

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.
FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 32.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

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MACCALLUM & CO.
20-PERU-20

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Ladies' Jerseys, all colours and sizes,
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Better quality at 12 reduced to 8 m'n.
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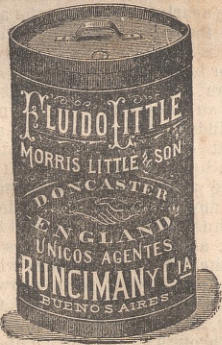
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, July 17.

We understand that the me-
morial drawn up in 1855 at the
desire of His Holiness Pope Pius
IX., by Mr. Frederick Lucas,
then editor of the *Tablet*, on the
state of political parties in Ire-
land and their true relation to
Catholic interests in that coun-
try, will shortly be published,
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who
with Mr. Lucas, was one of the
principal actors in the affairs of
that period has undertaken the
editorship of the work. The in-
troduction which he has written
to it is said to be highly inter-
esting; and the Memorial itself will
throw considerable light on the
persistent efforts of British
statesmen to govern Ireland
through Rome. Sir Charles con-
siders the document one of the
most important State papers of
our time.

Great excitement was caused
in Dublin by the announcement
that the Munster Bank had sus-
pended payment. Business had
been conducted as usual up to
the customary closing hour, but
it is stated that several large
cheques were dishonored with-
out the usual endorsement, of
course such as "refer to drawer."
In the evening the following of-
ficial notice was put in circula-
tion:

"The Directors announce with
deep regret being obliged to sus-
pend payment owing to the large
and continued withdrawal of de-
posits since the recent litigation
in the Vice-Chancellor's Court in
the case of Jackson v. the Mun-
ster Bank. In making the annou-
ncement the Directors think
it right to add that on a careful
realisation they expect that the
securities held by the Bank will
be amply sufficient to discharge
its liabilities."

The Bank was incorporated un-
der the Companies Acts, having
purchased some years ago the
business of Latouche's Bank, then
a prosperous concern. The
nominal capital was £1,500,000,
of which £525,000 was paid up.
According to the last published
report there was a reserve fund
of £200,000 and a reserve liability
of £75,000. The directors are
—Messrs. James T. Rearden
(Cork), Joseph W. M'Mullen, J.P.
(Cork), William L. Perrier, J.P.
(Cork), Edmund J. Dease, J.P.
(Queen's County), James J. Mur-
phy (Cork), and John Warren
Payne, J.P. (Bantry). There
were forty-one branch offices and
six sub-branches, principally in
Munster. The Manager states
that there will be ample assets
to meet all the obligations of the
Bank to the public in respect of
deposit and current account. As
a matter of fact the uncalled
capital amounts to £975,000, but it
is hoped that a call will not be ne-
cessary. A Dublin telegram
states it is quite possible that an
effort will be made to re-estab-
lish the Bank under another form
and title.

Lord Lorne speaking at Kil-
burn remarked that the last
thing of note in the political
world was the remarkable con-
version of the Tory party with
regard to the government of
Ireland. The Liberals had al-
ways wished that equal laws
should prevail in the three king-
doms, and they regretted at all
times having to have recourse
to coercion. This had not, how-
ever, been the desire of the
Tories. They had, on the con-
trary, most fervently opposed
anything like equal laws for Ire-
land, and they had taken special
objection to the Liberals con-
sulting with members of the
Irish National party. The Liber-
als would remember what show-

ers of abuse the Tories cast upon
Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues
for having entered into what
they termed the Kilmainham
treaty. The Liberals had never
been above consulting the Par-
nellites, and if he had his own
way he would put Mr. Parnell in
the Cabinet. Well, they now
saw those who had so violently
denounced them utterly forsaking
their own principles and making
a compact with the Parnellites
with regard to coercion.

In the town of Bandon the Na-
tionalists secured a great victory,
where they succeeded in electing
a majority of Nationalists as town
commissioners. It will be re-
membered that Bandon was, a
few years ago, one of the most
Orange towns of Ireland.

At the meeting of the Irish
National League in Dublin Mr.
Abraham, Chairman of the Lim-
erick Board of Guardians, who
presided, said in view of the ex-
piration of the Coercion Act it
was of the utmost importance
that all branches of the League
should recognise the responsi-
bility that would be cast upon
them. They had been taunted
in the past that they had been
kept in order by coercion laws,
whereas the fact was the reason
that the people had kept within
the law was because this organi-
sation had been thoroughly legal
and constitutional and had never
countenanced anything opposed
to the law. Mr. Harrington,
M.P., having reported certain ir-
regularities in the Tralee branch
of the League, that branch was
temporarily suspended.

The Right Hon. E. Gibson, up-
on his elevation to the peerage,
will adopt the title of Lord Ash-
bourne, of Ashbourne in the Co.
Meath.

The Local Constitutional Club
has selected Mr. Monroe, Solicitor-
General for Ireland, as candi-
date for North Armagh.

The Munster Bank is a limited
liability bank, the shares are £10
each, of which £3 10s. has been
paid up, leaving the shareholders
liable on calls to the amount of
£6 10s. per share. The shares
were sold on the Dublin Stock
Exchange at 4 7-8, and closed at
4 13-16.

We understand an effort is be-
ing made through the Irish Par-
liamentary Party to induce the
Government to come to the as-
sistance of the Munster Bank,
with the view of tidying over the
present difficulty. It is believed
that some temporary assistance
of this nature would restore con-
fidence in the bank, and would
give it a new lease of prosperity.

A committee has been formed
under the presidency of Mr. F.
Doherty, for the purpose of oppo-
sing the return by every legiti-
mate means of Mr. J. O'Connor
Power, M.P. for the Kennington
Division of Lambeth. It is un-
derstood that should no inde-
pendent candidate come forward
to oppose Mr. Power the Irish
vote, which is very strong in the
Vauxhall district, will be given
to Mr. Gent-Davies, the Conser-
vative candidate.

The Vice-Chancellor has granted
the prayer of the shopkeepers
in Sackville-street, Dublin, who
object to the changing of the
name of that thoroughfare by
the Corporation. He has granted
an injunction restraining the
Corporation from carrying their
will into effect. The case will
now be taken to the Court of Ap-
peal, and if this decision be up-
held the House of Lords will be
appealed to.

Another demonstration in hon-
or of Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath,
took place in Navan when the
clergy of the diocese assembled

to the number of 170 in the Dio-
cesan College and presented his
lordship with an address and the
handsome sum of four hundred
guineas. The address truthfully
described Dr. Nulty as realis-
ing the ideal of a bishop endow-
ed with the Scripture attributes,
while at the same time he was
an Irish patriot.

The Irish Parliamentary party
have had a number of important
communications before them for
consideration. At the usual
weekly meeting of the party Mr.
Parnell laid two letters received
from the Irish hierarchy before
his colleagues. One contained a
protest against the assumption of
the title «The Church of Ireland»
by the Disestablished Church,
and the other contained a series
of resolutions in reference to
education recently passed at
Maynooth by the bishops. In
addition a deputation from the
Irish Teachers' Association ar-
rived, and the gentlemen form-
ing it at once put themselves in
communication with the party
with a view to a general consul-
tation to consider the best way
of dealing with the teachers'
case this session.

TELEGRAMS.

London, August 14.

News continues to be reported
of a great concentration of troops
at Herat.

The Duke of Richmond has been
appointed Secretary of State for
Scotland.

It is rumored that a new cable
will be laid across the Atlantic.
Parliament was prorogued on
the 14th.

The English Government has
made a proposal to the King of
Abyssinia to march his troops to
the relief of the city of Kassala,
now besieged by the Mahdists.

It is not yet known whether
the proposal will be accepted.
The news from Souakim is
that Osman Digma, abandoned by
his followers, has fled to Kordo-
fan. Many sheikhs have gone
to Souakim to make submission
to the English commander.

Lord Coleridge was married
privately, on the 16th instant, to
Miss Augusta Jackson Lawford,
a young lady from the United
States whose acquaintance he
made on board the steamer by
which he returned to England
from his American tour.

It is said that England and
Italy are engaged in negotiations
for the prosecution by Italy of a
new campaign in the Sudan.

The United States Consul has
sent another and more energetic
protest to the Turkish Govern-
ment against the expulsion of
some citizens of the United States
from Jerusalem under the pre-
tense that they were Jews. The
Consul declares that these expul-
sions are a violation of treaties
and may give rise to serious diffi-
culties.

The latest despatches from the
Soudan report that a formidable
insurrection has broken out in
Khartoum.

The local authorities, incap-
able of repressing the movement,
were deposed. Fighting took
place in the streets. The victori-
ous insurgents plundered the
treasury and sacked the city, and
it is said that the Mahdi's suc-
cessor, Abdullah, is dead.

Eight gunboats are being con-
structed for the Russian Govern-
ment.

Lord Salisbury is not willing
to accept the propositions of the
Italian Minister Depretis with re-
ference to the Italian occupation
of the Soudan.

It is stated that Italy desires to
send 20,000 men to the Soudan
for the purpose of taking pos-
session of the Red Sea coast from
Souakim to the Bay of Assab. The

plan which is projected is to se-
cure the command of the East-
ern Soudan, and to make Khar-
toum the capital. If the special
envoy from England to Constan-
tinople should not succeed in
making an arrangement with the
Sultan, England will, it is believ-
ed, sign an agreement with Italy
giving her full liberty of action.

Paris, August 14.

The Chamber of Commerce has
sent a memorial to the Govern-
ment protesting against the pre-
tensions of Germany in taking
possession of Porto Seguro and
Porto Chico on the west coast of
Africa, and the Government is
urged to sustain the rights of
France on all that part of the Af-
rican coast.

The French papers comment
on the large number of German
spies recently discovered in var-
ious parts of France and who
are to be expelled from the coun-
try.

Prince Waldemar, the sixth
son of the King of Denmark, has
left for Paris. His journey has
relation to his projected marriage
with the Princess Marie d'Or-
leans.

Rigorous measures are being
taken to prevent the introduction
of cholera into this city. People
coming from the south are sub-
mitted to quarantine and fumiga-
tion.

The interpreter of the British
army in the Soudan communi-
cates that Olivier Pain, the French
journalist in the service of the
Mahdi, was shot near Abudom by
order of Major Kitchener.

In an article by Rochefort pub-
lished in the *Intransigeant*, on
the death of Olivier Pain, it is
stated that if France does not de-
mand satisfaction for England
two friends of Pain will lie in
wait for the Prince of Wales in
order to revenge the death of
Pain on the Prince.

Various persons who left Mar-
seilles for fear of the cholera
have introduced it into Sisteron
(department of the Lower Alps)
and neighbouring villages.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.
Henceforth a part of the Rus-
sian fleet will be stationed dur-
ing the winter on the coast of
Finland, instead of being frozen
up at Cronstadt.

Berlin, August 14.
The Sultan of Zanzibar ac-
knowledges the rights of Ger-
many over that island.

Germany has taken possession
of one or two of the Carolina Is-
lands where Spain did not exert
any authority, for the purpose
of obtaining laborers for New Gu-
inea.

The arrangement between
Germany and the Sultan of Zan-
zibar was made in pursuance of
a secret treaty between Germany
and England.

Madrid, Aug. 15.

The cholera is increasing
dreadfully. The total number of
deaths in the provinces has been
57,000.

It is estimated that 60,000 per-
sons have left the kingdom.

The disease has appeared in the
Foundling Hospital and in other
public establishments in the best
parts of the city.

The popular agitation against
the sanitary measures continues.
The shops are closed and all busi-
ness is paralysed.

In Granada many doctors and
entire families have died.

Marseilles, 17.

Since Friday 100 persons have
died from cholera in this city.

Valparaiso, August 16.
Commerce in general cantin-
ues in a bad state. Something is
hoped for the reforms contem-
plated by the Government.

A reaction in exchange is con-
sidered improbable, as the Gov-
ernment will shortly have to
draw on Europe for considerable
sums, and the product has been

almost all exported. Exchange
on London stands now at 22 3-4.
The premium on sterling gold is
110 o/o.

The news is confirmed that
Caceres has dismissed the mon-
toneros and mobilised the troops
of the line. His advanced guard
is at Chicla.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 14.

The Chamber has passed the
Dantas Bill for the immediate
abolition of slavery throughout
the Empire.

Strict quarantine will be im-
posed on vessels from Marseilles.
The Cabinet has presented its
resignation because it had not a
real majority in the Chamber.

