

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 30.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

PRICE 20 cts.

CHEAP SALE OF NEW WINTER STOCK

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20

Offer the following BARGAINS
to which Inspection is invited

LADIES' JACKETS and ULSTERS reduced from \$12 to 8 mn.
Ladies' Jerseys, all colours and sizes, that have been sold at 8 are now offered at 5 mn.
Better quality at 12 reduced to 8 mn.
Girls' and Childrens' Jersey Dresses reduced from 10 and 8 to 6 and 5 mn.
500 Boys' Jersey Suits reduced 2 mn all round; all sizes and colours in stock.
All Silk and Sa in Eider Down Quilts reduced from 45 to 35 mn.
Cotton Eider Down Quilts, large size, reduced from 20 to 16 and from 25 to 20 mn.
Silk Finish Velveteens, best quality in black and all colours at 75 cents, usual price 1 mn.
Silk Ottoman velvets reduced 50 per cent.

DRESS MATERIALS

A IMMENSE STOCK to select from Good Plain and Fancy Clothes and Beiges will be offered at 25 cents a yard that are cheap at 38 cents.
50 pieces all wool Fancy Check Tweeds will be sold for 20 cents that are cheap at 50 cents.
60 pieces all wool Fancy Stripes at 40 cents usual selling price 70 cents.
All other Dress Goods will be offered at great reductions to clear out this Department.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

THE LARGEST STOCK in Buenos Aires to select from in Socks, white and colored Shirts, wool and Merino Undershirts, Gloves, Scarfs, and Neckties, Collars, Christy's London Hats, best quality 5 mn.
Tweed Ulsters and Newmarket Overcoats made from best Scotch Tweeds at 25 and 30 mn.
N.B.—All Goods and Quotations of Price in this advertisement can be relied upon.

MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
no 1—pm

COLEGIO AMERICANO

270—RECONQUISTA—270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars.

For terms, &c., apply

270 RECONQUISTA.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, July 7.

The June crop report of the Agricultural Department estimates the total wheat crop of the United States at 300,100,000 bushels, of which 207,000,000 are winter and 153,000,000 spring.

It is rumored in legal circles that the position of Law Adviser to the Castle will be revived under the present administration, and the name of Mr. John Atkinson, Q.C. is mentioned in connection with the office.

George Errington emerges from the whole proceedings in connection with the appointment of the new archbishop as a baffled and discredited mischief-maker.

The Hon. David Plunket, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Works, was re-elected a representative of Dublin University, and Mr. Hugh Holmes, Q.C., the Attorney-General, was elected as member for the University in the place of Mr. Gibson, Q.C., the new Lord Chancellor.

The election of chairman of the Carrick-on-Suir Town Commissioners has resulted in a complete victory for the Nationalists. Mr. Michael Power, Q.C., president I.N.L., was unanimously selected to fill the office vacated by Richard O'Donnell, Esq., J.P. Mr. Power's election has created general satisfaction.

The largest subscription ever made for church purposes on the Pacific coast is that by Mr. John W. Mackey, the Irish millionaire, of \$100,000 for the building of the new Catholic Cathedral in the city of San Francisco.

According to the report of Mr. William Connolly, the Superintendent of the Castle Garden Labor Bureau, furnished to the Commissioners of Emigration on June 11, the applications for employment average about 1,000 per week.

It is reported from Cabul that Isa Khan, aided by his Russian allies, has risen in insurrection against Abdullah Khan. Isa Khan has gone to Khanibad and has seized an immense amount of treasure, valued at one million sterling, belonging to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The Echo states that when Mr. Parnell's motion to grant an inquiry into the administration of the Crimes' Act is discussed, Sir William Hart Dyke will be instructed to promise departmental inquiries into all the cases in which it is alleged that injustice has been done, and where it is shown that there is any reason to fear that innocent men are suffering imprisonment.

The very great work of the drainage of the valley of the river Suck, to relieve the low lands from periodical flooding, is progressing well in the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe. Six hundred men are every day working in divisions within a few miles of the town. Each fortnight about £70 are paid to the laborers. This is a great boon, as actual want is general among the laborers and small farmers of the surrounding district.

A deputation composed of merchants, professional gentlemen, workingmen, etc., waited on Mr. P. Byrne to ask him to stand as Parliamentary candidate for the Scotland Ward Division of Liverpool at the next election. The deputation represented over 2,000 ratepayers who had signed a requisition to Mr. Byrne. Mr. Byrne said he was a warm supporter of the advanced National Party, and felt the greatest pleasure in receiving

the deputation. He could not, however, give a definite answer to their request for a few days.

In Hyde Park, London, a great demonstration took place in favor of Mr. Jesse Collings's Bill for abolishing the disqualification by receipt of medical relief. Contingents from the Radical clubs from all the districts of London met in Hyde Park, and were addressed from eight platforms. Mr. Davitt spoke from No. 2 platform to a very large audience which included a number of members of the East London Hibernian Club, the banner of which was planted close to the platform, and a large body of the Tower Hamlets Radical Club.

In the London Court of Appeal the case of certain Irish cattle dealers against the Bristol Corporation has been decided. The point involved was whether the Corporation had the right to charge importation rates or dues on Irish cattle after a custom to the contrary had at all times previously prevailed. Justice Manisty, when the case came before him at the Bristol Assizes, pronounced in favour of the Corporation, and the Court of Appeal has upheld the decision. The finding seriously affects the Irish trade at the Bristol port, and it is not the less disagreeable because it sustains the local traders in their jealous attitude towards Irishmen.

A large meeting of Irishmen was held in Liverpool to listen to an address by ex-Inspector Murphy on "Castle Rule in Ireland." He said that never before were the people animated with such a stern and determined resolve to free themselves once and for all from the degraded grip of those infamous wretches who in Dublin Castle pose as their rulers, and exhibit their aptitude for government by demonstrations to a shocked, ashamed, and an outraged world that they do not possess the moral instincts of beasts. It was perfectly monstrous in the nineteenth century that Englishmen or Scotchmen possessed such exceptional powers of administration as to render their presence in Ireland essential to the Irish people's happiness. A resolution was afterwards carried pledging the meeting to continuous efforts to overthrow alien rule in Ireland, under Parnell's leadership.

The youngest of the two Kinsella girls, whose case has become notorious through the length and breadth of the land, was released from Wexford jail. She had undergone imprisonment for the sixth time under the provisions of the Crimes' Act. The two girls were evicted from their farm at Parnell's Cross, and have ever since resided in the neighbourhood, keeping such watch as they could upon their old homestead. The place has been "grabbed," and the entire resources of the law have been employed to break the spirit of the former occupants by repeated prosecutions. Some weeks ago the attention of the House of Commons was called to the case, but Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, late Chief Secretary, disposed of the matter by a tale of the inaccuracy of which was immediately afterwards exposed.

The release of Miss Kinsella was made the occasion of a public demonstration in Wexford.

Copies of the Pall Mall Gazette newspaper, which contained articles referring to the secret votes and scandals of London have arrived here. It appears that an association was formed by the wife of a Protestant clergyman, who is sister-in-law to the Dean of Winchester, to facilitate the seduction of young persons, and

her object was attained by the passing of a certain act of Parliament. Lord Dalhousie brought in a bill for the chastisement of persons guilty of the crime specified, but the Liberal Government fell before the bill was passed, and it was reported that Lord Salisbury would not support Lord Dalhousie's bill for the prevention of seduction. The Pall Mall Gazette took up the matter, and on July 4 it published an advertisement imploring of all pious Christians who might be easily scandalised not to read the numbers of the newspapers that appeared on the following two days. True to its promise it published the most frightful revelations, remarking at the same time, «it is horrible to know that under the shadow of our very churches, at only a hundred yards from our courts of justice, so many persons are made the victims of the most inhuman vices. The sale of white slaves is carried on amongst us who are supposed to be the most civilised nation in the world.» The writer, who appeals to Mr. Howard Vincent of the Metropolitan Police, brings an enormous amount of documents and facts to prove his assertions. A portion of London is a hell of infamy and degradation into which little children are drawn in as to a vortex. There are thousands of haunts in which these and other atrocious crimes are committed. He gives a catalogue of the crimes perpetrated, but we purposely forbear to mention them. Girls of ten years are bought from their parents at £3 each. Thousands are brought into the city with promise of honorable employment, etc., etc. Little children are kidnapped for infamous purposes while on their way to school in the most populous districts of London. A well-known European sovereign had an agent in London to supply his beastly passions. Persons of respectable position in society take part in this horrible traffic, etc. The numbers of the Gazette in which these things appeared were eagerly sought for and were bought as high as 6s. per copy. The Gazette threatens to publish the names of those thus accused, and avers that one half of the members of the two Houses of Parliament would find a place in the list. Our readers will remember that it was announced last week that the same vices denounced by the Pall Mall Gazette were also prevalent in Glasgow.

TELEGRAMS.

London, August 6.

It is reported that the Mahdists are in a state of complete anarchy.

Telegrams received from a private source announce that there has been another encounter between the Afghans and the Russians at Moruchak. The news has not yet been confirmed.

The House of Commons is discussing in committee a bill for the protection of girls. A clause has been approved which enacts that any person convicted of having seduced a girl under the age of 16 years shall, in addition to a term of imprisonment, be whipped.

The Egyptian loan has been subscribed to the amount of 1,000,000,000 dollars. Bonds are quoted at 3 1/2 per cent.

A great sensation has been caused in the upper circles of society by the announcement that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is about to be married to a young American lady with whom he became acquainted on board the steamer in which he returned from America about three years ago.

Paris, August 2.

The Spanish police authorities have issued an order for the arrest of the well-known Paul y Angulo who is suspected of being concerned in the assassination of General Prim in December, 1870.

There is great excitement all over the country relative to the approaching legislative elections. The press is very violent. A speech of M. Ferry in defense of his colonial policy caused great excitement.

The annual meeting of the Panama Canal Company was held yesterday. Governments of Colombia, France, and Spain were each represented by two delegates. M. Lesseps read the report which was received with great applause.

A destructive tempest is raging in the southern departments.

The seminary at Rodez, the chief town of the department of Aveyron, has been struck by lightning and burnt. A large number of farms have also been destroyed, and it is said that several persons have been killed.

Berlin, August 4.

Prince Bismarck's official newspaper, the Nord Deutsche Zeitung, has published a most violent article against the warlike tendencies of France.

The Aleman Zeitung referring to the announcement of Le Temps of Paris that the French cavalry on the frontier would be reformed, says that France was only watching the occasion to attack Germany. The Press and political circles in Paris are highly indignant at this statement of the Zeitung.

St. Petersburg, July 29

Sixty persons sentenced to transportation to Siberia rose against their guards on the road and strove desperately for their liberty. Twenty of them were killed but 30 of them succeeded in escaping.

The military journal, the Svet, says that there are 20,000 Afghans encamped on their frontier.

The Russian forces consist of 30 companies stationed between Pendjeh and Zulficar.

Madrid, Aug. 6.

Sr. Castelar, the leader of the Republican party, is traveling through Galicia and is received everywhere with enthusiasm. The Government has prohibited manifestations in honor of Castelar.

Cholera has appeared on the French frontier.

