

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 23.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885.

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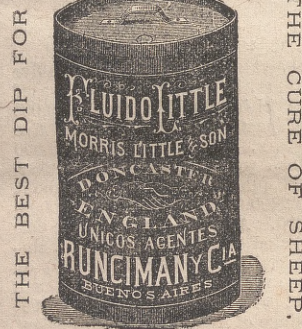
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 23.
At the meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a resolution protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on Irish manufactured whiskey was carried by 32 votes to 7.

At a Cabinet Council held in London it is stated that some important communications from Russia were discussed. A report has been circulated to the effect that the Russians succeeded in intercepting some despatches of

Sir Peter Lumsden, which they assert clearly prove that he excited the Afghans to act in the offensive. Copies of these having been forwarded to the British Government. Denial is given to the statement that Earl Granville and Fehmi Pasha discussed the question of the opening of the Dardanelles to the English when the Turkish delegate was recently in London.

Mr. William Johnston, the Orangeman, has received a warrant from the Under Secretary formally removing him from the office of Inspector of Irish Fisheries. He had been asked to resign but refused to do so.

Mr. John Naish, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed to the Irish Lord Chancellorship. Mr. S. Walker, Solicitor-General, will become Attorney-General, and Mr. Macdormott, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General.

We are glad to state that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to take carriage exercise.

Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness, D.L., brother of Lord Ardilaun, has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone stating that the Premier is authorised by the Queen to offer him a Baronetcy in consequence of the anti-patriotic flunkeyism he displayed during the recent Royal visit to Dublin. Mr. Guinness has replied accepting the honor. Dr. Wycherley, the High Sheriff of Cork, will be created a belted knight of the golden stick and baron of Blarney.

The report started by the *Monde* that Dr. Moran had been selected by the Pope for the Archbishopric of Dublin is incorrect. The matter stands as follows: The result of Mr. Errington's opposition to Dr. Walsh was a decision to send a new triad of names for the approbation of the English Government. This Mr. Errington carried home with him, and his reply—which in fact is that of the British Government—is expected at the Propaganda from hour to hour. Dr. Moran's name was the first of the three, and if the English Government, through Mr. Errington, consents, he will doubtless be the Archbishop; but nothing is done yet, nor will be till the reply of the English Government arrives! [Ed. Note.—We cut the above paragraph from the Buenos Aires *Standard* which like all the home news of our colleague, is evidently taken from some anti-Irish origin of the true blue type. In spite of its orthodox opinion we must still refuse to believe that the Pope in selecting an Archbishop for Dublin will be influenced by the mandate of an heretical Government, rather than by the spontaneous wish of the faithful Catholic people of Ireland.]

It was after the interview between the Czar and M. de Giers that the news arrived of the defeat sustained by the Russian troops. After a rapid consultation with his Ministers the Czar dictated a despatch to England which was equivalent in a measure to an ultimatum.

In consequence of his pronounced Catholicity, Mr. Kiely, who had been appointed by Pres. Cleveland to be United States Minister at Rome has been ordered instead to St. Petersburg. The Italian Government indirectly intimated that Mr. Kiely would not be the most acceptable representative that could be sent them, as he

delivered a speech in Richmond, Virginia, in 1871, strongly denouncing the seizure of Rome by Victor Emmanuel. Mr. Kiely was a secessionist during the civil war.

The Tories, too, are going, the valiant Colonel King-Harman leading the van. From Dublin the ex-Ruler is journeying all the way to Thanet, one of the most eastern divisions of England. This loss also Ireland will be able to bear with complacency.

Despatches from St. Petersburg to the following effect are published by the *Independente Belge*—

After the sitting of the Privy Council at which it was decided that no concession should be made to England M. de Giers tendered his resignation. The Emperor refused to accept it at such a critical moment when war seemed imminent, but said that if M. de Giers wished to retire from office when all was finished he (the Emperor) would take care that his retirement should be effected under the most honorable conditions.

According to Lord Morley's acknowledgment in the House of Lords the other night there are now between 24,000 and 25,000 troops in Egypt and the Sudan, including the Indian troops and the Australian contingent.

Count Herbert son of Prince Bismarck, has been appointed German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A large and representative meeting from all parts of Canada unanimously pronounced in favor of Imperial Federation at a meeting in Montreal. The Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, speaking in London on the subject admitted that he was sceptical on the benefits of such federation. He thought a loose was preferable to a tightly drawn union between the mother country and the colonies—a union of sentiment rather than a mechanical union. In New South Wales there had been considerable discussion as to whether it was wise or necessary to lend troops to the mother country, especially as in the event of their having to fight against a country like Russia the colonies would become a more direct agent for attack by such an enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

London, June 13.
Several Conservative members of Parliament had an interview with Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury, the leaders of the party in the two Houses respectively, asking them to decline undertaking the formation of a ministry, but the Marquis of Salisbury declared that if the Queen called upon their party, they ought to form a Ministry; adding that, for his part he should approve the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Prime Minister.

The *Times* stigmatizes the resignation of the Gladstone cabinet as an unpatriotic proceeding.

We learn on good authority that the new Ministry will adopt a favourable policy towards Austria and Germany.

The deficit of the present Budget will be passed on to the next year's Budget.

Dr. Pellegrini is making progress in his negotiations, an arrangement being under consideration, the basis of which are not yet known, but which it is expected will soon be concluded.

The Parliamentary friends of Mr. Parnell have had a conference with the chief of the Con-

servative party upon Irish questions. Both they themselves and Mr. Parnell urge the Conservatives, when they attain power, to adopt measures for the internal affairs in Ireland, by taking which line of policy the Conservatives will complete the defeat of the Liberals.

The squadron that was to have sailed for the Pacific has received orders to wait in the Bay of Finland for new instructions.

The large building of the National Exhibition of Inventions has taken fire, and it is feared that the greater part of the objects and inventions on show there will be destroyed, as the fire is very intense. The fire that broke out this morning has been confined to the Indian Museum, which is next to the saloon of exhibited inventions, which has only been damaged by water. The India Museum has been destroyed by the flames.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the charge of forming a Cabinet.

The marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg will be celebrated on the 23rd of July.

The «Redistribution Bill» has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

Dr. Pellegrini has successfully fulfilled his mission, a definite arrangement having been made with a syndicate of bankers presided over by Baring Brothers.

The Marquis of Salisbury was well received at some of the stations which he passed on his way to Balmoral.

The Indian Museum has been completely destroyed by fire, and the collection of curiosities which it contained has been irretrievably damaged, only the Prince of Wales's collection being saved. When the fire commenced, there were more than 10,000 persons in the Exhibition of Inventions adjoining the Museum.

A terrible fire has occurred at Grodno, on the railway from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. Three-fourths of the city were destroyed, including the Government offices and various churches. The losses are estimated at several millions of roubles.

Both Houses of Parliament have been adjourned till the 19th, by which time it is expected that the organization of the new cabinet will be complete.

The steamer «Galileo» of the Lamport and Holt line carries £50,000 for the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires.

The difficulty about forming a Conservative ministry has disappeared. The Prime Minister Sir Stafford Northcote (?), leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, goes to the House of Lords and Sir Michael Hicks Beach takes his place in the Commons.

The Queen offered Gladstone the title of Earl, but he refused to accept it.

New York, June 13.

The preparations for the reception of the statue of Liberty presented to the United States by France have been suspended on account of the non-arrival of the steamer which is bringing it. Twenty-four hours' notice of the ceremony will be given.

It is reported in Brooklyn that James McDermot, the supposed English spy, is dead. Recently he was seen in London.

Paris, June 13.

A horrible catastrophe has happened at the Thiers, a district of the department of Puy-de-Dôme. At the conclusion of the trial of a murderer in the court, the audience, which was very numerous, was leaving the hall by means of the staircase when the latter gave way with a great noise, precipitating the people into a confused heap at the bottom, the falling

stones of the staircase wounding those beneath as they fell. According to the latest accounts there are twenty dead and over a hundred injured, many of them seriously so.

