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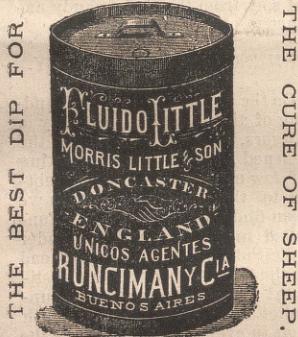
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DUBLIN LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

Dublin, Aug. 3, 1885.

Three things are uppermost in the minds of the people of the Irish capital just now. These are—the registration question, the Munster Bank failure, and the divergence of view between Mr. Davitt and the party who follow Mr. Parnell as to the plan of political action. On the first of these topics there is no hesitation. Every man feels the influence of the change which the new franchise will effectuate, and every nerve is consequently strained that the full profit of the extensive franchise shall be reaped. The Nationalists are toiling with all the enthusiasm of an army animated by the consciousness that the assault it is about to deliver will be a conquering one. The Tories on the other hand, as well as the miserable Whig remnant, are nerved to desperation. They know that if they don't exert themselves now, annihilation pure and simple awaits them. Their exertions will be in many places all in vain. From what I can learn of the results of the registration in Dublin their chances outside Trinity College are almost hopeless. If the voters come up to their work at the general election as well as they have done at the registration, it is extremely doubtful that the West Britons will be able to carry even one seat in the city, while in the country their chances are desperate. Considering the fact that the county and city of Dublin were for many a year looked upon as one of the strongest fortresses of the Tories in Ireland, the «Dublin Six» having been from time immemorial the charter toast at Tory banquets, the change is marvellous. And even in Ulster it is shrewdly suspected Tory ascendancy is rapidly becoming fossilised. If the Nationalists do their duty it must soon take rank in history with «the days of the Barmecides.»

Concerning the failure of the Munster Bank the most optimistic minds are beginning to feel gloomy enough just now. A few days may change all that, therefore it is difficult to predicate anything in a communication which cannot see the light for more than a month after it has been written. All that can be said is, that there is the very best disposition on the part of the public as regards the temporarily collapsed concern; but good wishes do not count for much when it is hard cash is wanted. The scheme of reconstruction has been formulated, but it has not aroused much enthusiasm amongst the shareholders, as the first condition of its acceptance means to them a loss of about thirty shillings per share. But if they do not agree to this the alternative would mean much worse. Total extinction of the bank spells no bread, resuscitation means half a loaf. The gloomy frame of mind which has set in has been much intensified by the discovery of Farquharson's defalcations and that personage's flight. The vacuum which his operations have left in the capital of the bank is equivalent, it is estimated, to between seventy and eighty thousand pounds, and this added to the loss on Mr. Shaw's dealings with its finances makes a very considerable total. I fear the blow will prove to many a household in the south of Ireland at least irrecoverable — perhaps fatal. On one point the public is agreed — that there must be far more stringent legislation on the subject of banking, and the powers of directors and managers in

dealing with money confided to their management; and the experience of Mr. Farquharson's transactions may have a good effect in warning Irish business people from the folly of implicit faith in the transcendent genius and immaculate honesty of Englishmen and Scotchmen as business managers. As it is, there is scarcely a business concern in the country whose employees do not experience the ill-effects of this often insane delusion.

With regard to the third great object of public concern, the divergence of view between the national leaders on political matters, although the situation looks serious enough a few days and a calm review of the position from either standpoint may entirely change the prospect. All that we have at present to deal with are the two facts that Mr. Parnell has enunciated one line of policy and that Mr. Davitt is in favor of another. Mr. Parnell thinks it essential for the success of the national programme that the people should be extremely cautious in speech and act. The Parliamentary leader knows with what eagerness both the reactionary sections of the two great political parties in England are watching the attitude of the Irish, freed from the coercion muzzle, and with what an augmentation of power he can face Parliament after the general election if he can speak on behalf of a crimeless as well as a resolute people. He has given his opinion on the subject as a sort of *mot d'ordre*, and Mr. Davitt does not approve of it. Furthermore, Mr. Davitt's attitude towards the new Land Purchase Bill is one of fierce hostility, while the Parliamentary leader, regarding the measure as one of a purely voluntary character, leaving the tenants free to buy or to abstain from buying, neither recommends its principle nor condemns it. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful that the Government can make any substantial progress with it in the present Parliament, therefore no swords need be crossed over the matter just now. When Mr. Davitt sees also that the country is inclined to back up Mr. Parnell's policy in the other question he will accept the result as patriotically as he accepted the decision on the Land Nationalisation question. Though he is a man of strong views he is too good an Irishman not to yield to the general opinion on matters of vital importance to the national cause. But the country has in any case made up its mind as to its plain duty. There must be no conflict in authority, no discussion, now that we are advancing in what we believe to be the last grand conquering charge on the citadel of our powerful and designing enemy. Unanimity and cordial concord are vital elements to success. This is a truth heartily accepted by the whole nation, and it will be acted on, come what may.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN M A I L S .

London, Aug. 3.

At a convention of the Nationalist delegates of the county Wexford, at Wexford, it was resolved to contribute £600 to pay two Parliamentary representatives from the county and an equal sum to the National Fund for the payment of members of poorer constituencies.

A French translation of the recent disclosures of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been published in Paris and has led to comments in the newspapers, which may be summed up in the declaration of one of them that the man-

ners of the English dishonor the world by their brutality and cowardice. The English residents are greatly annoyed by the publication and the comments and the anti-English feeling to which it has given rise.

The *Spectator* says:

«The simple truth is that Mr. Parnell is now the true Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Churchill the true Prime Minister of England. When Mr. Parnell insists on it the Tory party wear the white sheet and recant all doctrines in relation to the right way to govern Ireland during the five years of Mr. Gladstone's government. When Lord R. Churchill insists on it, Conservative principles are cast away as arms are cast away by runaway troops. Democratic reform bills are accepted with morbid eagerness, taxes are heaped on property, and the great mass of the electors are all wed to dictate a policy for which they do not pay, even the decisions of courts of justice are endangered, and regularly convicted criminals are taught to hope that in politics there may be salvation even for the most guilty.»

The 50 miles bicycle championship in Dublin was won by Mr. McCormack of Portlinton, who completed the journey in 3 hours and 45 minutes. Mr. Lewis, of Cork, fell when he had ridden 22 miles, which prevented him continuing. It is believed that only for this mishap Levi would have won the race.

The British commanders in Egypt now entertain no doubt as to the death of the Mahdi; the death is supposed to have been the result of typhus fever. One of the Mahdi's officers has taken over the reins of power.

At the opening of the City Commission Chief Baron Palles congratulated the Grand Jury on the peace and order which prevailed in the City, as was evidenced in the Constabulary returns. There are only two criminal city cases to be tried at the Commission.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says that if loyalty is to have any power in future Parliaments men of genuine ability must be selected as candidates. The *Mail* admits that the «Ulster Deadheads» which Mr. Healy called the Ulster Conservatives, has come to be applied to the body as a whole, and not without good reason. The spirit of our northern representatives in the past, says the *Mail*, has indeed been willing but the flesh has been miserably weak.

None of the Irish party up to the time of writing has expressed an opinion on the proposed Purchase Bill. Mr. Michael Davitt, however, has freely stated his conviction, and that is that the measure is «a sham and a swindle.» This estimate of the Government proposals was given by Mr. Davitt at a very enthusiastic National League demonstration held at Lismore, near Kanturk. According to the founder of the Land League the sole aim of the bill is to relieve 1200 bankrupt Irish landlords by giving them a price for their estates now that they would have no chance of obtaining a few years hence. He strongly advised the tenants not to purchase their holdings if the landlords offered to sell. They would, he assured them, get better terms in the near future. Mr. Davitt has since upheld the same theory in the columns of the daily press.

The *Daily News* does not blame the Irish party for accepting the alliance which has been offered them. The Conservative party have delivered themselves into Mr. Parnell's hands.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 1.

It now may be supposed that the pending difficulties with Russia have been definitively arranged.

At the present moment both Governments are settling the details of the *modus vivendi* to be adopted.

A French transport has been sighted off Singapore with 40 men sick from cholera on board.

Advices have been received announcing the destruction by Germans of a French steamer on the Rhine belonging to a wealthy Frenchman. The steamer was sunk on the pretext that it had the French colors hoisted.

The death of the British Minister in Rio, Mr. Lock, is reported.

At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor in honor of Parnell and his colleagues, at the Mansion House, the mighty tribune said that until the Irish obtained Home Rule they would render all legislation in England impossible.

Paris, Sept. 1.

Latest telegrams from Madrid announce that a popular subscription has been opened to buy a powerful frigate to make a present of her to the Spanish Government.

Cholera continues in Toulon. 7000 persons have fled from the city. Shops are closed and workmen have deserted the workshops in the arsenals.

Numerous meetings were held in the towns of France and Spain to protest against the action of Germany.

Zelikovic, who asserted that Pain was assassinated by order of British officers has asked the protection of Russia.

La Republique Francaise demands the removal from the army of the officer who set a price upon Pain's head.

A meeting was held to denounce England for the death of Oliver Pain, about 4000 persons were present. Rochefort presided, and in a violent speech charged England with being directly responsible for his friend's death.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Marseilles has addressed a note to the Minister asking that, the cholera having so much decreased, and in view of the great losses which are caused by the closing of South American ports, the respective Governments may be requested to authorise their diplomatic agents to grant the despatch of sailing vessels bound to those ports, submitting them to a prudent quarantine on their arrival or rejecting them entirely when cholera may have happened on the voyage.

Madrid, Aug. 30.

A telegram received by the Spanish Minister of War from the Governor of the Philippine Islands states that the Spanish forces under General Jovellar and y Soler have taken possession of the island of Yap, the largest of the Archipelago of the Carolines, and he adds that the occupation was effected without the slightest incident, no German authorities or force being found on any part of the island.

According to official reports there were on Sunday in the whole of Spain 3833 new cases of cholera and 1248 deaths.

The principal inhabitants of Almeria have fled to avoid the cholera. The workmen who are without work have sacked many houses, and some persons have been killed in the encounters which have taken place.

The last official news states that the intensity of the epidemic is very much decreased in the infected provinces.

Since the breaking out of cholera 82,619 persons have died of the disease.

Cholera has broken out in Ge-

noa.

Washington.

Mr. Kelly, the United States Minister to Austria, arrived here to night. He says that he has not been called back and still remains Minister.

Mr. Kelly, Minister for Austria, is arranging his accounts in the Foreign Office. He has not yet resigned his post of Minister although he will do so shortly, as he states that he does not wish to continue in that post.

The Government of Mexico declares that it will not sell an acre of Mexican territory, and that it has confidence in the friendship of the United States.

Santiago de Chile, Aug. 29.

News has been received from Lima stating that a Cacerist force of 1500 men surprised the Cajamarca battalion 460 strong at Cauto. The Iglisistas defended themselves for six and a half hours, when their ammunition gave out.

About 340 succeeded in escaping to Lima, the remainder being killed or prisoners. The Caceristas had 300 killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bustamante committed suicide, not wishing to be captured nor to be held responsible for the disaster.

General Ramirez, the pacificator of the north, has arrived of Lima.