Montevideo, Aug. 17.

The Bank of London and the
River Plate has asked for an ex-
tension of its concession for 20
years and for leave to increase
its capital by \$500,000.

Owing to the strong currents
the English barque "Wandering
Sprite" from Cardiff, with coal,
grounded on the English bank,
and the crew abandoned her
thinking that she was lost. The
steamer "Fortuna" succeeded in
towing her off the bank and into
port.

Two more lotteries are to be
established here with \$4000 as
the chief prize, the tickets costing
\$1.

The alterations made by the
syndicate in the contract for the
Bank of Uruguay are: 1. That
the Government shall give to the
syndicate an exact statement of
the floating debt which will be
paid by the bank. 2. That the
Government shall, previously to
the opening of the bank, close all
pending negotiations for the is-
sue of loans.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 19.

The German Government offi-
cially notifies the other powers
that it has taken possession of
the Caroline Islands in the Pa-
cific Ocean. The Spanish news-
papers are most indignant at
this, and urge their Government
to protest in the strongest terms
against any such occupation and
to insist on retaking the islands.

The insurrection in the Soudan
diminishes in importance, and it
is hoped it will soon be over.

Rio Janeiro.

The Baron de Cortegipe accept-
ed the responsibility of reorgan-
ising the Cabinet. The new min-
istry will be exceedingly Conser-
vative. The following appoint-
ments have been made—Presi-
dent and Foreign Affairs, Cate-
gipe; Grace and Justice, Boibeito
de Luz; Finance, Soarez de
Souza; War, Funquiera; Em-
pire Manoel; Agriculture, Prado;
Marine, Chaves.

Valparaiso, 20.

Exchange continues at 22 3/4.
There is a general lamentation
over the scarcity of the neces-
saries of life.
Flour has risen to an extraor-
dinary price, and the weight of
the loaves of bread has been con-
siderably reduced owing to the
exportation of wheat.

It is said that Santamaria will
support the candidature of Bal-
maceda for the Presidency. The
majority of Congress is in his fa-
vor.

An eruption of the Cotopaxi
volcano in Quito caused a show-
er of volcanic ashes and sand
which produced a great panic.

Havre, Aug. 19.

During the past fortnight little
business has been done in River
Plate produce.

Special wool for Havre, 33 per
cent yield, fcs. 1.37 1/2 per kilo.
River Plate cows' tallow fcs. 36-37
per 50 kilos. Salted novillo hides
of Buenos Aires, 14-15 kilos
weight, fs. 127-130 per 50 kilos.
Salted potro hides fcs. 51-54 per
50 kilos.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

DUBLIN LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

Dublin, July 18, 1885.

Politics this week have suffered a temporary usurpation. King Mammon is the reigning sovereign. Scarcely anything is spoken of but the collapse of the Munster Bank, for that event is a subject of trepidation not only to the many who have had the ill-luck to be immediately interested in the concern, but to the much more numerous many who are concerned in other banks; for the going down of a bank is like the sinking of a ship in a calm sea, the vortex sending out disturbing circles to all the adjacent waters. Its immediate effect may be to bring an increase of business to other banks, but its reactionary one must inevitably be unfavourable to these, for the confidence of the community in the banking system in general must be so weakened that those who have money to put up will think twice ere they entrust it to any bank. This is the process which is now actually setting in here. There is a run of business on the other banks, and these will require very skilful piloting to escape the rocks on which the Munster concern was wrecked. An early realisation of the assets of the bank, which the management believe are merely sufficient to meet the claims of depositors would be the best possible specific for the restoration of public confidence, but the hasty action of some of the shareholders in forcing on litigation for the compulsory winding-up of the company, if persisted in, must prove disastrous all round. Bank failures are, happily, with us, phenomenal, and the experience is consequently painful. Only two failures have occurred in Ireland within living recollection—namely, the Tipperary Bank and Coffee-street Bank, Dublin. The former will be ever memorable as the ghastly denouement of the political combination known as the Pope's Brass Band, of which the infamous William Keogh (afterwards Judge), and the notorious John Sadlier, were the chief fuglemen. It closed with the suicide of Sadlier on Hampstead Heath; and it is one of those remarkable coincidences that suggest at times the idea of retributive justice as an accompaniment of mundane villainy that Sadlier's political accomplice Keogh, should also have perished ten years later by his own hand in an obscure German town.

But this is a digression which might lead one into many reflections of a similar nature in connection with memorable events in Irish history. The immediate question is, what ought to be done to bring back fully that feeling of stability and security with regard to banking transactions without which it would be impossible to carry on the trade, such as it is, of this impoverished country. It is perceived at last that the most stringent legislation is requisite to prevent the manipulation of bank frauds by those who float and manage monetary enterprises of this kind. The ruin of the Munster Bank is directly traceable to the fatal facility with which its

funds were lent to Mr. William Shaw, who not only utilised them for his own purposes, but also obliged his friends, Messrs. Lane and Co. and Messrs. Dowden and Co. Of course there were securities given, but even at the most favourable computation the realisation of these would have left Mr. Shaw a defaulter in his own and his friends' behalf to the extent of nearly £6,000. What kind of management must that be which permits a bank director to stake on his account £58,000 of the money of the public on securities now admitted to be entirely inadequate? The system is rotten, root and branch, and ought to be instantly swept away.

As to the results which may follow the collapse of the Munster Bank it would be sheer folly to anticipate anything, so variable is the position of affairs every hour. There is talk as I write of resuscitating the bank, and during the day another bank, the Hibernian, has been in a condition resembling a death-throe, its shares having fallen last evening a good deal below par. But the Bank of Ireland has come to its rescue, and intimated that it is ready to supply any quantity of gold or notes the Hibernian may require to tide over the panic period. Had the big bank acted thus handsomely with regard to the Munster concern there would have been no disaster to record.

Our new Lord Lieutenant seems painfully anxious to make himself popular. To every deputation which waits upon him he reveals the secret that he takes the deepest interest in everything Irish, and especially in the particular interest such deputation represents—facts which his Excellency has managed to keep hidden from public knowledge pretty successfully up to now. He evinced a particular sympathy with the Munster Bank and its shareholders, making not less than two speeches on the subject, and promising to get his colleagues in the Cabinet—if he could—to rush to the rescue. This looks well and is, of course, pure philanthropy, but it is nevertheless the fact that the Earl of Carnarvon had caused to be lodged in the bank to meet "household expenses" at the Castle the sum of three thousand pounds, just the day before the concern suspended payment.

These monetary causes of perturbation are in reality, however, of minor importance. Their effects cannot after all be more than temporary; in probability they may be all composed ere this letter reaches its destination. In the fearful depressions which have overtaken the agricultural interest this year and the inability of farmers to pay their rents, there are elements of graver and more permanent danger. Then the state of things amongst the political leaders gives grounds for apprehension. Mr. Davitt's return to Ireland is signalled by some evidence of a design on his part to begin a controversy with the Parliamentary chiefs similar to that which arose over the "nationalisation of land" question. In declining to take a place in Parliament himself he appears to cast a reflection upon others who do not share his views, and there is a polite sort of duel going on between himself and *United Ireland* on the question. Also, in his criticism of the Land Purchase Bill of the Government, he makes a cut at the Parnellite Party for having helped the Tory Government into power, and appears to assume that they may be gulled into accepting a measure disadvantageous to the Irish farmers. His letter, indeed, appears as intended to clear the way for a new struggle over the rent question, and a campaign independent of Parliamentary action. It bodes no good to the national cause to have any difference in momentous questions of policy between leaders who have done so much fighting shoulder to shoulder. More especially at this period when, though our national prospects are not hopeful, our political horizon is brighter than it has been within living recollection—when both the great English parties are bidding in the greatest emulation for our support, and even the hope of a free Parliament in College Green is at last held out to

us. Well, we can only hope that the same patriotism which has hitherto steered us clear of the rocks of division will see us through the present strait.

Mr. John Dillon, who got a welcome home which a monarch might envy, has not yet made up his mind whether he shall stay amongst us or not. If he does, I believe he will be seen again in Parliament doing as good service as before.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

August 12th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

If I have, lately, been rather chary of my correspondence, I beg that you do not put it down so much to want of will as to the state of the weather. Heavy frosts during the night, succeeded by severely cold winds by day, have been the regular course during the past month. Those who had business outside, went out as little as possible, and only when obliged; so that the usual friendly intercourse by which we give and receive news was stopped. And to sit down and write would require an unusual strain on our moral and physical powers, more than I possess. You, city men, may think little of our courage and decry our endurance because you can easily turn round the corner of any block, and so get into shelter; but in the bleak camp, what shelter can we obtain against the icy blast which careers without obstacle if we except the glaciers of Fireland, Tierra del Fuego, across our plains from the South Pole? Still the information with regard to flocks I can give you is not unfavourable. Sheep are in rather good condition, and our capons we can, at least, eat them, and even get grease for candles and cooking. Scab is not very prevalent, thanks to the industry of flock-owners. Some there are—those in coarse camps—who complain that their lambs are dying fast; but I think the majority admit that they are doing fairly well. What puzzles many is, that with so many and such severe frosts, and a continuation of so long a duration of dry winds, we should still have the amount of green grass yet to be seen. However, everybody expects that the great crisis is already past, and that from this forward a genial and beneficial spring will be our portion. There are not wanting a few possessing the well-known characteristic faculty of the raven, and of the frog, viz., that of croaking, who cannot resist bringing to our remembrance that the great storm of cold and snow which occurred a few years ago, when so many cattle succumbed, happened in the middle of the month of September. Let us all hope that this croaking may be turned into hymns of joy, or at least end in «vox et preterea nihil» i.e. «sound without even an echo.»

Sickness has been rather prevalent out here. Scarletina has been raging in our neighbourhood. Among other families who have had to deplore its visit has been that of Mr. David Clavin, son of Mr. Joseph Clavin of the Saladas, a kind neighbor, an old resident, and possessing the true Irish instinct of being ever ready either to serve a friend or—with in Christian bounds—to fight an enemy. It is a pleasure to add, that although one of Mr. David's nice little girls had a desperate struggle with death, by God's goodness she remained conqueress, and that all are in a fair way to recovery.

For a few days past the weather has been very threatening. The wind which all along has been southerly, to-day chopped round to W.W. by N., bringing uplegions of heavy gloomy clouds and casting down several furious, bold, drizzling showers. In all probability if the wind had gone round to S.E. or E. we would have had a severe «temporal.» As it is, we are not quite out of the wood.

I perceive that you have changed you *venue* for the distribution of the *Southern Cross* to your subscribers about the Saladas. Dr. Hagerty would like to say that he will send on as many

as he can by the bakers—the usual course—as regards any others, he hopes that their owners will call for them at his house.

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

ST. LAWRENCE'S DAY IN NAVARRO.

August 11, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The anniversary of the feast of St. Lawrence was celebrated in Navarro yesterday in a style suited to the solemnity of the occasion. St. Lawrence is the patron saint of this parish, and nowhere do Catholics venerate the memory of their patron saint with greater devotional zeal than Navarro. The sacred edifice was thronged with a truly Christian congregation, whose demeanour was truly edifying. There was an entire absence of the profane vagabonds who make it their business to enter churches to interrupt people at their devotions. In the evening there was a procession, the effigy of the saint being borne around the principal plaza, which was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, conspicuous amongst them being the sunburst of Erin, emblematic of Ireland's right to take her place amongst the nations of the earth.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
J. K.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY

THE «CLIP» AT THE AUCTION BLOCK.

During the last few years auction sales of wool in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane have been of sufficient importance to induce a large number of buyers to go there from various parts of Europe and the United States. Heretofore nearly all Australian wool was shipped to London for sale. This, however, is no longer the case, for over two-thirds of the product of the season 1883-4 was sold direct in that market to the English, Continental, and American manufacturers. It is said that the proportion of sales to the production has increased during the last three years from 29 to 40 o/o. Under these circumstances the day is not far distant when the whole crop of Australia, like the cotton crop of America, will pass the hammer before shipment. It is worthy of note that the large wool-broking companies of Australia have erected in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide some of the most spacious and magnificent warehouses in the world. The advantages of local sales are very great, both to the buyer and seller. By selling locally the growers realise the full value of their wool at once, and are saved the risk and anxiety attendant on a distant and uncertain market, while the manufacturers on the other hand can obtain a full selection of the choicest clips. The American buyers can ship their wool to their factories in the Eastern States via the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at low rates of freight, within thirty-five days, and the European manufacturers can deliver their wool at their own mills through the large steamship lines going through the Suez Canal in about six weeks from the date of purchase. They are thus enabled to place their new goods on the market two months earlier than if they waited for the London sales to supply their requirements.

