

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 13.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

PARRY & CO.

TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE
LA COSECHA NUEVA.
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

1 Patia, Portefa, Criolla
2 Erin go Bragh, Argentina
3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanco
4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
5 Real Hollands, marca Chanco
6 Sandman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
7 Brandy VO and 3 stars Morion
8 Eugene Ciennot, Dry and Sweet
9 Whisky, Lorne and Connaght
10 Bitter Angostura (unico legítimo)
11 Wolfe's Aromatic Schnaps
12 Red Heart Old Jamaica Rum
13 Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato
14 Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
15 Hoerling's Cherry Cordial
16 Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
17 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
18 Chascho ham and Bacon, Kingston
19 Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
20 Keiller's Jams and Caramels
21 Epps' Homoeopathic Cocoa
22 Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor
23 Huxley and Palmer's Biscuits
24 Conser as Crosse and Blackwell
25 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
26 Azore Blue and White Rice Starch
27 English Candles, Monada
28 Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Fott
29 Bunsell's Royal Table Salt
30 Raisin Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
31 Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
32 Arsetical Dip (certain cure for scab)

THE ORIENTAL REVOLUTION.

The following letter from an officer who took part in the revolution will give some idea of the struggle which put an end to it—
«Concordia, 5th.

«On the day after our landing at the Piferna saladero we began our march, the cavalry numbering 800. On the same day we perceived Government forces in the distance. We continued our march, but were so harassed by the Government troops that we could neither eat nor sleep.

«On the 30th we had a sharp engagement with a cavalry detachment, commanded by Col. Arribio, who finally retreated, reappearing later on on our right flank. The next day we found ourselves surrounded by Gen. Tajes's troops. A struggle of two hours ensued. Our infantry wasted all their ammunition, and were almost exterminated by the enemy's steady fire. Gen. Arredondo, seeing the battle lost, retreated with 500 cavalry and 150 infantry. The rest were either killed or taken prisoners. General Castro and 20 men escaped to Argentine territory.

It is said the revolutionists numbered about 2500, all badly armed. Arredondo with a small band of followers reached the Brazilian frontier, and they were all disarmed. Castro returned to the Argentine Republic.

The killed and wounded on both sides are very numerous.

Santos ordered all the prisoners to be carried to Montevideo.

Arribio gives a long report to the generalissimo of his achievements. He encamped at San Francisco Grande. At Paso de las Perras de Queguay he got sight of the enemy. Major Santos, who was attacked by the revolutionists, was soon reinforced by Colonel Lopez, who made an attack on the other side of the Quebracho. The main body of the Government troops coming up the enemy were soon put to flight.

MICHAEL DAVITT ON GLADSTONE.

Addressing a meeting of workmen in London recently, Mr. Davitt said:

Well, I believe—I may be wrong, but most of my countrymen, I think, share the same opinion—that England has now at the head of her affairs a statesman who has well the courage to face the solution of the question. (Cheers.) He alone, of living Englishmen, we Irishmen believe, is capable of bringing on a lasting peace between Ireland and England. He has already settled the question which kept the two countries in enmity for two centuries. He put an end to religious animosity and injustice after thousands of lives had been lost, arising out of the existence of a State Church in Ireland, and unjust imposition on the people to support a religion of a minority. He settled the question and he believed the Protestants in Ireland were stronger to-day than when they had the burden of a State Church on their shoulders. Mr. Gladstone next attempted to solve the Land Question; but I believe it was an honest attempt—unsuccessful because it did not go right down to the root of the evil. And now, according to the admirable address in this day's papers, he intends to return to the Land Question, and I believe if he does, and legislates on the lines laid down recently by a distinguished economist, Mr. Giffen, I believe that such a settlement would be accepted by the Irish people, and, strange to say, by Irish landlords, too.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

London, Mar. 7.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, died after a long illness.

At a meeting of the unemployed in Manchester there was considerable disturbance and uproar.

In fixing rents in South Leinster the Commissioners made an average reduction of 37 per cent.

The election by ballot of members of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce resulted in the «black-bear» of Mr. Michael Davitt, T.C., Mr. Harrington, M.P., and several Catholic and Nationalist candidates. The ultra-Tory party used all their strength to bring about this result, which is regarded generally as an act of political rancour and hostility.

At a meeting of the National League it was announced that in addition to £395 received for the funds of the League, the following subscriptions to the Parliamentary Fund have been received from the National League of America—£1000 from the Irishmen of New York; £3000 from the National League of Australia; £50 from Irishmen in America; per Rev. D. Reilly, £2000, and several small sums amounting to £6100. (Applause.)

A dreadful railway accident took place at Monte Carlo on the 10th March. Two trains running in opposite directions came into violent collision. The front of the shock was heard at a great distance. The locomotives, wagons, and carriages were all smashed, and a portion of the debris fell into the sea from a height of 75 metres. About 100 people were killed or wounded. Many of the passengers were taken up alive out of the water. The latest European papers to hand give no further details.

The parish priests of the diocese of Limerick met at St. John's Cathedral for the purpose of nominating a successor to the late Dr. Butler. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, attended to receive the votes, which resulted as follows:

Rev. Edward T. O'Dwyer, C.C., St. Michael's, 20—dignissimus; Dean Hammond, P.P., Newcastle West, 12—dignior; Rev. Joseph Bourke, P.P., Cratloe, 4—dignus.

It is announced that the dispute between the Cork Cattle dealers and the Steampacket Company has been amicably settled. The company, it is stated, have arranged to meet the financial difficulty which acted as a stumbling-block in the way of a compromise, by agreeing to carry the shippers' cattle free during the months of March and April and at half-rates in May and June. All the points for which the shippers contended, it is also reported, have been fully conceded by the company.

The *Irish World* publishes the fifth instalment of letters from Senators and Congressmen, all favoring Home-rule. Mr. Sherman, the President of the Senate, says:

«The people of the United States are attached to the form of government which provides a strong government for national purposes and State governments for local purposes, and we naturally sympathise with any part of our kindred in the mother country in any effort to secure the blessings we enjoy, and especially with the people of Ireland, who now make an earnest appeal for the right of local self-government.»

The result of the Cardiff election is a great gain for the Irish policy of the Government. Sir E. J. Reed has been returned by

a majority of 863. While the new Junior Lord, on seeking reelection as a member of the Gladstone-Morley Administration, increased his total by 139 votes, his opponent, a member of the party of Randolphian «law and order», has polled 584 less than was given for the Tory candidate in November.

The English people howl virtuously against the cutting of a cow's tail in Ireland. We abhor the doing of injuries to animals, but what do we find in an English publication! Only 344 convictions were obtained against individuals in England and Wales for cruelty to the dumb beast during the month commencing December 15, 1885, and ending January 15, 1886.

The Catholic elementary teachers of London entertained at Anderson's Hotel Mr. M. Conway, M.P. Amongst those present were Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P., Very Rev. Dr. Graham, president, and Rev. Father Hyde, vice-president, of Hammersmith Training College.