In the Chilean Senate Ibañez attacked Balmececa. Senator Vergara acknowledged that he had made a mistake in supporting Santamaria's Government. Anibal Zanartu accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. At the door of the house of Congress a mob of «descamisados» made an assault on Carlos Walker Martinez the Catholic deputy. They were sent by the authorities to assassinate him. In the conflict which ensued several were wounded and one man stabbed. Walker in reply to numerous congratulations said that this was the consequence of a contest with impostors and thieves, and their finding themselves in a Congress composed of slaves and vagabonds. The people of Santiago are greatly excited and there is fear of serious conflicts. Many Liberals have abandoned the Government.

Lima, August 29.

The eruption of the volcano Cotopaxi has caused a great panic in the neighbouring villages. The streets of Quito are covered with lava. It is supposed that the town of Catacunga has suffered the most. The telegraph agent there does not reply to the calls made to him, and it is feared that he is dead. The river has risen six metres.

Montevideo.

La Razon condemns the profusion of military promotions and gives figures showing that the number of officers in the army is equal to the number of soldiers on active service.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 3.

The question about the Caroline Islands is again assuming a serious aspect. The language of a portion of the Spanish press is exceedingly aggressive and hostile.

Paris,

In 48 hours 82 deaths from cholera took place in Marseilles and 78 in Toulon. Yesterday there were in all Spain 1507 deaths from cholera.

Dublin.

In a speech which he made in Dublin Mr. Parnell said that the idea was ridiculous that the Conservatives would not offer any resistance to the Irish in their struggle for independence.

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WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Were I a believer in the Buddhist doctrine of the transmigration of souls I would not find it difficult to imagine that the immortal part of the Wandering Jew—assuming it to be capable of subdivision—had shattered into millions of fragments, each one of which had been condemned to be embodied in a sheep of the Lincoln breed. Never at rest, always on the move, stopping only for a few moments to crop some dainty bit of herbage that has caught their wandering fancy, then away at a quick pace to overtake the head of the column; their motto seems to be «Hark! Forward! and the d—l take the hindmost.» At a cursory view it would seem that they were of an envious temperament, and rushed forward to take the bit from under each other's mouths as chickens do. But it is not so. They are simply imbued with an unquiet, restless spirit which keeps them always on the move. From this characteristic I deduce a corollary. No man, who by having to pay high rent for his land is confined to the usual amount of run, can afford to keep Lincoln sheep. On these western camps they are superior in nearly every other way, for on this land we have the two kinds, and have an opportunity of comparing them. They keep in better condition on coarse land, are more attentive to their lambs, they seem less liable to footrot, and when attacked they are more easily cured. It is a curious fact, perfectly ascertained, that the Lincolns cured for the footrot with a certain remedy get well in a couple of days, while the others cured with the same take a long time to recover. As I have said, they do better here, but then the land is wired in and they roam over it almost ad libitum. And here is the reason why I think this breed will not suit rent payers. In winter, at least, they would require much more camp than is included within the bounds of an ordinary run, for in their wanderings they tramp down as much grass as would almost support another flock. If the camp be not wired in they would require more constant supervision than most sheepfarmers would care to afford them. They are so fearless and tame by nature that the usual whistle or halloo from a distance has no effect on them. Like the sheep the sailor minded, who gave up his situation because when he shouted and whistled they only stood and laughed at him; so these laugh all noise to scorn, and one must go bodily out to them if he wish to turn them from the way they intend to go. Last year's lambs were magnificent. Head and neck erect like young stags, rounded bodies, large limbed, and frisky as kittens, it was a pleasure to look at them, and they attained nearly full growth in about four months. This year's lambs do not appear to be so fine but «en revanche» there has been a large percentage of twins.

I was present at a cock-fight on last Sunday. I am perfectly aware how low in the estimation of many of your readers I must have fallen by this admission. Perhaps I may modify that feel-

ing by saying that I was quite unaware of the cock-fight, and my presence in this «locaux» was in consequence of a call of duty. As much as I admired the courage of the poor birds who, by nature's instinct, felt themselves bound to fight to the last gasp against every comer, by so much did I detest the barbarity and despise the human beings who brought them into that position for the sake of betting. It puts one in mind of the fights of the ancient gladiators, whose every wound was noted and bets exchanged in consequence by the unfeeling gamblers of those days, to witness the anxiety of those connected with the cock-fight. Every stroke from the sharp pointed steel spurs was commented upon and made the subject of bets. As a proof of the great power these birds possess in their sinewy legs, one of them at a stroke broke one of its strong steel spurs close to the butt. I am not one of those hyperæsthetic/super-sensitive individuals who think the killing of a lamb a murder, and that of a chicken a brutality; yet, had a missionary of that sometimes absurd institution, «The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals» been at hand, while I witnessed the bleeding heads and bodies of these unfortunate cocks, he might have found me a ready convert.

The «Labouring Man» from San Pedro, who recommends the establishment of Savings Banks, seems to have had the same idea that I had, when I wrote my letter on this subject a few weeks ago; or, perhaps, convinced of the utility of such an establishment by the reasons adduced in my letter, he has written in support of them. In either case, his support is opportune, and I am firmly persuaded from my knowledge of campmen, that nine out of ten would be of the same opinion. A Savings Bank in every partido town, bound by its rules to receive small sums in deposit, would be an inestimable blessing to peons and puesteros; and many a flockowner in future might have cause to look back and bless his first investment in a Savings Bank.

This is a mild, peaceful neighbourhood. It is almost three years since we have had a murder, and quite four months since anybody was wounded in a row; so when a stabbing affair takes place, it is worth while to chronicle it. A dashing young blade, by name Galeano, perceived in a «pulperia» near here, that a small estanciero, who also lives close by, Don Nemencio Ferreira, was in possession of a goodly sum of money, and also of a goodly amount of liquor, which, well, he did not carry in a bottle. Galeano, who is of a respectable family, and son of the last year's Juez of Suipacha, itched to share this money with Ferreira, and challenged him to a game of our patriotic «Truco.» The challenge was accepted for a national game, and a friend of Galeano was appointed to score the points for both. In spite of the scoring friend, Ferreira won the first game, and was within a point of winning a second, when Galeano, finding that he had got the wrong bull by the horns, and, possibly, having no more money to stake, snatched that of both which was on the table and put it into his pocket. He was not going to lose his money in this silly way. Ferreira, although without arms, immediately sprang on his opponent, but after a short struggle, Galeano managed to plant a large flaying knife into Ferreira's chest just under the heart; then he mounted his horse and got away, money and all. Luckily, the wound is not mortal, and there is every chance that Ferreira, who is father of a family, will recover. As I have said, we are a peaceful neighbourhood, and never murder or even stab,—unless excited by gambling, drink, or jealousy. My advice, therefore, is, eschew these vices, especially in a «pulperia.» Never gamble with a man who has a scoring friend. Above all, never, unarmed, come to close quarters with a man with a flaying knife. It is always better to have a knife on your side than in it.

I am, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

By a recent vote the Senate has decided that if the clergy vote for a candidate the election is invalid. What the Upper House has done for Finisterre will now be imitated by the Chamber in all parts of France. The cowardice of French Senators is now proverbial, and it is quite certain that if the suppression of the Budget of Worship be asked for by the Chamber it will eventually be granted by the paltry specimens of Conscript Fathers. Unfortunately the same cowardice seems to animate the electoral committees now preparing for the coming elections. M. Ribot, a moderate Republican, has separated himself from the opportunists, who are bitterly anti-Catholic, like M. Rain the former Communist, and M. Spuller the friend of Gambetta. French Catholics will, it is to be feared, make the usual mistake of considering that the cause of religion can only be served by voting for a deputy who is not only in accord with them as a fellow Catholic but who also belongs to their own political group. In these days, when the very walls of Jerusalem are imperilled, it is inexpedient to lay too much stress on political opinion. A good Catholic Republican ought to be elected in every French department if an assurance could be obtained from him that in matters religious he would remember his co-religionists. It is not too much to say that this is, humanly speaking, one of the last chances for French Catholics. If they content themselves with reading militant newspapers they will be living in a fool's paradise, and the cause of God's Church will suffer immeasurably. This is the time not to try and put back the Comte de Paris upon the throne of France nor to advance the interests or heal the schisms amongst the Bonapartists. The great task of men of good-will in France is to form a great Catholic party, the word «Catholic» being the only common platform upon which the party of order can unite. Politicians of this kind would be the precursors of the monarchy—if it is ever to be restored—and they would at least be able to hold their own against infidels and atheists. The Communists are teaching a lesson to other parties. Lately, the well-known «General» Endes, one of the thieves of the Commune of 1871, obtained a majority of votes at Belleville for the Paris Municipal Council, and it is probable that the second ballot will make him victorious. It is scarcely credible that one who himself signed the order for the burning of the immense building of the Cour des Comptes, still in ruins, should be elected as one of the guardians of the City of Paris, but so it is, and the event may be taken as a sign of the times. In a few years the Paris Municipal Council will be made up of political ex-murderers and ex-incendiarists, and the much talked of schoolboy battalions will have grown to manhood and will make a splendid insurgent army to burn Paris again. One of these boy-soldiers died a few days ago, and his obsequies were made the occasion of a miniature military funeral. In this of course there was no harm; but the organisers of the show made it a condition that the remains of the lad should not be brought to the church. Against this, ever-growing tendency to laicise and «atheise» France, the remedy is not to be Royalists and Bonapartists but Christians before all things. The struggle is a hard one; but if French Catholics would only realise their numerical and other power they would vanquish the enemy, and give peace in these days of impiety and cruel irreligion. — *Catholic Herald*.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.

We summarise the following from our esteemed contemporary the *Cork Herald*, on the condition of the harvest in Ireland. All our readers will be glad to observe that the report is favorable, the prospects up to the time the

report was made being very good:

So far as present indications there is most ample evidence of an abundant harvest. In recent years the weather has almost invariably been fitful during the period of ripening, but in the present season we are experiencing one unbroken spell of sunshine, and there appears no immediate probability of an unfavorable change setting in. It is for many reasons fortunate that our agricultural prospects are just now of such a hopeful character, as for several years past the depression in some branches in our agricultural system has not been at such a low ebb, the most notable decline being in the prices of store cattle and dairy produce. The year would certainly be one of unexampled distress were it not for the very promising description of the crops. In the country the potato is decidedly the most important crop. From the extent devoted to its growth, the cost of cultivation and the large number of population almost entirely dependent on it as a source of food, the greatest amount of interest is naturally centered in its progress at the present moment. To all inquiries the reply is favorable, for in our memory the prospects have not been so good as in the present year. There has been little or no failure, the stalks are luxuriant and indicate large and abundant tubers of good quality. No doubt the weather for the next few weeks will greatly determine the ultimate result, but as we pointed out there are no symptoms of an unfavorable change. The vast importance of the potato will be understood when it is kept in mind that between eight and nine hundred thousand acres are annually devoted to its growth, the gross produce in good seasons representing a money value of from thirteen to fifteen millions pounds sterling. Wheat, oats, and barley have seldom been so promising. The oat promises to be a particularly heavy crop. Like the potato, there is no disease or failure, except in lands in process of reclamation where the grain is patchy and light. We had a slight rainfall about a week ago, which greatly enhanced the prospects of cereal crops without in any way interfering with their healthy advancement. The area under oats usually varies from 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 acres, representing a gross money value of eight or nine million pounds sterling. Wheat appears everywhere a full healthy crop, ears are large, and the quality of the grain should the weather continue fine promises to be unsurpassed. The same remarks apply to barley as to wheat. Hay is a good average crop all round; in some places it is unusually heavy, and it is only in very light soils that a return will not be realised. It has greatly added to the value and quality of the crop that it has been secured in fine weather and with the least possible amount of expense. Early sown green crops are doing well but it is a particularly trying time on late sowings.