Mr. Edward Greville, the editor of the «*Australian Year Book*,» says:

«The present season has opened most auspiciously. Disastrous as has been the results of the drought in parts of New South Wales and Queensland, the quality of wool likely to be submitted to the Colonial market promises to be larger than ever.

Clips which for years past have been shipped direct to London are this season appearing for the first time in Sydney and Melbourne catalogues, and numerous satisfactory sales have already been effected. The attendance of buyers at each sale is large, and the competition is reported to be brisk and well-maintained. The condition of the major portion of the new clip that has passed through the warehouses appears to be equal to that of last year, but a large proportion of the Queensland and New South Wales production is faulty, owing to the hard season experienced by the northern and northwestern flocks. There will be a great falling-off in the quantity of lambs' wool, and the proportion of washed fleece will be under the average.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

ANOTHER GREAT INVENTION TO REVOLUTIONIZE NAVAL WARFARE.

[FROM THE PITTSBURGH TELEGRAPH.]

Pittsburgh investors have opened the way to a new field. It is a field which at first seems foreign, but the invasion of which, on inspection, proves explicable enough. It is the management of ships of war. Pittsburgh engineers have had extensive experience in building iron vessels, although the plans were usually furnished by foreign engineers. As far as the management of such vessels is concerned, that subject has never before been touched here, and the present invention, which has broken the ice, is, on that account, the more interesting. The other day a well-known gentleman of this city filed an application for letters patent on an invention for turning vessels within a short radius. The very simplicity of the mechanism makes it appear strange that the principle has never been applied before. The principle of the turning arrangement is the same which is so familiar to everyone in the ordinary row-boat. It is well-known that, when oarsmen wish to make a sudden turn, they back water with one oar, and row forward with the other. If there are two oarsmen in the boat, in order to turn to the right the bow oarsman backs water and the stern oarsman pulls. In case of the single oarsman, the boat theoretically revolves about the oarsman as a centre. In the second case the two oars are parallel, and the boat revolves about the intersection of the diagonals of the parallelogram formed; more leverage is gained in the case of the two oarsmen, and the boat revolves more nearly about the point which theory points out. This, then, is the case on which the inventor bases his apparatus. Taking an iron cigar-shaped gunboat as an example, a large open cylinder is run through the boat at each end, perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, and below the water line. In each cylinder is mounted a screw propeller, connected by rectangular gearing, and a shaft with an engine in the centre of the hull. The motion of each screw is entirely independent of that of the other, and is managed by the pilot through the engineer. Nor has either of the screws any connection with the stern propeller.

The working of the apparatus is now easily explained. If the water is still and the boat has no inertia of motion, by revolving the turning propellers in opposite directions the boat can be revolved within its own length. The motion of the screws will send currents of water through the cylinders in opposite directions, and the boat moves like a water turret. If the boat is in motion the revolution is as quick, but the radius is increased by the distance the boat moves while it is revolving. The advantages of this invention is obviously great. That the slowness of war vessels in turning has always hampered them in action is well known. This is, of course, the most important of all. Another difficulty which has been experienced has that large pivoted guns always had to be mounted on large boats,

of large tonnage, in order to avoid any danger of upsetting. This difficulty can now be avoided, because it will be unnecessary to pivot the guns. The boats can be made small, with large, stationary, long-range guns, and their power of rapid turning will make rapid and accurate firing impossible. In the case of large vessels, of course, the guns can be pivoted as they are at present, and the firing can continue with great rapidity, even while the vessel is whirling round the antagonist, like a bee about a man's nose. A model of the invention works at perfection, and it is not improbable that it will create a reform in naval warfare by reducing the size of the ships and increasing the size of the guns.

CHARACTER.

Many forget that character grows; that it is not something put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood. Day by day here a little, there a little, it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see how a boy gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, late at school, stands a poor chance of being a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying "I forgot; I didn't think!" will never make a reliable man; and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kind man—a gentleman.—*Catholic Union and Times*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Boston Advertiser* says that partisan feeling should not lead any Republican paper to forget that «Mr. Keiley is a gentleman, an American citizen, and, what is more to the point, the accredited representative of his country in a foreign state. Republicans and Democrats should be equally ready to resent the slightest discourtesy to him or his wife.» His rejection by Austria would be an insult to the United States, which both Austria and her English backers would do well to avoid.

General Gordon's diary has just been published. Here is his opinion on the apostasy of Europeans, under the fear of death, when in the power of the Mahdi:

«If the Christian faith is a myth, then let men throw it off, but it is mean and dishonorable to do so merely to save one's life, if one believes it is the true faith. What can be more strong than these words, «He who denies Me on earth, I will deny in Heaven.» The old martyrs regarded men as their enemies who tried to prevent them avowing their faith. In the time of Queens Mary and Elizabeth what men we had!»

In the face of impending death he has one comfort:

«I dwell on the joy of never seeing Great Britain again, with its horrid, wearisome *dinner parties* and miseries. How we can put up with those things passes my imagination. It is a perfect bondage. At those dinner parties we are all in masks, saying what we do not believe, eating and drinking things we do not want, and abusing one another. I would sooner live like a Dervish with the Mahdi, than go out to dinner every night in London.»

There are now more than half-a-million Catholics in China, ministered to by 35 bishops, 565 foreign and 542 native priests. The Franciscan Fathers were the pioneers of Christianity in that country, having preached the Faith there during the Crusades. The order is still well represented among the missionaries in the Chinese Empire.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A camel is said to be the most ill-tempered creature in the world—it always has its back up.

If I cannot have the fat of the land I can take a little lean—said a tramp as he rested his shoulders against a lamp post.

A physician says—If a child does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it. He doesn't state how long the child should be boiled.

Poverty has its cares, my son, but then wealth has its cares too, ten to one. Look at the panics on the money market every week. Did you ever hear of a financial panic in an almshouse?

Tennyson wrote—Honor the light brigade; honor the charge they made; but gas companies had souls when the poet was young.

The prosperous merchant's maxim: Honor and shame from no condition rise. Keep first-class goods, and always advertise.

The man who said: It is the unexpected that always happens—had been probably thanked by a lady after giving up his seat to her in a crowded tramcar.

"Bed's too short, sah? Why, last night a gemm'n taller'n than you slept in dar. I member it, 'cause he didn't pay his bill." Of course. Found himself short in the morning. A natural consequence.

A naturalist has discovered that crows hold a solemn court at which offenders are tried—a sort of crow bar. It is said that no bird is now tried without caws and that a true bill is indispensable in every case.

A Democrat who was waiting anxiously for an office sadly observed the other day that the arctic glacier, which is moving at the rate of one mile every thousand years, should be called the Cleveland administration glacier.

"Why, Allie, dear, is that the way to begin your dinner?" asked the mother of her little daughter, as she began with the pie instead of the bread and butter. "Well, I declare, mamma, I was going to eat my dinner upside down, wasn't I?"

Division: Examiner—Now, if I were to give fifty marbles in charge of this boy (indicating the biggest) to divide equally among you, how many would each receive?

Small boy (of experience)—Please, sir, we shouldn't get one at all, 'cause he'd collar 'em all himself.

"Where's the bar?" asked a dirty looking stranger of a waiter at a hotel the other day. "What kind of a bar?" asked the latter. "Why, a liquor bar, of course, what do you suppose I mean?" Well, I didn't know, but you might mean a bar of soap," drawled the boy.

Nurse, I'll never draw a revolver on a man again as long as I live—said a penitent West miner, as he lay in the hospital after an accident. The nurse expressed her pleasure in this moral resolution, when the patient went on to say—Guess I'll go for the ga-loot with a two shooter shot-gun.

Don't flounder around so: said the crabbed mackerel. Shut up, or I'll whale you: said the other. Will you do it a porpoise: said the mackerel. Not a shadow of a doubt of it: replied the other. I beg of you to be calm: entreated a lobster. Or eel get in hot water: cried a sheep's head on his mussels, and they all went for currants.

The great trial of his life—Smithers, telling of some of his trials, says he had been shipwrecked once and burned out twice, and had to pay the notes of three of his friends for whom he had endorsed, fell through a hole in the pavement and broke his leg, was arrested on the morning of his marriage for a debt he did not owe; but all these evils he bore without murmuring. The great trial of his life was that his wife would not let him smoke in the drawin'-room.

DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE

LATEST ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN

NEWSPAPERS AND

PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

179--PIEDAD--179

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD

This well-known remedy grows more and more popular every day.

It is prescribed by some of the best medical men in this city, it has cured thousands of persons suffering from liver and stomach complaints, and it should not be forgotten that as a rule those it has cured did not try it until everything else had failed them.

Stomach and liver complaints are very prevalent in this country, nearly everybody is more or less troubled with them, we would therefore earnestly recommend the Pad to sufferers. They will feel better in a few days and be completely cured in a short time.

Prices reduced to 3 mtn J. A. BENNET 195 Florida au 7-4m

WELLS'S HEALTH RENEWER

In all cases of nervous debility, weakness, and general ill-health Wells's Health Renewer gives the very best results. As a tonic it stands unrivalled, it regulates the digestive functions, creates an appetite, and in a very short space of time restores the patient to a good sound state of health.

It is especially valuable to those recovering from any dangerous illness, such as Typhoid fever, etc. Sole Agent— J. A. BENNET 195 Florida au 7-4m

SASTRERIA LA VELOCIDAD

CELESTINO CHIARUTTINI

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

40 SAN MARTIN BUENOS AIRES

OFICINA CENTRAL ENCOMIENDAS

EN COMBINACION CON LOS FERRO-CARRILES Sud, Oeste, Ensenada, Norte, Pacifico, Campana y Rosario

37-CALLE LIMA-37

Se participa al publico que desde el 25 del corriente recibiremos encomiendas y equipajes para todos las estaciones del gran Ferro Carril del Sud. Nos responsabilizamos por pérdidas, averias, etc., en las mismas condiciones que dicho Ferro-Carril, y cobraremos por el transporte desde la Oficina Central—Lima 37—hasta la estacion de destino, la tarifa del F.C. mas cinco centavos por cada 10 kilos, ó fraccion.

Esta oficina establecida desde hace dos años, en combinacion con los otros ferro-carriles, ha merecido la confianza del publico debido a la puntualidad en su servicio y confio seguir mereciéndolo en lo que establece con el gran Ferro-Carril del Sud.

RIVADEMAR Y CIA. EMPRESARIO. Buenos Aires, el 15 de Julio de 1885.

TO SHEEPOWNERS!!!

Why buy worthless Dips entailing labor and trouble to no purpose when by using the Especifico de Glycerina satisfactory results are obtained after the second dressing!!

HOW A SOUTHERN ESTANCIERO APPRECIATED THE USE OF "GLYCERINE DIP" SANTA ROSA, AZUL, JULY 26, 1885.

MR. HAYWARD. Dear Sir, I wish you to DOUBLE MY ORDER FOR GLYCERINE DIP for next season. Yours truly ROBERT LAWRIE

SOLD IN ALL CAMP TOWNS AND BY MOORE & TUDOR, 95-MAIPU, BUENOS AIRES

N.B.—Any estanciero not knowing how to cure Scab, Foot Rot, Maggots, etc., with the Glycerine Dip, E. P. Hayward will be pleased to visit the estancia and show them the simple process.

Beware of clumsy imitations of this Celebrated Dip, and see that the trade mark and our names "TOMLINSON. AND HAYWARD" are upon [every drum—without which none is genuine. Au 1 pm

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FROM TO-DAY,

IN THE SALE OF SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY LEGITIMATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES, SHOULD APPLY AT THE AGENCY,

65—CHACABUCO—65

ALL MACHINE APPENDAGES ON SALE.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interes abonando 2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a noventa dias. R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde lo fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos a su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente. R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

EDUARDO KENNY

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

118-RECONQUISTA-118 CUARTOS 28 Y 29 ALTOS ju 15 pm

Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

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



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS

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

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Machines by Wholesale and Retail Guaranteed m 18-6m

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:— Liverpool (Direct) AUG. 16

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LEIBNITZ* BROWN SEPT. 8 (carrying the Belgian Mail)

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends. Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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

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FINE WINES—Port, Sherry, and Bordeaux
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An immense stock of English and all other kinds of Biscuits
FRESH BUTTER EVERY DAY
Currants, Malaga Raisins, Sultanas, Citron and Lemon Peel, Spices, Powdered Cocoa, Powdered Chocolate, Scotch Oatmeal, Barley, Sago, Tapioca

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CORNER MAIPU—100 TO 106
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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TOBACCO EXTRACT
better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

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



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Incorporado al Colegio Nacional
Directors:
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THE ORIGINAL
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THE MOST EFFICACIOUS
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COLONISTS!

