

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 15.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

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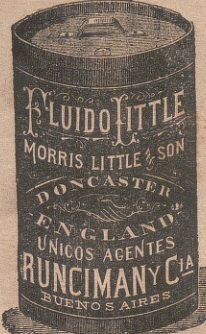
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RACES AT LA PLATA.

A large number of well-known votaries of the turf and other pleasure seekers put in an appearance at the La Plata horse races on Sunday. The weather was all that could be desired and the turf springy and elastic. The following is a summary of the different events:—

First Race.—Bonnie Bee (Stud Buenos Aires), Estigia (Colonel Bosch), Adelaide (Stud Los Nogales), Perla, Calpurmia. Bonnie Bee and Perla were favourites, and both had secured a good reputation at Palermo. But the contest was between Bonnie Bee and Estigia. The former came first to the post.

Second Race.—Only two horses disputed the prize, Pinuen, belonging to Colonel Bosch, and Azrael (Stud Belgrano). The former was the favourite, and at the start secured a clear advantage which he kept to the end.

Third Race.—Premio Productos. This was the great event of the day, and 22 horses had been entered, but only the following were on the ground: Surplice (Stud Buenos Aires), Kettle-drum (Stud Buenos Aires), Tel-el-Kebir (F. Fariña), Serio, Belvoir, Sirocco, Masher, Lutner, and Iridio; Prize \$800 m/n; second horse, \$200 m/n; the third horse to save his stakes. The race was well contested, Tel-el-Kebir, Belvoir, Surplice, and Kettle-drum especially showed fight. Tel-el-Kebir led the way, but was soon caught by Belvoir, who made him take a back seat, and Surplice and Kettle-drum immediately showed play and tackled Belvoir. The excitement was great as the three approached the post running almost abreast, but Surplice made a final spurt, and won, beating kettle-drum by half-a-length.

Fourth Race.—Pincheira (Stud Buenos Aires) and Pan (Colonel Bosch). The former was the winner by a hard struggle.

The fifth race was disputed by Fidalgo, Tronera, Semiramis, Borealis, and Mohican, and was won by Fidalgo.

In the sixth race Smirna, Nana, Don Rafael, Diana, and Victoria were the competitors, and the prize was carried off by Smirna.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, March 24.

In reference to the nomination of the Archbishop of the vacant See of Dublin it appears that a most disquieting piece of news has got abroad. It is to the effect that his Eminence Cardinal Simoni has sent for the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea and Assistant-Bishop of Dublin, and has directed him to go to Rome at once, and without waiting for the other Irish prelates. Have the British Government been at work in Rome and been successful once more? All Catholics who care an atom for the interests of the Church in Ireland, and especially in Dublin, will ardently hope that at least the latter part of this question must be answered in the negative. Meanwhile, the deepest and most wide-spread anxiety will, we venture to say, be excited by the intelligence we now communicate. As is well known the clergy of Dublin made Dr. Walsh dignissimus by a vast majority, and their voting was hailed with joy by all the Catholic laity throughout Ireland. The consecration of a Castle Archbishop to the See of Dublin would not advance British rule one step, and would be a great calamity to the Catholic Church in Ireland.

Chagrined at not being able to smash the Mahdi by force, John Bull is now representing the Mahdi's men as being dismayed and demoralised. We are told that the tribes of Kordofan are in revolt, that they have killed their Emir, that the Mahdi has been obliged to draw troops from Me-tenneh to quell the insurrection, and that the Arab forces in Khar-toum are disgusted at the very small amount of plunder which they were able to secure after Gordon's fall. These and other stories are going the round of the English press. They are prompted, probably, by the recollection of the legal maxim that when a lawyer has no case his best plan is to abuse the attorney who is opposed to him.

We regret to say that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of All Ireland, was attacked by a sudden and somewhat serious illness, and his condition was so serious that the best medical advice in Belfast was sought.

It might stimulate the zeal of the Castle Catholics in receiving the Prince of Wales to know that the Prince has just been re-elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons. Here is another item which perhaps will still serve the same purpose. Prince Edward of Wales, who accompanies his father on his Irish tour, was formally admitted into the Masonic ranks. He was initiated by his royal father, and the lodge he joined was the «Royal Alpha Lodge, No. 16 on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England.»

A most gratifying announcement was made at the fortnightly meeting of the National League. It was that during the previous fortnight the handsome sum of £587 had been received exclusively from branches of the League established in Ireland. In the same period the grants to evicted tenants amounted to the comparatively small sum of £198. Hitherto national organisations in Ireland have been forced to depend

for support on aid received from foreign shores; to-day we see the popular organisation of the country sustained by the moneys of our people at home. We feel sure that this fact will not fall pleasantly either on the minds of Dublin Castle or of the Irish landlords.

St. Patrick's Day was never more loyally honored under more hopeful auspices than it was on the last anniversary. In England, Scotland, and at home in Ireland, demonstrations both religious and secular were numerous, and in no instance did anything occur which our enemies could use to the disadvantage and discredit of our race.

Mr. Parnell was present at a banquet in the Westminster Town Hall in London. The banquet was organised by the Metropolitan branch of the National League of Great Britain, and the promoters are to be congratulated on the complete success which attended their labors. The occasion will be remembered as one on which the Irish leader delivered a speech of great importance.

Sir W. Harcourt, in the House of Commons, declared that France in arresting Mr. James Stephens had moved of her own accord. The arrest was not made, the Home Secretary said, at the instance of the British Government, nor, indeed, he continued, was England aware that it was going to take place. Under these circumstances the action of the French authorities is all the more despicable.

General Graham has landed at Suakim. The rebels continue to harass the camp at night, and several casualties have occurred.

A rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Holy See is threatened, owing to the exile of the Archbishop of Wilna. The Pope is reported to have taken up a very decided attitude in the matter.

A Calcutta despatch states that a train conveying the Royal Irish Regiment to the Rawul Pindi camp ran off the rails. Three soldiers were killed and three wounded. The colonel and adjutant were severely injured.

As a result of the decision of the county of Wexford to pay the members, the four members for Wexford county and the Burghs of New Ross and Wexford each receive a cheque for \$300. The members who thus become paid members of the House of Commons are Messrs. Barry, Small, J. E. Redmond, and William Redmond.

Speaking at an Irish meeting at Leeds Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., said that when the Prince of Wales visited Ireland he would receive no insult, for the Irish were chivalrous. As, however, he was not going to visit the Irish people but Dublin Castle and Orangemen, he had better stay at home.

The official programme of the Prince of Wales's movements in Ireland has been issued. It is substantially the same as the forecast already given of the arrangements. Trinity College and Artane Industrial School will be among the public institutions which will be visited in Dublin. There will be a citizens' ball in Dublin, and his Royal Highness will then take his departure from Belfast.

Stephens has taken refuge in Belgium, and Davis and Morrissey in Switzerland. The wife of the ex-Head Centre of the Fenians has made a piteous appeal to Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., which that gentleman published in the *Freeman*.

In the message which was sent to him by telegraph from Paris, Mrs. Stephens stated that her husband was dying at Mons in Belgium without having one franc and that she could not go to him as she had no money. Mr. Gray expressed a hope that the Irish public would do something for Mrs. Stephen's relief.

The quantity of minerals raised in the United Kingdom last year was 184,140,819 tons, showing a decrease of upwards of four million tons compared with 1883.

The *Times* is loud in its praises of royal munificence, because it is expected that Her Majesty will send one or two beasts to a cattle show in Dublin, and says, «It is the first time such a high distinction has been conferred on Ireland.» We can vouch for it that the *Times* is mistaken. It is not the first time; year by year a troop of wild beasts go from England to Ireland. They went long before Her Majesty Queen Victoria sat on the throne. It is now time to put a stop to the importation, which has not produced good either for England or Ireland.

The Dublin Mansion House flag which John Connor, the «battered noggin» alias Lord Mayor, asserted he would haul down on the coming of the Prince of Wales to Ireland—an assertion for which he afterwards begged pardon on his knees before the high majesty of the London *Times*—was literally hauled down without his special intercession on the 23rd of March. Neither the police nor anybody else knew anything about the occurrence, but on the morning of the 24th the pole was there without the piece of drapery. There was consternation among the flunkeys when it was discovered that the flag had disappeared.

Mr. Harrington, M.P., received a banknote bill for £2,000 from the Irish National League in America, per Charles O'Reilly, Detroit, treasurer, for Parliamentary purposes.

The Limerick Chamber of Commerce having signified their intention of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales on his coming to that city, the mayor was requested to hold a meeting of all the citizens to protest against the action of the Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Wolseley has received information that the Mahdi was greatly annoyed at the discovery that his people had killed Gordon.

It is stated that Earl Spencer is to be promoted to a Dukedom in recognition of his Irish services.