«T. D. S.»

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

Mr. J. J. Clancy, in the *Boston Herald*, says:

Next year Dublin is to have not only a Nationalist Archbishop, but the first really Nationalist Lord Mayor it has ever had since its foundation. For some years past it has, indeed, had several Home Rulers in succession in the civic chair, but Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., who will be elected for 1886, is a Nationalist of a different and very much more advanced type than any of his predecessors. He is the proprietor of the *Nation*, the *Weekly News*, and *Young Ireland*—three influential and widely-circulated Nationalist journals and has long been one of the most popular of the poets of the people. One song of his has become the Irish national anthem. It is sung at every national gathering, public and private; it is not unusual to have it sung in chorus by whole crowds in the public streets; and the air of it, which is the same as the American «Tramp, Tramp,» is played

by the bands at every public meeting to excite the patriotism of the people and annoy the partisans of the Castle—both of which effects it seems to be eminently capable of producing. I allude, of course, to the poem commemorative of the three Irishmen who were hanged in Manchester on the 23rd of November, 1867, and known all over the world, wherever Irishmen live, by the title, «God Save Ireland.» «Deep in Canadian Woods» is the title of another song of Mr. Sullivan's that is well known in America. It is related that, on the night after the battle of Fredericksburg, when the Federal Army lay sleepless and watchful on their arms, a captain in General Meagher's command began to sing this lay to cheer his men; that the chorus of the first stanza was taken up first by his regiment, then by the brigade, then by the division, and then by the entire line of the army for miles along the river; and that when the captain ceased, it was but to listen with undefinable feelings to the same chant that came like an echo from the Confederate lines on the opposite shore. A still greater favourite in Ireland now is the famous ballad of the Land League, «Murty Hynes,» which relates how a man of that name took a farm from which another had been evicted, and how, after the local branch of the League had condemned his act, he gave it up again in deference to public opinion. Mr. Sullivan attends no banquet nowadays at which he is not compelled to give «Murty Hynes;» and I have heard it vehemently demanded even at public meetings. «T. D. S.» as he is popularly known, is scarcely equalled in hitting off the public sentiment in comic or serious verse; and, in fact, his strength as a poet lies in giving expression to popular feeling in passing political events. Till his election for Westmeath, in 1880, it was not suspected that he had the gift of oratory, though it might have been thought that a brother of A. M. Sullivan could hardly be altogether without it; but since then he has developed into one of those speakers to whom, as being never dull and often most humorous, an Irish audience dearly love to listen. Though white-haired and white-bearded, he is still a vigorous man, and will undoubtedly make a popular chief magistrate. But he will be chiefly popular because between him and the powers in the Castle there will be no relations of friendship. He will pay no homage to the Lord-Lieutenant, and I doubt very much if anything will be heard of «loyal toasts» at his banquets in the Mansion House.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S CURE FOR IRELAND'S ILLS.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in an article in the July *Contemporary Review*, gives a cure for the ills of Ireland. No wonder that Irishmen have no love for Englishmen. He says: First, let a royal residence be established in Ireland. This he thinks will kill the notion that the Irish people are socially disliked. Secondly, let Parliament meet in Dublin for a short time in every three or four years. This will, says Mr. Smith, put an end to the agitation for a native legislature, and, of course, destroy the power of Mr. Parnell. Finally, let a line of Government steamers be started from Ireland to Tasmania, to New Zealand, or some other unpopulated country, and this will clear out the Irish Catholics, for after all it is in the «clearance» of «these» (the word is Mr. Smith's) that the English Government must rely for the ending of the Irish troubles. Mr. Smith attributes the present un-friendliness of the Irish people to English rule entirely to a «vicious press,» and asserts that the undue freedom now enjoyed by this press must be at once curtailed.

A SOAP-YIELDING TREE.

For many years there has existed in England and France a large demand for the bark of a tree growing in Chile, known as the *Quillai saponaria* or soap-yielding cullay. Many of those who supplied the bark have been in ignorance of the purpose for which it is employed, and with a recklessness as blind as their ignorance they have been content to destroy the tree, without caring to consider where future supplies were to come from, or to know to what uses the material was applied. As a consequence the tree is growing scarce in the Chilean forests, and wool and silk manufacturers in England and France are likely to have to look about for a substitute for a powerful alkaloid which they have been accustomed to use in cleaning the raw materials of their manufacture. The bark of the *Quillai*—a tree which attains colossal dimensions even among the giants of a Chillan forest—is rich in a substance known as *sapponia*, which is extremely valuable for dressing silk or wool. It is said that a decoction prepared by placing a small piece of this bark, and soaking it over night in water, will remove in a minute or two grease from greasy articles of clothing and leave the cloth clean and fresh as if it were new. It may also be used for cleaning hair brushes and other similar purposes, under conditions in which soap and alkalis are powerless. It is also suitable for a hair wash, and it is said to be largely used by hairdressers, though the mode of preparation is kept secret. Such a tree ought to be invaluable in the River Plate, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony and other colonies where wool-growing is a staple industry, and it has, we believe, been strongly recommended, by Baron Ferdinand von Muller among the plants whose introduction into Australia would be advantageous. It is a hardy evergreen tree, with a white flower, and may be reproduced by seeds or by ripened cuttings placed in sand with a little heat. In its natural habitat it is met with in various kinds of soil, from those of a sandy nature to peat and loam.

SCIENCE AND THE PAPACY.

On the anniversary of the founding of the Catholic University in Angers, a few days ago, the learned Bishop Freppel, speaking of how much science was indebted to the Popes, said: Can we then find any cause to be astonished in witnessing the tender solicitude exhibited by the head of the Church towards our institute? Even ignorance and unbelief must testify to the truth that in every epoch of history the most effective stimulus to knowledge has come from the Popes. An historian, whom none surely will charge with immoderate esteem for the Papal throne, Voltaire, acknowledges first that Charlemagne's reign was an era of true progress for science, and secondly, that the results were owing to the journeys of the same Emperor to Rome. Gregory the Great had already in his own person devoted himself to instructing youth; Leo IV. opened schools throughout Italy; the wise Gerbert, Sylvester II., was looked upon as the wonder of his age, owing to his remarkable extensive knowledge. Thanks to the zeal and labour of this same Pope, scientific institutions all over Europe threw open their portals. Not one of the many celebrated Universities which arose in the middle age can be mentioned, which was not either founded by the Popes, or enriched by them with privileges, or taken under their particular protection. Not to speak of the once flourishing Universities of Rome, Bologna, and Salerno, which all owe their origin and splendour to the Popes, look for a moment at Paris itself. Innocent III. prepared the way for its University; Gregory IX. defended the same University against the King, and even against the Bishop of Paris itself; Clement V. provided and arranged for the introduction of foreign languages; and John XXII. bent all his efforts to raising the studies to the great height they subse-

quently attained. The labours of the Popes, however, were not exhausted with founding a University on the borders of the kingdom; Nicholas V. started the high school of Montpellier; Clement X. that of Orleans; John XXIII. and Eugenius VI. that of Angers. I could not come to an end, gentlemen, were I to recount all the services of the Popes in furtherance of science. Might I just be permitted to recall to your minds, the fact that the very faculty which you are especially devoted to, is an acquisition of the century of Leo X.? I might point out to you a Pope at the head of the restoration of Greek and Latin literature. Refugees from Constantinople seek an asylum under the shadow of the papal throne; Nicholas V. gathers a whole host of SAVANTS to collect the many valuable manuscripts scattered over the earth; Pius II., the learned Anas Silvius, joins his own knowledge to the productions of the geniuses that surround his chair. And to approach near to our own days, I need point only to Paul III., who urged Copernicus on to his astounding discoveries; to a Gregory XIII., whose astronomical reckonings are the standard ones even of the present day; to a Sixtus V., under whom the Vatican library displayed its immense treasures to the admiration of the world; to an Urban VIII., whose Latin poetry has not been approached by any up to the present time; finally, to a Benedict XIV., in whom Voltaire himself reverently recognized the greatest sage of the 18th century. It is an historical fact, which is acknowledged in every epoch of the history of the Christian world, that the Popes have ever fought in the foremost ranks of scientific inquirers, just as they have led the van in all workings of a religious and social aspect. Hence, how natural it is, that our home here should receive the well-wishes and generous aid of Pius IX. and Leo XIII.—London Tablet.

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FOREIGN NOTES.

Lord Bennet, aged 34, the eldest son of the Earl of Tankerville, of Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, England, has just been received into the Catholic Church. The Earl, his father, who is 75 years of age, has been so angered by this conversion that he has banished him from his affections and his home.

The two Misses Lamotte, English young ladies, daughters of an Anglican parson, were received into the Church, probably by Mgr. Macchi, «Maestro di Camera» of his Holiness, in one of the chapels at St. Peter's on July 2, the Feast of the Visitation. Mrs. Lamotte and her eldest daughter were received into the Church about two years ago.

The plan to unite Paris and London with pneumatic tubes has been reported on favorably by French engineers, and submitted to the Government. It is proposed that two pneumatic tubes be laid, following the line of the Northern railroad from Paris to Calais, thence across the Channel to Dover, and following the line of the South Eastern railroad to London. Letters could be thus transmitted between the two capitals in one hour. Wagonets like those now used to transport telegrams from Paris are to be used, weighing ten kilograms and capable of carrying five kilograms weight of mail matter. Twenty pneumatic trains are to be started every hour. The cost is estimated to be \$6,000,000. The total distance is about 300 miles.

“There is a scheme on foot in Melbourne to establish a fund for encouraging competition in Irish history in the Catholic schools.”—W. Australian Catholic Record. This Australian project deserves the attention of American schools, both public and Catholic. In the so-called «National» schools of Ireland the history of Ireland was excluded, and the system has been largely adopted in America. There is no European nation with a more interesting and instructive history than Ireland, and it ought to be made a general, not a special study.

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ju 17—pm



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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1885.

We thank Mr. J. Finegan of Junin for sending us the names of nine new subscribers to the *Southern Cross* during the past week. We also beg to thank Rev. Father McNeerney of Suipacha, and Mr. Martin Gillen of Carmen de Areco, who have within the last few days forwarded us large sums for subscriptions received in their respective districts. The *Southern Cross* has now a larger number of subscribers than it ever had before, and with the help of our good friends and the co-operation of all our countrymen we trust it will live for ever.

La Epoca of Chilvicoy having published some gross and absurd calumnies referring to the Sisters of Mercy who so zealously devote themselves to the work of teaching in that town, the inhabitants have entered a strong protest against the calumniators, and the protest has been published and signed by them. The concluding paragraph says:

"The articles of *La Epoca* are a tissue of falsehood and the iniquitous proceeding is only explained by the fanatical hatred peculiar to the sectarian which must be satiated, and for that reason regards not how helpless or inoffensive is its victim, as in the present case, where there is a question of religious ladies who have neither fathers nor brothers to defend them."

La Union of Sunday takes us to task rather severely for publishing an article taken from the *New York Herald*, on the subject of cremation. Our colleague says the article in question defends cremation and that it is impossible to understand how an Irish Catholic paper can propagate such a heresy.

