bringing charges against Irishmen which neither he nor any other man could prove. True, he alleges friendly motives and claims the right of being «severe with the members of his own family;» but, supposing that they are of his own family, it is a strange kind of friendship and family affection that would blacken the reputa-

tion of one's own family, reproach them as «Africans, idlers and gin-drinkers,» and publish the faults which they may, or may not, have in the newspaper of the widest circulation in Buenos Aires. If this was the way «O'Rady» behaved himself while under his father's roof, I should think the family were very glad to get rid of him. Dante had a different idea of family duties, for in his *Inferno* he consigns those who revile their countrymen in presence of the stranger to one of the innermost circles of Phlegethon. Fortunately for the Irishmen of this province their reputation is too well and firmly established to be affected by any such envious scribbler, and «O'Rady's» disappointed ire and hatred against them are too manifest, and he shows the cloven hoof of too palpably for any single reader to be misled by him, or to give him credit for sincerity or good faith. He sets out with declaring that the wool industry in the northern and western partidos is monopolised by the Irish. Is it necessary to deny so rash an assertion? In the first place, there is no single partido in the province in which the wool industry is exclusively in the hands of the Irish. Everywhere there are men of other nationalities, particularly Argentines, engaged in the same business, and, I believe I am correct in saying that in most, if not all, of the northern and western partidos the Argentines and Basques far outnumber the Irish. Where, then, is the Irish monopoly? In the second place, I beg to say most emphatically that the Irish have monopolised nothing in this country. Whatever they have acquired they have acquired by honest labour and industry, and they have a perfect right to enjoy it, under just and equal laws. And this brings me to another of «O'Rady's» accusations. The Irish only reap of «reaping the fruit, and not of sowing the seed.» If so, how is it they can continue reaping from year to year? How is it that they can succeed where hundreds of others have failed? If they are regarded as Africans» how is it that they have beaten the white man and made the blue blood in the veins of «Juan O'Rady» boil with envy, so much so that he has an attack of hydrophobia and rushes out to bite his own family? How is it that with little capital on commencing they have got so many good farms and so many plentiful flocks? How is it that in the eyes of «O'Rady» they have secured a monopoly? He is an ardent admirer, as he tells us, of the Darwinian theory—survival of the fittest. How is it, then, that the Irish being unfit have held their ground and secured a monopoly while so many who were fit have gone to the wall? Here is a question that will be as great a puzzle for «O'Rady» as the missing link was for his master. There are lame sheep, and scabby sheep, as «O'Rady» tells us, in many districts, but in this the Irish have no monopoly, for the same defects are found in the flocks of Argentines, French, Basques and Italians. He contrasts the sheep-farming business as it is in this country with that of Australia with the manifest view to depreciate the efforts of the sheep-farmers of Buenos Aires. Mr. «O'Rady» should remember that the Australian principle has been tried here and failed most deplorably. Between the years 1860 and 1865 an immense number of English loyal subjects came to this country and the Banda Oriental with large capital and commenced sheep-farming on the Australian principle. All were enlightened men with collegiate education and plenty of scientific knowledge in their heads. Will «Mr. O'Rady» kindly inform us where they are to-day, and what is become of their capital? Not a trace of them remains; 75 per cent of them died in the pauper hospital! What a contrast between their fate and that of the hundreds of Irishmen who came here without money or science, but with any amount of energy and common-sense, who are to-day the richest men in the River Plate. Where is Mr. Musgrave with all his Australian theories? Where are the gin-drinkers, who were not Irish, but

who ruined his business? If «O'Rady» were an honest man he would have mentioned the fact that the Government of Australia protects the industry and obliges the owners of scabby sheep to have them cured, whereas here no such law exists, and men may cure their sheep of scab or not, just as they choose. Not long ago I was speaking to an intelligent Irish sheep-farmer in the south, Mr. David Fahy, member of the Municipality of Vecino, and he informed me that he cured his flocks on the most scientific principles, but that he found it labour in vain, because as soon as they were cured they were infected by coming in contact with the flocks of others. I dare say there are no men in this country who have laboured harder to eradicate scab than the Irish, and the proof of it is that they get some of the best prices for their wools. None during the past season received higher prices than Garrahan, Tyrrell, McLoughlin, O'Reilly, Lowe, and many others whom I could mention. Mr. Kenny, of Navarro, sold his wool at \$130, and hundreds of other Irishmen got the highest price. I only mention these names because they are the first that come to my memory. It is true, as Sr. Senillosa remarks, the northern wools are of an inferior quality, but the assertion may be predicated of all the northern wools without any exception, and it is entirely owing to the nature of the soil. The wools of the Irishmen of San Pedro and San Nicolas are at least equal to those of their neighbors the Obligados, the Castros, the Gomezes, and others. The wools of the south bring a good price, but there are Irishmen also in the south, such as Fahy and Cosgrove, of Vecino, Reddy and Gaynor, of Mar Chiquita, Mahon of Altamira, etc., etc., who in intelligence, energy, and success cannot be beaten by any competitor, and who have all got splendid prices this season for their wools. The difference of price in the northern and southern wools shows how absurd is the comparison between this country and Australia. If in this province and in districts close to one another the prices are extremely different, why should not the same occur in countries so far apart as the River Plate and Australia, where independently of the climate and soil a thousand circumstances come in to influence the breed of sheep and the class of wools? I shall mention a few important circumstances of which «O'Rady» seems to be altogether ignorant. I give them, not on my own authority, but on that of Mr. Hannah, who was forty years engaged in the business, and who with his friend, Peter Sheridan, an Irishman, may be said to be the pioneers of the sheep-farming business in the River Plate. He tells us that the inferior price of wools in this country was owing—1st to burr in the fleece; 2nd, to a want of scab laws; 3rd, to the fact that the original stock of sheep in this country, the criolla and pampa sheep, were far inferior to those first imported to Australia, and therefore it required a longer time to refine the breed. These impediments are being gradually removed. Machines are now invented that remove the carretilla without much labor or expense. In spite of the culpable inaction of the Government, scab is disappearing through the energy and perseverance of the flock masters. Only the other day an intelligent Irish estanciero of Navarro informed me that there is no trace of scab in that partido, and the same may be said of other partidos. Finally, by intelligence and proper selection the breed of sheep is being constantly improved in the Argentine Republic. So that comparatively we have made much more progress in this respect during the past few years than Australia. Here again I shall appeal to those who are cognisant of the facts, and who have made the matter a particular study. An interesting review of the wool trade for 1884 was compiled by Messrs. Ted, Hull, and Co., of London, of which the intelligent broker, Mr. Lix Klett, published a summary in one of the newspapers of this city. After giving the data and statistics of