The news from India continues to be decidedly warlike. The preparations for provisioning and maintaining the 28,000 men to be advanced to Quetta continues to be pushed forward with great energy, and orders have been issued to all officers on leave from India to join their respective forces. The strength of all the native regiments will be increased by about 20 per cent.

Mr. Parnell presided at the banquet of Irishmen in Westminster Town Hall, held in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. In proposing the toast «Ireland a nation,» he said there were reasons apart from the apathy of their own people which rendered their progress as a nation in Ireland difficult and arduous. They were encircled by a system of Government of a most extraordinary kind, and a criminal administration, which was criminal in more ways than one. The Irish Board of Public Works had studded the

country with memorials of their incompetency. In all departments they found absolute ignorance of Irish requirements, and ignorance brought with it determined hostility. In fact the English minority in Ireland had set up a system which denied to the people all control over their own affairs, and which had resulted in blundering everywhere, and in their doing their best to destroy the life and spirit of the nation.

In the House of Commons Mr. Campbell-Bannerman introduced a Bill to improve national education in Ireland. The main object of the measure is to secure the attendance of children at school by providing that it is the duty of parents to cause their children to attend school, and that if the parents neglected that duty they should be liable to penalties.

James Ellis French was adjudicated a bankrupt in the Dublin Bankruptcy Court. The principal creditor was Dr. Curtis, of Cork, who claimed £100 for medical attendance on French.

We are happy to note, from the first subscription list published, that the project of erecting a monument over the grave of Dr. Cahill in Glasnevin has at the outset received very encouraging support.

It is authoritatively stated from Dublin that the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly has received no special summons to attend the Vatican, but only a copy of the circular letter addressed to the Irish prelates generally, requesting their presence in the Eternal City after Easter.

Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., has been invited to contest the northern division of St. Pancras division in the Liberal interest.

Negotiations between England and Russia are not making much progress. Ominous rumors filled the air, and the Stock Market, that most sensitive of political barometers, was much depressed. The opinion is gaining ground that Russia is bent upon war, and that the question must finally be settled by the sword. Meanwhile, both countries are preparing for eventualities, and considerable activity prevails in the dokeyards in England and in the military centres in India, where two army corps are to be immediately equipped.

The Cork Lunatic Asylum decided to bring forward at the general meeting a motion for presenting a loyal address to the Prince of Wales. It was stated that if his Royal Highness did not visit the establishment the address would be forwarded to him.

The explanation of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons with respect to the negotiations with Russia, give but faint hopes of a peaceable solution of the Eastern Question. The feeling in London is that Russia has been too long preparing for the present opportunity to give way to English diplomacy, and that war is imminent. Prominent Conservatives and some Liberals profess considerable misgiving as to what the Russians may construe as an «extraordinary reason» to justify any further advance of their troops within the debated territory. Provision as to possible disorder at Penjdeh is supposed to cover the expectation that the native population may resent the Afghan occupation of that place, in which case the Czar's troops would not be slow to interfere. The general expectation, however, is that hostilities will not break out during the present diplomatic negotiations.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

An office holding chap being asked how he contrived holding office under successive administrations, replied, "that the administration must be darned smart that could change oftener than he did."

"I have this evening been preaching to a congregation of asses," said a conceited young parson. "Then that was the reason you always called them 'beloved brethren?'" replied a strong-minded lady.

"Mr. Spellers" said I to my pupil, "this book won't do." "Whut's the matter with her?" he replied.

"The book is all right, but is designed for advanced students." "Wall."

"It would be better for you to study easier books at the start and take this one up during the homestretch."

"That's the book I've fotch, cap'n, an' that's the book I'm goin' to larn."

"Can you read?" "I ain't a rattler at readin', but I ken spell like er beatin' tan-bark."

"You must not talk that way. You must use respectful language, or I'll put you out."

"This amused him. Running his great red fingers through his yellow hair, he laughed and winked at a pug nosed fellow who sat on a stool."

"You say you can spell." "That's what I loved. I kain't spell hoss-fly at one trial, but I ken knock the socks offen co'n the first pop."

"Well, spell corn?" "K-o-r-n. co'n."

"That's not right." "Who said so?" "I say so."

"Who are you?" "I am the teacher of this school."

"Aa' you say that ain't the way to spell it?" "Yes, that is what I say."

"Whar's your proof?" "Here," and I turned to a dictionary.

"The feller what made that book ain't got as much sense as my daddy, an' my daddy says k-o-r-n. Here's the proof," and he took a letter from his pocket and referred me to the following: "Abe see that the korn is all gathered an' then you may go to skule."

"What you got to say now?" "Your father is wrong."

"What!" That was all he said, but taking me by the hair he lifted me from the floor, slammed me against the wall, threw me up, kicked me as I came down, knocked me out and landed me in a briar path. This my dear superintendent, has satisfied me that teaching school is not a pleasant business. To make a success in this part of the country all established rules must be abandoned. If I have been rash please excuse me. If I have been too severe on Mr. Spellers, please forgive me, but don't forget to give the certificate to some able-bodied man who can handle a maul.

Yours,
Professor John Wilkins.

We are indebted to the Sportsman for the following paragraph, taken from its amusing column of "Notes on News:"

"Gentlemen in search of wives, and who cannot satisfy their tastes among the fair maids of England, cannot do better than try the South American Republic of Uruguay, which is now said to be well nigh an Adamless Eden. It seems that the male population, in the long Paraguayan war, was nearly all slain. The census returns have shown a falling off for the last twenty years, until the latest records prove the population to number not more than three hundred and forty-six thousand, of whom more than two-thirds are females. Every male is married directly he leaves school, and he has a choice of at least a hundred wives. Only one man tried to remain a bachelor, and his life became such a misery that he was obliged to fly. In the meantime the women try to do the best they can under the circumstances. They farm, manufacture, buy, and sell, and do nearly all the work that is to be done."

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ESTANCIEROS THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE GLYCERINE DIP (NON-POISONOUS), advertisement for sheep dipping products. Includes a can of 'ESPECIFICO DE LA LANA' and text explaining the product's effectiveness and availability.

TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES, ESTACION DE OTOÑO advertisement for clothing and goods. Located at 38—CALLE PERU—38. Text mentions various items like suits, hats, and shoes.

COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS advertisement for combined English and Spanish education. Located at SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS. English Professor: P. J. O'GRADY. Director: REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS.

WOOD ENGRAVER advertisement for rubber stamps and engravings. Located at 140—Piedad—140. Services include address cards, business cards, book heads, etc.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1885.

The ball players Chiquito de Eibar and Paysandu had a match on Sunday in which the former won by a long chalk. Sarmiento was present and made a speech with his hands in the form of trumpets on his ears, in order that he might hear the eloquence that flowed from his own lips. He recalled the glorious days of his boyhood when he wore a chiripa and potro boots, and his hair grew wild like the branches of a cina-cina tree. Sarmiento is going to challenge the winner to a game «a pala» in order to show the people of San Juan that he is not dead nor fossilised as they seem to think.

Colonel Santa Cruz, who so gallantly took possession of a railway carriage in Rosario and arrested an engine-driver because his orders were not complied with in a matter over which he has no control, carried his audacity still farther in San Juan, on Monday. As the train was about to start for Mendoza he placed the cadets as sentinels round the train and disposed of carriages and wagons as if he had the fee simple of them in his pocket. An engine-driver, named Bovio, having attempted to pass, he was thrown down by the colonel's janissaries. He was struck twice with the butt of a rifle, and received a bayonet thrust in the leg. Are there no magistrates in San Juan, and is the law, that guarantees the protection of life and property, so much a dead letter that a military bandit like Colonel Santa Cruz can go outside his jurisdiction, lay hold of property which is not his, and endanger the lives of the people? This individual is paid by the people to whom he offers so gross an outrage, and he should be the first to respect the rights of others and to conform to the usage of civilized life.

The arrest and expulsion from Paris of Irishmen who had not violated any French law, and had neither done nor meditated any act of hostility against France or its Government, is a disgrace to France. Before now thousands of Irishmen fought in the ranks of the French against the enemies of France, and even in the late war there were 300 Irishmen who served in the army of the Loire. At the same time, Irishmen of every grade contributed something to relieve the Frenchmen who were wounded in the war. The expulsion of Stephens, Davis and others was a cowardly and brutal act, and Irishmen will remember it for Johnny Crapaud.