Not since the memorable March of 1867 has there been a visitation of bad weather so severe as that with which the present month began all over these islands. Snowstorms of an unusually heavy character have prevailed from its very commencement. Trains have been snowed up in many places, and there have been many distressing shipwrecks with much loss of life. The sufferings of the poor, especially in Ireland, are consequently intense. Under these circumstances the example of the Archbishop of Dublin deserves general imitation. His Grace has decreed that the Lenten offerings in his diocese, usually given to the Diocesan College, Clonliffe, shall this year be devoted to the relief of distress. So widespread is the poverty caused by trade depression that, even under ordinary circumstances, the sufferings of the poor must be great. With the addition of Arctic weather it must be appalling. And yet it is at such a season that the exterminating landlords continue their relentless warfare upon the unhappy peasantry. This inhumanity was denounced by Mr. Davitt at a meeting of the National League in terms not a scintilla too strong. It is, as he described it, devilish; and the circumstances fully justify him in assuming that it is done deliberately and with malice aforethought, with the black purpose of driving the people to violence.

The Catholic total abstainers of Philadelphia have contributed a sum of £1700 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

The people of Mullingar have determined not to lose the Christiana Brothers from their midst, by pledging themselves to support the Trustees of the Fund upon which the good Brothers relied for their maintenance. The standing committee of Catholic Head Masters has been reconstituted, with his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin as president.

It is practically settled according to American Catholic journals, that the Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Illinois, is to be the rector of the new Catholic University. The sum now in hand towards the undertaking is close upon 500,000 dollars, including the contribution of 300,000 dollars from the lady who started the University fund, 50,000 dollars from her sister, and 50,000 dollars from Mr. Eugene Kelly.

A ceremony took place at the Cathedral, Dublin that may be regarded as a most hopeful augury for the future of the temperance movement in Ireland. Consider-

ably over a thousand children thronged into the sacred edifice to receive the total abstinence pledge at the hands of his Grace the Archbishop, who, before its administration, delivered a pregnant, if homely address on the evils of intemperance, including as they did innumerable miserable failures for both time and eternity.

An abominable crime is reported from the town of Perpignan. Two priests, the Abbé Maléque, Almoner of the Little Sisters of the Poor at Perpignan, and the Abbé Simroles, Curé of Rivesaltes, have been assassinated by brigands. The two priests had just been dining, and were talking together when three individuals entered the house, which is situated a short distance outside the town. One of the miscreants went into the kitchen and threw a Spanish mantle over the servant's head, to prevent her from seeing what his accomplices were about to do. These entered the little room in which the priests were seated, and stabbed them to death. Then they rifled the pockets of their victims, and afterwards searched the house for money and valuables. Their unfruitful search over, they departed. The crime has produced a profound emotion among the inhabitants of the town. Many arrests have been made, but up to the present no clue as to the real perpetrators has been discovered. One of the unfortunate priests was 60 years of age.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

A bill has been introduced into the Chambers to the effect that the directors, editors, and writers of any political journal or publication issued in the Oriental Republic must all be natural citizens and a guarantee of 5000 gold dollars must be given as a security. Anybody violating this law will be expelled from the Oriental territory, nor can he return for ten years.

A law has been passed forbidding any but the national flag to be hoisted on national festivals.

The French Minister Sanl Foix has arrived.

Santos has been declared by the Oriental Congress a great citizen and one who has merited well of the country. In future he will be called Santos the Great. The orators here are making the most bombastic speeches in praise of him.

TELEGRAMS.

London, April 5.

Cambridge won the University boat race.

Great activity in the department of Foreign Affairs. Gladstone spends a great part of the day in conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Horace Rumbold, British Ambassador in Greece, has received instructions to support the other ambassadors in their protests against the warlike preparations of Greece. The protest is equivalent to an ultimatum. Foreign men-of-war are very numerous in Grecian waters.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Gladstone is precipitating his own fall, and adds that if he refuses to modify his project for Irish Home-rule or Mr. Gladstone either.

The Admiralty have ordered four more torpedo boats to be sent to the Mediterranean.

It is feared the Government will be completely broken up. Lord Kimberley, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Childers refuse to consent to any measure of Home-rule which would give Ireland control of the Custom-house.

They threaten to resign should Mr. Gladstone persist in passing this measure. Morley requests Gladstone to modify his plans with respect to the purchase of the landlord interest. Gladstone refuses to modify anything.

Paris, 4.

Two Socialist leaders in Brussels, Trousseau and Fauviana, were arrested.

Two hundred Piedmontese workmen about to be imported. This has caused great excitement among the strikers.

The French Government have ordered a third naval division to be sent to Greece.

The entire press regard the Oriental question as very serious. Two French ironclads have received orders to steer for the Mediterranean.

At the solemn funeral service for the Countess de Chambord all the House of Bourbon attended; the Press attributes great political significance to this fact.

Several newspapers violently attack the government on account of the arrest of Roche and Daguerre.

Rome, 7.

In view of the news from the Oriental Republic the Italian Government has decided to send another gunboat to Montevideo, to support in case of necessity the «Flavio Cioja» now stationed there.

Athens.

The Minister of War has returned from his tour of inspection of the state of defense of the frontiers, and he has expressed himself highly satisfied with the fortifications. He requested the officers to tell their soldiers that the government were determined to maintain the honor of Greece in the battle-field, and that they would not return to their farms until honor was made good.

Warlike preparations are being made, and it is expected that war will be speedily declared.

Brussels.

There are still 10,000 men on strike, but it is hoped that many of them will soon return to work.

Berlin, 5.

The Reichstag has voted the tax on sugar proposed by the Finance Minister.

Vienna, 4.

The *Fremdenblatt* says that six Austrian torpedo boats have gone to the Bay of Suda to form part of the international fleet which will effect a blockade in case Greece maintains its attitude.

One of the first acts of the new Servian Cabinet has been to dissolve the Skupchina or Chamber of Deputies. The elections for the new Parliament will take place shortly.

New York, 5.

Telegrams from Caracas announce that Guzman Blanco has been re-elected President of Venezuela.

It is whispered that the recent strike was caused by speculators.

There have been 3203 commercial failures during the first three months of 1886. The liabilities amounted to more than \$29,000,000. In the first three months of 1885 there were 3653, and the liabilities reached \$46,000,000. The amount of liabilities of the past six months is less than that of the corresponding period since 1873.

St. Louis, 3.

The Plantershouse Hotel took fire this morning, the flames were soon extinguished, but four servants died from suffocation.

Kansas, 3.

It was rumored this evening that the local committees had formally declared the strikes to be at an end.

Santa Fé, 7.

Dr. Galvez was sworn in as Governor of Santa Fé yesterday. A number of his friends in this city went up to the ceremony.

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!

THE BEST DIP FOR



THE CURE OF SHEEP.

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

ENGLISH DRAPERY

WE have just received some very pretty things in

DRESS MATERIALS

comprised of the

New Twilled Print,

Canvas Cloths & Delaines

Laces of various kinds, Fancy Lace Collars and Coiffettes, Frillings, Embroideries, Corsus, Linen and Fancy Aprons for Ladies and Children, Calico and Sheetings of standard makes, White Damask Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Colored Table Cloths, Lace Curtains, etc.