One fourth part of the inhabitants of Montegudo in the province of Soria have died within the last two days, and the rest have fled.

The people of Huesca have risen in insurrection in consequence of the excessive taxes imposed, and they set fire to the office of the tax-collector.

On Wednesday there were 3,168 new cases of cholera and 1,352 deaths.

Yesterday the cases were 3,216 and the deaths 1,039.

The terrible tempests have increased the mortality.

In a cemetery outside the city there are 70 unburied bodies. The police prevent all communication with infected house.

The lower classes are very hostile to the doctors sent by Government to care for them and to the ambulance officials.

The epidemic is spreading to the northern provinces.

The governor of Granada has fallen a victim to the plague. Marseilles, 23

The existence of cholera in this city has been officially proved. During the past 12 hours 22 deaths have been registered. Amongst the deceased the Portuguese consul. The majority of cases are among the higher classes of so-

ciety. Minister Legrano and Dr. Brouardel have come in disguise to study the sanitary condition in the town. Great alarm prevails among the population.

Rome, July 29.

The Liberal societies have formed a corps of volunteers to go to Spain to assist the people attacked by cholera.

Montreal.

Sentence of death has been pronounced against Riel, but the Radical Frenchmen say that the Government will not dare carry out the sentence.

Washington, July 30.

All the post offices of the Republic will be closed on the 8th of August, the day fixed for the funeral of General Grant.

Colonel Barrows and Dr. Duncan have been appointed special commissioners to visit South America to endeavour to arrange for the various States to send specimens of their productions to the International Exhibition of America.

Valparaiso, August 1.

A large society has been formed in Hamburg for the purpose of purchasing from the Government the 90 «saltireras» belonging to it in Tarapaca.

The Argentine Government has authorised Minister Uriburu to preside at the International Arbitration.

Lima, August 1.

Caceres controls almost the whole of Peru except Lima and Callao, and yet it is said that he has not more than 1,000 regular troops.

Denver, July 31.

There was a dynamite explosion to-day on the railway, two miles south of the city. The rails and embankment were destroyed for some distance, but none of the passengers were hurt. The report of the explosion was heard ten miles off.

It is generally believed that the explosion was the work of the artisans on strike.

Santiago de Chile, Aug. 3.

A fire occurred last night at Antafagasta which burnt two whole blocks including the Custom-house, with the adjoining store of merchandise.

The losses are estimated at a million dollars.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 6.

The Times flatters the Americans by calling General Grant a noble hero. 60,000 persons have gone to see the remains of the General.

Rumors having spread that the Afghans were concentrating at Penjdeh the Russians have sent large reinforcements. Nothing is officially known of the reported battle between the Russians and Afghans.

The Shah has authorised the construction of a railway across Persia. England will assist in the work. When completed troops can readily be sent from the Persian Gulf to the frontiers of Afghanistan.

Berlin.

The understanding between France and Russia is the motive for renewed friendship between Germany and England.

Great agitation in the Exchanges of Berlin and Frankfurt. Marseilles.

The alarm on account of the cholera is increasing, crowds are flying from the city. Eighty persons died within the last few days, and the newspapers have got strict orders to say nothing about the pestilence.

Madrid.

200 prisoners have been attacked with cholera in Cartagena. All efforts to prevent it from spreading are vain. Yesterday there were in all Spain 4,282 new cases and 1,570 deaths.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

LETTER FROM SAN PEDRO.

August 1, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

An event has just occurred here which has caused a sensation among the San Pedrino folks. Don Antonio Millan is a hale old gentleman who is the owner of very large property in this neighbourhood. He is a widower, and recently proposed to so-lace his declining years by bestowing the remnant of his affections on a blooming girl still in her teens. This interesting creature is named Josefa Massio, —a prosaic appellation and not calculated in itself to provoke that romantic interest of which she and her gay Lothario are now the centre. Don Antonio is a practical man, and on knotty points he is known to be as clever as a limb of the law. So he took all precautions to compass his ends and bring about his matrimonial felicity—the envy of gods and men. He first secured the good will of Josefa's father by promising to settle \$2,000 m/n on her as a marriage portion. Both father and daughter it appears consented to the match, and the banns were proclaimed from the altar of San Pedro, «But the course of true love never does run smooth.» There seems to have been some irregularity in Don Antonio's mode of proceeding. The girl is still under age, and the hoary old sinner who aspires to be her husband publicly acknowledges that his relations with her are not of that class that would bear the test of public scrutiny. He thought he had religiously made up for this moral delinquency by the document of \$2,000 m/n which he handed to her father on her behalf. The Juez de Paz of San Pedro took another view of the matter, and as the representatives of the law are the jealous guardians of minors, he had Don Antonio Millan arrested and with him Josefa and her father. As I write this the three are in durance and Don Antonio has sent a telegram to the governor complaining that all are «incomunicados» and he has written a letter to a newspaper in this town averring that he took his imprisonment in the true spirit of a Christian, that he had no anger against the judge, and that he only desired to hand down an honorable name to his children! The matter of Millan's arrest is shrouded in much mystery, for it is hard to see why he should be arrested for matrimonial pledges to a young girl when she and her father consented to all that was done. The only explanation there can be is that the authorities look upon Don Antonio's bestowing a dowry on the girl in the light of a bribe for her seduction, and if that is so, and if the father of the girl was a partner in the business, both he and Millan deserve the severest punishment the law can inflict.

The police here made a raid on a large nest of gamblers last week who were engaged in the intellectual game of *taba*. *Taba*, however, is only a mild disease, and there is scarcely any reason for the excessive zeal of the authorities when such games as lotteries on a largescale are permitted in the capital city of the

Republic. It is always the way in this happy land. The brilliant criminal is let free, while men are thrown into jail for a peccadillo. The unfortunate man who deals his neighbour a harmless blow in a moment of passion is picked up by the gallant Dogberry, while the cold-blooded duellist is allowed to go abroad in liberty and earns the reputation of a hero. The new line of railway to Rosario will be finished in November. The portions of the line not completed are a bañado near Baradero, a bridge to be placed over the arroyo Espinilla near San Pedro, and about 25 kilometres of road from San Nicolas to Rosario. The new line of telegraph is now laid down from San Pedro to San Nicolas.

I remain, Dear sir,

Yours sincerely,

Mac.

THE ARCHBISHOP-ELECT OF DUBLIN.

Archbishop Walsh—as we may now call him—was born in Dublin in 1841. He received his early education in the seminary of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Harcourt-street; and entered in 1856 the Catholic University which had been established a few years previously by Dr. (now Cardinal) Newman, and in which the young student won a scholarship in mathematics. In 1828 he went to Maynooth. Here he went through all the classes with singular success, and as, having completed his regular course in 1864, he was too young to be ordained, he passed into the Dunboyne establishment, where he studied special ecclesiastical subjects for 3 years. In 1867 he was appointed to the Chair of Theology vacated by Professor Neville, who went to take charge of a parish in his native diocese of Cork. His deep erudition and great abilities had attracted considerable attention, and it is said of him that during his tenure of the Chair of Theology he gave frequent proofs that there was scarcely any department of ecclesiastical knowledge with which he was not familiar. He was appointed Vice-President of Maynooth in 1878 in succession to the Very Rev. Dr. McCarthy, who then became Bishop of Kerry. To the Synod of Maynooth, which was held in 1875, Cardinal Cullen, who presided as Apostolic Delegate, nominated him to the confidential post of secretary. On the death of the very Rev. Dr. Russell he was entrusted with the presidency of the great national ecclesiastical college.

It was owing to his efforts that the conference of the heads of various diocesan and other colleges was held in Maynooth under the presidency of Archbishop Croke, to consider how best they could avail themselves of the benefits of the Intermediate Education Act which had just been passed. The results of the conference were of the utmost importance in protecting the interests of the Catholic schools. The active part he took in connection with the «Leinster Lease» is part of the history of the Irish land question: and to his exertions must in great measure be ascribed the provisions of the Land Act of 1881. Of his sympathy with the tenant farmers of Ireland in their legitimate efforts to ameliorate their condition Dr. Walsh subsequently gave another practical proof. When the Land Bill of 1881 was introduced by Mr. Gladstone its necessarily complex character made its provisions practically unintelligible to almost all but professional lawyers. Dr. Walsh, however, bringing to the task a special fitness resulting from the vigorous discipline of an ecclesiastical course of studies cultivated in an eminent degree, published a «Plain Exposition of the Land Bill.» This voluminous pamphlet, which in its second edition became a «Plain Exposition of the Land Act of 1881,» had the effect of making the beneficent provisions of that measure widely known throughout the country.

To the recent efforts which the new Archbishop has made in the matter of higher education in

Ireland it is unnecessary to refer. He was for some time a Senator in the Royal University of Ireland but subsequently resigned his place in that body. It was mainly in accordance with his advice that the short Parliamentary struggle of a year ago, which resulted in the issue of a Commission to inquire into the Queen's Colleges of Ireland, was conducted. The importance attached to his evidence, subsequently given before that Commission, is sufficiently manifest from the numerous and detailed references to it in the two reports of the Commission just published. Dr. Walsh has been a member of the Chapter of Dublin since the accession of the late Cardinal McCabe to the archiepiscopal throne. His appointment as Canon was one of the first acts of the new Archbishop. The special circumstances of his position as President of Maynooth prevented him from regular attendance at the ordinary meeting of the Chapter. Thus his election to the high and responsible office of Vicar-Capitular was a specially emphatic expression of the esteem in which he is held by the Chapter of the archdiocese.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

BIRTHS.

MY FIRST TRIP UP THE MAGDALENA.
AND
LIFE IN THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By J. A. BENNETT, ESQ.,
BUENOS AIRES.

LATE U.S. CONSUL, AT BOGOTA.

[CONTINUED.]

NATIONAL BEVERAGE.

Antioquia is the richest state in Colombia, and Medellin, the capital, one of the best built cities. I think it was during the reign of Philip II. the Jews were expelled from Spain—and a colony petitioned to be allowed to settle in New Granada, which was granted. They landed at Cartagena, crossed to the Magdalena, and made their way up that river to Nare, 400 miles. Rabbis and teachers died; they dropped their form of worship, and became Roman Catholics. But their national characteristics of complexion, features, and business habits could not be blotted out, and wherever you meet an Antioquian you will say «that man is a Jew.» But I have seen no race of men in South America equal to them in form and feature. Their enterprise is that of their nation in this land. The exportation of gold from their state has been for 200 years—from six to eight millions of dollars per annum. The gold fields of Antioquia appear inexhaustible. This state may truly be called the El Dorado of the world. Gold may also be found in great abundance in Choco and other parts of the Republic. On the Magdalena, after a rain, I have seen the natives washing gold from the earth at their doors.

For more than two centuries the gold from Antioquia was carried in canoes down the Magdalena in charge of but two men—and unarmed at that! It was delivered at Barranca—transported over the public highways by native Indians, and safely deposited at Cartagena. More than a thousand million dollars have been thus transported without the first robbery of the same ever having occurred—and yet two determined men could at any time have taken the treasure. Suppose a canoe were to pass down the Mississippi or the Hudson each month, under like circumstances, how many trips do you fancy would be made without molestation? In honesty, these Indian people are infinitely our superiors.

