

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1886.

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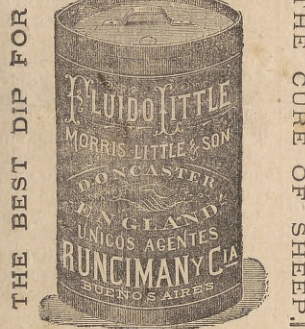
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SHORT'S BAR

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JAMESON'S, OLD IRISH
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LETEER
FROM CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

3rd August, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern*
Cross.

DEAR SIR,

Our little town was thrown into a hubbub of excitement the other night over the shooting of one «paisano» by another. The revolver is fast usurping the domain of the long fagon, and from my point of view, the change may be considered an improvement in the struggle to become civilized. The hope of escaping the gash of an antagonist's knife will cause men more readily to enter into the bloody fray, and hence 90 per cent more deaths would take place in this manner than where the revolver is the arbiter. Now, I hope no short-sighted persons will be shocked at what may appear to them an endeavour to justify, in your Catholic paper, the use of the revolver. Both knife and revolver are most dangerous when carried by the incautious and the hotbrained; but since all persons are allowed to carry them over the free pampas and throughout our little towns, I do not deem it shocking to point out the advantages to humanity that arise from the displacement of the villainous fagon and the installation of a trustier friend. There is no parrying with the revolver or tilting along the waistcoat buttons to see has our friend a mind to fence. This friendly fencing has knocked out more «hijos del pais» than ever fell in the great battle of Pavon. No matter how quick a «native's» eye may be to detect the most rapid lunge of the knife and escape it, he will turn away in disgust, and therefore scathless, from the small bore of a six-shooter. But to finish the account of the little incident that occurred here. Two natives had fallen out and a short struggle took place between them near to where the racehorse of one of them was tied before a «fonda.» Faustino, one of the men, having a revolver in his hand struck his «contrario» on the head with the barrel, and though he did not intend it, the revolver went off and the ball lodged in the racehorse that was unconcernedly standing by champing the bit. The man who was struck on the head at the moment of the report, thought he was shot and fell accordingly. The man who fired the shot having the same idea as the other man, and knowing the penalty, chose the racehorse—the better to clear out from the «manecarones» of the policemen whose shrill whistles were now heard on every side. The race was an exciting one. Of course, the racehorse distanced his pursuers easily at the start. But his life-blood was fast flowing out, and the sensations of his rider must have undergone a sudden change at finding his steed tottering forwards as the clatter of sheath and sword was heard coming nearer and nearer. With a very resigned «No puedo mas» he awaited the arrival of his captors. Faustino is not a bad man, and as he had no intention of seriously injuring the other, and as what occurred was in self-defence, people were not displeased that he should be again at liberty. The other man gives his head an odd shake still to be certain the bullet is not there.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
Capillero.

ENTERTAINMENT
AT
MR. WALTER COWAN'S.

Junin.
August 31, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern*
Cross.

DEAR SIR,

In the midst of general wailing over the hard times in the camp, the loss of stock, and the great want of rain, etc., a very enjoyable private dance took place at the house of Mr. Walter Cowan of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, on the night of Saturday, 28th inst.

The «hop» was got up to do honor to the 19th anniversary of Mr. Cowan's marriage day, and was in every way a complete success. Ample justice having been done to a most delicious and tastefully prepared repast, dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and was continued in the most animated manner until 3 the following morning. Nor was the dancing exclusively confined to the youths who formed a large percentage of the guests, for as the night wore on and enthusiasm began to assert its influence several of the more advanced in years, joining in the general rejoicing, sailed round the sala to the enlivening strains of the music, guided by the bewitching smiles of some «star of love and beauty», with all the fervor and impetuosity of their palmist juvenile days—

Without the smiles from beauty
won,
Oh, what were man?—A world
without a sun.

The following ladies were present:

Mrs. Tyndale, Roca, Borgia, the Misses Borgia, Roca, Fontana, etc., all of whom, beautifully dressed, and wearing their most fascinating looks, shed a divine ray of cheerfulness over the happy party assembled beneath the hospitable roof of the worthy host and hostess.

The sterner sex mustered pretty strong, counting amongst others the following gentlemen: Messrs. Mendez, Castro, Brewer, Wykes, Boedo, Lutz, Vidaurer, Tyndale, and M. G. and J. Finnegan. The sisters Irene and Leonor Borgia were the objects of great attention on the part of the «Ingleses», so much so as to have danced nearly every piece played during the whole night.

Miss Fontana and Miss Roca seem also to have made a very favorable impression, thus auguring for them a prominent place in future social gatherings. It was with great reluctance that we beheld the proceedings come to a close, even at the advanced hour above referred to, and having drunk a bumper to the prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan the guests separated, bearing with them the happiest remembrances of the evening's enjoyment—remembrances, which I venture to say, shall not soon be forgotten.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
G. F. M.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The *Liverpool Catholic Times* of the 6th August says:

«It cannot be denied that the result of the elections to the General Councils, held throughout France, is in a sense a triumph for the Republicans. The Catholics won a solitary victory; and out of ninety departments the Republicans remain in a majority in seventy-nine. The significance, however, sought to be attached to the verdict of the ballot urns by Republican and other anti-Christian organs is purely factitious. Formerly the Gen-

eral Council elections were of considerable importance as showing the drift of opinion in the country on recent political events; but under the corrupt rule of the Republic these are no longer reliable guides in this respect. The prefects, mayors, and other functionaries manipulate the elections and intimidate the voters to an extent which can hardly be realised outside of France in these days of vaunted freedom; and as affording an index to the real sentiments of the people these contests are consequently valueless. It is clear that a vast amount of stupid indifference still prevails among the farmers and agricultural laborers, and that they are far from appreciating the dangers which threaten speedily to overtake their country; and it becomes the duty of the Catholic party, unless it intends to abdicate the position which it already occupies, to take prompt and energetic measures to remedy this grave defect.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The Sanitary Board proposes to establish quarantine for vessels coming from Italy.

The diplomatic corps have assembled for the purpose of discussing the actual condition of government in the city. They mean to represent to Santos that Government is without any head in his absence or illness, and to request him to put an end to such an abnormal state of things.

Three children of Don Juan Pinedo have been bitten by a mad dog in Montevideo, and have been sent to Buenos Aires to be treated by Dr. Davel according to Pasteur's system.

Martinez had announced an ascent in a balloon from the Plaza Libertad on Sunday but on account of the strong wind which blew he could not carry out his purpose at the appointed hour. The people grew impatient and stoned Martinez, who was placed under arrest, the mob still shouting at and stoning him. In order to quell the mob the troops had to be called out. In the Calle Diez y ocho stones were thrown at the lamps, and the glass in the carriage of the jefe politico Brian was smashed.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Aug. 6.

On the occasion of his reception of the dignity of the Cardinalate, the clergy of the Archdiocese of Quebec presented 11,000 dollars to Archbishop Taschereau, and the laity of Quebec city 6500 dols.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation it was decided to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Gladstone in recognition of his efforts to secure for the Irish people the right to manage their own affairs.

The Pope received on the 28th ult. an autograph letter from the Prince Regent of Bavaria, couched in very sympathetic terms, assuring his Holiness that he would regard it as his special duty to protect the Catholic Church.

An extraordinary scene was recently witnessed at Cardiff, when a large body of workmen armed with battering rams attacked a toll gate erected upon a bridge, hitherto free, approaching the docks. The gates were thrown into the river amid loud cheering. The mob then attacked and destroyed the collector's hut, the collector escaping with his cash-box. A policeman was struck by a stone on the face and sustained a nasty wound. A

number of police were present, but were powerless to prevent the mischief. The toll, which was a penny per head, was imposed by the Taff Vale Railway Company.

The Orangemen are in revolt against the Tory Cabinet. The appointment of a Catholic, no matter how high his capabilities or brilliant his talents, to a post in the Ministry, could not fail to excite the ire of the Ulster bigots. The election of Mr. Henry Matthews for the post of Home Secretary has implanted in the mind of the redoubtable Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, the conviction that even Lord Salisbury has fallen under the spell of the Jesuits. «We have here», said Mr. Johnston, in a letter to a Belfast newspaper, «Jesuit influence developed, as the new Home Secretary is most intimately acquainted with the aims and aspirations of Cardinal Manning, and the appointment is without question the result of the support given by the English Roman Catholics to the Conservatives at the general elections.» It was bad enough to have Mr. Gladstone hatching Jesuitical plots, but what will the Orangemen do now that their friends the Conservative leaders are framing deeply laid schemes for the destruction of Protestantism? They are between the demon and the deep sea.

TELEGRAMS.

London.

Vesuvius is in eruption. The rebel Bulgarian troops will be banished. The Russians paid 40,000 roubles to the chief conspirators. Prince Alexander did not sign his abdication.

The Russians refused to give a saloon carriage or servants to Prince Alexander and he was not set at liberty until an energetic telegram had been sent by the Emperor of Germany to the Czar.

Turkey is massing troops on the frontiers of Roumelia.

Terrible earthquakes have occurred in Greece. In the Morea thousands of lives have been lost, the places which have suffered most being 300 villages, Pirago and the city of Filiatra.

Sharp shocks of earthquake have been felt at Alexandria.

King Milan telegraphs his warmest congratulations to Prince Alexander on the overthrow of the revolution.

The Regency has abdicated in favor of the Prince.

Mr. Sexton insists on Parliament voting the steps he proposes respecting the Belfast riots. The Government will not reply to Mr. Sexton's speech.

It is thought that Parliament will be prorogued on the 12th of September.

The Under-Secretary for India supported the project of the Government to annex Birmania, which step is to be taken as soon as the weather permits.

Dublin, Aug. 30.

In connection with the recent outrages of the Moonlighters in Kerry, four persons have been arrested.

General Butler is at present in Killybeg, and keeps his men garrisoned in the railway hotel, in consequence of which a general belief prevails that the people will boycott the hotel.

Belfast, Aug. 28.

The Conservative association declares that the police and the magistrates are responsible for the disorders.

Paris, Aug. 29.

Prince Alexander has left Darmstadt for Sofia. It is said that Germany, Austria and Russia are in accord on the Bulgarian question.

Prince Alexander continues his journey through Bulgaria amid the greatest triumph and ovations. In Rustchuk, Sistova and Tirnova he has been received by the people with indescribable enthusiasm.

The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is regarded as the first symptom of rupture between the French Government and the Church in consequence of the Pope's refusal to change his attitude toward China.

The dispute with the Vatican will be arranged shortly.

Berlin, Aug. 31.

The press maintain that it is impossible for Germany and Austria to tolerate a Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

It is stated that in the course of an interview with the Grand Vizier, the Russian Ambassador stated that Russia was about to occupy Bulgaria and that on the slightest provocation Russia would intervene.

Roustechouk, Aug. 31.

Prince Alexander was enthusiastically received at Tirnova. It is stated that disorders have broken out in Sofia and that the city is in a state of siege.

M. Zankoff, the revolutionary leader, was attacked by the people and almost killed.

It is thought that an amnesty will be decreed in favor of the conspirators with the exception of those officers who formed part of the conspiracy.

Athens, Aug. 30.

The earthquakes have killed 600 persons and injured 1000 others.

Bucharest, Aug. 28.

The Russian Consul has had to ask for a guard to protect him from the mob.