The conference that took place here to discuss the affairs of the Suez Canal and the preservation of its neutrality has broken up.

The French despatch-boat «Renard» has foundered in a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden. The crew numbering 100 men.

June 15.
Admiral Courbet died to-day. A splendid public funeral will be given to him.

The new Argentine Minister, D. José C. Paz, was received in audience by the President of the Republic, and presented his credentials. The speeches exchanged were of the most friendly character.

Berlin, June 14.

Prince Frederick Charles has died of an attack of apoplexy, which completely paralysed him.

St. Petersburg, June 12.
The newspaper *Novosti* confirms the news of the assassination of Abdurraman, Ameer of Afghanistan, saying that assurances of his death are being continually received from the Caucasus and the Afghan frontier. It adds that great excitement prevails amongst the Afghans on account of fresh rumours stating that the former Ameer Ayoub Khan will probably assume the command.

Madrid, June 12.

Great alarm prevails in Valencia on account of the increase of cholera, 55 new cases have occurred and 18 deaths from cholera being reported from the province of Murcia.

The Government intends to ask the Cortes for a million pesetas to carry out the measures for preventing the spread of cholera.

There have been in this city 11 cases of a disease showing symptoms similar to those of cholera. In other districts of Spain there have been many cases and deaths of cholera.

Dublin, June 12.

A grand manifestation has been held to celebrate the expiration of the period of Mr. Davitt's police surveillance. It is said that he will stand for Parliament in the approaching elections.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has approved the resolutions of the Irish Bishops submitted to him at the last meeting held with them at Rome.

It is asserted that the Pope has also approved the programme of the next meeting that the Irish Bishops will hold in Dublin.

Lima, June 12.

The Hon. William Roberts, who has been appointed by President Cleveland as United States Minister in Chile, is coming here in the steamer «Maipú.» Before leaving New York he was entertained at a banquet at Delmonico's given by the principal bankers and merchants. Mr. E. F. Bayard, Minister of the Interior, who was invited, wrote to the President of the organizing committee, apologizing for not being able to be present, and saying that he considered Mr. Roberts worthy of the post confided to him as representative of the United States in Chile. «Our aims,» adds Mr. Bayard, «cannot be otherwise than to encourage, both in politics and commerce, the cause of law, order and morality, and I am sure that Mr. Roberts will prove a talented and distinguished representative of these ideas.»

Cacères was not defeated. A small force of Cacéristas attacked the town of Huancayo, but, seeing that the Government forces were greatly superior in numbers, fell back and joined the corps commanded by Colonel Morales Toledo. The united forces then re-

newed the attack, and defeated the Iglesiasista garrison, taking possession of Huancayo. It is asserted that Cacères was not present at either of the engagements.

Montevideo, June 13.

The Spanish Minister is arranging the terms of a convention relative to Spanish subjects dying here intestate. The treaty entered into with Brasil in 1857 serves as a basis for the convention.

Luis Batle and Casamayor surrendered to the police to-day, and Sr. Gil has been arrested.

The Board of Health has resolved to suspend, from the 25th inst., the sanitary observation on vessels from Brazil, and to impose on vessels from the Spanish ports of Alicante and Valencia which left since June 1st eight days' observation, and on those from the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic 4 and 2 days respectively. Any vessels declared suspicious will be refused admittance.

The Chamber of Representatives has increased the tax on bull-rings from \$400 to \$1,500. The tax on cock-pits is to be \$500 and on pigeon-shooting clubs \$100.

Monsr. Mattera will not return to the River Plate, but will be accredited to the Portuguese Government.

Asuncion, June 12.

The Chambers have voted unanimously a bill declaring Santos a General in the Paraguayan army. The members of the Trophy Committee are declared citizens of Paraguay.

Panama, June 13.

General Pantrizzello, and a West Indian negro named G. Davis (alias Cocobolo), the chief actors in the burning of Colon, have been hanged in that town. They were captured during the conflagration by the United States forces, and were conveyed on board the «Galena.» 4,000 persons witnessed the execution. Cocobolo was half-drunk when he mounted the gallows. General Pantrizzello protested his innocence, declaring that he had accompanied the rebel leader Prestan simply because they were partners in business.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The Marquis of Salisbury has resolved to organize the Ministry and he is conferring with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Rowland Wynn. Randolph, Churchill and Salisbury have resolved to extend the Crimes' Act still further. This is the Tories salute to their dear little sister Ireland.

The new British Ministry has been at last formed as follows:—

London, June 18th, 6 p.m.

Premier—Marquis of Salisbury.
Foreign Affairs do.
Lord Chancellor—Baron Gifford.

Lord President of the Privy Council—Sir Stafford Northcote.
Chancellor of Exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

Secretary of Home Department—R. A. Cross.

Secretary for Colonies—Col. F. Stanley.

Secretary of War—William H. Smith.

Secretary for India—Lord R. Churchill.

Post-master General—Lord Manners.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Hamilton.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Earl Carnarvon.

Mr. Gladstone took his usual place in the House of Commons and announced that Salisbury had consented to take office.

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THE ARGENTINE DEBT.

The following letter referring to Argentine affairs has been published in London:—

«To the Editor of *Truth*, London.

Sir,
My attention has been drawn to a paragraph headed 'The Argentine Bubble' in your issue of the 5th inst.

Your statement that the total indebtedness of the country, general and provincial, is £55,000,000 is quite true, but only the half of that is FOREIGN debt. Besides, when comparing the indebtedness of any country, the general rule is only to consider the NATIONAL debt of the same. A comparison with other countries will then show that the ratio of debt in various nations, as compared with wealth and population, is as follows:

	Per Inhabitant.	Percentage Debt to Wealth.	Debt Revenue.	to Wealth
Argentine Republic..	131	11	2	0 8-30
Canada..	143	9	1	4 6-20
Australia..	199	34	6	12 17-00
U. States..	189	6	1	12 3-20
France..	219	25	3	4 11-30
United Kingdom..	248	22	2	8 8-80

When comparing the total debt of other countries, please add the indebtedness of all cities, towns, villages, corporations, &c., the indebtedness of which, so far as the Argentine country is concerned, is included in your sum of £55,000,000.

In those young countries it has always been deemed necessary that public works should be carried out by the Government, and that is the rule in most continental countries also. There is no denying that the Argentine Government have always conscientiously carried out their obligations towards their foreign creditors to the very letter. The country up to 1861 was destitute of any public works, no railways, no ports, no lighthouses, no wharves, no telegraphs, no drainage nor sanitary works, and even in 1876 very little progress had been made; it is only during the last few years that enormous strides have been taken. By means of these improvements, the country has become manifold richer, as in those parts it is cheaper to build railways than roads. The locomotive is the great civiliser and wealth-bringer over there. Up to a few years ago they had no ironclads, no Krupp guns, no Remingtons; they have got these 'civilisatory' elements now.

This explains why the excesses for military purposes are somewhat high, but in this connection must be pointed out also that large forces are permanently employed in freeing the frontiers from the Indian hordes. Besides labour being very dear out there, recruiting is more expensive than in Britain. With regard to the 'results' shown the fact must be borne in mind that in the event of a foreign war the National Guards can be called out, numbering 300,000 men, which for bravery can be compared to any army, being trained from their youth as they are to ride a horse and handle a gun.

With reference to the small standing army, I note from your paper that its object is to quell any rebellion; I wonder what is the object of the British Army in Ireland, or Egypt, or say India?
Veritas.

«PAY THE MEMBERS.»

A NEW SCHEME BY «TRANSATLANTIC.»

«Transatlantic,» the London correspondent of the New York *Irish World*, discussing the composition and number of the Irish parliamentary party after the next election says:

«Suppose we of the National Party, for safety in the calculation, shall put our strength down to eighty members. Let us contemplate what we shall achieve by these.