The writer in *La Union* reminds us of a saying of Dr. Doyle's, the great Bishop of Kildare, that there is nothing more dangerous than a pious fool, that is one who affects to take scandal where none is given or intended. We have not advocated cremation, though we are far from being of our colleague's opinion—that is a heresy to do so. We published the article in question because it contains several facts that go to prove the growing tendency among neo-scientists and unbelievers to have less reverence for human remains. In doing so we no more adopt their theories or recommend their ways than *La Union* adopts those of the irreligious newspapers when it quotes them in carrying on the everlasting pow-wow with its political opponents. Nor can we see that the article referred to advocated the burning of human bodies. It simply stated facts as an indication of the times. These facts are reprehensible in themselves, and by none have they been more severely censured than by us. This is well known to all the readers of the *Southern Cross*, and if the writer in *La Union* had been a constant reader of our paper he would have saved himself the humiliation of becoming ridiculous by butting his head blindly against those who have all along been the best friends of the cause which he advocates with more zeal than good sense.

Severe complaints are made about the treatment received by the small-pox patients at the lazaretto in the city. We are told that in the female department only two nurses wait on thirty patients. An Irish girl died there few weeks ago, and when her sister begged leave to go in and see her she was refused admittance. Her friends telephoned, enquiring as to the state of her health, and they were frequently told she was better. At last it was announced that she was dead at the time when her friends hoped that she was fast convalescing. Yet, this ill-managed institution is the only one in the city in which patients attacked by small-pox can take refuge, for

small-pox patients are not received in the other hospitals. We heard of one man who fled to the camp when he perceived the first symptoms of the disease, fearing to get a "quietus" in the lazaretto of Buenos Aires, on the portals of which Dante's inscription "Leave all hope behind you" is, or seems to be, written. If the authorities are determined to put afflicted persons in quarantine they should, at least, take measures to provide them with the best medical treatment and proper attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Stockton, of the Methodist Church in Corrientes, and a champion of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of that same kirke, having failed to settle their quarrels within the walls of the "sanctuary," are determined to see the thing out in the newspapers, and at the time of writing this are carrying on a wordy fight in the columns of the *Standard*. If the poor native or Indian acted in this way what homilies we would have from the modern Pharisees, and what platitudes about the practisers of Romish religion, &c., &c.!

An English Radical paper says: If the shade of Daniel O'Connell or of Isaac Butt should ever revisit the scene of past Parliamentary labour with what amazement it must look upon the compact party which is governed by Mr. Parnell. Returning to the Elysian Fields, what a report it would have to make to its compatriot! "We were Irish leaders, were we not? But what did we achieve? Up yonder there is a tall, cold, unsocial sort of man, who has just turned out one Government; and is keeping another in power by virtue of about forty Irish votes. He has conquered the Conservatives, who are giving him whatever he asks for. That is the result of a bargain for his support; but he has almost won over the Liberals to his views. In my time and in yours Ireland was a voice crying in the wilderness mostly; now it is a power, and all through that tall, ineloquent, unsocial man that I have told you of." So might one august shade report to the other of the position of the Irish party in the House, and of the leader who has made it what it is.

Here is Archbishop Croke's description of his countrymen:—"O'Connell used to say of the Irish people that they were the finest peasantry in the world. He meant physically speaking, and he was right. But I go a step further, and I say that they are the most faithful, the most grateful, the most gentle, the most generous, the most hospitable and pious people in the world. Englishmen are brave and resolute; Scotchmen calculating and clever; Frenchmen gay and gallant; Italians lively and artistic; Germans thoughtful, strong and sully; Spaniards proud, and perhaps pedantic; but Irishmen have some of the best qualities of all these nationalities—they are brave, humorous, intelligent, fond of fun and friendship, and, I might add, of a reasonable share of fight—grave and gay, as need may be, and withal supremely religious."

CELEBRATION IN HONOUR OF SAINT ROSE OF LIMA.

It has well been said that the Catholic Church has made of science and literature the handmaids by which the interests of religion are advanced. But it is equally true that the services rendered by them to religion have been gratefully repaid, and she in turn has offered her protecting hand to those who, following her precepts have sauntered along the flowery paths of arts and belles lettres or climbed the arduous heights of scientific discovery. The article which we publish in our second page to-day on "Science and the Papacy," which we recommend all to read, shows in a nutshell how the world is indebted to the Popes for its enlightenment in science, literature, and all the nobler pur-

suits of mankind. The same may be said in a lesser degree of the other dignitaries, ecclesiastics and members of the Catholic Church. Some have themselves explored the great field of knowledge, and have contributed by their worldly, as well as spiritual lore to the happiness and improvement of mankind. Others were called by God to more lowly, or rather, we should say, to a higher sphere of action. It was not granted them like Copernicus to explain the movements of the heavenly bodies, and thereby to contribute powerfully to the promotion of peace and goodwill among nations, nor yet, like Bacon, to revolutionise the system of warfare by the invention of gunpowder, to explore the world of history and fancy with Augustin, or to renovate the decaying fabric of philosophy with St. Thomas; but it was given them to shine with heavenly light by the purity of their lives, their devotion to God and His Church, and their faithful observance of all that He commandeth. Such a servant of God was Rose of Lima, the Patron Saint of America, whose festival was celebrated on Sunday last. She was but a lowly shepherdess who sought neither honour nor worldly distinction. Yet it pleased God that her fame should eclipse that of the greatest scholars and conquerors. Her virtues and her miracles have been the theme of poets and orators for nearly 300 years, and her example has been a light and consolation to many Christians in the hour of affliction and temptation. The third centenary of this great saint's birthday will take place on the 30th of April, 1886, and the Literary Academy of the Plate, which is under the patronage of Rose of Lima, and the members of which hold their sessions at the College of the Jesuit Fathers in this city, have resolved to celebrate the glorious occasion with a great literary tournament. We for our part applaud so happy an idea. The celebration will be sure to produce many beneficent results. It will promote amity among the different nations of South America, who all pay veneration to Saint Rose of Lima. It will stimulate youthful aspirants to literary honours to a noble and praiseworthy rivalry, and it will, we have no doubt, tend to the greater glory of God, whose faithful servant St. Rose of Lima ever was while on earth, and in whose joy all who have imitated her virtue will participate in Heaven.

ABOUT STAYING AWAY FROM MASS.

People who frequently absent themselves from Mass on Sunday, live, perhaps, under the impression that they are not guilty of any grievous sin. The law obliging them to hear Mass is not, they say, a Divine law, since it is nowhere to be found in the Bible. They, like too many of their neighbours, are willing to let others do the church going, and as they cannot perceive any immediate good coming from it they argue themselves into a happy security. They are bad Catholics, nor have they as yet descended to the low level of the gambler or the common blasphemer. The reason of this is simply because time has not yet been given to them. The occasional absence from Mass, without an excuse or reason, will soon lead to a total negligence and this total negligence will wind up in loss of Faith, and without Faith there is nothing at which we are obliged to stop. The parent who by his bad example teaches his children that attendance at Mass is not a matter of importance, is doing something which he may live long to regret. The children upon whom perhaps he may be forced to depend for the necessities of life, are neither kind nor obedient. They have no regard whatever for the feelings of the old man and look upon him as a creature actually in the way. They have long since failed to regard the advice of a priest as a guide which they should follow, and as for church, they know nothing about it. The catechism is a little book which they were never asked to study, and religion is a mere matter of taste or choice. Such people are of course

not Catholics. Their parents were behind the age and slow. The chances for heaven are slim indeed for such people, and yet the fault is scarcely their own. Had they been properly brought up or even half instructed they would have had some idea of what was expected of them, and the reason why they were not instructed can be traced to the parents. A parent's duty is a difficult one to perform. A parent's obligations are grave and most binding, and unless faithfully fulfilled, an account must be rendered. Good children reflect credit upon the parents and unruly and vicious children cast reproach upon them.

THE BOLSA SCANDAL.

The gambling on the Bolsa continues to the scandal of all honest men and the ruin of the country. The scandal reached its culminating point on Wednesday, when it was announced that the speculators for the past month had failed to the amount of \$300,000 m/n! Yet the names of these swindlers are withheld, and they are allowed to walk the streets without fear of molestation. If they had played a small game at *rouge et noir* they would soon be pounced on by Colonel Bosch and his myrmidons; but because they gamble on a large scale they are regarded as respectable men and can claim immunity for their delinquencies. These gamblers occupy a great part of public attention. The daily newspapers discuss their doings as if the fate of the Republic depended on them, and to some extent they are right, for the penniless speculators (perhaps not more than a score in all) considerably influence the rise or fall in exchange and regulate the variations in the financial barometer. Their business at present is buying and selling gold, but it is needless to say that they have no gold nor anything to purchase that vile dross. They simply bet that the price will reach a certain figure, say at the end of a month, and then they combine by spreading false news, &c. to bring about the wished for result. If it should turn out contrary to their wishes payment will depend on the amount. If the difference in the rise or fall is small they manage to liquidate, but if, as in the past month, the amount is large, there is what the *Standard* would call "a stand from under feeling," a *saucée que peut* feeling, a general break down, and the varnish being washed off, the whitened sepulchres show themselves in all their original ugliness. The question is, how long will the authorities allow these malefactors to continue their wicked practices? When a committee of Congress conferred with the president of the syndicate the other day with a view to put some legal restraint on the gambling carried on in the Bolsa, Sr. Legarreta ridiculed the idea "because Bolsa operations were free all over the world." That may be, but we venture to say that in no part of the world have they such disastrous effects as in Buenos Aires. There is betting to the amount of hundreds of thousands daily carried on within the precincts of that ill-omened house. The example is contagious, and we have in every square two or three "casas de cambio" and lottery booths, into which the poor and ignorant are inveigled. We scarcely hope to prevail on the authorities to stop the evil, yet we feel it our duty to denounce it and those who are the agents in carrying it on.

MRS. LANGWORTHY.

The latest number of the *South American Journal* to hand has the following in reference to Mrs. Langworthy:

The position of Mrs. Langworthy—married and yet no wife—has created a feeling of universal sympathy on the part of all who have made themselves acquainted with the facts. I am afraid you would hesitate to print the frank terms in which I might justly characterise the conduct of Mr. Langworthy towards this unfortunate lady without travelling beyond the sworn records of

the Court before which the circumstances of this sad case have been brought for judicial decision. Since your last issue Mrs. Langworthy's matter has again been mentioned by the Probate Court on an application for the costs and custody of the child of the marriage. The President of the Court made the following statement:

«All the reasons which apply to ordinary matrimonial suits do apply to a case of this kind. Where a man has gone through a marriage in fact with a woman, if he afterward seeks to repudiate her on the grounds that it was not a valid marriage, she ought not to be in any worse position than any ordinary wife who was litigating with her husband, and she ought to have her costs. I therefore order that she have her costs in full upon all the issues; part because she is entitled to them, and the rest because her husband ought to find the funds for debating so serious a question as that he has raised, though successfully, against his wife. She is also plainly entitled to alimony, etc.»

The custody of the child for the present remains with the mother. I may add that the social position of the lady's family is more than equal to that of Mr. Langworthy. One of her brothers is a barrister who is married to the ward and niece of Judge Otway. Another is the Rev. Mr. Long, who is married to the daughter of Bishop Darley, and a third is a gallant officer holding a lieutenant's commission in Lord Donegal's regiment, the Royal Antrim Rifles. Mrs. Langworthy herself was educated at Girton College, Cambridge, and took her degree with honors.