The Sofia military cadets who took part in the revolution have had to fly from the vengeance of their comrades. The rebel soldiers say they received twenty roubles each and were told that the Prince was selling Bulgaria to the Turks.

The fall of the revolutionary ministry is confirmed. In all parts meetings are being held in favor of the Prince.

Constantinople, Aug. 29.

Germany and Austria consider that it is for England to take the initiative in the Bulgarian question.

Reni, Aug. 26.

The Czar gave orders that Prince Alexander should betaken to Kissenef if he refused to abdicate, later the Czar permitted him to leave for Germany.

Valparaiso, Aug. 30.

Balmaceda has been proclaimed President.

Chicago, Aug. 29.

Lafien Raul and Co's powder mill, two miles from the city, was struck by lightning, and a tremendous explosion followed which destroyed property worth \$75,000, killed two persons and injured 30 others. The cottages built near the works were totally destroyed and stones weighing 150 lbs were thrown a distance of two miles.

New York, Aug. 26.

Disturbances are taking place in some parts of the city where a large number of men are out on strike. The reserves of police have received orders to go to the scene of the riots.

Corrientes, Aug. 25.

Further conflicts have occurred in the judicial administration. The defender of minors has been suspended by Judge Amadey for abuses committed. The defender accused the judge, but the Judge of Crime rejected his note because of its disrespectful terms. The defender has appealed.

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IN
BUENOS AIRES

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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.
ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Nearly three months have now rolled over our evidently devoted heads and we have had no rain. In the meantime, not only the camps and the agricultural colonies are suffering severely, but the public health also is feeling the want of refreshment, and many cases of sickness are reported. I regret to inform you in this connection, that diphtheria has broken out in an alarming manner at the College of San Nicolas, where two deaths have occurred. The Rev. Father Foran, who was spending a few days here, no sooner heard the sad news than he posted off (on the 24th) for the scene of action, to be present should his services be required to minister to the sick. We hope, however, to see the good Father at least once more ere he leaves for England, and in the meantime you may be sure that we all pray that God may be with him in his present labor of love.

Great preparations are being made for the athletic sports that take place on the 30th (St. Rosa's day), and we expect to welcome some old Buenos Aires friends and to see them win honors in the games.

We have previously had occasion to mention the cruel punishments inflicted upon soldiers and policemen in this province. It is now our melancholy duty to record a case of suicide resulting from the same that occurred early this week. The victim was a young cadet, the son of a valiant commander in the cavalry named Ferreira. It appears that he went to his quarters slightly intoxicated, for which breach of discipline he was reprimanded by the sergeant of the guard, to whom he returned an impudent answer. For this he was ordered 'al raso,' i.e. to spend the night, and 'quien sabe' how many more days and nights, a la Nebuchadnezzar in the open air. The unhappy youth heard his sentence, asked leave to go for his overcoat, found a loaded rifle in the mess-room, and putting the muzzle to his chest, fired, inflicting upon himself a wound from the effects of which he died on the following morning. Of course he was buried, and that was all there was about it, and we suppose that men and boys will still be ordered 'al raso' till we get sufficiently civilised not to treat soldiers like the criminals that too many of them are. The victim in this case was a graduate of the military college at Palermo, and the son of a good and trusty officer.

There was a very stormy meeting on the 19th inst. of the 'Graneros y Muelles del Rosario Company,' when on its being shown that about 50 o/o of the company's capital must be entered on the loss side of the account, the majority of the shareholders present protested, ousted the executive committee, named a new board of directors, and resolved to sue the outgoing board for damages, claiming a lien for the same on their private property. Of course the question will have to be set-

tled by the law courts, and the lawyers are the only ones, excepting the stamp office, that are likely to make anything out of the affair. Of course, as in all questions, there is much to be said on both sides, and while it is hard for the shareholders to confront a loss of 50 o/o instead of a 15 or 20 o/o dividend which they had a right to expect, it is equally so for a few men to be held responsible for accidents, such as will happen not only in the best-regulated families but in the most business-like concerns.

The Olimpo Theatre is undergoing a thorough overhauling and painting, and by the time it is finished it is hoped to have the Aguirre Zarzuela Company here. Since Sarah left we have had no theatricals or public amusements of any kind at Rosario.

The Good Templars have resolved to set to work immediately on the building of a hall, which besides answering the purposes of the society may be let out as occasion may require for other purposes as well.

Now that next year's budget is being discussed by Congress all the national employees have addressed notes to the Government asking for increased pay, or rather for an increased number of depreciated nats. per month so as to make their pay amount to more or less the same sum in hard cash that it did in 1883, when salaries were paid monthly instead of every three or four months as they are now, or 'cuando Dios quiere.'

Mr. Roul Legont has obtained a concession to make a people's park near Rosario, and there can be no doubt of the success that is likely to crown his enterprise. At present the only thing in the way of a pleasant tram drive on Sunday is to go to the Matadero, which is about as far from here as Caballito is from Buenos Aires. Hundreds of persons avail themselves of this every Sunday and feast-day, though when once there all that remains for them to do is to return as quickly as possible there being nothing to see but a lot of fearfully degenerate-looking porkers, nor to smell but an odor of 'high' saladero that is anything but refreshing. Were some positive attractions offered there, at a convenient distance from the city and connected therewith by tramway, it would be certain to pay, besides being a great public boon.

I am most happy to be able to tell you that the proposed seizure of the Monastery of San Carlos at San Lorenzo will not be such an easy thing to accomplish as the Government may imagine, and that the 'few foreign monks,' so sneeringly mentioned in that connection by the *Observer*, will be able to hold their own quite as surely as if they were so many tallowchandlers or modern high-lifers of any other grade. The Monastery, it appears, together with much other property at San Lorenzo, belongs to the Fathers of the Holy Land, being their private property, and consequently as far from the maw of the spoiler as any other private property in the country. Speaking of this Monastery, I have no doubt but its chronicles if written in book form would form a most interesting and edifying volume. I heard the other day of two remarkable conversions there, that serve to show how the place is like the monasteries of olden times—a refuge for the weary and heavy-laden and a home for the oppressed. The following are the particulars:

A learned German doctor, once in the possession of a good practise in this city, lost his wife many years ago, and was left with one son upon whom he built all his hopes. Shortly afterwards this son married contrary to his wishes, and left him alone in the world. The poor old gentleman was a Protestant, or like too many German Protestants a Rationalist, and, cultivated as his mind was in many respects, he could find no comfort in Rationalism when he most needed a strong support to bear him up under his many trials. Providence eventually led him to San Lorenzo, where he soon formed an acquaintance with the good Fathers there, and was led by them like a

little child to the foot of the Cross. There, like so many others, he found all that his thirsty soul craved for, and in the course of time he sold all his property, made it over to the community, and took up his abode with them as physician to the community. To the present day he may be seen every morning worshipping before the most holy Sacrament, leaning, like Jacob, upon his staff, and feasting his eyes upon what to the soul enlightened by Divine grace is a treasure more real and more precious than thousands of gold and silver.

The other case is that of a French infidel, who was admitted to the hospital suffering from a grievous illness, but infinitely more sick in mind than in body. The very sight of a crucifix raised every evil passion in his breast. Through the patience and perseverance of his good nurses, the sisters attached to the hospital, this man was also brought to seek peace at the foot of the Cross, and the mute appeal of that once despised symbol eventually endowed him with a wisdom higher than any to be found in books and treatises. His soul was cured before his body, but in the course of time his body also was restored, and like the sick man in the Gospel he was able to take up his bed and walk. But he did not walk far. He had become so charmed with his new-found treasure that, after being received into the Church by holy baptism, he joined the order as a lay brother, and now he also worships the hidden presence of his God in the blessed Sacrament of the altar.

If worldlings inscribe upon the walls of their theatres in letters of gold the names of great artists like Ristori, Calvo, Rossi, and Sarah Bernhardt, and consider themselves honored in being able to do so, with how much more reason might these humble Fathers of the Holy Land inscribe upon their walls the names of those who through their instrumentality have been transformed into new creatures, being turned from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God? Let those who will, scoff at Monasteries and Friars, and affect to see in the latter name a term of reproach; the time will come when God's promise will be fulfilled, and those who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

I have nothing particular to report in business matters. The markets are very dull, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails in view of the bad prospect held out by the prolonged 'seca.' Unless rain comes soon many of the crops will be entirely lost, and much distress must surely follow.

Real estate sales continue active, and there is no present prospect of a fall in prices. Town lots near the station sell as high as \$150 m/n per vara front.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

THE CROP OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a summary of the *Rural New Yorker's* annual crop report:—

«From over 4000 crop reports from all parts of the country the *Rural New Yorker* concludes that the winter crop is on the whole good, the probable yield being about 295,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 in 1885, with a slight increase in acreage. Spring wheat has been considerably injured by drought and blight. The yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels, against 145,000,000 last year. The total wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels, against 356,000,000 bushels last year. In oats there has been a slight increase in acreage. The crop has been considerably injured by drought and insect pests, and will probably yield 600,000,000 bushels, against 629,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of rye and barley there will be excellent crops on a slightly increased area. There is a good stand of corn, and the outlook is excellent for a fine crop. Of early pota-

toes the crop will be heavy, and late potatoes are promising, especially in the West.»

J. W. Sanborn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, reports that the crops of Missouri during the month of June have been somewhat affected by the drought and the clinch bug. Oats and timothy have suffered most by drought, and corn a little. Wheat was well harvested and is threshing out a good grain, showing an average of thirteen and one-half bushels on 1,830,497 acres, or 24,846,696 bushels. Corn is doing more than ordinary well. Timothy and oats each are 90 per cent of a full crop; tobacco 91, and potatoes 102. Crop prospects, on the whole, show more than average promise.

SANTA FE COLONISTS.

The following is Mr. Lehman's circular to the colonists in Santa Fe:—

«The undersigned, commissioner of the National Government, is authorised to make arrangements, without collecting commission, with the steam navigation companies to bring out those persons who wish to join their relatives or friends as colonists in this country.

«He will also make arrangements with the National Bank to secure the requisite amount to defray the necessary expenses, at the usual interest of said bank, for a term of five years, or at 10 o/o amortization half-yearly, provided all applications for these amounts bear the signature of some responsible person of the Western colonies of Santa Fe.

«For full particulars, apply at my offices in Esperanza or Santa Fe.

«Guillermo Lehman.»

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 6.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are gone. And such a leave-taking has not been witnessed in the Irish capital since the memorable year '96. The farewell was an ovation of the people, emphatic with hearty gratitude and honest regret. It was a demonstration of the nation, overflowing with manly enthusiasm and determination once more to attest and proclaim that, come woe or woe, coercion or conciliation, persecution or pandering, Liberal or Conservative, Irishmen here at home and beyond the Atlantic will never be satisfied and reconciled until their rights are restored. The recognition of these rights won for the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen first place in the hearts of the people. Add to this their kindness, sympathy and generous consideration, you will have the reason why we loved them, and why we turned out in our hundreds of thousands, decked with ivy leaves and green ribbons, to give forcible expression to our grief at their departure and our gratitude for all their goodness. Even if they had not represented an administration which had staked its existence, and lost it, on the restoration of Ireland's legislative independence, we must have honored the bonnie Scotch couple who came to us as utter strangers, held out their hands as friends, and now have left us with every form of Irish blessing showered upon their heads and the heads of all their children for generations to come. For hours the streets were impassable; for hours men, women, and children waited to catch a last glimpse of Erin's friends; and for hours civic bodies and trade's processions with their bands and banners, stood waiting in admirable order for the word commanding them to advance to the principal scene of parting. All along the route every window was a mass of faces; and the growing excitement down below announced the coming of their Excellencies. The people relieved their feelings in one tremendous, soul-stirring cheer. It was a sound never to be forgotten; a sight never to be forgotten; and both the Earl and Countess appeared to be moved beyond expression. Not the least imposing part of the display was the file past of the

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

F. A. Fox

IN THE

New York Catholic Herald.

