

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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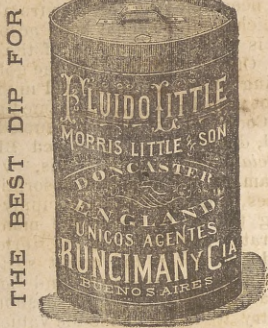
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 21.

Captain O'Shea, and Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., have been carrying on a rather personal discussion in the newspapers. It appears the former gentleman held a hole and corner meeting in Galway, and afterwards published a letter in the *Times*, in which he stated that Mr. Healy had made overtures for conciliation with him through a gentleman in Dublin. Mr. Healy, in reply, said: "If the honourable and gallant member can produce any creditable testimony to prove that I ever spoke of him in public or in private except with loathing and contempt, I will canvass Galway for him in a white sheet at the coming election."

The Rev. Mr. Macleod, lately curate at St. German's Anglican Church, Roath, Cardiff, has been received into the Church by his Eminence Cardinal Manning.

Although the Earl of Kenmare has tendered his resignation of office, the Queen has requested him to continue to perform the duties of Lord Chamberlain for the present.

Father Abraham J. Ryan, the poet priest of the South, is dead. The weird and touching singer passed away on Holy Thursday at the Franciscan Monastery of St. Boniface, Louisville, Kentucky, death being caused by heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer for a considerable period. Father Ryan was born of Irish parents at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1837. On the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the Southern army as chaplain. He was present at many terrible scenes of death, and had to bear the great sorrow of seeing a brother sacrificed to the Moloch of war. This cruel experience and the collapse of the Southern cause tinged his mind with melancholy, and a desire for an early and a happy death finds expression in several of the most pathetic productions of his muse. He stood in the front rank as a poet. His inspiration came straight from the heart and so readily affected the public that he became the most popular of American poets with the exception of Longfellow. He loved to sing of his beloved South. He has consecrated its bravery in soul-stirring battle-songs, and to his misfortunes he has dedicated exquisite trenodies. He was interred in the Catholic Cemetery of Mobile, Alabama. The funeral was attended by distinguished ex-Confederate soldiers, judges, and other prominent citizens.

Mr. Alfred Webb, a Protestant Nationalist, whose services to Ireland are highly appreciated by his countrymen, comes forward with a mass of testimony that must, if anything can, put to shame the gang of vituperators who are going around defaming the people of Ireland. The pamphlet which Mr. Webb has brought out consists of a number of answers which he received from his co-religionists, in reply to a straightforward query which he put to them. The query of Mr. Webb was as explicit as it was comprehensive. The verbiage of it was so arranged as not to permit of evasion, if any of his correspondents were anxious to avoid a direct answer. "Have you during your experience of life in Ireland observed any instance of intolerance amongst your Catholic friends and neighbors, such as would lead you to fear for your liberty and safety, and for the free exercise of your religion, under an Irish constitution such as that sketched out in Mr. Gladstone's

bill?" In reply to this question Mr. Webb has received the communications which he published from all parts of Ireland, from Protestants of every class and of every form of belief, Protestant ministers, doctors, professors, merchants—all join in declaring that they have seen no such instance of intolerance on the part of their Catholic countrymen as would lead them to entertain the slightest fear for their safety or liberty in a self-governed Ireland.

The Duke of Norfolk is not a powerful political force, but whatever impetus he can impart to the anti-Irish cause will, it appears, be given with right good will. Whilst the *Times* and Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, on the one hand are expatiating with Orange bitterness upon the intolerance of "Irish Papists," the Duke of Norfolk, a pious Catholic, is on the other hand enlarging on their wickedness. In London his Grace appeared in public as a Knight of the Primrose League, and dealt the Irish "enemy" a blow which must have had quite an entrancing effect in the eyes of the fair Dames of the "Habitation." They wished, he said, to pledge themselves against any such measure as Home Rule because it meant the dismemberment of the Empire and the handing over of Ireland to men whose past history showed to any impartial person that they were the last men he would wish to see as governors of any country for which he had the slightest regard. His Grace cannot be congratulated on lucidity of expression, but the general drift of his language is clear enough. The management of Irish affairs must not be entrusted to representatives of the Irish people, because they are persons of disreputable character. This is a style of oratory which when coming from an advocate in a court of justice is recognised as the sign of a bad cause. But it has the merit of being quite in keeping with the tone of the Orange Lodges.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

The Queen of Spain had borne a boy, apparently robust, whom the attendant doctors were at that moment engaged in washing; and having finished this operation they rolled him up comfortably in perfumed wadding, and placed him on an enormous silver tray with two handlemen, which were seized by the President of the Council and the Minister of Justice and Worship respectively, who straightway presented the infant to the "corps diplomatique," who were in waiting. In the order of seniority, the first to advance was the Russian Ambassador, Prince Gortschakoff, who, on ascertaining its sex, said, "It is a king."

REPORT OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	1531.75
Jas. P. Kavanagh, B. Aires	5.00
Michael Hade, B. Aires	5.00
David Walsh, B. Aires	5.00
John M. Tierney, San Juan	6.00
Frank Hughes, Marcos	
Paz	1.00
Amount subscribed	1553.75
Interest	15.00

Total.....\$1568.75

Cheque for £200, forwarded to Mr. T. Harrington, Secretary of the National League, Dublin.....1548.38

Balance on hand.....20.37

Total.....\$1568.75

Michael Dinneen,
Buenos Aires,
June 24th, 1886.

TELEGRAMS.

Edinburgh, June 19.

Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Music-hall was received with unbounded applause. It was a most imposing scene.

London June 18.

Sir William Harcourt said in his speech to his Derby constituents that the English people cannot suppose that the Irish would submit to the repressive policy pursued by Lord Salisbury in the government of Ireland.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone has promised the dissenters to take up the question of the disestablishment of the Church of England if they will assist him to settle the Irish question by establishing Home Rule. It is also said that Sir Robert Peel has joined Gladstone's party and will oppose Sir Henry James. Mr. John Bryce, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that the Government of the United States, in reply to Lord Granville's note of February 1885, asking for an increase of commissions on the fishery question, said that they considered the affair ought to be dealt with as a whole and that isolated attempts ought not to be made until they could be considered as parts of a complete scheme.

In reference to the New Hebrides affair, Mr. Bryce said that the French Prime Minister had communicated to the English Ambassador that the Government had not received notice of the French flag having been hoisted in the New Hebrides, but he had telegraphed to the governor of New Caledonia to inquire if such were the fact, and if so to order the flag to be hauled down immediately.

Le Paris argues that the massacre of the French by the natives of the New Hebrides has altered the condition of things which existed when the treaty with England was entered into. The protests of Australia are unreasonable.

A meeting at Islington in support of the Conservative candidate ended in a riot. The furniture of the room was broken up, the Duke of Norfolk was seized by the neck, his head was beaten against the wall, and then he was flung down on the floor. Several other noblemen and gentlemen were much ill-used.

Hobart Pasha, Admiral and Marshal of the Turkish Empire, is dead.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, has undertaken another electoral tour, to push forward his Irish proposals. On the whole of the route he has been the object of enthusiastic manifestations of regard, and on his arrival at Edinburgh the inhabitants of that city gave him a splendid ovation. Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech frequently interrupted by prolonged applause, setting forth at great length the advantages of his Irish Home Rule bill, and the benefits which the tranquility and prosperity of that island would produce for the United Kingdom in general.

The British Consul in Neumont the capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, communicates that the French naval and military expedition which was recently sent to the New Hebrides hoisted the French flag there on the 1st June. England is now engaged in obtaining from France a definite reply as to the truth of this report.

A telegram from Saigon says that the French officers have been killed with poisoned arrows. At Thauko there have been more massacres of Christ-

ians, and in Annam the rebels have burnt some villages near Tourane.

The proclamation dissolving Parliament is expected to be issued on Saturday. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone continues his electoral tour in Scotland, and is everywhere immensely applauded and is gaining numerous supporters to his proposals both for agrarian and political reform in Ireland.

Mr. Childers, in his electoral manifesto, declares himself in favor of an Irish Parliament with limited powers, and to treat of local affairs solely, and which would acknowledge the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in a speech to the electors of Bristol, said that the Government bills were dishonorable for Great Britain and disastrous for Ireland, since they would lead to separation or civil war. He added that the rights of Ireland to self-government were neither greater nor less than those of Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone, when going to church in Edinburgh, was followed by numerous groups of people who cheered him. One of the spectators was horrified, and exclaimed: Is it possible that they cheer on the Sabbath?

The *Standard* attacks Mr. Chamberlain because he shows signs of making peace with the Liberals. Parliament will be adjourned on Friday and dissolved on the following day. The *Times* publishes a circular marked "special and private" from the president of the Irish Republican Brotherhood to all the centres of that association in Great Britain and Ireland. In this document it is declared that Ireland owes to the Fenians the present advantageous position of the Irish cause and that it is the duty of every Irishman to support Mr. Gladstone in every possible way so that he may carry his measures into effect. It is requested that the circular may be destroyed directly it has been read.

Mr. Arch and the members for Leicester have called upon the British democracy to make a manifestation in Hyde Park on Saturday, in order to prove to the world that the heart of England is with Mr. Gladstone.

Paris, June 21.
The special committee of the Senate to whom the proposed expulsion of the pretenders was submitted, has presented its report recommending the rejection of the measure. The Senate to-day commenced the debate upon the bill.

For some days heavy rains have been falling all over France and considerable damage has been caused, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the harvest, which was giving excellent prospects. Communication between various localities has been very difficult, and all works have been temporarily suspended.

The Senate has approved of the expulsion bill by 141 votes against 107. Only 48 hours are allowed by the law for the princes mentioned in the decree to leave French territory. The Count of Paris will leave for England, Prince Jerome Bonaparte leaves for Switzerland and his son Prince Victor goes to Brussels.

The English newspapers, without distinction of politics, strongly censure the expulsion of the Princes and characterize the measure as anti-republican.

The French newspapers urge the government to keep possession of the New Hebrides.

Madrid, June 12.
It is generally believed that Don Carlos has relinquished his proposed revindication of his

rights to the throne of Spain. Nothing has been done since the issue of the proclamation which was extensively circulated in the northern provinces. These provinces remain tranquil, to all appearance.

The government intends to construct immediately a number of swift and powerful cruisers.

A petition has been presented to the chamber by the Cuban deputies asking for Home Rule and a provincial Parliament for Cuba. The question was at once discussed, and the chamber passed by a majority of 200 votes a declaration that Spain would never grant self-government to Cuba.

Mons, June 17.

2500 miners have struck work to-day. A regiment of lancers and several squadrons have received orders to go to Hornu and Guaregnon.

Valparaiso, June 18.

Sr. Vergara has issued a manifesto, withdrawing his candidature for the presidency in consequence of the powerful forces at the arbitrary disposal of the government.

Exchange on London is quoted at 23d. The premium on gold is 106.

The Government is undoubtedly responsible for the disorders which have occurred here; the guarantees asked for in Congress, and which the Minister of the Interior offered, were useless. The bands armed with cudgels included some of the police, and were headed by members of the Liberal party, whose object was to prevent the elections from taking place because the members of the voting tables were Conservative Catholics. The latter had been informed of the intention to attack them, and they surprised their assailants by receiving them with pistol shots, killing 23 and wounding 25 others. There was great alarm all over the city, and it was feared that the mob would take to plundering the houses. Energetic accusations against the Minister of the Interior have been made in the Chambers, but the Press strongly censures the Government for making him the scapegoat. The election of President will take place on the 25th inst., and there is no doubt that the official candidate, Balmaceda will be elected; in fact, the Opposition will abstain from voting.

Zurich, June 18.

The police have had to make use of their arms against the locksmiths on strike, of whom several were wounded.

Rome, June 18.

The daily average of deaths from cholera in Venice is sixteen.

The Pope has intimated indirectly to Don Carlos that the Vatican would disapprove of any attempt to provoke disturbances in Spain.

Santiago de Chili.

The result of the elections in this city is that two senators, five deputies, and a majority of the municipality have been elected by the opposition.

Rosario.

The French and German Ministers have arrived here.

There was a severe frost on Sunday night. The thermometer fell two degrees below zero.

The Provincial Bank here will be opened from two to three the 1st July.