«The two great English parties summed up, send 500 members to the English House of Commons. That number is split into nearly equal halves upon every important question, whether colonial or provincial, whether Church or State, army or navy, lands or mines, income taxes or provision taxes, educational or emigration questions. When the party that is 'out' of office and out of pay want to turn off the party that is 'in' and find they are too weak, they generally apply to the Irishmen to join with them in going into the division lobby. The party 'in' office for security of their seats will likewise apply to the Irish party to vote with them. In a house of say 600, an extreme gathering, when the issue shall come up between 250 Conservative and 250 Liberal English members, and that the 80 Irishmen shall vote solid for one of the parties that party triumph!

«Hence it follows if the Irish Eighty stick together, work together, vote solidly together, have one demand, viz., restitution of 'Grattan's Parliament' with its old habitual guaranteed authorities in Ireland; they will organise into a quasi-military discipline, obey commands, attend to business day and night, assemble in the morning to agree upon the tactics of the night in Parliament, they will overmaster the Parliamentary obstructions to their rights in the British House of Commons much sooner than any living Englishman at this hour dreams of.

«I know I must first get the 80 good men and true. I am quite sure I can get those if I have the means of supporting them with an approach to decency in expensive London, which consideration brings me to think how the 80 Irish members may be supported in London during the customary six or seven months of Parliamentary session.

«First of all, we don't want rich men, as such, as our members. If they come they must accept such position in the Band of 80 as the general may assign them to be private or officers according to their abilities.

«Provision must be made for the 80 upon strict military principles, viz.:—a free mess-table, lodging, and monthly pay—pay to be stopped for non-attendance to duties—and treachery to the party to be punished with a drumming out and national boycotting.

«There can be procured within any of the streets surrounding, within 10 minutes' walk of the English House of Commons, three large houses, say adjoining each other at a rent of £1,800 a year, which may be converted into one establishment by breaking doors through the partition walls. These can be furnished from bottom to top as a club house with beds, bedding, and culinary fixings for about £10,000 to accommodate as an hotel, with board and lodging in the best manner, the whole Irish 80.

«A hundred and fifty pounds per week will furnish its tables with all necessities and customary luxuries, a proper sum, say £5,000, may be put for stationery, printing, postage, telegraph, cab fare, etc.

«After all the aforesaid expenses being provided for the »Eighty» I would vote each man £300 a year to be paid at the end of each Par-

liamentary session. Stoppage of all pay to be made for special non-attendance and disloyalty upon 'whip' divisions.

«Moreover, the members of the Irish Eighty must, during the Parliamentary session, sit with their comrades on the benches of Parliament, shall vote with them, eat, drink, confer, and co-operate solely with each other.

ESTIMATE OF YEARLY EXPENSES.

Rent and taxes of three houses to be converted into one club house.....	£ 2,500
Board: 6 months; of 80 gentlemen.....	4,200
Attendance thereon.....	1,000
Stationery, printing, postage, cab hire, etc.	5,000
Salary, at £300 a year, for 80 members.....	24,000
Income tax.....	1,300
	£38,000

«The above sum, or let us say £40,000, would cover the annual Parliamentary expenses of 80 members for Ireland in the English Parliament. The first year would require the outfit and furnishing expenses, in a plain manner, of the club, say 5 to £6,000.

«The first general election in Ireland and England will certainly take place before the end of this year. Of the 105 Irish seats to be 'run for' 50 of them at least will be contested against the Nationalists by the landlords. These contested elections will cost money in a variety of ways. The Sheriff's fees, lodgment of cash with the Sheriff to pay all the election clerks, officers, officials, and rents of polling places which he shall choose to employ; then the printing, and traveling and hotel expenses, and hundreds of other outlays must be thought of and provided for.

«The Irish party to return 80 members must have in bank £100,000 before the first of November.

«The Irish people at home and abroad can supply the £140,000 herein required if they shall be properly and promptly appealed to. One hundred thousand Irishmen at home and abroad at £1 a piece £100,000; one hundred thousand Irishmen at 5 to 10 shillings apiece £40,000. Remit to Charles Stewart Parnell as general, and treasurer, and paymaster of the 'Irish Eighty'.

«I have sent him already my £1 for this political battle, and a few notes suggesting this quasi-military—political—organisation.

«Can this money be collected in time? a friend says to me. I say yes. It can and must be collected at once.

«See what the Irish people collected last year for public purposes:

For Charles Stewart Parnell.....	£36,000
For William O'Brien ..	5,300
For the family of the late A. M. Sullivan.....	5,300
For the Evicted Tenant families of all Ireland.....	7,000
Sundry Purses made up and given to Irish Members of Parliament by their Constituents.....	5,000
	£60,000

«There is £60,000 (\$300,000) which the Irish people at home collected for public purposes inside of twelve months. Besides all that their friends in America and Australia sent over a good many thousand pounds.

«The crisis is on now. Give Parnell £140,000 without delay. With money he will get members and with members he will get Grattan's Parliament, and with Grattan's Parliament we will get Ireland back again into our own custody, and we shall erect upon the outer walls of our old Parliament House in College Green—
«THE LAND IS OURS.»

ENGLISH AND ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

We subjoin an excerpt from an interesting article which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 10th ult. The remarks appear to us well calculated to exemplify the position in which share-

holders in some of the Argentine railways will find themselves placed before many years have elapsed, unless greater care be exercised and competing lines discouraged by the National and Provincial Government:—

What has aggravated the losses of the railways during bad times, and has prevented them from benefiting to the full extent in good times, is the formidable expenditure on which they long since embarked in the vain hope that every new branch and extension would bring profit to the parent system. The public may have profited by all this outlay; but the railways certainly have not. Its imprudent character and its futile results are sufficiently shown by one simple fact. During the last fifteen years, enormous as has been the increase in the revenues of the various companies, their dividends have remained stationary—in some cases they have even diminished. The railways have shared in the country's expansion, and drawn freely upon its augmented resources; they have grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength; and yet, greatly as their receipts have increased, the ordinary shareholder has derived no benefit from them. The explanation is that the lavish outlay upon extensions has not been reproductive; it has involved heavier charges for interest than the amount of net earnings on the newly constructed works after payment of all expenses. Every leading railway can draw upon its own experience for abundant illustrations of this truth; so far as reckless creation of fresh capital is concerned, there is, indeed, not a pin to choose between them. We see no reason why expenditure of this kind should go on; on the contrary, the reasons are more imperative now than before why it should cease. Most of these branches or extensions are through agricultural districts which have become impoverished by nine bad seasons in succession, and therefore the estimates in which they originated have been suspended by a new condition of things. The public have gained by them, but not the railways. It is questionable, indeed, whether even Metropolitan railway extension should not be arrested for some time. The latest feat of that kind was the completion of the Inner Circle. That is a boon to Londoners, but so far it has proved disappointing to the shareholders who raised the funds for the «million a mile» tunnel. It is satisfactory, so far, that railway shareholders have in some measure awakened to a consciousness of these facts; but they are as yet incurably apathetic, and must exert themselves much more vigorously than they have yet done if they wish to retain even their existing dividends. If it is impossible finally to «close the capital account,» much may be done to check its reckless expansion, and in no other way can the various proprietaries effectively prepare themselves to confront the demand of the trading classes for concessions which must lessen the revenues out of which these capital charges have to be met.

LOTTERIES.