Nare is unhealthy and unattractive. We gave our bogas one day's rest there, and then pushed on to Buena Vista, 45 miles distant. Between these two places are many Rosas and an amount of cultivation decidedly interesting.

Acosta is my authority for the following incident as having oc-

curred near this place. The natives of Colombia never having seen a horse until the invaders made their first appearance, were inspired with the utmost terror on beholding these animals and their riders. They regarded them as Centaurs or gods who had come to destroy them, and their horror was unbounded when they saw the Spaniards dismount. In wild agony they cast themselves down precipices and into roaring torrents regardless of life. Upon one occasion a company of Spaniards were encamped on the banks of the river preparing to pass over and attack a large force of Indians upon the opposite shore. Three of their horses, tormented beyond endurance by insects, broke from their fastenings, and rushing into the stream swam to the other side. Instantly the most ungovernable fear and panic possessed the natives. With shouts of terror they turned and fled, the entire force completely routed, and scattered in all directions.

Thirty miles above Buena Vista is the most dangerous place we have yet seen. One half of the river is a bed of rocks, through which the water roars and dashes like an angry monster. Above, the mountains are closing in around us; and their snowy peaks are frequently seen in our turnings at the most unexpected times and places. How grandly they stand, in the warm light of the morning sun! And just before us, upon a far-reaching plain, is a wonderful, bewildering sight—a score of hills, whose forms have been changed by the wash of ages, rear their fantastic shapes hundreds of feet high. They appeared cut and twisted into broken pinnacle, spire, and dome, surmounting the vast buildings of a city tumbling into ruins; and touched by the morning sun it seemed as if the torch of the heavens was lighting up the skeleton of the centuries!

And now we are drawing near to Las Siete Vueltas de la Madre de Dios—translated, «The Seven turns of the Mother of God.» Strange name for seven turns in a river. They are dangerous windings; but the air is more so—at every breath you inhale malaria of the most poisonous character. Within fifty miles of this landing thousands have perished from these pestilential exhalations.

Another day brings us through most picturesque scenes and dangerous navigation: but we land in safety at the foot of the rapids, where ends malaria and the lower Magdalena River.

Honda, 600 miles from the coast, has a population of about 5,000—is located at the commencement of the rapids we have now reached, and which terminate navigation—as to ascend these mad waters is an impossibility. Consequently all goods for the interior are disembarked here and placed in Government stores until mules are provided to transport the merchandise to Bogota. In the meanwhile let us walk along the foaming rapids up to this 300-year-old town. The terrible unrest of this vast body of water, as it rolls and tumbles over its rocky bed, inspires one with amazement and a sense of fear. It is a continuous and steep slope for three miles; and the mighty torrent as it rises and falls over its uneven foundation roars like Niagara, and sends its groans up the mountain sides until the distant echoes seem like faint moans of agony! At length we reach Honda, and pass the Guali River which plunges through the town in tumult and pours itself into the Magdalena near the commencement of the rapids. Honda means a sling; and as you view the town from some of the neighbouring elevations you can easily imagine it is suspended and swinging between two lofty mountains. The houses are generally built one story high and closely together, with thick walls and tiled roofs. There are several churches. The streets are narrow but well paved. Two stone bridges span the Guali. No hotels; so we hired a house and cook during our stay. For 100 years the Spanish Government made this town the grand depot for European merchandise? and from here it was sent upon mules

over almost inaccessible mountains to far-off Quito and Lima. From this point the navigation of the Upper Magdalena commences; the produce of the upper valley, mountains, and tablelands being brought here for exportation.

Tobacco alone, at one time, was valued at \$6,000,000 per annum; and 20,000 bales of quina, or Peruvian bark, are now shipped yearly, also gold and silver, hides, coffee, etc. A few hours' ride from Honda brings one to the silver mines of Santa Anna, now worked by an English company, which have been producing silver for generations, and it is not possible to tell how many hundreds of millions of dollars they have given to commerce. After two days' detention we embarked in a canoe and carefully made our way up the stream, hugging the bank, until our patron deemed we could paddle across without risk of being swept over the rapids. When he gave the orders to push off it was a moment of great excitement. As we approached the opposite shore we drifted nearer and nearer the dreadful, roaring, boiling, seething torrent; and just when it appeared that no power could save us from being drawn into the midst of its terrors, a counter-current caught our frail bark and sent us in safety up to the landing. We found our mules waiting for us, and mounting we started for Bogota. A few hours' travel brought us to the base of Alto del Sargento—the Sergeant—one of the mountains over which we must pass to reach the heart of the Andes. This climbing is no child's play, but hard work for man and beast. Half-way up a heavy shower enveloped us in the wet folds of its dark garments, and the lightning played about us in most uncomfortable proximity; but in ten minutes we came up out of the clouds. Above us was the clear blue sky and bright sunshine; below, the blackness of darkness pierced through with chain-lightning and filled with the crashing thunder.

To be continued.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is expected that the National Catholic University of the United States will be completed, and its doors opened to its first students, by September, 1886. The completion of the buildings and the endowment of chairs will require an expenditure of 1,000,000 dollars. The legal title of the institution is «The Catholic University of America.»

The *London Spectator* asks:—«What would average Englishmen now give to replace the Protestant leader C. S. Parnell and his mostly skeptical following with the Catholic O'Connell and his usually fanatical «Brigade?» It deplores the blind bigotry and hypocrisy of England in refusing to send a minister to the Vatican while gladly accrediting its representatives to such spiritual rulers as the Mikado and Sultan, and being willing to recognise in the same way the Grand Lama and the Mahdi. The sacred rights of trade compel the latter acts of policy, but the *Spectator* believes that wisdom should dictate equal courtesy towards the Pope. It is altogether too late in the day for the discovery to be of benefit to England. The people of Ireland are complaining of national, not religious wrongs, and no amount of hypocritical «courtesy» to the Pope can now swerve them from their just demands. All the same, it is amusing to see a bigot regretting his rudeness because he has found it did not pay.

An important collective Pastoral Letter has been issued to their flocks by the Austrian Bishops, in which their Lordships raise their united voices in solemn warning against the evils of the times, indifference to religion, the desecration of Sundays and holidays, practical materialism, and open infidelity. They exhort their spiritual children to beware of the Masonic sects, and condemn those persons who, as aid-

ers and abettors of secret societies, are constantly placing themselves on the side of the foes of the Church. The faithful are also warned against the freethinking daily papers, which, appearing in a fascinating form, administer poison in the golden cup. The Prelates in conclusion recommend the faithful to give active and zealous support to the Catholic press.

Nothing more characteristic from England than the report of a visit by 3,000 persons to Mr. Gladstone at his house at Hawarden. The aged statesman had left London quite ill. This fact did not deter the crowd from their visit. In answer to their calls, Mrs. Gladstone appeared and «announced that her husband was in very poor health, and hoped that they would excuse him from appearing.» The visitors «were greatly displeased at the announcement,» and the report continues:—

«Mr. Gladstone, seeing that they were determined upon bringing him out, made his appearance, looking pale and worn, and leaning on the arm of Lord Wolverton. He attempted to put the crowd off by bowing his acknowledgments, but failed, and in answer to repeated cries of «Speak! «Speak!» the Premier hoarsely cried: «I would be very glad to make a speech if I could, but I am totally unable, as you can see for yourselves.»

This «seemed to satisfy» the visitors, and they retired. What other country in the world could equal this typical crowd of boorish and brutal louts?

The American papers to hand contain interesting accounts of a type-setting contest which had just taken place in the office of the *Sunday Star* in New York. This match, for two hundred and fifty dollars a-side, was between Mr. Joseph M'Cann, now employed on the *Herald* (formerly of the *Dublin Evening Telegraph* and *Weekly Freeman*), and Mr. Ira Somers, who holds cases on the *World*. The time for the match was three hours. In that time M'Cann, who won the match, set up 6,350 «ems,» which is a phenomenal figure, and one that has never heretofore been reached. Somers set 6,075 «ems.» Corrections of proofs had then to be made, leaving the record for composition and correction in three hours:—M'Cann, 6,082 «ems.»; Somers, 5,797½.

One need not have any snobbish leaning towards royalty to sympathize with the unfortunate Carlotta, widow of Maximilian of Mexico, who has been deranged for nearly a score of years, or ever since the executioner of her unfortunate husband. «Poor Carlotta!» were the last words of the hapless prince, mourning her fate more than his own. Her physicians now say that with the tardy restoration of her physical health, reason also has come back to her. The imperial and noble conspirators who sent poor Maximilian to his fate have nearly all passed away, and Carlotta will awake to a melancholy study of history.

An eruption of Vesuvius began on the evening of May 2, with a strong detonation at the moment of beginning. The lava flowed in large quantities from an aperture in the side of the mountain and directed its course towards Torre del Greco. The aperture has grown larger and the flow more abundant. Seen from Naples the spectacle was magnificent, and was observed by many watchers with great curiosity, for there was a brilliant red line flowing down the side of the dark mountain. For several days previously Vesuvius gave signs of unwonted activity, and three small craters opened at the base of the central cone which rises in the middle of the old crater. From these openings the lava came forth in small quantity, one flow only reaching the slope of the Atrio del Cavallo. Two days previous to this outburst of the aperture mentioned above the workmen on the Vesuvian railway heard an underground rumbling and then beheld the opening of one small crater, and afterwards a second from which a

considerable quantity of lava came forth with a speed quite extraordinary. The lava is flowing very rapidly in a straight line to the Camaldolese Convent of Torre del Greco, but at a certain point it deviates towards Pompeii. There is no fear at present of the Vesuvian funicular railway, for the source of the lava is about 150 yards distant from the railway. A thick choking smoke has begun to issue from the great crater. Professor Palmieri, who lives in the observatory on the mountain, says that the 2 rivulets of lava which appeared on May 2 on the cone of Vesuvius continue to flow towards the south-east. Several apertures are opened on the upper part of the cone. The central cone, although it gives forth abundant smoke, does not indicate any threatening symptoms. The lava flows slower than the previous day. The selsmographie of the observatory do not indicate a proximate considerable increase of eruption.

The oldest newspaper in the world, the *Pekin Gazette*, has lately taken a new lease of life. Established in the year 911, it has been published regularly since 1351. Under the new arrangement three editions are published—the first, *King-Paou*, printed upon yellow paper, constitutes the official gazette of the Middle Kingdom; the second, the *Hsing-Paou* (commercial journal), also printed upon yellow sheets, contains information interesting to the trading community; while the third, the *Titan Paou* (provincial gazette), printed upon red paper, consists of extracts from the other two editions. The total circulation of the three issues is 15,000 copies. The editorship is confided to a committee of six members of the Academy of Han-Lin.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Chamber is galloping through the Budget. It has disposed of the War and Educational estimates. M. Dubost stated, in reply to Bishop Freppel's animadversions on secular schools, that these schools had since last year 65,000 more attendants, whereas the attendance in Catholic schools had fallen off by 13,000. The Bishop also objected to the proposed creation of professorships of the history of religions, contending that they would teach State irreligion. M. Goblet replied that these posts would be confided to men like M. Ernest Havet and M. Renan, who would discuss dogmas as well as texts. The Bishop's amendment was rejected by 239 votes to 97.