both countries he comes to the conclusion that the Argentine wools have increased in price as compared with Australian wools of late years, and he attributes this to the comparative improvement in the quality of the wool. To use the words of the article from which I am quoting, "the statistics go to prove that the Argentine Republic is in a more favorable condition just now than Australia with regard to the wool trade. If we continue to refine our wool and follow in the paths we have hitherto pursued we shall eventually obtain the same prices as the wool-growers of Australia." This is a happy result on which the Argentine Republic has reason to congratulate itself, and I am proud to say that my countrymen have contributed no small share to bring about that result. Sheridan, Hannah, and others, as I remarked, were among the first to improve the breed of sheep in this country. What they so auspiciously commenced others are continuing. The Caseys, and the Duggans, and the Garrabans, and Gahans, the Tyrrells, and the Reddys, and the Kennys, and the Hammonds, the Morgans, the Mooneys, the Gaynors, the Ballestys, the Murphys, the Moores, the Murrays, the Kavanaghs, the Ronans, the Dillons, the Lynchys, the O'Connors, the Gardners, the Kellys, the Lennons, the Scullys, the Dowlings, the Mullens, the Duffys, the Tormey's, the Maguire's, the Morans, the O'Farrells, the Carthys, the Norrisses, the Harringtons, the O'Roarkes, the Hams, and hundreds of others are known as the most successful sheep-farmers, men who have done everything possible to advance this country and their very name is the best refutation of the absurd and stupid charges of Mr. «O'Radys.» Finally, we are not aware that he has done anything to justify his assuming the role of judge. Let him show himself a successful sheep-farmer, before he makes wholesale charges of ignorance and incompetence. But if he should still play pranks before high Heaven the Heavens won't be much disturbed by his raving. If Mrs. Partington should attempt to stop the river with a broom the river will flow on and not mind Mrs. Partington. If Mr. «O'Radys» should still insist on black-guarding the Irish as he has done on this occasion the Irish can well afford to smoke their pipes and despise him.

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
An Irishman.

cal, sound sense, nor wisdom. We see the immense benefit their «socorros mutuos» are to these other people, and yet we make no attempt to imitate their example. Let me point out in a few lines the great advantage a simple Savings Bank would be to us, had we the good fortune to have one at hand. There are thousands of our countrymen, of the poorer class, who in the present state of sheep-farming and labor prospects have no hope of ever gathering together enough of money to be worth while putting into the bank, or to buy a share in a flock of sheep. At least, most look upon their chance of saving up enough for these purposes as a very remote and hopeless contingency. The consequences are that some few, having a couple of hundred dollars in their possession, not knowing well what to do with them, go on the «burst», and in a few hours of brutal indulgence waste the hard earnings of a month. What benefit is their money to these men? Evidently, none at all. On the contrary, they contract habits of drink, and ruin their health. Now, had there been a Savings Bank at hand, this money might have been deposited there to serve as a nest egg for a comfortable little sum, instead of going to swell the profits of the pulpero who, in too many cases, cheats and robs them. His astonishing number of five, ten, and twenty dollars the poorest man could save in the year if there was only a place near at hand where he could safely put them. Let the campman only consider how much, during that time, is spent treating himself and others in the pulperias, in horseracing, and at cards. I need not mention the hundred and one other useless and careless ways in which he manages to get rid of his money. The saving of money is not the only good to be got from the Savings Bank. The consciousness of having a little hoard laid by, raises a man higher in his own estimation. Not only does it create in him a self-respect but it increases the respect for him of all who know him. The desire to be always adding makes him more sober, improves his steadiness and industry and, in process of time, the man who began by putting into the bank fifty dollars, and who otherwise might have been a spendthrift, a drunkard, and a knock-about (this latter an expressive camp phrase), may end by becoming a millionaire. How such a bank should be established must be left to the judgment of men of experience, men like Messrs. Casey, etc. What is really necessary is that there should be a central bank in Buenos Aires, with branches in every partido throughout the camp, where there are Irishmen, and as a general principle that no sum be too small to be deposited. There are societies throughout the United Kingdom, called building societies, which have been of inestimable benefit to their members. I do not know exactly their rules, but I believe they are worked on the co-operative principle. Every depositor of a certain sum becomes a shareholder and receives his share of the profits of the concern, according to the amount he has deposited. At the same time he receives a high rate of interest for his money, so that he gains both ways. Besides these advantages these societies assist depositors liberally with loans, if for the purpose of acquiring real estate, such as land, household property, etc. Their investments are always safe, as by their rules they can only lend on real estate security, and although they have been in existence throughout the Kingdom during the greater part of the present century, I am not aware that any of them have ever become bankrupt. I am not quite certain that I have stated correctly the principles on which these societies are worked, and some of your readers may be better informed. What I am quite certain is that they have been of immense benefit to people of the middle class, and have been often the means by which poor men have reached to greatest heights of worldly prosperity. In conclusion, if you, Mr. Editor, saw

the way in which loose paper dollars burn holes in our campmen's pockets, I am very certain that you would lend the aid of your powerful pen to my feeble effort, for the purpose of establishing dollar-saving banks all through the camp. I am, dear sir,
Very truly yours,
Curiosus.