The Primrose League, although at one time looked upon by the Conservatives as a passing effervescence of homage to Lord Beaconsfield, has now become a mighty force in Conservative politics. It had its origin in the prolific brain of the impecunious younger son of a Tory Peer, and a veritable Golconda it has proved to him. The tide of Beaconsfield worship was at its flood when he conceived the idea that a Primrose League would float on the wave, and with the aid of Sir Henry Wolf and Lord Churchill the venture was soon launched. It was easy to find a set of mediaeval names, such as Knights, Dames, Grand Masters, and Dame Companions, which sounded well and meant little; and it proved just as facile to find ladies and gentlemen of position willing to bear them and pay for the privilege. From London the League spread to the rural parts, and when the squire and his lady set themselves to form Habitations of their own, it was easy to persuade Hodge and his masters that the culture of the primrose was the most natural thing in the world. The result of this propaganda is that the Primrose League now numbers hundreds of thousands all over England, all pledged to vote Tory whenever the necessity arises, and each making his influence felt in many nameless ways around him. But it means something more than this for the budding genius from whose brain it emanated. No one can become a full-fledged member until he or she has purchased a metal badge of membership and a card. Every grade of the order is marked by a special badge or sash, and every district is known as a Habitation, which must have a special charter. Now from all these a heavy revenue is derived, amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of pounds yearly, all of which goes to fill the pockets of the gentlemen who are now working with the foundation. So that the League, in addition to being an admirable machine for political purposes, is a bountiful providence for a score or more younger sons and impecunious relatives of the British aristocracy.

How the Bishop of Nottingham banned the Primrose Leaguers of his diocese, and how there was influence enough in high places to have the ban removed, is a twice-told tale now. But prominent members of the organisation such as the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denbigh, Lord Talbot, Viscount Bury, and other English Catholic peers, not content to remain members of an order, which to say the least, is open to suspicion, are doing their utmost at the present time to fan into a flame the smouldering embers of disunion that exist between English and Irish Catholics. The Duke of Norfolk has on three occasions presided at meetings convened to denounce concessions to Ireland. Lord Bury sat on the right hand of the Marquis of Salisbury recently, and sat unmoved while his leader was denouncing the Irish priesthood and comparing the Irish race to Hottentots. From this it is clear that Irishmen have no right to expect countenance and aid from some of their English co-religionists who would naturally be thought to be with them, at least in sympathy, in their struggle for freedom. It is but just, however to say that the above remarks do not apply to certain honorable exceptions among the English Catholic nobility. The Marquis of Ripon has too much at heart the welfare of the native races of India to be blind to the justice of the Irish demands. Lord Ashburnham is another exception. Not content with a quiescent support of the Home Rule programme he is president of a British Home Rule League, which has for its object the furtherance of the just demands of Ireland. In this work he is aided by a number of Catholic gentlemen, the majority of whom were members of the now defunct

City Fathers and their officers in the scarlet robes of the Municipality, and the unexpected appearance of O'Connell's triumphal car. When the demonstration was at its very height the very elements seemed to take part in the sweet sorrow of the parting, and down came a light summer shower—Erin's tears! It came without warning from a bright sky, and it lent a charm to the leave-taking which will grow into a legend before long. That the Earl and Countess must have been well-nigh worn out from what they went through on the preceding days with deputations, adieux, and conferring knight-hood—we have now a Sir Wm. Stokes, M.D., and a Sir Thomas Brady, Fishery Inspector—no doubt can be entertained; yet their hearts cannot but have been full of joy and gratitude as they steamed out of Kingstown harbor that their unselfish services were so thankfully recognised, and that on every Irish lip they left a prayer asking Heaven to send them soon back to us. It is stated that during their five months' tenure of office they spent £30,000 in promoting industry, happiness and charity among the people.

Who would have thought it? A Castlereagh Lord Lieutenant and Governor-general of Ireland! Yet such is the fact, for already is he sworn in. In this year of a great Home Rule and anti-Union upheaving a descendant of the Castlereagh of hated memory, of him who carried by force and fraud the detested Act—is now the Viceroy of Ireland, appointed by a Ministers pledged to the lips to maintain that measure. It was a bold appointment on the part of the Premier, and it may be taken for granted it will not be popular in any part of Ireland. But at the same time, though the Marquis of Londonderry inherits the name of ill-omen, it is authoritatively stated that there ends the resemblance between the Viscount of eighty-six years ago and the Marquis of to-day. The new Lord-Lieutenant is claimed to be as good a Home Ruler as Spencer, Carnarvon or Aberdeen. When Viscount Castlereagh he was returned with the assent of the Nationalists of Down. They did not oppose him because he had expressed himself favorable to Home Rule and the other questions which at that time engaged the attention and energy of the National party. Besides the Marquis has the reputation of being a good landlord, holding as he does over 27,000 acres in Derry, Down, and Donegal from which he derives a rent-roll of close on £40,000. Possibly he may do much to purge the name of its offensiveness to the people of this country, and it may fall to his lot to repeal the act of 1800 by restoring to Ireland her rights and privileges, ruthlessly wrung from her in the dark and desperate past by his ancestors. Replacing such a Viceroy as him from whom we parted with every symptom of deep emotion on such a recent day, adds to the difficulty of his position.

Will no amount of blood appease or satiate the demands of Orangeists, which continues to disgrace and degrade Belfast? A special commission has just been 'sped' to inquire into the causes of these riots, which are rendering the north of Ireland a blot on the brow of civilisation and a humiliation to the country. Increased violence, sargery, and ruffianism, characterise the latest scenes enacted by the law-respecting and Union-loving bullies of Sandy-row. First they protested against their town being proclaimed and themselves disarmed. Such measures of coercion and repression were admirable in the south; but the law must not take its course in Belfast, and so the Orange rabble renewed their murderous pastime on the Sabbath which they so much respect. Shooting down, stone throwing, and looting went on vigorously until one boy was killed and many—including a stipendiary magistrate—were wounded. The following day they savagely assaulted a party of Catholic school-girls, and on the ensuing Sunday the programme was repeated *da capo*.

League of San Sebastian, which had for its effect the restoration of the temporal power. During the lifetime of the venerated Pío Nino there was the probability that the services of such an organization might be requisitioned; but with the advent of the present Pontiff and his subsequent declaration, the League was dissolved. The task undertaken by the society is one in which their is ample scope for the energy of its members; for the Irish question with all its difficulties and dangers, is one on which the English public, even after so many years of meddling and peddling with the affairs of that country, is densely ignorant.

THE PREMIER ON THE ACT OF UNION.

A PIECE OF "BLACKGUARDISM AND BASENESS."

The Premier has written as follows to Mr. George Leveson Gower, the Liberal whip who was recently defeated in North-West Staffordshire:

'Chester, July 10.
'My dear George,
'I am sadly and sorely grieved at your defeat, but you suffer in a noble cause. It will be some consolation to you to observe now, even at this moment, the whole civilised world is with us. You have, I hope, very long years before you, and I do not think many of them, though probably some, will have passed before you receive your vindication, and I advise you to take resolutely to the study of Irish history. I have done in that way the little that I could, and I am amazed at the deadness of vulgar opinion to the blackguardism and baseness (no words are strong enough) which befall the whole history of the Union. It is an open question in my mind, whether, if the folly lasts, the thing in the end may come to Repeal, which I should greatly regret. Time will be the great instructor and, in truth, when we consider all things, very much has been done in a very limited time. I am so glad you have had your share.
'Yours faithfully,
'W. E. Gladstone.'

FOREIGN NOTES.

Charles Dickens, the son of the great novelist, has begun a career as a public reader in England.

The Great German historian, the late Professor Leopold von Ranke, was married to an Irish lady, a Miss Graves. His only daughter is a Baroness von Kotze, and his two sons are respectively a priest at Potsdam and an officer in the German army.

It is not surprising to learn that a custom which smacks so decidedly of paganism as cremation finds favor amongst French legislators. Four crematory furnaces have been provided in the Père la Chaise Cemetery, Paris, and by the end of next month they will be in full working operation, reducing to ashes the bodies of infidel Frenchmen. The Congregation of the Holy Office has just condemned this repulsive practice as unworthy of the reverence due to the dead.

A gentleman in St. Luis has invented a new motor for street trams. It is an engine receiving power from gas from coal oil. The oil is in a tank on the roof of the car, the gas being generated as used. The flash of the explosion as it passes into the cylinder heats the air producing the expansion. The only difficulty, so far, has appeared to be nervousness of the general public in riding on or near a car carrying oil, but it is claimed that there would be absolutely no danger whatever. The inventor claims that he can furnish power for a 10-horse engine, which would pull three or four cars, at a cost of \$1 a day, the engine working noiselessly. The engine would occupy no more space than the lever in a grip car.

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Balizas interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miércoles ... " Jupiter

Los Jueves ... " Olimpo

Los Sabados ... " Rio de la Plata

Los Domingos ... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Rio de la Plata

Los Miércoles ... " Silex

Los Jueves ... " Cosmos

Los Sabados ... " Jupiter

Los Domingos ... " Olimpo

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SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juarez 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 Juarez 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. CONSTITUCION salida	6.35	7.20	9.01	11.33	3.05	3.18	6.07	6.10	10.16		
Lomas ... llegada	7.27		9.23	11.32	3.04	3.47	6.34	6.37	10.42		
Temperley, (Emp. La Plata y Cañuelas)	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
LA PLATA ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Cañuelas ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Burzaco ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
San Vicente ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Altamirano Empalme ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Chascomús ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Dolores ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Ayacucho ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Tandil ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Juarez ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
TRES ARROYOS ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Salado ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Las Flores ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Azul ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Olavarría ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
La Gama ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
Arroyo Corto ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		
BAHIA BLANCA ... salida	7.31		9.26	11.36	3.04	3.52	6.38	6.41	10.47		

NOTA.—Por mas informes sobre las llegadas y salidas de los Trenes de las estaciones intermediarias, véase los horarios generales.

Plaza Constitucion, Abril 1° de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19, 1886.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1886.

The Rev. Father Benedict Petit of the Order of Missions arrived here yesterday from Montevideo. He was accompanied by a young student of the same order. Both gentlemen left this morning for Mercedes. We heartily welcome them to this country, for they have come to aid in our orphan boys' school. We understand that next year an Irish priest of the order called Father O'Grady will come to take charge of the agricultural department of the school. Father Feeney, the Superior of the

house in Mercedes, is actively engaged repairing the convent, and expects to be able to open the school very soon. God speed the good work.

Our readers will remember that during a pastoral visitation of his diocese the saintly Bishop of Cordoba was taken suddenly ill at the little village called Suncha, and died there before any medical assistance could be procured. The Government of Catamarca is now about to purchase the hut where death surprised the holy and zealous pastor in order to erect a monument on the site to the memory of the lamented father of his people.

