

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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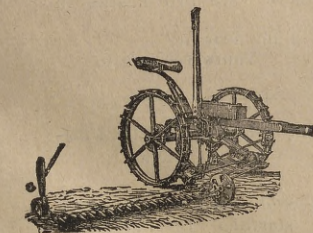
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NOTES FROM IELRAND.

Dublin, Jan. 8.

By the death of Mr James McMaster, editor and proprietor of the *New York Freeman's Journal*, the Catholic press of the United States has lost a worthy representative, and the Church a sturdy champion of her rights. Mr McMaster, who was an Englishman, and a convert to the Catholic faith, did not, perhaps, take to the ways of American journalism so readily as some more versatile Irish Catholic pressmen, but he possessed qualities which enabled him to raise the paper under his control to a high standard of excellence. His independence of mind, fearlessness in vindicating Catholic truth, and vigour of expression, won for him universal respect and admiration, and American Catholics there are who have submitted themselves to his guidance with something of the awe with which many French Catholics regarded the late Louis Veuillot. He was a man of blameless conduct and high principle, and he faithfully practised in private life what he taught through the columns of his journal.

Mr Bernard Kelly, who sat as National representative of South Donegal since the commencement of the last Parliament in December, 1885, died on Saturday morning at Mount Charles. Deceased was a son of Mr Peter Kelly, grocer, and owner of potteries, and chairman of the Town Commissioners, Ballyshannon. He had been secretary of the local branch of the National League, and was engaged in business with his father. Mr Kelly was returned at the general election in 1885 by a majority of 3,676 votes over his Conservative opponent, Mr A. H. Foster, whom he again defeated at the last general election by a majority of 3,506 votes.

A further appeal has been made on behalf of the fund for the relief of Mr James Stephens, which at present amounts to £1,800. Archbishop Croke, in forwarding an additional subscription, expresses his approval of the effort to augment the fund.

The election to the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland has resulted in the defeat of Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Dr McMordie. Dr O'Sullivan, the successful candidate, is a professor of the Queen's College, Cork, and his election strengthens an already powerful influence upon the affairs of the University. The majority for Dr O'Sullivan was such that even if all the disputed votes to his credit were struck off he would still be at the head.

Mrs M'Swiney, widow of the late Commendatore M'Swiney,

J.P., of Dublin, died in Paris last Friday. The deceased, as Lady Mayoress, presided for a couple of years over the hospitalities of the Mansion House with memorable success, and was an extremely good and charitable woman. She did much to promote the Blind Asylum at Merion, and her name is indissolubly linked with charitable institutions in and around the Irish metropolis.

There is not even the excuse of excitement caused by riot to palliate a cowardly and brutal assault, which was made upon the Rev. Father Maginnis, O.P., Newry, on Sunday evening, by a Protestant named John McIlroy. The rev. gentleman was walking in his usual tranquil and genial mood along one of the streets of the town, when McIlroy, according to evidence given at a magisterial investigation, coming behind him, dealt him, with a heavy stick, a savage blow over the right ear which prostrated him. Father Maginnis was taken up in a semi-lifeless condition. Blood was flowing copiously from his head, and his strength was almost completely exhausted. His assailant is now in jail, and of untried, prisoners, as of the dead, we must say *nil nisi bonum*. We may, however, accept McIlroy's own explanation of the assault, which is that he was prompted to commit it by the devil.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

On Friday, at 6.15 a.m., the *Matteo Bruzzo* was seen at anchor at Flores Island. It was 11 a.m. when the General Artigas, Suarez and the Uruguay could get near her. There was great anxiety displayed in the city all day. Before midday the Mole was crowded with people anxiously expecting the Uruguay with particulars. An order was issued strictly prohibiting any vessel from leaving for the island. Several reporters were refused permission to charter a small steamer to the island.

The Uruguay arrived at 4 p.m., bringing Santos's two sons, eight and ten years of age, Lieutenant Galarza, the Consul of Genoa, and three soldiers of Santos's escort.

According to these, who were present when Santos received the document informing him of his banishment, Santos showed very much emotion. Not knowing what had happened in his absence, he supposed when he saw the National gunboats that they were sent to do him honour. He was dressed in private clothes with a red handkerchief round his face; he came on deck and called out to the Colonel Olave, who was approaching the steamer in a boat with others, 'How are you, my friends? How are things getting on in land? How many days quarantine? How are the rest of the boys?' These questions were answered evasively and it was only when they got on board that he was informed of the resolutions adopted respecting him. Santos became very pale while reading the documents and only uttered in a resigned, tearful tone of voice, 'Who would have thought it? After a while, being terribly agitated, he tore the handkerchief from his face, twisted it and threw it on the deck. He refused to go on board the Artigas and remained on board the *Matteo Bruzzo*, watched by Colonel Olave.

Santos wrote a letter to his agent, Theophilus Diaz, asking him to get permission to go on board in order that the necessary powers might be given him for arranging Santos's affairs; this permission was granted, and Sr.

Diaz went on board together with Santos's wife and family.

Lieut. Galarza says that it was only at the urgent request of his family made by telegraph that Santos decided to come back. He was very ill in Europe, but the fine climate of Naples restored him a little during his six days' stay there. He went to see Dr. Cantani who advised him to consult Dr. Potin in Paris. The latter procured for him a gutta serena apparatus which he is to use continually in his mouth, but Santos only uses it two or three hours a day, as it causes him great pain. In Rome he visited the Pope, who personally showed him all over the Vatican. He remained a whole day at the Quirinal, the King showing him much attention.

At the moment when Santos received the notification he shut himself up with Olave for upwards of an hour and when the conference was over Santos looked very sorrowful. At this moment Sr. Campana said to him: 'Well, General, how many days quarantine have we? There is something worse than quarantine. Santos answered, 'my people banish me from the country, though my only desire was to make it prosperous and I had definitely arranged the port and bank schemes, and this is the manner in which I am rewarded. At this point he shed some tears. The doctor who came out with him says that he cannot live long owing to his heart being seriously diseased. All the way from Rio Janeiro Santos has suffered terrible neuralgic pains.

SANTOS GOES TO RIO.

Tuesday, 15.

The Government paid to the agent of the 'Maskelyne' £600 to take Santos and his family to Isla Grande. Then notice was given to Santos to leave Oriental waters in 24 hours. He declared that he will publish in a newspaper the documents which prove the disloyal observed to wards him.

The 'General Artigas' will not leave the 'Maskelyne' until she is out of Oriental waters. The Government has ordered the captain of the 'Maskelyne,' through the agent, that he is not to stop although vessels with the national flag may try to stop him. Santos's luggage consists of 81 boxes, etc. He has telegraphed to Petropolis for a house to be taken for him.

Carnival has been prohibited.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 10.

The German Government is buying horses in Yorkshire. It is stated that upwards of 2000 retired German officers have asked to be passed to active service.

Sir M. Hicks Beach, in answer to sundry questions last night in the House of Commons, declared that the reports were true respecting the attack made on a house in Millstreet, Cork, by the Moonlighters.

The Minister of War has resolved to recommend Lee Burton's rifle to be used for the army.

In a letter in support of the Liberal candidate for Burnley, Mr Gladstone says:—For the last 12 months I have been telling Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen that their Parliament will be paralysed and unable to despatch its business until the Irish question has been settled. The Scotch and Welsh believed that the English in the south did not think so and they adopted an obstructive policy.

They will pay dear for the delay. It is a costly affair to play

with the national interests, which appears to be the only object pursued by the Conservative party.

Telegrams from Baden report the continuous arrival of reinforcements. At Saarbruck a regiment of cavalry has been lodged among the inhabitants. There is a constant movement of troops between Metz and the military posts on the frontier.

The Paris newspapers publish particulars of the movements of the German troops in Alsace and guarantee the truth of their statements.

A panic prevails in military and financial circles in Cairo, in consequence of the subvention of £240,000 for the Egyptian army having been withdrawn.

Negotiations for an understanding between Austria, Germany and Italy are being carried on.

Paris, Feb. 11.

The *Journal des Debats* states that the proposal made to the Sublime Porte for the neutralization of Egypt is equivalent to asking for a British Protectorate and it adds that Turkey would prefer the *status quo* to the above proposal. The Anarchists declare that the outrages at Lyons and St. Etienne are the beginning of an anarchical campaign in France. They say that there has been a good deal of talk, and that the moment has arrived for action.

The news from Metz is that the German officers have done their best to spread alarm by employing hundreds of workmen to repair the forts there.

Government is buying timber in Bohemia for constructing barracks.

It is said that the German Ambassador recently sounded the Czar as to his remaining neutral in case of a war between Germany and France, and that the Czar refused to say anything on the subject.

L'Univers announces the death of Mgr. Rampolla del Tindaro, Papal Nuncio in Madrid, who had been appointed Secretary of the Papacy as successor of Cardinal Jacobini.

Le Matin says that the Pope has offered to act as mediator between Russia and Bulgaria, and also between France and Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 14.

The North German *Gazette* says that since General Boulanger became Minister of War in France not a day has passed that he has not taken measures to increase the offensive power of the French army.

According to the *Post*, Prince Bismarck, when asked for his opinion as to the probability of war, said: 'We are now in a state of peace, but cannot disregard the French preparations and the construction of barracks. The situation created by General Boulanger has been the continual cry of the Patriotic French League during the last sixteen years.' The *Post* adds that, according to the map prepared by Major Frohitzsen, there exists between Paris and the Eastern frontier of France troops of the line, combined with the reserves, which form an effective force of 600,000 and which could be tripled in a few days.