Victor Hugo was one of the richest of writers. In 1875 he had from 600 to 700 shares in the National Bank of Brussels and each share was valued at 1,000 francs.

The writings of Victor Hugo brought him large sums. The publishing house of Lacroix Verboeck even, of Berlin, paid him 350,000 francs or \$70,000 for the *«Les Miserables.»* 150,000 francs for the *«Travailleurs de la Mer.»* 40,000 francs for the *«Chansons des Rues et des Bois.»* for the edition of Shakespeare 40,000 for the *«Homme qui Rit»* 200,000, and for the *«Paris Guide»* 12,000.

The decree of President Jules Grévy dated May 26, declares that *«The Pantheon is restored to its primitive and legal destination. The remains of great men who have merited national gratitude may be deposited there.»* A second decree orders that the remains of Victor Hugo be deposited in the Pantheon. The President did not hold to facts in his first decree. The *primitive and legal destination* of the Pantheon is not a sepulchre, but a Christian church. The Pantheon was built in consequence of a vow made in 1754 by the King of France, who, being ill, promised that if he were healed he would raise a new church under the invocation of St. Genevieve. That is the *primitive destination* of the building. A decree of 1851, legally restored to worship the church of St. Genevieve, conformably to the intention of its founder. So much for the *legal destination* of the building.

TALABANERIA Y FABRICA
S. ROBIN & PARIS
Calle Piedad 228 Esquina Maipú
BUENOS AIRES.

DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

179 CALLE PIEDAD.

And they take the opportunity to advise their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN

NEWSPAPERS AND

PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

Please Note 179--PIEDAD--179

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

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

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

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

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM TO-DAY, IN THE SALE OF

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY LEGITIMATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES, SHOULD APPLY AT THE AGENCY,

65—CHACABUCO—65 ALL MACHINE APPENDAGES ON SALE.

COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS Combined English and Spanish Education ENGLISH PROFESSOR: P. J. O'GRADY, DIRECTOR: REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS

To prevent falsifications of the 'TEA CELESTIAL' It is packed only in 1/2 and 1-lb. airtight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION TE CELESTIAL SNELLY-COMPLA UNICOS AGENTES

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

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM. THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY PROPRIETORS: A. G. THOMPSON & CO., Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina: SNELL & CO., 203—RIVADAVIA—203

COLEGIO LITERARIO, 249, BOLIVAR. Incorporado al Colegio Nacional Directores: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W HUTCHISON, pm

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS. Lampert & Holt's LINE.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Antwerp and London. MASKELYNE HAIRBY AUGUST 8 Carrying the Belgian Mails. BUFFON* LYONS AUG. 22 Carrying the Belgian Mails Loading in the River Parana. LEIBNITZ* BROWN SEPT. 8 (carrying the Belgian Mails.)

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing. N.B.—Certain steamers marked (*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

E. NORTON & Co., Agents. 245—Reconquista—245. Agents at Montevideo: C. R. HORNE & Co. Rosario: H. S. FERGUSON. San Nicolas: SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

The SOUTHERN CROSS Is an Excellent medium for Advertisements.

OFICINA CENTRAL ENCOMIENDAS EN COMBINACION CON LOS FERRO-CARRILES Sud, Oeste, Ensenada, Norte, Pacifico, Campana y Rosario 37-CALLE LIMA-37

Se participa al público que desde el 25 del corriente recibiremos encomiendas y equipajes para todos las estaciones del gran Ferro Carril del Sud. Nos responsabilizamos por pérdidas, averías, etc., en las mismas condiciones que dicho Ferro-Carril, y cobraremos por el transporte desde la Oficina Central—Lima 37—hasta la estación de destino, la tarifa del F.-C. mas cinco centavos por cada 10 kilos, ó fraccion.

Esta oficina establecida desde hace dos años, en combinacion con los otros ferro carriles, ha merecido la confianza del público debido á la puntualidad en su servicio y confío seguir mereciéndolo en lo que establece con el gran Ferro Carril del Sud.

RIVADEMAR Y CIA. Buenos Aires, el 15 de Julio de 1885. EMPRESARIO.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

Compañia Francesa de Navegación a Vapor Línea regular entre el Rio de la Plata, Braz I. Burdeos, Dunkirque, y vice versa

SALIDAS FIJAS de B. AIRES EL 10 Y 25 DE CADA MES Vapor URUGUAY, Capitan Bugault, saldra el 5 de Julio para Tenerife, Burdeos y Havre. Vapor DOM PEDRO, Capitan Segond, saldra el 25 de Julio para Rio Janeiro, Bordeaux y Havre.

LINEA DEL PARANA Cargando en Rosario, San Nicolas y San Pedro.

Vapor VILLE DE PERNAMBUCO, Capitan Thannay, saldra el 30 de Junio para Havre y escalas.

VIAGE SUPLEMENTARIO El rapido vapor SAN MARTIN, Capitan Lehubr, saldra el 5 de Julio para Santos y Havre.

Tarifa de Pasajes 1a Clase \$150 y 3a Clase \$50: oro ó su equivalente en m/n curso legal

N.B.—Los pasajeros de la clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasaje gratis en los vapores Apolo y Minerva de la Compañia Platense. Pasaje del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada gratis. En la agencia se despachan pasajes del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.

Tercera Clase (en camarote) \$69 oro. Entrepunte \$30 oro.

El precio de los pasajes es en oro ó su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del día.—Por mas informes al Agente General

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN Buenos Aires 98 PIEDAD Montevideo 114 Calle Piedad Rosario 45 Calle Puerto.

The SOUTHERN CROSS

Is extensively read by Camp men, and its articles are specially adapted for the moral instruction and entertainment of the family circle.

Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America.



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS

Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES

37 -- BUEN ORDEN -- 37

Machines by Wholesale and Retail Guaranteed

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde octubre 1884

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M. Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos Los Martes ... Silix Los Miércoles ... Villa del Salto y Olimpo Los Jueves ... Saturno Los Sabados ... Rio de la Plata y Olimpo

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M. Los Martes ... Vapor Rio de la Plata Los Jueves ... Cosmos Los Sabados ... Villa del Salto Los Viernes ... Silix Los Domingos ... Saturno El vapor APOLO (carga solamente) saldra semanalmente para San Pedro, San Nicolas y Rosario.

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1o sale de la Estacion Central á las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasajeros al canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2o de la misma Estacion á las 3 1/2 de la tarde que alcanza á estos vapores en Campana.—Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros.—La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.—La Agencia se encarga del Embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.—Comunicacion con el Telefono Gover-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

LA PLATENSE

—FRENCH— STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TIME TABLE From Wednesday, May 20, 1885

From Buenos Aires To Montevideo Steamer MINERVA on Monday Steamer APOLLO Thursday Santa Fe and Intermediate Ports Steamer MINERVA Thursday Steamer APOLLO Sunday Rosario and Intermediate Ports Steamer LEDA or DIANA Wednesday and Friday Steamer TRIDENTE Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Santa Fe and Intermediate Ports Steamers DIANA or LEDA Monday, Wednesday & Friday

To Bahia Blanca Steamer POMONA the 1st of each month Steamer J. B. SAY the 8th and 23rd (Cargo only)

To Patagones Steamer POMONA the 1st of each month

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN Agente General 102—Piedad—102

DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER,

OFFICE: 27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.

Attendance daily, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ENGLISH HATS
OF ALL SHAPES

SHIRTS
SINGLET
DRAWERS
UMBRELLAS
AND
WALKING STICKS
CRAVATS
SHAWLS
GLOVES
TRAVELLING RUGS
ATKINSON'S
FINE PERFUMERY

A. B. MILLOT

IMPORTING HOUSE
CANGALLO
234-236-238-240-242
CORNER MAIPU—100 TO 106
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTE.—The Sapho Hat is the latest fashion.
jy 24—pm

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT
better and cheaper than any offered in this market.
Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.
275-CANGALLO-277
ju 38-3m

THE ORIGINAL MOCKFORD'S SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO.
197-BOLIVAR-197

Confiteria DE PASAJE ARGENTINO DE PEDRO DUCASSOU

CANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA
EXPRESS AGENCY
212-RECONQUISTA-212

PARCELS DELIVERY AND GENERAL CARRIERS

TARIFFS MODERATE
Gover-Bell Telephone 721.

THE EXPRESS AGENCY
212-RECONQUISTA-212
BUENOS AIRES
jy 31—pm

The London HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves
159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS 6—pm

TO ESTANCIEROS IN THE VICINITY OF SALTA

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION of the curative effects of the GLYCERINE DIP will take place at Salta on Monday next the 10th inst., when a number of Scabby Sheep will be cured by Mr. Hayward (of the Fabricante).
All parties interested in the curing of scab are requested to be present.
For further particulars apply: EDUARDO KENNY SALTO.

COKE AND COAL

FOR STOVE & KITCHEN USE
Delivered at the purchaser's house

IN BASKETS

For Sale in the **CORRALON BELGRANO**
87-CALLE LIMA-87
ALEJO DE NEVARIS jv 31

MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595
BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director DR. JAMES P. KELLEY. 21—3 m.



THE "Southern Cross," PASAJE ARGENTINO No. 6. (Opposite the Merced Church)

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor. TERMS.
Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/n
Credit..... 9-50 —
Monthly..... 0-75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1885.

A correspondent of *La Nacion* while giving a graphic description of the horrors of the cholera in Spain, pays high tribute to the heroic fortitude of the sisters of charity. At Aranjuez, lately visited by Don Alfonso, the sisters were the only nurses that remained in the midst of the dead and dying. The correspondent of *La Nacion* says: «the sisters of charity are doing heroic work in the dire situation of the country, and for this they expect no reward but a heavenly one. The day may come when the revolution will sweep everything before it. The temples dedicated to God may be blown up with dynamite; thrones, and institutions may be destroyed; but nothing can remove from the heart of the Spaniard the grateful recollection of the services rendered by the sisters of charity, who are the sisters of the poor and the plague-stricken, and the mothers of the child that falls a victim to misfortune. Their tranquil and undisturbed faces reveal an unbounded abnegation and love of humanity. Their untainted white head-dress is an aureola of glory that even in this life reminds us of the Heavenly purity of the blessed who possess the Kingdom of God.»

Sr. Acevedo has brought an action against the police for unjust imprisonment. He was arrested by a commissary who, as the judgment of the superior court has proved, was not duly authorized and therefore he was afterwards illegally detained in prison. The public will take a lively interest in this case as if Sr. Acevedo is allowed damages there is no reason why the same justice should not be done to hundreds of others who were unjustly imprisoned in this country, and after being detained for years were declared innocent of the crime of which they had been accused.

El Diario of Saturday contained an account of an interesting conversation which its correspondent had with Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. Therein is stated very accurately and succinctly the programme of the Home-Rulers in the British House of Commons. Amongst other things, the correspondent asserts that Gladstone, Dilke and Chamberlain have been for many years Home-Rulers, and that Parliament, whether it will or not, must defer to the opinion of English workingmen and to the national demand of Ireland. We are always glad to see such articles in the native papers, as they enlighten public opinion here on the political condition of our country.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in whose head all the legal wisdom and jurisprudence of England are concentrated, has offered his heart and hand to a young American lassie with whom he formed acquaintance on board a ship. This is the same man who, some time ago, treated his own daughter so cruelly and backed up his son in a libellous attack on her suitor, Mr. Adams. The big-wigs of England from Bacon downwards have not been very admirable characters, and Chief Justice Coleridge is no exception to the rule.