The disagreement between our Government and the Archbishop is in a fair way of being amicably arranged.

To-morrow the blessing of the Church of the Sainte Union Convent Church will take place at 2 o'clock, p.m. His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the Dean and some members of the Chapter, will perform the ceremony.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of the Superior of the Jesuits in this city, and pray for his speedy recovery.

The Dean thanks a charitable friend in Arrecifes for a donation of \$20 m/n for the poor. Unlike the generality of subscribers to charitable works, the good friend in Arrecifes has forbidden us to publish his name.

The authorities in La Plata ought to be able to abolish some of the taxes that weigh upon our impoverished farmers as the auction of public lands has left Government a surplus that is really embarrassing—they do not know how to employ it. If there be such a surplus, which we don't believe, pay the debts of the province, drain the camp, and pay for doing so without raising the «contribucion directa», as has been threatened. Our opinion, however, is that if instead of two million dollars, the sale had realized twenty millions there would be no surplus on hands, our debts are so numerous and our expenditure so reckless. This cry of sudden wealth, of immense profits, is another little dodge of the showman Rocha. Surplus! profits!! all a farce. In the words of Dan Lorry's song we sing:

That's all bosh,
I don't believe a word of it—
The thing won't wash.

Rev. Father Feeney has returned from his trip to the camp. He travelled through several partidos soliciting support for the Industrial School which he and other members of his Order are about to open in Mercedes. We are all glad to hear that Father Feeney received very substantial encouragement from our countrymen, and we may now regard the school as virtually established. The Fathers of the Pious Order of Missions have already taken up their residence in the Convent at Mercedes, and the repairs of the building will be commenced immediately. Father Feeney intends to open a carpenter's workshop at a very early date, and other trades and mechanical offices will be started as soon as convenient. So far the work has been most successful, and there is every reason to hope that it will become a permanent institution of incalculable benefit, reflecting the highest honor on the Irish community of the River Plate.

We find the following paragraph in the letter of a London correspondent of *La Nacion*. As our readers may see, he therein pays a very high tribute to the valor of Irishmen:

«An Argentine residing in London, whose name it may not be convenient to mention, was the leader of the late attempt at revolution in Venezuela. He left Antwerp in a vessel laden with

arms and Venezuelan generals (sic). On reaching the coast of Venezuela they landed to take in soldiers, arms, and provisions. The people evinced their sympathy with the adventurers, and it would have been easy to excite them to rebel if the «generals» had not quarrelled and withdrawn. The Argentine Colonel took command of the vessel, fired some shots in defiance, and steered for the Antilles. In this, as in every other South American enterprise, an Argentine was the leading man. Our countrymen have all the qualities to lead a forlorn hope; like the Irish they are brave, enthusiastic, and enterprising, and like Chilians they have a little of the lunatic in their composition.»

A noticeable feature of the contest in Ireland is the election of three Protestants in addition to the re-election of the five Protestants who were elected last year. Those Protestants have been chosen by purely Catholic constituencies. Not one of them has been returned for any district of Ulster. They have been elected in districts where 99 out of every 100 of the people and the voters are Catholics, and they were warmly supported by the Catholic bishops and clergy. This is Ireland's answer at the elections to the foul slander of religious intolerance. When have the loyalists ever given similar proof of their respect for religious liberty? Never in the entire history of their unholty war against the rights of the Irish nation. It is only by the nationalists that regard has been shown for freedom of conscience for all denominations, and it is only under a national form of government that full civil and religious liberty can ever be secured to all sections of the Irish people.

A distinguished Irishman and illustrious prelate has passed away in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, Archbishop of Melbourne, who died at Brighton, near Melbourne, on the 11th June. The deceased prelate had attained the ripe age of seventy-four, having been fifty years engaged in the sacred ministry. Archbishop Goold was a native of Cork, where he received the first elements of instruction, but completed his education at Rome and Perugia. For a short time after his ordination he labored with the Augustinians in his native city, but in 1838 he removed to Sydney, where he was consecrated Bishop ten years later. He was the second bishop consecrated in Australia. In 1874, when Melbourne became an archbishopric, the pallium was conveyed to Dr. Goold by Cardinal Antonelli, who acted on the occasion at the special request of his late Holiness, Pius IX.

At the entertainment given by the Literary Society on Wednesday evening, Mr. W. S. McLean sang a low comic Irish song of the stage-Irishman type, which is not Irish, but like a great many English songs made to order, and intended to suit the vitiated tastes and vulgar anti-Irish prejudices of the ignorant population in the towns and villages in England. It is out of place and time to sing such trash before a respectable audience in Buenos Aires. This is the second time that this gentleman has publicly personated an Irishman during the last three months. Strange to say, though, he has the broadest of Scotch accents, we never receive anything from him in his own vernacular, but, like the crow that dropped the piece of cheese, he will insist on doing that for which nature never intended him. We have no objection to Mr. M. playing on stringed instruments as he did on Wednesday night, but he cannot tune the harp, and we recommend him to stick to 'Auld Lang Syne.'

On the 26th of August a funeral Mass was offered up in the parish church, Marcos Paz, for the repose of the soul of the lately deceased Mr. and Mrs. Michael

Wade of Arrecifes. The pious work was initiated at the request of Mr. Eugene Lynch of Marcos Paz, brother of Mrs. Wade, who was anxious that the prayers and suffrages of the Church and of the faithful in his own neighborhood should ascend before the throne of Heaven as a sacrifice of propitiation for his deceased relatives. The Church was suitably draped in mourning, and numerous torches burned on the altar and around the catafalque, which was placed in the centre of the sacred edifice. Though only a short notice of the ceremony had been given, the congregation was very large, more than 400 persons having assembled from Marcos Paz and the neighboring partidos. While the minister of God recited the mournful tones of the «Dies Irae» and uttered the last sad prayer to the God of Mercy, the people remembered how faithful and just Mr. and Mrs. Wade had been on earth, how kind to their neighbors, how charitable to the poor, how ever and constantly true to their country and their God, and they felt confident that their spirits were now enjoying the reward of their many virtues in the beatific vision of celestial happiness. Mr. Lynch desires us to express his gratitude to the many friends who so kindly attended at the funeral Mass.

The Bulgarian Prince is once more restored to power, but no one believes for a moment that Russia will tamely submit to the temporary check she has received. The Turkish dominion is an enormous network where political intrigues can be carried on *ad libitum*, and a pretext is never wanting for interference. Germany and England have scored a temporary triumph, and the power of Prince Alexander is stronger than ever it was before now, but we may be certain soon to hear of some other trick or stratagem that will turn the tables and give Russia the opportunity she longs for. It is not in vain that she has formed an alliance with France and closed the port of Batoum.

WHAT ARE THE ELECTORS To Do?

The question is often asked what are the electors to do in view of the approaching elections for Governor of this province? Are the people to remain quiescent and passive as heretofore, and allow the juez or the commissary of the district in which they may reside to usurp the place of the citizens and send in a list of forged names when there is in question an election of vital importance to the interests of the province? Are elections in this country to remain for ever a scandal and a farce, and are our «free and democratic institutions» to be until the end of time a laughing-stock to the civilized world? Is the enlightened province of Buenos Aires to be treated like a whining school-boy, and shall Dr. Rocha have power to impose on it a Governor because he calls himself «jefe de partido»? We hope not, and we believe there are abundant signs that the people are at last awaking to a sense of their lofty duties and responsibilities, and are bursting the trammels of hereditary and prescriptive intervention in which Dr. Rocha would fain entangle them. His stumping expedition to the south is acknowledged by his best friends to have been a miserable fiasco, in spite of the fact that his coming was announced by sound of trumpet and that a *corps d'armee* of gauchos was recruited to follow him from town to town and shout to the echo of his words. Many of the camp authorities have declared themselves opposed to the pretensions of Dr. Rocha, and it is certain that Governor D'Amico, though he may secretly favor him and allow him to draw on the funds of the Provincial Bank, has not openly given him any active support. We are on the eve of the elections and we have not heard of any sudden change among the officials who have declared themselves in favor of the candidature

of Dr. Paz. Besides, it is well known that some of the immediate relatives of Governor D'Amico are ardent supporters of Dr. Paz. There is, therefore, a hope that the elections will be carried out with some regard to justice and fair play, and if so we have no doubt that the result will be on the side to which the preponderating opinion of the province inclines. We think, therefore, that through motives of patriotism if not self-interest, every citizen of the province should cast his vote in favor of Dr. Paz, who is carrying on a most successful campaign against the odious system which Dr. Rocha represents—a system of unlimited corruption and taxation, and one which would completely ignore the civil rights of the inhabitants. With regard to those who are not citizens of this country there are many of them who have its interests most closely at heart, and to them we would say that though they cannot vote themselves they can instruct others to give an honest vote when the time comes. Every estanciero has employees under him who are citizens and have a right to vote, and though they should not be influenced in any way to vote against the dictates of their conscience, they may still be taught that it is to the interest of employer and employee and of the entire province to select the man who will labor honestly and faithfully for the benefit of all.

LITERARY ACADEMY OF SALVADOR COLLEGE.

TERCENTENARY OF SANTA ROSA.

The Literary Academy of the Salvador College, directed by the Jesuits, being under the patronage of St. Rose of Lima, celebrated with much splendour the three hundredth anniversary of her birth. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, Dean Dillon celebrated Mass at the high altar and gave Holy Communion to the members of the Academy. At 11 o'clock, Dr. Terrero sang High Mass, at which the Archbishop pontifically assisted, the Dean being assistant priest, and Canons Boneo and Ezcurra assistants at the throne. The sermon was preached by the celebrated preacher Father Jordan, of the Order of Jesus. We confess we were not a little disappointed at his discourse. The choir was composed of the best singers in the city and the organist of the Cathedral. After Mass, breakfast was served to the members of the Academy and a few special friends. At 7 o'clock, in the evening, a large party of the first families in the city assembled in the «aula maxima» to listen to the compositions and declamations of the academicians. The Archbishop presided, supported by Canons Echagne and De Vita. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Klappenback in a very eloquent address. An ode to Santa Rosa, patroness of America, was then read by Don Juan Puig. Dr. O'Farrell read a poem on «The Conversion of an Infidel.» «The Clergy or an Orphan» was read by Señor Cardoso. Señor del Castillo read his beautiful composition entitled «God.» A jury appointed to award the premiums made the following distribution: first premium to Canon Rios of Cordoba for his theme «Dr. Berro»; second premium to Don Pablo Hernandez for his «Critical Study on Ancient and Modern Education.» Don Santiago Mena was honorably mentioned for his essay on «The influence of the religious orders on the Civilization of America.» Honorable mention was also made of the essay «Congress of Tucuman» by Dr. Vicente Martinez Rufino, and of the sonnet «Primus flos» by Don Celestino Pera.

We heartily congratulate the Literary Academy on the great success of the feast, and hope to see its sphere of action every day more and more extended.

WHY THEY 'DON'T GET ALONG.'

Parents who attend the commencement exercises of Catholic colleges are generally very much impressed by the pains taken

with their sons. They have something pleasant to say to the teachers and, particularly if there is a luncheon, the milk of human kindness actually eddies around the Alma Mater which young students have so lately belauded. But the milk of human kindness often proves to be skim milk. And the institution which received the parental blessing in March does not receive the son of his father in September. The boy has been sent somewhere else—to another institution, from which he will also be withdrawn never to return in the following year.