LETTER FROM ZARATE.
Zarate, July 19, 1885.
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
The Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated in this town with as great a degree of splendour, if not of devotion, as I ever witnessed in the far-off vale of Knocktopher, where a beautiful chapel and college are controlled by the priests of the Carmelite Order. Here on the 16th inst. the church presented a brilliant sight. The much esteemed cura de Capilla del Señor officiated at Mass. In the evening the customary procession wended around the Plaza, offering petition and praise to the Blessed Virgin. A grand display of fireworks terminated the day's proceedings. Altogether the day was a happily spent one for all except those who attended, later on, the table of a travelling thimble-rigger self-styled «Roberto el diablo» (I don't know am I right in capitalizing Robert and starting the other gentleman with a small d.) In the go-a-head line Zarate is making very little exertion to keep up with its riverine rivals. The whistle of the train, it appears, has done no more than awaken a little curiosity in its inhabitants, and its municipality. Oh! bless the camp municipalities; they will not even repair the road that leads to the station-house. After very little rain passage thereto on foot is impossible without passing through «charcos» of mud. The men who form our camp municipalities seem to care little for the public convenience, except when that convenience suits their own particular line of travel. The «chacreritos» and others are cutting-off roads as they like within a few leagues of Capilla del Señor. The principal road that leads to the latter town, through the Estancia Nazar, has been ploughed and fenced in several places. Neighbours have complained, but there is no redress. They now intend to make a «municipal» of one of their number and wait the effect. If that fail, they propose for next year to send in a man from this district as Juez de Paz, and then they feel confident that something will be done. There is one point where this much-abused road leads through the very source of the Pesqueria arroyo, and to make things more comfortable for coaches particularly, and travellers in general, the owner of that special spot has run two short wires on each side of the road, or where the road is supposed to be, under the water. A small bridge is much required here, by the erection of which, and the opening of the road where it is now obstructed, we will not be led to think so badly of the «autoridades» of Capilla del Señor. To return to the «funcion», it had a more enjoyable termination than the explosion of gunpowder mentioned above. There were three distinct «bailes» that night, viz.: the Municipal, one by the Artisan Club, and another given by our young Hiberno-porteños. There was a deal of starch discernible in the first, which must be the cause of the want of that convivial animation which ran along the well-filled saloon of the second. The reunion got up by the Irish porteños was a splendid success. The night passed gaily away, and as the morning's sun peeped in on the youthful assembly his rays seemed to partake of the active movements of the ball-room. Soon, however, I could perceive that some of the young ladies were disposed to favour an old gentleman named Morpheus (I don't know his Christian name), so I started for the camp.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Capillero.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The passengers of the ill-fated vessel «Guadiana», that foundered on a rock on the coast of Brazil, presented the captain, Charles W. Hanslip, with an address as soon as they landed, testifying to his courage and ability, and asserting that the vessel was lost through no fault of the captain or his officers.

An awful crime is reported from Carmen de Areco. A boy named Santos Diaz had been missing for several days, and it was known that he had gone to Nicolas de Angelo's house to buy some hay. Diligent search was made for him by the Sub-Commissary, Sr. Barragan, but it was only after several fruitless searches that he succeeded in finding the body buried in the immediate neighbourhood of Angelo's house in an advanced state of decomposition. There is scarcely any doubt that Diaz was murdered, but Angelo, who is arrested, denies all knowledge of the crime.

The «emute» in Corrientes, like most similar attempts in the past, ended in a bottle of smoke. At the approach of General Ayala Toledo fled to Paso de la Patria with 500 men. Colonel Ramirez with 50 men was sent off on board the «Maipu» to prevent him from crossing the river. Derqui assumed command. A battalion of troops that accompanied Toledo mutined against him. He escaped with a small escort and crossed over to Paraguay. Arms and ammunition were scattered about on the route Toledo took. He left behind him a large quantity of arms in the city of Corrientes.

Commissary Toranzo made a raid on a gambling house in the Calle Corrientes between Florida and Maipu on Sunday. The owner of the hell and about 20 gamblers were arrested and marched straight to the commissary's office in presence of a large crowd that had gathered in the streets. The usual fines were imposed.

In reply to a note from the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior states that one thousand leagues of National land for pasture will be offered for sale next year, for which probably \$2,000 per league will be obtained. There have been very few sales of land for agriculture.

With much pleasure we announce the following donations to the Irish Orphanage from the winners of the big prize in the Lottery:—

Richard Ganley, 1/2 ticket...	\$m/n	125
John Sullivan, 1/2 "...	"	125
John Brady, 1/2 "...	"	250
Andrew Geoghegan (approximation).....	"	20

The new furniture in the gilded chamber of the Oriental Senate has cost Santos, or his people, which is the same thing, \$20,000 m/n.

The English steamer «Para», which arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, picked up off Maldonado all the crew of the British barque «E. D. Bigelow», which was wrecked on the English Bank on the 8th inst.

The crew of the pontoon on the bank saw the shipwrecked sailors on Friday morning launch a boat and try to reach the pontoon. Life buoys and ropes were thrown out to them, but the strong sea and tide swept the boat away.

The branch line from Temperley to Cañuelas was opened on Thursday week. A special train left Constitucion at 10.30 a.m., taking Sres. Varela, Uribelarrea and V. L. Casares, the managing committee of the works, and a numerous party. At Temperley they were joined by the La Plata party, and they all proceeded in a train composed of eight small saloon carriages, constructed in the country, the train being drawn by the «Primera Argentina», also constructed here. The journey to Casares station was accomplished at the rate of 70 kilometres an hour. Cañuelas station was decorated with flags, &c. and these was a large assemblage of residents, including 400 school children, to welcome the visitors. Sr. Varela made a long speech, giving the history of the line, and laying much stress upon the fact

that it had been constructed by the initiative and with the guarantee of the residents in the partido. He concluded by delivering the line to the Director-General of Railways of the Province, who declared it to be open to public service. Then followed a lunch in the municipal saloon, popular games and a ball at night.

Passengers arrived per steamer «Buffoon», from Liverpool: Miss Lang, Mrs. Davis, Master E. Davis, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. Power, Mr. Sales, Mr. Firth, Richard, Mary, George, Lizzie, Eleanor, Lulu and Edith Hayes, Michael and Mary Lawler, Patrick and Mary Delaney, Henry M. Green, William Store, John Thompson Mrs. McDonald, Archibald Roderick and James McDonald, Willie Hayes.

An Italian residing in the Calle Artes committed suicide last week because he did not win the big prize in the lottery.

It is stated that the Latham Company made a very good debut in Rosario and have had a fair attendance at the performances.

Dr. Galbraith has been appointed representative of Cardinal Manning in the matter of his Eminence's claims to a share of the late Terence Moore's legacy.

A goods train on the Saladillo line went off the track a few days ago. Nobody was hurt and little damage was done. The accident was caused by a horse being caught on the line.

Several classes of dangerous diseases are just now rife in Buenos Aires. Small-pox, diphtheria, and typhus fever are prevalent. The «lazareto» in Calle Azcuenaga is crowded with patients suffering from contagious diseases.

Rev. Father William Whitmee of the order of the Pious Society of Missions has just come to this country for the purpose of collecting funds for the founding of a college to be erected in Rome, and dedicated to St. Patrick. The order to which Father Whitmee belongs is occupied in the great work of giving missions to unbelievers all over the world, and there are many Irish missionaries in the order. The order of the Pious Society of Missions has been despoiled of all its effects by the cruel and unscrupulous Italian Government. We strongly recommend to our readers the mission of Father Whitmee. We are informed that he proposes establishing a branch of his order in this country in order to teach school. This would be indeed a most laudable object, and we hope Father Whitmee will see his way to its accomplishment.

The period for enrolment in the National Guard is to be extended in order that the operation may be duly effected all over the Republic. The National Guard of the capital has been organised as follows:

Two regiments of cavalry will be formed. No. 1 will be commanded by Col. Salvador Maldonado, and No. 2 by Lieut.-Col. Benito Meana.