All the above mentioned will be offered at very moderate prices.

We beg to solicit the favor of your inspection at earliest convenience.

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS
AND CO.

104-CUYO-104

Nearly at the corner of San Martin
d 1—3m

COLEGIO AMERICANO

95-RECONQUISTA-195

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

For terms, &c., apply

195 RECONQUISTA.

d 4—3m

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203

POLITICAL MEETING.

A meeting was held on Sunday in the National Theatre in order to hear the leaders of the Coalition party give expression to their opinions on the political state of the country, and to proclaim the candidature of Señor Ocampo.

Dr. Del Valle occupied the chair, and on the arrival of Sr. Ocampo he was loudly cheered. The audience was so large that hundreds of persons had to remain outside the theatre. Dr. Mariano Varela read a speech of Sr. Sarmiento's, as the "luchador" was somewhat indisposed.

Dr. Rocha made a vehement and eloquent speech, denouncing the tyranny of the National Government. General Mitre's speech was much more moderate though no less firm. "We are still treading," he said, "on constitutional ground. If access to the register is closed against us as has already been done, if we are again to be driven from the voting tables with powder and ball, if the elected representatives of the people are still to be excluded from the house of Congress, then we may fairly say that the work of destroying our liberties is consummated and the authorities will have placed themselves outside the constitution. We shall simply be the victims of brute force, and there will be no other solution for the difficulty but that fatal extreme which we are all trying to avoid. United as we are to-day we present to our country a sight never before seen. We are animated by one common feeling. Even the opposite points of our Argentine political horizon meet and harmonize. Parties that were divided are once more united. Men sacrifice their legitimate ambitions to save our institutions, and all concur in forming a public opinion which will be condensed in action and have a favourable effect on the masses. Our candidate, D. Manuel Ocampo, is the representative of this public opinion. His candidature is based on the frank acceptance of the united parties and is sanctioned by the general voice of the country."

Perhaps the best speech made on the occasion was that of Don José Manuel Estrada. He said "I represent here the Catholic Union, which has raised the flag of resistance to tyranny in the name of the most august principles. That our country is degenerating you have heard from the lips of all our tribunes, but I go farther, and I say that the Argentine Republic has fallen from its high estate. On another occasion it fell under the sceptre of a tyrant (Rosas); that was a fall in blood, the present is a fall not in blood but in the mire. There are precipices in the tortuous ways of revolution for all those who have abandoned the truth through a mistaken idea of liberty, whose minds are undisciplined and passions unrestrained. Don Juan Manuel Rosas was the incarnation of brute force—of force which weighs down and humiliates. It was the terrible strength of the wild beast. Now find ourselves attacked by

reptiles which appeared in all the hideousness of those disastrous days when moral force was dead and the blood was congealed in the heart, our actual state may be well expressed in words which contradict the Gospel. If man liveth by bread alone then the Government is a booty and every adventurer a beast of prey. Can you imagine a greater shame or a greater fall? Did you ever believe that you can be at war with Christ and at peace with men? Is it any wonder that our institutions fall to pieces when men make a god of their stomach. This is, gentlemen, a sample of the havoc made against our liberties by liberal Governments. This is the time for labour, but we should not on that account neglect the proper defense of the republic in danger. A duty devolves on us all, and I suppose we are prepared to do anything rather than bow our heads beneath the yoke. Undoubtedly the struggle is a difficult one. There is not a single institution that is not corrupted; there is not a guarantee that has not been violated, not a right that has not been trampled on, not a principle but has been dishonored. It is false to say that we are now going to suffer shipwreck after eighty years of sacrifice. Freemen expiate in prison the crime of wishing to be free, and the gaolers sell at the polling booths the dignity of their country. Hordes of outsiders encamp in Cordoba, they fleece the people like a flock of sheep and then forge chains for the nation. To conquer Catamarca it was necessary to lay the country waste and the blood of its heroic children is crying to Heaven for vengeance. Even in this very city, which boasts of its progress and enlightenment, the popular vote is annulled by magistrates who renew "the iniquity of Babylon." Another province sees the hand of despotism raised against its legislature, nor is it known who assassinated Dr. Alaza. The inhabitants of Santiago who uncover their heads in reverence before the tomb of Arizola, still doubt whether the days of Felipe Ibarra are past and gone and whether the peace without administration of those days was not preferable to our peace and administration. I have said, gentlemen, that the road we travel is a rough one; but we must choose. Argentines boast of being a race of lions; are they now going to turn cowards and timid hares? There is not a bulwark of despotism that you cannot climb if you have only a strong will and a love of justice. We must not stop to weigh the difficulties that come in our way. What son is there that would hesitate to defend his mother when she is assailed by robbers. We have agreed on united action. We have chosen a candidate who has the confidence of the nation. The challenge has therefore been sent forth. Let the man who has not courage stand aside. If any man is afraid to take his stand with the people, behold the tents of the enemy await him and the flesh-pots of the financial orgies. Each of us will be in his place and will fulfill his duty. Victory will rest with Providence, who gives prosperous or adverse days for the glory or the chastisement of his people. Struggles fortify the brave; they are a sign of life and a pledge of regeneration which never remain unrewarded when men fight the battle of right against brute force, of virtue against the crime of oppressing the nations and destroying their liberties. Citizens prepare for the fight; save the Republic and save your sinking country."

After several orators had spoken, the people left the theatre in perfect order. Some of them went to the house of Señor Ocampo, situate at the corner of Florida and Viamonte. Dr. Irigoyen was then at the house of Señor Ocampo, and Dr. Saenz Peña delivered a very able speech, standing on the balcony. Señor Ocampo, also, spoke and promised if he were elected President to fulfill his duty by doing all in his power for the benefit of his country. Towards the end of his speech Señor Ocampo showed signs of deep emotion and he occasionally grasped the hands of all who were beside him.

THE UNION WITH ENGLAND.

THE CRY FOR «REPEAL» STRONGER NOW THAN EVER.

GOD'S NAME BLASPHEMED IN EULOGIES OF CRIME—PLOTS AND PLANS OF THE ENGLISH TO KEEP IRELAND IN SUBJECTION.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY IN THE North American Review FOR JANUARY.

In the twelfth century England invaded Ireland (a happy and prosperous country under King Brian in 1020) overpowered her with numbers, garrisoned her strong places with soldiers, killed her leading men that she failed to corrupt, disarranged all native growth and plans of development and sat down in the Irishman's house as its lord and master, by the right of the heavier weapon.

The Irish struggled for a hundred years; and the foreign oppressor increased the bands and decreased the methods and order and civilisation among the people.

England has realised that Ireland was a very rich country; blessed by nature with enormous material resources, and inhabited by a people of great intelligence, courage, and enterprise, capable of becoming strong competitors in the world's race. Another hundred years of desperate struggle, the Irishman vainly trying to get the Englishman's hands off his throat. The Englishman now abolished Irish law (the ancient and revered Brehon Code) and established courts of English law. He also began the system of incorporating English cities, companies, and corporate bodies in Ireland, to which all power was given over the native people.