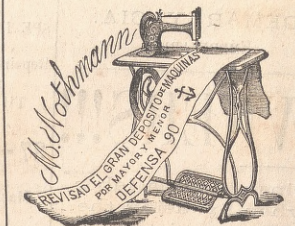
Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the Great Southern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

EDWARD CASEY,
80 RECONQUISTA.

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MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for
HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS
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COKE
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FOR STOVE & KITCHEN USE
Delivered at the purchaser's house

IN BASKETS

For Sale in the
CORRALON

BELGRANO
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ALEJO DE NEVARS
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MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.
Between Piedad and Rivadavia.
ENGLISH SPOKEN.
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"Southern Cross,"

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Credit..... 9 50 —
Monthly..... 0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1885.

We receive every week correspondence from some young camp friends, of which we regret to say we can make no use whatever. There is barely a grain or two of information which, being thrown into a large heap of chaff or nonsense, we cannot easily discover, and therefore the whole finds its way into the receptacle of rejected addresses. The great mistake of our young correspondents is that they attempt too much and attempt it in the wrong way. They take «airy nothings» as their subject, and they clothe it in a volume of florid words and phrases until the composition looks like a penny doll attired in the garb of a huge mountebank, and then they are surprised and offended that their literary essays do not appear in the newspaper. Such persons should remember that men are not proficient all at once in literature any more than beginners in any science or art or mechanical trade. The sketcher will not commence by painting a magnificent landscape, nor is the carpenter's apprentice supposed to make a chair the first day he handles the hammer or the saw.

The greatest men have raised themselves in their peculiar avocations only by a slow process and steady perseverance. There is not a single boy of common intelligence and fair education in the camp who might not write something interesting for our paper, and we may add that there is no better way of making intellectual progress and improvement than by literary attempts of that sort, nor is there any nobler purpose in which the human faculties can be exercised. «Of all the arts in which the wise excel Nature's chief masterpiece is writing well.» Let «our boys» begin by sending us short paragraphs on some interesting subject. (There is always something interesting to write about in the camps.) And after a limited time and practice, when they have acquired a good stock of ideas they may soar a little higher. So they will easily and, by degrees, learn to handle more important subjects in an ornamental style, and discuss them in all their bearings. There is no short-cut to literature any more than to science. A good writer can only attain that degree of perfection to which he aspires by application, study, and perseverance. Nevertheless, there is no reason why every man should not be able to write, as every man who is not an idiot has the faculty of thinking. Send us short paragraphs in simple phraseology, and we shall gladly insert them if the subject be interesting to our readers.

From information gathered out of despatches from Spain to various European journals it appears that Dr. Ferran, the discoverer of the system of cholera inoculation, has, up to the present time, operated on 8000 persons in the province of Valencia alone. Two well-known Madrid doctors, Señores Moreno and Tolosa, who went to study Dr. Ferran's discovery, were inoculated by him. Four hours afterward they felt all the symptoms of cholera, cold cramps, diarrhoea, fever, and delirium, but after sixteen hours they were all right again. They tell of some striking facts at the Alceira Hospital. All the inmates were inoculated by Dr. Ferran excepting two, who refused to submit to the operation. Cholera attacked these two and they died of it, while all the others were safe. The same thing occurred elsewhere. It is noticeable that the day before he left Madrid Dr. Moreno expressed himself as very sceptical regarding Dr. Ferran's discovery, but now he speaks of it very enthusiastically.

Delegations from all parts of the country are going to study the discovery, and the Cortes has voted a sum to enable Dr. Ferran to prosecute his experiments, as he is poor.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the ex-Prime Minister, in a speech recently delivered at Leeds, gave utterance to the following significant sentences with regard to Ireland and the power of Mr. Parnell. It is only one of the many explicit acknowledgments made by the spokesmen of both English parties that the Nationalists in Ireland are masters of the situation, and that Ireland must be ruled according to their ideas. «They (the Liberals) had refused a great number of the measures of Mr. Parnell because they were loyal to classes in Ireland who they believed were threatened—whom they were weak enough to believe were loyal and straightforward men (hear, hear.) These men had betrayed them. He asked them, then, who was there in Ireland to fight for, and whom were they to stand up for against the National party? There was no one in Ireland whom they might stand up for, as his point was that, for good or for evil, Mr. Parnell represented the Irish people. Let them end, then, the mockery of what was called constitutional government in Ireland, and let them form a system of government which was based entirely upon popular wishes and on popular sentiment (loud cheers). His experience of what twenty or thirty determined Irishmen could do in the House of Commons showed him that eighty could make our present system of

government practically unworkable. If that system did become unworkable, it became so to the harm of the British Empire (cheers). This must be taken into consideration; and they must either satisfy the reasonable demand of the Irish people or must eject them from the House to govern the country by martial law (cheers). If, then, the Irish nation desired a Parliament on a federal basis, if the Irish leaders agreed that they could formulate and work a practical scheme—and he believed they could—if they loyally accepted the supremacy of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament, then, in God's name, give them a Parliament in College-green (loud cheers). The Tories must settle this great question of Home Rule in Ireland with Mr. Parnell himself. He believed, however, that in spite of the disgraceful behaviour of the Tories, ample compensation might and would be found in the national aspirations of Irishmen, and in the life-giving effects of a free and constitutional government.»

A «Labouring Man» writes to us from San Pedro recommending the establishment of a savings bank in which workingmen may deposit their little earnings. He says that for want of some such institution the greater part of poor men's salaries is wasted in poisonous drink, which destroys their health and ruins their reputation.

La Razon of Montevideo draws a parallel between Guzman Blanco, the tyrant of Venezuela, who styles himself «El ilustre» and Maximo Santos «jefe politico» of the Banda Oriental. La Razon says:

«The writers of Venezuela declare that the immense fortune accumulated by Guzman Blanco is the result of shameless robbery and monopoly. With regard to Santos we have for three years been asking in vain whence has come his colossal fortune, or how has he acquired it? The idiotic vanity of Guzman Blanco is such that he raises statues to himself. He has his own name given to all public places, and a sort of worship is paid to him which was never offered to the most distinguished American heroes. The infatuation of Santos has not yet reached this extreme of folly, yet he has done not a little to insult the civilization of his country in his desire to have his image idolized. We see it in the postage stamps. Photographs of him are suspended in all the public buildings. His bust is engraved on the face of a medal which bears the following inscription: 'Commemoracion, Agosto 25; Jefatura Politica de la Capital.' We see Santos everywhere dagger-typed and painted on canvas, and in all possible positions from the fireman's uniform to the hidalgo mounted on a splendid charger. On the day sacred to our national independence he had the hardihood to place his picture, adorned with laurels, in front of the Government House, to the scandal of all free men, and, be it said, to the shame of his very followers. In the principal saloon of the «Jefatura Politica» there is a collection of the portraits of all the presidents of the republic suspended on the wall, and in the centre of the saloon there is an equestrian statue of bronze upon a table. Is it that of Artigas or Lavellejo? No, it is that of Maximo Santos!

This is the same Santos of whom an English newspaper recently said that he was «a semi-savage, the mention of whose name reminded one of the rumbling noise of a goods train full of empty barrels.»

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.

A most extraordinary scene was witnessed at the Episcopal Methodist Church in the Calle Corrientes on Sunday. It was Gospel hour, and many of the flock had assembled to hear the gentle shepherd pipe those celestial notes which for years have been more potent than the Orphean lyre to attract the unre-

fecting portion of creation. The organ pealed forth its sublime intonations and all hearts beat in ecstatic delight in anticipation of what was going to come. The moment was approaching when the inexhaustible vials of a just man's wrath would be poured out for the hundredth time upon «Pope and Popery, brass money and wooden shoes,» and all would join in a chorus of ineffable sweetness and harmony of which only the elect can participate. It is not given to ordinary mortals to contemplate such happiness, and our feeble pen would fail to describe anything like the enthusiasm of the occasion. Suffice it to say that the congregation had worked themselves up to a state of frantic exultation lest their hearts unprepared might be consumed by the electric blaze of anti-Papal fury with which the holy man was wont to introduce himself. The signal was given, and the prophet advanced to smite his enemies as Samson smote the Philistines, or as the Mahdi smote Gordon and the other «infidels» when lo, and behold, a mighty shadow crossed the good man's path and checked the development of his budding eloquence before it had time to take shape.

«Conticuerunt omnes et vox faucibus haesit!» Who is this that dares to beard the lion in his den—the Douglas in his hall? He is an Elder of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Wood, and he comes to depose the Rev. Mr. Thompson from his office. From that same platform on which Rev. Mr. Thompson had so often belied nuns and priests, who certainly had done him no harm, on that same platform on which he had hurled opprobrious epithets at the ever venerable head of the Catholic Church, and where he had afforded abundant material for the impious scoffs of anti-Christian newspapers like the *Patria Argentina*, the Rev. Mr. Wood announced that the Rev. Mr. Thompson had been removed from the pastoral charge of that church. While the Rev. Elder was speaking the people of the church became very demonstrative, and it is said that epithets were directed towards him from the body of the saintly congregation which we would rather not reproduce. The Rev. Mr. Thompson made a fiery oration, protesting against the announcement of the Elder. At the end of his address he was loudly cheered, whereupon the Rev. Mr. Thompson called the audience to order, and reminded them that they were not in a theatre. He forgot that he himself was in a great measure responsible for the disorder and that he had encouraged it by his irregular way of proceeding. But he went farther, for he called on the congregation to declare for him or for the gentleman whom the Rev. Mr. Wood had appointed to succeed him. This reminds one of the call for a show of hands on nomination day at election times at home. Some declared for one and some for the other. There was a split in the camp. The sectarians who heretofore agreed in hating the Pope, now agreed to range themselves under different champions. The programme of the Seven Hills and the Scarlet Lady was not carried out for that evening. A respite was given to the no-Popery denunciation, and the proceedings terminated we know not how. We are informed that the sentence pronounced on the Rev. Mr. Thompson does not amount to absolute removal from office. He is simply condemned to what we used to call in our school-boy days «rustication.» He will still be privileged to abuse the Pope in remote districts, to threaten papists with the anger of old Beelzebub, and to challenge country curas to a theological duel, but his occupation in town is gone.

Poor Presbyter is now reduced, secluded and cashiered and choused; Turned out and excommunicate From city life and Church and State, Reformed to a reformed saint And glad to turn itinerant To stroll and teach from town to town And those he had taught up teach down.

The row in the Methodist Church on Sunday is only the denou-

ment of a drama, or rather of a screeching farce. The principal aim of the sectarian preachers there is not to promote a love of God or their neighbour, but rather to promote a hatred of Catholicity. But hatred and malevolence are a bad basis on which to support any cause, and particularly the cause of religion. The sect or the society that set out with a hatred of their neighbour will end by hating each other. It is not to the credit of the Methodist congregation in this city that while atheism and infidelity are rampant their zeal is rather exercised in attacking what we may call the only form of Christian belief existing in the country, than in refuting the arguments of those who hate all forms of Christianity alike. They will not succeed in their narrow and sectarian aim, but even though they did their glory would be very small indeed. Men are ready enough here to become atheists and freethinkers, but no man seriously becomes a Protestant in the Argentine Republic. Let the Missionary Societies of North America and England take note of this. They may spend millions upon millions, but they will not win over one respectable man nor one proselyte to their cause in this continent. They may succeed in making atheists and infidels of Catholics. They will not add one believer more to the fold of which they are the shepherds.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO IRISH SCHOOLS.