The telegraphic news which reached Buenos Aires this week, and which we reproduce in our columns to-day, leave scarcely any doubt that war between England and Russia is not far off, if it has not been already declared. The most serious piece of information communicated through the telegraph is that which announces that Austria and Germany intend to bind Turkey to the terms of the treaty of Berlin, by which war ships of all nations are forbidden to pass the Bosphorus. This would leave England out in the cold and protect Russia in her most vulnerable part. If, as is supposed, Turkey has formed an alliance with England, then the Germans and Austrians have a good pretext for pouncing on the Sick Man and laying hold of his effects. In that case we would have Eng-

land, Italy, and Turkey on one side, against Russia, Austria and Germany on the other. France is evidently waiting for an opportunity to join in, and from all the indications that have been given, she will not be on the side of her inveterate enemy. Europe is now like a powder magazine, and a spark will set it on flame. Before twelve months have expired the maps of Europe and Asia may be entirely changed.

Rumor says the official candidate for the Presidency of the Republic is Juarez Celman, brother-in-law of General Roca. In view of such an attempt to keep the Roca family in power and bring the entire Republic under their influence, the Roschista party is seriously thinking of joining the Irigoyenistas. Such a combination is powerful enough to upset the electoral plans of Gen. Roca. Roca is a young man and can well afford to wait for another term, taking office as Prime Minister now under Irigoyen as President. This is what rumor says—and what common sense dictates.

El Diario says «A trial will soon be made of the thirty mitrailleuse guns that the government of General Santos has procured. Some of these war machines will be placed at the disposal of the 'formidable' Uruguayan fleet. Santos is daily accumulating the sinews of war. It seems that he is on the *qui vive* that the Anglo-Russian conflict shall not find him unprepared. He is evidently going to form an alliance with the Czar of Russia. People need not be surprised at this as the system of government in both countries is just the same.»

Dr. Costa, the law adviser of the Government, seems to have been invented for the express purpose of persecuting the Catholic Church. In matters that are non-ecclesiastical President Roca and suite act without the interference of an adviser, and frequently without any regard to the existing law, but when a new chain is to be put on the clergy, or when the few last shreds of liberty remaining in religious matters are to be removed, then the Costa oracle is to be consulted. Like the pythonesse of Delphi, his responses are always adapted to the tastes of those from whom his salary comes, and on whom he is dependent for his living. The last pronouncement of Dr. Costa is to the effect that bishops should not have the exclusive right of appointing clergymen, and he recommends Dr. Wilde to see that the appointment has the full approval of the Government before the candidate to office is officially accepted. Needless to say that the atheistical Minister will accept the advice which must have originally emanated from himself.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION
OF BUENOS AIRES
AND THE
BISHOP OF MONTEVIDEO.

The assaults of the tyrants of Montevideo against the Catholic Church and the brutal disregard for public opinion in a matter that closely concerns the interests of society, have elicited protests from every just man and every friend of order and morality. The Catholic Association of this city, which re-echoes the voice of a Catholic nation, has addressed the following touching note to Dr. Yeregy, Bishop of Montevideo, with reference to the persecutions he has to endure, and applauding him for his noble and self-sacrificing efforts in defense of the sacred cause of religion:—
«To the Right Rev. Dr. Yeregy, Bishop of Montevideo,
«Most Excellent Sir,
«The apostolic courage displayed by Your Excellency has consoled the faithful, who view with sorrow the lamentable situation brought about by the Liberal Revolution in this Republic. It is true that the flock will fail if it

is not encouraged by the example of its pastor, and I beseech Your Excellency to allow me reverently to offer you, in the name of the Catholic Association, the tribute of our homage, which we Catholics are bound to pay to our prelates who are resolved to die rather than keep silent in the days of persecution. We only wish that our words could soothe the sorrows which the enemies of the Church have heaped on your sacrosanct heart. But since it is not permitted us to diminish your grief, we can at least participate, as all Christians do, in the glory which is reflected on the Uruguayan Church by the fortitude of her bishop. Deign to accept the expression of these sentiments and the veneration with which we have the honour to sign ourselves,

J. M. Estrada,
President.
A. C. Casabal,
Santiago O'Farrell,
Secretaries.»

The following reply has been received by the President of the Catholic Association:—

«Sr. D. José M. Estrada,
«Very Esteemed and Dear Sir,
«I have been honoured with your communication of the 14th inst., which you have thought fit to address me in the name of the praiseworthy Catholic Association over which you preside with so much zeal and success, in which communication you are good enough to congratulate me, and at the same time associate yourself with my labours in defence of the cause of Catholicity. These words of consolation and comfort addressed by Catholic laymen to one who is known to be the lowest in the rank of the Episcopacy, are words which give renewed vigour and courage in the struggle. Jesus Christ, for whose holy sake we labour, in whom we live and in whose mercy we place our unalterable confidence, consoles us in a way which we do not merit. May He be always worshipped and loved. Please express my thanks to your worthy Association for its courtesy towards me. Recommend them to pray for me and for my diocese, and accept the expression of the profound esteem with which I have the honour to be,

Your Servant and Chaplain,
X *Inocencio Maria.*»

JUSTICE AND LAW.

Some time ago we drew the attention of the public to the case of Thomas Moran who is confined in the Penitentiary on a charge of manslaughter. We were aware at that time that some influential friends were interceding in Moran's behalf, and we expressed a hope that he would soon be released. The criminal judge had made a summary investigation of the case and was disposed to look on Moran as an innocent man. Six months have passed away since then and Moran is still in durance vile with scarcely any hope of release. The following are the particulars of Moran's case as given by the *Herald* this week.

«Thomas Moran who formerly worked on Mr. Samuel B. Hale's estancia, Tatay, has been a prisoner in the Penitentiary for 17 months on the charge of having caused a man's death. His own statement is that he had lived in camps of Buenos Aires for fifteen years and had never been accused of any offence against the law; that he went one night to the shop where he had been accustomed to buy his stores and found it crowded with people, some of whom were drunk. One of them an Argentine, challenged Moran to fight, saying that he wished to kill a 'Gringo' because they were an injury to the country. Moran said he had never injured anybody and did not wish to fight, but the Argentine drew out a knife and thrust at him, cutting his right hand; Moran tried to get away from the man, but the latter made another savage thrust with his knife, which missed

Moran and struck the shop counter penetrating it to the depth of an inch; and at the same moment Moran struck the Argentine on the temple with his fist, and the man fell to the ground senseless, and died either from the blow or from the liquor which he had consumed.

Moran says that he himself called in the Alcalde, and all the men in the place told him the facts of the occurrence. Moran then went to Olavarría and surrendered himself voluntarily to the Judge, who sent him to Buenos Aires, but told him he would soon be released. The Criminal Judge ordered his discharge, but he has been in prison, as we commenced by stating, for seventeen months, and he is now told that he will be discharged when the court has time to investigate his case. He says that he has suffered much from hunger and cold in that miserable prison, he has not a friend to visit him or help him in any way, he is almost naked, and has no shoes nor hat. He says that he has property, but that it is all in the hands of the Justice of the Peace.»

If this be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, as there were several witnesses present when Moran gave the fatal blow, who are ready to prove the unprovoked assault of his antagonist, then it is time to ask how long is the man to be confined in jail for an act in which he was not guilty and which was more his misfortune than his fault? Or, if Moran be guilty, if there is evidence against him to show that he killed the man maliciously, and not in self-defence, then why is he not sentenced, that he may at once know his doom, and not be kept in suspense and uncertainty, which is the worst misery of all, and has brought stronger men than Moran to their graves? Moran, we are told, has property which is in the hands of the authorities. We know what that means, and we cannot better explain it than by reminding our readers of the monkey who undertook to divide the piece of cheese among the cats. Here is a case in point. A few years ago a man named Michael Noone died in Mercedes, leaving a flock of sheep of which he had been owner. As he had no relatives in this country, the authorities took charge of the flock of sheep. When Noone's relatives, who were living in Ireland, heard of his death they wrote to Mr. Patrick Cosgrove, giving him a power of attorney to claim any property he may have left. Mr. Cosgrove at once put the matter in the hands of Mr. Charles Davis, and this gentleman set about recovering the proceeds of the flock of sheep that had been sold. They were auctioned in November, 1878, for \$48,593 2/3, and on the 14th of March, 1885, after a great deal of labour, Mr. Davis succeeded in procuring \$560.53 m/n. What became of the remainder? Our readers will see by the following list of expenses, which we translate from the document placed before us, signed by C. Labrador, of Mercedes:—

	\$ %
Auctioneer's fee and expenses	3,303
Commission of the valuator who made the inventory (i.e., who counted the sheep)	1,800
Putting on stamps	141
D. Matias Cordero, Representative of the Council of Education	8,397
Dr. Fox, the lawyer who patronised (!) Administrator Sagasta	5,500
Administrator's fee—D. Angel Sagasta	2,882
Escribano Gimenez's expenses	2,511
Additional expenses	209
Balance handed over to the Council of Education	24,750
Total	48,593

This balance was equivalent to \$1,023 m/n, and from that again the following sums were deducted:—

	\$ m/n
Costs of escribano	18-86
Additional costs	11-16
For 51 stamps (!)	12-75
One stamp for division ..	2-00
Fee of Doctor Castellanos	200-00

by a native named Ferey, a.