Nine sailors belonging to the steamer «Matteo Bruzzo» who were imprisoned on account of the murder committed on board that vessel, were set at liberty on Wednesday by order of Judge Ugarriza.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.SNELL & CO.,
203 RIVADAVIA 203.MORE INQUIRIES ABOUT
FREEMASONS.June 18th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
In your issue of the 11th inst. I have read a letter from your correspondent "Inquirer," on the question of the validity of the marriage of a Freemason with a Catholic lady when the usual dispensation necessary in cases of mixed marriages has not been obtained. You say in your editorial note that the marriage, though sinful, is valid, and that Freemasonry is a sin, but not a religion. Granted, but now I want to know from you: Does our holy mother, the Church, still consider a man a Catholic after he has been a Freemason? Does she still consider him a member of the Roman Catholic Church? and does such a person still remain a Freemason after he has received the Sacrament of Matrimony? Does he, or does he not renounce Freemasonry before he receives the Sacrament? Hoping you will enlighten me and your numerous readers on the above points,

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
Another Inquirer.

GIVE FOOD TO THE HUNGRY.

San Andres de Giles,
June 15th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I take the liberty of appealing to you that through your influential and widely circulating journal you may arouse our countrymen in this republic to a sense of the obligation under which they lie of affording some assistance to our starving people at home. By appointing a few of your subscribers to collect in each district, I have no doubt that a few dollars may be collected, and you might have it sent to Mr. Michael Davitt, as is done by Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
A Corkonian
that remembers the years '46 & '47
A VOICE FROM SAN JUAN.

June 19th, 1886.
Dear Mr. Dinneen,
I beg to enclose you the sum of 12 National Dollars, one-half of which you will please hand over to the Irish Orphanage, and the other half receive as my second subscription to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. I think poor Ireland will now require it, if ever she does. I must own that although I considered the second reading of the Home Rule Bill as doubtful, I was affected by the result and for a whole day remained in sad humour. However, we must not be discouraged. To gain 311 votes in the British House of Commons in favour of Home Rule is a very great stride and tells us we are sure to get it a little later. I hope you will do all you can to stir up our lagging countrymen in the Plate. Now is the time for them to lend a hand, for the struggle at the elections will be tremendous.

May God be with our poor country and bring her safe through her troubles.
I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
John M. Tierney.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN THE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The report drawn up by Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla, with reference to the public schools of the Republic, has been published. By the figures and statistics given, it would appear that the Argentine Government spends more, in proportion to the population, in education, than the Government of any other country of the world, except the United States. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that the results are not at all equal to the enormous outlay. By the latest census there are 400,000 children in the Republic who receive no education whatsoever. In 1885, there were 1741 public schools in the Republic, or 268 schools more than in the time of the previous census; number of teachers of both sexes 3369; pupils on the lists 132,642; average cost of each teacher \$31.41 m/n per month; average cost of each pupil 75 cents. In the city of Buenos Aires the average cost of a teacher was \$39 m/n; in the province \$46 m/n. and in the colonies and territories \$61.60 m/n. The number of private schools was 611 conducted by 1367 teachers. In these schools the names of 34,746 pupils were on the lists, and the average attendance was 27,390. Dr. Zorrilla says in his report that the province of Buenos Aires has received during the past four years a fifth part of the subsidies granted to the various schools for education.

The funds given for public instruction during the year were for the city of Buenos Aires \$1,283,780, for the Province \$1,150,502, for Entre Rios \$88,572, for Corrientes \$119,172, for Santa Fe \$121,120, for Cordoba \$94,080, for San Luis \$127,884, for Mendoza \$106,240, etc. In the capital of the Republic the names of 27,639 children were on the public rolls, and the average attendance was 24,489. Up to the 1st Jan. 1885, there was spent on the purchase of sites for schools in the capital \$466,903, and in building \$2,151,853. In Entre Rios there were last year 92 public schools and 42 private schools, and in Santa Fe 74 public and 89 private schools. These are the only provinces in which the number of private passes that of the public schools. Catamarca is one of the most backward provinces in point of primary education, the number of schools there has diminished, and in several districts there are none. The number of pupils on the lists, which in 1884 was 3269, fell in 1885 to 2251. In Santiago del Estero there are 27,768 children capable of attending school, and only 2705 of these were on the lists last year. Some of the other provinces are also very backward in point of education.

HOME RULE MEETING IN
NEW YORK.

The meeting in support of Home Rule held in New York on the 7th of May is interesting as affording some indication of the depth and unanimity of American opinion on the subject. This was the meeting at which Mr. O'Donovan Rossa obtruded his unwelcome presence, and made the disgusting admission in a remark which he interjected in the course of a speech that "he was in favor of crime." The greatest decorum and good order prevailed, except when Mr. O'Donovan Rossa tried to interrupt. "Then," says the *Herald*, "the prompt vigor with which the entire audience got itself into position, and, as one man, sat down upon Mr. O'Donovan very hard, was something to spread sweet peace an inch thick over the troubled soul of a chronic dyspeptic. If the overwhelming enthusiasm which overflowed the great Academy of Music had accomplished nothing beyond showing Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, of Rossa, Ireland, what a small man he is, it would have been worthy of note. Showing in addition, as it did, the magnificent front of a self-respecting, conservative force, it scored for the cause of Home Rule one of the greatest possible victories." The

whole force and meaning of American feeling on the subject is epitomised in one crisp sentence of the chairman's speech. "We meet," said Mayor Grace, "not as enemies of England but as friends of Ireland"—a sentiment which was received with loud applause by a mass meeting. This ought to dispose of the dynamitard idea which seems to be the only one by means of which certain classes in England connect America and Home Rule. The Irish revolutionists of America are gathering round Parnell and Gladstone to-day, and view with as much horror as the great body of Americans as well as English and Irishmen at home, Mr. Rossa's opinions. They are convinced that the days of revolution are, by an act of statesmanship, to be buried for ever, and the united voice of the great Republic joins the great cry for peace. We may mention as one of the significant and appropriate things of the meeting that a harp was displayed twined with roses, the idea of union and peace between the two kingdoms consequent on the passing of Home Rule being thus aptly illustrated.

HELP PARNELL.

The following circular has been issued by the executive of the Irish National League of America:

To the Officers and Members of Branches:

To-day we, the members of the Irish National League of America, who have stood by the cause of Ireland and kept the old flag flying when Irish Nationalism was unfashionable, and when success seemed almost hopeless, have just reason to feel proud of the glorious position to which the cause has been advanced. Through the courage, determination, perseverance and discipline of our people at home, backed by the support of our organization in America and the sympathy of the civilised world, the demand of Ireland for the restoration of her national rights has been brought home to England in a way she dare not ignore. Mr. Gladstone, with the genius and courage of a true statesman, has risen to the necessities of the occasion, and has introduced in the House of Commons two measures, the one granting Ireland a Parliament of her own, the other providing for the purchase of the landlords' interest in the land and its transfer to the occupying tenant, which if passed with certain essential modifications pointed out by Parnell will, we believe, bring peace, happiness and contentment to our long distracted and long suffering country. These measures are now assailed by the most powerful and most unscrupulous combinations, composed of men who from hereditary prejudice and class interests are the enemies of progress and popular rights, and all sides admit the great importance of American opinion in influencing the settlement of the vital question. Every branch of the League should, therefore, without a moment's delay, organise a citizens' meeting, composed of the most representative men of all shades of American politics and men of all nationalities, and by that means obtain in the form of resolutions such an unequivocal expression of genuine American opinion as will strengthen the hands of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone in the coming struggle. The members of the League should also use all their influence in their various States to induce local legislatures and other representative bodies to follow the noble example of the legislatures of Iowa, Ohio, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut and the Parliament of Quebec in passing appropriate resolutions and sending messages of encouragement across the water. Prompt action is all important, as the debates on the Irish Home Rule bill and Land Purchase bill will be resumed early in May. We therefore rely on all branches of the League to take immediate steps to carry out the suggestion. Fellow-workers of the National League, we appeal to you earnestly to close up your ranks, to organise actively, to shun every

man who at this all-important crisis of our country's fate would attempt to divide your strength or introduce into your councils the demon of discord, and to renew your determination to aid by honest, active, earnest work in securing that triumph which now seems so close at hand, of the great principle for which we are contending—the right of Irishmen to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in their own land.

We remain,

Yours very faithfully,
Patrick Egan, President,
Chas. O'Reilly, Treasurer,
John P. Sutton, Secretary.ATHEISTICAL SCHOOLS IN
FRANCE.

The new school law in France has been read a second time in the Senate by 173 votes in favor of it and 107 against it. The amendments to it have been rejected. No other country has an education law so openly atheistic, and so hostile to every Christian idea as this new law will be. In Denmark the school law includes the compulsory teaching of religion, and the religious authorities are members of the school commission. In Sweden and Norway it is the same; the bishops have the right to inspect the schools. In Russia religion is taught by masters of religious instruction. In Spain, Christian doctrine and sacred history are placed first in the list of subjects taught; and the same is the case in Portugal. In Bavaria religious teaching is compulsory, and is given by the parish priest or the parson. In Saxony religious and moral instruction is regarded as essential. In Roumania the catechism is comprised in the scholastic programme. In countries where education has been more or less modified by liberalism elementary education has remained Christian or religious. The first article of the Austrian school law assures "moral or religious instruction to the children," and this provision was strengthened in 1883. In Hungary it is the same; and in the higher schools religion is at the head of the list of subjects taught. In Italy, by the law of 1859, religious instruction is comprised in the subjects of elementary education, and although the law of 1877, which proclaimed instruction compulsory, does not mention religious instruction, yet a royal decree decided that the law of 1859 should remain in vigor, and that religious instruction was obligatory as in the past. The Swiss law, whilst admitting that the schools may be frequented by the children of all creeds, recognizes the religious character of the school, and in nearly all the cantons there exists an intimate union between the church and the school. Even while the *Kulturkampf* prevailed in Prussia, religion was not banished from the schools. In England the public schools are not neutral in the French sense of the term, since general instruction is given upon the knowledge of God and the study of the Bible, and religion is allowed to be taught to the children whose parents demand it. In 1885 there were 18,861 inspected schools in which "dogmatic religion was given." In Belgium a Catholic ministry destroyed the work of the Liberals in 1879 and restored religious instruction to the schools. Neither is the school neutral, still less atheistic, in the United States, or in Holland, where the law imposes neutrality, but an article in the law of 1879 provides that one of the ends of instruction should be to instruct children in "the practice of all the Christian and social virtues." Thus, in every country except the new France, the atmosphere of the school is religious. It was reserved to the third Republic to give birth to that monstrosity, a school without God—a centre of irreligion and atheism. It is no wonder that the better-thinking portion of the French people should fear socialism and the evils that it will accomplish, when their Government destroys all that was calculated to restrain the passions

DR. LUIS V. VARELA ON
PRESS OFFENCES.

The following opinion has been given by Dr. Varela on the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Acevedo case:—

"The difficulty in this case has arisen from an error in the use of a legal phrase. The prosecution was initiated against the 'offence of the Press' and on this mistaken basis accusers and defenders, judges and tribunals have been seeking the proper jurisdiction for the trial of such offences."

The Court ought to have limited itself to finding the law which defines press offences, and as no such law, either provincial or national exists, it ought to have recognized that there is no process possible for offences which have not been defined and punished by laws in force prior to the commencement of the process. The persons accused some time ago of stealing a corpse from a cemetery were acquitted because the penal law does not punish such acts as crimes, and because all the inhabitants of the country may lawfully do all that is not expressly forbidden by the laws. "Press offences" are a French invention, which form no part of the common offences foreseen and punished by the Criminal Code, except when they have produced an effect by serving as a provocation to criminal acts. These Press offences, whose existence is recognised by our Supreme Court, were created by special laws to supply deficiencies of the French common law. In 1829 the learned Faustin Hélie, in his pamphlet, "The Jury applied to Press Offences," said: "Although it is true that a man may commit offenses by a printed publication as well as in writing, in speaking or by gesture, it is evident that there are not properly speaking, any 'Press Offences.' I have for many years searched every book that has fallen into my hands for a proper legal definition of 'Press Offences,' but I have never been able to find it. From the vagueness and contradictions of the French treaties I have only been able to deduce the idea which dominates them all, which is that of considering as 'Press Offences' those acts which having affinities with politics are not punished by the Criminal Code, but which are enumerated, defined, and punished by special laws. Therefore, those who among us speak of 'Press Offences,' ought to begin by specifying the law which creates, enumerates, and punishes them, in order to get over the constitutional prescription which authorises all the inhabitants of the country to do what the law does not prohibit, and which commands that no one shall be prosecuted for an offence which has not been foreseen and punished by a prior law."