The home papers to haad touch very lightly, and some of them not at all, on the awful scandals published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Dublin *Nation* of the 18th June has an article on the subject, in which we find the following remarks:

"It was well and widely known that the English capital was the home of unmentionable vice, but it was, we fancy, suspected by only a comparatively few persons to what an extent—to what a monstrously criminal extent—indulgence in such vice was carried on there by persons of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. If only one-tenth of the villainies laid bare by the *Pall Mall Gazette* have really occurred, then it would be no wonder if the vengeance of Heaven fell in some dreadful form on the city of London, as it fell of old on the Cities of the Plain. In the case supposed, London is simply a hell in which females, even though they be but mere children, run the risk of sorrow, suffering, degradation, and death in even approaching; and accordingly one practical conclusion at least that may be drawn from the terrible revelations to which we are referring is that Irish women and girls, whether they belong to the upper, the middle, or the lower classes, if they have to go to or live in London, would do well to be on their guard there as in an enemy's country where every moment they are liable to be led to absolute destruction."

This reminds us that many of our people in their admiration for English ways and manners, send their children to England to be educated in English schools, acting on the belief that Irish schools are not sufficiently genteel. Our people are easily captivated by the tinsel and glitter which a well-bred Englishman can assume, and they propose him as a model of social perfection. They imitate his language and his accent, and even his very faults are looked upon as worthy of imitation, coming from «a superior race.» Some Irish parents are highly flattered if their children can put on a little Saxon stiffness, and say: «Oh, deah, yaas, ow hawfaww wulgh the Irish are!» We have heard independent Englishmen in this town laugh for hours at the attempt of some Irishmen in imitating their accent. We pity these poor obsequious creatures, but we are not at all surprised at their servility. Our country was long turned into a great slave market by England, and it is no wonder that some of those who lived under that cruel oppression should be slaves at heart still, and that their children should

inherit the spirit of slavery. The English vices are told by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Irish vices are of another character—an obsequious disposition, even when they are free, to fall into the ranks and obey the watchword of those who were their masters. It is thus Irishmen are found who will send their children to English schools in the hope that they will become one day «Englishmen.» They are Helots, and they would be Lacedemonians. Out of these Lacedemonians come the «royal bloods» whom the *Pall Mall Gazette* threatened to summon into court in order to give evidence. It is that same noble, right-royal and blue-blooded stock that supplied our country with the Boltons, the Cornwalls, the Frenches, *et hoc genus omne*, who so recently defiled our fair land with crimes which cannot be mentioned. Will the Irish parent expose his boy to the danger of being contaminated with such infamy? Will he send him to schools where his country, his parentage, and all his belongings are sneered at? Will he trample on the principles of his race and barter the hereditary virtues of his own people for the hollow mockery of attitude and dress and mere outward respectability. All Englishmen and English institutions are not of the objectionable type, nor are all Irishmen slaves. But, taking all things into consideration, we have sufficient reason to exhort our people to follow the ways and customs of their ancestors and to have their children educated in Irish schools.

DEATH OF A JEWISH SWINDLER.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Paraf, one of the most notorious swindlers that ever trod on American soil. It will be remembered that while in Chile, a few years ago, he pretended to be able to extract gold out of the dross of copper. He made several apparently successful experiments in presence of Don Uldaricio Prado, the official chemist, and at last succeeded in forming a company in union with Señor Prado and others. Paraf had an accomplice named Rossel, whom he called his servant, and when the experiments did not give the result expected Rossel applied a quantity of «borax» which contained sufficient gold to answer the purpose. For an entire year these two swindlers imposed on the good people of Santiago, and the most intelligent men were drawn into the fraud. Single shares in the Paraf Gold Company were sold at 100,000 hard dollars, and more. The Prados, the McClures, the Vials, and other rich families invested enormous sums in the business, and smelting furnaces were constructed at some distance outside the city. As time advanced people began to doubt of Paraf and his experiments. When it was asked why the gold was not forthcoming Paraf gave an evasive reply, saying that he was waiting for more complete machinery. Don Uldaricio Prado at last asked Paraf to let him know the secret of the process. This Paraf positively refused to do, and Prado's doubts being confirmed, he wrote a letter to the newspapers asking all his friends to refrain from investing further in the business. It was too late. Many of Prado's immediate friends were already ruined, proving that he had been stupidly imposed on. It is impossible to imagine the excitement caused in Santiago by the publication of Prado's letter. Business was almost completely suspended and scarcely anything else was talked of for months. Paraf and his accomplice were tried for swindling and condemned to a long term of imprisonment, but during the war, having invented some very ingenious bombs, he was once more released. Before going to Chili Paraf had tried his hand in England and North America. He invented a sort of dye in Scotland by which he imposed on a Glasgow firm to the amount of £4000. In New York he pretended to have invented an aniline black, and he travelled through New Eng-

land selling licenses by which he accumulated \$60,000. The real owner of the dye came over from Europe to enforce his rights, and Paraf then invented a new coloring substance called «cloverine,» by which he also made a large sum of money. He afterwards attempted a method of extracting madder, for which Mr. Sprague of Rhode Island paid him \$75,000. It is said that this same gentleman invested \$300,000 in utilising the plant, which of course was entirely useless. Our hero then stole the oleomargine process of Professor Mege, for working which he formed a stock company of \$500,000 in San Francisco. The proprietor of the process having appeared, Paraf found it convenient to make himself scarce and went to Chile, where he commenced operations by starting an oleomargine factory, and terminated as we have already described. He was for a long time regarded by the Chileans as the most wonderful man the world had ever seen. Among the moderate tasks which he proposed to accomplish was the payment of the French and Chilean national debts. Paraf died in Lima. He was a native of Alsace, and was a Jew in religion, appearance, and practice.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has already made frightful ravages in Spain, and though the authorities in France are making praiseworthy efforts to keep out the dreadful visitant there is danger that it will once more find a firm footing there. Indeed, it was announced this week by telegraph that several cases of cholera had occurred in different parts of the United Kingdom. It is to be hoped, however, that the disease referred to is not Asiatic cholera, but some local malady resembling cholera in its symptoms, which is very little, or not at all, contagious. We should be very sorry to prophesy evil that may never come to pass, but forewarned is forearmed. The disease has carried off thousands within the past twelve months in the three countries that have most frequent communication and do the largest trade with this city, namely, Italy, France, and Spain, and when such is the case it is not at all impossible, nor indeed, unlikely, that we may have cholera here in the approaching summer. For those who remember the fatal year of '73 it is not necessary to recall to mind how destructive were the visits of the grim invader. The province of Buenos Aires was turned into one vast charnel-house and entire districts were laid desolate. Men rushed in terror into the camp, but the disease followed them and struck them down even in their remote country residences. The cholera does not respect any place nor any person, and the only mortals who have a fair chance of resisting it are those who provide against it by the observation of strict sanitary laws. These are, in short, good air, good water, plain substantial diet, temperance in living, cheerfulness of mind, and cleanliness about the house and in our persons. These are always powerful weapons with which to ward off the attacks of cholera or any other contagious disease, and the father of a family is bound by every obligation to see that they be availed of by himself and every member of his household. Temperance and cleanliness may not always be an infallible safeguard, but they are always powerful aids and, other things being equal, the man of cleanliness and sobriety will survive when the drunkard and the sloven will fall victims.

GENERAL ITEMS.

It is reported that Col. Bosch is about to resign the office which he holds as Chief of Police in this city. This resignation would be regretted by every honest man, for Col. Bosch has shown an independence of spirit in the exercise of his duties since he entered into office which does him very great honour. It is said that he will be succeeded by Don Marcos Paz, who was his immediate pre-

decessor in the same office. Though Colonel Bosch has brought no undue influence to bear on any citizen his sympathies are well known to be with Dr. Irigoyen.

La Prensa Espanola died a natural death on Sunday last. Before disappearing it announced that the cause of its dissolution was the want of support from the Iberians resident in this city whose interests it advocated.

Some alarm was caused last week by the report that the British steamer «Trompa» bound for Buenos Aires had had cholera patients aboard of her. She is detained in quarantine for twenty days in Montevideo, and if it should be positively ascertained that she had cholera on board she will not be allowed entrance into this port under any circumstances.

The Bolsa ball gave a benefit of 20,000 nats, which will be devoted by the ladies who organised the dance to works of charity.

An enormous number of overcoats were lost or stolen during the Bolsa ball.

The Passionist Fathers will commence a mission, a renewal of last year's mission, on Sunday next the 23rd inst. at La Chozza, Lujan.

Fathers Edmund and Louis, Passionists, gave a station on Mr. Kemmiss's property in Rosario last week. A considerable number of Catholics attended and received the sacraments.

A place for the cremation of dead bodies has been fitted up at the lazaretto in Martin Garcia.

It appears that this winter has been exceptionally cold in some of the provinces. In Catamarca the hills are all covered with snow. There was a heavy snow-storm in Rio Cuarto last week, it snowed for several hours consecutively in Mendoza.

The following particulars about the Argentine fleet will not fail to be interesting:

There are three ironclads, the «Almirante Brown» with 300 men, «Los Andes» 127 men, and «La Plata» 127. Torpedo vessel, the «Maipu;» torpedo boats of the first class, «Terre Py,» «Alerta» and «Centilla;» and two of the second class, Rams, the «Bermejo,» «Pilcomayo,» «Republica» and «Constitucion.» with 68 men on board of each. Gunboats, «Uruguay» 107 men, «Parana» 107 men, and «La Argentina» 110. Transports, «Villarino» 76, «Rosette» 59. Signal boats, «Azopardo» with 39 men, «Vigilante» 20, «Resguardo» 20, «Argentino» 20, «Cornejo» 15, «Avellaneda» 15, «Taheta» 6, «Guardian» 11, «Col. Miratore» 16, «Comodoro Py» 19. Small vessels, cutters, «Bahia Blanca» 13 men, «Santa Cruz» 13, «Los Estados» 13, «Patagones» 13, pilot boat «Piedrabuena» 13, Pontoons, «Bahia Blanca» 15, «Patagones» 15, «Necochea» 20. Steamlaunches, «Fulminante» 12 men, «Monte Leon» 2. Other vessels, corvette «Chacabuco» on board of which is the naval school, 190 men, «Cabo de Horn» 19 men. Besides there is the little fleet on the rivers Bermejo, Pilcomayo and upper Parana where the steamers «Gambetta,» «Teuco» and others are. The entire Argentine fleet consists of 52 vessels manned by 1,902 men.

The death is announced of Mr. Tibbet who was for some time in the employment of Messrs. Moore and Tudor, and who was well-known in this city. He died of congestion of the lungs brought on by a severe cold.

A number of engineers have left this city in order to trace the direction for the new line of railway to be constructed from Mercedes to this city. It is possible they may decide to give it northerly direction, and in that case it will probably pass close to Giles and Capilla del Señor.

A few score of Juarez Celman's followers assembled on Monday in the parish of Pilar, and performed the usual screeching farce composed of clap-trap speeches and music. They marched to Dr. Paravicini's house in the Calle Junin, where Juarez Celman was according to previous

arrangement awaiting them; and they then returned to the Plaza Seis de Junio, where they became so disorderly that the police had to interfere and disperse the crowd.

On the 31st of the present month and the 1st and 2nd of September there will be a fair in Azul.

The polo match between the town and camp was played at Flores on Saturday, the former winning by five to two goals. The weather being delightful there was a goodly number of visitors. Mr. Ravenscroft, one of the players, received a severe blow on the head.

The combination tramway tickets will be suspended on the City of Buenos Aires Tramway on the 1st of September. This has been made necessary by their abuse, which could not be prevented.

A man named Luis Martinez was so overjoyed on Tuesday on hearing that he had won a portion of the big prize in the Capital lottery, that he fell down and died on the spot. It is said that the wife of Martinez on witnessing his sudden demise went mad.

A meeting of estancieros & others was held at 7 o'clock last night at the rooms of the Rural Society, Calle Peru 35, for the purpose of drawing up and signing a petition to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, asking him to use his influence to obtain the passing without further delay of the measure now before the Provincial Legislature for making obligatory the cure of scab in sheep.

The Provincial Government has issued a decree granting a square of land to Messrs. Cassels and Co. for the installation of the machinery for the electric light, and a considerable subvention has also been granted to cover the expenses of transferring it from the present locality.

In reference to the lawsuit now going on between Messrs. Nazar and Garcia, Dr. Blancas has sent to the Judge, Dr. Arrotea, two long reports in answer to the questions which were addressed to him respecting the mental condition of the testatrix, Sra. Garcia, and her capacity to make a will. The opinion of Dr. Blancas is very decided that the state of mind of the testatrix was such that she could not have a perfect knowledge of her actions and that she was liable to be unduly influenced by others.