The appointment of Count Schmettau as military attaché of the German Embassy in Brussels is regarded as a significant fact, because the post has been vacant for a long time.

Madrid, Feb. 10.

When the Minister of the Interior was asked whether Spain was making any preparations for war he answered that several measures had been taken for the defence of Spain and its colonies,

but that there was no need of making them known; and respecting General Villacamps being brought to Spain, he added that he did not think it humane to keep political offenders in such an unhealthy place as Fernando Po.

Vienna, Feb. 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Parliament will meet on March 1st to vote the credit of 75 million florins for the Minister of War.

The cholera has appeared at Essling. There are about eight deaths daily.

It is said that the Emperor of Germany is reduced to a state of great debility.

Lisbon, Feb. 15.

The Portuguese Government sent an ultimatum to the Sultan of Zanzibar demanding the cession of the Bay of Tunge. The Sultan has not replied.

Rome, Feb. 14.

General Gene, the Italian commander at Massowah, makes the following communication: Colonel Boretti, commander of Hawitt, says that on the 25th Jan. the heights were occupied by thousands of Abyssinians, who disappeared early in the morning. Colonel Boretti sent out a detachment which surprised and fought the enemy, who advanced on all sides till they were about 300 yards from the Italian position. A desperate combat continued for some time and then the enemy retreated. Colonel Boretti sent to ask for reinforcements and the general despatched a column under the command of Colonel De Cristoforis, but the march of the column was delayed by the difficulties of transport, and by the time that the scene of the battle was reached, not a man of the detachment remained alive. The men had fallen in their ranks and their throats had been cut.

The King asked Count de Robilant to form a Cabinet, but it is believed that he will not accept the task.

The second son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte has asked permission to accompany the Italian troops to Massowah.

The *Moniteur* indignantly denies that the Pope is anxious to provoke a war in Europe with a view to obtain the restoration of the temporal power, but declares that the Pope has secured the friendship of many of the great powers, to whose arbitration he will submit the grievances of the Church.

Calcutta.

25,000 Indian prisoners will be set at liberty in commemoration of Victoria's jubilee. Women and persons imprisoned for debt will be preferred in selecting the prisoners. The Government will pay the liabilities of all imprisoned for debt.

New York.

The 'Wisconsin,' a steamer of the Guion line, foundered about 15 miles from Fire Island. The sea is rough and it is impossible to communicate with the vessel, but it is supposed the passengers and mails are saved.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 14.

The Minister of War has resigned. He has been replaced provisionally by the Minister of Justice.

Santiago de Chile, 15.

During the last 48 hours there have been 178 new cases of cholera and 108 deaths in the department of Santiago.

We hear that the artesian well at La Plata has come to a standstill, having found salt water at a depth of 150 metres. The problem is unsolved as yet, whether there is water below, and it cannot be known until proper appliances are had for the experiment.

THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



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ROSARIO.
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Feb. 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The heathens here are 'raging' and the people are all 'imagining vain things' because the provincial school authorities have provided that Christian Doctrine must be taught at all schools here and throughout Santa Fe. Of course this is put down by those who pose as the apostles of liberalism as a grievous outrage against the rights of any infidel to poison the minds of the young committed to his care with atheistical notions, and with that hatred for religion which has been imported from abroad, and there are not wanting some who go so far as to say that the wise provision of the provincial authorities is unconstitutional—because there exists a national law to the contrary. How good and how refreshing such zeal for the constitution does sound now-a-days. Would that it were of more general application.

I am inclined to fear, however, that this new and salutary regulation has for its object the opposition of the movement in Santa Fe of the establishment of Catholic schools, supported by popular subscriptions, for the proper instruction of the children whose parents desire them to be truly educated, and in opposition to the Godless schools established by Government.

I hope, however, that the promoters of these institutions may not relax their efforts because of any promises made them by the public powers. After all, it is safer to have a child taught by a conscientious Christian, who is a Christian from conviction and not because of any act of Congress, than by one who would as readily teach atheism as Christianity if the pay was a little more for so doing.

Carnival is approaching, and the fashionable clubs and other centres are preparing to give grand balls. I do not know how they hope to accomplish this when there exists a municipal law abolishing carnival for this year, and absolutely prohibiting balls of all kinds for the season. It may be, however, that the rich and powerful do not come under the law, and that they will be permitted to drink their fill of pleasure whilst the little amusement of the humbler and poorer classes will be suppressed. Such is life, at least in Rosario, and it is such far outside of the circles formed by the public powers.

In this connection I may say a few words about the Rosario British Hospital. Owing to the absence, in England, of Messrs. Clarke and Fisher, the two principal promoters of this institution, it has fallen into the hands of a clique here which has got to consider itself too good to have any communication, excepting, of course, on business that is likely to give them a margin, with any of those they are happy in considering common people. Generally speaking this is only a perpetual source of merriament to the aforesaid commoners, who include some of the very best

people in Rosario, but when it comes to making a hospital, for which, as you people in Buenos Aires know only too well, the contributions and personal services of all classes are found necessary, this little exclusiveness does not wash, and it is simply permitted, as it is in this case, to kill its own undertaking. I regret to say that the British Hospital in Rosario will owe its death to this cause. The public have not been consulted concerning it and now the tardy appeal (it is scarcely more than a hint that some coin would be acceptable) that has been made for money to keep the thing alive is destined to meet with the cold shoulder even among those who were the first to hail the creation of such an institution with joy and enthusiasm.

The spirit of exclusivism, however, to which I refer is rapidly dying out here. The English-speaking population is increasing daily, and as more and more families that are not connected with the railway nor the railway's pensioners arrive, the smallness of the thing must force itself upon those who practise it and they will be thawed out of their cold reserve, if for nothing else, at all events through the hope of being recognized.

I was greatly amused the other day over a paragraph that appeared in the *Standard*, as part of a speech made in Exeter for the South American Missionary Society of London, in which the indebtedness of Englishmen finding their way to the district of the River Plate, to the ministers of that Society, and only teachers of religion in that benighted district, was dwelt upon in glowing terms by a real, live baronet. You also, and the speaker himself, and the goody-goodies of Exeter Hall might be amused at it were you to know that in Rosario, at least, scores of English men and women and children find their way, and live and die here without ever getting a chance to speak a word with the representative of the South American Missionary Society, simply because they are, or are supposed to be too poor to be worth noticing. This, however, is only another of the ways in which English caste shows itself in this little community, and I really think I ought to crave your pardon for occupying so much of your space with so small an affair.

I mentioned some time ago the need we feel here for an English-speaking priest. During the worst month of the cholera in Rosario, there was not an ordained minister of any sect who could speak or understand English, to speak a word of comfort to a dying person. This, you will agree with me, is not such a very small thing after all.

Our strongest cricketing team, under Captain Daniels, is preparing to run down for a game with your cricketers on the 21st and 22nd insts., when some capital play may be anticipated.

The appearance of \$2 & \$4 false notes of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires has taken the market here by surprise and it is to be feared that a large number of them have got into circulation. I have seen one of the \$4 notes and it seemed a very good imitation. The paper was perhaps a little thicker and a very little shorter than the genuine ones, and the ink of the signatures was thinner. Great care is necessary, however, to detect them, and it would be easy even for a Bank clerk to be taken in with them.

The weather continues very warm, and there are still occasional cases of cholera among persons of careless or unclean habits.

The popular commission that was created to fight the epidemic has suspended its sessions and closed its lazar house, and it retires with the honor and good will of the whole community. The directing committee gave a banquet last week to the medical men who served on the commission, and went in a body to tender their thanks to Sr. Golombres, the generous proprietor of the building in which the lazar house of the commission was kept, and who granted it rent free for the whole time.

Business in this city and everywhere in this province is gradually improving, and there is a great deal being done in the wheat market.

Crime also is getting brisk, and cases of killing and stabbing interspersed with 'descomunales palizas' administered by policemen to helpless prisoners, are of daily occurrence. In spite of promises we see nothing done yet to reorganise the police-force.

Mr. W. Barnett and family leave this week for England, taking with them the best wishes of numerous friends. Mr. Barnett was president of the society for the protection of animals, in which capacity he rendered a good service. He was associated with many other charitable and benevolent works, which will assure his being happily remembered by many in this country.

I am glad to tell you that an effort is being made to prevail upon Mr. Kemmiss to reconsider his resolution of withdrawing altogether from the Argentine turf, and I only express the wishes of the whole community when I hope it may succeed.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
W.

THE
SALESIANS OF SAN NICOLAS:
THEIR SOCIETY AND ITS
FOUNDER.

Pavon,
Jan. 29th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It must not be supposed from the above caption that I entertain the remotest idea of dealing with Don Bosco and his work in the following lines. To think of giving, within the limits of a newspaper article, even a synopsis of so vast a subject, would be absurd and preposterous in the extreme; and when we consider that some of the cleverest speakers and writers of the day have confessed their inability to do justice to the theme, it would be rare presumption on my part to think of attempting it. But I cannot well treat of the Salesians of San Nicolas and their College—my real object in writing—without referring to their Society; and I cannot convey an idea of it without speaking of its founder. It will be necessary, therefore, to take a bird's eye view of both, or rather I should say to allow others to do so, persons possessing abilities in some degree commensurate to the merits of the subject. The better to do this I shall give excerpts from the speeches and writings of such authorities as are at hand, promising that the exigencies of space must necessarily guide me in this regard, and that even in the matter of authorities my knowledge is scant and superficial indeed.