The Scottish nation was at war with England also, and this prevented or delayed the absolute destruction of Ireland. Five hundred years ago Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, went to Ireland, was crowned king, and with the united forces of the native princes defeated the English for a time.

But the Englishman returned and the fearful struggle began again, the Irish now knowing that the fight was one of life or death, liberty or slavery.

Four hundred years ago the weaker country was prostrate once more: helpless, gagged, manacled. Then England abolished even her own first system of ruling the country by English corporations, judges, and law matters settled in Ireland. It was ordered henceforth that all Irish law must be made in England (Poyning's Act), and no Irishman, high or low, was to hold office or power, or to have any rights whatever—even the right to live.

It was no crime for an Englishman to kill an Irishman who dared to appear without an English dress or the protection of an English resident. It was also enacted that Irishmen should not learn to read. A reward was offered for the arrest of schoolmasters and priests. All schools and Catholic churches were thrown down; their ruins are found, like skeletons, throughout Ireland to-day.

England had resolved to make the Irish forget they were Irish, trusting that when this had been achieved she could teach them that they were in truth not Irish but West Britons, and had never had national freedom, or traditions, or glory, or great men, or wise laws, or famous schools, or a high civilisation, and the honor of other nations; but had always been a poor, broken, restless, miserable, quarrelsome people, dreaming about ancient greatness that was all a lie, and about future freedom and honor that were all a delusion; and that God and nature had made them, past and future, subjects to the wise, good, unselfish, gentle English nation, that went about the world helping weak countries to be free and civilised and Christian.

Three hundred years ago, when Henry VIII. became a Protestant, he resolved that the Irish should be Protestant too; and for the next hundred years the

reforming process never rested—the chief means being the bullet, the rope, and the slave ship.

A gentleman from Jamaica told me last year, as a curious fact, that the negroes in that country used a great many Gaelic words. No wonder, about sixty thousand Irish boys and girls were sold to the tobacco planters of the West Indies 300 years ago, as Sir William Petty and other English historians of the time relate.

Two hundred years ago—and still the deathless fight, the Irish growing weaker, the English stronger. It had now become the «religious duty» of the Englishman to subdue the Irish for their own sakes. Cromwell went over, and slaughtered every man in the first garrisoned town he captured—Drogheda. «By God's grace," he writes to the Parliament, «I believe that not one escaped," and he added when the officers capitulated and surrendered, «they were knocked on the head, too.»

Cromwell «made peace and silence» in Ireland, his troops ruled the whole country for the first time. Then came an unexampled atrocity in the name of «civilisation.» Four-fifths of the entire island, every acre held by the native Irish who were Catholics, was confiscated and handed over to Cromwell's disbanded army.

This was the beginning of the Irish Land Question that Michael Davitt has been hammering at for years, and which he is going to see settled.

A hundred years ago Ireland was in the most deplorable condition that any civilised nation ever descended to. Six centuries of a violent struggle had wasted her blood, money, and resources; her people were disfranchised—no man voted in Ireland except those of the English colony. For a hundred preceding years the teacher and priest had been hunted felons. There were only four million Irish altogether, and they were nearly all in Ireland, friendless, voiceless, voteless, landless, powerless, disarmed, disorganised, ignorant, forgotten by the world, misrepresented and misrepresented by their rich and powerful enemy, and held up in English books, newspapers, schools, at home and abroad, as a race of wild, weak, witty, brave, quarrelsome, purposeless incapables.

But in his mud and blood and rags and wretchedness, the Irishman was still unsubdued, still a free man in soul and a foeman in act. The Irishman then was as he still is, the most intense nationalist in the world.

Grattan abolished the Poyning's Law; and the Irish Parliament from 1785 to 1800 made the laws for Ireland. Lord Clare said in 1798, «No country in the world has advanced like Ireland in trade and manufacture since 1782.»

Then England began to fear the Irish revival, and the demands of the English mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping classes were marvels of cowardly and jealous feeling. (See Lecky, «Public Life in England in the Eighteenth Century.») They demanded that Ireland be destroyed as a competing power. «Make the Irish remember that they are conquered» were the words of one petition to the English Parliament.

The rebellion of '08 was fomented by the English Government, and a fearful slaughter of 50,000 Irishmen ensued. This was the pretext wanted. The English colony in Ireland were instructed to raise the cry of «Our lives and religion are in danger.» A majority of the Anglicans who composed the «Irish Parliament» were bought off by Castlereagh, who paid them, as the Irish Red and Black lists show, nearly three million pounds for their votes; and so the Union with England was carried.

Three years later, another rebellion broke out organised and led by a Protestant gentleman, Robert Emmet, who was «hanged, drawn, and quartered," and the dogs of Dublin lapped his blood, as an eye-witness relates, from the gallows-foot in Thomas Street.

[To be continued.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ANCESTORS.

J. MORRISON DAVIDSON, B.L.

Who are the Churchills? Arabella Churchill found her way into James II's harem, and the fortunes of her brother, John Churchill, a penniless ensign, at once began to look up. He was a man of great intellectual ability and undoubted physical courage, and being absolutely without the impediment of a conscience, he rapidly improved his opportunities. The infamous Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II., conceived a violent passion for «Handsome Jack," and on one occasion when they were together the king surprised them, and Churchill had to take a break-neck leap from her ladyship's bedroom window. The duchess rewarded this feat with a present of £5,000, which the young man invested with the utmost prudence. This was the foundation of the family fortunes. The career of John Churchill is one unbroken record of successful crime. Starting with hardly sixpence in his pocket, he was Major-general and a peer both of England and Scotland before he was forty. «Faithful but unfortunate," is the singularly inappropriate family motto. If it had run «Faithless but fortunate," the mark would have been hit exactly. James II. repaid such complete confidence in the traitor that he made him Lieutenant-general of the kingdom. The very day before he deserted to William he drew his sword in a council of war, and protested that he would shed the last drop of his blood in defence of his royal master. Marshal Schomberg told him roundly that he «was the first lieutenant-general he had ever heard of that had deserted his colors." Churchill had the effrontery to appeal to the «inviolable dictates of his conscience and a necessary concern for his religion" as his excuse! For this abominable treachery he was made Earl of Marlborough by the Dutch king, who, however, was under no apprehension as to the scoundrel's real character. Churchill, he held, «was a vile man, and he hated him, for though he could profit by treason, he could not bear the traitor." As a matter of fact, the Earl was as faithful to William as to James. He was the centre of a conspiracy to bring back the exiled king, to whom he systematically betrayed the secrets of the Cabinet, and the strength and dispositions of the military forces of Great Britain. Suspicion fell upon him and he was arrested on a charge of high treason. By dint of the most unblushing falsehoods, he soon contrived not merely to recover his liberty, but his command also. He at once plunged into fresh enormities. It was determined to send a secret expedition, under General Talmash, to destroy Brest. Thereupon Churchill wrote to James, May 4, 1694. Thus advised James warned Louis XIV., who at once rewarded the traitor with the gold for which he was ever clamorous, and prepared a warm reception for Talmash's forces. The surprised were surprised and 800 perished, while faithful John pocketed his money. In the reign of Queen Anne, Churchill and his wife were the *de facto* rulers of England. They had offices to the tune of £46,000 per annum between them. As Commander-in-chief, during the continental wars, he pocketed £63,000 from the army bread contractors, and received corruptly two and a half per cent upon the pay of foreign troops subsidized by England. Altogether he made away with over £400,000, and the House of Commons by resolution denounced him. But though men cried out on the highway «stop thief," Churchill stuck to his booty and his plunder like a limpet, and not a penny could be recovered from him. Instead of being compelled to disgorge his shameless gains, he was rewarded by a perpetual pension, which the present duke the other day commuted for £107,000! Against his proteetress, Queen Anne, he again began to plot,