Correspondence and telegrams..... 3-00
Bank commission..... 0-70
Balance handed over 694-83
Total..... 1-023

(Signed), C. Labrador,
Mercedes.

After this, Mr. Labrador charged \$124 m/n for transferring power of attorney to himself and for some translations. Ten dollars more were paid for stamps, and there remained the sum of \$560.53 m/n. This sum a year ago would have given over £100 in exchange, but by the kindness of the Government «curso forzoso» came in and the money which was originally equivalent to £400 sterling, and should be equivalent to it now with interest super-added if there were any justice in the Argentine Republic, was reduced to £70 ls 4d. This sum has been forwarded by Mr. Cosgrove to the friends of the late Mr. Noone. We may add that neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Cosgrove charged one cent for their own labor, and we have no doubt that were it not for their disinterested efforts the friends of the deceased man would never receive one cent of the money that was justly due to them. It is needless for us to make any comment on the above list of expenses. They speak for themselves. If the money had been altogether withheld as has been frequently done in other cases there would be nothing for it but to keep silent and to lament over the degeneracy of the times; but when the parties concerned are not ashamed to give their names and to state the particular services they have rendered while in the act of doing away with Mr. Noone's money, the public has a right to demand of them who authorised them to discharge those duties and appropriate those moneys. By what right has the Representative of the Council of Education put the sum of \$8,397 m/c into his own pocket? Who employed the lawyers, and what had they to do in a case about which there could be no doubt or difficulty? How is it that there were so many officials, so many sharks and so much red-tape set to work in disposing of a flock of sheep and handing over the proceeds to the owner? Justice demands that these questions should be answered, and justice will still cry out even though those who rob the poor and persecute the weak take refuge in the intricacies of the law and the impunity allowed by a corrupt administration.

THE
IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

DR. COSTA'S REPORT.

Although Dr. Costa is well known to be a stern opponent of all Catholic claims and privileges, we must acknowledge that he acted with great courtesy in the matter of the petition of the Irish Catholic Association, as will be seen by the following note which he addressed to the Minister of the Interior, recommending him to approve of the statutes of the association:—
«To the Minister of the Interior, Don Bernardo de Irigoyen,
«Your Excellency,
«The Irish Catholic Association embraces all the conditions necessary to be considered a legal corporation. It is one of the oldest beneficent societies that exist amongst us, possessing, as it does, property independent of Government assistance. It is an association whose benefits have been visibly and advantageously felt in the education of several generations. I have no observations to make regarding the statutes that the directors have brought forward to be approved of by Your Excellency, and I simply request, which I do with great pleasure, that Your Excellency will grant all that said directors ask of you.
Eduardo Costa.»

We hear that an Irishman named Thomas Morgan was murdered last week in San Nicolas. He was stabbed in the stomach by a native named Ferey, a.

THE MAGDALENA MYSTERY.

The *Prensa* gives the following details:—

Dolores Brown, the 4th wife of Sr. Villa, was a pupil of the Italian Sisters of Charity in this city, from whom she received a careful education. Her parents are unknown, but the friends who placed her in the convent are now residing in Austria. She was tall, slight, and of fair complexion, with silky, auburn hair, and was very handsome. When her education was finished she was placed under the care of a guardian who attempted to take liberties with her, whereupon she fled to the house of the Defensor de Menores, Dr. Pedro Bernet, where she was kindly received and treated as one of the family.

After some time, at her particular request, Dr. Bernet succeeded in getting her an appointment as schoolmistress at La Plata. At the same school was another teacher, who was related to Sr. Villa, a rich estanciero of Magdalena; this gentleman no sooner saw her than he fell in love with her and solicited her hand in marriage. She consulted Dr. Bernet, who informed her that Mr. Villa was a respectable man, some 56 years of age, and would be decidedly an eligible husband; he had been previously married three times, his third wife being now dead, and all three having left him children.

Having accepted Sr. Villa she was married to him last February in La Plata, and as it was the first marriage celebrated in that new city it attracted much notice. On the arrival of Sr. Villa and his fourth wife at Magdalena it gave rise to comments of all kinds, some of the neighbors predicting that the poor young lady would soon follow the other three wives to the tomb.

Six weeks after her wedding she went to attend Holy Week devotions at the village of Magdalena, where she was taken ill and was attended by Dr. Mir. On Good Friday she returned to the estancia, and was again seized with a violent attack next morning, when she died.

The Commissary of Police, after a few days, was so moved by the public rumor that Mme. Villa had been poisoned and buried without a medical certificate, that he arrested her husband. The intestines are now under examination.

[Ed. NOTE.—We hear that the chemist who made the investigation has given it as his opinion that the deceased lady was not poisoned.]

A BULL-FIGHT IN COLONIA.

To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

I know you are not a friend of bull-fighting or any such barbarous sports, and I am certain that your first impulse will be to reject my correspondence and pitch my manuscript into the waste basket; nevertheless, I beg you will be patient and give my «bold narration» a hearing, whilst I assure you that I speak from conviction and that my object is not to eulogise the practise of bull-fighting, but to decry and condemn it.

With a few friends I took passage on Sunday morning in the «Doli» one of the little steamers of the Minchovich Company, that ply two or three times a week between this port and Colonia. The fare was cheap for this country—four national dollars for return ticket with right of entry to the bull-ring. In my younger days I often had a better excursion for one shilling round a bay not a hundred miles from the Bells of Shandon. True, the Lee is not to be compared to the Plate, for we may take all the rivers of Ireland out of that mighty current and the diminution would not be perceptible; but a well-kept flower-garden has charms which a high mountain or a desert cannot impart, and I would far prefer to glide along the verdant banks of some limpid Irish river

Whose gentle flood
By cliff and wood
With wildering sound
Goes wandering ever,

than to contemplate the muddy Parana or the sluggish Plate in

all their monotonous grandeur. Nevertheless, it is no small relief to the hard-worked man to get outside the city, and the wonder is that the people of Buenos Aires do not more frequently avail themselves of an opportunity to cross the river and survey nature from another point of view—one distinct from the alluvial formation and interminable flatness of the Pampa. Of a clear day Chlonia can be seen from our coast, but on Sunday we nearly reached the middle of the river, about 15 miles from the coast, before that quaint little town came in view. At the same time the spires of the places of worship in Buenos Aires and the topmasts of the vessels in the Boca—the monuments or symbols of Church and State—disappeared from sight. The view of Colonia in the distance is extremely picturesque. Its situation on a rising ground, and its cluster of whitewashed houses present a striking contrast with the dull, leaden brick walls and unchanging level of the Argentine camp towns. But there are other ways in which it contrasts with them. I was not a little surprised on landing to find myself climbing up a steep hill paved with jagged stones, and entering blind alleys and right about face, until I got almost lost in the little labyrinth. This is what is called the old town which was built by the Portuguese about 200 years ago. It reminded me strongly of the town of Kingsale, which was for a time occupied by the Spaniards, and is now remarkable for the large shoals of mackerel and sprats, and for the fact that its lord (Kingsale) is the only man that has the privilege of keeping his hat on before the Queen. A very near relative of his, and heir presumptive to the estate died the other day in the British Hospital. Colonia is not by any means what it ought to be. It has an excellent port, probably the best in the River Plate after Montevideo, affording a splendid outlet for produce of all sorts, and ships of heavy tonnage can come close to the mole. It has, moreover, easy communication with the Capital by land. A line of railway has been constructed as far as San José which is about midway between Colonia and Montevideo, and the line is now being completed. The Department is rich and fertile, and there are three thriving colonies, the Swiss, the Piedmontese, and the Cosmopolitan. Mr. Drabble has established a freezing meat establishment outside the town, and I am told that it is doing a considerable amount of business this year. Yet Colonia with its two centuries of experience, its magnificent port, its fashionable lighthouses, its historic memories of raids and conflicts, and alternate defeats and victories lost or won for the house of Bourbon or Braganza, and its walls bespattered with the blood of caudillos and liberators, has only 7000 population, nor has it a single factory nor a single business of importance. The poncho and the chiripa and the silver stirrups are as much in vogue as when the town was founded by Manuel del Lobo, long ago.

[To be continued.]

GENERAL ITEMS.

Sr. Ronania has commenced legal proceedings in Rosario against the English Bank for refusing to repay to him in gold the money which he had deposited in the Bank in gold.

On the 19th inst. a band of burglars with their faces covered entered the house of Don Santiago Heine, in the partido of Chacabuco, and after ill-treating Mr. Heine and his aged mother, robbed him of the sum of \$50,000.