If then, Sr. Acevedo is prosecuted for a 'Press Offence,' as no law exists which creates it, the crime does not exist and, therefore there is no judge who can try it. If, however, he is prosecuted for an act of contempt against the President of the Republic, the judge of that offence must be a Federal functionary, although the Press may have been the instrument which was made use of, otherwise the national sovereignty will be restricted and the existence of and respect due to its legitimate representative will be endangered."

—*Herald*.

STATE OF SOUTH AMERICAN
PROGRESS.

The general interpretation of a summary of recent events in the South American republics of the west coast is on the whole favorable to their intelligent progress, at least in the north and the south. The chief hindrances of the development of both Colombia and Ecuador in arts of civilisation and means of commerce have arisen from a facility of political disturbances due to lack of ability of the government at the capital to execute its lawful commands in the outlying states or provinces. The present triumph of conservatism in each country, in the sense of fortifying the central power to enforce

order, which is the first requisite for prosperity, is clearly a motive of their welfare.

In Chile, where the government has long been over-trusted and no rebellion of proportions or serious consequences has happened for a century, the chief danger intelligent progress arise just the opposite source—a rogance springing out of the concentration of power—and the Sr. Balmaceda's election to next Chilean Presidency is assured, nevertheless the position to it, which is strong character and numbers than ever before arrayed against "government candidacy," likely to operate as a whole warning to the ruling polity. So also should the present financial and commercial troubles there. The a warning that wealth and derived from pitiless military conquests always have drawn which the conquerors little in the hour of victory, but surely plague and perplex it course of time. — *New Herald*.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

An article in the *Contemporary Review* for May, traces the general fall of prices, not only of articles of farm produce but of articles produced artificially, to a decrease in the supply of money. The writer is M. Emile de Laveleye, the well-known French economist. He allows that the contention that the supply of precious metals does influence prices is not universally admitted; but, at the same time, points out the past concomitant of variations in price with variations in gold supply. Further, he shows that believers in the principle were able to propose the present economic crisis. Mr. Giffen doubts whether the substitution of credit for gold exchange transactions effect a serious economy. The shrinkage in the supply of gold is abnormal. The annual supply of gold is now £18,000,000, the decrease from over £30,000,000 has been accompanied by an expansion of the demand for gold. Since 1873 the gold standard has been adopted in many countries, and at the same time the amount of gold consumed in jewelry has increased £12,000,000 annually. This, with the means of absorption, leaves an annual supply of £1,000,000 to meet the monetary requirements of the world. Surely, if the credit system were extended and more enhanced, this decrease should enormously enhance the value of money. If the reasoning in the above is sound, the farmer, who has a certain amount of rent to farm out every year, has his difficulty increased, not merely by the number of competitors seeking the market for their commodities, but also by the difficulty of finding the money itself. On the other hand, the landlord, whose money was arranged at a time when money did not command much of purchaseable articles, is much better off than formerly.

GROUND BONE AND OYSTER
SHELLS FOR POULTRY.

Some of our farming friends appear to be deeply impressed with the conviction that need no food but corn in its forms. But we ought to forget that food means the material for everything that is out of the system, and that particular race takes up special branch of manufacture they must have the raw material. All animals consume more or less lime; it is one of the principal elements entering into composition of the bones. The domesticated hen also consumes more than wild stock of animal food, since she is stimulated to greater production of eggs, consequently, we must give her more than is contained in various grains.

The most useful form which to give lime are the shape of coarsely ground articles most abundantly found in the hen's diet.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY
FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
NERVOUS HEADACHE, & C.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT

191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.
f19 pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS
FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miércoles ... " Jupiter

Los Jueves ... " Saturno

Los Sabados ... " Olimpo

Los Domingos ... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miércoles ... " Silex

Los Jueves ... " Cosmos

Los Sabados ... " Jupiter

Los Domingos ... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saltra el 1º de cada mes el vapor

nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales

con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y

Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Ro-

sario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé,

en combinación con los Ferro-Carriles del

Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren

y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la

Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros.

Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito

salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45

por Campana. La carga se recibe a

vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-

tiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUD

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran

rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mer-

curio saldrá de la Boca el 1º de cada

mes.—La Agencia se encarga del em-

barque y del embarque de carga, así

como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-

Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

BEGS to advise his friends and

clients that he has CLOSED his

Lawyer's Office in Mercedes owing to

the perptual absence of the Judges in

that district.

N.B.—All business will be here-

after carried on in this Capital

and in La Plata.

f10-2m

ALEJO DE NEVARES

Director de 'La Union'

Ha trasladado su estudio de abogado

a la calle BOLIVAR núm. 90.

Se hace cargo especialmente de la

direccion de juicios testamentarios, com-

erciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los

tribunales nacionales como ante los de

de La Plata.

m17-2m

FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD

Servicio de los trenes desde el 1º de Abril de 1886 y hasta otro aviso

Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Juez y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Juez almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahia Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.

La Compañía de Tramways "Ciudad de Buenos Aires" tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitarán el movimiento entre la Estación Plaza Constitución y todas partes de la ciudad por su sistema de Tramway.

Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juez y Tres Arroyos, tendrán que irse en el tren anterior hasta Burzaco.

Los pasajeros para las Estaciones entre Burzaco y Barracas al Norte, por el tren que viene del Azul y de Juez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION	6:58	7:20	9:01	11:13	13:30	15:45	6:07	6:18	10			
La Gama	7:21		9:23	11:32	13:49	16:07	6:34	7:22	10:42			
La Plata (Empal. y Cañuelas)	7:27		9:28	11:36	13:54	16:12	6:39	7:30	10:47			
LA PLATA	7:35		9:45	11:53	14:01	16:20	6:47	7:38	10:55			
Cañuelas	7:42		9:52	12:00	14:08	16:27	6:54	7:45	11:02			
Burzaco	7:48		9:58	12:06	14:15	16:34	6:59	7:50	11:08			
Altamirano Empalme							7:00					
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Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

C. S. BOWERS & CO.
275-CANGALLO-277
ju28-pm

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC WAREHOUSE
A COMPLETE STOCK KEPT
FOR AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS
NEGATIVES
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SAFETY BOOTE
193-CALLE CUYO-193
Any style of Picture Frame Made to Order
FINE ENGRAVINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS
OIL AND WATER COLORS
Photographic Views taken of ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, Etc.
j1pm

LATEST NEWS

Latest dates of English, Scotch, Irish and American Daily and Weekly Papers
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179-PIEDAD-179
NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA
j1pm

ALAMBRE DE ACERO

MARCA CAMPANA
Barillas doble T y de Alambre
TODO A PRECIOS REDUCIDOS

DEFENSA 303, MEJICO 98
PEDRO MENDOZA 1125 Y 1131
BARRACAS
m27-4m

Just Landed
FROM STEAMER «BUFFON»
BUTTER IN TINS
1 AND 3 LBS
SPLENDID ENGLISH CHEESE
GOLDEN SYRUP & TREACLE
Wholesale to the Trade.

THE FAMILY GROCERY
72-SAN MARTIN-72
Opposite the Provincial Bank.
a26-pm

GERMAN NOLTE

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS
PLAZA CONSTITUCION
Escritorio—San Martin 82, Pieza No. 13
PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE
245 Primera Catamarca
Union Telefonica 1088
BUENOS AIRES
m19pm

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO
Fotográfico de
BRADLEY Y FERRETTO
266-Calle Florida-266
BUENOS AIRES
j2pm

RICARDO J. FARRAN

CONSIGNATARIO
Se encarga de compra y venta de casas, campos y haciendas.
175-RECONQUISTA-175
m10-pm

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

A Merceria Department has also been added to the establishment by Miss Carol, who is the proprietor of that branch, where ladies will find the very best of articles at the most moderate prices.

260 CANGALLO, B. AIRES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FRED. STEARN

SOLE AGENT FOR
W. J. BUSH & CO. LONDON

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS and Druggists, Distillers of Essential Oils and Fruits, and for J. Richardson and Co. London, Manufacturers of fine Soaps and Perfumes (Established 1800), has REMOVED his Office and Show Room to

36-SAN MARTIN-36
j17-4m

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducción por mayor de todas clases de VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.
77-DEFENSA-77
m6-pm

UNITED STATES HOTEL

278-PASEO DE JULIO-278
corner of Lavalle
MEALS AT ALL HOURS—BOARDERS RECEIVED ON MODERATE TERMS
J. S. WALKER, Proprietor.
m17pm

Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER
Partnership with Dr. O'Farrell being dissolved, offices have been opened at 159--ALSINA--159
Business attended to in La Plata.
41 m--pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL
ESTABLISHED 1828, DE
MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84
BUENOS AIRES
m1--pm

Dr. Mackern

SPECIALLY FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT
HORAS DE CONSULTA 12 A 3 P.M.
208-LAVALLE-208
ju19pm

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES
76-RECONQUISTA-76
BUENOS AIRES
m11--pm

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO
208 Florida
j2pm

JULES VONWILLER

AGENT for all kinds of Law Business. Office: 90 calle San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and 15 (altos).
m6-pm

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.
m17-pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER
1871-PIEDAD-1871
m26pm

PEDRO GOYENA

Ha trasladado su estudio a la calle BOLIVAR núm. 90.
m27-4m

FAUSTIN M. LEZICA. Comisionista ha mudado su escritorio a la de Reconquista 124, donde se representará atendida las ordenes que se dignen enviarle durante su ausencia.
m3-pm

Henrique Lezica

Avisa a sus relaciones que ha mudado su Escritorio a la calle Reconquista 124.
m3-pm

THE "Southern Cross,"

No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 m
Credit..... 9.50 —
Monthly 0.75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1886.

Why are the Orangemen inimical to Home Rule? Who are they, and why are they not patriotic? These questions are often asked us by Argentine readers of the *Southern Cross*, and we will endeavor to answer them. The Orangemen are descendants of English and Scotch adventurers, plunderers and murderers, who during the time of James I. Cromwell and William III. settled in Ulster. The foreign Government under which they were born stole the lands of the Ulster chieftains and gave them to its followers. Their descendants are the Orangemen of the present day. There is not a drop of Irish blood in them. They are an alien colony in the land of their birth, as ignorant as they are cowardly and prejudiced, and hated and detested by every decent Catholic and Protestant in the world.

"Ireland is a nation, and the denial of her nationality is an insult to her people." This passionate declaration of the essential truth of the Irish national idea was made by the Right Hon. J. Stansfield, Cabinet Minister of England from the Treasury Bench of the British House of Commons. And this was followed up by the further declaration: "I believe in nationality—I believe in Irish nationality." We advance in these days by leaps and bounds; and our advance is all the quicker that the seal has dropped from the lips of English public men, and they speak the sentiments of their hearts. This is not less true of the declarations of our foes than of our friends; for the revelation of the black depths of the hatred and mistrust of our enemies will, with a justice-loving people, further our cause even more than the frank pleadings of our helpers. Spite and prejudice cannot be allowed to rule in the public relations of men, and much less in the public relations of nations.

The Southern camps are again in a deplorable condition from excessive rains and the overflowing of the arroyos. The Salado, which we hoped to see canalised many years ago, is once more becoming the terror of those who have the misfortune to dwell in its vicinity. During Dr. Rocha's term of office we were never tired of discussing canalisation. Half the time of the Provincial deputies and senators was occupied in the ways and means of canalisation. An army of engineers and surveyors was told off and a special tax was struck for canalisation, and after all the immense hubbub and a thousand different outlays, we find ourselves in precisely the same position as we were some five years ago, when the flood, in the Southern camps destroyed an enormous amount of property. The canalisation scheme, if it was ever seriously undertaken, has turned out a failure, and the money spent in it has been simply thrown away.