and Lord Somers denounced him as «the worst man God Almighty ever made." Such was the founder of the House of Marlborough. He had great ability, but it was the ability of the devil—ability divorced from conscience, honor, and humanity. He was one of the greatest generals and one of the worst men Europe ever produced. The Dukes of Marlborough inherited Churchill's tendency to steal. Having secured the rangership of Wychwood Forest in Oxfordshire, he then duke-cut down the wood and sold it, and pocketed in hard cash £862, the property of the Crown. If instead of being a duke he had been a starving city clerk, he would have been speedily initiated into the mysteries of oakum-picking.

A BIT ABOUT IRELAND.

Mr. Wallace has a bit about Ireland which is worth reading:

«Since 1870 the population of that country has diminished by nearly half a million, but the emigration during the same period has been about 883,000. These emigrants are mostly adults, chiefly men in the prime of life, and often of a rather superior class, so that they represent a loss to the country both as producers and as consumers of perhaps double the number of the average population. The effective loss to Ireland is therefore more nearly represented by a decreased population of 1,500,000 than by the 500,000 of actual decrease, and it is this higher number which will best measure the loss we have suffered in purchasers of our goods. In 1880 we had absolute famine in Ireland; while that there has been a continuous destitution for a long time is shown by the increase year by year of the amount expended in relief of the poor, which in 1870 was £814,445, and in 1883 reached £1,363,758, and this be it remembered with a declining population! These alarming facts render it certain that, for the last twelve years Ireland has been becoming poorer and poorer, and less able to consume our manufactured goods, and this has doubtless contributed in a not unimportant degree to increase the general commercial depression.

«It may, perhaps, be objected that this is not exceptional in Ireland—that the population has been decreasing for the last 40 years, that emigration has gone on during the same period, and often more rapidly than in recent years, and that distress and destitution are there chronic. All this is no doubt true, but it does not really affect the question; for if Ireland consumes less of our goods now than she did ten years ago, that is a distinct cause of depression, whether the decreased consumption has been going on during the ten years or not. During periods of average prosperity we have not felt this decrease, but it nevertheless has existed; and now that our time of trouble has arrived the ever-increasing poverty of the sister isle adds materially to the burden we have to bear."

ANNUAL [GENERAL MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC WORKMEN'S CLUBS IN PARIS.

On Sunday (March 3) the annual general meeting of the Catholic workmen's clubs took place. The number of those who assisted at the proceedings, the enthusiasm which was manifested, the ardent confidence in the approaching triumph of the principles of which it was the outcome, and the truly Catholic spirit which animated all present, the magnificent assembly of Sunday may fairly be said to have surpassed those of former years. The business of the day opened by the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice in the crypt of the National Church of the Sacred Heart, by his Excellency Mgr. di Rende, who imparted to the congregation which crowded both church and crypt the Apostolic blessing of his Holiness the Pope. Then there was a general Communion, followed by a brief but forcible and pregnant address from the Bishop of Séz, who took for his

text the words: «Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.» In the afternoon a banquet was held in the immense salon des Familles near St. Mandé, to which seven hundred persons sat down. Besides the members and officers of the various clubs, there were present Count Albert de Mun, the leading spirit of the grand movement, so full of import for the future of Catholic France; Count Robert de Mun, the Count de Breda, the Count de Diesbach, the Count de Caulaincourt, and several other noblemen, together with a number of sympathisers with the cause, including deputies, journalists, employers of labor, etc. In replying to the toast of «The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII.», which was proposed by M. de Koppefeuil, Count Albert de Mun, after thanking the delegates of Belgium and Switzerland for their presence and support, referred to the progress which the good cause was making in France, and in the neighboring countries, and to the salutary influence which its principles were bringing to bear upon those who came within its sphere. They had not met, however, to congratulate themselves upon their success, as they were well entitled to do; but to gather new strength, to brace themselves up for the fierce struggle which they would have to face in the near future, so that they might be found ready when the hour came to rescue France from the revolution.

Alluding to the blind partisans of the perfidious doctrines of the revolution, he reminded his hearers that they were preparing to celebrate on a grand scale, in 1789, the centenary of that frightful and most sanguinary epoch; and he exhorted his fellow-Catholics to prepare another celebration for the same year—not to land the declaration of the so-called rights of man, or to hold up for acceptance doctrines which had brought misery and suffering upon the people, but to commemorate the revival of Christian society after the dreadful shock of that era. Let them show their misdeeds compatriots that the Catholics were the men of the revival and of the future, and not the men of that dark and bloody regime, whose upholders at no distant day will be in a small minority in the land. Let them fight for justice for France, for the weak and oppressed who are more numerous to-day than after the inauguration of the reign of the revolution a hundred years ago. Let them do battle against the greatest enemy of religion and society—the new god called the State.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo is built upon a limestone reef like a turtle's back, which extends about two miles into the Rio de la Plata, and slopes from the centre in either direction to the water's edge, so that the drainage is perfect, the streets in the middle of the town are two hundred feet higher than those along the beach. This ridge shelters a hemispherical bay from the storms that come from the Atlantic, but against the pampers, which are most severe, the shipping has no protection whatever, and when they come vessels prefer to run outside where they can have plenty of sea room, to taking the risk of collisions in the harbor, for an anchor is of very little use in a pampero. Around the curve of the bay, fronting the water, are a series of beautiful villas, or «quintas» as they are called, the suburban residences of wealthy men, built in the ancient Italian style, with all the luxury and lavish display of modern extravagance, and reminding one of the Pompeian palaces, or the Roman villas in the golden age which Horace pictured in his odes. Of the most picturesque architecture, these residences would be anywhere attractive, but here they are surrounded by a perpetual garden and thousands of flowers, which preserve their color and their fragrance summer and winter, and give the place an appearance of everlasting spring. —American Paper.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &C.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT

191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.

119 pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Agosto 10, 1885

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 1/2 P.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos
Los Miércoles ... " Jupiter
Los Jueves ... " Saturno
Los Sabados ... " Olimpo
Los Domingos ... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo
Los Miércoles ... " Silex
Los Jueves ... " Cosmos
Los Sabados ... " Jupiter
Los Domingos ... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA

Salda el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 3 1/2 por Campana. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana.

CARRERA COSTA SUR

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagonas, gran bajada de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca los 20 de cada mes. La agencia se encargará del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana. Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

BEGS to advise his friends and clients that he has CLOSED his Lawyer's Office in Mercedes, owing to the perpetual absence of the Judges in that district.