Don Juan Bosco, founder of the Salesian Congregation, was born in Castelnuovo d'Asti, a small town close to Turin, on the 15th of August 1815. The deleterious miasma engendered by the French Revolution was still in the air, and all who could see beyond their immediate surroundings thought with anxiety of the future. The public mind was warped and distorted by the pernicious teachings of the times, and religion and its ministers had just received a blow from which they have not since recovered. The masses had violently broken, or were gradually breaking away, from all control whatever, and the old landmarks of society stood in imminent danger of being swept completely from the face of Europe. And it was at this time of anarchy and confusion, this eventful and memorable epoch in the world's annals, that one of the most remarkable men it has ever seen was ushered into it. The Bishop of Milo, in his *«Don Bosco y su Obra»*, speaking of this event, says that Don Bosco was sent into this world of tears by the special intercession of the Mother of God, at a time when it was threatened with many dangers and disasters.

We shall see presently how

this envoy extraordinary accomplished the designs of the Queen of Heaven, and executed the mission she confided to him. His first lessons in virtue were taught him by an eminently Christian and profoundly pious mother, and so well were they learned that at an early age they had developed in him a decided vocation for the sacred ministry. In order to prepare and qualify himself for the ecclesiastical state he entered the Seminary of Cheiri, where he studied with such assiduity and marked ability that he won the general praise and esteem of his teachers and companions. The same authority, speaking of him at this time, says:

«Don Bosco is one of the few examples that can be cited to prove that the possession of a great intellect and a powerful memory are not incompatible, though these two gifts are not generally found in the same person. In his childhood and youth his companions were astonished at the facility with which he recollected the explanations of his teacher. Such was the force of his memory that he dispensed with the use of school books and never bought them. The reason was because in the designs of Providence Don Bosco required intellect to conceive the vast plan of his work, and memory to establish and superintend that work all alone.»

Elevated to the priesthood at the age of 26, instead of accepting any of the positions that were offered him he remained in the sacred institute founded by the eminent Theologian Luis Guala, there to further prosecute and perfect his studies in theology, the knowledge of practical morals, and the exercise of preaching. But this retired life did not exclude active participation in exterior works of charity, and it was while engaged in the performance of one of these that he first resolved on devoting his talents and dedicating his life to the training and instruction of youth.

I should trespass far beyond reasonable limits were I to follow Don Bosco through the thousand trials and vicissitudes that beset him at every turn during the incipient stages of the grand work to which he had now determined to bend all his energies. Shakespeare says, 'Be thou as pure as ice and as chaste as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.' Nor was this modern St. Vincent de Paul, as he is sometimes called, any exception to the rule. Jealousy, opposition and detraction combated his efforts for many years, and nothing but his prodigious mental and physical resources, and imperturbable faith in Divine protection, could have enabled him to overcome the countless obstacles he encountered at this time. By one of those fortuitous accidents, as we are accustomed to call them, from which so often spring such portentous results, the great Salesian was sent his first pupil. He was in the sacristy vesting for Mass when a boy entered who had no business there. The sacristan took him by the shoulder and gave him a sound box on the ear, which caused him to cry out so vigorously that the good priest came to his relief. 'Don Bosco was attracted by the noise and disturbance,' says Dr. D'Espiney, a French writer, 'and when informed of the cause he comforted and petted the boy and caused him to remain and hear Mass, after which he talked with him, asking him many questions. He was horrified at the boy's perfect ignorance of the first rudiments of religion, and that same evening began his religious education by teaching him the sign of the Cross. Thus was the *«Euvre Salesienne»* begun on the beautiful feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, the 8th of December, 1841. O, Queen of Heaven! what graces have you not obtained since then for Don Bosco and his children! Yes, graces innumerable, for since that time the grain of mustard-seed has multiplied two hundred-thousand-fold. The one pupil of that day became a hundred in a year, in three years four hundred, in five years eight hun-

dred, and to-day there are over two hundred thousand boys receiving instruction in two hundred houses of the Salesian Order.

One cannot help here reflecting on what wonderful effects often result from the most trifling causes. If we take a retrospective glance at the past, and view events as they have come and gone, we shall probably find that the most trivial circumstance, the mere going in or out of a door, has been sufficient to tinge with either sorrow or joy all the after-current of our lives. And these things are called 'accidents' by the silly and thoughtless, while in reality they are the imperceptible threads by which an invisible Hand guides and shapes this world's destinies. 'There is a Providence that shapes our end, rough hew it how we will,' saith the poet, and the boy who entered the sacristy was but one of those blind instruments through whose agency His most beneficent designs are so often accomplished.

In 1844 Don Bosco gave to his work, and the place that served him as a theatre, the name of 'The Oratory of St. Francis de Sales'—hence the name Salesian. He was guided in this choice by many circumstances, the chief of which was that he had long since recognized the sweetness and gentleness of the great Bishop as the surest means of reaching the hearts of children. 'Having noticed the effect of harsh treatment on the first child sent him by Providence, Don Bosco was from that moment fully convinced that children should always be treated with extreme gentleness. This exquisite gentleness amounting even to tenderness, has become the motto and spirit of the Salesian Society. Judging by the members of the Order with whom we have the good fortune to be acquainted, that last sentence of Dr. D'Espiney's contains as truthful words as ever were written.

But I am suddenly reminded that, though I have not yet finished with Don Bosco, I must already have exceeded the limits I can reasonably expect you to accord me. The fact is, the subject is one of such magnitude that it cannot with any justice be dealt with in the crowded columns of a newspaper. With your permission, however, I shall endeavour in your next issue to conclude the theme as best I can; and shall not at present trespass further on your space than to give a final extract or two from Don Bosco's visit to Paris some four years ago. The Bishop of Milo asks who was the personage who attracted the gaze and attention of a city where thousands of celebrities come and go without even exciting curiosity. Was he a powerful prince, an astute diplomat, or an Oriental potentate? 'No; nada de eso. El hombre que atraía las miradas de las gentes, y servía de tema a todas las conversaciones, no era el czar de Rusia ó el emperador Guillermo de Alemania, el conde de Bismarck ó el principe de Gortschakoff, un embajador de China ó de Siam ó un cacique de las islas de la Oceania—era un varon humilde, un pobre sacerdote católico, sin posicion en la Iglesia, sin fortuna y sin poder: era el presbitero italiano Don Juan Bosco.'

L'Unita Cattolica, published in Paris, speaking of the same visit, says, 'Dichosos vosotros Italianos los que podeis tenerle en vuestras ciudades! En él teneis una gran celebridad, una gloria mundial; proclamad unánimes á todo el mundo, que el P. Bosco es un sacerdote italiano.' And so well they may, for of such a benefactor to his species there is not a man from pole to pole but should say, 'May the blessings of God await him. May the light of glory shine around his dying bed, and when the last faint spark of life's flickering lamp is drawing to its close, may not one rude blast come to hasten its extinction. I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Fontenoy.

P.S.—It was not the absence of impressive, but *impressed* music that was felt at the funeral Mass in the Saucé. This as a hint to the P.D.

NOTES FROM SAN PEDRO.

San Pedro,
February 10, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Not an agriculturist with whom I have conversed that has not expressed himself highly pleased with the season's crops. There is but one opinion regarding the maize crop and that is they never have got such a yield. It averages over 60 fanegas to the square of full-eared, sound and remarkably large cobs. Nearly all this crop has been disposed of, to be delivered in the chacras, at prices ranging from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per fanega. Messrs R. P. Kehoe sold 10,000 fanegas at \$1.85, Mr. Christopher Young 5000 at \$1.78, Joaquin Galdo 30,000 at reserved price supposed to be 2 nats. (shelled and per 9 arrobes), John Young 1000 at \$1.65, Maximo Paulsen 1000 at \$1.85. Buyers numerous but the most active have been Dr. Julio Baumberg for Messrs. Genoud and Lacroix of the Baradero. The former buyer is, we understand, in treaty with the Sociedad Catalana for the purchase of 100,000 fanegas. The conditions of sale I hope to be able to give in my next.

It has been calculated that at least 400,000 fanegas of shelled maize will be exported this season from the port of San Pedro, leaving a reserve for local consumption of about 50,000, the whole being produced on about 7000 squares of camp. Each year the area under agriculture is increasing, and as the demand for camp increases so does the rent, until it reaches at present 14 nacionales per square, which sum has been freely offered.

In my last, whilst giving the particulars of a sale of camp in this partido, I considered it my duty to offer a few pertinent remarks touching the conduct of those who put up the price to a sum which in their sober moments they would admit was once and a half its value. These comments you, for reasons best known to yourself, suppressed. Now, there has been sold this week to Dn. Constantino Velez Sarsfield by Sr. Belen a piece of camp equally good as that bought by Mr. Newman, and more conveniently situated as regards distance from market town, and from water, salitre, etc., at 80 Nats. per square.

Anent the San Pedro Irish Union, I see by a late *Herald* that the sapient socialistic Lujan doctor is solicitous of showing that body the error of their ways, and would be glad of an opportunity to trace the diagnosis of their complaints, which he can best perform by appearing in their midst at the next meeting, and thus judge for himself if they be such fools as he regards them.