A member of the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires, seeing that his little brief authority has been entirely disregarded by every man of sense in the city, proposed last week to prohibit religious processions passing through the streets. Herein the councillor was assuming a jurisdiction altogether outside of municipal control. The Catholic religion is the religion of the State, and the ceremonies and practices

of religion are guaranteed by the law and the constitution. Public processions on festival days are usually held in all Catholic countries, and they cannot be prevented by the ukase of self-appointed municipal councillors. It would be strange if while political and other associations are allowed to march freely through the streets of Buenos Aires, the very institution which above all has the sanction and support of the constitution should be restrained in its legal rights from doing what all others are allowed to do.

«Suum Cuique» writing from Olavaria to the *Herald*, gives a sad picture of the state of the Southern camps, and makes some practical suggestions:

«Since my last we have had very cold and heavy rains, the water flowing over the camp in a northerly direction has us hard beset, it forms one sea of water for leagues and leagues; whatever side people come from they have a tale to tell of floods and losses. The flow of water here—and it must tell severely inside—which comes from the outside campos surpasses belief; it has been flowing without any abatement, and no signs of abatement, these fifteen days back. The knolls where we pasture our sheep have become small and far between—like angels' visits—and there the sheep have to abide night and day, until hunger forces them to pass over to some other knoll. The owners of land in general about this district of Olavaria could prevent this flow of water over their lands by the simple process of fencing and dyking in on the southern side of their estancias. A continual stretch of dykes would cause the broad expanse of water to flow towards the lowest level, and then the force of such a current would soon form a river-bed channel. Whenever this question is mooted we are always queried with: Will it pay? Of course it will. The estanciero who occupies the land will soon find it pay, for in the first instance the grasses and seed will not be washed away with every flood, and his stock will be able to feed on dry land instead of trying to wade through miles and miles of water every day, eating nothing but the soft, slobbery, wet grass which floats upon the water. Others who rent their estancias will find it pay also, without raising the rents—that being the Gordian knot—because the renters would become stationary, and would not throw up their holdings every year through heavy losses of stock; then, after having any improvement which would guarantee safety and increase of stock, they would be able to suffer and bear a rise in rent.»

A meeting of the Autonomista party was held yesterday in the Apolo Theatre in La Plata for the purpose of agreeing on a candidate whom all should support. It appears that some of the supporters of Don Maximo Paz have agreed to take part in the meeting, and on the other hand it is reported that some of the friends of Dr. Achaval, knowing the numerical superiority of the Pacistas, have decided not to attend. In that case it is probable that Dr. Paz will have a walk over, and that Dr. Rocha must accept the candidature of Paz if he does not wish himself completely isolated, and all his influence and prestige perish in one day. If the Pacistas and Rochistas should form a coalition then it is probable that the National Government would put forward another candidate, who would probably be Sr. Cambaceres. The result of to-day's meeting at La Plata is anxiously awaited.

Since writing the above we are informed that the friends of Dr. Paz assembled in large numbers in the plaza, and amongst them were many of the most respectable and representative men in the province. The Apolo Theatre was occupied by a crowd of mercenaries, principally Italians, who shouted for Rocha and Achaval. Dr. Rocha himself was the first to make overtures to the Pacistas. He invited them to en-

ter the theatre, but they resolutely refused to do so, considering the company with whom they would have to associate. Doctor Rocha then proposed that a committee should be formed to consist of ten men from each section of the party. After some discussion this proposal was accepted and the twenty delegates assembled immediately and commenced to deliberate.

Latest telegrams announce that the delegates could not agree, and that the meeting broke up without coming to any definite conclusion.

We have much pleasure in welcoming to this country Fathers Whitmee, Banning, and Feeney of the Order of

They come to see if it be advisable and possible to start a superior school in this city, and to make themselves generally useful to the Irish community. The Dean is most anxious to establish an Orphanage for Irish boys, and hopes these good Fathers will be able to take charge of it. As soon as there is anything definitely arranged we shall inform our readers of the work to be done. A Boys' Orphanage and School for the children of parents unable to pay the high pension generally charged in our colleges, is an absolute necessity for our people.

The procession on Corpus Christi was one of the grandest and most imposing we ever witnessed. Thousands upon thousands filled the streets—the troops lined the sidewalks, and a battalion accompanied the pallium. The Dean officiated at the High Mass, and the Archbishop bore the Blessed Sacrament round the Plaza Victoria.

In reply to the letter of «Another Inquirer» which we publish in another column, we should say that a Catholic Freemason is a rebellious son of the Church. Though excommunicated, and deprived of all rights and privileges which the Church imparts to her children, he still belongs to the body of the Church. He does not come under the same category as heretics and infidels who openly deny the dogmas of the Church, or the sacred truths of Revelation. Special regulations are made by the Church in the case of mixed marriages, but the marriage of a Catholic and a Freemason is not to be considered as a mixed marriage in the common acceptance of the term. A Catholic who receives the Sacrament of Matrimony in a state of mortal sin commits a sacrilege, and the marriage of a Freemason who is ostensibly a Catholic and who does not renounce that pernicious sect, is undoubtedly a sacrilegious act, but the fact of his being a Freemason does not render the marriage invalid.

The Judges are still at loggerheads about the case of Sr. Acevedo, editor of *El Debate*. Some think he should be tried here, some there, and some are of opinion he should not be tried at all, as there is no written law condemning the acts with which he is charged. While the Judges are hair-splitting on points of law, the fact remains that the unfortunate man is detained in prison. Better for him if he had committed some crime about which there can be no legal doubt. Sentence would then be pronounced on him, and he might hope to be liberated as soon as the term expired.

We have received some very beautiful verses from an old and esteemed contributor, on the death of Miss Mary Walsh of Lobos, which we shall be happy to publish next week.

With characteristic mendacity, the London press seized on the Chicago riots, as a cudgel with which to whack Home Rule. The anarchists are represented in all the London journals, not only

as Irishmen, but as belonging to that particular class of Irishmen who have forced Mr. Gladstone to concede the principle of self-government for Ireland. As the mind of the ordinary Britisher is like Mercutio's brain, «filled with a plentiful supply of nothing», the slanders of the London press will, of course, be adopted as truth, and their comments approved of as wise and apropos. But here they have exactly the opposite effect for which they were intended. They have served to fasten the intention of the American people on the noble manner in which the Irish at home set about rectifying their grievances, under the most exasperating circumstances, and have directed the public mind to the not less important fact that the Irish are conspicuous in the western riots by their absence. All the New York daily journals have been quick to observe this. Says the *New York World* in reference to this vile slander:

«In Chicago the three brave police officers who lost their lives in the fight—Deigan, Reddin and Shannon—were all Irish by birth or extraction. One of fifty-one policemen wounded, more or less severely, thirty-two have unmistakably Irish names. Among thirty-four rioters and bystanders who are reported as wounded only seven names bear any evidence of Irish nationality. In a subsequent affray a gallant officer was mortally shot, but succeeded in dangerously wounding and capturing his principal assailant. The officer's name was Michael Madden and that of his prisoner Johann Loeffelhardt.»

Of the fiends who incited the riot and are now held for murder, the names of two are Chris. Spies and M. Schwab, while the third fiend, who gave the signal for throwing the dynamite bomb into the police ranks, was Sam. Fielden, a Socialist Englishman. After this, «Britons hold your tongues.» The *Herald* rebukes the wilful misrepresentation by the London Conservative Press of the Anarchist riots to the disadvantage of Irish-Americans, while the *Sun* reminds its transatlantic contemporaries that the Irish here «have had very little to do with the rioting and a great deal to do with putting it down.» «Irish names» says the *N. Y. Times*, «appear frequently in the report of the riots, but without exception they are the names of men who as policemen have rendered heroic services and died valiant deaths in defense of public order.» And the *Tribune* flings back the lie by the declaration that «among all the list of blackguards and scoundrels who have excited these riots, and of their insane followers, there does not occur a single Irish name.» The London gentlemen of the Press have done a good service in directing the attention of Americans to the above facts, for which we assure the aforesaid English gentlemen we are truly thankful.—*New York Catholic Herald*.

On Saturday the office of the *Southern Cross* will be changed to 336 Calle Florida, corner of Tucuman. We hope to be in a position to print our paper with our own machine next week.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The telegraph this week has brought us two items of news, which may be regarded as fair indications of public feeling in England on the great question of the day. One is that at a Conservative meeting in Islington the Duke of Norfolk's head was knocked against the wall and himself was ignominiously ejected from the meeting-place. The Duke, as all are aware, claims a title older than any of the English nobility, and he is often spoken of as the head of the Catholics of England. The duke's lineage might in other times have obtained him many privileges and annuities, and the fact of his belonging to an old Catholic family will always secure him a due amount of respect from his

religionists of whatever nationality. But his behaviour has been such of late as to make one doubt whether his noble mind has not run in some very odd channels, and whether his solicitude is of any real advantage to the Church to which he professes attachment. Well may lines of Pope be applied to

What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
As, not all the blood of all the Howards.

The English Catholics owe everything to Ireland. They would be laboring under the restrictions of the penal laws today were not for the efforts of O'Connell and his Irish countrymen who emancipated them. Return for these faithful services they, as a body (for there are many exceptions), oppose everything tending to the freedom of Ireland, and are not named to take sides even with their bitterest enemies. The Duke of Norfolk is a fair sample of that narrow-minded, ungrateful and cowardly clique. Only a few weeks ago, he had the audacity to insult our hierarchy and clergy before an assembly of the Irish League blue-stockings, and he then joined the I.L.P.U. association, which has for its object to thwart by brute force or otherwise, the projected reforms in Ireland. We suppose it was while holding forth in presence of his Orange associates that he uttered the humiliating treatment of which we are informed. Let us hope that it will be a warning to him, and to the other English Catholics that they will not gain much profit, moral or material, by their insane hostility to Ireland.

The other sign of the times is the magnificent reception given to the great Commoner Gladstone in his tour through the north. He was everywhere received with the wildest acclamation, and even when going to Church, on Sunday, the people followed him with cheers and blessings. It is impossible to mistake the significance of this manifestation. It means that the working-men of England and Scotland are in favor of Home Rule. It means that all power has slipped from the hands of noble idiots like the Duke of Norfolk. It means that the democracy of Great Britain are in full sympathy with their brothers in Ireland.

The Parliament will be dissolved to-morrow, and the ovals given to the Grand Old Man lead us to hope that the result will be that he will have a large majority of followers who will realize his great project in favor of Irish liberty.

A REVELATION.

It was a maxim received among the ancient Spartans that a lie was no lie until it was discovered and that the guilt of the narrator of a falsehood consisted not in the act itself but in his inability to conceal it. All recognise the hypocrisy and cunning of people imbued with such wicked and immoral principles, and we hear their dogmas daily condemned in fair didactic essays which are put into the hands of school boys. Outside the school, however, another and a different lesson is taught in practical life, which recalls to our minds the degrading maxims of the Pagan rather than the pure light of truth which is the emanation of Christianity. Our political leaders are liars in practice if not in words, and they begin to feel remorse only when the depravity of their conduct is in some manner made known to the public. Intrigues and falsehoods are daily concocted, but if the intrigue could only "trammel up the consequences," how gladly the politicians and statesmen would jump the life to come. Fortunately this contract which they make with the spirit of evil is not always faithfully observed. However much the murderer may try to hide his guilt, his victim will sometimes appear above ground and his ghost will haunt him even in the banquet hall.

Nobody doubted for a moment that the National Government had secured the election of Juarez Celman by undue interference, but as long as the exact evidence of their guilt was not forthcoming, their minds were apparently undisturbed and they appealed to a sense of justice and fair play against the calumnies levelled at them. But lo! when we least expected it the truth is made good and the culpable complicity of General Roca and his government is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. The daily papers have published a series of telegrams sent by Minister Ortiz, and some sent by President Roca himself, to political agents in the provinces, recommending them the way they should go. The publication of these telegrams caused quite a sensation in the city this week, and a flutter in the upper circle of politicians. The most extreme punishment was denounced against the author of the publication, and it is said that some have already been dismissed from office on mere suspicion. President Roca and Señor Ortiz, however, need not be surprised that others should take a lesson from them and practise on a small scale what they have been doing on a large scale. It is most unreasonable for men to expect that all will be faithful to them whilst they are themselves practising fraud and deception. The revelations made by the publication of the telegrams already referred to are, no doubt, bitter pills for President Roca and the Juarez committeemen at the moment when they were expecting to taste of the banquet of unalloyed happiness, but the country at large will not regret that by their means the charges of intervention so frequently made against the Government, and so frequently denied by them, have been clearly and decisively proved.