Captain Hart Dyke of the steam ship «La Plata» that has just arrived here, is brother of the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir William Hart Dyke. Chief Secretary for Ireland means for the nonce King, Lords and Commons of that country, moral controller (*à la Cornwall*) judge, jury, gallow, rope and all. In fact Ireland is handed over to him as the gamins of Dotheboy Hall were handed over to Squeers, and he and the Exchequer receive a large income from his ward in return for a dose of treacle or a Coercion Act. Sir William is probably a respectable foreigner, but he knows no more about Ireland

than a Hottentot. Suppose his brother, the captain, were to land here and establish himself in the Red House, or, suppose Roca and Wilde were to take the place of the Queen of England and Lord Salisbury. They are certainly as qualified for the post as Sir William Hart Dyke is to govern Ireland.

Paul y Angulo, who earned such a sad notoriety in this country, the same man who shot the apostate priest Romero Jimenez in a duel, and who afterwards opened a hotel in La Plata, is now in France, and it appears that the Spanish Government have asked for his extradition on the grounds that he was one of the assassins of General Prim. It is not at all likely that the French Government will give up the delinquent, but it is to be feared that some day retribution will overtake him, as it has overtaken his unhappy victims.

We have received from Mr. Peter Fortune, of Las Hermanas, \$30-50 m/n subscriptions collected by him for the Irish Orphanage, which sum we have handed over to the nuns of the Sacred Heart. Mr. Fortune tells us that he sent \$29 90 m/n in the month of April for the same purpose, though the list was not published. We shall publish both lists next week. We are indebted to Mr. Fortune for the following interesting camp notes:

«Camps up here generally good; stock in fair condition, with very satisfactory increase in flocks, generally speaking; although in some they are more or less loss of borregas from worms in the throat. Great activity prevails in pushing forward the railway works. The rails are now laid to a distance of six kilometres past the town towards San Pedro, and the whistles of the locomotives are continually heard as they pass and repass, bringing trains of waggons with material, or returning with empty ones for fresh supplies. All the bridges, culverts, &c. appear to be of the most substantial description. We are expecting another visit from our esteemed chaplain, Father Foran, very shortly.»

THE PELLEGRINI LOAN.

The collapse of the Pellegrini loan is one of these volcanic shocks that have so frequently disturbed the financial condition of this country during the past 12 months. It is a surgical operation left unfinished at the close, lest, perchance, the patient may bleed to death. We have seen some eloquent expeses, descanting in terms of unbounded praise on the patriotism of the Government that refused to accept the humiliating conditions and quashed the contract before it received the sanction of the law. But the question is naturally asked, Why was such a contract ever made? Why did Dr. Pellegrini accept the ignominious terms? Why was not the exact limit of his power of action prescribed for him before he entered into an arrangement with the London bankers that was disadvantageous in fact and ruinous to the credit of his country? It sometimes happens that the scions of nobility in England mortgage their parents' estate at most ruinous rates, and when the parents are dead, and the day of reckoning comes, they find themselves unable to pay up the capital, and the property falls virtually, if not really, into the hands of their Jewish creditors. The Pellegrini loan was one of those injurious contracts. All the honour and profit were for the lenders, and only dishonour and loss were left as the portion of the receiver. The loan to be launched at 75 per cent was really reduced below 70 by commissions. The Custom-house was mortgaged for the payment of the interest, just as if the Argentine nation were a retail dealer that had more than once broken faith with his creditors, and the Government were bound by the terms of the loan not to borrow any more money for a considerable time.

Why Dr. Pellegrini should thus mortgage the credit of the nation and restrict its liberty is more than any man can understand. It is to be feared that in acting thus he had the entire concurrence of the Government, and that now they resolve to make a scape-goat of him because they felt certain that Congress would never approve of the contract. Be that as it may, it is to be hoped that the Government have learned a salutary lesson in this matter, and that they will be cured of the mania of borrowing money on the slightest pretext. The revenues of the country have vastly increased within the past few years; its resources are literally inexhaustible. There is no reason in the world why the Argentine Republic should not suffice to support its own administration by its own revenue. If our expenses now are beyond our income, then curtail expenses until the income increases. Dismiss the crowd of useless officials who hang on at the doors of the Red House; abolish sinecures of which there are a large number; suspend public works that are not absolutely necessary. Curtail the national debt as the United States of North America are doing, and should a great emergency arise when a loan will be really wanted, the country, having recovered its credit, may assume that dignified position which becomes it as a free and prosperous nation, and act independently of the clique of London bankers, who have contributed as far as in them lay to cast its name and credit in the dust.

REBELLION AND BARBARISM.

The retreat of Toledo's rebels in Corrientes was a disastrous one in a two-fold sense—disastrous for the inhabitants who happened to fall in with them, and disastrous for the reputation of the Government under which such things are possible. We are told that Toledo's heroes forcibly entered the houses of their countrymen and robbed, burned, or demolished everything that came in their way. The brigands were led by officers of what is ironically styled the «Cuerpo de Seguridad» and these «men of honour and cavaliers» were not ashamed to assume the role of brigands; to offer every outrage to peaceful citizens, and even to ear the rings from women's fingers. If the savages had behaved thus against their hereditary enemy we should soon hear of a military expedition headed by an ambitious chieftain, and a «gran fatida» would be formed that would pursue the savage and all his tribe, and murder him and his innocent offspring like wild beasts in their lair. But here we have civilised men who commit unspeakable outrages and yet can defy all law by taking a boat and passing the River Uruguay. Under the ægis of Santos they may now claim immunity for their acts, and they will probably receive no small share of applause. Santos is persuaded that all the conspiracies against his precious person are hatched at this side of the river, and by way of revenging himself he guarantees a safe keeping to the scoundrels who fly from justice in this country, under the plea that they are political refugees. In this Santos is not altogether wrong, for he is not supposed to be more stringent with our criminals than we are ourselves, and it is a well known fact that even the appearance of political motives is enough to screen or excuse the most dastardly outrages amongst us. When some learned doctors undertook to overthrow the Provincial Government last year they were accused of cattle stealing, but they indignantly repudiated the charge alleging that they were «only revolutionists.» The result showed that they judged rightly in pleading guilty to this charge; in a short time they were released from prison, whereas if they had belonged to any other category of criminals but revolutionists they would probably be confined in the penitentiary even to the present day. We are not at all in favor of curtailing the privileges of politicians, but

there is a wide difference between a political movement and acts of brigandage such as those of which Toledo's followers were guilty before they left this country and took refuge in the dominions of Santos. If a petty swindler had left here he might be arrested on the charge against him in Montevideo, but criminals of a more dangerous character can snap their fingers in the face of all law and authority because they commenced by overthrowing Derqui, and finished by robbing the dwellings of peaceful citizens. We know not whether this Government will demand that the perpetrators of such deeds be given up, but should they escape the punishment they deserve, it is to be feared their acts will be taken as a precedent on future occasions. The murderer, the incendiary, and the burglar have only to raise the standard of revolt and to range themselves under some rebel banner, and with letters of marque in their possession, they may proceed to satisfy their ferocious passions without let or hindrance.

PROTECTION FOR CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Governor D'Amico has sent the following important note to Congress, recommending them to protect the cattle trade and sheep industry of the country:
The future condition of the cattle industry is a matter of serious consideration for the inhabitants of this country. As yet there are no signs of alarm, but this must be owing to the fact that flocks and herds have wonderfully multiplied of late years, so much so that we may be said to have a superabundance of wealth. There is danger, however, that this accumulation may be the forerunner of disaster, and the want of initiative on the part of private individuals must be supplied by the Government. Cattle industry being the most important factor in our resources, the Executive Government cannot but notice with alarm that in spite of the progress of the age, in spite of the trouble formerly given by Indians being removed, in spite of the lands given up for cultivation and pasture and the great value they have acquired, the interest arising from so much capital invested is gradually decreasing, not for want of work or energy, but from the very excess of capital, producing a plethora. The Executive Government therefore believes that the time is come to offer special protection to cattle industry. The jerked beef trade, which was only carried on with slave-holding countries, has been losing ground for some time, and in a little while we may expect that there will be no demand for the article. Some other preparations of export meat such as *Liebig's Extract*, Appert's system applied to boiled meat, concentrated extracts, &c. can only be used in case of an insignificant number of animals. The attempts made to export live stock have given the results that we had anticipated. Other animal products diminish in proportion, such as tallow, hides, and horns. Statistics show us that while our cattle increase some 20 per cent annually, the sale of animal produce diminishes 30 per cent in the same time, showing the extraordinary phenomenon that our trade is in inverse ratio to our produce! In the meantime, the number of horned cattle is constantly increasing in the pasture camps of which so wide an extent has been opened up to use in these past years. These facts make us fear an extraordinary crisis brought about by plethora, which may usher in great calamities. We present a bill for your approval which, we hope, will tend to cause an equilibrium between production and consumption by exempting from taxes, and offering premiums to such establishments as prepare fresh beef for exportation by the frozen air system, the congelation to be such as not to cause fermentation, a system which has already given excellent results, and acting on which fresh beef has been already exported to Europe in considerable quantities. The Executive Government has limited itself to the study of the three

methods which offered themselves. Encouraging establishments of this class, 1st to guarantee an interest on the capital employed, 2nd to enter as a shareholder in the formation of companies, 3rd to make such premiums for capitalists sufficiently large to awaken public interest in the matter. I hope that the honorable member of the Legislature will give their sanction to the bill which I recommend to them.

C. A. D'Amico.
N. Achaal.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Mr. Parnell wrote on May 15 to the treasurer of the Irish National League of America acknowledging the receipt of £2,000 for the parliamentary fund. Mr. Parnell evidently appreciates the necessity of enabling the Irish party to recruit its ranks. He said:

"There are many claims and requirements which we are daily obliged to leave unsatisfied owing to the want of such a fund, and as the general election approaches these matters become more urgent and important. In fact, our position as regards the parliamentary branch of our operations has been very much that of men who are compelled to make bricks without straw; and it is marvellous to those who know the facts that we should have been enabled to win every bye election during this Parliament, increase our numbers, and consolidate our strength and position almost without money or resources. Your remittance will help to fill a very great void, and to tide over until a general election places us in the position to make a formal appeal at home and abroad in aid of a regular parliamentary fund."

The position of the majority of the young men who have so fearlessly contended for the rights of Ireland in the British Parliament has been and is extremely difficult. Only two or three of them are rich enough to devote themselves to their parliamentary duties without neglecting the employments by which they earn their bread and butter. It has been no easy task for them to sit in the House of Commons nearly all night and to work hard for their living all the succeeding day. Besides, there are other parliamentary duties besides that of sitting in the House. Constituents' letters and various correspondence have to be attended to. Secretaries are out of the question. In view of the drudgery and sacrifices following the acceptance on the part of young Irishmen, it is astonishing that Mr. Parnell found it so comparatively easy to find candidates for so much hard work. The Irish parliamentary band has kept together, and offered the spectacle of a heroism scarcely equalled in modern history.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CORDOBA.