A USEFUL LESSON.

The Munster Bank is dead, and Farquharson, the general manager of the establishment, has absconded, leaving a deficit in the accounts to the amount of £80,000. Farquharson is a native of the "land of cakes," and the question is naturally asked why Irishmen could not find among themselves one who would fill so important a position without going over the water for a fit and proper person to keep their accounts. Here, again, the Helotism brought about by centuries of slavery shows itself. There are some Irishmen in this country who, in other respects, are very worthy men, yet will not give employment to any man of their country or religion. Or, if they do, it must be in some menial or inferior office. There are respectable persons who, when the members of their family are unwell, will only consent to call a disreputable quack who passes off as an Irishman; such persons generally regret their error when too late, just as the shareholders of the Munster Bank regret their confidence in Farquharson. Eight thousand pounds is a big sum and it is humiliating to see hundreds of honest men gulled by a sharper, but the loss and the humiliation are well worth being patiently borne if the lesson they afford will only serve to teach Irishmen that they ought to rely on themselves and their own countrymen, and that men of tried character and virtue should never be exchanged for the clever sharper and the quack.

INTERESTING TO CAMPMEN.

The following is an extract from a letter we have just received from a friend in Arrecifes: «Our camp authorities sometimes display a very partial spirit in their dealings with our country people. For instance, not long since a young man, who had been, it seems, in a doubtful state of mental sanity, was found dead in a well at his own house. There was nobody in the place at the time but his mother and an old peon; yet, from what legal motive I don't know, but the municipal doctor had to be called out to inspect the corpse in order that he might give the required certificate. Since then an old native died suddenly at his own house also, but in this case, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no medical inspection at the scene of the occurrence was con-

sidered necessary. Later still than either of these cases, was that of an Irish widow whose son died in the bosom of his own family after a lingering illness which lasted some weeks; but in order to obtain the usual certificate of death she was told that the doctor should come out to her house to examine the corpse. She did she was directed, and was, as a matter of course, saddled with the fee, which in this case, as the distance the doctor had to travel was five leagues, was something heavy (\$300 to 500.) Finally, it is now only a few weeks since an Irishman was found dead in a 'pulperia.' The very fact alone of his being found dead such a place would be sufficient to excite reasonable suspicion as to how he met his death; yet, strange to say, notwithstanding the great zeal displayed in other cases, in this no legal investigation of the affair was regarded as necessary, nor did the doctor go to 'hacer el reconocimiento facultativo.' I fear that our countrymen are too often guilty of a rather culpable ignorance of ordinary laws, and, I believe, made to pay dearly for their ignorance, at all times. It is well to know, at all events, that as regards 'certificados de defuncion' these are often given on the information furnished by the interested parties themselves; and that it is only in cases of sudden death or of death from violence where a suspicion of rime may be reasonably entertained, that a medical inspection becomes a legal necessity, in order to clear up doubts which may stand in the way of a criminal investigation. Such is, at least, true in general, though there may, perhaps, be some exceptions.»

HONORABLE REMINISCENCE OF THE DILLON FAMILY.

A STRANGE STORY.

Whilst perusing Walsh's History of Dublin, published nearly seventy years ago (1818), we happened to light upon the following interesting piece of historical information. As the hero of the story is named Dillon, and as there are many families of that name residing in the River Plate, we are curious to know whether any of them claim descent from him. Perhaps some of our Hiberno-Argentine antiquarians will be able to give us further particulars of the worthy philanthropist who, while poor and abandoned, established such an important institution in Dublin city.

We give the story verbatim: «BOW-STREET ASYLUM.

This institution is connected with circumstances somewhat curious and romantic. Some years ago a young child was sent to the house of a poor tradesman residing in Church-street, with a request that he would bring it up, and a promise of a certain annual sum for its support. This sum was regularly paid, and the child grew up under the care of his adopted parents, without the smallest knowledge of his own. When of a competent age, he learned the trade of a bricklayer from his adopted father, and worked at it for his support. In his state of indigent obscurity, he was returning home one night from his daily occupation, when he was accosted in Dame-street by an unfortunate female as desolate as himself. Being a young man of moral principles, he was shocked at the address, and being of a serious turn of mind he exhorted her on her mode of life. The unfortunate female told a story of desertion and distress somewhat similar to his own, and excited his sympathy to such a degree that he invited her to his poor dwelling, till he could provide her temporary accommodation elsewhere. Having related the circumstance to some companions as well disposed as himself, a small sum was raised from their daily labour, and an humble asylum was established, of which this poor sincere penitent became the first inmate. In some time after, a letter was received from abroad by a mercantile house of great eminence, enquiring anxiously

for the boy. His name was now ascertained to be Dillon, and his family of much opulence and respectability. He subsequently became a merchant of high repute, and in prosperity supported that estimable moral character which he so strikingly evinced in adversity. He at present resides in Montevideo, South America; meanwhile his asylum continues to prosper. It soon attracted the notice of the Roman Catholic clergy, to which persuasion he belongs, and the public patronage sanctions the undertaking. It is now established in Bow-street, and receives into its bosom 50 repentant sinners.»

GENERAL ITEMS.

We find the following paragraph in the London correspondence of the Standard, dated July 28:

«The Rev. Dean Dillon, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Flannery, and Mr. Harrington, jun., of San Pedro, left town yesterday for Bath, to visit the well-known Benedictine College of Downside, after which they proceed to Ireland. They have had a very pleasant trip on the Rhine. I am sorry to say that Dean Dillon is by no means strong, but I hope that his native air will be beneficial.»

The death is announced in Santiago del Estero of Cancn Piñero, one of the prominent ecclesiastics of the Argentine Republic. During his life he occupied several important public positions, and his death is spoken of with regret by men of all shades of opinion.

The Government is about to make an extradition treaty with the United States of North America.

The marriage of Miss Maryanne Long and Mr. Martin, of the Northern and Ensenada railway, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Dr. Smith. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin left for Montevideo.

News has come that Mr. Feely is staying at a private hospital in London and is in a fair state of health.

It is stated that a book will be published in a few days disclosing the vices of Buenos Aires, and that it will rival in horrors anything that has appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette.

On Tuesday night the subaltern employes of the police department to the number of 170 attended at the house of Sr. Paz, and presented him with a tablet of gold with 172 signatures, and a testimonial of their respect for him while Chief of Police.

The marriage of Mr. Edward J. Byrne and Miss Lizzie Butler will be celebrated tomorrow at the church of San Nicolas.

An Irish-Porteño club is about to be started in Capilla del Señor. The president of the club is Mr. E. P. Maguire, vice-president Mr. Fox, treasurer Mr. G. Maguire, secretary Mr. J. Murray. The committee are about to inaugurate the club with a grand ball, which will take place on the 15th inst.

General Mansilla continues in a most critical state, and we regret to say that his doctors hold out small hope of his recovery.

The Chief of Police prohibited the holding of a meeting in Plaza Lorea on Sunday last, at which it was proposed that the Spanish population should protest against the conduct of the German Government in reference to the Caroline Islands.

Mr. A. G. Goodall, president of the American Banknote Company, was one of the passengers by the «Tamar.»

Another accident occurred on the Western Line on Sunday evening which fortunately had no fatal consequence. The evening train from Bragado to the city came upon a bullock cart on the road, with the driver asleep, like the poor Indian «whose boat rushed down the murderous steeps of Mountmorency.» Neither the whistle of the engine nor the rumbling noise could wake him. The ter-

rible shock came—the cart and its occupant were hurled a good way off, and when all was over it was found that the cart driver was quite unhurt. He was then taken to the police office where he gave information against himself.

The Mercedes show promises to be well attended this year. The following are among the entries already made:

Samuel Spring, for rams. José Moras, do. José Suarez, do. Frias y Mendez, do. Juan Lopez Cruz, do. Charles Duncelman, do. Mr. Hayward, do. imported. George Bell, cows and horses, Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, rams and bulls. Mariano Bernal, cows and horses. Belisario Almeida, do. Juan Molere, cows and pigs. José Suarez, pure blood asses. Nicholas Lowe, fine goats and rams. Frias y Mendez, bulls and cows. Lartigue, agricultural machinery. M. Valado, furniture. J. Breglia, shoes, etc. B. Borneo, furniture. Peter Tomato. Bacon and cheese. John Lavalle, agricultural products. Joseph Suarez, cheese. F. Pisane, coaches. J. Dubarry, do. Asilo San José, needlework. Sisters of Mercy, do. N. Lowe, fine wool. M. Guione, do. F. Martinez, works in hair. Michael Siri, perfumery. Moore and Tudor, machines and glycerine. Anthony Greaben, trolleys. Do. windmills.

Arrival of passengers from Southampton per steamer «Leibnitz»—

First class— Mr. W. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Neild, Mr. T. Norkett, Master J. R. Neild, Lilley Calder, Anny Rose Armstrong, Margaret Angus, Mr. E. Lacey, Mr. G. M. Banell, Mr. M. Martindale, Misses B. and M. Martindale, Master P. Martindale, Mr. A. Rousby, Mr. Ch. Morley, Mr. W. Nodgraft.

Steerage— W. Darcy, T. Fay, J. Byrne, J. and E. Gill Marks, Susan, Anny, J. and W. Webb, E. and Ann Fynn, J. McCabe, J. Bum, M. Fox, W. Wards, T. Dowds, W. Taner, F. Nanweeks, A. Denis, S. Dupre, O. Rogue, R. Carlisle, N. W. Hanbury, Bany Thomas, Nettie Joucis, Kate Naus.

A very large meeting of Dr. Rocha's friends was held on Tuesday night in this city. They first assembled in front of Rocha's committee rooms, and accompanied by two bands of music marched down the Calle Rivadavia, the bands playing martial airs. On reaching Dr. Rocha's residence they were addressed by him from the balconies of his house. He said he did not investigate them to revolution but if their liberties were curtailed they should defend them by every means in their power. All then shouted «viva la libertad» and the meeting dispersed having fulfilled their duty.

Dr. Irigoyen's followers held a meeting at their candidate's committee rooms, Calle Bolivar, on Tuesday evening. Dr. Saenz Peña was present and he gave a graphic description of Dr. Irigoyen's tour in the provinces, as far as he (Dr. Saenz Peña) had accompanied him. He said that he was most enthusiastically received at the different towns and stations. The orator briefly reviewed the political programme of his party and ridiculed the idea that Dr. Irigoyen was in any way responsible for the crimes of Rosas. At that time Dr. Irigoyen was Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Chili, and the country was then represented abroad by some of the most eminent men the Republic has produced, such as Guido in Brazil, Moreno in England, and Alvear in the United States. The speaker concluded by assuring his hearers that they might have full confidence in the triumph of Dr. Irigoyen.

The Senate has modified the law passed by the Deputies by which Government assigned 400 kilometres of the lands recently occupied to the troops that took possession of the Rio Negro in 1879. The following are the principal provisions of the law now sanctioned: to the General-in-Chief 15,000 hectares, to the

heirs of General Alsina 15,000 hectares, to each frontier chieftain 8,000 hectares, to a captain of battalion or regiment 5,000 hectares, other officers 4,000, lieutenants 2,000, sub-lieutenants 1,500. On the banks of the Rio Negro 400 kilometres of land will be measured off, which will also be distributed among the officers and troops of that expedition. Each soldier will get a chacra of 100 hectares and a quarter of a square in the nearest town.