The steamers «Poitou» and «Frankford» have brought out six hundred immigrants to this country; they have been sent to Martin Garcia to undergo a process of fumigation and disinfecting.

The attendance at the Bolsa ball on Friday evening was enormous. Such was the crowd that all the streets adjacent to the Bolsa were completely blocked up with carriages. When the music struck up and the gay dancers formed a magic circle around the saloon the scene was truly enchanting. President Roca, Dr. Juarez Celman and other celebrities were present, but even their figures claimed little prominence in that assemblage of beauty and fashion. It is supposed that there were in all about 3000 persons present. There were very few Irish-Porteñas among them, but those who were there, as usual, attracted attention by their grace, elegance, and beauty.

Dr. Darquier, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, said that all the Senators, Deputies, and Ministers were natives or aborigines with the exception of Dr. Wilde who, the Deputy said, was a Bolivian.

Before leaving for Europe the remnant of the Latham Company will give a performance for the benefit of Miss Arden. The performance is announced to take place this evening in the Colon. The piece given will be the popular comedy «Hazel Kirke.»

A meeting of Liberals was held in the saloon of the National Theatre on Wednesday evening, at which about 500 persons were present. Drs. Carballido, Quinta-

na, Mantilla, and Cantillo made speeches. It was agreed that a club of young men be formed to carry out the ideas of the Liberal party. After the meeting the gentlemen present marched to Dr. Gorostiaga's house and afterwards halted at the offices of *La Nacion*, where General Mitre appeared and made a patriotic speech.

The Latham Company gave a performance for Mr. Latham's benefit at the Colon Theatre on Wednesday evening. «Othello» was represented and there was a fair attendance.

The rain this week was general throughout the province. In many places it was much needed, and its timely arrival has saved thousands of sheep and cattle from certain destruction. In some of the northern and western partidos grass was fast disappearing and flocks of sheep were feeling the pinch of hunger.

The Provincial authorities have resolved that each of the country municipalities shall keep a book called «Register of cattle-owners' signatures,» to be signed by the owners resident in the partido, or, if for any reason, any of them cannot attend to sign it, letters signed by them are to be registered in the book. Those who have not a permanent representative must sign their requests for certificates in the presence of the authorities nearest to their establishment. The book is to be kept with the greatest care and to be properly indexed.

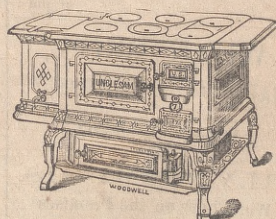
A reading-room well supplied with newspapers has been established in Campana by the railway company.

The lottery-men of this city have paid for taxes and patentes since the beginning of the year the sum of \$30,830 m/n. The lottery of «La Capital,» which is under the special protection of the authorities, is not taxed, but the poor and ignorant are taxed heavily to carry on the game not only of this, but of the other infamous swindles, which go by the name of lotteries in this city.

A request has been sent from Rosario to the Immigrant's Home in this city for 300 workmen for the month of October.

The Anuario Bibliografico, which was founded by Dr. Navarro Viola, will be continued by his brother, Dr. Enrique Navarro Viola.

We beg to thank Mr. Luis G. Repetto for a copy of his able and interesting lecture recently delivered before the Catholic Association on the temporal power of the Pope. The lecture is published in pamphlet form, and we recommend all true Catholics to read the little book which logically and forcibly advocates the rights of the Holy Father to temporal sovereignty, and eloquently sets forth the cruel injustice by which the Father of the Christian world was despoiled by a robber king.



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T. H. JONES, Manager.

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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 Chibchas were brave, and famed for their gallantry in battle. After three hundred years of brutal treatment, calculated to degrade the race, we find their descendants still heroic and fearless in act. I have seen whole battalions, composed exclusively of this race, fighting as determinedly and tenaciously as any Anglo-Saxon army. The Chibchas were especially celebrated for the tender care of their women, the sick, and the aged. The Lord seemed to have breathed His own great love into the national heart. Their laws were framed and executed faithfully, with a view to recognise woman in her true position in the social scale. These primitive men realised the fact that degrading womanhood degraded their own manhood, and that elevating her ennobled themselves; that woman is not inferior to but a part of man. Does Christianity teach anything more sacred?

A very unique law was in force among them, the consequences of which were radical and far-reaching, resulting in the peculiar care and tenderness of women to which I have referred. When a wife died the husband was obliged to remain five years unwedded, and console himself as best he could. If the secret of this nation's many virtues rested upon this law it cannot be too quickly placed upon our own statute-books.

The descendants of the Chibchas are a kind-hearted, gentle people. I have very often met them in the most retired and dangerous passes in the mountains, where they could have robbed and slain one without risk of discovery, but never upon passing them did they fail to lift their hats and say, *Dios vaya con Usted, mi amo!*—God go with you, my master! I have employed them in various capacities many years, and never lost anything by them, while my own countrymen during the same time swindled me repeatedly. You may load your mules with gold and silver, as is frequently done, and travel all over the country absolutely without fear or danger. The descent of the Spaniards upon the plains of Bogotá has proved a pestilential fire to this noble, virtuous nation. The 1,200,000 have been reduced to 200,000, and these are but chawers of wood and drawers of water. They are allowed to grow up in ignorance, and are the facile tools of demagogues and unscrupulous politicians. The Chibchas as a nation—their glory, their manhood, their high aspirations—have been buried in the tomb of Spanish civilisation.

PROPHECY.

Allow me just here to call your attention to the prophetic words of Las Casas, the Spanish historian, addressed to Charles V. in 1541. He says:

«If the past course of treatment is continued, the Indian nations of South America will be destroyed, and the injury that will result to Spain the blind will see, the deaf will hear, and the dumb will proclaim! I have not long to live, yet before I go hence my conscience demands that I make this protest to your Majesty, and I call all the saints and angels in heaven and inhabitants of earth to witness this solemn announcement, that unless the laws and penalties for the protection of the aborigines are put in active execution by those empowered to do so, the present population will be destroyed as they have been in the Antillas, and for these sins God has chastised us with horrible chastisements, and perhaps totally destroy Spain!»

Prophetic words, which are being fulfilled before heaven and

earth to-day! Not men alone, but nations reap what they sow. This law is inwrought with the universe. The balances are being struck, and to nations as well as individuals a day of reckoning comes, with a like certainty to both. Look at Spain in all the magnificence of her greatness at the time of the conquest. Behold her humiliating imbecility to-day. Then think of this prophecy of the tender-hearted Las Casas uttered 335 years ago. Once she defied the world in arms, to-day she cannot conquer the Cuban patriots! What is the matter? The bloody hand of the centuries is at Spain's throat! Let us not forget, ladies and gentlemen, that our injustice to the red man is being written out in God's Book. We, too, must reap what we sow, and be judged by the record of our daily lives in the Supreme Court of the Universe, from whose decision there is no appeal.

During this digression we have passed through a splendid farming country, seeing many fine old country residences, until we reach the village of Fontebau, which has more the appearance of our suburban towns than anything we have yet seen. A few miles more brought us to Puente Arranda, one league from the city of Bogotá. We have only a partial view of it, but a grand look at the mountains in the background. From this point a broad avenue leads up to the Plaza de San Victorino. This square is given up to bullfights for one week during the yearly church festivals. Calle de los Plateros—street of the silversmiths—leads to Calle Real, and this the Broadway of Bogotá, conducted us to the residence of the United States Minister, where our journey terminated.

The city of Bogotá, famous in history for 3000 years as the seat of Government, is built upon the eastern side of the plain. It is 8,863 feet above the sea, and back of it the mountains rise 2,500 feet higher; the church of Monserrat crowning the highest peak, 11,363 feet above the ocean, one of the most elevated situations of any church in the world.

Bogotá was founded by Quésada in 1538, and has a population of about 100,000. The temperature of the city is 62° and will not vary four degrees during the year. The streets and sidewalks are narrow but well paved; through the middle of the former streams of water run down the slopes, and the city is supplied with an abundance from fountains placed in all the plazas. The buildings are constructed of adobes, bricks and stone, with roofs of tile. There are no chimneys as fires are not required, except for cooking, and for that purpose charcoal is used.

Bogotá contains a noble cathedral, with domes and towers; twenty-six other churches, many of them beautiful; nine monasteries, three nunneries, three colleges, a university, schools of chemistry and mineralogy, national academy, observatory, public library, theatre, botanical garden, halls of congress, post office, custom-house, and palatial private residences of great value.

There are many scientific men there, who have generally been educated in Europe, and the opinion is prevalent that the educational institutions of the old country are superior to those of the United States. Among the white population of the city intellectual culture is more universal than with us. Society is refined, and the pleasures of social intercourse are fully enjoyed.

Most persons among us deem that the standard of morality in South American States is below our own. That, I am quite sure, is a mistaken idea. They have the good taste, at least, to refrain from those public exhibitions of questionable manners so frequently seen in North America.

To be continued.

THE EXILES'S RETURN.

The Dublin Nationalists are making preparations to give Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who sailed from Sydney on May 8 for Ireland, his native land, which he

left the last time twenty-five years ago, a warm reception. Dr. O'Doherty was a prominent participant in the «Young Ireland» struggle of 1848, and presided at the most important assemblage of Irish-Australian Nationalists ever held in Australia, the meeting last year of the Federal Council of the Irish-Australian League. Michael Davitt urges the Corporation of Dublin to vote Dr. O'Doherty the freedom of the city on his arrival.

Dr. O'Doherty will be accompanied by his wife, the celebrated «Eva» of the old Dublin *Nation*, and the story of their union makes quite a romance in real life. Among the vast quantity of national poetry which from time to time appeared in the columns of the *Nation* during the stirring '48 period, some of the best and most powerful pieces were from the pens of women. Among the most distinguished of its female contributors were «Speranza» (Lady Wilde), Miss Ellen Dowling known as «Mary» (a young Munster lady, whose too faithful attachment to a Young Irelander led to her early death), and thirdly, Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the lady who became the wife of Dr. O'Doherty. Miss Kelly was the daughter of a county Galway gentleman of good position, and from that wild and picturesque country where hounds run fastest, flowers grow sweetest, beauty blossoms to the highest perfection, and all things are so promising and bright that the country itself was called «The Land of Promise.» did this charming and ingenious nature ripen and unfold, and from thence, while yet a mere girl, she sent forth those spirited lyrics that have placed her name among the Irish immortals. Her exquisite style and always captivating contributions to the Irish press attracted the attention of a young journalist, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, then a medical student resident in Dublin, and subsequently gained for the poetess herself not only his admiration but his heart. In 1848 the revolutionary outbreak interrupted the calm quietude of affairs, and put a rude termination to the loves of this young and faithful pair. «Eva» was at the time assailing the constituted authorities in ringing rebel verse, while her lover was engaged in writing unmistakably seditious prose. O'Doherty was arrested shortly after the trial and exile of John Mitchel, and at the same time as John Martin, Richard Dalton Williams, and others of the «Young Ireland» writers. He was brought to trial, and after a lengthened examination into the state of the case, the jury disagreed and he was again arraigned. No new facts were elicited at the second trial, and amid the breathless silence of a crowded court, the foreman of the jury declared their inability to agree to a verdict. The day previous to his third arraignment he was offered a virtual pardon, the promise of a very light sentence, if he would only plead guilty to the charge for which he was again to be tried. Before replying he sent for his betrothed and told her precisely how matters stood. «I don't like this idea of pleading guilty,» he said, «I can't bear to do it, and yet, you know how terribly I feel at the thought of losing you, perhaps for ever. What would you have me to do?» «Be a man, and face the worst,» was «Eva's» heroic reply. «I'll wait for you, however long your sentence may be.» Next day O'Doherty was put on trial for the third time, and, by a more carefully packed jury, was found guilty of treason felony and sentenced to 10 years' banishment from his native land. «Eva» was permitted one farewell interview in his cell. As she gave him the last kiss, she whispered in his ear «Be faithful, Kevin, darling, I'll wait.» And she kept her word. Lovers came in plenty—tempting offers crowded upon her—friends remonstrated, parents urged—in vain! Her faithful heart still clung to the young exile so far across the seas, nor ever wavered in its loving trust. Years flew by. Once more O'Doherty's foot trod free upon the shores of his native land; and two days from the date of his landing at Kingstown «Eva» was his happy bride. Dr.