Since the rising under Toledo the province is in a state of most deplorable anarchy. All exclaim that government by Derqui is absolutely impossible. General Ayala, on reviewing the situation, sent a message to that effect to President Roca. At the election of provincial deputies the Government sent a troop of bandits dressed up as police to keep order. The bandits were armed with Remingtons and they fired on the voters who were not Government partisans. Many were wounded in the melée. The disbanded troops of Toledo have committed horrible outrages. At the Paso de la Patria the house of Sr. Valladar was sacked. Sr. Valladar himself received several blows of a hatchet and a bayonet stab while attempting to protect the members of his family. On the way to Santa Anna the soldiers committed all sorts of atrocities. They were headed by two officers of the «Cuerpo de Seguridad.» Messrs. Fernandez and Azoa. The Vandals burned everything they could not consume or carry with them. They pillaged several houses and ill-treated

the owners. Well-known officials in the pay of the Government were conspicuous among the looters. Major Aguirre demanded all the money that a shopkeeper named Garrazin had in his possession while his soldiers were sacking the house. Captain Barrios did the same at the house of Señor Delpiano. The people took refuge in the churches at the approach of the ruffians. They broke the finger of Mrs. Gauma while pulling off her rings. Numerous persons were robbed and ill-treated in the partido of Ensenada.

In the district of San Cosme the people, both natives and foreigners, took arms and dared the robbers to enter. An encounter took place in which some ten bandits were taken prisoners.

Dr. Rocha's followers were about holding a meeting on Sunday in order to proclaim him. The police interfered and took a large number of the proclaimers into custody. Several members of the Catholic Club were also arrested for holding a preparatory meeting. Evidently the Government of Cordoba are carrying out a Varsovian policy. The question is are we going to have a Varsovian peace?

SANTA-FÉ.

There is no province in the Republic in which party spirit is running higher than in this. *La Opinion* of Santa-Fé speaking of the Juarezmen says:

"They are choked with hydrophobia and foaming at the mouth. The blood of their victims is flying in their faces. Who can have any connection with those who torture honorable citizens like Diego Gomez, imprison and ill-treat Cisneros, and oblige Mr. Meliton Loto to join the police—with the men who in every province are committing barbarous acts similar to those perpetrated in the year '40."

The Juarez paper, *El Independiente*, replies in the following polite terms:

"The fraud of the Rochista paper is beyond comparison. Go back, impostors! Shut up, for you have been condemned to silence on Sunday last."

Long live the liberty of the Press in the Argentine Republic!

Yesterday, a special train took Dr. Irigoyen and the principal persons of this city to Esperanza colony.

The visitors were surprised to find there a flourishing city full of life and showing signs of progress and wealth.

The Municipal House is one of the best in the Republic.

A banquet, which would do credit to the Confrateria del Aguila, had been prepared in honour of Dr. Irigoyen; the tables were laid for 150 guests. Many brilliant speeches were made, and the orators were enthusiastically cheered. The special train returned at 5.20 p.m.

ROSARIO.

On Sunday, Mrs. Del Oro threw herself into the river from a height of 15 metres. Her body was shattered. She was rescued by some persons who were present, but she died a few hours afterwards.

Dr. Irigoyen received a grand ovation on Sunday in Santa-Fé. Several regiments of soldiers and about 5,000 persons were present.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The expulsion of the nuns of the Good Shepherd last week from their asylum of peace and benevolence was made the occasion of a great demonstration of sympathy with the nuns by the Catholic people of Montevideo. An immense number of carriages drew up in front of the convent while the cruel orders of Santos were being carried out. There were about 200 carriages in all, and it may safely be said that the élite of Montevideo were present who thus silently and energetically protested against the barbarous edict of the tyrant. The nuns were offered protection and hospitality by all the ladies present, and when they had taken their places in the carriages prepared for them, a grand procession accompanied them as far as the house of the Jackson family, where they remained for a few days. Among the processionists

it was remarked that the members of the Catholic Club and various confraternities were present. The row of carriages that escorted the nuns occupied a space of five blocks. The nuns of the Good Shepherd who have been turned out of their tranquil homes are nine in number, and are all Chileans.

Other religious establishments have been subjected to inspection during the week, and all were found to be in a most perfect state of cleanliness and order.

It is reported that the Board of Health is inclined to close the ports against all vessels coming from Spain, but a definite decision will not be come to until further information has been received from the Oriental Minister in Madrid.

Messrs. Pealer and Co., the original owners of the railway to Pando, will apply to the Tribunals for an injunction against the present company and claiming damages.

The river steamer companies have arranged to increase their tariffs 25 per cent.

It is reported that the steamers of the *Mensagerias Fluviales* have been sold to La Platense, and that D. Saturnio Ribes will be the general manager of the company here.

D. Ezequiel Vera, nephew of the late Bishop Vera, has been assassinated at Canelones.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We hear that Dean Dillon wrote just a few lines to some friends here, from Havre, saying that he had arrived safely at that port, and that he intended to travel thence through France and Germany.

The only entrance at present to the Pasaje Argentino, where the office of the *Southern Cross* is situated, is by Calle Cangallo 41, the entrance by Calle Reconquista having been closed.

On Saturday the Supreme Court gave judgment in the case of Mr. Acevedo, editor of *El Debate*, who was arrested by order of the Senate for alleged contempt of its privileges. The court decided that the Senate in arresting and sentencing Acevedo acted illegally, and forthwith ordered him to be set at liberty.

The steamer "J. B. Say," belonging to the Platense Company, and the "Colon" from Montevideo, collided on Sunday night during a dense fog in Parana-Guazu. The "J. B. Say" sank rapidly and the crew had barely time to save themselves. The "Colon" was seriously injured. The "J. B. Say" was insured, and she had on board a cargo of 550 bags of sugar for Sanchez and Roca and 100 bags for E. Tornquist, &c.

On Monday, the "Maipu," "Azopardo," and "Republica" arrived in this port on their return from Corrientes. General Ayala was on board of one of the vessels, and immediately on his arrival he had an interview with President Roca.

On Tuesday the Krupp guns were at last safely landed at Zarate and the steamer "Godevry" was free to return.

The Passionist Fathers will commence a mission in La Chozza, Lujan, on the 23rd inst. This will be a renewal of the mission given last year.

On Friday a duel with swords was fought at the house of Dr. Quintana in Flores, between D. Manuel Lainez, editor of *El Diario*, and Sr. Rosetti, of the *Sud America*. The origin was an article which Rosetti published in the *Sud America* signed with his initials that was personally offensive to Lainez, and accused him by implication of cowardice. Lainez immediately demanded an explanation, and the seconds of both antagonists arranged a meeting. There was some difficulty with regard to a choice of weapons, Lainez's seconds maintained that as he was the person offended he had a right to choose, and they selected the sword. The seconds of Rosetti as stoutly held out for the pistol. The matter was referred to Dr. Leando Alem who decided that Lainez had the choice of weapons. The contest

took place at 6.30 p.m. in a large saloon in Dr. Quintana's house, and only ceased when Rosetti received a severe cut in the head, which in the opinion of the seconds rendered him unable to continue the fight. Lainez got a slight scratch in the finger. The seconds on behalf of Lainez were Manuel Gorostiaga and Julio Dantas, and in behalf of Rosetti Drs. Saenz Peña and Ramos Mejia.

Last Sunday, Mr. Daniel Mullen, of Carmen de Areco, gave a shooting match in the town of Lujan, to the members of the Central Gun Club. The prize he presented was a beautiful dressing case, and was won by Mr. Patrick Ham; Deputy Murphy being second.

The next match will take place on the 20th of September, at the Murphy estancia in Zapiola; given by Dr. Murphy.

Camps in San Pedro, Pergamino, and part of Arrecifes are very bare and many lambs are dying of worms in the throat.

On Wednesday, the marriage of Dr. Jasper Creagh, of Rosario, to Miss Lawry, daughter of Don Santiago Lawry, of Montevideo, took place in the latter town. The happy couple have our warmest congratulations.

The *Standard* says: "With much pleasure we state that Mr. John Rourke, who has such a large circle of friends in the Plate, may shortly be expected back from Australia."

Mr. Latham's performances in Rosario were poorly attended. Some of the actors are leaving for Europe by the «Maskelyne.»

The National Government is about to propose as a remedy for the financial situation a further emission of paper money by the National Bank. A portion of the Custom-house dues to be paid in gold. The floating debt to be consolidated.

The latest quotations of Argentine stocks in London show that Argentine credit has not suffered in that market by the failure of the Pellegrini loan. The 5 per cent of 84 are quoted at 88 per cent. Treasury bills 90-91.

The death is announced of Dr. Alberto Navarro Viola at the age of 28. He was a young man of profound wisdom and learning, and had contributed many clever essays on various subjects, and poetical pieces to the newspapers of this city.

The news is confirmed that Mr. Bayles Hanna, of Indiana, has been appointed resident minister and Consul General of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

We are glad to learn that the Prefect of Marine has given the necessary orders for the Protection of the agents of the Express Agency Company, who will now be able to perform their useful labours in peace. We understand they have secured men from the Boca for landing the passengers from the ocean steamers, and now, the men at the mole are anxious to be allowed to do the work.

A girl of 15 years, named Norberta Avila, committed suicide in Nueve de Julio. This is what the native papers style "precocidad." The crime had the usual antecedents of unrestrained passion, disappointment and despair.

Some friends of Sr. Acevedo, the director of *El Debate*, entertained him and Dr. Mariano Orelana at a banquet yesterday evening at the Café de Paris, in order to celebrate his victory over the Senate.

A waggon of the train from Junin to Mercedes went off the rails on Tuesday between Junin and O'Higgins, in consequence of a cow being on the line. No persons were injured and the train arrived at the usual time.

Rev. Mr. Balestra, an Italian priest, has come to this country to take charge of the new deaf and dumb asylum and to instruct the deaf mutes. Father Balestra has acquired great fame in Europe by the success he has achieved in this humanitarian profession. He reformed the system of instruction and established the

phonetic instead of the sign system adopted by the abbe L'Eppée. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Maurice of Italy, and an honorary member of several literary and scientific associations, and is a distinguished scholar and poet.

There are a large number of patients in the «lazaretto» suffering from contagious diseases of different classes. We are told that the strictest sanitary rules are enforced, and that persons once entering are not allowed out, even though they be in good health.

Mr. Daniel J. Byrnes, lately come from North America, was attacked with small-pox this week, and is now in the «lazaretto.»

A distinguished guest, Prince Frederick Charles, grandson of the Emperor of Germany, has arrived in this city. He is accompanied by Baron Shoeber.

Mr. McKennon lectured at the rooms of the English Literary Society on Wednesday evening on Gladstone. The lecturer briefly recapitulated the biography of the great statesman, dwelling on the prominent features of his remarkable career. He drew a striking contrast between his life and acts and those of Lord Beaconsfield, whom he charged with inconsistency and political errors. Finally, he proposed for debate the proposition that Mr. Gladstone's life had been remarkable for unity and consistency.