Eighteen stevedores have been arrested by the port authorities on Friday night whilst they were in the act of landing goods from the steamer «Frankfurt» by the passenger's mole, in order to escape payment of the Custom-house dues. It is supposed that some of the crew of the «Frankfurt» had an understanding with the stevedores.

Reports come from Spain that the notorious Paul y Angulo has been arrested in Madrid, charged with participation in the murder of General Prim in 1871. The report requires confirmation.

Father Victor of the Passionist Order had a most miraculous escape last week. He, with a boy named Ward, was being driven in a coach at a crossing on the Western Line near Mercedes, when the train suddenly came on. The horses were both killed, and the coach with its occupants were hurled a great distance out of the way. The accident occurred near Mr. John Coghlan's house, and Mr. Coghlan himself was the first to come to the relief of the sufferers. Father Victor and young Ward were almost insensible from the violence of the shock, and the coachman appeared to be quite lifeless. After some time Mr. Coghlan noticed that he still breathed. Mr. Coghlan had all three removed to his house, and medical aid and every possible assistance was immediately procured. Neither the coachman nor the passengers perceived the approach of the train. Father Victor and Mr. Ward are both wounded in the head, but we rejoice to say that that of Father Victor is very light. The matter was telegraphed into town, and the engine driver was arrested on arriving here. Father Victor was able to proceed on his journey next day, but Mr. Ward still continued to receive medical attendance at Mr. Coghlan's house.

News has come from Paris that the state of Dr. Avellaneda's health is very precarious. He was attended by Drs. Rawson, Guemes, and Larrosa of Buenos Aires, and a French physician. The disease of which the patient was suffering was making rapid progress, and it was doubtful whether he would remain to take some medicinal baths or return speedily to Buenos Aires.

There will be a fair in Chascomus on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of the present month.

The managers of the Western Line have consented to carry cattle to the Mercedes Fair, which will open on Sunday next, at 50 per cent below the usual rates.

On Saturday evening the marriage of Don Marianus Olivares and Miss Angela Millberg was celebrated in the Church of San Ignacio. On the same evening Captain Rawson Talion was married to Miss Elizalde.

The national anniversaries of four American States are celebrated this month: that of Brazil on the 7th, that of San Salvador on the 10th, that of Mexico on the 16th, and that of Chile on the 18th.

The office of La Libertad in Corrientes was assaulted on Saturday night, and all the type, etc. destroyed. The authorities are investigating the matter. La Libertad had published a report of Major Sarmiento having had a man shot, which proved to be untrue.

Politics now engross all the attention of people in the provinces. The following incident, or series of incidents, which occurred in San Lorenzo (Rosario) last Sunday will serve as an in-

dex to the political fever there. Dr. Galvez was proclaimed as Governor amidst cheers, the proclaimers then adjourned to the races. While there an ex-jefe politico, Cordoba, harangued the mob and shouted for Roca and Juarez. He then called on all friends to follow him. He made a speech before the «jefe's» and a tumult arose; a picquet of soldiers arrived, and the captain was stabbed by one of Cordoba's followers. Cordoba has been arrested.

Another political row took place in San Urbano (Santa Fe) on Monday, where Manuel Figarrea, an intimate friend of the political chief, shot José Palacios whilst he was having his name inscribed in the registry.

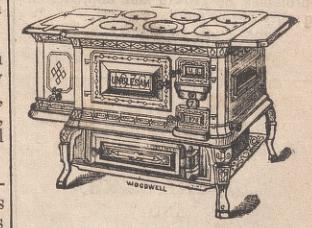
The Board of the National Bank are in negotiation with Lord Mayor Alvear for the purchase of the Colon Theatre, and it is rumored that there are probabilities of a successful arrangement. If the Lord Mayor succeeds in selling the Colon to the Bank, the new Colon Theatre proposed in the Boulevard Callao will be immediately begun. The Municipality ought to make a brilliant business out of this operation as a theatre can be built in Calle Callao, for half the price of the old Colon building.—The Standard.

The Intendant has sent to the committee of the sanitary works a note strongly complaining of the injury done not only to private persons but to the municipality by the bad state in which Calle Callao, through almost its entire length, has been left by the contractors, and requesting the committee to adopt measures to prevent such abuses, and to compel the contractors immediately to repair the said street. The Intendant estimates at \$1,000,000 the damage sustained by the Municipality from the defaults of the contractors in the various streets where the works have been carried out.

The «Sud America» entered on Tuesday and landed at the Boca 615 emigrants.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE. SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Collected by James Martin, Chascomus: James Martin \$4 m/n, George Atkinson 2, Patrick Killion 2, Peter Martin 1, Kate Martin 1, Mary Martin 1, Mrs. Gannon 3, John Keenan 2, Mark Murray 3, Michael Casey 5, A Friend 1, John Ferrell 1, James Dalley 2, Miss Mulleadys 2, L. Fagan 2, Toribio Gollians 1, Matthew Banks 5, Mary Anne Banks 2, Pedro Simons 2, Mrs. Brennan 2, Richard Sales 1, John Brennan 1, William Brennan 1, Thomas Doyle 1, Martin de Amegola 1. —Total \$50 m/n.



STOVES, RANGES AMERICAN COOKING STOVES AND WARMING STOVES

To burn any fuel. Perfect bakers, most economical, cleanly, easily handled

The Largest Assortment of Stoves in South America to select from

Our «Uncle Sam», «Monada», «Favorita», «Casera», and numerous other styles of Stoves are now well-known all over the country, and all who use them have found them perfectly satisfactory in all respects

SOLE AGENTS CASSELS, KING, & CO. 191-CALLE MAIPU BUENOS AIRES

WHAT RECOMPENSE?

He might have sung a song the world would hear, Whose clarion notes had sung so loud and clear. That men had listened and been made The better for the fray. The toil and care of every day; Stronger to bear the heavy burdens laid. But fate said nay.

TRUE MEN AS WE NEED THEM.

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR MEN IN THE WORLD. BY REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, LL.D.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

THE IDEAL OF MANHOOD.

"The age of chivalry is gone!" calmly observed the calculating sophists, who lead the minds of the moderns, and persuade them that the world is hastening under their influence, to a period of increased light and civilization—a most convenient maxim to establish a most declamatory of an orator! For that is as much as to hold that there is no occasion for men to be generous and devoted, faithful and indifferent to their own selfish interest, full of high honor not aiming to follow the erring multitude, but emulous of imitating the example of joining the society of the celestial citizens; an assertion characteristic of a class of men with whom every age is gone but that of economists and calculators.—Kenneth Henry Digby.

Conception of it from the Old Testament.

Samuel—child, prophet, liberator, judge of Israel, guide and intercessor of his people and their rulers—offers from first to last a model of simple unwavering fidelity to God, to his own people, to conscience, and to honor.

Hearken to the touching dialogue that took place when this model magistrate gave over, in the presence of the assembled nation, his political authority into the hand of their chosen king.

"Samuel said to all Israel: 'I am old and gray-headed; . . . having then conversed with you from my youth until this day, behold here I am. Speak of me before the Lord and before his anointed, whether I have taken any man's ox or ass, if I have wronged any man, if I have oppressed any man, if I have taken a bribe at any man's hand: and I will depose it this day and will restore it to you.'"

"And they said: Thou hast not wronged us, nor oppressed us, nor taken ought, at any man's hand."

Modern Examples:

St. Louis, King of France.

From the spectacle of such a perfect character thus admired and praised by a whole nation, and held up in the Divine Book to the admiration of all succeeding ages, one reluctantly passes to mix with the rushing crowd along the paths of our daily life, as the half-rested traveller leaves the cool shade and the refreshing waters of an oasis to face once more the sand, the glare, the heat, and the oppressive solitude of the desert.

There is, however, an example nearer our own times of perfect virtue in a man of the world which may well compare with the blameless and beneficent career of the great Hebrew prophet, without creating in the reader any fear of contemporary allusions.

How his character was formed. Who does not know with what incomparable tenderness and so-

litude the canonised Louis IX., King of France, was reared and educated by his mother, Blanche of Castile, deemed herself by those who knew her best to be worthy of a place among the saints? She had come of too heroic a blood not to value in her son the chivalrous virtues and qualities which should grace a Christian king. She saw to it during her regency that he received an intellectual training quite extraordinary in an age when persons of high rank set but little store on literary attainments. Louis was an accomplished scholar and statesman, as well as a peerless knight and commander. What, however, distinguished him above all others was his perfect Christian character. To form this in her boy the God-fearing queen would intrust to no one but herself his instruction in the truths of religion, and his training in the practice of every virtue necessary to a Christian sovereign. "God knows, my son," she would often say to him, as he nestled near her heart while a mere child, or sat near her in boyhood, "God knows I love thee as well as ever mother loved her dearest. Yet would I rather see thee any moment stretched a corpse at my feet than know thee guilty of deadly sin."

How the docile child retained through all his eventful and heroic life the moulding then given to his character, we shall have more than one occasion to judge before the end of this book. And remembering in after years all the pains taken for this purpose by his admirable parent, Louis was fain to bestow on his children the same loving labor. "Before he lay down in his bed," relates his intimate friend and biographer, "he was wont to have his children brought to him and related to them the actions of good kings and emperors, and told them to take example by such men. And he likewise set before them the deeds of bad princes who had lost their kingdoms in consequence of their licentiousness, rapacity, and avarice. 'I remind you of these things,' he would say, 'that you may keep your souls free from them, and draw not on yourselves the divine wrath.' He also made them learn their prayers to Our Lady, and made them recite their hours twice a day to accustom them thereby to assist at the Hours (in the church) when they should have come to govern their own lands."

Nor, in thus dwelling on the formation of character, and recalling again and again the qualities which enter into chivalry, do we for a moment wish it to be understood that our every word is not addressed to the popular masses much more than to those whom wealth, or birth, or position place at the head of the community. It is most especially the labouring classes in town and country that we are anxious to see "generous and devoted, faithful, and indifferent to their own selfish interest, full of high honour, and not aiming to follow the erring multitude." The chivalry which is the very spirit of true Christian manhood, is not the character of a social class, or the distinctive quality of the highly-born, or the result of the special training given to a privileged few. The generosity, the self-sacrificing heroism, which are its primary virtues, have ever been found in the poorest and lowliest, as well as in the foremost in rank and honour. "I can give you privileges and fiefs," said a Christian emperor to a favourite who begged to be ennobled, "but I cannot make you noble."

The nobility of soul, which we here hold up to your admiration, is the joint product of God's grace and your own generous co-operation. Parents can and do contribute greatly towards the creation of this nobility of soul and conduct; it is, however, under God, the result of one's own fidelity to the Divine Voice ever speaking in conscience, to the Divine Light ever showing steadily the path of duty and honor; and to the impulse of the Divine Spirit urging the babe of the beggar as well as the son of the prince to aim high and do nobly, and be in all things true to the light and the truth within them.

How Character should shine forth in Conduct.

"I have neither riches, nor power, nor birth to recommend me; yet, if I live, I trust I shall not be of less service to mankind and my friends than if I had been born with these advantages." Thus spoke, at the age of twenty, a poor lad (afterwards Sir Humphry Davy) who had been brought up in the shop of his father, a carver in wood, and who was, when he wrote these words in his private diary, a druggist's apprentice. The world knows to what a height of pure fame he attained by dint of heroic labor, while the laborious life found its fittest and sweetest reward in the peace and blessing of the Church of his fathers, which took the weary traveller to her embrace.