The following decree has been issued for the regulation of lotteries:

Buenos Aires, June 11, 1885.
Considering: That the Municipality of the Capital is the principal market for the sale of tickets of lotteries, whether authorized or not by provincial or by national laws; that this involves a heavy tax on the inhabitants, and chiefly on the working classes, it is the duty of the Government to take the necessary measures to guarantee them against possible abuses and frauds; that the power of establishing a lottery can only be derived from a concession made by law, which necessarily implies that limits must be fixed for the issue of lotteries; that the principal object of asking for concessions for lotteries in the provinces was the sale of their tickets in this capital, which places them in the same category as those authorized by national laws, and that they therefore fall under the action of the national public powers, without prejudice to the provincial jurisdiction; Now, therefore, in fulfillment of Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Law of Patentes, the President of the Republic decrees: Art. I. The sale of lottery

tickets in the Municipality of the capital is subject to the following conditions: A. The lottery must be authorized by national or provincial law, and be played within the territory of the Republic. B. There must not be more than one issue every week, and a guarantee must be given by a deposit in the National Bank, to the order of the General Board of Revenue, of a sum equal to the aggregate amounts of the prizes offered to the public in an ordinary issue and either in cash or in public bonds estimated at 75 per cent of their nominal value. C. The prizes must represent at least three fourths of the value of each issue. D. The drawings shall be made in a manner similar to those of the Lottery of the Capital. E. The Provincial Lotteries must have an agent to represent them and to be responsible for the payment of the prizes. F. The tickets must state clearly that the drawings will take place in the Capital. G. The proper national taxes must be paid.

Art. 4. The sale of the issues of every Lottery Company shall be under the control of an Interventor appointed by the Minister of Finance, who shall receive for his remuneration one per cent of the amount of each issue. The duties of the Interventors shall be to see that the foregoing conditions are complied with, to preside at the drawings, to verify the extracts and to report the same within 24 hours to the Board of the Revenue where they shall be registered and to fulfil the functions of Inspectors of Lotteries in manner prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

The said Board will enforce the performance of this decree by fines and by suspension of the defaulting lottery.

THE FEARS OF TYRANTS.

BARBAROUS RULERS WHO LIVED IN ANTICIPATION OF ASSASSINATION.

The first Dionysius of Sicily was a tyrant of singular ferocity, who committed so many barbarities that he lived in constant fear of assassination. He constructed for himself a dismal dwelling which no one was allowed to approach except under the sternest precaution. Neither wife nor relative could enter his presence without being searched, lest some deadly weapon should be concealed upon their persons. He had a deep trench cut round his bed, which he reached by means of a drawbridge, pulling it up behind him when he retired to rest, after having carefully bolted the door of his apartment. Fearing to expose his throat to a barber, he employed his daughters to trim his chin until they were too old in his opinion to be trusted. What was this, in fact, but to commit himself voluntarily to prison—to build his own penal cell—to resign the liberty possessed by the poorest of his subjects and to shut himself up, with his crimes for his jailers, and his fears for perpetual tormentors! There was no more abject slave in all Sicily than the occupant of that moated couch.

Precisely after the same fashion Louis XI. of France converted his chateau du Plessis-les-Tours into a great jail; he surrounded it with huge iron palisades, built iron watch towers, protected the windows and doors by huge iron gratings, stationed archers at the loop holes to shoot anyone who approached, and kept a mounted guard to scour the neighbourhood and destroy every suspicious person they discovered; and then, strange to say, the monarch deliberately walked into his dungeon and condemned himself to a species of imprisonment for life! It has been pretty much the same with tyrants of more modern date.

From Renger and Longchamp's account of Dr. Francia, who ruled Paraguay for many years with such an arbitrary hand, a few passages may be extracted to show how a despot can be taken into custody by his own fears and tortured incessantly by the dread of assassination. The Dictator occupied the palace of the ancient Governor of Paraguay, but for safety he insulated it by demolishing the neighbouring houses and interposing wide streets. There he lived with four slaves only—one negro and three mulattos—instead of a large and obsequious retinue. As soon as he rose in the morning the negro brought him a chafing dish and

kettle, with a pitcher of water, which he required to be heated in his own presence. He then prepared his favorite malò, or native tea, with his own hands. Afterward he smoked a cigar, but first unrolled it to see that it contained nothing dangerous, although his own sister had manufactured it for him. At 6 o'clock the barber arrived—a filthy, ill-conditioned, drunken mulatto, but the only member of the faculty in whom the Dictator could confide. Till dinner he transacted business, either in his own cabinet or with his secretary or other officers. The materials for that meal were not only ordered but selected by himself. After his siesta he drank more mate and smoked another cigar, but the precautions of the morning were carefully repeated. In the afternoon and evening he took a ride, but always accompanied by an armed escort, and provided with a sabre and a pair of double-barrelled pistols. On retiring for the night he made sure that the house was duly closed by fastening the doors himself. In the apartment he occupied weapons were always within his reach. Pistols hung from the walls or were placed upon the table near him, and swords, the greater unsheathed, were to be found in every corner. The fear of assassination was also shown in the etiquette preserved at his audiences. The person admitted must not approach nearer than 6 paces until the Dictator gave him a signal to advance, and even then he must always stop at a distance of three paces. His arms must be held close to his body, and his hands kept open so that it might be evident he had no concealed weapons. Even Francia's own officers were not permitted to enter his presence with swords by their sides, and everyone who came near him was regarded as a possible murderer. Thus fettered and pinioned by himself the tyrant lived and died.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The export of indiarubber from Brasil has increased very rapidly. From Para and Manaos, the chief ports in the Amazon Valley, the export during the five years from 1839-1884 was 2,520,000 lbs., of the value of \$79,000. In the five years, 1854-1859, it had increased to 21,500,000 lbs. and \$800,000 respectively; and in the five years, 1874-1879, to 66,000,000 lbs., worth £4,000,000. In 1882, the quantity exported was about 22,400,000 lbs., valued at £3,000,000. A heavy export duty is collected on this article, the Imperial duty being 9 per cent on the value, and in addition a tax of 12 per cent is imposed by the province of Amazon, and 13 per cent by that of Para—altogether 22 per cent on all that is exported from the latter and 21 per cent on exports from the former.

The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* has the following:

The revenue of Peru was in the neighbourhood of twenty-five millions of soles yearly about 1874, according to the report of the Minister of Finance the total income for 1874 barely reached 7 millions. Still no debts or obligations were contracted, although the civil and pension lists were not covered in their entirety. A proposition is before the Assembly to promote General Iglesias to the rank of a General of Division, and Colonel Juan Martin Echenique, the Minister of War to a Brigadier Generalship. The army is composed of 8,000 men, perfectly armed and equipped, and in an excellent state of discipline. The two cruisers, *Socorates* and *Diogenes*, are almost ready for sea at Southampton. All claims against these vessels have been paid, and they should reach Callao within a short time.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A process which is in general use in France, by which two pieces of horn can be perfectly joined together is as follows:

«The pieces of horn are first heated before a fire, and the edges to be joined carefully scraped until they fit together exactly, the workman then takes a

pair of pincers previously heated quite hot, and after moistening the edges which are to be joined presses them together firmly and quickly. If the operation is skillfully performed a perfect joint will result: and after the edges have been dressed smooth with a fine file, and polished with tripoli and water, it will be hard to tell where the two pieces are joined together.»

The *College and Clinical Record* reports Dr. Bartholow as saying that few American stomachs are equal to the digestion of oatmeal. «It is true,» he said, «that the Scotch manage to eat much of it, but there is no nation so subject to indigestion as they.»

Lulu Hurst, Prof. Newman points out in *Science*, produced her «manifestations» simply by physical means, and he suggests that her success affords a striking example of the untrustworthiness of human testimony respecting force and action.

Lime slaked with a solution of salt in water and then properly soaked with skim milk, from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and it is said renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving wood and for all farm purposes.

The question often occurs, at what height can men live? A recent traveler in Asia states that in the mountains of Thibet he has lived for months at the height of more than 15,000 feet above the ocean with the following results: His pulse, normally only 63 beats per minute, seldom fell below 100 beats per minute during the time he lived at that altitude. His respirations were often twice as numerous as under ordinary circumstances.

A writer in an English technical journal having explained how cold air is the cause of smoke, which may be greatly reduced by care, remarks that in the open fire-grate the existing fire ought to be drawn to the front of the grate, allowing the fresh coal to be placed behind or on the back of the fire; thus the fire in the front will burn more rapidly, warm the air above, and so prepare the rising gases for consumption. In this way the amount of smoke is diminished as the gases from the coals at the back rise much more slowly than when placed upon the fire and the air partly warmed. For stoves and boilers warm air may be produced for the entire combustion of all the gases, a result which is beneficial in various ways.