O'Doherty then returned to Australia where, like Gavan Duffy and other exiles, he became one of the leading men of the colony. He has been ever true to his old-time national principles, and is still foremost in every just work looking to the good of Ireland.—*The Irish-American.*

CATHOLIC
ORDERS OF SISTERS.

Not even at Rome, we are told, is it exactly known how many nuns there are in the world, and only the bishop of each diocese whose duty it is to keep in sight every nun of whom he is the official protector, could state the number under his charge. But in France alone there are certainly more than a hundred thousand and they are multiplying throughout the world. For instance, there is the Sisters of Mercy congregation, which was founded as late as 1831 by a young Irish lady and two associates, and whose work is mainly «a most serious application to the instruction of poor girls, visitation of the sick, and protection of distressed women of good character.» They now count 133 houses in Great Britain and Ireland, besides many in North and South America, Australia and New Zealand. The nuns of the Good Shepherd, specially vowing to «employ themselves in the instruction of penitent women,» have since 1835 founded communities in the four quarters of the globe, and they are rapidly increasing. The great congregation of the Sacred Heart established by Sophie Bavat, and sanctioned in 1826 by Rome, after a long and comparatively hidden existence, has now 5,000 women engaged chiefly in training the daughters of well-to-do parents «earning, indeed, obloquy by their devotion to the richer stratum of society where ignorance and bad example are probably most dangerous.» Then there are the Little Sisters of the Poor, a congregation founded over forty years ago, and which now numbers more than 4,000. They have established 230 houses in different parts of the world. In France the Little Sisters of the Workingman is a community of recent organisation, whose mission is altogether in workshops and factories.

These are only a few, and only the more modern of the sisterhoods, for there are 88 different orders or congregations at work in Paris alone, and in all there are many hundred thousand educated women, the flower of our civilisation, working with success towards the reconciliation of labor and capital of the learned and the ignorant.

OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.

Olive (*Olea Europæa*), the well-known plant that yields the olive oil of commerce, belongs to a section of the natural order «Oleaceæ,» of which it has been taken as the type. The genus *olea* includes about thirty-five species, very widely scattered, chiefly over the old world, from the basin of the Mediterranean to South Africa.

An undoubted native of Syria, and the maritime parts of Asia Minor, its abundance in Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, and the frequent allusions to it by the earliest poets, seems to indicate that it was there also indigenous; but in localities remote from the Levant it may have escaped from cultivation, reverting more or less to its primitive type. It shows a marked preference for calcareous soil, and a partiality for the sea breezes, flourishing with special luxuriance on the limestone slopes and crags that often form the shores of the Greek peninsula and adjacent islands.

The unripe fruit of the olive is largely used in modern as in ancient times as an article of dessert, to enhance the flavor of wine, and to renew the sensitiveness of the palate for other viands. For this purpose the fruit is picked while green, soaked for a few hours in an alkaline lye,

washed well in clean water, and then placed in bottles or jars filled with brine: the Romans added «amurca» to the salt to increase the bitter flavor of the Olives, and at the present day spices are sometimes used. Among the Greeks the oil was valued as an important article of diet as well as for its external use. The Roman people employed it largely in food and cookery; the wealthy as an indispensable adjunct to the toilet; and in the luxurious days of the latter empire it became a favorite axiom that long and pleasant life depended on two fluids, wine within and oil without.

Pliny vaguely describes fifteen varieties of olive cultivated in his day, that called the «Licinian» being held in most esteem, and the oil obtained from it at Venafra, in Campania, the finest known to Roman connoisseurs; the produce of Istria and Bœtica was regarded as second only to that of the Italian peninsula.

Having thus described the olive the only fruit from which oil for human food is made, I will proceed to speak of commercial olive oils.

The districts whence most of the olive oil is brought are two, that of Var, in southeastern France, and the Riviera of Genoa, in Italy. These oils are severally known as the Huile d'Aix and Huile de Nice. There are also large quantities of oil brought from Tuscany. Sicilian oils are mostly used for manufacturing purposes.

It is most difficult to obtain reliable information from those who import these oils. From being accustomed to the oils they import a taste has been acquired which, though insensibly to themselves, lead these parties to believe that there is but one first-rate oil, and that is the particular oil they have learned to prefer.

So it comes, that when inquiry is made about Tuscany oils, of importers of other oils, they will probably say that Tuscany oils at first taste quite agreeable, that they are light colored and neutral to the taste but lack body; are without sterling qualities and become rancid soon. Those who do not import Bordeaux oils retaliate by calling attention to the fact that no oil is raised within many hundred miles of Bordeaux.

The oil coming from Gasse is a very sensitive, strictly neutral oil, and is much used around where it grows (because of the well-known characteristic of all olive oils, that they are the best absorbents of odors known), to extract the odors of flowers, which is then withdrawn again with alcohol.

So, also, when an olive oil is found having a sediment which is most probably due to insufficient filtration, the importers of such oils will tell you the oil is «so delicate.»

The introduction of cotton seed oil has not affected the Bordeaux oils, but driven the so-called Marseilles oil almost entirely out of the market. Cotton seed oil was the first introduced for eating purposes from New Orleans. It had long been used to make soap, but the Providence Oil Company was the first clarify it.

A FEATHERED SHEPHERD.

In South America there is a very beautiful bird called the agami or the golden-breasted trumpeter. It is almost as large in body as one of our common barnyard fowls, but as it has longer legs and a longer neck it seems much larger. Its general color is black, but the plumage on the breast is beautiful beyond description, being what might be called iridescent changing as it continually does, from a steel blue to a red-gold, and glittering with a metallic lustre. In its wild state the agami is not peculiar for anything but its beauty, its extraordinary cry, which has given it the name of trumpeter, and for an odd habit of leaping with comical antics into the air apparently for its own amusement. When trained, however—and it soon learns to abandon its wild ways—it usually conceives a vio-

lent attachment for its master, and though very jealous of his affection, endeavors to please him by a solicitude for the wellbeing of all that belongs to him, which may be fairly termed benevolence. It is never shut up at night as the other fowls are, but with a well-deserved liberty is permitted to take up its quarters where it pleases. In the morning it drives the ducks to water and the chickens to their feeding ground; and if any presume to wander they are quickly brought to a sense of duty by a sharp reminder from the strong beak of the vigilant agami. At night the faithful guardian drives his charge home again. Sometimes it is given the care of a flock of sheep; and though it may seem too puny for such a task it is, in fact, quite equal to it. The misguided sheep that tries to trifle with the agami soon has cause to repent the experiment; for, with swiftness unrivalled by any dog, the feathered shepherd darts after the runaway, and with wings and beak drives it back to its place, not forgetting to impose upon the offender the sense of its error by pecks with its beak. Should a dog think to take advantage of the seemingly unguarded condition of the sheep and approach them with evil design, the agami makes no hesitation at rushing at him and giving combat. And it must be a good dog that will overcome the brave bird. Indeed, most dogs are so awed by the fierce onset of the agami, accompanied by its strange cries, that they incontinently turn about and run, fortunate if they escape un wounded from the indignant creature. At meal times it walks into the house and takes its position near its master, seeming to ask for his caresses. It will not permit the presence of any other pets in the room, and even resents the intrusion of any servants not belonging to there, driving out all others before it will be contented. Like a well-bred dog, it does not clamor for food, but waits with dignity until its wants have been satisfied.—*Home Paper.*

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 endures 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 or drinking? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly 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 the kind herein 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 maledictive indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.

July 19, 1884.

PALERMO RACES.

The races held under the auspices of the Jockey Club on Saturday were very successful. There was a fair attendance, and the stand was decorated with a moderate sprinkling of ladies. The following was the result. The horses numbered are placed in the order of winning.

1st Race.

PREMIO ILUSION.

For three-year-old colts and fillies. Weight, 57 kilos for colts and 55 for fillies; winners 4 kilos extra, 2nd placers 2 kilos extra. Distance 1200 metres. Prize \$600. Entries 40 m/n. Stud Belgrano's Belvoir, 57 kilos. 1 Stud Santa Teresa's Salvato, 58 kilos. 2 Stud San Juan's Iridio, 57 kilos. 3 Also ran—Coronel, Dr. Jenner, Figaro, Sweetheart, Sirocco, Moneta, Rolando, Mercurio, Tel-el-Kebir, and Loan.

2nd Race.

PREMIO CONSTANCIA.

Free handicap for all four-year-old horses. Distance 1750 metres. Prize \$800. Entrance fee 50 m/n. A. P. Jacquemin's Versicolore, 130 lbs. 1 Stud Belgrano's Max, 105 lbs. 2 Casey Brothers' Miss Palmer. 3 Also ran—Lieutenant 138 lbs, Mosquetaire 138 lbs, Banjo 125 lbs, Bul-bul 105 lbs. Tickets sold—Versicolore 1927, Lieutenant 431, Miss Palmer 395, Max 544, Banjo 499, Mosquetaire 151, and Bul-bul 231.

3rd Race.

PREMIO JOCKEY CLUB.

For thorough-bred colts and fillies born since 30th June, 1882. Distance 1750 metres. Prize \$3000. Entrance 80 m/n. Second horse to receive \$200 from the prize. Weight, 57 kilos for colts, 55 for fillies. Ecurie Prisonero's Beausoleil. 1 Stud Buenos Aire's Escoces. 2 Stud Santa Teresa's Dora. 3 Also ran—Carrier, Ti Bay, Medea, Salvato, Good-bye, General, Lady Blair, Intendente, and Gregoire. Tickets sold—General 1458, Escoces 256, Carrier 144, Ti Bay 66, Medea 87, Salvato 26, Dora 22, Good-bye 73, Beausoleil 339, Lady Blair 224. Intendente 129, Gregoire 25.

4th Race.

PREMIO RESISTENCIA.

Free handicap for all horses. Distance 3500 metres. Entrance 50 m/n. E. Muzzio's Termination. 1 Casey Brother's Marius. 2 Stud Buenos Aire's Souvenir. 3 Also ran—Hebreo, Mivoisin, and Agnes Alice. Tickets sold—Termination 1803, Hebreo 346, Mivoisin 1518, Marius 716, Souvenir 491, and Agnes Alice 285.

5th Race.

PREMIO VELOCIDAD.

Open handicap for all horses. Distance 1000 metres. Prize \$600. Entrance 40 m/n. Stud Buenos Aire's Diana, 130 lbs. 1 Casey Brother's Signet, 135 lbs. 2 A. P. Jacquemin's Versicolore, 135 lbs. 3 Also ran—Lady Winter 139 lbs, Victoria 118 lbs, and Primer Argentino 110 lbs. Tickets in sport—Versicolore 1047, Signet 695, Diana 619, Victoria 100, and Primer Argentino 663. The next 'meet' comes off at La Plata next month, and then the Grand National at Palermo in October.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Cedulas A, Series B, Series F, National Bank Shares) and Value (\$144, 101, 80, 79 1/2, -).

The annual meeting of the Central Argentine Railway Co.'s shareholders took place recently at the offices, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, Mr. H. Brekett in the chair. The report stated that the gross revenue of the year had been £548,400, against £442,351 in 1883; and the net surplus was £327,202, against £275,292. They recommend a balance dividend of 6 o/o, making the total dividend for the year 10 o/o. The Chairman stated that the report was the best they had ever issued; and as to the present year, the prospects, so far, induced them to look forward to as satisfactory a statement next year. The report was adopted.

During the seven months of the year terminating on the 31st of July, the imports subject to duty amounted to \$35,377,000 m/n, and imports free of duty \$6,721,107 m/n; total \$42,098,126 m/n. The total imports during the same period last year amounted to just the same figure. The total exports for the seven months of this year were \$41,298,025 m/n, and in 1884 \$34,531,372 m/n.

Very little business is done in maize, notwithstanding the advantages afforded by the rise in gold. Holders are unwilling to accept the prices offered. Some lots purchased at \$56 % were shipped in the Catalinas mole, and in Baradero, at \$58 %. For home consumption \$58 % has been paid in cob and morocho; shelled \$48 to 52 %.

The flax crop has suffered considerably from the dry frosty weather. D. Lucas Gonzalez, at the suggestion of a number of London merchants, has asked permission of the Santa-Fé Legislature to establish an agricultural bank in that province. The capital for the bank will be supplied by Englishmen and will consist of £1,000,000 sterling.