A fast steamer called the «Etruria» is being constructed in England for trans-Atlantic service. She will carry 5,000 tons burden, and is expected to cross the Atlantic in six days.

There were rumors of another revolution in the Banda Oriental this week, and Santos took unusual precautions and sent some regiments of troops to certain camp districts where disaffection is supposed to prevail.

The Government of Montevideo are sending back to Paraguay the flags and other trophies that were captured during the Paraguayan war by the Montevideoan army. The news of this really magnanimous gift caused a pleasant sensation in Paraguay, and the people of Asuncion are preparing to celebrate the return of the flags with great rejoicing.

Malignant diptheria has broken out in Cordoba and some persons have succumbed to its attacks.

The Directors of the Western Railway have resolved to suppress the night train which has hitherto left on Saturdays for San Nicolas.

On Monday night, between 11 and 12, the Chief of Police, Commissaries Naon and Cerañadas, and several officers and «vigilantes», embarked in a galley at the Passengers' Mole and took a northerly direction; they returned early on next morning. The object of this nocturnal expedition is kept a profound secret.

It is said that a bill for making civil marriage compulsory in this Republic is being prepared and will be presented to Congress during its first sittings.

The new Bolsa will not be completed until the end of August or the beginning of September.

Several of the Municipal bodies in the camp having failed to give an account of their stewardship for the past three months, the Executive Government has intimated to them that if they do not settle accounts before one month an interventor will be appointed over them to examine their books and bring them to a sense of their duty.

It is said that efforts are being made in Chile to bribe the soldiers and induce them to join in a revolution against the Government.

His Grace Archbishop Aneiros went on a visit to Pergamino on Friday, and was received at the station on his arrival by more than 400 persons. There was also a band which played when the train entered the station, rockets were sent off, and a salute was fired by the police, who then escorted the Archbishop's carriage to the plaza. In the adjoining streets many school children were assembled. The Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to many of the children.

From the beginning of next month, all the trains on the Buenos Aires and Ensenada line will be furnished with continuous brakes, which will almost entirely remove all danger of accidents from collisions. The trains leaving the Central station for La Plata at 8 and 10 am. already have these brakes.

Mgr. Curley left by the «Galileo» on Thursday for a trip to Ireland. For some time his health has not been good and it is to be hoped that a sight of the old country which he has not seen for many years will soon restore him to former vigor.

In a few days, a committee will be formed in this city to support the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen. Among others, Sres. S. Unzué, Leloir, L. Saenz Peña, Porcel de Peralta, and Gallo will be members of the committee. The can-

didature will shortly be proclaimed simultaneously in Buenos Aires, Santa-Fé, Mendoza, San Luis, San Juan, Tucuman, Salta and Catamarca. *La Prensa* states that the Governors of San Luis and Mendoza are in favour of Dr. Juarez Celman, while those of Santa-Fé, Tucuman and Salta support Dr. Irigoyen.

D. Miguel Lanus has rented the large machine deposit of Forrester and Co. in the Calle Rivadavia. Mr. Lanus is one of the most enterprising men, and probably the largest importer of machinery in this city. Irishmen who want machines are sure to get good value from Señor Lanus.

The Mendoza excursionists who failed to get passage with the President's party reached here on Monday.

Mr. W. Martin read a paper on Thursday evening on Shakespeare at the rooms of the English Literary Society. A member of the society also recited some select pieces from Shakespeare. There was a large attendance.

Another accident occurred on the Ensenada line of railway on Sunday near the Bernal station. As in the case of the Central Argentine line, last week the connecting chain in one of the carriages of a good train broke. As there was a declivity in the ground the carriages rushed down the descent and collided with the passengers' train that was coming in an opposite direction. The driver did his best to stop the train by opening the valves of the boiler, but such was the quantity of steam that rushed out that the poor fellow was dreadfully burned. Some of the passengers were hurt, but none seriously.

It is now generally known that Mitre's party has formed an alliance with Roca. The official candidate will be Juarez Celman; the vice-president, and ministers will be chosen in equal numbers from Roca's followers and Mitre's. The other perquisites will also be distributed among the friends of the two parties that form the coalition.

On Tuesday D. Emilio Alvear died in this city. Sr. Alvear occupied a place in Congress, and he had filled the most important public offices with credit to himself and advantage to his country. His funeral was attended by a large number of deputies and senators and other representative men in this city.

The phenomenon of the sky being deeply tinged with red in the west, which set so many people thinking last year and seriously occupied the attention of the star gazers was again witnessed this week.

A young man named Olazabal assaulted Colonel Gardemia opposite the Confitaria del Aguila on Tuesday for looking at him. The colonel was prepared for the charge and with a blow of his stick sent the unapproachable young man spinning into the street.

On Sunday there was a meeting in Montevideo organized by the Liberal League in support of the anti-Christian measures of Santos. The papers say there was great enthusiasm, but the demonstration would have been equally enthusiastic if it had been announced that Santos had turned Mormon or Mahomedan.

A bombero named Hernandez was made the butt for the jests of some students of the National College as he was passing by that establishment on Tuesday. The bombero, who was also a soldier, drew his bayonet and challenged the jesters to come on. There was a row, but the police came in time to prevent dangerous consequences and students and soldier adjourned in order to pay a visit to the Commissary's office.

A fire broke out in the chocolate factory 1168, Cangallo on Saturday night at 9.30. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but there was no water for the engines, and the fire had to be extinguished by buckets of water from the wells of the neighbouring houses. The fac-

tory was occupied by a Frenchman named Leroux, whose losses are estimated at 12,000 m/n. A peon named Coulbois, who was the first to give the alarm, having attempted to save some articles of clothing, was caught in the flames and burned to a cinder. A bombero cut his hand and bled profusely in consequence of the wound. The fire was extinguished at 12.30 at night. Some Irish families who reside quite close to the scene of the accident were much alarmed, but we are glad to say they suffered no injury.

Messrs. Suarez and Co. have undertaken a business that has long been wanted in this city, viz., the delivery of luggage from land on board a ship or vice versa. For the delivery of portmanteaus and small parcels at the Resguardo they will charge 10 cents each. The charge for other articles of luggage will be equally cheap. Messrs. Suarez and Co. have submitted their plans to the port authorities, and it is to be hoped they will be approved of.

Rumour has it that Dr. Irigoyen will go out of office on the 1st June. Dr. Ortiz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will become Minister of the Interior. It is also reported that Dr. Victorica, Minister of War, will resign in order to promote his own chances of being elected.

On Wednesday evening the marriage of Miss Carolina Tornquist with Don Juan José Urdirain was duly celebrated at the residence of the bride. The house was gaily adorned, and a very large concourse of English and Argentine friends assembled. Dancing was kept up until late in the morning. The bride was the recipient of numerous and costly presents.

During the first three months of this year 23,935 immigrants arrived in this country.

A new English club is being formed called the Cosmos Club, which will be established when a suitable place for it can be found in the centre of the city. Among the founders are Messrs. Bridgett, Cox, Neild, Preston, Miller, D. M. Wilson, Lockwood, Wanklyn and others.

A large number of boys and girls under age are asking permission of the Juez de Menores to contract marriage without the consent of their parents or guardians. This is a significant sign of the times.

The time-table of the Pacific line of railway will be changed from the 25th inst.

The train that brought the Presidential party from Mendoza last week did not reach its destination without experiencing the instability of all earthly things, and proving the truth of the proverb that science is not a protector of persons. The train left San Juan on Wednesday at 12.30 and to make assurance doubly sure engineer Villanueva, who can handle a locomotive with as much confidence as the master of a menagerie would a tame elephant, presided at the engine. On Thursday at 3 p.m. the Presidential party left Mendoza, but only a limited number of passengers were allowed to take passage with the party. So much the better for themselves and all concerned as the sequel will show. Late in the evening the train arrived at La Paz. The passengers did not dine till next day when they reached Villa Maria. On the way from this town to Rosario the three last carriages broke off and were left behind. This occurred not far from the station Espinillos. As soon as the breakage was perceived the train stopped and went back in quest of the missing carriages. This was a most fatal mistake as the train was proceeding at the rate of 70 kilometres an hour when the carriages broke off; consequently the momentum given to them was very great and they continued still advancing until the locomotive came in sight. Gen. Osborne, who was in one of the carriages left behind with President Roca, went immediately and put down the brakes. This wise and timely precaution impeded the velocity but not sufficiently to prevent a collision. Fortunately the concussion pro-

duced no serious accident. Amongst those hurt were Mrs. Benitez, Miss Roca, W. White, C. Shoolbred, Col. Solier, Dr. Irigoyen, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Palacios Antonio Salas. The injuries sustained were not serious, and the train soon set off again and reached Rosario at 10.30 p.m. The President was sad, but they tried to cheer him by firing off rockets. On the boat from Rosario a grand lunch was given, at which several members of the diplomatic corps, Dr. Montt, Gen. Osborn, Baron von Holleben, and Baron Salzeberg made speeches and drank the health of President Roca. At some of the stations from Campana there were bands of music. The party reached Buenos Aires on Saturday afternoon.