IRISHMEN AND SOCIALISM.

Lujan, June 21st, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

A few words in answer to your remarks in your paper of the 11th:

I have to acknowledge gratefully your recognition of the sincerity of my motives in my endeavours to extend the knowledge of Socialism, may I not ask you further to believe that the theories I defend are not altogether «wild and extravagant» as you think them to be at present, and further still, to admit that men who risk their lives in defence of what they believe to be right, are not animated, as you say the men who threw the bombs in Chicago were, by the mere «desire to cause death and ruin.» This is, too, like what the enemies of the Land League were accustomed to say to us Irishmen, and we, of all men, should be the first to see the absurdity of charging men with committing crime for crime's sake.

You find, as you say, a great difference between the case of the poor Irish peasant defending his homestead, and the North American Socialist flinging bombs. There is in reality no difference for all that, except that between an unarmed and an armed people. The one throws stones, and the other shoots bullets or flings bombs. Allow me to say here that I have my doubts as to the prudence of the men that begin to fling bombs before the time is prepared for armed resistance. I don't think the time has come for such action, but both the Irish peasant and the American workman are impelled to resistance by economical causes over which they have no control. If the Irish peasant had waited until «Society» and the philosophers, and the economists, and even his clergy encouraged him to resist, the Land Question in Ireland would be a century behind what it is now. But he could not do less than resist, and did resist, the exactions of the land-owner, when neither he himself nor his best friends were able openly to sustain his action as justifiable resistance to vile oppression.

Now, however, that he is successful, every one finds out that he was right.

Now, let me tell you that as surely as the exactions of the landlord, favoured by the competition of the peasants among themselves reduced Irish peasants to beggary, so surely do the exactions of the employer—the capitalist—with the competition of the workers among themselves produce their poverty and degradation. So surely, too, as the time arrived when landlordism could no longer be endured, so surely is approaching the time when the workers in every civilized country in the world must fling off the incubus of a system which starves the producers of wealth, in order that that wealth may be enjoyed by an idle few.

«The Employer,» my dear sir, whom you think the Irishman so enamoured of as to be willing to let him forever fatten on his (the Irishman's) labor, has seen his best days as well as the landlord. He has had his day, and has been, and is still to a great extent, as necessary as the slave owner was in his time. Against the individual capitalist or landlord, I would have you to understand we Socialists have not anything to say, but we, and we alone, who take the trouble to study Socialism, see clearly that the present organisation of production under the control of the capitalist is a worn-out system, and whether we will it or no, whether we oppose it or not, it must soon give place to a higher and nobler one. It will be replaced by a system under which production will be organised by, and for the benefit of, the whole community.

God knows, I think, every man who is not completely turned into a blind mole by money-grubbing, should be glad to hear that the present system of society with its miseries, its antagonisms, its degradation, its absence of all noble aspirations and ideals, is soon to be overturned and safely buried out of sight. I can assure you it has made me a happy man to feel assured that such is the fact, and to know that it must be replaced by a system which will make man's existence here on earth a paradise in comparison.

This is the faith, and the sure and certain hope we Socialists have. With such a faith and such a hope men have ere this faced worse than death.

You are very confident that the Irish agrarian agitation is not a Socialistic movement. I can scarcely blame you when I remember that Mr. Henry George says he is not a Socialist. Nevertheless, both he and the Land League have done much to dry up one of the chief sources of capital. I wonder where we would get our capital from in this country, for instance, if rent was abolished.

I suppose you think that if a man has his money invested in mortgage bank cedulas he is forever sure of the interest. But the payment of the cedulas depends upon the payment of rent, and the capital value of land property depends on the amount of the rent. If, then, you and I start an agitation, and reduce rent to narrow limits, we reduce in the same proportion the value of capital invested in cedulas, and if we abolish rent altogether we make that capital disappear altogether, without having at the same time decreased one iota the real wealth of the country.

What is rent? The amount paid out of the value produced by the cultivator for the use of land—a tax and nothing more, as you have often told us in the *Cross*. But abolish this tax upon industry for the benefit of idlers and, lo and behold! Millions upon millions of capital disappear like the «baseless fabric of a dream; their pretension to value» being purely a fiction.

And this is actually what has been brought about by the Irish Land Agitation. English capitalists have probably lost more by it than the landlords themselves.

Is it not true, then, that capital and landlordism are «Siamese twins?»

Fraternally yours,
J. Creaghe.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The students of the University have made a hostile demonstration against Deputy Gomez Palacios. He had said in the Chamber that the condition of the University was a disgrace to the community. When he appeared before the students they flung rockets at him and shouted «muera.» The police had to interfere and disperse them.

Many rumors of revolution are being circulated, and the fact of the arrival of some Jefes in the city looks suspicious.

The estimated public expenditure for next year is \$13,788,781. The Committee of the Chamber effected a saving of \$800,000, and proposes a reduction of five, ten and fifteen per cent in the salaries of public officials. On the 25th. of August the Normal Schools will be opened. There will be a grand military review, «Te Deum» and a reception at the Government House. The streets and plazas will be illuminated by electric light. The Chief of Police has issued an order that all the inhabitants of the Department must within fifteen days surrender all the rifles and carbines made for the exclusive use of the army which they may have in their power; in default, they will be subject to a fine of \$50 or to 15 days' imprisonment for every weapon not given up. The Senate has rejected the petition of Dr. Angel Floro Costa appealing against his dismissal from the post of Fiscal of the Financial Department and claiming his fees from the year 1881. The police are endeavouring to find two officers of the Italian corvette «Sebastiano Venero», who fought a duel at Miguelete.

FEAST OF SAINT ALOYSIUS GONZAGA.—JUNE 21st.

[BY H. W.]

Angelic youth! at whose birth
Bright choirs of heavenly Spirits thronged;

How great the day which gave to earth
A treasure that to heaven belonged!

Oh, happy youth! from thy first hour

Thy steps were e'er on holy ground,
Thou ne'er didst feel the Demon's power,

Nor feared his legions raging round.

A guileless tongue, and gentle heart,
Unstained by sin, to thee were given:
With things of earth thou hadst no part,
For all thy thoughts were fixed on heaven.

Patron of youth! thou too hadst known,
The dangers that beset our path,
We cannot safely walk alone,
But thy sweet name protection hath.

From dawning morn till evening fair,
From Vesper's toll to break of day,
Our enemies their snares prepare,
And seek to make our souls their prey.

Thro' Christ's sweet love, oh pray for those
For whom He died upon the tree;

Thro' love thy soul has gained repose,
Thro' love we hope to follow thee!

GENERAL ITEMS.

On Thursday night, last week, several of the frequent gamblers in Calle Chacabuco indulged in a free fight, and a «conocido» young man was stabbed. The person who stabbed him and the proprietors of the establishment took to flight.

The French Government has invited the Argentine Government and the Argentine scientific societies to send delegates to the international congress of hydrology and climatology which will be opened at Biarritz on the 1st October next. The men of science have selected a very nice place for an autumn visit, and there will be no lack of volunteers to go there and back at the expense of the nation.

We regret to say that the latest advices from Paris about Mdme. Eduarda Garcia are most unfavorable, and the doctors are of opinion that she must undergo an operation. Dr. Passant, one of the first physicians in Paris, is attending her.

Mr. Villanueva, manager of the Andine Railway, has sent in his resignation owing to ill-health, which the minister has declined to accept and has given Mr. Villanueva three months' leave of absence.

In Pergamino the merchants are all getting their goods from San Nicolas by bullock carts owing to a row with the Western Railway. We hope the directors will see to this, as in such unequal competition the merchants as a rule must be in the right.

Among the passengers by the steamer «Aconcagua» was the Earl of Leitrim. This we learn from a fellow passenger of the noble earl, though we have not seen it stated in any of the daily papers, and it is rather strange that a person of such a notorious name should not attract more than ordinary notice.

The authorities sent two boats on Monday to assist those whose lives were endangered by the overflowing of the river Salado.

A meeting was held on the 19th inst., in San Nicolas de los Arroyos, to support the candidature of Dr. Costa, and a committee was formed to canvass for him in that district.

Mr. Daniel J. Byrnes has just returned from a trip to his native country, the United States. During his stay in North America he took to himself a wife of the old Irish race. We are happy to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes and to welcome them to the River Plate.

Messrs. Tedin and Luguizamon the defeated candidates for Salta, were entertained at a banquet on Sunday night in the Café de Paris. Drs. Irigoyen and Rocha were present. Many patriotic toasts were given, and amongst others the toast of the fraternal union of Irigoyen and Rocha, to which Dr. Gallo spoke.

The death is announced of Mr. Portes, a merchant highly esteemed in this city. His funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was very numerous attended.

Dr. Manuel Bilbao will soon publish another book, entitled «Tradiciones de Buenos Aires.»

Some of the daily papers say that the president of the Provincial Bank, Sr. Hueyo, has addressed a note to the managers of the different branches in the province, and such of them as hold political opinions at variance with the government have been recommended to change them under pain of dismissal from office.

The Feast of St. Louis Gonzaga, the patron saint of young students, was celebrated on Monday. The Cathedral was almost full of children of both sexes, and all the Catholic schools of the city, with scarcely any exception, sent contingents. Amongst others, the children of the Irish Orphanage of the Calle Riobamba were there. They sang a hymn in English with great sweetness. When passing through the streets they were the observed of all observers who greatly admired their pretty innocent faces and neat uniforms. Most of the children who attended at the Cathedral received Holy Communion in the morning. High Mass was sung by Canon Guesdenovich, and his Grace the Archbishop and many of the clergy were present. The sacred music was performed by the choir of the Arts and Trades school, presided over by the Salesian Fathers. Father Barrera, of the Society of Jesus, preached the panegyric of the saint. The children remained in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament the entire day, and in the evening Benediction was given by the Archbishop. Many others besides the schoolchildren were present, and in the evening the facade of the Cathedral was brilliantly illuminated.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a work on «Forced Currency and Gold Contracts» in the Argentine Republic, by John Morris. Though the work is rather late in the field, the question at issue with regard to the obligation in gold or paper having been now settled, nevertheless, we believe Mr. Morris's work throws light on many difficult points, and may be read with interest and advantage.

The dead body of a man was found on Monday night in a well in the Avenida Montes de Oca in a state of advanced decomposition. It is suspected that deceased was treated unfairly.

The Italian steamer «Sirio» has brought 800 immigrants, who will have to undergo two days' quarantine.

Yesterday a match of foot-ball was played on the polo ground between the Buenos Aires football club and the Great Southern Railway players.

According to Custom-house returns the immigrants landed at Rio Janeiro in four years ending December, 1885, were:

Italians	38,102
Portuguese	35,849
Various	18,409
	93,360

The above shows an average of 23,300 per annum, and the port of Santos averages 6700, thus making a total of 30,000, the arrivals at other ports being very trifling.

There are at present not less than 800,000 slaves in Brazil who will be declared free in 1881, without compensation to the owners, as the business is simply declared unlawful and immoral.

A bill is about to be presented to Congress by the Executive Government making the construction of sewers leading from the inside of dwelling houses compulsory within the city of Buenos Aires. The outside work, from the wall of the house as far as the central sewer, will be done at the public expense, but the works inside must be done at the expense of the owners of the houses themselves.

The steamers «Elbe», «Hogarth» and «Sirio» reached the outer roads yesterday.

Mr. Thicke delivered a lecture at the rooms of the English Literary Society on Wednesday evening on «Gems of Patriotic Poetry.» The attendance was very small, but we are told that he did full justice to his subject. He recited several classical pieces of English literature, such as «The Bridge of Sighs» by Hood, «Rienzi's Address to the Romans» by Miss Mitford, «Mary Queen of Scots» by H. G. Bell, and Mark Anthony's funeral oration.

Yesterday being the double feast of St. John's Day and Corpus Christi there was a religious procession in the Plaza Victoria. The Blessed Sacrament was carried under a canopy by the Archbishop himself, and the secular and regular clergy, the members of various confraternities, and the children of many Catholic schools took part in the procession.