N.B.—All business will be hereafter carried on in this Capital and in La Plata.

110-2m

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN McGRATH



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO GLYCERINA

AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha,

March 19, 1886.

MR. HAYWARD, MESSRS. MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Sir,
Referring to your enquiry as to the effect of your celebrated Glycerine Dip has had upon my sheep, I have great pleasure in telling you that they have NEVER BEEN SO FREE FROM SCAB as I looked in such a healthy condition.

The scabby sheep you yourself hand poured in February, 1885, to show my men how to use your medicine, we marked, and it NEVER TOOK SCAB ALL THE YEAR, and sheared a good fleece of wool in November, which proves the great efficacy of your dip.

We first hand-poured our sheep, breaking up the scab, and then ran them through the bath ONCE only, and now they are perfectly cured. I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours.

Yours truly,
JOHN M. STAFFORD.

* N.B.—This is an excellent way of curing when two dippings are not given.—E. P. HAYWARD.

Sold in Drums of 20 and 60 lbs., and in casks of 400 lbs. at a good reduction in price, by all Camp Agents.

MOORE & TUDOR

CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES

de 18—pm

SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCU-65

sep 4—pm



THE BEST IN THE WORLD

RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE

SOLE IMPORTERS

TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.

88—Calle Moreno—96

BUENOS AIRES.

Read Messrs. Rylands' Letter

To Messrs. Thomas Drysdale & Co.,

Buenos Aires.

We hereby give notice that after the first day of April, 1881, Messrs. Thomas Drysdale & Co., of Buenos Aires, are the only persons authorised to sell our various descriptions of Wire in the Argentine Republic.

We have appointed Messrs. Thomas Drysdale & Co. the Sole Importers of our Wire in order to protect the consumers of the Argentine Republic against the misrepresentations and actions of unprincipled importers of inferior qualities of Wire.

(Signed), RYLANDS BROTHERS.

Warrington, England, February 2, 1881.



CHARLES STUART

Solicitor

AND

SWORN TRANSLATOR

100-VICTORIA-100

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m.

MRS. SUTOR

Begs to inform her friends and former patrons that she has arrived from London and Paris with a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY

EMBROIDERED DRESSES

BONNETS AND HATS

And a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Which are now on view at

293-SAN MARTIN-293

n 18—pm

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN

ARTICLES

—O—

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

—O—

186-SUIPACHA-186

1md31

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.

Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families.

3-6m

CORRALON 11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases
Fierro en harras y atado
Acero de todas clases
Fierro galvanizado para techos
Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos
Postes y medios postes Nandubay
Torniquetes
Baldosas para piso y techo
Tejas Francesas varias marcas
Biedras para veredas
Tierra Romana y Portland
Cal viva y apagada
Sal de Roca
Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO



PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinatus, fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

Lamport & Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewards. The other steamers no so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London.

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

CURVIER* BLAIR APRIL 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

GALILEO* YANLEY APRIL 22

MASKELYN* HAIRBY MAY 8

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

Antwerp and Liverpool

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

CANTON ASKEW APRIL 20

Loading in the River Parana.

HEVLIUS* CARROLL MARCH 2

New York.

(via Rio Janeiro)

HORROX RENDLE MAY 1

First and Third class Passages to

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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 Stewards.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,
245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

" " H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

" " SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—

" " H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—

" " E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

AVISO IMPORTANTE

Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como así mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales ó urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el día 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Série G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldrán en circulacion desde el 1° del proximo Agosto. Así mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a cancelaciones, transferencias, etc.

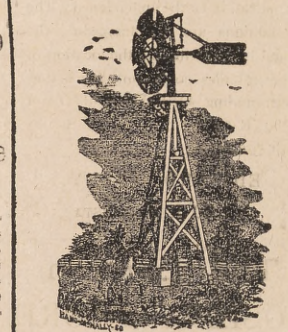
NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raíz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo así tiempo alguno.

ly 17—pm



WIND IS CHEAP

So why don't you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose?

The

HALLIDAY STANDARD

is the BEST WIND-MILL manufactured, because being self-regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week.

Tell the agents what quantity of water you want and they will sell you a full guaranteeing satisfaction.

HAND-PUMPS, PIPING, and TANKS FOR WATER constantly on hand.

For further particulars apply to the agent—

E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Palermo

In front of the park gates

BANCO

DE LA

PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe

depósitos a oro sellado, en cuenta

corriente sin interés abonando

2 o/o a sesenta días y 3 o/o a noventa días.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

BANCO

DE LA

PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva or-

den 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.

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estanderos are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.
275-CANGALLO-277
ju 28 3m

GALLI HERMANOS
208 RECONQUISTA-208

CASA INTRODUCTORA

ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA
Y MEDICINA

PAPELES Y ARTICULOS

PARA

LITOGRAFIA, IMPRENTA, ETC.

208-RECONQUISTA-208
GALLI HERMANOS

COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,
80 RECONQUISTA

The London
HOSIERY STORE
Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

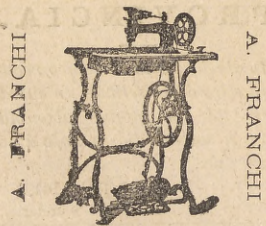
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for

HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS
6—pm

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
m 18-3m

EDUARDO KENNY
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

126-RECONQUISTA-126
ju 15 pm

THE
"Southern Cross,"
No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mpm
Credit..... 9-50 —
Monthly..... 0-75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1886.

Some comments were made on the absence of Dr. Irigoyen from the political meeting held at the National Theatre on Sunday last. Dr. Irigoyen's absence is easily explained by the fact that he was one of the ministers of President Roca for several years, and therefore he did not wish to be present when the entire administration of President Roca was sure to be sharply criticised.

We hear that Mr. Carlos Dhiel, who was ready to grab so many poor men's land last year, has taken leave of that partido after experiencing a severe loss in the flax business. The "pueritos" whom he so ruthlessly hunted from their dwellings are once more entering in possession of their lands. Dhiel did all the mischief he could, but, as generally happens with the avaricious, he injures himself more than others, and he has learned a lesson which we hope he and other grabbers will take to heart.

We have received a letter from a correspondent in Carmen de Arreco in reference to the letter of the Rev. Father O'Reilly, commenting on the interview between Father Fidelis and the reporter of the *Boston Republic*. We can see no use in continuing a discussion on that matter, and, therefore, we are sure our correspondent will pardon us if we decline to give publication to his letter.

The following note appeared in the *Standard* on the 2nd inst.:—
"We have received from Volusia County, Fla., United States, a letter enquiring for Messrs. Flanagan, Healy, and McDonald, formerly of Ennistymon or West Clare, in the County Clare, Ireland. A friend of theirs wishes very much to correspond with them, or find out whereabouts. Can any of our readers or subscribers oblige us with the information?"
The persons sought for are residing in San Pedro, and the enquirer can have all the information he desires by writing to Mr. Michael McDonnell, Rincon de Obligado, San Pedro.