Dr. Hiron objected to the rather strong language that had been used by the lecturer with regard to Lord Beaconsfield. He reviewed the position of the Gladstone Government with reference to the great questions of Afghanistan, the Transvaal, and the Sudan, and maintained that Gladstone's popularity began to wane from the time of the Kilmainham treaty—a treaty which was never made. Mr. Peake eulogised the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and maintained that under his Government England was respected abroad, whereas, under Gladstone she had lost all prestige. Gladstone's Government of Ireland was certainly a failure. Mr. Dinneen said he saw no difference, from a political point of view, between Gladstone and Beaconsfield. The policy of Whigs and Tories was selfish and aggressive alike, and if Gladstone did not go so far as some of his predecessors it was because England dared not do so in her present position as compared with the other powers of Europe. Mr. Hutton made a very long and incoherent speech to prove that Benjamin Disraeli was not the right sort of a man, forgetting that the question was not about Disraeli but about Gladstone. By way of being witty he introduced the offensive clap-trap about the historical Irishman, the tail of a coat, and Donnybrook fair, and he continued in this strain until several Whigs and Tories made anxious search for the tail of his coat that they might pull him into his seat. As the hour was far advanced the chairman, Mr. Pressinger, called on the lecturer to reply. In doing so he deprecated any intention of being offensive. He thought that in calling Disraeli a Jew there could be no more insult than if he were himself called a Scotchman. The proposition of the lecturer was then put to the vote and was carried by a majority of 32 to 25.

The death is announced of Colonel John B. Thorne at the age of 73. He was born in New York, and when still young he immigrated to this country and enlisted in the Argentine navy. He served under Browne in the war against Brazil, and took part in the battle of Obligado.

Contagious diseases are still very prevalent in the city. During the month of July 100 persons died of small pox. The entire number of deaths that took place in the capital during the month was 856. Of these 243 were men and 180 women, 252 boys, and 191 girls. 609 were Argentines, 137 Italians, 54 Spaniards, 29 French, 7 English, etc.

The funeral of Dr. Navarro Viola took place on Tuesday and was largely and influentially attended. Several gentlemen made speeches

while his remains were being deposited in the tomb. Amongst others, President Roca, Juan Ronco and Don Leopoldo Diaz made pathetic and eloquent addresses, eulogizing the merits of the deceased and lamenting his early demise.

The following horses have been entered for the races at the Palermo Hippodrome on the 15th inst.:

Illusion prize—1200 metres, for colts and fillies:

Belvoir, stud Belgrano; Salvato, stud Santa Teresa; Mercurio, E. Prisonero; Tel-el-Kebir, E. R. Gerding; Ivan, L. Alvarez; Figaro, stud Buenos Aires; Sweetheart, do.; Sirocco, stud Santa Teresa; Suzon, A. P. Jacquemin; Hay Fever, do.; Irido, stud San Juan; Moneta, stud San José; Rolando, stud Esperanza; Coronel, Casey Bros.; Clarita, do.; Dr. Jenner, do.

Constancy prize—1750 metres, for 4-year olds;

Max, stud Belgrano; Banjo. E. Biais; Mousquetaire, A. Amare; Dandin, B. Muzzio; Versicolore, A. P. Jacquemin; Lieutenant, do.; Bul-bul, S. Nacional; Agnes Alice, do.; Miss Palmer, Casey Bros.; Signet, do.

Jockey Club prize—1750 metres for thoroughbred colts and fillies:

Duquesa, stud Buenos Aires; Escoces (formerly Scotch Cake), do.; Kingshill, S. José; Leonor, do.; Moneta, do.; Carrier, do.; Tibay, S. Nacional; Medea, stud Belgrano; Salvato, stud Santa Teresa; Dora, do.; Good Bye, do.; Princess, E. Prisonero; Beausoleil, do.; Halcon, do.; General, Casey Bros.; Coronel, do.; Baronet, do.; Elizabeth, Francisco E. Bosch; Baltar, do.; Mary Seton, Enrique B. Dickinson; Lady Blair, do.; Intendente, E. Muzzio; Gregoire, E. Biais.

Resistance prize—3500 metres, Free Handicap:

Souvenir, stud Buenos Aires; Pincheira, do.; Terminacion, E. Muzzio; Mivoisin, A. P. Jacquemin; Agnes Alice, stud Nacional; Hebreo, stud Esperanza; Marius, Casey Bros.

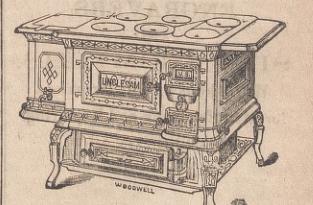
Velocidad prize—1000 metres, Free Handicap:

Lady Winter, A. Amare; Pegaso, L. Alvarez; Diana, stud Buenos Aires; Versicolore, A. P. Jacquemin; Victoria, stud Nacional; Primer Argentino, stud San José; Hebreo, stud Esperanza; Signet, Casey Bros.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. «La Plata.»

From Southampton: C. C. Gunther, A. Lace, Mr. and Mrs. Scholes, W. Weston, C. E. Dawson. Mr. Marlow, J. A. Lander, F. Page, W. Thompson, A. Sturgeon, A. Bridge, H. Carrington, Mrs. Bridge, W. Mackern, J. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Wanklyn, B. M. Bernard, and A. Kear.

From Rio Janeiro: Eliza and Maria Kenny, Santiago Gahan, Santiago Cunningham, C. J. Ciacchi, Richard Caldwell, Enrique Pontiemboi, B. Isauro, Francisco Salvatore, Francisco Guidotti and son, Antonio de Porte.



STOVES, RANGES

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES AND WARMING STOVES To burn any fuel. Perfect bakers, most economical, cleanly, easily handled

The Largest Assortment of Stoves in South America to select from

Our "Uncle Sam," "Monada," "Favorita," "Casera," and numerous other styles of Stoves are now well known all over the country, and all who use them have found them perfectly satisfactory in all respects

SOLE AGENTS CASSELS, KING, & CO. 191-CALLE MAIPU BUENOS AIRES

DR. MORAN.

Amongst the church dignitaries whom it is supposed Leo XIII. has raised to the cardinalial honor is Dr. Moran, the present Archbishop of Sydney. He is the first ecclesiastical representative of Australia who has received the cardinal's hat.

Dr. Moran's promotion in the church has been singularly rapid. Born at Leighlinbridge, co. Carlow, in 1830, he became Vice-President of the Irish College of St. Agatha in Rome in 1856; and soon after Professor of Hebrew in the Sacred College of Propaganda. Returning to Ireland in 1856 he became private secretary to the late Cardinal Cullen, his uncle, and was elected coadjutor to the late Bishop of Ossory (Dr. Walsh), as Bishop of Orla in *partibus*, with right of succession, December 11, 1871; and was consecrated March 5, 1872, in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, Dublin, by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, and on the death of Bishop Walsh a few months later he succeeded to the See of Ossory, which he administered with ability, until his promotion last year to the vacancy at Sydney.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran has been a voluminous writer on Irish historical and antiquarian subjects, chief among his works being a "Memoir of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett," "Essays on the Origin, etc., of the Early Irish Church," "History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin," "Historical Sketch of the Persecutions under Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans," "Authenticity of the Alleged Bull of Adrian IV.," in which he effectually abolished that fiction, "Birthplace of St. Patrick," and various lectures and addresses. Dr. Moran was for some time Professor of Irish Ecclesiastical History in the Catholic University, is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was president and chief patron of the Kilkenney Archaeological Society.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS COMMERCIAL COMPETITORS.

The British Chamber of Commerce Journal, in discussing the future of England and America as commercial competitors, makes the following remarks, which are not unworthy serious consideration:

"Our fear as to the industrial future of this country, in its inevitable rivalry with the United States, lies in the more perfect organization of our competitor. The American is *par excellence* a mechanical inventor. His natural ingenuity, fighting against the artificial enhancement of prices, resulting from the prominent fiscal system, has driven him to seek relief in mechanical assistance. He has compensated for dearth of material in cheapness of production. Every workman in every manufacturing centre is stimulated to study and master the machine under his charge, with a view of improving it. Mechanical development is part of the character of the nation. We may be sure that the country which produced the grain elevator, the oil-pipe pumps, machine-made watches, the high-speed printing machines, the ring frame, and other inventions without end, will develop still greater creative powers under the stimulus of a growing export trade. Where shall we be then? Echo answers, where?"

SOLDIERING PAST AND PRESENT.

PROGRESS

In the palmy days of the Roman Empire less than four hundred thousand troops sufficed to preserve the peace of the world; and, if we except petty frontier tussles with barbarians, they often did so for thirty or forty years together. But Europe has now its standing armies whose total is reckoned in millions, and the peace is broken three or four times in a generation. Let it also be remembered that the Roman soldier was a worker as well as a fighter, helping to carry the

practical civilisation of Rome wherever her banner floated. Our high roads, the arteries of pedestrian and vehicular circulation through England, were first made by the Imperial legions, who used the pick and the spade more frequently than the sword. But the armies of modern Europe are all idlers. Their sole business is destruction. In peace they consume without producing, and in war they devour like the locust and the caterpillar. They are not the lame, the blind, the maimed, and the imbecile, but the young flower of the male population withdrawn from productive industry, and supported by the labors of others while they learn the killing of men.

FOOD VALUE OF RICE.

(FROM THE AMERICAN GROCER AND DRY GOODS CHRONICLE.)

Sugar cannot be made the basis of diet, but rice can, so that taking complex foods, rice heads the list. Of the three great foods on which, with very little addition, millions of human beings live—viz., rice, bread and potatoes—rice is nearly all assimilated, fine wheaten bread being almost equal to rice, while with potatoes, there is nearly 40 per cent of waste, or substances which pass away without being utilized. So that in point of economy, and considering the relative price of the three, rice stands first, especially in the lands of its culture.

This statement arrested the attention of one who for years has devoted much time to studying experimenting upon the nutritive value of different foods. In the following note he takes exception to the high position awarded rice:

"In your article of March 5th, 'Diet and Food,' you give, I think, to rice a better character than it deserves. All foods have a certain place in dietary, and rice does occasionally for helping out a variety, and is good for certain derangements as a temporary relief, but if you will notice its chemical analysis, it is poor in albuminates, fats and salts, and is most entirely carbohydrate in the shape of starch. The latter will make fat, but is poor food to make blood, bone or muscle. A child brought up on rice would have poor development in anything but fat, and would have but little strength to resist sickness, injury, or any obstruction in the way of life."

We cannot dispute the justice of the criticism. Rice is deficient in nitrogenous matter. Yet the fact remains that as Blythe states, "In point of economy, and considering the relative price as compared with bread and potatoes, rice stands first especially in the lands of its culture." We Americans use it too sparingly as an accessory food.

The comparative value of rice and potatoes as food has been the subject of experiment by a German physiologist, Dr. König, of Munster. He claims that the former is by far superior in the development of the physical and mental powers. An exact analysis of their several constituents shows that 100 parts of rice contain as much actual nutriment as 337 parts of the best potatoes and that with the average product the difference is even greater, i.e., 100 parts of rice equal to 437 of potatoes. Rice is not only better but relatively cheaper.