Mr. Henry Green has been robbed of jewellery worth \$5000, which was stolen from his house in Calle Florida 975. His servant Emilio Dubois, who has disappeared suddenly, is supposed to be the thief.

One cannot but wonder at the stupidity of some men who, while lamenting the smallness of the manure yield, will yet allow streams of liquid manure—the very essence of good manure—to pass from the stables into the streams and to waste. The loss through this kind of management must be equivalent to millions of dollars every year. No system of stables is complete without an arrangement of gutters and manure cisterns to save all the liquids voided. The only fair substitute is absorption by the use of dry earth in connection with other bedding.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. (LIMITED)

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Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,

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Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
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Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.
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Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

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Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

Allowed—
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"
In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3
90..... 4

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

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the hand-dubay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz. principal posts, medios posts, livianos, and estacas.

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

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

PRICES MODERATE.

20—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

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Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o

cuyo saldo pasa de \$200,000..... 1 o/o en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta \$1000..... 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o en oro a 60 dias... 2 o/o en oro a 90 dias... 3 o/o

COBRA
Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion en menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

BANCO DE LA

Provincia de

Buenos Aires.

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

Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

BANCO DE LA

PROVINCIA.

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

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

BANCO DE LA

PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos a su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

LA VELOCE

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale col' America Meridionale (Armatori) Car. Matteo Bruzzo.

El rapido vapor Italiano NORD AMERICA Saldrá de la Buenos Aires el Lunes, 18 de Julio PARA

MONTEVIDEO, SAN VICENTE, CADIZ, GENOVA Y NAPOLES SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

El rapido Vapor MATTEO BRUZZO Saldrá el

PARA EUROPA Y ESCALAS SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

Precios de pasajes—1a clase \$120 oro, 3a clase \$60 papel.

Por mas informes ocurrirse a P. CHRISTOPHERSEN Bn Buenos Aires—Piedad 98 En Montevideo—Piedras 144

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EDWARD CASEY, CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

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Bills of Exchange on Ireland

Wm. A. Isard,
SURGEON DENTIST.

89—MAIPU—89

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

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

PRICES MODERATE.

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MAKE A NOTE OF IT, and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddies, boots, oils, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,

CONSIGNATARIOS

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Sold by all respectable Almacenes and Coniferias in Town and Camp, and each packet bears the above trade mark.

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335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29

ALTOS

Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885. Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor renta, con menos gastos.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA: Porque contribuye a detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban a Europa o Estados Unidos.

ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA: Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compania, y paga por su seguro una anualidad menor que en las companias extranjeras. Hace productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA: Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula a los asociados por nuevos lazos de efecion y de interes, y salva de la indigencia a las viudas y huérfanos.

Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital importante en caso de su muerte o bien para su ancianidad, o para sus hijo en determinada edad.

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Presidente, Dr. E. Carranza Viamont Vice-Presidente 1, Dr. Victor Martinez Vice-Presidente 2, D. Alejo Arocena Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge Vocales,—Dr. Antonio E. Malaver Dr. Tomas Anchorena Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

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ju 19—p.

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HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

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C. R. SIMONS & CO.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO—65

sep 4—pm

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

UNICOS AGENTES

WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.

LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.

MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water.

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ALBERT GEBBIE

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One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

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

In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

AGENTS FOR

Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, as the very best English manufacture.

For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the Prize Medals, including London, Vienna, Philadelphia, 1876, and Melbourne, 1884.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDBKERCHIEF.

WHITE ROSE, FRAGRANCE, YLANG-YLANG, STYVANTIS, STYVANTIS, Jockey Club, ESS. ROSE, JAVIER, STYVANTIS, Jockey Club, and all other odours, of the most quality only.

ATKINSON'S GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSON'S WHITE & SE TOILET VINEGAR, a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the world, and of the manufacturer.

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Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeiters by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Lion".

ESTABLISHED 1799.

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, it is sat into meat, it cures SORE THROAT and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW 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 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

au 26—pm

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Incorporado al Colegio Nacional.

Directores: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W. HUT-HISON.

pm

JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants

32—RECONQUISTA—32

A VISION OF FAMINE.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WILDE).

Pale mothers, wherefore weeping? would
to God that we were dead;
Our children swoon before us, and we
cannot give them bread.

Little children, tears are strange upon
your infant faces;
God meant you but to smile within
your mothers' soft embraces.
Oh! we know not what is smiling and
we know not what is dying,
But we're hungry, very hungry, and we
cannot stop our crying,
And some of us grow cold and white—
we know not what it means;
But as they lie beside us we tremble in
our dreams.

There's a gaunt crowd on the highway,
Are ye come to pray to man,
With hollow eyes that cannot weep, and
for words your faces wan?
No; the blood is dead within your veins
—we care not now for life;
Let us die laid in the ditches, far from
children and far from wife;
We cannot stay and listen to their rav-
ing, famished cries—
"Bread! Bread! Bread!" and none to
still their agonies.

We left our infants playing with their
dead mother's hand;
We left our maidens maddened by the
fever's scorching brand.
Better, maiden, thou wert strangled in
thy own dark twisted tresses;
Better, infant, thou wert smothered in
thy mother's first carcases.
We are fainting in our misery, but God
will hear our groan;
Yet if fellow men desert us will He
hearken from His Throne?

Accursed are we in our own land, yet
toil we still and toil;
But the stranger reaps our harvest—the
alien owns our soil.
O Christ! how have we sinned, that on
our native plains
We perish houseless, naked, starved,
with branded brow, like Cain's?
Dying, dying wearily, with a torture
sure and slow—
Dying, as a dog would die, by the way-
side as we go.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Tynan, the «No. 1» of the
Invincibles, takes a sensible view
of Home Rule. He does not be-
lieve in agitation, and he does in
physical force; but he says:

«Let Ireland have control of
her police, of her own purse and
a representation in the British
Parliament, and then she would
have something like Home Rule.»
He adds: «I know the English
people thoroughly, for I have
spent years among them as a
commercial traveller, and I be-
lieve they would be in favor, if
appealed to, of retaining the
Irish representation in Parlia-
ment. Why? Not because they
would derive any benefit from
the presence of the members,
but from a sentimental feeling.
Yes, sentimental. The absence
of Irishmen from the Westmin-
ster Parliament means to them
separation of the two countries.
They feel that they have con-
quered Ireland, and as a sign of
their conquest that Irishmen must
regard themselves as English-
men in sitting in the body that
represents the United Kingdom.
Mr. Gladstone, however, sees
further than his followers, and
knows that he would have peace
at Westminster were the Irish
confined to their own country.»

The celebrated Nihilist Krap-
tokine has, in his «Words of a
Rebel», recently published, pre-
dicted the approach of the So-
cialistic revolution. He says:
«The re-awakening of the people
is near at hand, and the revolu-
tion is about to renew the face of
the world. On all sides States
are trembling, and the capitalist
middle class is nearing the end
of its rule. Even now we may
hear the low murmurs which are
the forerunners of the cataclysm.
This will produce the expropri-
ation of all proprietors and the re-
turn to the benefits (?) of the free
Commune. When liberty is spo-
ken of, it is not political liberty
that is meant. The time has pass-
ed for begging rights at the door
of Parliaments. It is not now a
republican or monarchical form
of government which must be
overturned; it is the State. What
should be abolished is not this or
that code, it is the law itself. Au-
thority renders humanity moti-
onless; by destroying authority
thought is emancipated and
science extended. Custom will
regulate the relation of individ-
uals to one another. No more
laws, no more judges, but liberty
and equality. To speed this re-
volution all means are good;
newspapers, posters, committees,
isolated attempts; at all costs

the spirit of revolt must be excit-
ed against the social order, and
to the destruction of the State.»
Such is the chaos which threat-
ens Europe. States have by cul-
pable aid given to the revolu-
tionists let loose a torrent that now
threatens to destroy them. They
cried, «Down with the Church!»
Now the Socialists cry, «Down
with the State!» Kraptokine
pictures the consequences which
follow the persecution waged
against the Church, the bulwark
of authority and of charity
throughout the universe.

The Holy Father has decorated
the two sons of the Shah of Per-
sia with the grand cordon of the
Order of Pius IX. in recognition
of the protection which they ex-
tend to Christians in the empire.
In pagan Persia Catholics enjoy
a liberty of conscience and of
action which is denied to them in
freethinking France. The elder
son of the Shah, Prince Mah-
soud, treats them with marked
cordiality and sympathy. He
courts the society of the mission-
aries, and he is on terms of the
warmest friendship with the for-
mer superior of the Catholic Ar-
menians, the Very Rev. Father
Arakelian. The Church is re-
presented in Persia by a Dele-
gate Apostolic, and possesses
three missionary stations there.
The priests are esteemed and re-
spected by the general popula-
tion, and count numerous friends
among the upper and more edu-
cated classes. The gracious act
of the Sovereign Pontiff will have
an excellent effect upon Persian
society of all grades, and will
raise the missionaries and the
Church, whose doctrines they are
spreading, even higher in popu-
lar estimation.

Marshal MacMahon, the illus-
trious general of whom France is
justly proud, is engaged upon
the compilation of his memoirs.
They will not, however, be pub-
lished in his lifetime, his inten-
tion being to bequeath them to
his children, who after his death
will be free to give them to the
world if they think fit, or in his
own modest phrase, «if they con-
sider them likely to interest any-
one.» He has naturally been
visited by enterprising journal-
ists eager to obtain a glimpse at
records which deal with events
of the highest importance in the
history of France; but he has re-
fused to vouchsafe the least in-
formation. He explains, how-
ever, that the memoirs date back
to 1830, when he commenced his
military career in Algeria, where
he was an actor in and spectator
of many brilliant military epis-
odes. A special section will be
devoted to the active part he
played in politics during his six
years' occupancy of the Presi-
dency of the Republic, and to an
exposition of the motives which
induced him after so much hesi-
tation to accept that position, and
to follow the line of action which
has been criticised from so many
different standpoints and in such
varied tones. The marshal, it
may be added, enjoys robust
health, and may frequently be
seen taking his morning ride in
the Bois de Boulogne.

We have heard of Irish-Ameri-
cans, and Irish-Australians,
and Irish-Africans, but never of
an Irish-Chinese until recently.
It appears (this is our conclusion
from the facts) that a Mr. Quinn
went from Ireland to China many
years ago. He there was blessed
with 37 children, whom he named
Ah Quinn, B. Quinn, C. Quinn,
etc. We do not know how he man-
aged about the 27th, as the al-
phabet has only 26 letters. His
eldest boy, Ah, turned up some
days ago in a Brooklyn court and
gave an account of himself. He
is to be sent back to China. He
said that his father, 90 years'
old, resided in Canton, and de-
clared that he had taught all his
children to speak Irish but re-
fused to teach them English.
Who ever expected to hear of
born Chinamen speaking the
Gaelic tongue? It must be in-
teresting to hear the 27 Celestials
talking together in Irish with a
Chinese accent. However, we
offer our congratulations to Mr.
Quinn on his possession of 27
children able to speak Irish.
There are thousands of Irishmen

in their own land who never have
made an effort to learn its an-
cient language and who, to their
shame be it said, would not care a
rush if it died out altogether & be-
came extinct as a spoken tongue.

On the 15th of May the Mar-
quis of Salisbury made a speech
full of bitter hostility towards
the Irish which created very
great excitement. He warned
his hearers that it would be on
the Conservatives the brunt of
the battle would fall, and that,
although willing to accept the as-
sistance of the Whigs and dis-
senting Radicals, it was to them-
selves alone they should look for
the elements of resistance to Mr.
Gladstone's disintegrating pro-
jects.

Lord Salisbury's utterances
have widened the gulf between
the contending parties, and called
forth answers from distin-
guished Englishmen in a strain
never before heard, save from an
ardent Nationalist. Mr. Stans-
field, speaking in the House of
Commons on the 17th June, and
defending the policy of the Gov-
ernment, said that he had read
with a feeling akin to stupefac-
tion the noble Marquis's words,
which surpassed in measured
audacity everything of the kind
known up to the present.

«The Marquis of Salisbury,»
said he, «has insulted the Irish
by denying that they are a na-
tion, and asserting that the only
nation we should trust is the
British race.»
Mr. Stansfield then thanked
Lord Salisbury for having given
a war cry, whose effect would un-
doubtedly be indignation and
union amongst the Liberal ranks.
He censured the Marquis for ad-
vocating the emigration of the
Irish, and for proposing coercive
measures that should remain in
force for 20 years.