All the surplus money of this city remains in possession of the several tram companies. The cars are generally full, and the prices are enormous, but if there be an hour or a day when people are not expected to travel much round the city the companies show their meanness by curtailing the number of cars, so that passengers who put their trust in them are sadly disappointed. What with frequent accidents, ill-trained horses, and too often over-crowded cars, travelling by tramway is not so pleasant or profitable as it ought to be.

Many of our readers have written to us enquiring what about the *Buenos Aires Herald*? All we can say is that the office was closed about 18 days ago by order of the Judge of Commerce. At the same time, the editor, Mr. D. W. Lowe, was placed under arrest, and is still in prison. The doors of the office bear the judge's seal affixed and business within

is entirely suspended. We hear that the principal creditor in the claim against Mr. Lowe is the Provincial Bank, and that the directors have agreed with the other creditors to let Mr. Lowe out, on bail, but that the Judge refuses to do so until the debt be declared paid. It appears that the liabilities to the Provincial Bank amount to 40,000 dollars, and there are several smaller creditors. We had known of the misfortune of our colleague from the beginning, but we were unwilling to be among the first in communicating the melancholy intelligence. Now that the matter has been treated of in nearly all the daily newspapers, there can be no objection to our stating the facts. The closing of the *Herald* office, which we hope will only be temporary, has caused us a great amount of inconvenience, as our paper was printed in the establishment. Since the closing we have been obliged to make a shift to procure a printing machine elsewhere.

According to a telegram from Lisbon, General Santos has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ by the King of Portugal. The King of Portugal must find it difficult to meet aspirants to knighthood or his crosses must be held at little value at home in his own country when he lavishes his honors on men of the stamp of Maximo Santos, ex-cartman and despot of the Oriental Republic.

English *versus* Irish religious liberality:

There are less than a million Protestants in Ireland, and they have 24 members out of 163. There are two millions of Catholics in Great Britain: in the last Parliament they had just one representative out of 549; in the new Parliament they will have four out of 567. When the Irish members leave Westminster there will be a minority of citizens left in England far more grievously unrepresented than Ulster ever was or ever could be. For this reason the English Catholic organ, the *Tablet*, is opposed to Home-rule for Ireland!

The *Standard* declares that Russia is only a second-rate power. In case of a European war, quoth our colleague, the German provinces of Russia would be annexed by Bismarck. We would soon witness a Russian Sedan if the Russian arms should meet a reverse. Finland would be ceded to Sweden, Poland would be reconstructed, etc. At the same time that the *Standard* announces this startling hypothesis, it naively declares that England is doing her best to prevent a war in the east, which would be sure to put an end to the power of her rival. Wonderful is the forbearance and generosity of England! Russia, according to the *Standard*, is only a second-rate power, yet that power, weak as it is and tottering in all its members, only the other day bearded the British lion in his den, at a place called Cabul, and threatened the security of British possession in India. It is only the old Jingo idea in *Standard* phraseology—

We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships,
We've got the money too.

The Czar of Russia is a bad man, but England is too Christian a nation to trip him up, but if Arabi Bey, or the Emperor of China, or the King of Burmah should turn up his nose, oh! then it is a just action to smite them as Samson smote the Philistines. Away with such political cant.

DESOTISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

At a time when the world is approaching more and more to the state of equality among men, when even kings are becoming democrats and the lowest democrats speak like kings, it would seem as if the South American Republics, by common consent, had resolved to become an exception to the rule. The prin-

ciple of equality was asserted here some seventy years ago when the despotic power of Spain was overturned and the republic proclaimed, but, strange to say, in spite of our liberal and democratic professions, in spite of our republican institutions, we are to-day in South America farther from our ideal of good government than we were in the year of grace 1810, when the cabildo was deposed in Buenos Aires, when O'Higgins expelled the representatives of Spain from Santiago de Chile, and when Bolivar boldly raised the standard of revolt in Colombia. The principle laid down and advocated then was that the people should elect their rulers and that there should be no taxation without representation. After an interval of 70 years we find that principle reversed and the Republican States of South America, by common accord, accept, if they do not demand, a king to rule over them, and not a king such as was accepted by the Israelites, one who was recommended by his good behaviour and accomplishments, but the first man who has the audacity to present himself and who has a few armed followers to support his claims. It is thus we see that Santos, the companion of ballet girls, is now declared by the obsequious followers "generalesimo, ciudadano grande, benemerito" in the grand Oriental Republic of Uruguay, even when he no longer holds the semblance of power. Guzman Blanco is declared "ilustisimo" in Venezuela, and is summoned to take the reins of Government for the third time, in the intervals of which he never ceased to be plenipotentiary and to accumulate large stores of money at the expense of his country, which basely raised states to him for robbing and despoiling her. Santamaria has gone as far as he can to suppress the name of God in Chili, which is a most Christian country, and he is about to elect his successor as certainly as Tiberius Caesar or Caligula would have done so in ancient Rome. Caceres, after bringing innumerable evils on his country, enthrones himself in the city of the viceroys, and dispenses with the farce of an election. President Roca is preparing to elect his "cuñado" as his successor on Buenos Aires. We need not give an epitome of the political state of the other South American Republics. It can be seen at a glance that they are all guided by the same servile and degrading principles. Despotism is complacently accepted and the laws of the land are held in abeyance as much as if we resided in Turkey or Khartoum. But we do these places wrong in mentioning them in a comparison with South American republics, for they are true to their professions. They have no fine-sounding constitutions, while in South America we hear of the most popular and sonorous names which are shouted to the four winds of heaven: "Liberty, Equality, Rights of Man, etc.," and the only rights that do exist are the rights of the man in power to rule the situation, to rob the public treasury in order to serve his base ends, to mock at the franchise as a farce, to hire bludgeon men to persecute his enemies, to retain all the loaves and fishes, for himself and followers, and occasionally to make blatant orations about republicanism which does not exist.

DEATH OF BUCKSHOT.

The cable announces the death of a prominent English statesman, Mr. W. E. Forster, commonly known as Buckshot, who has acted a more important part in the making of Irish history than any English statesman who has appeared on the field of Irish politics since the beginning of the present century. Mr. Forster was the incarnation of English power as it has been exercised in Ireland from the days of the Norman Conquest. His short reign while occupying the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland was marked by tragic deeds of unparalleled cruelty, injustice, and slaughter. Under the agency of this man the military forces of a mighty empire were placed at