The eight regiments of infantry will be divided as follows:

Four battalions commanded by Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. Three battalions, Dr. Miguel Goyena. Three battalions, Dr. Antonio Cambaceres. Three battalions, Dr. Jacinto Arauz. Three battalions, Dr. Roque Saenz Peña. Four battalions, Dr. Marcos Paz. Three battalions, Dr. José Fernandez. Two battalions, D. Miguel Mendez.

On Tuesday the Message of Dr. Derqui was read in the national Senate, asking for the interference of the National Government for the re-establishment of order in the province of Corrientes.

Reports from Rio say that yellow fever is very prevalent there just now and is making great havoc among the population.

The steamer «Apolo» of the Platense Company ran aground this week opposite the saladero Casas Blancas on the Uruguay.

The death is announced of the Countess de Voisins, daughter of General Mansilla, at the early age of 25. Madame Mansilla de Voisins was born in Flores in 1861

and married in Paris to the Count de Voisins, who is nephew of Lord Hammond. Since the birth of her first child she has been in bad health, and she returned from Europe in the hopes that her native air would hasten her recovery. The funeral took place yesterday evening and was largely attended.

On Tuesday Dr. Acevedo was conducted from his prison under police escort to plead his case before the committee appointed by the Senate. When called on to defend himself he said that he entirely denied the jurisdiction of the committee in the matter of deciding of his guilt or innocence. Dr. Varela, his lawyer, declared that he assumed this position by his own advice.

We regret to hear that Mrs. Kelly, of Suipacha, is dangerously ill. Her many friends will pray for her restoration to health.

Dr. Plaza, the Minister of Hacienda, leaves for Europe in the «Regina Margerita.» We hear that a number of his friends propose giving him a grand banquet previous to his departure.

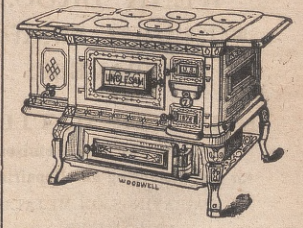
We are sorry to hear that the report of the safe arrival of the «Humber» is contradicted.

On Wednesday a number of Araucanian chiefs called at the office of the Minister of the Interior to solicit a grant of lands for themselves and their followers in the Argentine Republic. Reinemilla was spokesman, and he represented to the Minister that they had come from Imperial in the jurisdiction of Valdivia. They crossed the Cordillera by the pass of Villa Rica, and took the steamer «Pomona» to Montevideo. The tribes comprise 2,000 lance bearers and 6,000 chusma. The Minister promised to take their petition into consideration.

Madame Burke, whose name is so dear to the Irish people for her well-known zeal in behalf of the Irish Orphanage, leaves this city today for Montevideo, and will go to Europe by the Pacific steamer. The good wishes and the fervent prayers of our people, and the little orphans whom she tended and protected will accompany Madame Burke on her voyage.

It is said that a rapprochement between the followers of Juarez and those of Rocha is not at all unlikely. There are signs in the air which indicate that some such movement is on foot. Dr. Wilde paid a visit to La Plata a few days ago, and was received with open arms by the governor, and on Wednesday the Provincial and National ministers of finance had a friendly *tete-a-tete*.

The E.P. has sent a Message to the Chamber of Senators asking consent to the appointment of Dr. Benjamin Victorica as Minister Plenipotentiary in the Oriental Republic.



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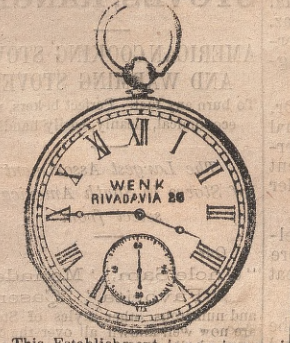
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HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handbay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios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

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AGENTS FOR Linck's Extract of Tobacco. Sold on Importer's terms. T. H. JONES, Manager. Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1885.

BANCO DE LA Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Por resolucion del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al publico que el 31 del corriente quedaran clausuradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podran retirar sus depositos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario seran trasladados a la casa central. Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885. R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

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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, saddles, boots, chairs, etc. Suitable for camp use. Cheap! Cheap! Cheap.

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Advertisement for a dentist, Wm. A. Isard, located at 89—Maipú—89. Includes an illustration of dentures and text: 'DENTISTA NORTE AMERICANO G.MO. A. NEWLAND ANTES Newland Hermanos 63 FLORIDA (altos) ESQUINA PIEDAD'.

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

Advertisement for Linck's Extract of Tobacco. Includes a circular logo with 'EXTRACTO DE TABACO SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH' and 'AUG. C. LINCK & CIA. MONTEVIDEO ESQA. PIEDAD'. Text: '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.'

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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. 21—3 m.

Advertisement for J. & E. Atkinson's Perfumery. Includes text: 'J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, celebrated for nearly a century past, is the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained Nine Prize Medals, including London 1851, Philadelphia 1876, G. L. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878, TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1881. ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANE, YLANGYLANG, ST. PHANOTIS, OPOPANAZ, JOCLEY CLUB, ESS. BOUQUET, TIBUL, HAINELLA, JASMIN, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, and all other odours, of the highest quality only. ATKINSON'S GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being most lasting and fragrant than the German kind. ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and in restoring Perfumery for the Handkerchief. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the world, and of the manufacturers, J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W. Price List Free on Application. CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by ascertaining that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a Golden Lily. ESTABLISHED 1799.'

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THE MIRROR
OF
TRUE WOMANHOOD.

BY THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER I.

THE TRUE WOMAN'S KINGDOM—
THE HOME.

"Who is not struck with beholding your lively faith, your piety full of sweetness and modesty, your generous hospitality, the holiness which reigns within your families, the serenity and innocence of your conversation?"—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr, First Epistle to the Corinthians.

Thus faith gives to the soul that «purity of intention» which not only makes the thought of God habitual but enables one to lift one's eyes towards the Divine Majesty in everything that one does—in labor as well as in repose, in suffering as well as in enjoyment, at home and abroad, in company and conversation, as well as in solitude and silence. It kindles in the heart that flame of love which makes one burn with the absorbing desire of pleasing Him supremely. It is thus the foundation of piety, the motive power of every good work, just as fire is the generating force of steam, and steam itself is the mighty force which annihilates distance on sea and land and transforms all the industries of the modern world.

The soul accustomed to keep God before her eyes in all her ways cannot help being pious in the truest sense: nothing can prevent her from seeking in all that she does the divine pleasure, and of esteeming all that she can do and suffer too little for so great a majesty and such incomparable goodness.