This restlessness of parents in the matter of schools is a very bad thing for children. If there be good reason for taking a boy from one school and putting him into another, there is nothing to be said. The parent then acts as a responsible and sane parent should; but when the parent looks with serene and approving eyes on a school in March, which he deserts without cause in September, the word capricious may justly be applied to him.

It is not uncommon to hear parents repeat the complaint: 'I have had my boy at three or four colleges, and his progress is unsatisfactory.' Of course it is unsatisfactory. The boy has been made to begin over again every year, and has lost a good deal of time and some mental energy by the change of processes.

The course of studies in any college worthy of the name is the result of careful thought and planning. Experience may modify it, and not always in accordance with the opinions of the parent. The parent, however, is seldom in a position to judge correctly the teacher, whose profession it is to make a good school by profiting by his special means of obtaining experience. There are very few parents sufficiently capable if criticising the methods in use at a college. They may be experts in banking or in some other branch of business; they would ridicule suggestions of a commercial nature from their children's teacher, they would not pretend to direct their legal adviser; but they are always ready to tinker at the teacher's work, and to show him how it could be done much better. A new prospectus brought to their attention, by a friend who knows as little about the essentials of education as they do, will often move them to pull up their boys by the roots as it were, and to transplant them to new educational soil. By the time he has begun to get some nutriment out of the strange earth the boy is pulled up again. And yet these parents are surprised that their boys do not 'get along'—there must be something wrong in Catholic colleges!

If Catholic colleges could insist on parents indenturing their sons to them for the term of years necessary to complete the college course, they would have an opportunity to show what they could do. This is out of the question. As it is, parents do not think enough on the subject of the education of their children. They would think that gardener a fool who transplanted trees from mere caprice or fancy, whenever he felt like it. But they consider a similar habit of rudely transplanting human minds a proof of their consummate wisdom.

If a father expects his son to go into a counting-room at a comparatively early age, it is folly to keep him grinding at Latin and Greek to the neglect of the multiplication table. If he wants him to be a lawyer or a doctor, he cannot better prepare him for professions which ought to be 'learned' than by putting him into a good Catholic college and obliging him to follow the course to its end. But a father who has paid attention to the unfolding of his son's tastes and aptitudes ought to have some idea of what line of work he will take. Boys are too often thrown at the world, instead of entering it equipped for usefulness.

If a boy is started in a good school make him stick to it. A great many little things may bring out passing comments of a critical sort, which later will seem not worth notice. A pupil's

business at school is to obey and learn, not to criticise; and the father who sympathises with his son's criticisms on his school course, or his teacher's method, and lets them influence him, is creating future trouble for the boy. Continual change from one college to another injures a student. It injures the schools, too, for good results cannot be produced from a course of studies which is always stopping short, and always beginning in a new place.

If parents could be made to think seriously and act firmly, the proportion of satisfactory students from Catholic colleges might be increased.

IRISH FIDELITY DEVOTION AND SACRIFICE.

The following eloquent passage is from the sermon preached at the opening of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by his Eminence Cardinal Moran:

A missionary goes forth from Rome, and he brings with him a commission from St. Celestine, and goes to another island of the west and finds there a virgin soil, and the seeds of Faith which he scatters there take deep root in the hearts of the Irish people, and quickly the Truth buds forth as blossoms and fruit, and spreads its branches from sea to sea. That sacred tree of Faith soon showed itself graceful as the rose tree, fragrant as the lily, stately as the cedar tree, rich as the vine, and fair as the olive tree in the land of Judah. And not to one nation only did the chosen sons of that fair land bring the glad tidings of redemption, but they went forth in swarms to every kingdom in Europe, the heralds of God's blessing, dispensing the graces of redemption to the chosen children of Christ. But it pleased our Divine Savior to announce to His apostles that He was sending them as lambs amid wolves. He announced to them that they were indeed to witness to His Divine Truth, to witness for Him even to the extremities of the world; but He told them that they were to be witnesses for Him in martyrdom; 'you shall be cast out of the temples and the synagogues.' He said to them: 'Men shall smite you; they shall put you to death and throw you into prison, and they shall reckon it that they are doing service to God in thus consigning you to prison.' But He told them to fear not, that it was by such sufferings they would overcome the world. For three centuries the sword of the persecutor was never sheathed, and we see the scaffolds covered with the blood of the chosen children of Christ and of the chosen pastors of Holy Church. And perhaps there was never a century from the first dawn of Christianity to the present hour when the sword of the persecutor was in reality sheathed in waging this war and in thus persecuting the children of our Blessed Lord. In that land of the west of which I have already spoken we see that the terrors of the three first centuries of persecution appear to have been again renewed; for the sword of the persecutor was there unsheathed for three centuries too, and the pastor and the flock were alike led to the scaffold—and not in ones or twos, in hundreds or thousands, but the whole people became a nation of martyrs. They suffered imprisonment; they were deprived of every earthly good; they were arrested; they were driven into exile; they were led to the scaffold; but they still clung to that one priceless treasure of Divine Faith.

MUSIC IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In the Argentine Republic there is no popular music, if we except the monotonous melancholy gaucho strains in the 'Cielito,' the 'Gato con relacion,' 'El canto por cifra,' 'El estilo,' etc., which in former times formed the repertoire of the nation, that is of the lower orders, sometimes also introduced into better

society. But they are almost forgotten. You must search about the holes and corners of the camp now to hear the real Argentine music such as it is. There was never much in it, and it was never what may be called popular. It was not the people who sang, it was some privileged gaucho. His hearers never tried to reproduce him in their homes. In fact, we may travel from one end of the country to the other and never hear one spontaneous song from man, woman, or child. Music for the million does not exist here.

One thing can be said of the old Argentine songs; they were innocent—generally bewailing the fate of unfortunate lovers, in language often rising to the pathetic. The same cannot be said of the atrocious imported music that has replaced them. About twenty years ago the 'Milonga' was imported from Andalusia and the 'Habanera' from Cuba, the latter a peculiar and pleasing strain; and with these were imported songs, all, with scarcely an exception, of such an indecent character as only Spaniards and their descendants can delight in. There is nothing in the coarseness of the songs the lower orders love that palliates this indecency. There are gross verses sung in the vulgar parlous of London, Paris, etc., but generally there is an element of wit about them, and it is the wit that attracts more than the obscenity. But our lower orders do not ask for wit; they require the pure undiluted (?) article. An Argentine writer, deploring the loss of the primitive music of the country, says of that which has replaced it:

'It is impossible that corruption or shamelessness can be carried to greater lengths than in these beastly compositions.'

Akin to music is language, and here again we note the tendency of the people to indecent expression. Swearing used to be altogether too common with the Anglo-Saxon some years since. Happily it is now confined to a limited number; Uncle Toby tells us 'our troops swore dreadfully in Flanders.' In the western States of America it is still too prevalent. The characteristic of Anglo-Saxon, and we may also add French, swearing is profanity; and unless it is very exaggerated only inspires sorrow or pity for the man. When Jack, with the greatest zeal, wishes ill to his own eyes or commends a chum to a hotter place than Rio Janeiro, we are more struck with the grotesqueness of his angry words than with their profanity. But with the Spanish swearer profanity is absent, but in its place such atrocious obscenity as to make one close his ears with shuddering horror. And this is so common that ladies are often obliged to listen to language more disgusting than the sacrilegious profanity of a London rough.

Returning to music, we are aware that Spain is not altogether without a repertoire of family songs, a few of them of some merit. Our young ladies, however, do not sing them. The same as the lower orders, they never sing spontaneously. Plenty possess good voices, but they themselves are never aware of the fact until the music master tells them, and then when they are taught to sing they disdain everything which is not taken from some Italian opera.—*The Rosario Observer.*

RAILWAY TO VENADO TUERTO.

The Committee of Public Works of the Deputies of Congress have reported favorably on Prebble and Ware railroad, and advise the approval of the bill in an amended form, as follows:

1. Messrs. Charles Trew Prebble and Edward Ware are hereby authorised to make and work a wide gauge (1 metre 666, millimetres) railway consisting of two sections, the first from a point of junction on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line, between the stations of Arroyo Seco and Constitucion (Las Piedras) in the province of Santa Fe, passing

near Sauce and San Urbano up to the town of Venado Tuerto; the second, from said town to Carlota in the province of Cordoba.

2. Plans and specifications of the first sections to be submitted to Government within 12 months from date, and the section to be finished in 3 years from the approval of plans.

3. The National Government has right of intervention as regards public security, stations, bridges, telegraphs, and locomotives.

4. The concession is without guarantee or subsidy, but the line and its properties shall be protected by law as if belonging to the State.

5. According to the law of September 1865 the concessionaires have the right to appropriate (paying the owners) whatever land is necessary for railway stations, workshops, etc.

6. The line shall be constructed under the superintendence of the National Government.

7. Tariffs shall be fixed by the Government in accord with the Company.

8. Legal domicile of the Company to be fixed in this city.

9. When signing the contract the Company shall deposit a guarantee of \$20,000 m/n or its equivalent.

10. Any breach of contract by the concessionaires will entitle the Government to cancel this concession.

CAMP NOTES.

La Nacion of Tuesday, says:

'We have trustworthy information about the state of the camps and cattle in a large district in the south, and it is not by any means cheering. Many are threatened with ruin if a copious rainfall does not come to their relief within a few days. On last week, Thursday morning, it rained in different parts of the south and west but it was confined to very narrow limits, the benefits derived from it were also very limited. If one travels south of the city for a distance of eighty leagues he sees nothing but barren wastes. Sheep are being skinned on every estancia, and they die for want of sustenance: in several establishments peons are hired by the day or week for the sole purpose of skinning sheep. From Vecino, Balcarce, Tres Arroyos, and all along the coast as well as from the national territories, there are complaints of great losses caused by the 'seca.' On the other hand there is some compensation in the prices obtained for wool, owing to the great rise in the European market. We are informed by a private correspondent that four, five and six national dollars an arroba are readily offered on the estancia, and that many are disposed to sell because of the high rate of charges on the Southern line. There is a reduction in the charges of the line from the 1st inst. Special novillos and sinueleros are sold at 35 to 40 dollars each, and mestizas at 47 m/n; sheepskins from 26 to 30 reales, and cowskins bring 180 m. Many sales have been made at these prices, the produce being delivered on the estancia. The inhabitants of many of the southern districts complain they are entirely abandoned by the Provincial Government. Whole districts have been laid waste by the recent floods, and many new lagunas have been formed. In Dolores there is a large extent of land covered with water; in some places it is six feet deep, the abundance of the liquid contrasting with the terrible 'seca' prevailing all around. The railway works have contributed to the formation of stagnant lagunas, there being no outlet. Others complain of the system of drainage carried out by certain land owners; they simply consult their own private interests, and let the waters flow into their neighbors' lands.'