«These words,» added Mr.
Stansfield, «have done more for
the Liberal Cause than all the efforts
made by Mr. Gladstone himself.»

The speaker, turning towards
Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. James,
then said: «Do not imagine that
after twenty years' coercion and
the loss of a portion of its in-
habitants by emigration, Ireland will
be reconciled. From a million of
Irishmen in the United States
has sprung a younger and more
robust race.»

«It is not poor Ireland herself
alone that you have to face, but
also the Irish population of Am-
erica, from whom those at home
derive inspiration and confidence
in the final success of their strug-
gle.»

Mr. Stansfield's speech was
frequently interrupted by cheers,
especially from the Irish and Rad-
ical benches.

A few simple, unvarnished
figures vividly illustrate the state
of trade at present in Ireland.
The total failures gazetted this
year up to the 15th May, num-
bered 108; for the same period
last year they were 85. Judg-
ments extracted this year have
risen to 2,279; while last year in
the same time they were 1,616.
And the total bills of sale up to
the present date of this year are
345 as compared with 310 for the
corresponding period in '85.
Quotations in stocks and shares
have, however, encouragingly
improved during the past few
days, and those which really ap-
peared most affected are now
rallying and promising further
amendment. But still, trade and
business all along the line are
languid and not likely to exhibit
better symptoms until the po-
litical arena becomes more set-
tled and tranquil. Two large
spinning mills near Keady, in
Armagh, and Castleblaney, near
Monaghan, have found it neces-
sary to stop work, not, it is stat-
ed, owing to «hard times,» but
on account of «interference,» and
1000 hands are in consequence
out. A strike, too, has taken
place in Smith's celebrated hos-
iery factory in Balbriggan.

Mr. Gladstone has issued an
appeal to the constituencies to
represent them in Parliament
who will assist him in meeting
the wishes of the Irish people,
who will be satisfied with no-
thing short of complete liberty
to legislate for themselves in
home matters.

THE HELP THAT GIRLS CAN
RENDER.

Many a home circle owes all its
charms to the girls of the family.
Brothers come home tired and
out of humour, ready, some of
them, to quarrel with a straw; if
it happened to be in their way.
Mother is tired, too, and father
worried; but boys hardly ever
think of this. They want their
dinner or their tea, the moment
they come in, and somebody to
sit by and help them, or talk
them into good humour all the
time they are eating it. I know
you girls would be pleased to
help mother and father—lift a
portion of the heavy burden that
presses upon them day after day,
only you think to do this you
must do some great thing—some-
thing that is quite unattainable
to your power and means. No
such thing. The happiness of
means is made up of little things,
and for these little things that
make her own happiness, a
mother is often dependent upon
her daughter. Think of this,
girls, especially you who have
not been helpful daughters and
sisters, and resolve that from
this time you will make home
brighter, happier, and more
pleasant for every one in it by
doing what you can to help
father, mother, brothers and
sisters. Just do what you can
for each and all. It may be only
the fetching of a pair of slippers,
or pouring out a cup of tea, or
sweeping the hearth, but do it
cheerfully, gladly, not as though
it were a hard duty, but as if it
were, as it should be in reality,
a pleasure. «But such things are
not pleasant to me,» some one
may say. That is because you
have never learned the pleasure
of being helpful. To learn this
you must practise these things at
the cost of a little self-denial at
first, and ere long, depend upon
it, you would not let another per-
form these little acts of loving
service for anything.

A GOOD THING.

FROM THE *Irish American*.

«Ireland sober is Ireland free.»
is one of the aphorisms which the
late A. M. Sullivan, who was a
great temperance advocate, was
fond of impressing on the minds
of his countrymen. It may not
be that Ireland has yet reached
the standard of sobriety which
Mr. Sullivan held to be indispen-
sable to the attainment of free-
dom, but it is beyond question
that excessive indulgence in in-
toxicants is much less common
among the Irish people than for
many generations past. Several
of the judges on their recent cir-
cuits took occasion to notice the
marked decrease of drunkenness,
and St. Patrick's week presented
an excellent opportunity of test-
ing the national progress in the
direction of liberty on the road
indicated by Mr. Sullivan, and
all accounts agree in recording
a highly favorable judgment.
There is no day in the year upon
which Irishmen are supposed to
indulge so freely and upon which
the taking of a glass or two extra
is so readily excused as St. Pat-
rick's Day. In former times
wetting the shamrock, and pretty
liberally, too, used to be regard-
ed by many people as an essen-
tial item to the celebration of the
festival. This year, as for sev-
eral years past, sobriety has been
the rule everywhere throughout
Ireland. In Dublin the police
had hardly any cases of drunken-
ness. In Cork the universal so-
briety of the citizens was attest-
ed in an amusing way. The po-
lice had only one case of drunk-
eness to bring before the justic-
es on the morning after, and in
the charge sheet the solitary of-
fender was described as a
«stranger from London.»

HOW TO TREAT CHILDREN.

As the boys grow up, make
companions of them; then they
will not seek companionship
elsewhere. Allow them, as they
grow older, to have opinions of
their own; make them individ-
uals and not echoes. Remember
that without physical health
mental attainment is worthless;
let them lead free, happy lives,

which will strengthen both mind
and body. Bear in mind that you
are largely responsible for your
child's inherited character, and
have patience with faults and
failings. Talk hopefully to your
children of life and its possi-
bilities; you have no right to de-
press them because you have suf-
fered. Teach boys and girls the
actual facts of life as soon as they
are old enough to understand
them, and give them the sense of
responsibility without saddening
them. Find out what their spe-
cial tastes are and develop them,
instead of spending time, money
and patience in forcing them into
studies that are repugnant to
them.

AN IRISHMAN
WHO SPEAKS NEITHER ENG-
LISH NOR IRISH.

Talking of the Chinaman who
could speak only Irish, and re-
cently applied to the Commis-
sioner of Charities, as recent-
ly stated by the *Catholic Herald*,
with his father was made aware
of his position, I was reminded
that Salvini, the greatest actor in
the world, and who cannot speak
a word of English, was an Irish-
man. His right name is Tom
Sullivan and he was born in Ire-
land, but his parents emigrated
to southern Italy when he was an
infant, and died there before he
was able to talk. The child was
reared by Italians and as an
Italian, and in his young man-
hood was a member of the Papal
Guard.—*American Paper*.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A Howling Success.—The dog
that is locked out all night next
door.

Done it on my own hook—is
now rendered: Execute the re-
sponsibility on my own personal
curve.

Why are lawyers like shears?
Because they don't cut each other
but only what comes between
them.

Wherein are a policeman and
a rainbow alike? Both are to-
kens of peace and usually appear
after a storm.

You have a striking counte-
nance—as the donkey said to the
elephant when the latter hit him
with his trunk.

The gentleman so often spoken
of in novels, who riveted people
with his gaze, has now obtained
employment at a boiler manufac-
tory.

What is Heaven's best gift to
man? asked a young lady on Sun-
day night, smiling sweetly on a
pleasant-looking clerk. A hoarse
replied the young man with great
prudence.

What is a more exhilarating
sight than to see eighteen hand-
some girls sliding down hill on
an ox-sledge? asks a paper.
Nineteen: says the experienced
editor of another paper.

We can live without poetry, or
music, or art;
We can live without conscience and
live without heart.
We can live without knowledge, we
can live without books;
But civilised man cannot live with-
out cooks.

We can live without books, what
is knowledge but grieving?
We can live without friends what
are friends but deceiving?
We can live without love what is
love but repining?
But where is the man who can live
without dining?

—Lord Lytton.

Well, what have you got for
supper? asked Mr. Snaggs last
night as he entered the dining-
room. «Why, I have some bis-
cuits that I made myself, dear;
replied his wife. Well, bring
them in, I'm hungry enough to
eat anything: said Snaggs in a
resigned tone.

Susie, you shouldn't make
faces. You'll grow up ugly if
you make faces: said a teacher
to one of her pupils. Susie look-
ed thoughtfully into the teacher's
face for a moment, and then in-
nocently asked: Did you make
faces when you were a little
girl?

Sagacious.—Mr. Le Jones:
Well, Miss Coldcash, I suppose
you received a good many val-
entines? Miss Coldcash, sweet-
ly: Oh, yes, and there was one
particularly dainty and artistic.
I am sure it came from you. Mr.

Le Jones, delighted: What
makes you think so? Miss Cold-
cash: Because I sent it to you
last year.

«I never ask a gentleman for
money,» said a tailor. «But sup-
pose he doesn't pay you?»
«Well, if he doesn't pay me
within a reasonable time I con-
clude he is not a gentleman—
and then I ask him.»

Imperial Caesar, dead and
turned to clay, if Barnum owned
him would be made to pay. One
of the features of the «greatest
show» next season will be the
stuffed skin of Jumbo. It will
be pulled round the ring on
wheels with the old saddle on its
back, and the children can ride
on him as usual for the custom-
ary fee of ten cents.

A most accomplished French
assassin has just been condemn-
ed to death. In his cell he reads
the newspapers regularly. One
day he learned by an item that
his brother had applied to the
court to change his name. «This
is discourteous, after one has
sacrificed himself to gain a little
notoriety for his family,» mur-
mured he.

A scientist says: The palæoic
cockroaches were distinguished
from living species by having
five veins in the wing instead
of four, and have a decided meso-
zoic aspect.—This is highly im-
portant. But a woman, when
she sees one of these insects,
will not care whether it have five
or fifteen veins in the wing. She
will give a scream, and give the
bug such a violent rap with an
old shoe, that it will have mash-
ed all its mesozoic aspect.

Never fear, my dear, never
fear, I still love you: remarked
a wife to her impecunious hus-
band. I know that, but that
doesn't help matters much: he
replied. I'll trust you always:
she exclaimed. Yes, my dear,
that is very fine, but unfortu-
nately you are not the grocer:
he replied with a sigh that came
from his heart.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight dis-
arrangement of the stomach, but, if neg-
lected, 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 dis-
ease is often mistaken for other complaints,
but if the reader will ask himself the follow-
ing questions, he will be able to determine
whether he himself is one of the afflicted:
Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breath-
ing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feel-
ing, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes
a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus
gather about the gums and teeth in the
mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable
taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain
in the side and back? Is there a fulness
about the right side as if the liver was en-
larging? Is there costiveness? Is there vir-
tigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from
a horizontal position? Are the secretions
from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured
with a deposit after standing? Does food
soon ferment after eating, accompanied by
flatulency or a belching of gas from the
stomach? Is there frequent vomiting of
the heart? These various symptoms may be
present at one time, but they torment the
sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases pro-
gress. If the case be one of long standing,
there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended
after a time by expectoration. In very ad-
vanced 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 pro-
per 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,
27, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This
Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the
disease, and drives it, root and branch, out
of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.R.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

	June 25.
Gold	148.70
Series A	954
Series E	754
Series F	754
Series G	754
Cedulas L	85
National Bank Shares	—

The prices of all classes of produce appear to have risen in Europe. All the wool sales denote a rise of from 20 to 30 per cent. The price of corn and wheat have also risen, and the effect of the demand in Europe is felt here. Maize has risen in this market within the past few some \$5 or 6 mjc per fanega. Some lots of good wool were sold this week at splendid prices, as high as \$115 mjc to \$135 mjc being paid for special lots.

Mr. Julian Martinez has received orders from the judge to sell at auction the old Bolsa building in Calle San Martin at a valuation price of \$180,000 m/n. The building will probably be purchased by the Government. The valuation of the building is considered high.

The Lamport and Holt steamer "Hevelius" left this port on Monday, taking with her a large number of passengers and a considerable quantity of gold.

The British barque "Woodville," which left Rosario for New York last week with a cargo of bone, grounded at Montiel, and it is feared will not be able to get off.

The R.M.S. "Elbe" has arrived, bringing \$445,000.

5000 bags of wheat have been sold in Rosario at \$7 m/n per fanega.

Messrs. Devoto Bros. have sold four leagues of land in the department of Leones, Cordoba, for \$40,000 m/n. Buyer Mr. Zanon Pereira.