This piety, working ever beneath that all-seeing eye, must be both sweet and modest: sweet, in the calmness and gentleness with which everything is undertaken and accomplished; modest, in that no seeking of self and no consciousness of evil can disturb or overcast the limpid purity of a soul which reflects only the light and serenity of heaven, and is divinely sheltered from every blast of earthly passion.

When we remember who these early Christians were, whose sweet and virginal piety was praised by St. Clement we are filled with astonishment at the sudden and total transformation which the truth of the Gospel, the knowledge and imitation of Christ and his Virgin Mother, effected in the most ill-famed city of the pagan world, and the most abandoned population known to history. The very name of Corinth was odious to the ancient Romans of the true republican era; and when she fell beneath the Roman arms she was utterly blotted out, lest the simplicity and austerity of the conquering race should become corrupt by contact with the voluptuous city. A Roman colony was afterwards planted there, and Corinth arose once more from her ruins on that enchanted shore, shorn, indeed, of her greatness and power but scarcely less infamous than her former self. It was like the alkali plains of our western territories, where nothing seems able to grow but the sagebrush which saddens the eye. No sooner had St. Paul preached there, practising all that he preached, than piety, purity, and modesty—all the gentle virtues of Mary's home at Nazareth—spread with the faith from house to house in Corinth, till the infant church there resembled a society of angelic men and women.

In soil deemed hitherto incapable of producing a single fruit of heavenly modesty the cross of Christ had been planted; the curse of centuries was removed, and the land began to be fair with flowers of supernatural promise. What was the part of woman in this extraordinary renovation? Three women are mentioned in the New Testament as having been associated with the Apostles in the work of planting and fostering the Christian faith in the beautiful city and its dependencies—Prisca or Priscilla, Chloe, and Phebe, revered as

saints from the apostolic times by the churches of the East and West alike. It was in the house of Priscilla that St. Paul took up his abode when he first arrived at Corinth. Her husband Aquila was, like Paul himself, a tent-maker; for it was the admirable custom, even of the highest and most wealthy Jewish families, to teach every one of their sons some trade or handicraft which might place them above want, and thereby secure their independence when persecution or adverse fortune deprived them of country and riches. Aquila had been expelled from Rome by the Emperor Claudius just before Paul's arrival on the Isthmus of Corinth, and was working at his craft of tent maker, weaving for that purpose the hair of the Phrygian goat into a much esteemed and waterproof cloth. Their common craft was the first bond of intimacy between the great apostle and this household, the Christian faith drew them still closer together. At any rate, though Priscilla and her husband opened their home and their hearts to the apostle and the divine message which he bore, we know from Paul himself that he would be beholden to no one for his support and that of his fellow-laborers in the Gospel. Still that laborious and well-ordered household became the cradle of Christianity in Western Greece, the first sanctuary in Corinth where the Divine Mysteries were celebrated and the word of God explained to the highest and lowest among the proud, cultivated, and pleasure-seeking population. Not unlike Priscilla was Chloe, in all probability also a married woman, while Phebe, the female apostle of Cenchræ, the eastern suburb and seaport of Corinth, was unmarried, a deaconess, and the first-fruits on that long polluted land of the Virgin-Life destined to be so fruitful of holiness in Christian Europe.

Priscilla and her husband followed Paul to Ephesus in Asia, a city scarcely less ill-famed than Corinth, where the devoted and energetic wife shared the mortal dangers which beset the apostle, and instructed in the Christian faith the accomplished and eloquent Apollos, who was sent to Corinth to continue there the good work so gloriously begun. When Paul was sent in chains to Rome, the noble woman and her worthy husband forsook everything, risked even life itself to be near him and to share his labors and perils. Priscilla's house in Rome became a church, a centre of Christian activity and charity, and Chloe and Phebe's names are associated with hers in the heartfelt commendations of the imprisoned apostle, and the undying gratitude and veneration of every succeeding age.

Most blessed, therefore, of God and man was the sweet and gentle piety, as well as the unbounded hospitality of these early Christian homes. But pass we not lightly over this great home-virtue of hospitality: this and the two other precious virtues mentioned by St. Clement we must reserve to the next chapter.

To be continued.

DR. GOULD'S LABOURS.

According to Professor W. A. Rogers of the Harvard University, the labours of Dr. Gould, who was until recently superintendent of the Cordoba Observatory, have been without a parallel in astronomy. There are in the northern heavens, says Prof. Rogers, about 4,500 stars visible to the naked eye. These stars have been observed with more or less regularity at various observatories since about 1750. Within the same limits there are about 93,000 stars as bright or brighter than the ninth magnitude, which are usually observed in narrow belts or zones, and such stars are usually referred to as zone stars. The bright stars are common to nearly all general catalogues, but the positions of the fainter stars usually depend on two or three separate observations. Dr. Gould has formed two catalogues since 1872—a general catalogue of stars extending to the south pole, containing 34,000 stars, and a

catalogue of zone stars numbering 73,000. These two catalogues represent about 250,000 separate observations. It is stated in the introduction to one of the volumes containing these catalogues that «chronographic register of the transits, the pointing out of the telescope for declination, and the estimation of the magnitude have all been done by Dr. Gould personally. The distinct and separate operations involved in this work must exceed one million.»

EGGS AS A DAILY DIET.

Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yoke. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent water, the yoke fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is about two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is so offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yoke as to make them hard to digest. Eggs, if cooked very hard, are difficult to digest, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on toast is food fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than other people, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains most.

HOW THE EDITOR IMPROVED THE POEM.

«If you please, sir,» said the young lady timidly as the exchange editor handed her a chair, «I have composed a few verses—or partially composed them—and I thought you might help me finish them, and then print them. Ma says they are real nice as far as they go, and pa takes your paper every week.»

She was a handsome creature, with beautiful blue eyes, and a crowning glory as yellow as golden rods. There was an expectant look on her face, a hopefulness that appealed to the holiest emotions, and the exchange editor made up his mind not to crush the longing of that pure heart if he never struck another lick.

«May I show you the poetry?» continued the ripe red mouth. «You will see that I couldn't get the last lines of the verses, and if you would please be so kind as to help me—»

«Help her? Though he had never read a line of poetry the exchange editor felt the spirit of the divine art flood his soul, as he yielded to the bewildering music. Help her! well he should smile!