It is conduct that manifests "the active doer, noble liver." All man's faculties, with God's light in his mind and the mighty impulses of the Spirit ever moving his heart, are given him that he should do, that he should work, that the light of his life-work should go abroad to his fellow-men showing them how to live, to labor, to conquer. It is to enable him to work earnestly, to live nobly, to conquer surely in the strife with difficulty and hardship and temptation, that the mother's loving nurture and wise training, the father's example and sustaining friendship are given to the child and the youth; and that in manhood the sympathy and encouragement of other noble workers are vouchsafed to him, as Jonathan was sent to David to be his stay and his joy in dreadful trials.

To be continued.

CATHOLIC CIVILIZATION.

INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Jesuits of South America, followed their own system in civilizing the savages; they made them Christians first and useful citizens afterwards. The wonderful results they obtain forever embalmed in the history of their Paraguay Reductions.

But such an apostolic method did not tally with modern Free-Thought. Pombal and his Masonic friends did away with the Jesuits. In course of time the South American colonies formed themselves into as many Republics, and each of them was free to resume the civilizing work on its own account.

The Argentine Republic, in particular, being most exposed to the incursions of the Red Man, took the Anglo-Saxon method of spreading civilization all around, that is to say: they retaliated on the marauders and tried to civilize them off!

But the Pampas offering the Indians an unsearchable refuge, they could not be exterminated, although fire and blood were freely used for the purpose. Twenty-eight armed expeditions were made into their recesses, their *tolderies* were burned to the ground, fifty thousand of them were carried away and condemned to hard labour for life; yet the foe revived after each campaign and the process suggested by Free-Thought did not promise any final peace.

Finally, the Argentines, though led by Masonic rulers, bethought themselves that the Church's influence might perhaps be reverted to with better result and in default of Jesuits which the Lodges are too much in dread of they have called to the rescue the good Salesian Fathers of Don Bosco.

These will gladly lay down their lives to convert and civilise their savage fellowmen, after which the enlightened rulers of Buenos Aires will no doubt take the credit to themselves if they do not, what we greatly fear, thwart the good work.—Catholic Universe.

DICKENS' STRING OF TITLES.

Somebody with considerable ingenuity and much time to spare has woven the titles of Charles Dickens' writings into the following narrative:

"Oliver Twist, who had some very hard Times in the Battle of Life, and having been saved from the Wreck of the Golden Mary by Our Mutual Friend, Nicholas

Nickleby, had just finished reading A Tale of Two Cities to Martin Chuzzlewit, during which time the Cricket on the Hearth had been chirping right merrily while the Chimes from the adjacent church had been heard, when Seven Poor Travelers commenced singing a Christmas Carol; Barnaby Rudge then arrived from the Old Curiosity Shop with some Pictures from Italy and Sketches by Boz to show Little Dorrit who was busy with the Pickwick Papers, when David Copperfield, who had been taking American Notes, entered, and informed the company that the Great Expectations of Dombey and Son regarding Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy had not been realised, and that he had seen Boots at the Holly Tree Inn taking Somebody's Luggage to Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings in a street that has No Throughfare, opposite the Bleak House, where the Haunted Man, who had just given one of Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions to an Uncommercial Traveler, was brooding over The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

NEVER TOO OLD TO STUDY.

Cato, at eight years of age, commenced to study the Greek language. Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen wrote the memoirs of his own time. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek until he was past fifty. O'Brien, the author of the Gaelic dictionary, was fifty when he applied himself to the study of the Irish language. Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. Dryden in his sixty-eighth year commenced the translation of the Iliad. Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialects. Dante and Petrarch being the other two. Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

THE IRISH BALLAD-SINGER AND BAG-PIPER.

To the ballad-singer more than any other person is owed the impetus of all Irish national movements. The songs of Thomas Davis, with all their fire, would not have reached the people but for this living medium. The enthusiasm of the «Young Irelanders» was instilled in the breast of the Irish peasant by this foster-father of the muse; and the patriotic strains of T. D. Sullivan would never have carried the force of the Land League doctrine to the heart of Ireland had they not found their channel in the voiceful will of this wandering Celtic troubadour. There is always a crowd around him, and his simple «come all ye» appeals with all the power of native pathos to the feelings of his admiring countrymen.

And who in their early days that listened to the charming lilt of the Irish piper but looked upon him as did that lamented bard of Erin, J. Keegan:

"And when he stowed I saw his bag Cross barred with green and yellow, I thought and said: 'In Ireland round There's not so fine a fellow.'"

He, indeed, was a welcome guest. With what pleasure-lit faces, wreathed in smiles, would the light-hearted *gossios* and care-free *gossios* troop in to see him and untie their voices in an irresistible plea for a reel. And, oh! what a fairy spell was thrown around that merry band when the music, rebounding from the rafters, seemed to echo the delight of their soul, while their steps kept time on the earthen floor to the magic chant that had so enchanted them. Its low, attuning wail, first coming forth like the

mournful voice of an Irish *caoiné*, growing gradually higher and sweeter, until the full, clear notes of the captivating tune, breaking loose, it seemed, from the piper's control, at length came soothingly from the enchanting pipes and carried the listeners on the bosom of their enraptured fancies to the all-consoling bowers of a more heavenly sphere. What memories are clustered around those dear old bag-pipes! The Italian organ-grinder and his irrepressible monkey, the German band, and even a fiddler, may pass through the lower portion of this city, and little attention will be paid to their time-worn airs, often more discordant than melodious. But let a piper stray through this district, and you will hear the quick rattle of the windows as they are being raised; you will watch the laughing countenance of many a poor, honest Irishwoman betray her emotion, as the home-speaking tears of devotion trickle all unbidden down her cheeks, and you will see, the pennies flying from all quarters to the feet of him whose gladdening presence conjures the sacred thoughts of the old land—so far, far away.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Curious that a loose kind of a man is always getting tight.

Society is very queer. The people most sought after are those who do not pay their debts.

Mark Twain is the author of a capital epigram—

"It is a good thing to live in a land of plenty if you have plenty of land."

Little girls believe in the man in the moon; big girls in the man in the honeymoon.

A great many men never think of having their lives insured until they get married.

Women are always said to be looking in the glass. Men seldom do, unless there is something to drink in it.

A rich harness maker recently died, and it is said that he left many traces of his work behind him.

"Bah," said John Henry's hopeful to a small boy who wanted to whip him, "you couldn't lick a postage stamp."

Said a father to his little boy, "Tom, you must be broken of that bad habit." "Papa, hadn't I better be mended," he replied.

A question has been raised in one of our courts whether a blind man can be made liable for a bill payable at sight. The lawyers are puzzled.

Professor, looking at his watch—As we have a few more minutes I shall be glad to answer any question that anyone may wish to ask.

Student—What time is it please?

The Horns of a Dilemma—

A master said to his man servant, who had committed some impropriety, "You are an ass, my friend." "I beg your pardon, am I an ass because I'm your friend, or am I your friend because I am an ass?" the man replied.

"Now Uncle Abe, if you have got anything on your heart, and last-wish, speak out," said the Rev. Baxter to an old negro who had only a few hours to live. "I aint got no last wish 'cept dat I wants ter get well."

Eulala (sentimentally): "Oh, no; I have no desire for great wealth. I should be very happy as the wife of a bread winner." George (practically): "And I should be happy, very, as the husband of a bread maker." She concluded to learn.

An old bachelor was recently heard saying to a young lady, "There is more jewelry worn nowadays than when I was young, but there is one piece I frequently admired which I don't often see now." "What is that?" asked the miss. "A thimble," was the reply.

"Mr. Tart! I have written some verses on my dog: would you like to hear them?" "Oh, don't trouble to read them, Mr. Muse.

Just let me know what part of the dog they are written on, and I will visit the kennel some day and read them myself."

What is philosophy? It is something which enables a rich man to say there is no disgrace in being poor.

An urchin was asked at one of the customary school examinations, "What is the use of bread?" To which he replied, with an archness which implied what a simpleton you must be to ask such a question, "To spread butter on."

Painstaking Governess: "Now, my dear Tommy, do try and remember. A quadruped is an animal with four legs, as a horse. A biped has only two; a man is a biped." Tommy (who likes to put funny questions to his governess): "But if a man has only one leg, what do you call him?"

In school a member of the committee asked the members of a class "What is the cause of the saltiness of the ocean?" Soon one little girl raised her head, flushed with the discovery which had flashed upon her mind. "You may tell," said the committee-man. "Salt fish, sir," said the pupil.

"Well, boys ain't wot they used ter was, nohow. They are awfully stupid, nowadays—no life in 'em. They ain't got gumption enough ter play er decent trick or git off any sun," said Uncle Pelag. Then he sat down on a batch of treacle the boys had spread half an inch deep on the head of the cask.

It is related that a Yankee who had just lost his wife was found by his neighbor emptying a bowl of soup as large as a hand-basin. "Why, my goodness, Elianthus! is that all you care for your wife?" said the gossip. "Wal, I've been cryin' all the mornin, and after I finish my soup I'll cry another spell. That's fair, anyhow," said the Yankee.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, 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 terminate the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs, By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearns) some of the Curative Syrup, 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 medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint, may say that on the account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Cédulas A, Series E, Series F, Series G, National Bank Shares) and Price/Value.

Tucuman and Santiago sugar are now readily sold at good prices. In one fortnight 9000 bags have been sold at \$2.50 per arrobe, and one lot of San Gernes sugar was sold at \$2.70 m/n.

It is calculated that the Government is owing the National Bank the enormous sum of \$14,000,000 m/n, which is about one-half of the bank's emission at present, and about \$4,000,000 m/n less than the realised capital of the bank.

The 400,000 sovereigns, part of which arrived in the R.M.S. «Tamar», are lent as follows: By Baring 100,000, Banque de Paris 125,000, Comptoir d'Escompte 50,000 and the remainder by those that formed the syndicate.

Mr. Samson, we hear, has chartered in England three steamers to load frozen mutton and beef cargoes in the Plate for the Congeladora Company. We believe the cargoes will be shipped at Zarate.

At the liquidation of the Bolsa on Tuesday some additional failures were announced. One liquidator handed \$1,950,000 m/n in payment of his account. The failures on Wednesday amounted to 300,000.

A camp man gives us the following receipt as a cure of worms in sheep: «Make a strong mixture, half vinegar and half brine. A little garlic boiled in the brine may be added thereto. Pour two spoonfulls of the mixture down the throat of each sheep.»

Mr. Andrew Geoghegan of Pergamino has been offered 57% for picked capones, but he refuses to sell at that price.

The «Tamar» leaves to-day for Southampton; she will call at Montevideo, Santos, Rio, Bahia, Meceico, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo.

The swift steamer «Nord America» will resume her River Plate route on the 1st November. She is posted to leave Genoa on that date for this port.

The «Tagus» is expected in Montevideo with dates from England to the 10th, and from the Continent to the 14th ult.

The «Magellan» leaves Montevideo to-day for Europe. The «Galicia» left Bordeaux on the 29th ult. for the River Plate, and is expected at Montevideo on the 21st inst.