The results of certain inquiries which have been made concerning the statistics of ear disease have been made known by Dr. Buskner, a German physician, and may be stated briefly as follows:

«Every third person in middle life does not hear so well with one ear as with the other. In an examination of 5,095 school children it was found that 23 per cent presented symptoms of actual disease of the ears, while 32 per cent showed a diminution of hearing power. The liability to disease of the ear increases from birth to the 40th year, and then decreases to old age. Men are more subject to ear affections than women in the proportion of three to two. The external ear is affected in 25 per cent of the total cases, the middle ear in 67 per cent, and the inner ear in 8 per cent. The left ear is more frequently affected than the right, in the proportion of five to four. Acute affections of the middle ear occur less frequently in summer and autumn than in spring and winter, and a little more than half of the cases treated are cured.»

«An open mind, an open hand, and an open heart will find everywhere an open floor.» This proverb is never so well illustrated as in the case of the inebriate who has spent his last cent at some convenient tipping place only to find prompt ejection to the street awaiting him on his first demand for a glass on tick.

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AVISO OFICIAL.
NUM. 44.
OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS.

Se avisa al publico que, el dia 13 de Julio del corriente año, se procedera a la venta en remate, de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno situado en el partido de Pringles y compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julie Philipps, Lorenzo Etche copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exigira el 10 ojo sobre el importe total como garantia.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina a la 1 p.m.
La Plata, Abril 13 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE,
Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y dato pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.

AVISO OFICIAL.
NUM. 35.
OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS

Se avisa al publico que el dia 15 de Julio de corriente año, se procedera a la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno de propiedad publica, ubicado en el partido de Cañuelas y compuesto de una superficie de 72 hectareas, 57 areas, 27 centiareas. Sus linderos son D. Manuel Martiniano Campos, Da. Cipriano ó Ceferina Garay de Campos, Domingo Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532.36 m/n la legua.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina, a la 1 p.m.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exige el 10 ojo sobre el importe total como garantia.

La Plata, Abril 12 de 1885.

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Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos, ocurran los interesados a esta oficina.

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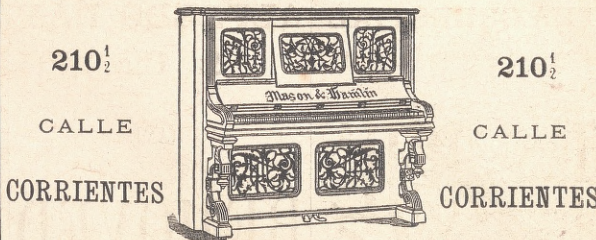
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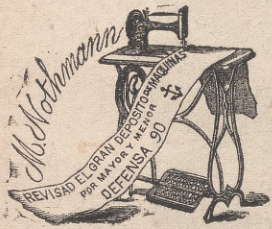
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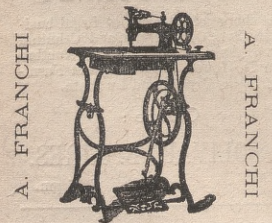


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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1885.

The news arrived by telegraph this week of the death of two important personages—one a German, the other a Frenchman; Prince Frederick Charles and Admiral Courbet. The former was a soldier of great distinction, and the part he acted in the Austrian and Franco-Prussian wars will not be readily forgotten. In 1866 he won the great battle of Konniggratz, and contributed more than any other to the defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa. In the Franco-German war he fell unexpectedly on Froissart's army at Spichern and he drove the French under Bazaine into Metz. It was to him that Bazaine with 150,000 men afterwards surrendered. He defeated D'Aurelles de Paladin in the great battle of the Loire and retook Orleans. After a struggle of six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops to the north. The Prince married Mary Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick reigning duke of Anhalt, and has four children.

Admiral Courbet was a distinguished naval officer who fought in the Crimea and served in almost every naval engagement in which the French took part since that time. He was placed in

command of a naval force in Tonquin. He bombarded Foucheu, took Keelung, and showed himself in general a man of great courage and ability in the late war of the French against the Chinese.

We hear that Mr. Winter, governor of Patagonia, is about to resign his office down there. We rejoice that Mr. Winter has taken this timely resolution, for he was a man evidently unfit for his position. Some time ago he uttered a base and unmanly calumny against the Salesian community who have undertaken the almost Godlike work of preaching the Gospel to the savages of those dreary regions. Poor Winter saw that the Salesians were zealously in earnest, and feared that the monopoly of his own narrow sect and probably the pension from Exeter Hall would be nipped in the bud, if they should succeed; therefore he had recourse to a means of which no gentleman or man of honor would avail himself—the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi* to compass his ends. When called upon to specify his charges he was unable to do so nor had he the manliness to make amends by withdrawing them. We said at the time that the work of the Salesian Fathers would be remembered with pride when he and his calumnies would be forgotten; and our prophecy is in a fair way to fulfilment, for the Salesian Mission is permanently established in Patagonia, and the «Winter of our discontent» is going to take his exit from the stage on which he acted but an ignoble part.

We have received an anonymous letter for publication, treating of the old vexed question of «Walker and Higgins.» We do not publish anonymous letters, and if we were as well informed in the beginning as we are now we should never have published one line about either Walker or Higgins. We agree with the writer, however, that if Higgins and his wife were unjustly imprisoned it is the duty of the British Minister to seek redress for them, for Higgins is, it appears by the epistle, a loyal man, and helped to shoot the unfortunate Hindoos in the Indian Mutiny, so that one good turn deserves another. We are surprised to hear that Higgins is a native of Longford, as we were informed on very good authority that he is a Scotchman of English descent. Be that as it may, we must now put an end to this *cause celebre* and decline to receive any further communications on the matter.

Luis Villamayor, who was imprisoned over four years ago and accused of homicide supposed to have been committed in Lobos, has just been acquitted by the Criminal Judge and declared «libre de culpa y cargo.» Fancy the sufferings of that innocent man, shut up in a dark cell for 5 years. He might have endured the misery of Ugoletto for all the authorities care. He now comes forth a skeleton, and who will recompense him for his time and freedom of which society has so unjustly deprived him? Who will punish the *HOMICIDES* that have committed this great crime in the name of Justice?

Messrs. Dewey and Co. of Piedad, and Jacobsen & Co. of Florida, have now a large stock of Irish books for sale at very reasonable prices, and the Irish people are much indebted to both these enterprising firms for the efforts they are making and have hitherto made to circulate Irish literature in this province. We were not a little surprised a few days ago on hearing a native young lady ask Mr. McKiernan, the clever and popular manager of Messrs. Jacobsen and Co., for a copy of the new novel called «The Wearing of the Green.» We know of at least one Argentine gentleman who is striving to learn the Irish language, and there are many here who have not a drop of Irish blood in their veins and are yet well versed in Irish history. On the other hand that dondescript personage the anti-Irish Irishman, is not at all so rare as

people may suppose. It is pitiable to see this hybrid specimen of humanity crouch before the lowest Cockney that condescends to smile on him, and distort his features whilst he makes hideous efforts to imitate the accent and vulgarity of the «superior race.» And whilst we are on the question of books and booksellers we may remark that there is an Irish bookseller in this city who never sells one Irish national book, offering in this respect a notable contrast to Messrs. Dewey and Jacobsen who do a large business in Irish books and newspapers.

Mgr. Matera, the Papal nuncio, left Montevideo on Saturday to return to Rome. The motive for his departure is not known, but it is believed that he felt it his duty to protest against the arbitrary and un-Christian proceedings of Santos, and the avowed pretensions of that vulgar despot to persecute the Church as far as lay in his power, and that therefore Maximo Santos, following the example of King Julius or Julian of these parts, as other despots followed the example of Julian the Apostate *par excellence*, ordered the nuncio to quit his «dominions.» Supposing this to be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, we have three hopeful republics south of the Equator, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay—three countries in which nearly the entire population are Catholic—showing an intolerance in religious matters and a discourtesy to the Papal representative of which even the «unspeakable Turk» would feel ashamed.