«The first verse runs like this» she went on taking courage from his eyes—

How softly sweet the autumn air
The dying woodland fills,
And nature turns from restful care
«To antibilious pills,» added the exchange editor with a jerk, «Just the thing. It rhymes, and it's so. You take anybody now. Half the people you meet are—»

«I suppose you know best interrupted the girl. «I hadn't thought of it in that way, but you have a better idea of such things. Now, the second verse is more like this—»

The dove-eyed kine upon the moor
Look tender, meek, and sad,
While from the valley comes the roar—

«Of the matchless liver pad» roared the exchange editor.

«There you get it. That finishes the second so as to match the first. It combines the fashions with poetry and carries the idea right home to the fireside. If I only had your ability in starting a verse with my genius in winding it up I'd quit the shears and open in the poetry business tomorrow.»

«Think so?» asked the fair young lady. It don't strike me as keeping up the theme.»

«You don't want to. You want to break the theme here and there. The reader likes it better. Oh! yes, where you keep up the theme it gets monotonous.»

«Perhaps that's so, rejoined the beauty, brightening up. I didn't think of that. Now I'll read the third verse—»

How sadly droops the dying day,
As night springs from the glen;
And moaning twilight seems to say—

«My cash is short again, wouldn't do, would it?» asked the exchange editor. Somebody else wrote that and we might be accused of plagiarism. We must have this thing original. Suppose we say—now, suppose we say—Why did I spout my ben?»

«Is that new?» inquired the sweet, rosy lips. At least I never heard it before. I don't know what it means.»

«Now? Deed it's new. Ben is the poetic name for overcoat, and spout means to pop. «Why did I spout my ben?» means, «Why did I spout my topper!» That's just what twilight would think of first, you know. Oh! don't be afraid, that's just immense!»

«Well, I'll leave it to you, said the glorious girl, with a smile that pinned the exchange editor's heart to his spine. This is the fourth verse—»

The merry milkmaid's sombre song
Re-echoes from the rocks,
As silently she trips along—

«With holes in both her socks, by Jove!» cried the delighted exchange editor. You see—»

«Oh! no, no!» remonstrated the blushing damsel. «Not that.»

«Certainly,» protested the exchange editor warming up. «Nine to four she's got 'em, and you get fidelity to fact with a wealth of poetical expression. The worst of poetry generally is you can't state things as they are. It ain't like prose. But here we've busted all the established notions and put up an actual existence with a veil of genuine poetry over it. I think that's the boss idea we've struck yet.»

«I don't seem to look at it as you do, but of course you are the best judge. Pa thought I ought to say—»

As silently she trips along
In autumn's yellow tracks
Wouldn't that do?»

«Do! Just look at it. Does tracks rhyme with rocks? Besides, when you say 'tracks' and 'rocks' you give the impression of a fellow heaving things at another fellow who's scratching for safety. «Socks' on the other hand rhymes with the 'rocks,' and beautifies them while it touches up the milkmaid, and by describing her condition, shows her to be a child of the very nature you are shewing up.»

«Snip, snip, snip. But it is with a saddened heart that she snips and pastes among his exchanges now. The beautiful vision that for a moment dawned upon him has left but the recollection in his heart of one sunbeam in his life, quenched by the showers of tears with which she denounced him as a «nasty brute,» and went out from him forever.»

WHY EVE

DID NOT KEEP A SERVANT GIRL.

A lady at Waterloo furnishes some of the reasons why Eve did not keep a servant lass. She says—

There has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one (a man, of course) has the presumption to ask «Why, when Eve was manufactured of a spare rib, a servant was not made at the same time to wait upon her?» She didn't need any.

Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be

darned, buttons to be sewed on, gloves to be mended, «right away—quick—now!» Because he never read the newspapers 'till the sun went down behind the palm trees, and he, stretching himself, yawned out «Isn't supper ready, my dear?» Not he.

He made the fire and hung the kettle over it, himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do.

He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't anything to put on the table for company.

He never stayed out till after midnight, and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates.

He never loafed around the corner while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home.

He did not call Eve up from the cellar to get his slippers and put them in the corner where he left them. Not he.

When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short, he did not think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little.

That's the reason Eve did not need a servant girl, and with it the reason her descendants do.

TO MAKE A GOOD WIFE.

Be attentive and courteous to her.
Be cheerful when you enter your house.

Don't be afraid to praise the neat room and bright fire.
Don't fail to give her words of approbation whenever you can conscientiously approve.

Let your conduct be such that she will be proud of you.
Be so upright that she will be happy in teaching your children to honor you.

Do not sit silent all the evening absorbed in reading your book or newspaper.

Give your family some of your attention. Tell them of the amusing things that have brightened your day's labor.

Speak kindly to the children.
Play and talk with them a few moments after supper.

Interest yourself in your wife's employment.
Encourage her when she is downhearted. Be glad with her when she is happy.

Let her know by words and actions that she is appreciated, and you make her happier that she walks by your side.
Don't wait to tell the world upon marble that which will be so grateful to her loving heart to hear from your lips.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Mr. Quibbs:—«I think Mrs. Forsythe is one of the most beautiful women I ever saw. A lovely singer, too—such a sweet falsetto voice.» Mrs. Quibbs (holly):—«Yes, and a falsetto teeth, too.»

A Parisian bookseller, wishing to show off his knowledge of the English language to a customer enquiring about a book, said «We keep copies bound in nut-ton and some in veal—meaning probably, in «sheep» and in «calf.»

Near Milwaukee resides a man who is such a firm believer in eternal punishment for sin by fire that he has decorated his cellar with painted flames, wooden demons, and other horrible figures. To this place he takes his children to punish them.

«He's not what you call strictly handsome,» said the major beaming through his glasses on an utterly hideous baby, as it lay peacefully howling in its mother's arms, «but it's the kind of face that grows on you.» «It's not the kind of face that ever grew on you,» was the indignant and unexpected reply of the maternal being, «you'd be better looking if it had.»

An unequivocal opinion—Our opinion of — is the same as that we have of any other man who does not pay for the newspaper he takes—it is that he

is a contemptible whelp, an ornary cuss, a white-livered sneak, a skunk on two legs, a rectangular specimen of impecuniosity, and if we owned a hen-house anywhere in his neighbourhood we should see that it was kept securely locked. All this is based on the fact that he has not paid for the paper he has received.

Dumley, Dilating on his new telephonic connection—It's a beautiful invention, I wouldn't be without it for money. And convenient! why, convenient is no name for it!

Voice through the telephone—Hello! hello!

Dumley—Hello! Hello!
Voice—You can either settle that coal bill before 2 p.m., or stand suit for the amount.

A lady—a French lady—is showing a visitor the family portraits in a picture gallery. «That officer in the uniform,» she says, «was my great-great-grandfather. He was as brave as a lion, but one of the most unfortunate of men. He had never fought a battle in which he did not have an arm or leg carried away.» Then she added proudly, «He took part in 24 engagements.»