The value of houses and sites for houses is still at a high figure. 2,000 square varas of land were sold in the Boca by Messrs. Ebbeke and Co., on Saturday, for \$8670 m/n, or \$4.32 m/n per square vara.

The Frenchmen residing in Rosario are establishing a commercial hall for themselves and their countrymen. The Chilean Government has entered into a contract with the Compagnie Commerciale for the sale of guano. The company advances the Government £200,000, which is to bear interest at 5 o/o per annum, and the company is to receive a commission of 2 o/o on sales of guano. On the extinction of the debt for £200,000 the company is to pay the Government 36 shillings for Pabello de Pica guano and 20 for Lobos Afuera guano. The *Dabotes*, however, asserts that the Government has resolved to ship and consign guano for its own account.

On account of the uncertainty still prevailing with regard to the financial situation and the little expectation of being able to realise another loan, gold again rose this week. On Tuesday it was at 144. Great losses in sheep and cattle are reported from Entre-Rios. It is said that some estancieros in that province have lost one-half their stocks this winter. The bonds issued by the Santa Fé Government for the continuation of the line of railway to the colonies have been sold, and the works are now being vigorously pushed on. The branch line to the colonies Lahman, San Carlos, and the river Colastine will therefore be soon completed. *El Diario* states that the following are the financial proposals of the Minister of Finance which will be submitted to Congress next week: 1. An internal plan. 2. The issue of Treasury bonds with a high rate of interest payable monthly. 3. The creation of special public funds which will be received as cash in the treas-

urer's office. 4. Fifteen per cent reduction on the salaries of all the public officials.

Mr. John McDonald of Villameeva has paid as high as \$500 % each for winter store novillos.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold on Sunday the following live stock on the establishment «San Carlos» in Cañuelas, belonging to Don Carlos Villate: Rams—to Miguel Irigoyen, 1 at \$400 %; to Videla Dorna, 1 at \$2500 and 1 at \$700; to Hussan Bros., 1 at \$2100 1 at \$600, 1 at \$1500, and 1 at \$1100; to Pedro Eloya, 1 at \$2590 and 1 at \$2300; to Tomás Keen, 1 at \$1800, 5 at \$2200, 1 at \$1500, and 1 at \$2000; to Santa Marina, 1 at \$1500, 1 at \$1100, 1 at \$1000, 1 at \$800, and 32 at \$750; to Justo, 25 Lincoln rams at \$20, and 32 do. at \$400; to Sta Marina, 58 rams at \$185; to Barrenechea, 664 novillos at \$460; to Zeballos, 240 Lincoln sheep at \$70; to Santa Marina, 25 mestizo bulls at \$10, 67 mestizo cows at \$10, 212 Merino sheep at \$60; to Hussan Bros., 2800 sheep in two flocks at \$30 %.

The total sale amounted to \$5,558,860 %.

Several important sales of land are reported from Santa Fé: Don Carlos Casado sold to Don Z. Pereira two leagues in the department Las Colonias at 100,000 m/n. D. Diego Alvear sold to Sr. Acevedo 17 square leagues in the department of Lopez for 238,000 m/n. The following sale is also reported: 18 leagues of camp in the 8th section for 4500 per league purchased for an important firm in this city.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:— The following are the quotations of Argentine Stocks on the Stock Exchange:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (London, August 14, Railway Loan (1881), Do. (1885), Province of B. Aires (1882), Hard Dollars, Treasury Bills, British Consols, Bank rate of discount, Silver bars, Ex. on Paris) and Price/Value.

«Hamburg, August 14. Salted ox hides, light, of 20-25 kilos, fcs. 6 1/2. Do., heavy, 32-40 kilos, fcs. 7 1/2. Salted horse do, 10-16 kilos, fs. 2. Bones (cargoes) fcs. 13 1/2, 70 per cent, at fcs. 11. R. Plate wheat fcs. 20. R. Plate maize fcs. 12. R. Plate linseed fcs. 26. «Havana, August 14. Jerked Beef 14 1/2 rls. per arr. «Liverpool, August 14. Salted ox hides, light, 6 1/2. 6 3/4. d. per lb.; heavy do. 6 1/2. 7 3/4. d. Cargoes of bones at £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. per ton. Ash (7 o/o) £4 10s. to £4 12s. Salted horse hides, 14s. 3d. each. Beef tallow at 30s. 6d. Mutton tallow 31s. Linseed 41s. 6d. per 41b lb. R. R. Plate wheat 6s. 7d. per 100 lbs. «New York, August 14. Buenos Aires dry hides 21-24 lbs, 22 1/2 cents. Calfskins of 10-13 lbs, 20 cents. Boneash at 23 1/4. Bones at \$23. «Antwerp, August 14. Salted ox hides, light, fs. 7 1/2; heavy do, fs. 7 1/4. Beef tallow fcs. 37 1/2; mutton do, 71. Wheat fcs. 19. Maize fs. 12. Linseed fcs. 24 1/4. «Bordeaux, August 17. The next River Plate sheepskin auction takes place on the 17th of September. From 4000 to 4500 bales will be offered. The River Plate sheepskins quoted to-day are as follows: Long, fcs. 115-120 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 95-97; borrega, fcs. 90-95. Stock from 4000-5000 bales. Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs. 110-112:50 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 120-125 per 100 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, fcs. 12-12:50 per 100 kilos. Wheat fcs. 15:50-16 per 100 kilos. Special wine cargoes for the River Plate, fcs. 500-510 per ton of 4 bords.»

Table with 2 columns: Item (Hides, Good camp, Horse, Hair, Sheepskins, Superior, Station, Matadero, Desechos, Corderitos) and Price/Value.

Wheat. Candeal 110 108 Rivers 118 Maize. Morocho, in grain 54 50 Yellow in grain 41 CONSTRUCTION. Hides. Good camp 220 200 Sheepskins superior 29 29 1/2 Matadero 15 Inferior 21 1/2 22 Corderitos 70 Horse Hides 170 Hair 170

DEATHS. On August 15, at 495 Calle Suipacha, Josiah Spring, of Hiran, Maine, aged 59 years. R.I.P. Maine papers please copy. Of measles, after a brief illness, Harriet C. Carey, third youngest daughter of Mr. James Carey, Baradero. She died notified by the rites of the Church, and she is deeply regretted by her sorrowing parents and a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

At the residence of her parents, San Antonio de Arco, Bridget J. Clancy, oldest and beloved child of Mr. Thomas Clancy. She died of measles after a brief illness; aged 3 1/2 years. Sincerely regretted. On Saturday the 15th August, in the partido of Rancho, after a long and painful illness, John Scally, aged 44 years. A native of Ballynahon, co. Westmeath, Ireland. He died notified by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church. R.I.P.

On the 17th inst., at his residence Calle Belgrano 1235 Peter Murray, sr., native of Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire, Scotland, aged 73 years. R.I.P. On the 8th of August, at his residence in the partido of Arrieffes, after a short illness, Garrett Robbins, aged 50 years. Native of King's County, Ireland. Deeply regretted by his affectionate family and a large circle of friends. May he rest in peace.

WANTED, to take charge of linen and to act as Housemaid for a small family, an ELDERLY WOMAN who can give good references, must be Irish or English, a person with a little girl from 8 to 12 years old would be preferred. The child not required to work, but to be company for another little girl. Good wages and a comfortable place. Apply 671 Parana. an 18-1m

WANTED.—A gentleman who for many years held the position of Classified School Teacher under the Board of National Education in Ireland, is anxious to obtain an APPOINTMENT as Teacher of Mathematics and English in the camp. (Can be well recommended Address A. B., Office of this paper. at 1-1m

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. jy 31-1m

RAMS FOR SALE At the following prices—20 m/n, 12 m/n, and 8 m/n each.—Apply to Michael Tyrrell, Mercedes, One league from the station. ju 28-1m

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA. RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE AGOSTO Sabado 22—Judicial, 30 lotes en la estacion Martinez F. C. N., en Alsina 78 4 las 2. Domingo 23—Hacienda en Juarez, judicial, 4 la 1. Lunes 24—Judicial, Hacienda en Juarez en el mismo pueblo, 4 la 1. Miércoles 26—Casa Corrientes esquina Talcahuano, base \$7500 m/n, 4 las 3. Jueves 27—Carneros Rambouillet y carneros Negretes de David Shennan, en Alsina 78 4 las 2. Jueves 27—12 carneros Negretes de J. M. Lozano, en Alsina 78 4 las 4. Viernes 29—Muebles Suipacha (68 lotes) 4 las 12. Lunes 31—Carneros Rambouillet del establecimiento del Espartillar de Juan Fair, en Alsina 78 4 las 2. SETIEMBRE Jueves 3—Carneros Rambouillet de la Cabaña Ramallo de M. J. Guerrero, en Alsina 78 4 las 2. Viernes 4—20 carneros Rambouillet Negrete de Claudio F. Stegmann, en Alsina 78 4 las 2. 78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE. We beg to advise the public, that having terminated the liquidation of the business, two of the partners having retired, we have this day reopened our several places of business, viz.— CALLE DE MORENO 88 to 96 CALLE DE MEXICO 2 to 16 CALLE PEDRO DE MENDOZA 254 to 265, Boca del Riachuelo

In addition we would make known to all whom it may concern, that the sole representatives of the old firm in Great Britain are Messrs. Alexander Doughty and Co. of Liverpool, who alone hold our authority to act upon our behalf. In making known to the public that we have reopened our various houses of business, we have much pleasure in stating that any orders with which we may be favored will have all and every attention, and will be filled with the least possible delay.

TOMAS DRYSDALE & CO. CALLE MORENO 88 TO 96 au 6-2 ins

DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER, OFFICE: 27-CALLE VICTORIA-27. Attendance daily, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE

We beg to advise the public that the Firm formerly existing in this market, composed of the partners Thomas, John, and Joseph Drysdale, and trading under the name of Thomas Drysdale & Co., has dissolved partnership and liquidated all interests connected with their business in conformity with the deed of dissolution of partnership drawn up by Don Andres Terry in his office Calle Bolivar, No. 5. The public are likewise here-by informed that all accounts unpaid in favor of the former Firm, since liquidated, have been apportioned and adjudged to each partner of the late firm, in accordance with the balance sheet in possession of each partner and as detailed in the above-mentioned deed.

JUAN DRYSDALE JOSÉ DRYSDALE a 12-3 ins

OTRO Habiendo separado los Sres. Don Juan y Don José Drysdale de la razon social de Tomas Drysdale y Cia., se avisa al publico que han establecido una casa nueva en la Calle Peru 236 y 238, y en la Boca del Riachuelo, Calle Pedro Mendoza 267-281, en el mismo rancho de Corralon de fierros, maderas y ferreteria. Le casa nueva girará en esta plaza bajo el nombre de Juan y José Drysdale y Cia. En Londres y Liverpool Juan y José Drysdale y Cia. En Nueva York Juan Dunn. Se previene al publico que la marca GUANACO es la propiedad exclusiva de los abajo firmados, y que son los unicos importadores autorizados de las Maquinas Segadores y Atadores de Walter A. Wood y Cia., como tambien de las Trilladoras y Motores de Clayton y Shuttleworth de Lincoln, Juan y José DRYSDALE Y CIA. a 12 3 ins

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 ó 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 saldrán 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 chancelleraciones, 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 bastará, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno. jy 17—pm

TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES. [ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38-CALLE PERU-38 AVISO A LAS SEÑORAS EN PREVISION DE LA PRIMAVERA. Costumes ó vestidos para Señoritas y Señoritas. Tapados ó confecciones, gustos y modelos inéditos. SEDERIAS Géneros de seda de fantasia para vestidos y guarniciones, surtido unico en Buenos Aires. MODAS Sea Sombreros, Gorras y Sombreritos para señoras, señoritas y niños. Géneros de fantasia para Vestidos. Todas las clases, todos los gustos, todas las novedades las mas recientemente creadas se encuentran a la Ciudad de Londres. A M A S Nuestras favorecedoras encontrarán en todos los departamentos de nuestro establecimiento surtidos enteramente nuevos a precios sumamente cómodos. A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES, 38-PERU-38 4-1m

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano UNA BOTELLA de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba. M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th August the Agencies of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line of Steamers and of the Argentine Steam Lighter Company, Limited, hitherto held by Messrs. E. Norton and Co., will be transferred to the undersigned, and that temporary offices will be opened on the above mentioned date at 188-CALLE CUYO BUENOS AIRES T. S. BOADLE

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