A lady correspondent from Carmen de Areco writes to say that it was like a game of chess this year, so much 'moving and counter-moving.' Speaking of her husband Paddy Byrne, she says: 'Paddy is now moved back to the Castle, but I think he must make another move as the camp

is as bare as the palm of your hand, and why wouldn't it?—freezing every night and no rain these three months; the sheep all 'pestadas con lombriz,' and not as much wool on some of them as you'd see in a yellow-hammer's nest in Ireland. Is not that a bad prospect, to pay 15 thousand dollars camp rent and two dollars and a half moving expenses? Upon my honor, we're nearly run ashore, just on dry banks. Look at these rich fellows buying up every bit of camp in the country, so that before long a poor man won't get a 'puesto' to rent for love or money, and some of them not having chick or child to inherit it at their death. Ah, avick, Mr. Editor, as soon as Mr. Parnell gets Home Rule for Ireland I shall dispose of the sheep were I to get but ten centavos a head. I'll set the flying jib, and I and Paddy shall steer for the Emerald Isle, where we shall live a Christian life in comfort and happiness for the remainder of our days.'

The most alarming reports arrive from Santa Fe on account of the prolonged drought. Cattle are in such a state that it is difficult to obtain horses for ordinary farm use, and the ground is so hard that farmers cannot attempt ploughing. The river Parana is lower than ever it has been, and water is becoming scarce even in the vicinity of the city.

A constant reader of the *Southern Cross* writes from Suipacha thanking us for our timely warning about the probable price of wool this season. He adds:

'A great number of sheep in this district have died from worms, and it is strange that no effectual remedy has yet been discovered for this pest, which has completely ruined many sheepfarmers. I know that several remedies have been tried without effect. The camps are very bare now owing to the continual frost, and sheep and cattle are in poor condition.'

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Passionist Fathers are about to open a preparatory seminary at their house in Salto on the 14th inst. It is intended for boys wishing to study for the ecclesiastical state. Parents whose children may have a vocation for the religious life can make application to the Father Superior in Buenos Aires or in Salto.

Telegrams received yesterday announced that it rained in all the camp districts and in the provinces. In Santiago del Estero rain fell in torrents. In Mercedes it rained from 12.30 to 2.30 a.m. In Rojas very slightly, in Chacabuco from 1 to 2 a.m., in Pilar from 2 to 3.20 p.m., in Chascomus from 11 to 12 p.m., in Veintecincos from 10.40 to 11.20 p.m., in Carmen de Areco from 1 to 1.15 a.m., in Capilla del Señor from 2 to 4 a.m., in Salto from 1 to 3 a.m., in Azul from 9.50 to 10.30 a.m.

The 'Tamar' of the Royal Mail Company left Rio for Buenos Aires on Wednesday.

The Ciacchi-Ranieri Operatic Company arrived here on Wednesday and will make their debut at the Politeama, on Saturday evening.

The fair of Chascomus will take place on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of the present month.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two volumes published by Don Jacobo Peuser of this city, being the first and second series of a collection of short stories in Spanish entitled 'Flores y Perlas.' We shall read them over at our leisure. The stories are translated from the French and German by General Meyer.

Father Fidelis and Father Luis are looking very well on their return from the west coast. Before leaving Valparaiso they laid the foundation of the new church in the Cerro Alegre, Mrs. Edwards having undertaken to defray the principal part of the expenses. Father Fidelis preached at the afternoon service on Sunday, and many of the English-speaking Catholics were present to hear the Rev. gentleman and to wel-

come him home. We understand he starts on Saturday to commence a series of missions in the camp. The missions will open in Carmen de Areco on Sunday the 5th inst.

The College of the Salesian Fathers in San Nicolas has been temporarily closed by order of the authorities owing to the outbreak of diphtheria, but the disease is abated and few, if any, cases are reported in the town.

We very much regret to hear that Father Salvado, the highly esteemed rector of the Salvador College, is seriously ill. He was in such a dangerous state on Monday that the doctors had little hope of his recovery, and the last Sacraments of the church were administered to him. Many of the pupils and friends of the distinguished educationist called at the college to inquire after his health and to express their sympathy with him and their best wishes for his speedy recovery.

The Rosario Railway Company has resolved to run night trains to that town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing on the 14th inst., leaving the Central Station at 8.30 p.m. and arriving at Rosario at 6.10 a.m.

Sarah Bernhardt gave her last performance at the Politeama on Wednesday evening.

We regret to hear that Dr. Tissera, the venerable Bishop of Cordoba, is seriously ill.

The English Literary Society gave the last entertainment for the season at the hall of 'La Societe La France,' on Wednesday evening. The attendance was very large, and though the programme was the same as that announced on a previous occasion many new songs were introduced into the farce. The comic piece 'L'ci on Parle Français' was well represented, some of the scenes producing roars of laughter. Mr. W. Martin himself acted the part of 'Mr. Spriggins,' and he was ably seconded by Messrs. Warden and MacKean, and the lady amateurs who performed their several rôles remarkably well.

The second part was limited to a recitation from Mr. W. S. McLean. A lady and gentleman whose names were on the programme did not put in an appearance, and Mr. Martin came on the stage to apologise for them.

The third part was the 'Rose bud of Stinging Nettle Farm,' by H. J. Byron. A roving troupe of Spanish actors sang some Spanish airs with guitar accompaniment, and on the whole, the audience were highly pleased with the entertainment.

We beg to welcome Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Suffern on their return from their trip to Europe.

We are also happy to welcome Mrs. O'Curry and Miss Dillon, who have returned by the 'Leibnitz.'

It is expected that General Donovan will be elected Senator to the National Congress for Entre Rios, which was recently represented by Dr. Leguizamón.

A daily paper announces that a Professor Altumini has devoted himself for some time to the study of lombriz in sheep, and that he has discovered a remedy which he refuses to make known until he receives a reward from Government.

The 'Horrox' has arrived from Liverpool bringing with her a cargo and no passengers.

On the 27th ult. the remains of a woman named Isabel Rabino were found in San Nicolas with her head almost severed from her body. It is supposed that she has been barbarously murdered and suspicion is cast on Carlos Debiassi and Angel Bobba. The woman was murdered in a rancho in which she resided, Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

We are glad to hear that there have been no other cases of diphtheria in San Nicolas.

It is said that Alvear in view of the fierce opposition to his plan to revive the lotteries has desisted from his purpose and will not ask Congress to legalize them.

There was a slight fall of rain in the city on Wednesday night which lasted about half an hour.

It is stated that M. Garnier, of the Bernhardt Company, will send a challenge by telegraph to M. de Rochefort, on account of the article written by the latter and published in the *Gil Blas* of Paris, in which M. Garnier is accused of having held Mlle. Noirmont while Mm. Bernhardt whipped her.

Don Hector Varela has arrived in this city, and it is said he will establish a newspaper.

Sarmiento has returned to this city. He took baths at Rosario de la Frontera and feels much improved in health.

Don Ramon Lista, who has already made sundry explorations in Patagonia, submitted a proposal on Monday to the Minister of War for the despatch of an expedition to examine and report upon the islands of the Fuegian Archipelago, which he volunteers to lead in person.

Advices from Cordoba state that the effects of the drought in the south of that province are most disastrous. Camp fires are spreading over several departments and the losses in flocks and herds are large. Messrs. Sastre lost in a camp-fire 1500 sheep and 600 cows.

On Monday, Dr. Achaval was proclaimed by some of his friends in Belgrano as the candidate for the governorship.

The directors of the Provincial Bank have resolved to increase the capital at the disposal of the branches. It is believed that this resolution has been taken with a view to accommodate the supporters of Achaval.

Monday was the 27th anniversary of the inauguration of the Western line of railway.

Telegrams from Montevideo this week confirmed the reports that Santos is, or was, seriously ill. Some say that the wound he received was much more dangerous than his friends will admit; others say that Santos was suffering from an incurable malady, even before he was wounded by Ortiz, and that his physicians warned him that his days on earth cannot be long. In any case, there is little sympathy for the unhappy man either here or in his own country.

Don A. Peralta Irramain, writing in reference to the export of live cattle to Europe, suggests that they should be at least four years and be winter-fed and very gentle. If in good condition they may be sold in Marseilles for 60 hard dollars and 70 in Barcelona. Supposing gold at par, such oxen as are wanted may be bought in Buenos Aires for 39 dollars. He calculates that the entire expense of placing the animals in either of the above-named cities would be 90 dollars. If so, it is not likely the game will be tried. Sr. Peralta says the export of live cattle scarcely pays from North America and can only be carried on at certain seasons.

Engineer Stavelins has been making experiments in cremation on the island of Martin Garcia, and the materialists declare that his efforts in that direction have been a success.

Two hundred of the army officers recently promoted called in a body on President Roca on Tuesday night to thank H.E. for their promotion. The Minister of War and Captain Lopez were spokesmen, and the President made an appropriate reply.

Dr. Davel has now a stock of rabbits inoculated according to Pasteur's system, and he is prepared to assist any persons who may desire his services.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Sep. 2.

The Czar is very angry with Prince Alexander, and it is asserted that he has sent him a telegram the tone of which leads people to fear a declaration of war.

New York.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt in different parts of the United States. The city of Charleston, in South Carolina, has been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. There are 100 victims. Great injury done along the coast.

UNDER THE DAYBREAK.

SELECTED POETRY.

Will it pain me then forever,
Will it leave me happy never,
This weary, weary gnawing of the old
dull pain?
Will the sweet, yet bitter yearning,
That at my heart is turning,
Throb on and on forever, and forever be
in vain?
O, weary, weary longing!
O, sad, sweet memories thronging
From the sunset lighted woodlands of
the dear and holy past!
O, hope and faith undying!
Shall I never cease from sighing?
Must my lot among the shadows for
ever more be cast.

Shall I never see the glory
That the Christ night of old story,
Sir Galahad, a hero, saw folded round
his sleep?
The full completed beauty,
With which God gilds dull duty,
For hearts that burn toward heaven
from the everlasting deep.

From the conflict ceasing never,
From the toil increasing ever,
From the hard and bitter battle with the
cold and callous world?
Will the sky grow never clearer?
Will the hills draw never nearer,
Where the golden city glitters, in its
rainbow mists imparted?

Ah, me! that golden city!
Can God, then have no pity?
I have sought it with such yearning for
so many bitter years!
And yet the hill's blue glimmer,
And the portals golden shimmer
Fade ever with the evening, and the
distance never nears!

O, weary, weary living!
O, foemen unforgiving!
O enemies that meet me in the earth and
in the air!
O, flesh that clogs my yearning!
O weakness, aye returning,
Will you never cease to trouble? Will
ye never, never spare!

Will my soul grow never purer?
Will my hope be never surer?
Will the mist wreaths and the cliff gates
from my path be never rolled?
Shall I never, never win it,
That last ecstatic minute,
When the journey's guerdon waits me
behind the hills of gold?

Alas! the clouds grow darker,
And the hills loom ever starker,
Across the laden mist screen of the
heavens dull and gray.
Thou must learn to bear thy burden,
Thou must wait to win thy guerdon,
Until the daybreak cometh and the
shadows flee away!