Almost all the wool in this partido has been disposed of to Terrason of San Nicolas, Molina of San Pedro, Gueno of the Capilla del Señor, and Arreñarra Brothers of Zarate, the two latter purchasing spiritedly and largely.

We hear of the sale of 1000 sheep in regular condition at \$1.55 by Mr. Eugene Morris to Mr. Harry Lynch.

I regret exceedingly to wind up my letter to you with the disagreeable news of cholera having once again visited us; yesterday there were two deaths in town.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
X.

THE ROBBERIES IN THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

The *Sud America* has made some startling revelations in reference to the dishonest administration in the Provincial Bank under the late president, Sr. Hueyo. Our colleague says:

«A few days after Mr. Cambaceres took charge of the management of the Bank a pile of protested bills was placed before him for revision. Two attracted his notice, one signed by a Sr. Paima, for 10,000 Nats., and the other by Sr. Ronconi (not Roncoroni), for 12,000 Nats. Both applica-

tions and bills seemed to be in the same handwriting, both were despatched the same day, and neither party has renewed or paid interest or amortization. Mr. Cambaceres, perceiving the swindle, asked for full information from the Oficina de Letras. The clerk replied that these bills were discounted at the express order of Dr. Belisario Hueyo, ex-president of the Bank, as was the case with many other bills, and he was not sure but he gave some of the money to some member of the Board of Directors. The book of signatures was inspected, and no such names as those of Palma and Ronconi were found. Then a hunt was made for their domiciles, and it was found out that Ronconi's address was a *Lupanar*, in calle Suipacha, and Palma's a small carpenter's shop in calle Defensa, the owner of which never, in all his life, even heard of the party in question. The affair was then handed over to Dr. Basabilbaso, the lawyer of the Bank, who has drawn up a 'sumario,' which is now before the Board. We cannot give this paper, but we know that it involves Sr. Hueyo and some of the ex-directors. But the foregoing is nothing to what has yet to be made public about other and still greater frauds which Sr. Cambaceres has taken in hand and is determined to sift and publish. It is not a mere question of thousands, but of hundreds of thousands of National dollars that have disappeared from the Bank. An ex-director and a great Rochista went to the Bank yesterday and paid up 20,000 Nats. for a bill standing in the name of an illustrious unknown, and which comes due at the end of this month. Every day brings frauds to light. Yesterday a bill was found signed by Alfred Burnam, ex-comisario of Salto, for 20,000 Nats.—his single signature—no residence, no guarantee. He was known in Entre Rios as a celebrated 'comisario' of Febre's, and the people in Gualaguaychu knew him well.

«A party called Placé, supposed to be president of the Rocha Club, Bolivar, asked from the 'Sucursal' 7,000 Nats., which, as he owed 10,000, was refused. Sr. Hueyo telegraphed three days after to pay it at once, and not for 7,000 but for 10,000 Nats., which much disgusted the 'gerente,' who was severely censured for refusing the discount.

«In the months of Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1886, millions of National dollars were distributed through the camp, and the new Board of Directors demands from the 'gerentes' of those branches the fullest particulars respecting these frauds.

«The Lahitte 74,000 m/n business is still difficult to understand. When the Doctor remembered the debt he went to the Bank and before various parties said—'This bill should have been already settled, and I never attached any importance to it, as when I signed it, Dr. Rocha told me not to bother myself about it, as it was merely 'pro forma,' and that all would be arranged by and bye. Later on I saw Sr. Hueyo, who wrote me a long letter and told me to see Sr. Rodriguez, the 'contador,' who would settle it,' but now, it seems, nothing was done and Lahitte must pay up.

«The 'sumario' sent in by Dr. Basabilbaso must be published; it is a most important document, and one which should be given to the public and not kept a board-room secret.»

SAVED BY A MIRACLE.

A couple from the humble walks of life came before a Justice of the Peace to be married, when, the ceremony being over, the bride began to weep copiously.

'What's the matter?' asked the new husband.

'I never told you that I don't know how to cook,' sobbed the bride.

'Don't fret. I'll not have anything for you to cook. I'm a poet.'

An old bachelor, who died recently, left a will dividing his property equally among the surviving women who refused him because, said he, 'to them I owe my happiness.'

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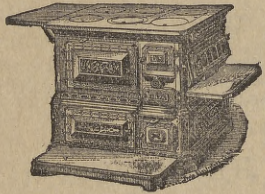
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m6 pm

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

We received in the beginning of the week a communication from «An Irish-American» commenting in very vigorous terms on a paragraph which appeared in the *Standard* of Saturday, in which Irish-Americans are designated as ruffians. We fully sympathise with the indignant feelings of our correspondent, and we offered to publish the letter if he would strike out the personalities it contained, but as he declined to do so, we had no alternative but to refuse it insertion. We cannot, for any consideration, dispense with the usual amenities of journalism, or forget the respect due to the editors of a contemporary.

The words which provoked «Irish-American's» anger are contained in the following sentence, taken from the Lifford correspondence of the *Standard*:

«On no other theory could we account for the letter on Irish policy we see published to-day and written by a large-hearted Englishman like Mr. John Bright, an old political friend of his Irish fellow-subjects. If Mr. Bright were really afraid of the Irish-Americans, as his letters seem to indicate, he might throw up the sponge at once. He is too much of an Englishman to be afraid of any such ruffians.»

This is not the first nor the tenth time that the same malicious writer has had the hardihood to insult Irishmen in the columns of the *Standard*, and we say distinctly Irishmen, for when he insults our kindred in America he insults ourselves. Millions of Ireland's best and cleverest sons are Irish-Americans, and no country ever had more faithful, more devoted, or more worthy children than Ireland has in them. But we are not surprised that they should receive a share of the foul and slanderous abuse of the *Standard's* London correspondent. The same individual not long ago called Mr. Parnell and his party a lot of low pot-boys and other opprobrious names. He even went so far as to prophesy the extermination of the whole Irish race, for which he quoted the opinion of a congenial spirit, Anthony Froude. «The Irish», said the energumeno, «are an unchangeable race and are bound to disappear.» In one of his epistles the correspondent boasted that in his youth he took part in a match of stone-throwing in Belfast. This gives the clue to the writer's position. He is simply an Orange bigot, who who assumes for the nonce an air of liberalism, but who, like a tame tiger-cat, cannot prevent his ferocious instincts from occasionally showing themselves.

We advise our contemporary to cut his claws and rasp his teeth, lest he may become as dangerous to those who employ him as he is to others.

Before concluding, we may remark that Mr. M. G. Mulhall's letters from London stand out in bold contrast to the slanderous imputations of the individual whose correspondence we have herein criticised. On the Irish question M. G. M. is fully in unison with the great body of his countrymen, and he eloquently gives expression to his feelings in the columns of the *Standard*, pleading the cause of his country and denouncing her oppressors as becomes a true Irish patriot. The following paragraph which we cut from one of our distinguished countryman's letters which appeared in the *Standard* on Wednesday, is worthy of the most ardent Home Ruler:

«The crisis in Downing Street is mainly a repercussion of the social earthquake in Ireland, which neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Goschen can do anything to remedy or even mitigate. There are not in the whole British Empire two men who hate Ireland with the same intensity as these two; if they dared and had the power they would to-morrow sink the island for 24 hours or exterminate by fire and sword every living man, woman and child. With such men in office the question of Ireland becomes every day more impossible of solution. It is now in one sense a war to the knife; the tenants are selling their cattle and implements, and the *Times* correspondent (5th inst.) says that some districts will soon be a wilderness just as in the days of Cecil and Carew. What a terrible coincidence that at this moment a Cecil is Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and a Castlereagh Viceroy of Ireland!»

The French people have gone mad over General Boulanger and fancy they have discovered in him a new Napoleon who will open to them the European capitals. Even the Buenos Aires *Standard*, usually so anti-Gallic, claps the embryonic hero on the

back and prophesies great things of him, as the Grecian seer did of the youthful Aeneas when he trotted after father Anchises in the streets of Troy. Says our esteemed contemporary:

«If the 'vox populi' be really the 'vox Dei,' then Bismarck may look sharp, for the unanimity with which the French nation are turning to Boulanger, as their hero, has not been seen since the days of the Petit Caporal. Englishmen look on this young French General's possible career with keen interest, as his mother is an English lady, and he was born in Brighton, where he used to play on the chain-pier till five years old.»

This alone, for a true-born Briton ought to qualify him for any enterprise. «His mother was an English lady, and he played on the chain pier in Brighton.» Unfortunately we are not all Britons, nor can we take such a roseate view of Boulanger's future greatness as some are inclined to do. He has as yet done nothing to recommend him to the world as a man of great parts. He was only a Colonel when the Duc d'Aumale promoted him in the year '80 to the rank of General. Notwithstanding the favors done him he voted last July for the expulsion of the Orleans princes. When taunted with his ingratitude, he denied that he owed his promotion to the Duke. Facsimiles of his letters to the Duke were then produced, in which he acknowledged in writing what by word of mouth he denied. At first Boulanger denied the authenticity of the letters but at last admitted that they were written by him. He thereupon challenged M. Limbourg, the publisher of the letters, to a duel, but M. Limbourg replied that he would not so far honour the general who had lied twice as to take note of his provocations. We greatly fear that such is not the man that will lead France to victory. He must be made of sterner stuff than lies and bluster. The French like Boulanger because he is impetuous and they are impatient for the fight, but we must remember that poor Ollivier and Leboeuf were also once the idols of the French people and they declared war with a *léger cœur*.