From a cursory examination of the Southern Railway report we observe that, counting all trains, passenger, quick trains and all, the expenses per train mile are 8s. 3d., with an average of 23 wagons, or 4.3d. equal to 9.03 cents per wagon. The freight per wagon on the above basis is 12 cents a mile from Azul, 13 cents from Dolores, and 15 cents from Villanueva. The difference between these figures and the 9 cents of cost shows the profit, say 4 cents per mile per wagon from Azul, 3 cents from Dolores, and 6 cents from Villanueva. It must be borne in mind, however, that the 9 cents represents the average train per mile, including high cost, quick passenger and short local service, so that if we could consider the stock traffic alone, and putting it at the ratio which experience has shown elsewhere to be just, it would not exceed 6 1/2 cents per mile per wagon. If to this were to be added 50 o/o, the rates would not exceed 10 cents per mile per wagon. This would make it cheaper by train than by driving on foot, to say nothing of the better condition of animals on arrival and the time saved.—*The Herald.*

A colleague says: «Mr. Charles Blake, an Irishman, had to be locked up the other day, having gone completely out of his mind, owing to intemperate habits.»

If Mr. Charles Blake had bought a large estancia or if he had done a good stroke of business on the Bolsa he would not be known as an «Irishman» but as «our distinguished countryman» or «our amiable fellow-subject.» He would, moreover, be «welcomed on 'change» and «developed in friends» and every look and movement of his would be the «talk of the market.» But he was a drunkard and a madman, and therefore the name «Irishman» is good enough for him.

JINGOISM.

It is amusing, though not at all instructive, to watch the progress of the wordy contest now going on between the two political parties that rule the destinies of England. The Whigs are loud in their wrath at the discomfiture of their chief, and the Tories no less loud in their exultation at what they consider the triumph of their party. It may be asked what in-

terest has the contest for the ordinary observer, and why do the combatants obtrude themselves upon the public? When two dogs fight about a bone who cares which of them will carry away the prize? It is just because we are not ordinary observers that we do take a lively interest in the contest. Our country is one of the «bones of contention» about which the Whigs and Tories are snarling and gnashing their teeth and though we care not which is the winner we cannot forego our right of taking our place among the spectators that surround the ring. Impartial witnesses as we are, we confess that in this country the Tories have had the best of it. Old and tried Whigs like the Buenos Aires *Standard* have threatened to demolish the Grand Old Man for trailing the British flag in the dust, and a thousand birds of prey from north, south, east, and west have come to peck at the G. O. M. and hasten his dissolution. Well may his followers exclaim

Combien au jour de la curée
 Etiez vous de corbeaux
 Contre l'aigle expirant.

The name of Gladstone a few months ago was a shibboleth in the mouth of every Englishman. To-day even the most contemptible Jingo can hurl mud at him with impunity. Judging from the articles of «a Conservative» in the *Herald* England has lost everything through the Whigs—peace, prosperity, prestige, glory and honour. The two countries on which England has set her heart India and Ireland are in the most lamentable condition. This is the way «Conservative» groans over the state of Ireland:

«With regard to Ireland, it is difficult to speak too strongly. Regardless of every warning, the Peace Preservation Act was allowed to lapse. Instantly were let loose the dogs of agitation; shouts of disaffection were uttered, and the people were taught to consider their wrongs, real or supposed, and race was set against race. That remedial legislation was required for Ireland few will deny. But what was done? So-called large measures of relief were passed which pleased nobody. Nothing wise or great was done, and only measures of aggression were adopted. This led to such an outburst of crime as grieves the hearts of all true lovers of Ireland. There are few genuine Irishmen who would not wish that the events of the past few years could be blotted out from the pages of history. Then came Coercion Acts such as Conservatives never dreamt of, and the result is that never was there in Ireland, at any time, such a hatred of English rule as there is at present.»

Now, we have already stated that we are not enthusiastic admirers of Gladstone. He never carried any law for the good of Ireland that he did not carry a coercion act along with it. If he gave bread to the hungry he took care to insult the receivers by giving a slap in the face while offering his gifts. But it would be foolish to deny that the Tories have been still worse enemies of Ireland. Gladstone did his best to denationalise Ireland, but he broke the back-bone of ascendancy and therein gave a hope of future regeneration. The principle of the Tories has always been, to kill the National spirit and at the same time establish the ascendancy of a few over the many. Talk of Peace Preservation Acts. Ireland has had 39 such «acts» corresponding to the 39 articles of Protestant infallibility, and she has never improved under the discipline. Yea, she has each time waxed more discontented, and the more lashes she received the more she hated her oppressor. This may seem strange to «Conservative», but it is only human nature. As Dr. Johnson was once passing by a fishmarket in London he saw a man flaying an eel while still alive. The fish naturally writhed with pain, but its torturer grew furious and cursed the fish because it would not keep quiet during the operation. We fancy we see the *Herald's* «Conservative» foaming at the mouth and cursing like the London fishman because Ireland will not go down on her knees and thank her persecutor for slay-

ing her alive. "The Peace Preservation Act was allowed to slide and the dogs of agitation let loose. Oh, horror!" exclaims the unsophisticated Jingo. If the sliding process had not taken place Ireland would be as happy as Arcadia and the «dogs of agitation» would lie quiet in their kennels. A most preposterous conclusion even for an English «Conservative.» There was an Irish agitator who toiled hard to bring peace and prosperity to Ireland some fifty years ago, and England threw him into gaol and treated his country to new doses of coercion, and she has never ceased up to this day to treat in a similar way every man who has the courage to say one word in behalf of Ireland. «Conservative» is at liberty to hurl unseemly epithets at them, but their names are enshrined in the hearts of millions of their countrymen whose cause they have so nobly pleaded, and in the whole head-roll of Irish national heroes and martyrs there are none more honored than those of the men whose united action brought about the events of the past few years. When Whigs and Tories will be forgotten, and Macaulay's New Zealander will smoke his pipe on the ruins of London Bridge, the names of Parnell and Davitt, and Healy and Sexton, and hundreds of others will be remembered with pride in Ireland. We shall, however, accept this assertion of the Englishman with one or two qualifications; «There are few genuine Irishmen who would not wish that the acts (of the English Government in Ireland) for the past few years (and for all time) could be blotted out of the page of history.» As far as the acts of our countrymen are concerned, and particularly for the past few years we have every reason to be proud of them.

REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1884.

[CONTINUED.]

In 1876 Buenos Aires exported 336,000 bales of wool of 600 lbs. each; in 1877, 357,000; in 1878, 300,000; in 1879, 337,000; in 1880, 368,000; in 1881, 385,000; in 1882, 407,000; in 1883, 433,000; and in 1884, 1730 bales of 900 lbs. each to England alone, and 358,000 bales 900 lbs. each to all Europe, or about 537,000 bales of 600 lbs. each. Last year's clip from the River Plate, say Messrs. Hulh and Co. has come in excellent condition, and they add that the wools of Buenos Aires have been improving in quality for several years and that their intrinsic value is now worth much more than that of the wools of Montevideo. Calculating the imports in clean wool, the production of Buenos Aires wool of the past year is equivalent to 633,000 Australian bales, and if we include the wool that came on sheepskins it would amount to 700,000 bales. On studying some of the tables set before us we find that the wool of the River Plate is worth about half the value of Australian wool. (2) That the increase in the quantity of Argentine wool has been much greater than that of Australia. Australia produced in 1881 967,000 bales, and in 1884 1,112,000 bales. The Argentine Republic produced in 1884 587,000 bales, and in 1881 685,000 bales. (3) In spite of this increase the Argentine wools have improved in price compared with other wools. We therefore come to the conclusion that the Argentine Republic is in a more favourable situation than Australia with respect to the production of wool. Australia, it may be said, has reached its climax, Argentina has still a vast field open for improvement. If we only continue to refine the breed of sheep we will succeed in obtaining the prices obtained in Australia. The improvement in quality has been obtained by crossing with Rambouillet and Negretes, and some flock-owners have succeeded in forming an Argentine Rambouillet which in its special quality even surpasses the original. The Lincolns, the Leicestershire, and the South-

down will be necessary for new camps and «pasta fuertes», but the camps that can maintain the Rambouillet and Negrete cross-breeds should not have Lincolns which rapidly devour the tender grasses. Not long ago Argentine wool was only used in making rough textures. In proportion as the quality improved it was used for finer stuffs, and at present it is mixed with Australian wool, and is of absolute necessity in certain woolen industries, for there are certain articles which can only be made from River Plate wool of the cross of the Rambouillet and Negrette.