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A slight and yet heroic incident of the South Tyrone election deserves not to die. Upon the evening of the declaration of the poll the defeated candidate was driving back to Dungannon with his true-hearted companions-in-arms, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Leamy, and Dr. Tanner, the sharers in all the thrilling chances of the campaign. Word of the defeat had been telegraphed before them over hill and dale. As they approached one cosy Orangeman's dwelling by the roadside, with roses clambering about the portico and gaudy beds of Orange lilies flaming all around the house, they perceived the crimson flags of triumph waving from the flagstaffs and the entire Orange household drawn up by the roadside in front to receive them—an old man standing on a chair to give emphasis to his demonstration, the guidwife and her daughters bedecked with Orange colours, the young men of the family and the labourers with that hard, grim, black-visaged to h—with you scowl which is the Orange storm-signal. As the brake passed, the old man threw up his arms, the women waved their Orange handkerchiefs, the men burst into their harsh, bilious tempest of 'Noo Hum' Reeool! 'Noo O'Brien!' Suddenly a poor barefooted girl of about eighteen, evidently the maid-servant of the family, who had been standing silently apart in the background, could brook it no longer. Her Celtic blood was up. She rushed furiously through the men, pitched them aside like ninepins, and pulling a white handkerchief from her bosom, waved it with both her arms on high, and with all the force of her lungs and heart shouted: 'Home Rule for ever!' 'O'Brien for ever!' She had risked everything in the very midst of the enemy's camp. Her whole soul was in the cry, and as she stood there in the centre of the road, glowing with passion, as she waved her white signal widely, the astounded Orangemen fell into a blank and deadly silence, and their Orange handkerchiefs fell limp, while the shouts of

'Home Rule for ever!' echoed down the road. There was not a dry eye in the brake for some minutes afterwards. It was one of those things that is worth losing an election to witness. One need only have seen that poor Irish girl pour out her fearless heart alone there among her black-muzzled masters to understand the spirit that sent King William's veterans reeling back through the breach in Limerick's wall.—*United Ireland.*

IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

When the Irishman is ridiculed for his brogue he can retort that he learned it where he learned his hate—from the English. For it is scarcely 100 years since the English pronounced many words as the Irish now do. The Englishman changed and the Irish man stuck. Pope's celebrated lines show that in his time TEA was pronounced TAY.

Hear thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea? (tay)

In a poem on Bath and in its environs (1775).
Muse o'er some book or trifle o'er the tea (tay),
Or with soft music drive dull care away.

The French pronounce TEA in this way though they spell it THE. In this way also were pronounced BEAT (bate), EAT (ate), MEAN (mane), HEAT, SEAT, PLEA, WEARY, SEA, LEA, PEA, &c. The poet Surrey rhymes HEAT with GREAT, EASE with ESSAYS, and PLEASE with DAYS. This pronunciation brings out more clearly the joke of Falstaff's celebrated retort, 'If REASONS (raisins) were plenty as blackberries I would give none on compulsion.' In the fifteenth century TREASON and SEASON were pronounced TRAISSON and SAISON. Cowley rhymes CHEAT with GREAT; Milton, FEAT with EAT (ate); Drayton SEAS with RAISE. In 1641 MAY was written MEA. Cowper makes Robinson Crusoe say:—

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the centre all round to the sea (say),
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

So that the Irishman has very good authority for some at least of his peculiarities.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THREE DEATH SCENES.

Contrast the end of Grattan with the deaths of his opponents Pitt and Castlereagh. The contrast is remarkable. Grattan, full of humble, fervent piety, lays his sins at the foot of the cross—the only source of pardon to the sinner. Pitt, on his deathbed, was visited by the Bishop of Lincoln, who exhorted him to pray. Pitt refused, saying that as during life he had not been in the habit of praying it would be almost unbecoming to begin to pray when quitting the world. The Bishop, however, prevailed on him to listen to some devotions and to express his hope in Christ. Castlereagh committed suicide. He well deserved death for his treason to his country, and his own hand inflicted the penalty. It is generally believed that he committed suicide to escape from an impending accusation of a nature too shocking to be mentioned. Boswell asked Johnson if suicide might not be justified in the case of a man who had been guilty of an infamous crime hitherto secret, but of which an exposure was imminent. 'No,' said Johnson, 'let him go to some country where he is not known, but let him not go to the devil, where he is known.'

MEANNESS.

Economy is an excellent thing. That is, it is very comfortable to be able to say to one's self, 'I will be able to do without this, that, or the other luxury rather than be a beggar in my old age,' or even to find it possible to live without what is usually termed a necessity rather than run into debt. But exaggerated economy or rather meanness, is something which must render its possessors wretched, and something too

selfish to forbid themselves anything they desire. They covet rich food and fine dresses, ease and idleness, but they begrudge to those who minister to their wants their well-earned price, and always forget that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.'

From the lips of such people you hear nothing but complaints. The dressmaker has sent in a frightful bill, the cook has no right to such wages, the abominable landlord thinks no rent too much for his house, it is impossible to have anything done without being cheated. In fine, they want all that people have to sell, and have within their souls a miserable desire to get it for nothing. Always accusing other people of their own vices, they slave their conscience, and when they get something for nothing fancy themselves happy. But, it is only a fancy. They can never know the pleasant warmth that fills the heart when a generous action has been done at its prompting. Never can they feel the pleasant independence that follows liberal and ungrudging payment of those to whose toil or trouble one is indebted.

Life is a constant battle to these, and many a spendthrift is happier than those who forget that they have no right to economise at the expense of other people, and whoever wittingly takes money from another to add to his own purse is at least at heart, a thief.

THE WORLD'S TWELVE MASTERPIECES.

The twelve masterpieces of painting, sometimes called the 'World's Great Pictures,' are: Raphael's 'Transfiguration,' Raphael's 'Canona di San Sisto,' Correggio's 'Night,' Guido's 'Aurora,' Leonardo de Vinci's 'Last Supper,' Michael Angelo's 'Last Judgment,' Titian's 'Assumption,' Fra Angelico's 'Coronation of the Virgin,' Murillo's 'Immaculate Conception,' Holbein's 'Madonna,' Rembrandt's 'Night Watch,' Ruben's 'Descent from the Cross.' There are several other great pictures which might easily compete with some of these, although the majority of this list must remain indisputable.

CONVERSATION.

The leading quality to be cultivated if you would have an agreeable manner in conversation, is repose. If you are restless and vehement you will be considered ill-mannered. So you must not fidget in your chair, nor gesticulate like a stump orator. These things are 'bad form,' and make people wish you had absented yourself. You must avoid interrupting other talkers also, and learn to control your temper, and say as little as possible about yourself. No matter how bored you may be, assume the virtue of being interested. Politeness exacts that you do unto others at such times as you expect them to do unto you when your turn comes.

A SPOILED CHILD.

A spoiled child is one of the most unhappy of living creatures; for, besides the physical evils which the indulgence of its undisciplined appetite engenders, its temper preys upon its health. To pamper the little folk in their whims and caprices is a parental sin, and one which is always visited upon the unfortunates who have thus been irrationally petted. One of the immediate penalties of the offense is the dislike with which spoiled children are generally regarded. But there are worse consequences than this. The young tyrant too often develops into the overbearing youth, and the overbearing youth into the unjust and hateful man. Gentleness, kindness, and reasonable patience are absolutely necessary to the proper management of children. When severity is necessary it is usually because some error of the past has been unwisely overlooked, or perhaps winked at. Above all things, treat the little ones justly, for their sense of injustice is keen and bitter.

CHOLERA-INFANTUM.

Absolute cleanliness is the first thing to be observed. Bathe your child every morning two hours after its breakfast. Keep a flannel bandage about its abdomen throughout the summer. Change all its clothing on putting it to bed at night. Keep it in the open air about eight hours a day. Feed it at regular intervals of about four hours. Offer it pure cold water several times a day. If you feed it artificially, you must pay the strictest attention to the cleanliness of the nursing bottle. You can not trust this to any one else; you must attend to it yourself. The bottle when not in use should be kept standing in cold water. It should also be daily placed in boiling water. When a child is actually suffering from this disease give it rice water. This has been found highly satisfactory and been the means of saving many a child during such an attack.—*People's Health Journal.*

DOMESTIC.

Raw oysters are highly recommended a cure for hoarseness.

Never make tea in a tin pot. The tannin, which is acid, attacks the tin and produces a poison.

Never keep vinegar or yeast in stone crocks or jugs; their acid attacks the glazing, which is said to be poisonous. Glass for either is better.

Never use water which has stood in a lead pipe over night. Not less than a wooden bucketful should be allowed to run before you draw for use.

A simple relief for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

Many ladies make the mistake of letting their children's hair grow long; they are very pretty with their hair down the back, I know, but there would be finer heads of hair seen if it were cut short during childhood. It would be better for the constitution too.

Among the prettiest decorations for small fancy tables and stands are fringes or tasseled effects, produced by glass balls suspended in a setting of brass chains and links. The glass balls are either white, translucent, or colored to match the plush top of the stand or table.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine, and put it in an empty, clean pepper-box with a perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut; put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Fried Whitefish.—Clean, without splitting, salt and pepper then, roll in cornmeal or flour, and fry in cleared dripping or in sweet lard. Drain off the fat and serve on a hot dish.

String Beans.—String them on both sides with a sharp knife, cut into inch lengths and cook tender in hot salted water. The time will depend on the age and size; drain well, stir butter, pepper and salt through them, and dish.

Corn Starch Cuitard.—One quart of milk, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, a little salt and nutmeg, scald the milk; wet up the corn starch with cold milk; salt it and stir into the boiling until it is thick and free from lumps. Take it off, beat in the butter and let it get almost cold before whipping in the frothed eggs, the sugar and spice. Beat well and long, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake to a yellow brown; sift sugar over it when perfectly cold, and eat with cream or with branched peaches.

Mock Turtle Soup.—A calf's head dressed with the skin on, four quarts of cold water, four tablespoonfuls of butter, and twice as much browned flour, half a can of tomatoes strained through a sieve, juice of a lemon

and one sliced lemon, a teacupful of brown sherry, pepper and salt to taste, a teaspoonful of allspice, powdered, a raw egg. Boil the head slowly for four hours, and let it get cold in the liquor. Take it out and cut the flesh from the bones. Set aside the fleshy parts of the cheek with the tongue to be cut into dice, and divide the rest into two parts when you have chopped it fine. Return one-half to the skimmed liquor and set it where it will heat slowly. Make the other into force meat with the brain, binding it with a beaten egg and seasoning well. Roll into balls with floured hands; set in a quick oven to harden, and when a firm coat forms on the outside take them out and set them aside to cool. Rub the tomatoes through a sieve. When the soup has cooked for one hour strain out bones and meat; put back over the fire with the tomatoes, and while it heats make a 'roux' in the frying-pan of the butter and flour, stirring to a smooth brown, oil-like mixture, then thinning with a few spoonfuls from the soup kettle. Add the spice, pepper and salt, and stir all into the soup. Cook a few minutes at a sharp boil; put in the meat dice and lemon. Ten minutes later drop in the balls, after which the soup should not boil. The wine goes in just before the soup is poured into the tureen. The yolks of six hard-boiled eggs are an improvement. Much of the excellence of this most popular of soups depends on the seasoning. If this is judiciously done, obedience to the directions given will result in success—and delight. It is even better the second day than the first.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A close race—Misers.

Very much cut up—Hash.

The merchant who measures his goods honestly adopts a wise measure.

Nothing is perfect but the new baby, and that is often a perfect nuisance.

Every man is involuntarily original in at least one thing, his manner of sneezing.

It is curious how much faster a tram-car goes when you are running for it than when you are riding on it.

Time works wonders: said a young man of 27 when he returned home and found his elder sister only 18.

Definition of a lawyer—A man whose trade is to contest everything, concede nothing, and talk by the hour.