The fourteenth day of February is regarded as St. Valentine's day, and in many places it is the custom with young people to send Valentines to their friends of the opposite sex. This used to be a pleasant letter, ornamented with cut paper and other devices to the sender, the chief point being to keep from the one who received it the name of the giver. These missives were called 'Valentines.' Of late years, 'Valentines,' so called, are made for sale; some of them being marvels of cut and embossed paper and pictures, grading all the way down to vile and insulting caricatures, which no decent person would look at, much less purchase. If any girl is asked what is a valentine, and why do you send it on February fourteenth, she will be very much puzzled for an answer. The answer probably would be that 'it is St. Valentine's Day,' but if asked, who was St. Valentine, and why should his day be celebrated? they would fail of giving an answer. Well, the girls would be no worse off than the learned men, who have tried to answer the same question. If there ever was a St. Valentine, it is doubtful if he had anything to do with our Valentine's Day. Those who have looked into the matter say, that in very early times, in several countries, especially those in the northern part of Europe, it was the custom of the young people to assemble; the names of the girls were placed in the box, from which the young men drew them. The girl whose name was to be to the young man who drew it, his 'valentine,' and he was to show her special attention for the year. It is said that these 'imaginary engagements' often led them to make real ones.

The hackney coachmen of the city are likely to come to grief after all. In order to evade the

new law which restricted their fares they did not stop at the usual stations but kept moving round certain squares and corners like troubled spirits. This was a challenge to the authorities that the coachmen could defy their laws but it was also a challenge to the people and a sharp intimation that they should pay such fares to the Jehus of Buenos Aires as are not paid in any other part of the known or unknown world. Now, without the public the coachmen cannot get along, and as they are determined not to be fleeced, scarcely any of the coachmen are employed and we have heard that many of the refractory fellows have been arrested this week on some pretext or other. It is time to put an end to their monopoly.

So the news is confirmed that the infidel Paul Bert repented in his dying hour. The Bishop of Tonquin wrote to Cardinal Simeoni an account of his reception. He said that if he recovered he would, 'like another Paul, rise and go to Damascus.' This is the way with all the infidels. They believe in God in their hearts but they have not the courage to declare it until the fatal hour arrives.

What is the reason that so few Irish mechanics come to this country? We know only two in this city and they are doing very well. Many Irish mechanics came to this country several years ago but they soon gave up their own occupation and took to sheep-farming and we could mention the names of some who were very successful in life. The knowledge of a useful trade is no burden but a great assistance for any other business one may undertake and he has the satisfaction of knowing that if he fails he can always return to his original occupation.

We have received a letter from «J. D.» of Salto, in which he urges the necessity of association amongst our countrymen and commends the noble example given by the San Pedro men in establishing an Irish Union. He cites the unsatisfactory way in which the Irish Orphanage is supported, and the apathy of the people in subscribing to national funds, such as the Irish Parliamentary Fund, as a convincing proof of the want of some organisation. «J. D.'s» letter is brimming over with good counsel and patriotic sentiments, but as similar arguments have been frequently put forward in this paper we deem the publication of the letter unnecessary. All Irishmen are now persuaded of the necessity of organisation, and if they do not form associations it certainly is not through ignorance of the law of social gravitation.

Don Santiago Fox informs us that a great alarm was created in Capilla del Señor by a false report of cholera. A poor traveler, tired and weary, received lodging and entertainment at an Irishman's house, and while there was taken ill. The Alcalde of the district was informed of his illness, and he immediately telegraphed to the town that there was a case of cholera in the neighborhood, and asked for instructions. The 'autoridad' refused to admit the patient into town, but Providence and his generous host were good to him and he soon recovered. After that the members of the family who received him were put in quarantine, and everybody shunned them, as it was supposed there had been a case of cholera in their house. This, we are assured by Mr. Fox, was not true. The man was very ill, but not of cholera.

By an advertisement which appears in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. Gath and Oliver are forming a joint-stock company to establish a large book and stationery store in this city. Mr. Carth was for many years manager at Jacobsen and

Co's, where he was well known and highly appreciated by our people, and Mr Oliver also has great experience in that line of business. We wish Messrs. Gath and Oliver every success.

The police have forbidden the extravagances of carnival in this city. It remains to be seen whether the prohibitory edict will be carried out or whether it will remain a dead letter. Be that as it may, we say it is the duty of every honest citizen to discountenance such excesses as disgraced this city last year.

Engineer Silveyra admitted that he erred through excess of zeal. He ought to know that there could not be a greater fault in public officials, particularly when what he calls «zeal» is injurious to his neighbor and the cause of truth.

Mr Ramon Lista gives a glowing description of Tierra del Fuego. It appears that the island which the world was accustomed to regard as a Stygian plain is no such thing but a Fortunata Isla—a Promised Land of beauty and fertility.

THE RIACHUELO LANDS.

The question arising from the publication of Engineer Silveyra's letter about the sale of lands to Mr. Casey, was brought before the Board of Directors of the Western Railway at a meeting which they held on Saturday. On account of the indirect charges made against the Directors by Silveyra, and the false and malicious insinuations of *La Nacion*, the result of the proceedings were looked forward to with considerable interest, and the report of the discussion was read with avidity on Sunday morning.

Before the discussion on the subject before the Board commenced, it was proposed and voted that Silveyra's report should be returned to him on account of the objectionable form in which it was drawn up.

Sr Moreno said that Silveyra's statements were based on two false opinions; one was that Mr Casey should pay a portion and not the full value of the land intended for a maritime station, and the second that the Government should pave the river bank at their own expense, Mr Casey having undertaken to pay the entire sum and to do the paving moreover.

After some further discussion Sr Silveyra asserted that he never intended to make any charges, and that he was not responsible for the imputations made by *La Nacion*.

The report of the meeting of the Board of Administration held in January was then read, at which it was resolved that the lands should be sold to Mr Casey at their cost price, that he should form a company with \$3 millions capital to build deposits on the lands, it being an essential condition of the sale that the Western railway should have a preference of all railways which should converge to that spot.

Later on Silveyra made a sort of an apology for his conduct, and said he was mistaken through excess of zeal.

A letter from Mr Casey was then read, in which he confirmed the opinion of the Directors, who opined that Silveyra was mistaken.

Mr Madero paid a high tribute to Mr Casey. He had heard him say in presence of the Governor that his fortune was made in this land of his birth, and to the improvement of this land all his energies would be devoted.

Sr Otero said that the lands purchased by Mr Casey in the Riachuelo cost the Government \$700,000. This price was regarded as too high last year, and it was then that Mr Casey offered to relieve the Government of their purchase at the nominal price, but in reality he hands over to the Government the lands adjoining the bank. He would calculate the value of this at \$240,000, and the use of the

roads would be equivalent to \$240,000 more. That is to say, the Government instead of losing made a clear profit of \$480,000 by the transaction which was denounced as a «contrato leonino.»

Some further matters of detail having been discussed, the proceedings closed.

A WARNING.

The case of Carminati and Co. ought to be a warning to the speculators of Buenos Aires. Carminati was deemed one of the luckiest of Bolsa gamblers and was supposed to be as rich as Croesus, yet he too has met, or is likely to meet, the vicissitudes of time and to experience the fickleness of fortune. He invested millions at a time in stocks, shares and gold, and such was the influence he carried among Bolsa men that his very opinion being known was enough to change the current of the market. Lezama was not more absolute king in the old days of speculation in National Bank shares than was Carminati in these more modern times. He was a magician whose smile created thousands of dollars, whose frown was enough to ruin any ordinary man of business. Alfredo Paraff produced heaps of pure gold out of copper dross by passing it through a retort but Carminati had no need of such clumsy mechanism. He entered the Bolsa, where the worshippers of Mammon paid homage to him as to a heaven-sent Mercury, and quick as lightning a million dollars more were placed to his credit. It is no wonder that the announcement of the failure of this nabob, this mighty potentate, this favourite of fortune, should have created a sensation and seemed even impossible.

We are ready to accept the most favourable version of the many reports about the firm of Carminati and Co. An employee of the house acknowledged to a newspaper reporter on Wednesday that the house was in difficulties and that its power to extricate itself would depend on the forbearance of the creditors. There is nothing extraordinary in a bankruptcy and it may be the case even of the most successful house of business, but what we want to draw attention to is the fact that Carminati was one of the luckiest of gamblers and yet his gambling did not save him. Nay, more, it is asserted that his books were in a wretched condition and that he did not keep a balance of his accounts. This is always the way with professional gamblers. They disregard the precautions of ordinary people and they look forward to extraordinary means to recoup any losses they may suffer by their neglect. It is not the least lamentable fact in connection with Carminati and Co. that the principal partner was not aware of his precarious situation. He depended on his Bolsa enterprises to deliver him from all evils. He laboured under the delusions of all gamblers and it is only natural he should meet a gambler's fate. The vice of gambling is being burned into our social system. Clever men are abandoning the steady plodding ways by which their fathers made money and they aim at making fortunes in a day. Horse-racing here is a mere gambling match, pigeon-shooting is only a pretext for gambling. Hundreds of men assemble at the Basque ball-alley on Sundays, not to see the game but to bet on the players. The lotteries are still carried on secretly and the promoters of the fraud do a roaring business. The lottery and the roulette table are forbidden by the police but they are not more injurious to the public interests than the Bolsa of Buenos Aires, where the Carminatis and hundreds of others carry on their betting game in open day.