Now to the sanctum comes the bore,
With smiling face and manner airy,
And closes carefully the door,
He left ajar last January.

A man had a story about a gun which he delivered himself of upon all occasions. At a dinner party, one evening, he writhed in his chair over an hour waiting for a chance to introduce his story, but no opportunity presented itself. Finally he slipped a coin into the hand of a waiter, and whispered, «When you leave the room again slam the door.» The waiter slammed the door as directed, and the man sprang to his feet with exclamation: «What's that noise? a gun?» «Oh, no,» answered his host, «it was only the door.» «Ah, I see. Well speaking of guns reminds me of a little story,» etc.

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 fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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 of food, 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 affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold..... July 23. 131.50
Cedulas A..... 1004
Series E..... 80
Series F..... 794
National Bank Shares.....

On account of the news of the final settlement of the Pellegrini loan, the re-establishment of order in Paraguay, and telegrams announcing the hope of a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Russian difficulty, gold got another violent fall during the week. On Monday exchange was at 36, and on Tuesday it tumbled down to 33.

One of the most extraordinary facts connected with the Pellegrini loan is that the Custom-house dues are given as a guarantee for the payment.

The Directors of the State banks held a meeting this week, and it was agreed from this time forward to give bills on Europe on certain fixed conditions.

Mr. James Anderson, the well-known undertaker, has disposed of his establishment to Mr. Deck.

The Lamport and Holt steamer «Maskelyne» is expected on Saturday. She brings £50,000 in specie.

The fifth auction sale of the Limay lands took place on Monday. The 10th and 11th sections were put up for sale. Prices varied from 50 cents to \$3 per hectarea.

Mr. Henry Victoria informs the Minister of the Interior that the auction of the Limay land gave the following results:— 1st section \$2,943 m/n per league 2nd " 1,931 m/n " 3rd " 2,108.50 m/n "

The Banco Nacional will receive in August £900,000, of which £200,000 leaves London on the 24th of this month.

£200,000 sterling leaves London on the 24th inst., per R.M.S. «Tamar» for Buenos Aires, being the first instalment of the Pellegrini loan. Another £200,000 will leave during the first days of August.

We hear of the sale of 1500 cows «al corte» in the partido of Pergamino at \$7 m/n each.

Dr. Chas. and Enrique Martinez present bills against the Terence Moore estate for fees amounting to \$20,000, and a procurador \$2,000 more.

Mr. J. M. Benitez, the leading broker, sold 5,000 sheep in the Nueve de Julio district at 30 % per head.

It is strange that the London bankers should begin remitting 400,000 sovereigns for account of the Pellegrini negotiation before the loan has been sanctioned by Congress.

The failure is announced from New York of John Roach, ship-builder, who constructed the «Dolphin.» The non-acceptance of the «Dolphin» by Congress was one of the causes of this failure, which leaves 2,500 men without work.

Mr. Fco. Constenla sold 300 squares of land in Quilmes for the sum of \$101 m/n per square; buyer Lacroze, the upset was \$80 m/n.

The sale of 120 squares of land on the Matanzas river at the high price of \$3,500 % per square is reported, Sr. Lacroze buyer, Mr. McKiernan seller. The land was for eighteen years in lawsuit, and Dr. Bunge has the credit of having won the case for Mr. McKiernan, who still holds the remaining half of this splendid property.

The fourth auction of the Limay lands took place last week. The 32 lots of section 8 were sold at prices varying from 65 cents to 3.15 m/n. The 16th section comprising inland lots only was sold at prices varying from 36 to 52 cents per hect.

It is said that the French Minister of Finance is unable to balance the budget of 1884 without an issue of bonds for 68 millions to cover ordinary, and 300 mil-

lions for extraordinary expenditure, altogether 368 millions fcs., or 14 1/2 millions sterling.

Messrs. I. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co. announce that the sixth quarterly dividend of the Uruguay Unified 5 o/o loan of 1883 together with the bonds drawn on 1st April last will be paid on July 1st.

The Central Argentine Land Co. has declared a dividend of 12 o/o, but invested the money in Santa Fe to prevent loss in exports.

The imports of the Argentine Republic during the year 1883 were 76,000,000 m/n, and the exports 69,000,000 m/n. Imports for 1884 92,000,000, and exports 66,000,000 m/n.

A Rio paper says: «Nearly 11,000 bags of corn from the River Plate have been received at this port since our last issue—and more is on the way. It is cheaper and easier to buy such things abroad than to produce them at home.»

El Diario says that an English firm has made a contract with several cattle-farmers residing near the Rio Cuarto for the purchase of 4,000 cattle at 18 m/n each, the cattle to be handed over in Rosario by the sellers.

We note the following sales of live stock:

1000 cows at Azul at 165%, 300 bullocks in 25 de Mayo at 350. 4000 sheep al corte at \$30, 4350 do in Carmen at 33, 1000 cows in Dolores at 170 with 15 o/o novillos, 15,000 capones at 39 1/2, 1/4 part with wool and 3/4 parts to deliver after shearing, 1100 novillos for invernada at 315, and 4800 capones al corte at \$51.

Beeholm's circular states that the present wheat acreage of the United Kingdom is 10 o/o and perhaps 15 o/o below last year's, and that this short acreage combined with the backwardness in growth will cause a deficiency in this year's product, as compared with last year's, of 1,000,000 quarters.

Mr. Whelan of Rodriguez sold 2,000 capones at 50.

There has been organised a new express agency on a more extensive scale than we have yet seen in this country.

The plan covers the providing of boats from tenders for steamship passengers, the care and delivery of luggage, the taking charge of luggage on railways by a messenger who will go through the trains when near Buenos Aires. The gathering and delivery of parcels in all parts of the city, all at fixed and reasonable charges. Every one who has ever landed a stranger on our shores will remember with wrath and indignation the piracy of the peones, who like beasts of prey howl around a luckless stranger until he is glad to pay twenty times a fair price to be let alone. This agency will have an employe visit every steamer, who will furnish boat tickets, and its employes will be designated by a uniform cap so that blessings and pecuniary success will follow the enterprise.

Exports of wool from 1st October to 15th July:

Table with columns for Year (1884, 1885) and Bales. Rows for France, Belgium, England, Italy, Germany, U. States, Portugal, Brasil, Spain.

At a meeting held on the 26th of May in London, the directors of the London and River Plate Bank agreed to strike a dividend of 4 o/o corresponding to the six months terminating on the 31st of March, the payment was made in June to the shareholders free of all tax.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:— «Bordeaux, July 27. The River Plate sheepskins quoted to-day as follows:

SHEEPSKINS— Long, f.120-125 per 100 kilos. Middle size, f.75-100 — Borrega, f.90-95 —

Stock of River Plate sheepskins 4000-4500 bales.