The property Calle Cuyo 479, measuring 9 yards front by 71 deep, was sold at auction for \$18,500 m/n, at the rate of \$30 per square vara.

Mr. T. Bolland has bought 1 1/2 leagues of land in a place called Chañarito, province of Santa Fe, for \$53,000, including buildings, etc. Seller Sr. Drasso.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno (formerly Talafiero and Sanchez) sold three Durham bulls, one for \$600 m/n to Mr. Guerrero, and the other two for \$750 and \$680 to M. Moraguini, also a thoroughbred sire for \$600 to Mr. Leyva.

Advices from Montevideo report the sale of 1000 cows and 1000 ox hides from the Velezo saladero at reserved price, supposed to be 56 rls for the former and 59 1/2 rls for the latter.

The Mint has forwarded to the National Bank fifty thousand more Argentines. Nearly all the gold that was shipped by the R.M.S. Tagus last week consisted of Argentine gold coins. It would appear that as fast as the coins come out of the Mint they go to Europe, where they ought to be highly prized, as they have suffered little wear or tear in circulation.

Mr. Botet has despatched his third consignment of preserved meat from Juarez, which will be shipped immediately from Europe. It consists of 25 barrels of an average of 250 lbs. On the bottom of each barrel is marked where the meat comes from, where it was killed, preserved etc. In a short time Mr. Botet expects to have 40 barrels more ready to ship to Europe.

The report of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for 1885 shows the profits of the working account to be £249,513 17s. 11d. Adding the transfer from underwriting account (£30,000) and the amount brought forward from 1884 (£34,454 12s. 11d.) the total credit balance is £313,967 10s. 9d. Out of this amount the directors declared a dividend of £1 17s. 6d. per share (12s. 6d. paid 2nd November, 1885, and £1 5s. paid 1st May, 1886.)

We are now in the month of June, and so short of wheat that several mills have stopped running, sufficient proof of the hard times upon us. We are convinced

that the supply will be very short this year, and prices must rise accordingly, even seed wheat is scarce.

In December and January the fanega of 225 lbs (4 bushels) sold at 4.80 to 5 dols. in this city. Large quantities were bought in Santa Fe and shipped for exportation, leaving our millers without stock. In view of the recent frost and the rise in gold the millers began buying, which drove up prices to 5.30, and so on until good Rosario wheat reached 7 dols.

Messrs. Peryora and Navares, the popular land and cattle brokers, have made the following sales:

2,000 cows at \$6 mjc and 2,000 more at \$7 mjc, from the estancia of Zubiaurre Hnos. in Tandil and Ayacucho. These "rodeos" of Zubiaurre comprise the finest "criollo" stock in the province. Buyer, Mr. Manuel Benitez. 16,000 cows on the Rio Salado in the province of Santiago del Estero at \$6 1/2 mjc per head; 800 horses at \$13 mjc; 1,000 mares at \$3 mjc and a few mules at \$25 mjc. These animals have been bought by the land company formed by Messrs. Gregorio Torres, A. Roca, J. J. Romero, etc., etc. The sellers are Messrs Iturraspe, Ortiz and Company.

Two important maize transactions are announced in the market; one for 30,000 fanegas at 2.25 mjc, placed at the Riachuelo and Catalinas, and to be delivered in July and August; the other for 10,000 fanegas under same conditions at 2.28 mjc. The former is for French account and the latter for Italian markets. Three thousand bags were sold in Barraca Peña at \$60 mjc per fanega.

Mr. J. M. Benitez sold four leagues of land situated in the Monjotes, about 20 leagues north of Lehman's colony, for \$16,000 mjc. Buyer Mr. Dorado; seller, Mr. Anselmo Villar. About six months ago Mr. Benitez sold these four leagues to the present seller for \$5,000 mjc.

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:
Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y cebo, 700 750.
1er aparto vacas y novillos, carne y cebo, 260 400.
Id 2º 180 240.
Flaco chancheria 140 160.
Cueros de novillo 160 190.
Id de vacas 125 135.
Terneros grandes 160 180.
Id chicos 100.
Id mamones 80.
Novillos de saladero 320.
Id para invernada 240.
Id vacas 160 220.
Desechos 80 120.
Vacas y novillos en pie 500.
Capones y ovejas 35 60.
Se carnearon para el abasto 682 animales y 90 terneros.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

"Antwerp, June 18.
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1-27 1/2, -1-30 per kilo; middling fcs. 1-22 1/2, -1-25; inferior fcs. 1-17 1/2, -1-20. Stock of River Plate wools 18000-19000 bales. Salted saladero ox hides of 29-30 kilos, fcs. 108-112 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides 130-140,000.

"Bordeaux, June 18.
Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs. 130-132 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 105-110; borrega, fcs. 90-95. Stock of River Plate sheepskins about 1500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs. 115-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 11-11 50 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 17-17.50 per kilos.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Wool.	
Superior	90 100
Good	85
Borrega	85 87 80 90
Regular	—
Hides.	
Good camp	200 250
Horse Hides	52
Hair	170 195
Nonatos	190

Sheepskins	
Matadero	per lb 284 rls.
Corderitos reg.	25 24
Wheat.	
Coast	6.62 mjc.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain ..	2.30, 2.18 mjc
Yellow, in grain	2.35 mjc

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	
Good	95 120
Bellies	80 95
Borrega	—
Hides	
Good camp	218 225
Sheepskins superior ..	—
Matadero	25 26
Corderitos	200 207
Hair	48
Horse hides	94 10
Natria	155
Nonatoskins	—

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th June, John Murphy, of Philadelphia, United States, to Miss Mary Kearney, of Westmeath, Ireland.

DEATH.

On June 18th at the residence of Mr. Lawler, Zapiola, Isaac J. Morrow, aged 62 years. Deceased was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. R.I.P.

TO BE SOLD

HOUSE, payable in Monthly Installments, containing five rooms, kitchen and offices, newly built, situated in a healthy locality one square from City of Buenos Aires Tramway. Price \$900 cash, and \$50 per month.

For particulars apply to—
S. K. JORDAN,
PIEDAD 41.

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JUNIO

Viernes 25—Plantas en Alsina 78, a las 24.
Sabado 26—Arrendamiento de 5 leguas en la Loberia, establecimiento La Chata, haciendas, en Alsina 78 a las 2.
Miercoles 30—Haciendas, chacras en el Azul, a las 1.

78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—
Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

NOTICE

DURING the absence of the undersigned, the English Bank of the River Plate in this City will be under the management of Mr. H. O. FIELDING, in conformity with Power or Attorney which has been duly registered

T. H. JONES
Manager
j14-30

NOTICE

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE, LIMITED

WE hereby give notice that in accordance with agreement established between the various Banks in this city, our office hours on and after 1st June next will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays and end of month, when the Bank will remain open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

To the English Colony

CONFITERIA VICTORIA ENRIQUE GOULIN

Victoria and Chacabuco SWEETMEATS from the house of Bouissier of Paris. Nougat of Montelimas at 80 cents the box. Pies, cold and hot, of every description. French pastry every day. Vol-au-vent a la quenelle de poisson to order. House of standing. Foreign Beer, Champagne, and Fine Wines of best brands. j16-1m

JUAN A. CARBONELL JUDICIAL

TESTAMENTARIA DEL SR. D.

David Dillon

En el PARTIDO DEL MONTE

TITULOS GARANTIDOS

800

CUADRAS DE CAMPO

Alambrados, dos poblaciones, dos puestos y otro de chacra, arboleda, etc., etc. Lindando por el Norte con Don Jorge Arnold y por los demás rumbos con los señores Videla Dorna.

BASE DE VENTA

21,837 PESOS M.N.

Esto es menos de 27 pesos la cuadra. Lo que es un acontecimiento para los que quieren aprovechar la oportunidad de hacer un negocio pampa.

¡¡OJO!!

EL LUNES 5 DE JULIO

proximo a las 12 de la mañana, venderé el campo y demás objetos que se indican en el siguiente

EDICTO JUDICIAL

El martillero Don Juan A Carbonell autorizado por el Sr. Juez de la Instancia en lo Civil y Comercial del Departamento de la Capital de la Provincia, Dr. Don Julian Barraquero procedera a vender en publico remate y en el dia que al efecto designe los siguientes bienes de propiedad de la sucesion de Don David Dillon, ubicados en el partido del Monte y cuyo pormenor es como sigue:

Un campo con lo en el edificado cuya estension es de ochocientos cuarenta y una mil trescientas cincuenta hectareas, conteniendo arboleda, dos poblaciones, dos puestos, y otro de chacra; tasado todo en la suma de treinta y un mil ciento noventa y un pesos moneda nacional con cuarenta y ocho centavos. Quince mil varas igual a doce mil novecientos noventa metros de alambrado con seis alambres y medios postes, a veinte varas con cuatro varillas de alambre y una tranquera de cadena, tasado en mil quinientos cincuenta y ocho pesos con ochenta centavos moneda nacional. Un cerco de corral con cincuenta metros de seis alambres, esta cones a siete varas y cuatro varillas de duela y uno de fierro, tasado en cinco pesos moneda nacional. Una marca de fuego con accion tasada en sesenta pesos moneda nacional. Cuarenta y tres animales vacunos a diez pesos uno; Setenta y tres yeguas al corra a cuatro pesos cada una, siete caballos de silla en doce pesos, cuarenta centavos uno, dos caballos de pecho a treinta pesos uno, muebles, un brek con guarniciones para dos caballos en mal estado, tasado en doscientos ps mjc, una mesa pino blanco en cinco ps mjc, otra en tres ps, una mesa de lavatorio en tres pesos, una arqueta de fierro en tres ps, un colchon elastico en cuatro ps, dos sillones en un peso, un lote ropa vieja en ocho ps, un baul de pino en dos ps. La base de todo esto son las dos terceras partes de sus respectivas tasaciones.

Por otros datos ocurrase a la secretaria a cargo del que suscribe o al martillero calle 48 entre 14 y 156. La Plata, Mayo 6 de 1886—Pedro Bernatei.

FOR SALE

Just arrived per s.s. "MOZART,"

direct from the firm, an

EIGHT HORSE POWER

TANGYÉ'S

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE

WITH PATENT GOVERNOR,

FEE PUMP AND EXPANSION GEAR

Also a

TEN HORSE POWER

TANGYÉ'S

CORNISH STEAM BOILER

WITH GALLOWAY TUBES, ETC., ETC.

The above were specially ordered

for a firm here, but owing to a

little delay they were compelled

to take one from stock here.

For particulars & price apply to

WILKES & CO.

SAN MARTIN 82

Familia que no consume

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.

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74-FLORIDA-74

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Boards, Half-Boards, and

Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply

to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

BUENOS AIRES

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for

this Session NOW PROCEED-

ING.

TEACHING STAFF

This staff, which is now complete,

consists of the following, and, as will

be seen by the qualifications appended,

is perhaps the best working staff to be

found in any private school, native or

foreign, in the Argentine Republic.

Rector, A. Watson Hutton, M.A.,

F.E.I.C., Master of Arts, Honours in

Philosophy, Edinburgh University, Fel-

low of the Educational Subjects, Edin-

burgh University, Sessions 1879-80,

and for more than eight years one of

the masters of George Watson's Col-

lege, Edinburgh.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton,

Government Certificated Teacher,

Queen's Scholar of the Normal Train-

ing College, Edinburgh; and for more

than seven years chief lady teacher in

George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Spanish, French, etc. Master, Mr.

Edmund Keydams, Graduate en Lettres,

Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General As-

sista t. Miss E. C. Waters, Government

Certificated Teacher in George Watson's

Outdoor Schools, Edinburgh, and lately

in Viscountess Keith's School, Kincardine on Forth.

Music Teacher, Miss M. A. Russell,

lately of the Ladies' College, Edin-

burgh, where for the last ten years she

has been teaching the Piano and Har-

monium in conjunction with Professor

Bridgman, the leading Music Master in

Scotland.

Drill Sergeant and Gymnastic Master,

Mr Wm G. Waters, lately of the First

Edinburgh.

Prospectuses with full particulars on

application.

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES'

ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS,

EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught

j14-pm

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As it is impossible for us to give a

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we refer to in stock, we cordially in-

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our SHOW-ROOMS where they will

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most unequalled in this part of the

American continent.

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through Mr. Michael Dinneen, editor

of the "Southern Cross."

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