Sr D. Alfredo Cernadas, one of the directors of the National Bank, will leave on the 25th instant for Rome, where he will be married to a daughter of Dr. Del Viso, the Argentine Minister in Italy.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

Suipacha,

February 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Having moved my Lares and Penates from the banks of Las Saladas, and parted with the hospitable and friendly dwellers thereon, I am obliged to change the title of my contributions to your valuable paper, and to adopt the above heading for this and future letters.

This being the season of the annual migration, I met many a wanderer who was like myself in quest of a new location. Indeed, the numbers of camp-renters, half-owners, third-owners, *et hoc genus homo*, that are on the move this year surpass all other years' experience. Now, of all the hardships suffered by campmen, I don't think there is one that presses on them so sorely as this nomadic kind of life. A man, say a one-flock master, rents a puesto, erects houses, corral, potrero, etc., and, just as he is settled down and beginning to look on his humble place as a home, he has to leave it in search of another abode. Sometimes his removal is caused by bad camp, at other times the landlord causes it; but oftener than not it is to be attributed to the envious, sneaking hound who slinks to the landlord with an offer of higher rent than the then occupier is conscientiously able to pay. Result—the unfortunate tenant has to gallop over the whole side of a country in search of a place to which, when procured, he has to remove his goods and chattels at great labor and expense, with the probability of being treated in precisely the same manner the following year. I have known this thing to occur year after year to men of my acquaintance, and it has often struck me as strange that such men do not make a contract with the landowner for a more permanent tenancy than one year.

I am credibly informed that the good people living in a certain section of the partido of Suipacha (which for the present shall be nameless) are about to be afforded the edifying spectacle (?) of an eviction scene a la Clarricarde. Friendly arbitration with the principal has proved of no avail. 'His voice is all for war,' or law at least. His puesto, as far as I have heard, has right on his side, whether we consider his case by Divine or human laws; and it is more than probable that the law-loving principal may come off second best in the legal arena. Pending further information I shall say no more at present, but can assure you that I shall make it my business to be present at the eviction and, though I am not a John Dillon nor yet a William O'Brien on such a subject, I shall do my level best to let you have a full, true, and particular account of this very interesting event.

I am sorry to inform you that a young subscriber of yours, living near General Rivas station on the Pacific line, had his house plundered about ten days ago by some scoundrels unknown. The robbers entered the house about an hour after sunrise, whilst the owner was away at a neighbor's house parting sheep. They took over 3000 % in money and clothes. This is daylight robbery with a vengeance. Again, on the other night, about three leagues from the above mentioned station and in the partido of Giles, a gang of ruffians attacked three Irishmen in the camp. The Irishmen showed fight, but were overpowered, beaten unmercifully, and left nearly naked. The desperadoes had the assurance to call at another Irishman's house the very same night and asked leave to make maté, saying they were moving sheep. The owner of the house, who was in bed, gave them the required permission, and they repaired to the kitchen, where they regaled themselves with the Paraguayan herb, and after some time they took their departure with 'muchas gracias.' But imagine the

owner's surprise on getting up in the morning to find that his cochinito, poncho, and several other articles were 'gone from his gaze like a beautiful dream.' I am told he made the welkin ring and the atmosphere turn blue with curses both loud and deep. A little lynch law, as practised in Texas, would be a salutary lesson to those roving gentry regarding the rights of property.

We had a beautiful spill of rain yesterday (Sunday) which was very much needed, as the camps were all dried up, and—but I think I see you getting your clipping scissors ready, so no more at present.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

Dragan.

GENERAL DONOVAN.

(From *El Porteno*.)

In consequence of the appointment of General Levalle as Chief of the Staff, the command of his division has been intrusted to General Donovan. Very good! This appointment is as prudent as it is just. It is time to begin rewarding men according to their merits. Donovan is a military man of high character. Donovan is a loyal soldier, incapable of a treason or of a felony. Donovan has gained his promotion by fighting, without ever shirking danger. Donovan has studied his profession and knows how to command soldiers. Donovan has, also, a great quality, he does not believe that discipline consists in beating soldiers, in torturing them in the *cepo*, in condemning them to the martyrdom of the *estaca*. Being kind and good-natured, and having received an education equal to that of any European general, Donovan understood that, to educate and discipline a soldier, it was not necessary to torture him, but to induce him gently and by persuasion to fulfil his duties. Hence, the profound sympathy felt for him by those under his command.

We repeat it: Donovan, as commander of the First Division, is the right man in the right place.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The greatest commercial news this week was the real or supposed failure of the house of Carminati and Co. in this city. They carried on a sort of private banking business in the Calle Piedad. The principal patron, Sr Carminati, dealt largely in Bolsa speculations. Some time ago the house went under the name of Carmizati Brothers, and they had a branch house in Genoa.

The brothers having separated from the firm, Sr Carminati of Buenos Aires took Sr Bianchi into partnership. This gentleman congratulated himself on his good fortune, but on examining the accounts he learned the delusion under which he was laboring, and it is said the discovery so affected him that he became seriously ill. The creditors of Carminati and Co. met on Wednesday evening, and were disposed to do all in their power to make a friendly arrangement. The National Bank is the principal creditor of Carminati and Co. to which they are owing \$680,000, though it is said the Bank is well secured by mortgaged property. Sr Salvador Gomez, who is at present in Europe, is reported to have left the greater part of his property in the hands of Carminati and Co. in National Bank shares. Some months ago Sr Carminati went to Europe, and it was rumored that before doing so he disposed of a great portion of his funded property. This, however, has been flatly contradicted by an employee of the firm, who says that Carminati simply took money enough with him to pay his travelling expenses. It is certain that before clearing he sold the stud of fine horses which he possessed in Ramos Mejia.

Mr. E. T. Mulhall and family have gone on a trip to San Blas.

Captain Alfredo de Urquiza and Mr Luis Doyenhard had a misunderstanding on Sunday in the Paseo Veneciano, the consequence of which was a duel, fought with pistols, on Monday, at a place about a league distant from Lanus. Captain Urquiza was wounded in the right side but the wound is not considered dangerous. The seconds were for Urquiza, Dr. Mariano Panner, and Julio Fernandez, and for Doenhard, Manuel Lainez and Esteban Borzone. Both principals and seconds were arrested immediately after the fight but they were released the same evening on promising to appear before the Judge next day.

One case of cholera in the city on Tuesday. A few cases in Jujuy. On Monday there were 28 new cases and 9 deaths in Salta. 111 patients were still in the Salta lazaretto. In San Luis one or two cases each day.

La Nacion says that Government is owing six or eight months' salary to some marine officers and civil employees and that many respectable men are reduced to indigence because they do not receive their salary in time.

Great expectations of good government in Entre Rios are entertained under the new Governor, Sr Crespo.

Except in the province of Salta, cholera has almost entirely disappeared from this country. In the city there were scarcely any cases of cholera this week. Small pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., are doing considerably more injury, though they are not at all so much dreaded.

Mr Tiburcio Benegas is the new Governor of Mendoza.

The works on the Pacific line of railway from Buenos Aires to Mercedes are being rapidly carried out. Several culverts have been constructed and the foundations of the new station houses in Buenos Aires and Mercedes have been laid.

At a masked ball, on Sunday, in Belgrano, an altercation occurred between Hilario Dominguez, an 'escribano,' and a young man called Marini, and the former drew out a revolver and discharged it at Marini, who died immediately.

A note has been sent to Dr Gil by Dr Wilde, on behalf of the President of the Republic, thanking him for his eminent services in Mendoza, which put an end to the epidemic of cholera and gave a noble example to his fellow-citizens.

The following have been chosen to represent Buenos Aires in the match which will take place at Palermo on 21st and 22nd inst., against Rosario: Messrs. Calvo, Denison, Fitzgerald, Gifford, Hill, Lace, McAdam, Parry, Preston, Richards and Stokes.

The public schools will be reopened on the 24th inst. School hours are to be from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Southern Railway will issue on Saturday return tickets to Mar del Plata, which will enable the holders to leave by the 7.30 p.m. train and to leave again the following Tuesday at 9 p.m., thus giving three days at the seaside; the price is only \$15.

On Monday morning there was no case of cholera announced in the city.

The Subterranean Telephone Company has been fined \$500 for breaking up the streets without permission.

A fire broke out on Monday in the photographic establishment in calle Cuyo 302. It was soon extinguished. Damages \$3000. The place was insured.

The 'Silex' left the Catalinas Mole, on Sunday, with a large number of Orientals for Montevideo. They were in high spirits, and testified their joy by firing pistols, letting off fire-crackers, and shouting 'Death to Santos!'

Latest advices from Santa Fé report large lots of wheat arriving daily at Colastiné port.

General Obligado has resigned the Governorship of the Chaco and command of the Fourth Division of the army.

Don Marcos Sastre died at his residence, Belgrano, on Tuesday. He was a member of the Council of Education, and during his long life, a great portion of which he devoted to the instruction of youth, he earned the esteem of all his acquaintance. Sr Sastre compiled several useful school books and he wrote some literary works, among which we may mention «El Tempe Argentino,» which is highly appreciated.