A contemporary, writing of Mr. Casey's estate at Curumalan, says it is the largest estate in the world. It now contains 55,000 well-bred mares and as many more Clydesdale mestiza mares, 25,000 cows, 50,000 sheep, and a large stud of thoroughbred horses. 23 puesteros with a capataz are in charge of the sheep, 32 peons and a capataz look after the cows and mares, and a large number of men are employed in the stables and chacras. The estate is watered by four rivers, viz., the Sauce Corto, the Curumalan, the Arroyo Corto, and the Pihue. The mountains of Curumalan are 9 leagues in length, and at certain points they are 4,000 feet high. Mr. Casey's camp is the best in the world for cattle, sheep, and horses, and it is well adapted for the growth of maize, wheat, barley, oats, and every species of grain. 20 leagues have been wire fenced, and the entire estate will now be fenced. Mr. Casey is about to establish a large flour mill on one of the rivers. The Curumalan estate may well compare with the best in Texas.

The following was the result of the Athletic sports at Lanus last Saturday—

High running jump—Huxtable 5 ft. 2 1/4 in., Low 4 ft. 11. In the flat races Messrs. Whittaker, Cadaval, Huxtable, Miles, Paulas, Whittaker, Ramallo, Duntz, Tobares, Tink, Flackman took first place, and Messrs. Tobares, Low, Baca, Wilkinson, Spencer, Valentine, Breever, Villaciare, Stagnaro, Whittaker, Roquette, second, Messrs. Martin, Steel, Rodriguez, Ibanez, Tobares, Perkins, Pinosola, Milne, third. In the walking match (one mile) Mr. Sketch came in first, time 9 m. 39 sec. Mr. C. Devitt won the obstacle race. Thompson won the Strangers' Race. Sack race—Matthews 1, Sadanad 2. Three legged race—Devitt and Whittaker 1, Milne and Alvarez 2. Hurdle race, 120 yds.—Huxtable 1, Devitt 2, Low 3. Throwing the hammer—Withington 1, Nally 2. Throwing weight, 16 lb.—Nally 1, 32 feet, Withington 2, 31 feet 2 1/4 in.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

«ANTORCHAS-SOL.»

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 191 Maipu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galleries, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrals, Barracas, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter «1» with the illuminating point at the lesser end. This is simple in construction, two simple thumb screws taking the place of intricate and elaborate parts.

The light is larger and brilliant—white than gas and equal to eight gas jets. We are assured that the cost does not exceed six cents per hour. The apparatus is managed with the greatest facility. It is always ready; no wick to trim; entirely free from explosion and, in fact, it appears to us to be the cheapest light known in comparison with its illuminating power.

For use on railways in any sudden emergency where a bright and powerful light is needed, we can imagine no light more suited or easier handled.

For the camp, these new «Antorchas-Sol.» as they are appropriately called will come in useful and prove most valuable.

THE BREAK O' DAY.

AN EMIGRANT'S SOLILOQUY IN THE CAMP.

BY FRED WOODROW.

The sky is red—the morning breaks,
The last pale star has fled,
And on the prairie sea of grass
The dawning glow is spread

The dew along the cattle trail
Is tremulous with light;
And folding like a silver wing
The cold white mists of night.

The wolf has found its distant den,
The owl his lonely tree,
And soars the eagle of the range,
Untiring, proud and free.

And fresh the wind—and sweet the
air
That blows along the plain,
The fragrance as of many flowers,
And gardens after rain.

My bed has been the tawny grass
That skirts the bold Divide,
With here and there a pallid star
Of camp fire on its side.

But solitude and weariness
And perils of my lot
Are buried in the golden sea,
As verities forgot.

Misfortune, homelessness, and fate
Are each a shadow less,
As morning blossoms in a smile
Of light and loveliness.

So on my bridle rein I hang
A string of prairie vine,
And in my pony's sweep of mane
The stars of color shine.

The mysteries of time and fate
And changes yet to be—
The hand that shaped my prairie
flower
Will shape the rest for me.

So by the sun and the oak
And on the verdant sod;
I go in reverence and hope
As on the trail of God.

Nor heart shall fail, nor hope de-
cline,
To detestate with fear
The ministries of Providence
Around me—everywhere.

—The Boston Pilot.

FROM LONDON
TO THE RIVER PLATE.

By F. W. S.

It was a cold December morning when I set out upon my journey to the South, and the chilly damp air made me often wish myself already at the Equator. My ship lay in the Albert Dock of London, where I arrived in good time to look around me before I started. I went on board and was shown my berth, so I sat down to examine the little cabin which was to be my dwelling place for the next three months at least. The walls seemed damp, and the seats the same; everything had a cold, wet appearance, so I thought I'd follow suit and get wet like my surroundings, and after a brandy and soda felt more comfortable, more resigned to my cabin, and more hopeful of my future prospects.

Soon after a mysterious bell-ringing commenced in the depths of the ship. The pilot shouted, the engines coughed, and the ship commenced moving down the great dock. As there were some ships to enter and others leaving we were delayed some time, till at last the way was clear and we steamed out into the muddy Thames. The engines ply quicker and the ship moves faster as both banks of the river seem to fly behind us. I saw but little of the Thames. Day faded into leaden evening, and evening darkened into night, when nothing could be seen but the colored lights of passing ships and the nebulous twinkling of the gas lights on the shore. We passed the Nore, and I remembered the Mutiny, and Marryat's novels—the delight of my boyhood.

Sheppey and Thanet I know were there across the darkness, with their memories of the invasion, and Hengist, Horsa, and Van Tromp danced a three-handed reel in my brain under the influence of the brandy and soda.

I was in high spirits that night; I could have spoken to and even embraced my bitterest enemy, filled a bumper to him, clinked our glasses, and sworn eternal friendship.

and dreamt of the Maelstrom from the whirling movement of the propeller. Whirl, whirl, whirl, bump, bump, bump; creak, creak; at first it nearly drove me crazy, and I am sure that it would be most irritating to one of weaker nerves than mine.

Everything trembled; my stomach fell upon the deck just as I was dozing, and my umbrella followed it. A bottle and glasses which I had carelessly left on my washstand chattered to partners, right and left, and down on the deck with a crash, to jingle there with sundry other articles and add to the row. It was late when I closed my eyes, and I slept a kind of waking sleep till morning. Day broke, and revealed Flushing nestling behind its battlements, its houses crowding together as if to keep themselves warm in the cold misty air.

It was a chilly introduction to the coldest mannered of nations whose prosperity depends on human toil, and which is therefore productive of a hardy stolid race of men. Such are the men of Flushing, and in the market place stands the statue of their hero. Mementos of the poor ropemaker's apprentice and the victorious admiral are shown proudly by the townsmen, who revere his memory and sing his glories. The church I see before me may have seen his baptism and his obsequies, and from these battlements the poor spinner boy may have looked over the sea—the theatre of his future victories and his fame. May his memory live long amongst his countrymen, and, for De Ruyter's sake, quaint old Flushing I admire you in the light his glory casts around you. Hallowed is the memory of those who have spent their lives for their own country and for their own people. I look around me, and see on every side

The broad ocean leans against the land.

Dykes border the and river confine it to its bed; beyond them I see the roofs of the farmhouses and the tops of the surrounding trees with here and there a windmill and a village steeple. The windmill is an indispensable accessory of the Dutch landscape, being used in the drainage of the country. Here in the mouth of the Scheldt in the old disused port of Eecloo, the English fleet destroyed that of France in the interest of the Flemish people, and in the time of James Van Artevelde, and here Alexander Farnese awaited the Armada.

On the islands contiguous and in these waters was fought the stern fight of the United Provinces for liberty, and here the Gueux baffled the armies of Alva. Although I am diametrically opposed to the principles of the Gueux, yet I admire their stubborn fight against the foreigners for the freedom of their country, and I re-echo the words of Béranger

Les gueux, les gueux,
Sont les gens hureux;
Ils s'aiment entre eux,
Vivent les gueux!