[To be continued.]

RICHARD III. AT THE ALEGRIA

We had great pleasure in being present at the Alegria Theatre on Wednesday evening, when Shakespeare's famous play *Richard III.* was represented. We have a reverence for everything Shakespearean, and the historic tragedy of *Richard III.* is perhaps one of the most wonderful of the great bard's creations. But it is a significant fact and one that illustrates the shallow, superficial spirit of our age that Shakespeare's plays are daily losing in popularity. The number of men who now read them are comparatively few, and those who represent them on the stage, or see them represented, are fewer still. It is not the works of the master minds, but the dwarfed and cramped intellects—the literary fops and popinjays that are now at a premium. The epoch of the Garricks, the Keans and the Macreadys is passing away and that of the Byrons (not the poet) and the Gilberts, and the Irving has succeeded. Men and women will listen with rapture to a «Kiss in the Dark," «Pink Dominoes," and «Lady Audley's Secret," who will sneer at Shakespeare's dramas or Sheridan's comedies as something exceedingly vulgar. Perhaps the only man in England to-day who can draw a respectable audience to hear Shakespeare's plays is our distinguished countryman Barry Sullivan, and he only succeeds owing to the high reputation he acquired in what might be called a by-gone age. We have said that we entertain a sort of reverence for Shakespeare and therefore we can scarcely approve of modern adaptations such as the Colley Cibber version of *Richard III.*, which was played on Wednesday evening. When there is a really great work we like to see it entire, even with its imperfections. Apart from that, we must say that Mr. Coveney gave us a well-finished «Crookback." From the opening scene, where he plots against his next-of-kin through that horrible ordeal where the royal monster displays a fiendish contempt for the voice of conscience until the awful night before the fatal day of Bosworth, when he rolls out of bed in horror and fright as conscience avenges herself and the ghosts of his murdered victims haunt him, and even at the last moment when the sword of the Tudor pierces the heart of the murderer Mr. Coveney showed himself an artiste of great merit, one who can not only comprehend the tumultuous passions that rage in the breast of a bad man, but also pourtray them vivid colours and, as it were, hold them up to the gaze of the spectators. Mr. Coveney was well sustained by Mr. Stevenson as «King Richard IV." Miss Murray and Miss Coveney as the «Princess of Wales" and «Duke of York," Mr. Courtney as «Mayor of London," Mr. Bernard as «Lord Stanley," Mr. Murray as «Duke of Buckingham" and «Henry VII.," Mr. Gordon as «Catesby," Miss Wyndale as the «Lady Anne," Miss Gourlay as the «Queen of Edward," Miss Murray as «Margaret, Queen of Henry VI.," and Miss Stevenson as the «Duchess of York." The attendance on Wednesday was not large, but we hope to see it represented again before the company leaves, when we are sure it will draw a full house. Mr. Coveney takes his benefit to-night, and as he is a most popular and clever actor, it is to be hoped the public will graciously show their appreciation of his merits by attending in large numbers.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

An Italian fondero named Denuchi kicked up a frightful shindy in this city. Denuchi, with some of his «compadres», were indulging late at night and the noise they made disturbed the entire neighbourhood. A police-officer and a soldier called on the king of the revels and reminded him of his duty. Denuchi drove away the officer and kept the soldier as a hostage. Soon a troop of policemen arrived and Denuchi barricaded his castle and boldly stood a siege, making use of powder and ball to keep off the invaders. Carrillo, a captain of police, was wounded on the leg. More troops arrived, and after a hard-fought battle, the Italian was obliged to surrender at discretion, not, however, until he had fired his last cartridge. Five persons, in all, were wounded in the fray, and one, an Italian, has died of his wounds.

A fellow named Silveira, the Tata-Dios of this district, who acted the part of Curandero or physical and spiritual medicine man, having poisoned a woman, has been arrested and his occupation is gone for the present.

CORRIENTES.

There is now no doubt whatever that the late row in Corrientes was provoked by the Government themselves in order to rid themselves of the «battalion of safety», and if possible to suppress that body altogether. The thing was a disgraceful coup, and the authors of it should expiate their crimes on the gallows.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BETTER FROM NAVARRO.

Navarro, June 13.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I notice that your camp correspondents are not showing their usual diligence of late in supplying you with camp news. Some time ago you received a series of letters from «Curiosus», referring to Western affairs, and many of your readers regret that his letters have been discontinued, as the writer, whoever he is, is evidently a keen observer, and has a thorough appreciation of the wants and interests of camp people.

I trust you will excuse me if I venture to intrude on you for a moment whilst I give you a resumé of my lucubrations, and give some pieces of intelligence your readers may think worth reading. The life of a sheep farmer has its dark as well as its bright side. Our intellect is not quickened nor our imaginative faculties developed by the life of routine and monotony we lead. We are too far from that focus of intellectual fire on which the rays of light from all parts of the world are concentrated, nor are we likely to approach any closer to it by any device of science or political economy for some time. According to that voracious authoress, Mrs. Hall, when our country people of old turned to faction fighting it was considered as a hopeful prognostic by the Government, and a favorable report of the loyalty of the Irish was sent from the Castle to Westminster, the promise of good and expectation for the future always depending on the number of Irishmen who had conceived the happy idea of breaking their neighbors' heads and thus showing their fidelity to the throne and the Constitution. Pity that we have not a Mrs. Hall to chronicle the doings of Navarro. We have Caravats and Shanavests among the native population, the one headed by the Municipal body and the other by Sr. Echegaray. Both are Rochistas, and yet both hate one another as the Devil hates holy water. The Municipality have recently got a nice perquisite in the shape of 16,000 m/n for the ostensible purpose of building a town hall, but it is possible that this work will be indefinitely postponed in consideration of the great political crisis which is coming on like a dust cloud and obliging all patriots to take refuge in the Constitution, as the sheep run for the

corral when the pampero is approaching. Still patriotism is a fickle jade amongst us, and you need not be surprised if you hear before many weeks that at least one section of our politicians will go over body and soul to the enemy and declare for Juarez Celman after toasting Rocha a thousand times in coffee and brandy. The position of parties here would then be well defined, and the *odium politicum* become a logical sequence. You know already that General Mansilla got a concession to build a railway in this direction, but the attention of that gallant hero is now engrossed with other matters, and he alleges obstacles in the way of carrying out his designs. Be that as it may, it is certain that the «concession» is itself an obstacle to our progress, and that General Mansilla is simply acting in our regard the part of the dog in the manger. He won't build the railway himself and he won't allow others to do it. In spite of our rulers our partido is just now in a most prosperous condition. Probably not for ten years past have we had such a smiling prospect before us as we have this year. I may calculate the increase in flocks at 30 per cent, and fat sheep are to be met on every estancia. The great problem for us is where to get buyers for them. We should like to see an enterprising man start a graseria among us. There is no doubt with the abundance of sheep to be had that the business would pay. D. Patricio Maguire has sold 3,009 capones at 55 ¢, and Mr. Carthy a lot at 50 ¢. There is scarcely a trace of scab to be seen on any of the estancias round and gramilla, cardo, and trebol abound. A man named Valentine Birmingham was drowned while crossing a laguna here some days ago. He had been for some time a sheep farmer and was recently engaged in teaching. D. Juan Lima sold a fraction of land in this partido at 1,000 ¢ per square. The Irish people here are in general very happy. If they are not much aided neither are they molested by the authorities. Peace and order prevail among them, and there are signs that the only vice to which our people were addicted, viz., drunkenness, is daily on the decline, not only in Navarro, but in all the surrounding districts. Let us hope that this omen will be realised, and that the day will come when the Irish may be said to be the soberest, as they certainly are in other respects, the most virtuous people in the River Plate.