On the Rosario Railway, return tickets issued next Saturday will be available up to Wednesday, for Rosario, Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, and San Nicolas.

Canon Vasquez de Novoa, the Dean of the Cathedral of Cordoba, died on Saturday morning.

The usual licence such as the throwing of water and other species of tomfoolery are entirely forbidden in the city during the days of carnival.

We hear that the festival will be celebrated in Mercedes with gusto and the Municipal body of that city have contributed \$200 for the amusements. Balls will be held in Mercedes on Sunday and Tuesday and the first Sunday of Lent.

Latest advices from London announce that the loan for the Catalinas Mole has been launched (£300,000) by the London and River Plate Bank.

European papers say that the Australian Frozen Meat Companies are in a snaky condition. The Buenos Aires companies are still holding their own and have a promise of a bright future before them. They are now preparing to export to Antwerp and Havre as well as London.

Professor Fitzsimon, the distinguished rector of the National College, Corrientes, visited this city on Saturday.

It is extraordinary with what facility people's characters can be destroyed in these days of brass, brag and bunkum. The recent 'aventura amorosa' between a wealthy lady and a hackney coachman in fine clothes, of which the papers made so much, is now said to be a malicious invention of the latter, and the maligned lady's lawyers have taken the fellow and his backers in hand.—*Standard*.

We are sorry to hear that the distinguished Argentine and able defender of Catholicity, Dr. Jose Manuel Estrada, is seriously ill.

The electors of Governor and Vice-Governor, to the number of 66, assembled on Friday. Mr. Edward Casey was chosen President. The votes were then taken and there were 63 for Mr. Máximo Paz against three for Dr. Achaval (given by Sres. Santiago Bengolea, Meliton Pano and Emilio Obligado). Thereupon, the President declared Mr. Paz to be Governor-elect of the Province for the next period. The assembly was about to proceed to the election of a Vice-Governor when Dr. Civit proposed a short adjournment, which was agreed to; in the ante-salas several electors declared that they were released from the engagement to vote for Sr. Stegmann as Vice-Governor because some of the Achavalista electors had broken the engagement to vote for Mr. Paz as Governor. At last, Colonel Dantas intervened and said that as gentlemen they were bound to keep their word. Accordingly, the electors, on reassembling, elected Mr. Claudio F. Stegmann by 54 votes, Victor del Carril obtaining six votes, Dantas three, Dr. Demaria two, and Dr. Martín Alzaga one vote.

A lunch had been prepared in a Pacista club, but the Pacista electors from Buenos Aires refused to go there.

A gang of robbers have taken to the profitable occupation of robbing the milkmen who come in from the country of their horses and money. On Thursday morning Martín Igoa was stopped by four men in calle Boedo, near Alsina Bridge, and was robbed of all the money about him, fortunately not much. The Commissary of the 12th Section is looking after the robbers.

The Chascomus 17th rural fair will be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of March.

FUND FOR AN ALTAR IN THE REGINA MARTYRUM CHAPEL.

Subscriptions collected by Lawrence E. McDonnell for the erection of an altar in Regina Martyrum, Chapel of the Ecclesiastical Seminary, Buenos Aires,

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	\$ m/d
Rev. E. Flannery	5.00
Mrs. John Harrington	5
Michael Eustace	4
Denis Austin	3
Thomas Young, snr.	3
Mrs. John Young	3
Christopher Doyle	3
Thomas O'Neill	3
Michael McDonnell	3.30
Mrs. P. Lee	2
Mrs. Ellen R. Wheeler	2
Michael Austin	2
Michael Harrington	2
Edward Kennedy	1
Mrs. E. Kennedy	1
Thomas Young, jr.	1
Patrick Eustace	1
John F. Corry	1
Eugene Morris	1
John Moylan	1
Edward Barlow	1
Lino Martinez	1
Ramon Vigo	1
Francisco Gubert	1
Mariano Gubert	1
Mrs. Mary Ann Coghlan	1
Mrs. M. H. O'Neill	1
Mrs. Ellen H. O'Neill	1
Mrs. Mary Anne G. Harrington	1
Nicholas Ledwith	0.80
Domingo de Pascua	60
John Haugh	50
Michael Kennedy	50
James Feeney	50
A Friend	50
Michael Haugh	50
Christopher Young	1.00
Total	61.20

CAROLAN THE LAST OF THE IRISH BARDS.

LECTURE BY THE
VERY REV. CANON J. MONAHAN,
PP., D.D., BANAGHER.

[FROM THE *Midland Tribune*.]

[CONCLUDED.]

There is also a poetical rendering of the Coolin which has been attributed to Carolan, the translation of which is as follows:

Have you seen my sweet Coolin at
the day's early dawn,
When she moves through the wild
wood or the wide dewy lawn;
There is joy, there is bliss, in her
soul-cheering smile,
She is the fairest of flowers of our
green bosomed isle.

This air has been translated as you know into all the popular languages of Europe and is known and prized by its leading musicians to such a degree that it may be truthfully said its author's fame is European. Carolan was gifted with a prodigious memory. On the occasion of a visit to the house of an Irish nobleman our bard met a very highly distinguished musician—in fact one of European celebrity,—and Carolan challenged him to a trial of skill. The noble had acted his own part on this occasion, having in the most courteous manner requested his distinguished foreign visitor to play over on his violin the 5th Concerto of Vivaldi. Carolan never heard it before; he listened attentively to the music. When he heard it he took his harp and played it over without missing a note. The gifted Italian was surprised, and so were the others, but not so much, for they knew the genius of this bard. Carolan then in order to score a complete triumph, made extempore an original Concerto in the same taste and style, with such elegance as not only astonished the noble host and his friends, but secured for the Concerto itself a high place amongst the finest similar Italian compositions. Time will not allow me to follow this bard much further in his wanderings round this world of care, nor in his griefs, and God

gave him his share. But throughout all he had hopes that after 'long vexations past' he would be permitted to return to Alderford and die at home at last. His hopes were realised; he felt the first unmistakable symptoms of approaching death at Letterfian, the residence of his lifelong friend, Mr George Reynolds—the scene of his first poem—and where many a time he triumphed and is not yet forgotten. He therefore composed and played his Farewell. He was accompanied afterwards over the hills by the neighbouring gentry and a vast concourse of people on horseback. He passed on through the little towns of Drumshambo and Keadue by the picturesque banks of Lough Allen near to the Shannon Pot, the source of our noblest river. Touching the shores of Lough Meelagh and the 'Campo Sancto' or Holy Cemetery, and the Church of Kilonan, he rapidly approaching resting place for the long sleep that knows no waking until Resurrection morning. In these old ruins, looking down now as they did of old on Meelagh's placid waters, once lived in holy community that famous O'Deignan, who had a hand in the compilation of the great Book called the Four Masters, and where the not much less famous book entitled the Annals of Kilonan were composed. I call it the Annals of Kilonan because a distinguished writer, Mr. Hennessy, has edited, translated, collated, annotated this great work, and has erroneously called it the book of Lough Ce. He himself has admitted his error to me privately. Carolan passed on with his cavalcade through the charming demesne of Kilonan until he came to Alderford, the residence of the Irish chieftain, MacDermott Roe. It was his home, his dear and sweet home. Madame MacDermott and family received her 'dear old gentleman and the head of all Irish music,' as she used to call him, with a truly Irish welcome, such as the folk of her class were accustomed to give. He was placed in an easy chair, and soon after he fainted away. He had come home to lay himself down and die. After some time he recovered from his fainting fit, called for his harp, ran his fingers slowly over it, and a few moments after, making a supreme effort, he played his famous farewell to Music with such pathos as drew forth tears from his hearers. He left down his harp, never to touch it any more. He next sent for the priest, received the last sacraments, passed his last hours in prayer, and died on March, 1738, let us hope a holy and happy death. His devoted friend, Charles O'Connor, thus records that sad event, 'On Saturday, 25th March, 1738, Turlough O'Carolan, the talented and principal musician of Ireland, died and was interred in Kilonan, the church of the O'Deignan family, in the 68th year of his age. May the Lord have mercy on his soul. He was a moral and religious man.' On the fifth day after his death he was buried. The funeral cortege is said to have been the largest ever witnessed in Connaught. There were over sixty clergymen of different denominations present, a large number of the gentry of the surrounding counties, and a vast multitude of the people. His remains were deposited in the vault of the MacDermott Roe, in their own private chapel at the eastern end of the old parish church of Kilonan, and now are side by side with the coffin or remains of one of the deceased Bishops of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, namely the Right Rev. Thomas MacDermott Roe.

FINIS.

ROYAL CHARITY.

Queen Christina, of Spain, distributes more than 100,000 lire a month in charity, without counting extra donations to almshouses, hospitals, and other benevolent institutions, some of which she founded herself. On the banks of the Manzanares, in sight of the royal palace, in an open and cheerful spot, one sees a little house painted in bright colours, surrounded by a garden,

from which in passing one hears the laughter, shouts and cries of children. The Queen had it built as a resort for the little children of the laundresses, who, while their mothers were working used to be left on the streets. It is a mingling of almshouse and school. She has also founded a hospital for foundlings, a house, or species of college, for the children of the tobacco workers, and a distribution of soup, meat and bread for all the poor of the city. She has several times gone quite unexpectedly to assist in the distribution, to assure herself that no abuse was made of it; and having once discovered some roguery, she provided against a repetition of the offence. The Sisters of Charity receive from her every month 70,000 lire.—*New York World*.