Could those who inherit their names in the present day be content with the liberty they enjoy in common with their fellow citizens of different opinions, I could admire them still. About fifty miles separate Flushing from Antwerp, and the channel winds through sandbanks uncovered at low water, where seals may often be seen enjoying the sunshine of a summer day. The wide estuary which would suggest the idea of a greater river than the Scheldt, suddenly narrows where the cathedral spire of Antwerp appears above the dykes, and where the ship is sensibly above the level of the country at high tide. Two forts here guard the entrance to the port. Fort Lillo, on the left, consists of revolving iron turrets which can fire at any angle round the horizon. Peace to the dust of Coehorn and Vauban, such things were never dreamed of in their philosophy. Antwerp, as seen from the river to-day, presents to the view a fine quay wall more than a mile in length at which lie moored large steamers of many nations, and beyond that a ruin in brick and mortar, backed by the spires of the town. Hundreds of houses along the river frontage have «gone down» before the city improvements commission to make way for the new quay and marine promen-

ports of detail; order and system are generally more distasteful than hard work. Let him have some interest of his own, though never so small, in the increase of his farm—a few chickens, a pig, or the fruit from two or three apple trees, the proceeds of which shall be his own, to do with as he chooses. The «my lamb and father's sheep» fiction is worse than no lamb at all. It won't do to promise him something when he becomes a man—that is a long way off to him. Above all, treat him as a companion, not as a hireling or flunkey. Substitute «we» for «I» in discussing your plans, and ask his opinion now and then before giving your own. Attention to these things is a small matter to you, but a great matter to him. A boy brought up under such influences in a congenial house, whatever be his occupation, will forever afterward look back upon a happy spring time of life, a possession which will, with perhaps one exception, more than anything else keep him, as a man, from yielding to the temptations he must certainly encounter.

A WIFE'S TACT.

After having been married some weeks it came into the head of a young husband one Sunday, when he had but little to occupy his mind, to suggest to his wife that they should plainly and honestly state the faults that each had discovered in the other since they had been man and wife. After some hesitation the wife agreed to the proposition, but stipulated that the rehearsal should be made in all sincerity and with an honest view to the bettering of each other, as otherwise it would be of no use to speak of the faults to which marriage had opened their eyes. The husband was of the same mind, and his wife asked him to begin. He was somewhat reluctant, but his wife insisted that he was the first to propose the matter, and as he was the head of the house, it was his place to take the lead. Thus urged, he began the recital. He said:

«My dear, one of the first faults that I observed in you after we began keeping house, was that you neglected the tinware. My mother always took great pride in her tinware and kept it as bright as a dollar.»

«I am glad you have mentioned it, dear," said the wife, blushing a little, «hereafter you shall see no spot on cup or pan. Pray proceed.»

«I have always observed," said the husband, «that you use your dish rags a long time without washing them, and finally throw them away. Now, when at home, I remember that my mother always used to wash out her rags when she was done using them, and then hang them up where they could dry ready for the next time she would need them.»

Blushing as before the young wife promised to amend this fault.

The husband continued with a most formidable list of similar faults, many more than we have space to enumerate, when he declared that he could not find any more fit to mention.

«Now, my dear," he said, «you begin and tell me all the faults you have discovered in me since we have been married.»

The wife sat in silence. Her face flushed to the temple, and a great lump came into her throat which she seemed to be striving hard to swallow.

«Proceed, my dear, tell me all the faults you have found in me: spare none.»

Arising suddenly from her seat the little wife burst into tears, and throwing both arms around her husband's neck, cried:

«My dear husband, you have not a fault in the world. If you have one, my eyes have been so blinded by my love for you that so long as we have been married I have never once observed it. In my eyes you are perfect, and all that you do seems to me to be done in the best manner and just what should be done.»

«But, my dear," said the husband, his face reddening and his

voice growing husky with emotion, «just think. I have gone and found all manner of faults with you. Now do tell me some of my faults; I know I have many—ten times as many as you ever had or ever will have. Let me hear them.»

HEALTH HINTS.

Coffee is given with excellent results in typhoid fever. The best way to allay sunburn is to bathe the face in cold cream at night.

A little spirit of hartshorn applied to a spider or mosquito bite will soon relieve the pain and itching.

Obesity is often constitutional, but it may be reduced by good exercise, abstemiousness, the avoidance of much farinaceous and glutinous food, early rising, and the refraining from all indolent habits.

Some one who has tried it says it is a good plan to burn sulphur in cellars where milk is kept, especially if they are damp. The sulphurous acid evolved destroys the mildew, which, if not checked, will injure the flavour of cream and butter.

Doctor Brandini, of Florence, says that citric acid will assuage the violent pain which is the usual concomitant of cancer. He applies to the part pledgets of lint soaked in a solution of four grains of the acid in 350 grains of common water, with the result of affording instantaneous relief.

A DYNAMITE YARN.

The question of the work of dynamite fiends in London recently being discussed in one of the public resorts of this city, many stories were told of terrible destructions that this material had caused at times. By and by a cap sheaf took its place. A gentleman remarked:

«Talk about dynamite. I can tell you what nitro-glycerine once did in our State. It was out near Prairie du Chien, where they were blasting in a cut on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The contractor had several kegs of the stuff in an underground place. One day a workman went to get some and left the place open; by and by some hogs came along and one of them slipped into the place where the combustible itself was kept. The hog found a keg open, and as

glycerine is sweet almost as honey, the animal filled himself. He came out by and by and soon wandered into a stable near by which contained about 40 horses belonging to the contractor. The hog was fooling around among the horses' hind legs, when one of them drew off and gave Mr. Hog a good one. The concussion started the business, and not a vestige was ever discovered of the hog, or a single horse, or the stable. And where the stable once stood there was a hole in the earth 50 feet deep and not more than 200 feet in circumference.»—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

THE DAILY BORE.

The daily bore came in as usual this week.

«Is Mr. Milding in?» he enquired.

Mr. Milding, by the way, was the bore's especial victim.

«No,» said Fogg.

The bore—Will he be in soon?

Fogg—Yes: won't you take a seat and wait.

The bore needed no second invitation. He sat down and waited. He waited ten minutes, half an hour, an hour, two hours. He began to grow uneasy.

«You think he'll be back soon?» he asked.

Fogg was sure of it. The bore sat down again and waited. It had begun to grow dark. Fogg got up, washed his hands, put on his coat, took out his key, twirled it around a moment, and remarked:

«Sorry to disturb you, but I'm going to lock up now.»

The bore—Then Mr. Milding won't be in again to-day?

Fogg—Oh, dear, no; didn't expect him to-day.

The bore—But you said he would be in soon.

Fogg—So he will. He'll be in in about ten days. That isn't very long, you know. Sorry to have kept you waiting. Good night.

As the bore stole languidly out he fancied he heard «a wild shout of savage laughter, which on the wind came roaring after.»

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 drag 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 a fulness in the sides and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White Limited, 17, Barington Road, London, E.C.

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 pin 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.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

TELEGRAMS.

London, April 19.
The Russian question is likely to be amicably settled.
The Czar hes made known to England in an official manner that war would be a great calamity for both countries, and hopes to settle diplomatically the existing difficulties.
Austria and Germany have warned the Sublime Porte that the treaty of Berlin by which the integrity of Turkey is guaranteed will be annulled should she allow ships of war to pass the Bosphorus, whether they be English or Russian.
Telegrams from Tiphlis, near the Persian frontier, say that Russia cannot reckon on the assistance of Persia in case of war.

London, 20.

Despatches from Cronstadt say that the Russian fleet has received orders to prepare immediately for war. 32 war vessels have raised their flags and set sail.
Since last Saturday no interchange of correspondence has taken place between the rival governments.
There is great excitement on the Exchange. Consols which were at 98½, a month ago closed at 96 to-day.

London, 21.

It is announced that Russian forces have advanced anew into the Afghan territory. Russia is supposed to be aiming at the occupation of Herat, which she will strongly fortify.
The Russian newspapers applaud the taking of Penjdeh, and say it is the best reply that could be given to the capture by England of the island and port of Hamilton.
A rising against the English has broken out in the north of Hindostan.
Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, said that the Government thought it necessary to put the army and navy on a war footing. The Government has asked a credit of £11,000,000. The Government has again renewed its protest against the action of General Komaroff, who drove the Afghans from Penjdeh.

Souakim, April 19.

Three columns of troops have left here in the direction of Beret under General Graham, with orders to surround the army of Osman Digma. Graham has 12,000 men under his command, consisting of 6 battalions of infantry, a battalion of marines, three batteries of artillery, 800 Australians, and three battalions of Sepoys and a regiment of cavalry from India.
A railway is being built from Suakim to Berber, but the works cannot be carried out till Osman Digma is dislodged.

Paris, April 19.

Chinese papers assert that a treaty is concluded with France. The French admiral has given up the blockade of Formosa.
Mr. Sadi-Carnot is the new Finance Minister, vice Clamageran resigned. (Mr. Carnot is a nobody in finance, like Mr. Clamageran.)
After fierce fighting the Chinese were repulsed from the Kep entrenchments, with loss.

Panama, April 17.

Peace is concluded between Guatemala and Salvador (the tyrant Barrios having been shot by a Salvadorian.)
Vienna, April 17.