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
X.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A general meeting of the members of the Irish Club will be held at 42 Reconquista on Tuesday the 23rd inst. A code of rules will be submitted for approval. All interested are requested to attend.

We very much regret to announce the death in the prime of life of Mr. David Dillon, son of Mrs. Dillon of Guardia del Monte.

The appointment of Dr. Pedilla as Vicar-general of the diocese of Salta, which was made about a month ago by the Chapter of Canons has been sanctioned by the Government.

El Comercial of San Pedro has ceased to appear.

Mrs. Eduarda Mansilla de Garcia is sick of disease of the heart and is confined to bed.

Captain William McCarthy has obtained leave to retire permanently from the Argentine navy.

The «Matteo Bruzzo» with 900 passengers on board entered the Riachuelo this week. She is 300 feet long, and is the largest vessel that has ever entered the Riachuelo.

Good news for our friends at Loreto and Venado Tuerto, Mr. Bridger has brought out the wire from England to fence his land. Mr. Davison goes out next week to see about fencing and stocking his land; Mrs. Achaval has just bought two and a half leagues of land at the rate of 11,900 m/n

per league, her land adjoins Mr. Bridger's. Half a league of land in Loreto, adjoining Mr. Bell's, has been sold for 600 nats. cash, being at the rate of 12,000 nats. per league. A diligence will shortly be run from the railway station at Picassa to the town of Venado Tuerto, and in fact on all sides we hear of nothing but progress, «poblar», and wire fencing in those splendid camps.—*The Standard*.

Rev. Father Mulleady, of San Antonio, is in town preparing to go on a trip to Europe. He will probably start in a few days. We wish him a happy trip and a speedy return to the River Plate, which has been the field of his missionary labors for many years and we hope will be for many yet to come.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Don Mateo Tormey of Rojas. Telegrams announcing his death arrived yesterday evening.

Yet another of our countrymen has bade good-bye to this world. Don Patricio Wheeler, of Giles, died on Tuesday at a ripe old age. This is the third of our countrymen whose death it is our sad duty to record this week. Mr. David Dillon of Monte, Don Mateo Tormey of Rojas, and now Mr. Wheeler. We beg to express our sincere condolence with their families and friends.

It was only this week Mr. Shaker was set at liberty. It will be remembered that he was arrested several months ago in connection with the disappearance of \$40,000 m/n from the safe of the Southern Railway office in the Plaza Constitution. The courts have fully acquitted Mr. Shaker of any implication in the guilt of abstracting the money.

A religious ceremony took place on Tuesday in the Salvador Church in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. At 9 a.m. the Mass recently composed by Father Costamagna, Superior of the Salesian Fathers at San Carlos, was sung. The Archbishop himself was present, and Rev. Father Aguilar, S.J., preached on the occasion. At 4.30 p.m. there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the same church.

Mr. John Feely left by the «Tagus» on Wednesday on a trip to Europe. A large crowd accompanied him as far as the mole to bid him a temporary farewell. Mr. Feely's health has been in a very delicate state for some months past, and it is the sincere wish of his numerous friends that the change of air and climate may completely restore him, and that he may soon return to Buenos Aires, where he is highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. L. Garrahan is somewhat better of his illness. He was in a very precarious state for one or two days this week, but now we are glad to hear that he is progressing favourably and that the physicians entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

Colonel Bosch, during his short term of office has given signs of action and energy which are creditable to him. He is making war on the gambling hells of this city that have brought ruin on soul and body of many, and are a dreadful source of scandal and immorality.

The news that Mr. Allen has been appointed American Minister to this republic is contradicted.

Several gentlemen in this city have written to the newspapers, complaining that their names were placed in the Juarista election committee without their consent.

A bill is before the Provincial Chambers to guarantee Don Federico Lacroze 5 per cent of capital invested in the line of tramways which he proposes to construct. The line will start from Almagro and take in San Martin, Bella Vista, San Miguel, Pilar, Capilla del Señor, Carmen de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Villa Colon, Zarate, Campana, Lujan, Marcos Paz, San Vicente, and La Plata. The committee appointed to report on the measure have strongly recommended the passing of the bill, so that it is likely to be-

come law. The cost shall not exceed 5,000 m/n per kilometre. The committee charged with providing material for the works in La Plata have complained to the Provincial Government that the National Government have placed every obstacle in their way. They calculate the losses suffered by this obstruction at 26,000 m/n.

One of the Passionist Fathers will say mass, hear confessions, and preach on Sunday next in Barracas al Sud. All are anxiously invited to attend, particularly those who are unable to attend the Holy Cross Chapel in Calle Piedad. The clergyman will be there at about 8.30 a.m. to hear confessions.

We regret very much to hear that Mr. James Ballasty of this city is ill of typhoid fever. He is attended by Dr. Hanly in the British Hospital. Latest reports say that the youthful patient is fast recovering and out of danger.

The Mitristas held two meetings this week to which only a few of the leading spirits of Mitre's party were invited. The possibility of setting up a liberal or Mitrista candidate was discussed.

Mr. Baker, the distinguished American consul in this city, delivered a lecture at the rooms of the English Literary Society last week. A large and select audience were present. The subject of the lecture was «Social Characteristics», and it was handled by Mr. Baker in a manner which shows that he is a keen observer, as well as a scholar and philosopher.

The new Minister of Finance made a discovery this week which should have been made long ago, viz., that certain persons were owing the Custom House the sum of 1,100,000 m/n, for which said persons were paying an interest of 6 per cent, and the debt has been accumulating since the year 1880. The minister immediately ordered the debtors to be deprived of all merchant rights and privileges until they paid the sum.

On Monday evening Mr. Luis Repetto lectured on the temporal power of the Pope at the assembly rooms of the Catholic Club. Needless to say that Mr. Repetto did full justice to the subject on which he discoursed. He shewed the necessity for a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereignty being vested in the head of the Church. He recounted the benefits that had accrued to Italy from the Papal rule, and he dwelt on the extraordinary moral power which the Supreme Pontiff was exercising at this time in spite of all the efforts of his enemies. Sr. Estrada, the President of the Club, spoke in terms of the highest eulogium of the lecture, and he said that the time was at hand when the Argentine Catholics should prepare themselves for the electoral struggle.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Tigre says:

«A sudden overhauling of the navy is taking place. It can't be that all our ships are out of order. Has this a political meaning in view of the coming presidential election? The Avellaneda has undergone external repairs; the *Constitucion*, *Pilcomayo*, and *Parana* likewise; the two former are off the mole at the Talleres, and the last is just out of Dock at San Fernando. The Maipu is expected from Buenos Aires. The Fulminante, which was burnt here 9 years ago, has been stripped of the remaining plates; but the ribs stand out, a danger to navigation and a shameful proof of negligence on the part of our authorities, as the skeleton hull could easily be removed by means of dynamite without danger to anything in the locality.»

Don Bartoleme Mitre, son of General Mitre, left by the «Adria» for Europe on Monday. Before leaving a number of friends entertained him at a banquet at the Café Filipp.

Dr. José Benjamin Gorostiago has allowed his name to be placed on the list of candidates for the presidency. Dr. G. is by all accounts a respectable man, and would no doubt make a good president, but we fear he has not the ghost of a chance in the actual condition of the Republic.