HIDES.—Dry hides, mixed with desechos, fs.110-112.50 per 50 kilos.

HORSE-HAIR.—South, good mixture, f.125-130 per 50 kilos. Maize fcs 12-12.50 per 50 kilos. Wheat fcs 16-16.50 per 100 kilos.

«Antwerp, July 18. Wool.—Buenos Aires wools of 30 o/o yield are quoted as follows:— Superior quality f.1.30-1.32 per kilo.

Second, f.1.13-1.17 per kilo. Inferior, f.1.03-1.07 — Borega, f.1.00 — Dry matadero cow hides 20 to 30 lbs. weight, 1.22 to 1.26 frs per 50 kilos.

Salted novillo hides, 20 to 25 kilos, fs.68-71 per 50 kilos. Exchange on London 25.25 per £ sterling.

London, July 17. The colonial wool auctions which commence on the 4th of June closed yesterday. Of the 35,000 bales offered about 30,000 have been sold. The closing prices show a fall of 2 1/2 o/o on those of the opening. There has been a good attendance and much animation. The market closes quiet.

THE PLAZAS. ONCE. Hides, Good camp, Horse, Hair, Sheepskins, Superior, rls, Desechos, Epidemic, Corderitos, Wheat, Barleta, Maize, Morocho, in grain, Yellow in grain, CONSTITUCION, Wool, Borrega, Hides, Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Inferior, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair.

BIRTHS. On July 11th, at 384 Talcahuano, the wife of David Suffern, of a daughter. On July 15th, at San Antonio de Areco, the wife of Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons, of Navarro, of a son.

DEATHS. On July 20, at 1,174 Cangallo, Marcella Josephine, aged 7, only daughter of Mrs. T. Mullaly. R.I.P. On July 6, in the partido of Arrecifes, James Fullam, aged 17 years; also on the 8th July, Michael Fullam, aged 19 years; both of fever. They were the second and third sons of the late Michael Fullam. They were attended by Fether Foran, and died fortified by all the rites of the Catholic Church. Deeply and deservedly regretted. R.I.P. On July 20, in the partido of Pila, of diphtheria, John, third son of Nicholas Kehoe; aged 21 years. R.I.P.

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

NOTICE. AN Irishman with his wife and one child, lately come to this country, would like to get employment in an Irish house. The husband can Teach and the wife act as Cook, and both would make themselves generally useful.—Apply to J. N., at this Office.

COLONISTS! Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the Great Southern Railway. EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

NOTICE.

CAMPS in the South to be SOLD or LEASED, large and small lots—Houses for sale in the North and South, high and low, fit for comfortable residences in a fashionable quarter, Calle Juncal, near the Plaza 6 de Junio.

Apply to— CALLE SAN MARTIN 31, ROOM 16. 7 j 4 m

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JULIO

Viernes 24 1 barraca sobre el Riachuelo, calle Persz, Mendoza 835 a 853. Base \$40,000 m/n a las 3. Sabado 25 Casa Florida 320 a 223. Base \$50,000 m/n a las 3. Sabado 25 Tercer remate de plantas de D. Basso de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 a las 12. Martes 28—Judicial. Chacra en Merle. Base \$16943.49 m/n. En nuestra casa, Alsina 78, a las 2. Juves 30—Libros de William White en Alsina 78 a las 12. Juves 30—Libros de David Lewis en Alsina 78 a las 12. Juves 30—1 quinta y 2 solares sobre el puerto de la Ensenada, en Alsina 78, a las 2. Viernes 31—3er Cotosal remate de tierras en varias ubicaciones, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

POR LOS MISMOS

A fines del mes entrante remate de Plantas, primer remate que va a dar el Sr. horticultor D. Vicente Peluffo.

AGOSTO

Sabado 1—2 casas Chile 192 a 194, a las 3. Sabado 1—Plan'as de A. Agrelu, en Alsina 78, a las 12. Domingo 2—1 manzana de terreno en Flores sobre la calle Real a las 2. Lunes 3—1 Establecimiento en Lincoln de 3 leguas, con haciendas, etc., etc. en Alsina 78, a las 2. Martes 4—30 carneros Rambouillet, de Eduardo Olivera hnos. en Alsina 78 a las 2. Martes 4—20 carneros Negretto de los Sres. Ocampo hnos. en Alsina 78 a las 3. Miércoles 5—Segundo remate de 20 carneros Rambouillet del Sr. B. Nazar, en Alsina 78, a las 2. Juves 6—20 carneros Rambouillet, del Sr. Lozano, en Alsina 78, a las 2. Juves 7—10 carneros Rambouillet del Sr. Lozano, en Alsina 78 a las 3. Sabado 8—Judicial, 7 1/2 leguas en la Mar Chiquita, en Alsina 78 a las 1. Lunes 10—25 carneros Rambouillet de Ortiz Basualdo, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE.

Having closed my offices, CANGALLO 55, any correspondence, during my absence, can be forwarded to Messrs. Warrell and Latorre, at 181 Calle Peru. JUAN FEELY. j 22 1 m

Silly People

How many Young Ladies and Gentlemen allow themselves to be disgraced and martyred by bad teeth and unwholesome mouths and breaths, when they might rectify it by using

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTRIFICE

which may be had every where and at a low price J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

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As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few of

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UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor,

y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba. M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

IRISH CLUB

THE Rules having been formally sanctioned at the General Meeting held on the 23rd ult., a copy can be obtained by anyone desirous to join the Club on application to the Honorary Secretary, or the Treasurer by whom Subscriptions will also be received.

The Committee are looking round for suitable premises, and hope to be able to report progress shortly. Meantime those who have already signified their intention to become members are requested to forward their entrance fee and first quarter's subscription to the Treasurer to provide for initial expenses.

On behalf of the Committee— M. CARROLL, President. J. E. O'CURRY, Hon. Secretary, -57 Lavalle. Ed. CASEY, Treasurer, 80 Reconquista.

AVISO IMPORTANTE

Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldran en circulacion desde el 1º del proximo Agosto. Asi mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a cancelaciones, transferencias, etc.

NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raiz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno.

EDUARDO KENNY

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

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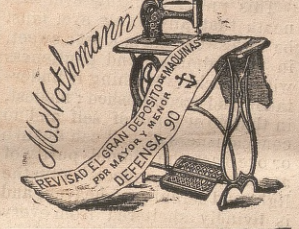
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