The opinion prevalent in the Austrian court is that Russia is preparing to make a decisive march on Herat, taking this point as the centre of military operations in Asia, and to buy up swift cruisers like the Alabama in order to be qualified to injure as much as possible England's mercantile fleet.
The Russians have taken possession of the road to Tifis across the Caucasian mountains, avoiding in this manner the passage over the Black Sea where their

transports would run the risk of being destroyed by the English squadron.

Vienna, 21.

War appears to be imminent. Russia is putting English patience to the most extreme test.
In all the Russian ports great preparations are being made for war.

St. Petersburg, April 16.
General Komaroff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in the Transcaspian provinces, who commanded the attack on the Afghans at Pendjeh, telegraphs that on their defeat the Afghans fled to Herat. The losses sustained by the Afghans are greater than those at first announced.

COMMERCIAL.

April 23.
Gold 145½
Dedulas A 100
Series E 79½
Series F 78½
National Bank Shares 135½

In the partido of Ayacucho and others southern districts many sheep are attacked with lameness.

600 novillos were sold in Tapalque at \$12 m/n, and 1500 capons in Mercedes at \$38 %.

The graserias of Barracas and Chascomus are doing a very fair amount of business.

A company has been formed for the construction of flat-boats and tow-boats in San Nicolas. They are preparing to construct 12 flat-boats of 400 tons burden each, and as many powerful tow-steamer, which will do service on the river Parana.

On Sunday, Messrs. Gowland and Co. sold a square of land in the suburbs of the city between Bustamante and Billinghamurst, at \$24 % per vara, or \$325,000 % for the square of land.

The Government of Paraguay is about to issue Public Bonds to the amount of \$600,000 m/n; the greater part of this is to defray general expenses and the remainder for something else.

Don Joaquin M. Cullen sold to D. Roberto V. Traill 4 leagues of land situated in the district «Bella Creacion» for \$28,933 m/n.

All agricultural produce is now sold at a comparatively high price. Special lots of wool that last year only brought \$90 to 95 %, may now be sold at \$120 %, or even more. Coast wheat that sold for \$80 % will readily fetch \$100 %, and so on with other matters. We do not notice the same difference in the price of sheep and cattle. Novillos are now at about the same price in paper dollars that they were last year. Nevertheless, there is a marked difference in the price of butcher's meat. A leg of mutton that cost only 5 % some months ago is now sold at 8 % in the markets of Buenos Aires.

A new cattle-farming company is spoken of, with a capital of \$500,000 m/n, in shares of \$1000 m/n. The promoters are Messrs. M. Paz, F. Serrantes, M. Torres, G. Gallegos, A. Casares, S. Luro, A. Zeballos, M. Victorica, M. Marenco, M. Alzaga, V. Carril, and E. Casey.

The statutes of the company of insurance, «La Previsora», have been fully approved of by the authorities. We publish the advertisement of «La Previsora» in another column, and as our readers may see it is sustained by many men of wealth and influence, amongst others, some of our most esteemed countrymen.

Reports from Rosario say that a certain disease of the mouth has broken out among the sheep in that district, and that the disease is causing great destruction in flocks.

2,000 capones have been sold for the graserias of Barracas del Sud, at \$32 %.

Some bills were with considerable difficulty discounted this week at 7½ to 8.

On Wednesday Bills of Exchange were given on London at 33d, and on France 3 46 to 3 50.

Gold fell on Tuesday to 39, but on the publication of the bellicose telegrams from Europe it rose again on Wednesday to 45.

The net proceeds of the Western Railway during the first three months of the present year amounted to \$882,266 m/n, or

\$199,667 m/n more than the corresponding three months of last year.

The Directors of the Santa-Fé colony railway have raised their tariffs 20 per cent. This rate will continue until such time as gold fall to the price it was when they fixed the late tariffs.

We have heard that an Irishman in Ayacucho sold a lot of fine capons at \$100 % each.

Both the banks and the Government have agreed to draw up a programme in which the National and Provincial Banks and the Finance Minister will unite to stem the depreciation of paper. The author of this financial programme is Mr. Hueyo, President of the Provincial Bank. Both banks will begin drawing for exchange in paper at conventional rates, discounts will be restricted and the issue of paper money limited to forty millions; money will be granted for ninety days only, and the Government will begin economising on a heavy scale. This programme of good intentions is marred by a rumor that the banks will let go gold in moments of speculative fever, when the premium reaches what the bank presidents may consider too high a premium.

The following telegram has been received by a leading French wool buyer to-day:—

Antwerp, 22nd.

30 per cent wools:—
1 35 fine wool
1 20 good
1 10 defective.

The sale of 500 novillos on a well known estancia. 25 de Mayo, at \$14 m/n per head is reported. Sr. Podesta, buyer.

The frozen meat trade in England is progressing most satisfactorily. Messrs. Drabble have received telegrams informing them that their last consignment of frozen sheep, 1,400 in number, sold easily at 4½ d and 4¾ per pound.

On Wednesday 5 shares of the Curumalan estate were sold in the Bolsa at 20 per cent above par value.

Mr. John Cunningham has sold seven squares of land near the Azucena station for the sum of 140,000 %.

Messrs. Miguel y Nieto, of Giles, have sold 80 squares of land at 2,500 %, and other lots of land have been sold there at 2,000 % and upwards; big prices are paid for chacra lands rented in that partido.

Messrs. Rocca and Co. have purchased 10,000 novillos in Bahia Alanca at 14 m/n.

Mr. John McDonald has returned from a trip to the South. He says that he travelled from Guamani to Bahia. He bought a lot of novillos at President Rocca's estancia in Guamani from \$10 to 12 m/n.

The following are the quotations of Argentine Stocks on the Stock Exchange:—

London, April 16.
Public National Funds (1871) 93 to 94
do do (1881) 90 to 91
do do (1884) 76 to 77
Hard Dollars 59 to 60
Province of Buenos Aires (1870) 82 to 83
Treasury bills 3 per cent 80 to 81

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

Liverpool, April 16.

Wool.—Buenos Aires merino and mestiza No. 1, 30-32 oje yield, 6d. per lb.

Sheepskins.—Camp, merino, 65-85 lb. per doz., 6d per lb. Merino, matadero, 90-100 lb, 6d. per lb.

Beef Tallow.—At 33-34d per cwt.

Hides.—Salted novillo hides, 63 lb, 7½ d per lb. Stock from 1,000 to 1,500 hides.

Salted potro hides, 30 lbs, 12½, -13s each. No stock.

Antwerp, April 21.

Auctions of River Plate wool opened to-day. Stock was 16,000 bales. Prices obtained represent a fall of 15 per cent compared with sales in January.

London, April 20.

The auctions of colonial wools corresponding to the second series of 1885, which commenced on the 18th March have closed. Comparing the close with the opening prices there is a fall of 7½ per cent. There was a large crowd present at the sales and considerable animation.

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DEATHS.
On the morning of the 20th inst., in the Calle Corrientes, No. 21, Mrs. Maria McGovern, a native of the county Cork, Ireland. R.I.P.
On April 12th, the infant son of Mr. William Mullally, Rojas.
At San Pedro, on the 17th April, after a protracted illness, Mr. Thomas Clohesy aged 66 years, a native of Killee, Co. Clare, Ireland.
The deceased, who resided in this country for 33 years, was highly esteemed, as testified by the large and respectable funeral cortege which accompanied his remains to the cemetery in San Pedro on the 18th inst.
May his soul rest in eternal peace.

TO RENT.—A Piece of good AMP half-a-league long by eleven hundred yards wide, in the partido of Baradero, three leagues from the Duggan Station. It is wire-fenced on three sides.—Apply to James Carey, Baradero. 7-2 ins.

CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 leagues from O'Higgins Station and 5 from Chacabuco on the Pacific Railway; 300 squares of it consisting principally of a fine Canada with «pasto tierno», are admirably adapted for sheep. Apply for further information to «Southern Cross» Office, 6, Pasaje Arguino, Buenos Aires This is an opportunity seldom met with.

CATHOLIC DOCTOR attached to a Hospital in Dublin as Chief Surgeon would receive one or two youths in his house to prepare them for the Medical Profession. A most comfortable home is guaranteed, as well as careful supervision. Exceptional facilities for Hospital practice. References and testimonials of the highest class. For further particulars apply to
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j 21-3 m.

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One League of splendid land fit for Sheep or cattle, in the partido of Saladillo, about four on a half leagues from the Del Carril station.
The land is enclosed by wire fence from the neighbouring estancias, and adjoins the estancias of Bonetas, Toldos, and Trigo.
Apply to—
Mr. EDWARD MURPHY,
Calle Tucuman, 238,
Or to this office. m 27-1 m

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