Mr. Ezequiel Calderon has sold from the establishment Santa Clara de Romero, in Juarez, 1000 novillos of two and a half years at over for 12 m/n per head; buyer M. Arrotea.

Sheepfarmers at the South from Azul out, especially in Olavarría, are losing great numbers of sheep from «Lombritz» in the throat. One estancia has lost 10,000.

The sale of 8000 hectares of 8000 estancia land in Pringles for \$40,000 m/n is reported. Mr. H. T. Brigg seller; Mr. Portalis buyer.

The following important sales of National lands are reported: Section II. Lot 4 A, 2 square leagues \$5,500 m/n per league. Don B. Freyre buyer.

Section III. Lots 12 and 19 A, 8 leagues for \$5,628 m/n per league. L. Urdoniz buyer.

Section VIII. Lots 10 and 1/2, 9, 6 leagues \$4,500 m/n per league. Dr. Alston buyer.

Section VIII. Lots 6, 15, 16, 17 and 1/2, 18 B, 18 leagues for \$4,500 m/n per league.

1 square leagues, Department General Lopez, Santa-Fé, alongside Venado Tuerto and Loreto, \$16,222 m/n per league. Seller, Dr. Alvear; buyer, H. Acevedo.

The National Land office has still the following lots on the Limay and Neuquen to sell; section I 12,652 hectares, section 3

20,413 hectares, section 4 28,238 hectares, section 5 3750 hectares, section 8 25,189 hectares, section 9 15,000 hectares, section 10 3700 hectares, section 11 15,000 hectares, and various fractions in the Neuquen 7716 hectares, making a total of 55.07 leagues. The sale will take place on September 29th.

Tallarero and Sanchez sold a lot of Rambouillet rams from the Cabaña Bernadino Rivadavia, as follows:

To Gahan 1 at \$120 m/n, to Otamendi 2 at 110 m/n and 1 at 95 m/n, to Unzué 1 at 230, 1 at 140, and 1 at 180, to Gonzalez 1 at 100 and 1 at 80, to Sculi 1 at 450, to Smith 1 at 85, to Ezeiza 1 at 150, to Garrahan 1 at 205, to Bossi 1 at 80, to Egana 1 at 150, to Dowling 1 at 70.

Mr. Gravell, of Chascomus, has sold the Lincoln wool from his establishment at \$100%.

Vessels expected next week in Montevideo for Buenos Aires: On the 5th «Tagus» from Southampton; on the 8th «Pampa» from Bordeaux; on the 9th «Patagonia» from Liverpool and «Thales» from London; on the 10th «Hevelius» from London; on the 12th «Ohio» from Bremen; on the 13th «Orion» from Geneva.

Vessels about to sail: on the 4th «Tamar» for Bordeaux, and «Magellan» for Liverpool; on the 8th «Leibnitz» for Liverpool; on the 9th «Patagonia» for the Pacific; on the 10th «Rio Negro» for Bordeaux, and «Condor» and «Hamburgh» for Bremen; on the 12th «Congo» for Bordeaux.

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 28, Railway Loan (1881), Do. (1884), Hard Dollars, Treasury Bills, British Consols, Province of Buenos Aires) and Price.

«London, Sept. 2. Yesterday the auctions of Colonial wool opened corresponding to the 4th series of 1885. The principal part was Australian wool. Prices compared with sales on the 3rd series represent a fall of from 5 to 10 centimes.»

«Liverpool, August 28. Salted novillo hides, 5 1/2-5 7/8 d per lb.; heavy do, 6-6 1/2 d per lb. Cargoes of bones at £5 2s 6d to £5 5s. per ton. Ash (7 o/o) £4 5s to £4 7s 6d. Salted potro hides 12s 6d each. Beef tallow at 28s 6d per lb. Mutton tallow 28s 6d. Linseed 41s 6d per 416 lb. R. Plate maize 4s 6d per 100 lbs. R. Plate wheat 6s 5 1/2 d per 100 lb. Auctions of sheepskins resulted a fall of 1/4 d. 300 bales sold.»

«Havre, August 28. Salted novillo hides 20-25 kilos, fcs. 65 1/2. Do., 32-40 kilos, fcs. 71 1/2. Salted potro do, fcs. 45. Beef tallow fcs. 78. Mutton do, fcs. 75. Bones (cargoes) fcs. 13 1/2. Ash (70 per cent), fcs. 11. R. Plate wheat fcs. 19 1/2. R. Plate maize fcs. 11 1/2. R. Plate linseed fcs. 26 1/2.»

«Antwerp, August 28. Salted dovillo hides, light, 20-25 kilos, fcs. 73; heavy do., 32-40 kilos, fcs. 74 1/2. Beef tallow fcs. 70 1/2; mutton do, fcs. 70. R. Plate bones, no stock. Ash (70 per cent.) R. Plate wheat fcs. 19 1/2. R. Plate maize fcs. 14 1/2. R. Plate linseed fcs. 26 1/2.»

«Hamburg, August 28. Salted potro hides 12 marks»

THE PLAZAS. ONCE. Hides. Good camp 225 220. Matadero 122. Horse 63. Hair 178 172.

Sheepskins. Superior 24. Matadero 24. Desechos 19. Corderitos 23 18.

Wheat. Rosario 112. Candeal 116.

Maize. Morocho, in grain 50 46. Yellow in grain 45 40. Alfalfa seed 78 per arr. Braa 23 qq. Hay 18-10 m/n per ton.

Table titled 'CONSTITUCION.' listing various items like Hides, Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Matadero, Interior, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair, Cow hair, Fox skins, Deerskins, Nutria.

BIRTHS. On August 14th, at the estancia Santa Emilia, Arroyo Seco Sur, province of Santa Fé, the wife of Mr. John J. Mahon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. On the 17th August, at the Church of San Miguel, William Bigoe, fourth son of the late William Bigoe Armstrong, Esq., Garry Castle, King's County, Ireland, to Anna, only daughter of the late Don José M. Soler of this city, and widow of Count Alexis de Manoy.

DEATHS. On August 25th, Matthew Huggins, in Buenos Aires, aged 69 years. R.I.P.

On Monday, August 17, in the partido of Salidillo, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Greaves, aged 55 years, a native of Kirk Doughton, Yorkshire, England. R.I.P.

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.

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

RAMS FOR SALE. At the following price—20 m/n, 12 m/n, and 8 m/n each.—Apply to Michael Tyrrell, Mercedes, One league from the station ju28-1m

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

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA. RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE. SETIEMBRE. Lunes 7.—Ultimo y especial remate de plantas de gran merito del Sr Domingo Basso de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Martes 8.—Una quinta en la Avenida Montes de Oca, Barracas al Norte, a las 2. Sabado 12.—30 remate, 20 carneros Rambouillet del Sr. Benjamin Nazar, cabaña Nuestra Señora del Pilar, Alsina 78, a las 2.

Domingo 13.—Lotes de terrenos en la Avenida Santa Fé, a las 2. Martes 15.—Carneros Rambouillet de Senillosa hnos. Cabaña San Felipe, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miercoles 16.—Remate de 7 Potrillos y Potrancas, sangre de carrera, procedentes del establecimiento del Dr. Santiago Luro, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Jueves 17.—Ultimo lote, 25 carneros Rambouillet de J. M. Lozano, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Domingo 20.—Remate feria en la estancia La Figura de Miguel Uribarrera, en Canelas a las 2. Martes 22.—Carneros Rambouillet de Senillosa hnos. Cabaña El Venado, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 24.—50 carneros Cabaña El Rosario de los Sres Chas é hijos, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Domingo 20.—Remate Feria en la estancia San Martín de V. L. Casares, en Canelas a las 12.

78-ALSINA-78

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

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 au 14-1m

TEA! TEA! TEA! Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business. There are always about 50,000 lbs. in deposit, of various marks. An immense stock of groceries, preserves, wines, etc., imported directly.

Come and see our Stock UNRIVALLED PRICES Corner of Piedad and Reconquista. Opposite the London and River Plate Bank.

LUIS R. SCHEINER. INTERESTING TO ENGLISH FAMILIES

NEW DRAPERY STORE 104-CUYO-104

We invite the English public to come and examine our stock. We guarantee to give satisfaction both as to the quality and prices of our goods. We will give notice of the day of opening which will be on or about the 15th of next month.

BRADFORD REYNOLDS and Co. au26-3in

CHEAP SALE OF NEW WINTER STOCK

MACCALLUM & CO. 20-PERU-20 Offer the following BARGAINS to which inspection is invited

LADIES' JACKETS and ULSTERS reduced from \$12 to 8 m/n. Ladies' Jerseys, all colours and sizes, that have been sold at 8 are now offered at 5 m/n.

Better quality at 12 reduced to 8 m/n. Girls' and Childrens' Jersey Dresses reduced from 10 and 8 to 6 and 5 m/n. 500 Boys' Jersey Suits reduced 2 m/n all round: all sizes and colours in stock. All Silk and Satin Elder Down Quilts reduced from 45 to 35 m/n.

DRESS MATERIALS A NIMMENSE STOCK to select from. Good Plain and Fancy Clothes and Beiges will be offered at 25 cents a yard that are cheap at 38 cents. All other Dress Goods will be offered at great reductions to clear out this Department.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT THE LARGEST STOCK in Buenos Aires to select from in Socks, white and colored Shirts, Wool and Merino Undershirts, Gloves, Scarfs, and Neckties, Collars, Christy's London Hats, best quality 5 m/n. Tweed Ulsters and Newmarket Overcoats made from best Scotch Tweeds at 25 and 30 m/n.

N.B.—All Goods and Quotations of Price in this advertisement can be relied upon.

MACCALLUM AND CO. IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS 20-PERU-20

WARD & PAYNE

SHEFFIELD SHEEP SHEARS

1885—SEASON—1885



SHEARS IN STOCK

Table with 2 columns: Item (Ordinary, Equalising Spring, Double Bow, Special) and Price/Value.

The superiority of these Shears over those of any other maker are fully borne out by the numerous testimonials in possession of the undersigned. such is the following—

ESTANCIA «LA CAMPANA» CANUELAS, FEBRERO 4, 1885. Contestando a la apreciable de Vds. me es grato manifestarles que las TIJERAS DE WARD Y PAYNE, Nos. 26 y 27 de 5 1/2 pulgadas han salido a mi entera satisfacion. las he usado dos años seguidos con muy buenos resultados. Tas Tijeras de igual clase que se han usado los dos años pasadas en mis estancias en la Banda Oriental tambien han dado resultados bastante satisfactorios.

JUAN A. BROWN.

ON SALE AT ALL FERRETERIAS AND ALMACENES IN TOWN AND CAMP AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE IMPORTERS

J. MOHR BELL & CO.

335-VICTORIA-339—BUENOS AIRES

Res Non Verba H.D. WOODWELL, MANUFACTURER OF Rubber Stamps AND WOOD ENGRAVER.

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

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

140-Piedad-140 Between San Martin & Florida BUENOS AIRES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE which has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language. Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. au 26—pm

JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants 32—RECONQUISTA—32

EXPRESS AGENCY 212-RECONQUISTA-212

PARCELS DELIVERY AND GENERAL CARRIERS Parcels received for delivery in the city. Baggage removed to and from any part of the city and Railway Stations, on application to the Agency.

TARIFFS MODERATE Gower-Bell Telephone 721. THE EXPRESS AGENCY 212-RECONQUISTA-212 BUENOS AIRES jy 31—pm