Customer: Give me a dozen fried oysters. Waiter: Sorry, sah, we's all out of shellfish, sah, 'cepting eggs.

My motto is 'live and let live' said the soldier, as he turned his back to the enemy and fled from the battle-field.

It is said that a blind woman can knit faster than one with good eyes. She doesn't look out of the window every five minutes.

An editor writing poetically of the weather says: The backbone of the winter is broken, but its tail yet wags occasionally.

A somewhat weather-beaten tramp being asked what was the matter with his coat replied: 'Iusomnia; it hasn't had a nap in ten years.'

What this country needs is a scientist who will invent a placid smile to be worn by women when they enter a tram-car and can't find a seat.

'We will take what we need' is the motto of the Chicago Socialists. An unfriendly editor suggests that they should begin by taking a bath.

Nephew, rather timidly: Good morning, uncle, I have come to—Uncle, interrupting him: Very sorry, my dear fellow, I haven't got any.

That man is so good-natured that he would hold an umbrella over a duck in a shower of rain: observed Jerold once of a brother dramatist.

A footman, proud of his grammar, ushered into the drawing-room a Mr. Foote and his two daughters with this introduction: Mr. and the two Miss Feet.

'Got any cash, Snobson?' 'Yaas.' 'How much?' 'Just enough for myself, old fellow. Good mawn'ing.'

When a barber seeks to make himself sociable with a customer in the chair, he is only 'scrapping an acquaintance.'

Against her conscience—Scene—Highlands, Sunday. Tourist: Can you sell us three pennyworth of milk, missus? Mrs. McJob: What did you say? Losh me! Sell milk on the Sabbath day? Na, na! I couldna da that; but as ye seem decent boys, I'll just gie ye thripence worth for naethin' an' ye'll just mak' me a present of a shullin.

A Parisian double event—The latest device of a Paris paper for attracting readers is the engagement of two eminent physicians to attend gratuitously upon its yearly subscribers. Recently the manager of the paper gave notice to one of the physicians 'not to prescribe for X. any more; his subscription has expired. The doctor replied 'So has X.'

A little fellow of five years fell and cut his upper lip so badly that a doctor had to be summoned to sew up the wound. He sat in his mother's lap during the painful operation, pale but very quiet, resolutely keeping back his tears and moans. In her distress the mother could not refrain from saying: Oh, doctor, I fear it will leave a disfiguring scar. Tommy looked up into her tearful face and said: Never mind, mamma, my moustache will cover it.

A boy about 12 years old was the important witness in a lawsuit. One of the lawyers after cross-questioning him severely said, 'Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?' 'Yes,' said the boy modestly. 'Father told me that the lawyers would try and tangle me in my testimony, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drugs out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distaste, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Does the eyes yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and the sufferer has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

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

COMMERCIAL.

	September 2.
Gold	128-00
Series A	78
Series E	76
Series G	80
Cedulas L	89.80
National Bank Shares	210

With the exception of the slight fall in gold which was experienced this week there is no reason to change our opinion of the wool market. The news from Europe is if anything better. At Havre all the River Plate wool has been bought up and there is no more for sale. We may expect the 'artistas' out by the end of the month, and it is only then that the real price will be known. Meantime we hear of some very good offers, which owners generally refuse.

The news about the Wool Market in Europe is still very good. There is no wool for sale in Havre, but the nominal price is 5 cents higher than that announced in previous telegram a week ago.

Gold on Monday fell to 27-80 per cent.

Messrs. Bollini and Muro held a wool auction to-day, and the result was most satisfactory. Prices obtained were from \$3-50 to \$5-50 per arroba.

The receipts of the Custom House for the month of August was \$2,029,710 m/n; the receipts for the same month last year were \$1,762,764. The total amount of receipts for the eight past months was \$17,202,158; during the corresponding eight months last year the amount was \$16,553,163 m/n.

A German company has been formed with a large capital to establish sugar works in Corrientes, and a splendid site has been already purchased in Bella Vista on the Parana, on which to construct the necessary edifice.

Mr. Christopher Ryan, of Arrecifes, has purchased in San Pedro 226 squares of land from Mr. Carlos Dhiel at \$22,000 m/n. The land is fenced, and there are two good houses and four large galpans on it; it is considered one of the best spots of land in the partido, is only three leagues from the town, and is a dead bargain.

Messrs. Saralegui have bought 15,525 hectares of land on rivers Dulce, San Javier, and Saladillo at \$5-93 per hectare, including estancia houses and plantations. The estancia goes by the name of San Bernardo.

Mr. F. P. Hansen has bought 5,034 hectares of land on the Diamante River in the Province of Mendoza at 74 cents per hectare. Another lot of 5000 hectares on the same river is reported sold at 64 cents per hectare. Two other lots of the same extent, and in the same district, have been sold at 91 and 97 cents per hectare. 25,000 hectares, also in Mendoza, have been bought by Mr. R. Passo at 48 cents per hectare, and 5034 hectares by Mr. Bozzetti at 54 cents per hectare.—*Nacional*.

The sale of lands in the Port of La Plata on Sunday brought fabulous prices. The attendance was very large. Prices varied from \$9 to 55 m/n per square vara according to locality. The total sales amounting to about \$2,115,000. The buyers were General Mansilla, Diego Gonzalez Coquet, M. Victorica, F. Madero, Fiorini, Juan J. Lanusse, M. Gimenez, Dell'Isola, J. D. Duranona, Lanuza and others.

During the month of August 33 European steamers entered port, of which 22 brought 182 passengers and 3053 immigrants. By way of Montevideo the arrivals were 1109 passengers and 2173 immigrants. By other routes 104 immigrants; making a total of 1291 passengers and 5330 immigrants.

Mr. Floy Palacios, agent of Mr. Casado, has sold to Messrs. Theophilus Garcia and Delfin Vieyra 40 squares of land in the department of the colonies of Santa Fe for \$200,000 m/n. Our colleague *Diario* gives this piece of news.

Auctioneer Soto has sold a small area of land in the district of Baradero, near San Antonio

de Areco, at the rate of \$140 m/n per square «cuadra.» This is at the rate of \$224,000 m/n per square league. Mr. Adolfo Salas bought the property.

Three thousand arrobes of new wool, from an estancia in Entre Rios, are reported sold at \$5 m/n «al barrer,» and placed in the Riachuelo.

Advices from Sta. Fe state that the linseed-fields may be considered lost. There is, however, time yet for another crop, if farmers be not deterred by the bad results of linseed for the last three years.

The sale is announced of the well-known quinta in front of the Lanus deposits, formerly the property of Mr. James Lowry, of Montevideo, and sold by him to Don Carlos Lezica not very long ago. Mr. Lezica bought the property from Mr. Lowry for \$54,000 m/n, and now Mr. Lezica has sold it to Sr. Unzué for \$260,000 m/n.

Very little interest was shown on Wednesday at the American ram auction by Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. Only 4 animals were sold, at from \$160 to 360 m/n each. Many of the estancieros have not put in an appearance as yet.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, of San Pedro, has sold his wool at \$90% belly wool included. Mr. John Fox sold at \$115%. Several natives in Arrecifes sold at \$80 to 100%. Sr. Merlo, of Arrecifes, sold a large lot at \$85%.

Mr. Edward Cleary sold 1100 capons at \$60 and 65%.

Mr. John Cowen, of Altamirano, has been offered \$7-50 m/n for his wool, and refused. The same wool was sold last year at about \$4 m/n.

In the district of Ranchos there is scarcely a sheep left; all were killed by lumbria; on the contrary, sheep in Altamirano and the Rinconada de Samborombon are in very good condition.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Aug. 26.
National Bonds (1871) 104 105 Do. (1881) 99 100
Prov. of Buenos Aires (1884) 86 87
British Consols 30/0. 100 1/2
Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 7d. per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 kilos at 6 1/2 d per lb; matadero do of 90-100 kilos at 6 1/2 d. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 5 1/2 d. per lb. Stock about 6000 hides. Salted horse hides 30 lbs. 12s. 3d to 12s. 6d. each. Stock about 7500 hides. Beef tallow 25s to 26s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 6000 pipes. Maize 4s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 6s. 3d. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones £3 8s-£4 10s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (70 o/o) £3 8s-£3 10s. per ton on shore. Linseed 39-40s per 416 lbs.

Havre, Aug. 27.
Salted ox hides (light) 58.50; heavy do. 58.50. Bones 13.50. Boneash 11. Salted horse hides 50. Beef tallow 62. Linseed 26. River Plate wheat 20. Maize 11.75.

Aug. 31.
Wool—No stock of River Plate. Nothing doing.
Buenos Aires 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1-65-1 70 per kilo, with firm tendency.
R. Plate tallow fcs. 30-31 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 109-112 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides fcs. 51-54 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 61 to 69 per 50 kilos despatched.
Market improving for River Plate salted hides, several transactions having taken place during the fortnight at firm prices.
Stock of R. Plate dry hides of all classes 990-101,000.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 31.
River Plate jerked beef 200-350 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 2,400,000 kilos. Flour \$16.000. Hay 65. Bran 2.400. Tallow 320. Potro oil 330. Maize 4000.

Exchange on London 21 1/2 d. Sovereigns at \$11.300.

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 650 900.

ler aparto vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 260 550.
Id 2° 180 220.

Flaco chancheria 140 160.
Cueros de buey 170 180.
Cueros de novillo 130 160.
Id de vacas 100 110.
Terneros grandes 160 220.
Id chicos 100.

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Superior —
Good —
Borrega —
Regular —
Bellies —

Hides.
Good camp 195
Middling —
Horse Hides 2 m/n
Hair 6-90 m/n
Nonatos 160
Calfskins 17 50

Sheepskins
Matadero per lb 37 ris.
Pelados por doz —
Corderitos reg. 0-75 0-85 m/n

Wheat.
Coast —
Salado 6.26 m/n.
Barley —

Maize
White, shelled 2.12 m/n
Yellow, in grain —
Flour 1-18 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.
Superior —
Good —
Bellies —
Borrega —

Hides
Good camp 315 290
Sheepskins superior .. 40 32 ris.
Matadero —
Corderitos 20 17 ris.
Hair 183 175
Horse hides 2-23 m/n
Maize, white shelled. —

BIRTHS.

On August 25th, at Rosario, Anita Guesalago, wife of Enrique Eduardo Hine, of a daughter.

On Friday, October 27th, at 638 Calle Alsina, the wife of Cuthbert Arundell Shoolbred, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, July 10th, at Haunpauge, Suffolk County, New York, Margaret M. Coghlan, aged 23 years, oldest daughter of the late Dr. M. Coghlan, Carrigahosig, county Tipperary, Ireland. R.I.P.

To the unexpressible grief of his parents, Paul Joseph, eldest son of James Bosonnet, after a lingering illness borne with Christian fortitude. He died fortified by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Aged 23 years. R.I.P.

[Irish and American papers please copy]

On August 26th, at Buenos Aires, John D. Grimsditch, of Liverpool, aged 26 years. R.I.P.

CAMP MISSIONS

The Passionist Fathers announce a series of Jubilee Missions for the month of September as follows: Carmen de Areco, to begin on Sunday the 5th inst.; Salto, on Sunday the 12th; Arroyo Lu na (Maguire's Chapel), Sunday the 19th; Rojas, Sunday the 26th.

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es años de éxito lo prueba.

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