There is by no means an inconsiderable number of persons who find potatoes as an article of food distasteful or even obnoxious to digestion. Some are unable to eat them; and in the state in which they are often eaten sodden rather than boiled they form a grave charge for any digestion not of the strongest. They are only good when very good. The use of rice in the place of the potato has various considerations to recommend it, which of its greater digestibility. The porters of Constantinople who are as a class unrivaled for physical strength, scarcely eat anything but rice, except at the great feasts of the two Buirams, when, if ever, a Musselman feasts on all that is not forbidden.

In Japan, where rice is the leading article of diet, it is a common occurrence for two men to draw a jinriksha 40 and even 50 miles per day across an uneven country. In three districts of India, containing 65,000,000 of inhabitants, the annual consumption of rice is twelve and a quarter million tons, or twenty-seven billion four hundred and forty million pounds, a quantity equivalent to nearly one hundred and twenty-five million bags, or forty-five million tierces. The people of those districts are not lacking in physical strength.

A freer use of rice would be, in our opinion, a move in the direction of better average physical condition. Climate plays a very important part in the use of the system makes of any sort of food. We have little doubt that a person in this, or any other country, "brought up on much rice, would have poor development in anything but fat, and would have little strength to resist sickness, injury or any obstruction in the way of life." The same might be said of any other article used in the same way. A variety of food is essential, and we argue that rice—one of the most valuable of foods—is too little used, and that the public health would be improved were it more frequently made a substitute for other things, especially potatoes.

LIVE WELL.

The farmer can be the very best liver in the land just as easily as not, and should be. He has his choice of the world's produce. He holds a first mortgage on the herds and flocks. The crops and fruits of the earth are his to begin with, and he should share them sumptuously every day. Why not? He will be all the better man and better farmer for it, and it is his duty as well as his privilege. The only reason that he does not is that he has permitted himself and his family to get into a rut of beef and cabbage, pork and potatoes, that he finds it difficult to get out of. This is all wrong from every point of view. He should get out, he must get out, if he would make the most of himself and his family, and now is the time to make a beginning. Here's spring, with all its gardening opportunities. Improve them. Enlarge the boundaries of the garden, and enlarge your ideas of gardening at the same time. Plant with liberal views, and plant with liberal hand. Is the old garden cramped? Turn it over to the women for the herbs and a "posy-bed," and go out to the nearest side of the cornfield, and make a garden big enough in which to spread yourself. Make the rows as long as the field is wide, and as far apart as will admit your cultivator or horse-hoe, and some to spare, and in them plant something besides onions and cabbage. Take the catalogue of the best seedsman you know, and let the whole list of vegetables, from artichokes to turnips, be represented by one or two of the best sorts. Plant every third row with some one of the "small fruits," giving it an extra liberal share of space. Now give this side of the corn-field a little extra attention during the season. Let it be the first when you begin to "cultivate," the last when you finish up. You will never miss the time, and you will live better than you have ever lived before.—*Our Country Home.*

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Writers in the *Lancet* call attention to the great value of hot water applications to the head in cases of fainting or syncope. They say also that a prompt use of it, applied to the forehead with cloths will very often avert such attacks. The number of bones in the human frame is 204. This does not include the teeth and certain small bones developed in tendon. In the head there are eight bones, and in the ears six very small ones concerned in hearing; 14 bones make up the face; 26 the spinal column; 24 the ribs, with two others con-

nected with them; the lower extremities contain 60 bones and the upper 64.

Neither water, beer, nor any other liquid which has stood over night in lead pipes is fit to be drunk. Lead poisoning and paralysis may result from carelessness in this respect. The drinking water, soda water, &c., which has been standing should be allowed to escape before using. A simple test for the detection of lead in drinking water is by tincture of cochineal, a few drops of which will colour the water blue, if there be the remotest trace of lead present.—*Medical World.*

In the day time plants and all vegetable life give off oxygen, which is necessary for man's life and health. At night they reverse the process and evolve carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous to man. This is the reason that plants are always objected to in sleeping rooms. Man absorbs oxygen and gives out carbonic acid gas from his lungs at all times. Pettonkofer has shown that two dozen plants give off as much of this gas as is exhaled by one baby sleeper. Sleeping-rooms should always be well ventilated.

STEPPING STONES TO SUCCESS.

Learn your business thoroughly.

Keep at one thing—in no wise change.

Always be in haste, but never in a hurry.

Observe system in all you do and undertake.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Be self-reliant; do not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself.

Never fail to keep your appointments, nor be to punctual to the minute.

Never be idle, but keep your hands or mind usefully employed except when sleeping.

Use charity with all; be ever generous in thought and deed; help others along life's thorny path.

Make no haste to be rich; remember that small and steady gains glean competency and tranquility of mind.

He that ascends a ladder must take the lowest rung. All who are above were once below.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think.

Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more.

Where wisdom steers, wind cannot make you sink.

Lips never err when she does keep the door.

Pay your subscriptions in advance.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

LOBOS.

Mrs. Mary Moore \$m/n 40, Ann Geoghegan 20, Miss Mary Dimond 2, Rose Young 0-40, Mr. Slammon 5, Felix M. Dolan 20, James Downs 2, C. Shaw 2, James Moloney 2, Denis Lynnon 2, James Garrahan 5, James Duffy 2, James Gaynor 2, John Bracken 2, James Seery 4, John Jegan 1, J. J. Morrow 1, J. Brady 2, D. Glinnen 2, Miss Ann Gahan 40, Bridget Gahan 40, Margaret Brady 2, Ruth Hughes 2.

Collected by Mr. A. Geoghegan: Mr. A. Geoghegan \$ m/n 20, Thomas Daley 4, Thomas Nicholson 1, Edward Bannon 1, John Farrell 1, Richard Street 1, A. Scotchman 4, Mr. Thomas McKenzie 2, Michael Crowley 1. 35.00

Subscriptions collected by the Suipacha Committee for the Irish Orphanage:

Rev. Father Mc Nerney 21, Mr. Thomas Gahan 30, John Stafford 30, James Richards 2, Matthew Kelly 4, Peter Murray 10, Bernard Murray 4, Patrick Kelly 2, Richard Kenny 2, James Killian 2, Thomas Gavin 1, John Carrigy 2, Mark Browne 4, John Atkinson 1, Francis Boyce 2, Patrick

Kiernan 5, William Furlong 4, William Boland 2, Michael Fitz-Patrick 2, Ernest M. Moultrie 4, Bernard Shanahan 4, Bernard Killian 2, Richard Gray 4, Nicholas Fagan 4, James Ballesty 8, Patrick M. Kelly 4, Thomas Rooney 4, Patrick Kelly 2, Thomas Maguire 10, John Colgan 2, Patrick Brennan 1, John Brennan 1, John McDermott 1, John Price 1, Bernard Seary 1, Patrick Finley 1, Owen Duffy 2, James Belton 1, Mrs. Lawrence Kelly 4, Mr. Hugh Rooney 1, Juan Maguire 3, Edward Cormack 1, John Campbell 1, Patrick Stafford 1, Edward Higgins 1, John Duff 1, Edward Furlong 4, John Daly 2, Patrick Whitty 1, Michael Boyle 4, Thomas Dillon 4, Peter Nugent 1, Bernard McGarry 1, Michael Cormack 1, Rafael Fernandez 1, Nicomedes Peña 0-50, George Lawler 3, William Murray 1, Michael Garagan 1, Joseph Bannon 4, Mrs. Mary Geoghegan 1, Mr. Thomas McLoughlin 2, Joseph Guinan 1, James Maguire 10, Thomas McDonald 2, Peter Kearney 1, Patrick Seery 1, Andrew Cormack 2, Bernard Foy 1, Christopher McDermott 4, John Mackason 1, Thomas Carthy 2, Thomas Farley 4, James Murtagh 2, Edward Harrington 1, James Slevin 1, Patrick Daly 1, John Gerrarty 1, John Scally 1, Michael Mullen 1, Patrick Donald 1, Edward Keefe 1, Jacinto Martinez 1, Patrick Kennedy 1, Peter Narry 1, Juan Farley 5, Mrs. P. Geoghegan 4, Mr. Patrick Kenny 4, Francisco Apestegui 2, John Fimmen 2, John Shanahan 2, Manuel Daguirre 1, Paulo Gomez 4, Timothy Cahill 1, Daniel Murray 1, Pedro Bedoyeta 1, Julio Rush 1, Justo Gomez 1, Casildo Sosa 1, Manuel Torres 1, Henry Dillon 2, Hiberno-Porteno 20, James Weber 10, John Pendergast 4. 337-50

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Some one wants to know if a bee is angry when it stings. We are not sure about the bee, but the victim is.

Of all places to ride bicycles a newly-ploughed field is the best. The rider would be morally certain of not getting hurt when the animal lay down with him.

For seven years a mechanic made a circuit of half a mile twice a day rather than pass a powder magazine. The other day he learned that it has been empty for eight years.

"Have you confidence in me for a sovereign?" asked a fellow-journalist of Douglas Jerrold. "I have all the confidence in the world, my dear fellow, but I haven't the sovereign," was the reply.

A young lady sent a poem to an editor entitled "I cannot make him smile." The editor ventures to express his opinion that she would have succeeded had she shown him the poem.

"Yes," said the musical publisher, "your song reads smoothly enough, but I doubt if it will sing." "I should hope not, I never was accused of writing any sing-song verses," replied the budding poet with indignation.

Nurse to Fashionable Mother: The baby is very restless, ma'am. I can't do anything with her. F. M.: She's teething, I suppose? N.: Yes'm. I think if you was to take her in your arms a little while it might soothe her. F. M.: Impossible. I haven't the time to spare. I am just making ready to attend a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Give baby some paregoric.

"Have you a soul for poetry?" asked a wild-eyed man as he entered the editor's office and threw down a roll of manuscript. "Well, I don't know about that, but I have a soul for poets," replied the editor, glancing at the sole of his liberally proportioned boot. The poet didn't stay long after that.

A cruel joke at the expense of those ladies who are perpetually striving to gain a hearing in the Press has been going the round of literary circles to the effect that "they look much better in muslin than in print."

Dry goods merchant—So, sir, you think you could learn to become a salesman?

Yes, sir.

Well, suppose you were waiting on that man and his wife over at the lace counter. What would you do first?

I should hold up the best piece of lace in the stock, and ask the man if he didn't think it becoming to his daughter's style of beauty.

Well, what then?

Oh, nothing. The woman would take care of the rest of it.

Young man, I don't want you for a clerk. I want you for a partner.

Loss probably sixty-five dollars—

The roaring of the fire, the grim grandeur of the flames as they rolled round and round, the blazing cinders rising high in the air and carried far to the East and South:

Flare as ten furies, Terrible as hell—the cries of the firemen, the fathers and mothers anxiously watching their homes, the terrified children just awakening from their little cots, following after them, the lowing of the cattle and squealing pigs let loose from the neighbourhood, and the picture of men on the roofs of houses, as far as the eye could reach, made the scene a weird one, not soon to be effaced from memory's pages.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they 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, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