HINDU CHILD MARRIAGES.

It is essential to the honor of a Hindu family of good caste, says a writer in a contemporary, that it should contain no unmarried daughter of mature years. The existence of such a daughter is not only a social disgrace but a religious crime. When, therefore, a female infant is born, the first idea of her father's mind is not one of pleasure, nor perhaps of very active regret, but simply how to find a husband for her. It is not necessary that she should become a wife in our sense of the word. It suffices that she should be given in marriage, and go through the ceremony of the Seven Steps, which completes the religious rite. Aged Brahmins of good family still go about the country, marrying, for a pecuniary consideration, female infants whom they sometimes never see again. Within the memory of men still living this abominable practise was a flourishing trade. A Kulin Brahmin, perhaps white-haired, half blind, and decrepit, went the round of his beat each spring, going through the ceremony of marriage with such female infants as were offered, and pocketing his fee, and perhaps never returned to the child's house. So long as he lived she could marry no other man; when he died she became a widow for life. The Hindu child-widow is looked upon as a thing apart and accursed, bearing the penalty in this world for sins which she has committed in a past existence. Her hair is cut short, or her head is shaved altogether; she exchanges her pretty childish clothes for the widow's coarse and often squalid garment; she is forbidden to take any part in any village festival or family gathering; the very sight of her is regarded as an ill omen. Her natural woman's instincts are starved into inaction by constant fasts, sometimes prolonged to 72 hours. Amid the genial and brightly colored life of the Hindu family she flits about disarrayed, silent, shunned—in some parts of India a hideously bald object—debarred all joy and all hope. There are hundreds of thousands of widows in India who have acquiesced in their cruel lot. They accept with a pathetic faith and resignation the priestly explanation which is given to them. They penitently believe that they are expiating sins committed in a past life, and they humbly trust that their purifying sorrows here will win a reward in the life to come.—*London Standard*.

HOW TO DRESS.

Stiff materials are less manageable and graceful than soft ones. One dull stuff and one glossy stuff unite better than two glossy or two dull ones. Colors near the face should be soft and indistinguishable. A woman to be well dressed and to look her best must concentrate her efforts on tints few and good. Antique lace will last for ever, remend and reclean it as much as you please. Being yellow instead of snow-white it scarcely ever shows dirt. Modern lace, however good or costly, soon wears out.

The worst extravagance is to invest in 'shoddy' materials got up by unprincipled traders to deceive the eye.

One or two really fine jewels are in far better taste than a quantity of mediocre ones.

Experience shows that all dull, rich silks wear greasy; that a good satin outlasts three silks and three cheap satins, and that black velvet lasts longer than colored.

A set of good furs is never any loss, as it can be cut, joined, dispersed, united, worn on an evening dress or a mantle, at will, without harm.

A dress or jacket properly made and properly fitted by a good dressmaker, though this costs more than one made by a novice, will look and hang well to the end while the other will not.

It is indispensable in buying dresses to remember what your wardrobe contains, as two dresses can often be combined into one nowadays if the colors are happily chosen, which is a great economy.

Ladies who study economy will never adopt the outre in anything, for outre fashions never last long.

Women of taste are content with a few things—and those good—in lieu of a quantity of cheap finery.

Never buy a bonnet that will not go with all your dresses and jackets likely to be required while the bonnet lasts—unless you can afford to wear one to match each suit.

Extravagance in dress not only means spending too much money on it, but also the patronising of foolish fashions devised to waste material.

A dark thin stuff is infinitely cheaper than the cheapest pale material, though its original cost be double.

A purposeless chaos of millinery is not beautiful from an artistic point of view, and probably mischievous from a sanitary one.

True skill in making up materials consists not only in fitting the dress, but in giving to every morsel of stuff its true value.—*The Dry Goods Chronicle*.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Sponge cake—Six eggs, the weight of the eggs in powdered sugar, half the weight of the eggs in prepared flour, one lemon, juice and rind. Beat whites and yolks separately and very light. When the yolks are smooth beat them in the sugar, then the juice of the lemon in which the grated peel has stood 15 minutes or more, and been strained through a cloth. Now stir in the whites, and last of all the prepared flour as quickly and lightly as will suffice to mix all into a light batter. Butter a mold and bake it, covering with paper as soon as it has puffed up to the desired height and is crusted over. Test with a straw to see it is done, and bake steadily rather than fast. There is no better receipt than this simple one for sponge cake. A little practise will soon make you an adept in preparing it.

Excellent fruit cake—One pound of butter, one pound of dark brown sugar, four pounds of raisins, one pound of flour browned over the fire in a clean frying pan, one pound of citron, four pounds of currants, one pound of figs chopped in the flour, one cup of molasses, two ounces of mace, one tablespoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, ten eggs, one wineglassfull each of wine and brandy. The eggs are only beaten enough to mix them thoroughly. The fruit, sugar and flour are mixed together, then molasses, eggs and liquor added. The dough is extremely thick, and should be put into large pans and baked slowly for four hours.

Veal and ham croquettes.—Mix the remnants of old roast or fried veal, chopped, with one-third as much cold boiled ham, also minced. Leave out bits of skin and gristle. Season with pepper and a pinch of nutmeg. The ham supplies salt. Work in one-fourth as much fine bread crumbs as there is meat; wet slightly with gravy or drawn butter; add

a beaten egg; make into rolls the length of your little finger and a third as thick; roll in beaten egg, then in cracker dust and set in a very cold place for half an hour. It is even better to make the croquettes several hours before cooking them, not rolling them in egg and cracker until you are quite ready to fry them. Have dripping enough in frying pan to cover them for more than two-thirds of the diameter. If there is enough to cover them entirely so much the better. When it is hissing hot put in a few at a time (first testing the heat with one) and fry to a light brown. Turn carefully as they cook, to keep them round. As each is done take up with a split spoon and lay in a hot colander to drain off the fat. Lay neatly on a heated dish and garnish with parsley.

I DON'T CARE.

'I am sorry to see my son give way to anger,' said a patient mother.

'I don't care,' replied the passionate child.

'You will become an ignorant man unless you study better,' said his faithful teacher a little later.

'I don't care,' he muttered under his breath.

'It is dangerous to frequent bar-rooms,' said a friend warningly.

'I don't care,' was still his reply.

A few years after he was a worthless drunkard, plunging into every sort of excess, and finally ending a miserable life of crime without hope. 'I don't care,' was his ruin, and it is the ruin of thousands. Look out for it; boys and girls. Keep away from it. Don't let it find a place in your heart, or pass your lips. Always care. Care to do right and care when you have done wrong.

Pray earnestly that you may never lose your soul from a reckless spirit of 'I don't care.'

YANKEE ELOQUENCE—AND TRUTH.

'A pretty woman is one of the institutions of the country, an angel in dry goods and glory. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfumes and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt into cream and then butter. Her words float round the ear like music, birds of paradise, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her society would lose its truest attraction, the Church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find a pleasant fireside, bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, music, light, and model 'institutions' generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dignity, and her inspiration is the breath of heaven.'

Could any one say more.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The neatest thing in boots—a pretty foot.

'Don't be afraid,' said a snob to a German laborer, 'sit down and make yourself my equal.' 'I should haff to plow my prains out,' was the reply of the Teuton.

The only time that a man feels ashamed of a kind action is when he is chasing another man's hat that is blowing along in the wind at thirty miles an hour, with an interested crowd of observers on either side of the way offering him facetious advice.

A dangerous boarder—The widow Flapjack got a new boarder the other day. At the first meal he took he choked and had a terrible time trying to swallow some coffee. 'What's the matter, stranger?' she asked kindly.

'Nothing, except that coffee went down the wrong way.' 'Good heavens, is it possible I have secured a boarder with two throats,' exclaimed Mrs. Flapjack, who had been complaining very bitterly of the amount of food a man with only one throat can destroy.

Chateaubriand, the celebrated French writer, had all the rare innocence that sometimes goes with genius. Among his most intimate friends was the gifted and charming Madame Recamier. It was a regular habit with him to spend his evenings at the madame's house, who evidently preferred him to all other men, and who took great delight in his company. His growing fondness for the lady in question became very conspicuous, and one day a friend asked him: My dear Chateaubriand, why do you not marry Madame Recamier? 'Marry the madame?' exclaimed the author in a tone of amazement, 'why, if I should marry the madame, I would have no place to spend my evenings.'

A correspondent who evidently wishes she was a man, writes to the *Woman's Journal* to ask if it pays to be a woman. I should like to know why not. If it pays to be petted and shielded if you behave yourself; if it pays to be worked for and treated and poor-pussed; if it pays to be pretty and graceful and charming; if it pays to be loved and honoured and respected; if it pays to make somebody glad they were born and happy to live for your sake; if it pays to be the greatest power for good or evil that this world knows; if it pays to be the mother of that sweetest of all God-given things, a baby; if it pays to be a mother whose children grown to manhood rise up and call her blessed; if it pays to be a wife dearer to a good man than his honour or his life; if it pays to have the blessings of the poor, the sick, the friendless or the helpless; if any of these things pay, then it pays to be a woman.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly 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 form 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 of 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 even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. 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.O.S.
July 19, 1884.