the disposal of a number of aliens in the work of coercing a people into the payment of impossible rents; draconian laws were passed; the British Constitution was suspended; blue-books full of false statements were drawn up in order to excite popular fury against the Irish people. Parnell, and Davitt, and Sexton, and Dillon, and fifteen hundred of the best and bravest Irishmen were thrown into jail. Women and children were shot down in cold blood. The civil administration of the country was placed in the hands of French and other monsters, some of whom are now under sentence for crimes against the natural law. The people of Ireland were driven to the verge of madness. Anarchy and the wildest disorder were the consequence. The whole country was in a turmoil, and men and women were treated by the benign Government of Her Majesty of England as if they were beasts of prey. From the days of Oliver Cromwell we know nothing to be compared to the crimes of Buckshot. He carried out his sanguinary policy with the fury of a demon determined to exterminate or be exterminated. Never did the Irish people show themselves greater than in their unflinching resistance to the oppression of this ruthless tyrant. It was the very severity of his measures that gave strength and consolidation to the Land League. A mighty organisation was formed which disputed every inch of ground with the enemy. They appealed to foreign nations and showed how ineffectual were Mr. Forster's measures for the pacification of the country. The English people themselves got tired of Forster's misdeeds and he was ignominiously hurled from power. It was characteristic of Forster with what dogged perseverance he could lie and slander when he believed there was no present chance of refuting his assertions. His lists of Irish crimes were for the most part a forgery or a misrepresentation. In the debate in the Peace Preservation Bill he had the temerity to declare that "He should not object to appeal from the Irish members to the Irish people; he would appeal with confidence from honorable members below the gangway to their constituents." At that time the elections were far off, but the day of retribution has come. The appeal has been made; the constituents have given their replies, and it is to the effect that they hate and abhor the principles of which Forster was the personification. How he fell from his lofty position is known to all. His rancor against Ireland never left him even when he was reduced to impotence. His last Parliamentary effort worthy of note was his famous indictment of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons in February, 1883. His words, though at that time applauded in England, proved harmless to him against whom they were directed. From that day Mr. Forster fell into disrepute, even with his own countrymen, while he had the mortification of seeing the man whom above all others he hated, holding the balance of power between the two great parties in England. There is a moral in the life of Forster which it would be well for Irishmen and Englishmen to take to heart. It is that no power on earth can fetter a people who are resolved to be free. Forster was a man of resistance and perseverance, and he had the British army and navy at his back, but his power was broken before the will of a united nation. Three years ago Buckshot held Ireland in chains. To-day her enemy is no more, while she holds her head erect and defies any of Forster's successors to try the game which only brought failure on himself and disaster on thousands.

THE ORIENTAL REVOLUTION.

The Oriental Revolution has come to a speedy termination and the chain is riveted still faster on the people of the Banda Oriental. This piece of news has been a sad announcement to every friend of liberty in the River Plate, but now that we know the scanty preparations

made by the revolutionists we are not surprised at the disastrous fate they met with. They depended on numbers and enthusiasm, and they made little provision of arms. Numbers and enthusiasm are very good things when they are backed by Krupp guns and mitrailleuse, but these are exactly the elements which were wanting to the Oriental revolutionists. It is said that they had not even a single piece of artillery wherewith to withstand the battalions of Santos, and one half of the so-called cavalry had no horses to ride nor had the infantry arms or ammunition. Under these circumstances it was scarcely to be expected that men of the experience of Generals Arredondo and Castro could hope to secure a victory on the battle field. The truth is that the leaders expected another contingency which, as it proved, turned out illusory, namely, that there would be defections on a large scale from the troops of the Government. True, some soldiers did desert the ranks of Santos, but not in sufficient numbers to turn the wheel of destiny. Many were evidently undecided, and awaited only some favorable turn in the fortune of the revolutionists to go over to them. The leaders on the Government side acted with great decision and firmness and allowed no time for wavering, so that the battle was lost and won long before it was expected the armies would meet. It was a fatal move of Arredondo and Co. to precipitate a battle before they had gathered sufficient strength. Military men say that if the revolutionists had marched on Salto while the Government were watching the coast of the Parana they might have secured a base of operations, and held out until reinforcements arrived, but it is idle to speculate on contingencies when the event is past and gone.

The Oriental revolution will be long a damper on the spirits of those who would resist the inroads of personal government in the River Plate. The news of the defeat of Arredondo had a marked effect on the minds of certain politicians in Buenos Aires. Let us hope that the lesson will not have been learned in vain, and that people will remember that it is better not to make an attempt than to attempt in vain where the lives and interests of many are concerned.

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWS.

Experience shows that education cannot be relied on as a preventive of crime, a large part of our young criminals having enjoyed the advantages of the public schools.

This is a truth that needs to be repeated over and over again, until the people understand it thoroughly. There is a prevalent belief that education—in the sense of book-knowledge, etc.—can keep men from evil and preserve society. If this belief were well founded, the learning and culture of the ancient world would have saved it. The death of a God would not have been needed.

That a man's mental attainments cannot keep him from evil ought to be repeated until it is ground into the minds of the people. Men find new means of gratifying their passions in proportion to their cultivation and refinement. Culture and refinement may exist with the most depraved appetites, and by no means prevent their possessor from practising the most horrible vices. Plato, in his "Dialogues," confesses this; Juvenal and Suetonius, who satirised and chronicled Roman society, prove it.

To come down to our own times, let us take the average boy. His parents are too much absorbed in their daily affairs to teach him the principles and practise of Christian morality. If they catch him stealing or lying they whip him, perhaps, by which practise on their part he learns that he may steal or lie with impunity provided he be not caught. He is sent to a public school. He learns there, too, that if he be caught in the act of breaking rules he shall receive punishment. But he does not

learn that sin offends God, nor does he learn, except in a hazy fashion, the nature of sin. Such a boy may be outwardly respectable, but his mind cannot escape corruption, even though he can solve the hardest problem of the combined arithmetic books, cross Euclid's Asses's Bridge in the most approved manner, and name all the towns and rivers on the globe. Is such a boy «educated»? Is he «Christianised»? Is he not rather paganised by this big State usurpation, which assumes to teach all nations?

Around us we see plain evidences of education, as it is called, failing to make men good and pure. «Smart» men are not necessarily good men. There are mothers who, with Blanche of Castile, would rather see their children dead than stained by a mortal sin. Can any such mothers who are honest and sincere, permit their sons to be sent to «colorless schools» in which no sin is acknowledged to exist except that of impeding the daily routine of the education mill?

«He was a man of education, too," is the surprised remark when some new scandal is made public. A man of education—yes—but not of the education, which, first of all, teaches a man to love God and his neighbor as himself.

ON STARVATION'S VERGE.

Michael Davitt has been making a tour of the famine-stricken islands off the west coast of Ireland—Achill, Achill Beg, Clew Bay, Clare Island, Innisturk, Innisboffin. The sorrowful story of one is practically the story of all. Everywhere the potato crop has been a complete failure. Everywhere the people are subsisting mainly upon small seed potatoes, generally diseased, on which, in Mr. Davitt's expressive language, a well-cared-for pig would turn in disgust.

Horrors exceeding those of the famine years of '79-'80 threaten these unfortunate people. There are but a few sheep-keepers on the islands. Said one of them anent the islanders:

«The poor creatures owe me over \$3000, and they would pay me every penny if they could. I loan many of them their fare to England every year, and they pay me punctually on their return. But last year failed them; they brought little or nothing back. . . . I was offered a cow for a bag of meal the other day, but I could not take it. Where could I sell it?»

In several districts Mr. Davitt found many women and children ill from eating diseased potatoes and seaweed. But nowhere did he find one blanket—and this in midwinter. The Franciscan Fathers and Brothers in Cashel, some of whom are over 50 years' resident, declare the existent destitution unexampled in their experience.

The villages of Achill are mostly fishing villages, where once the kelp manufacture flourished, and the sea supplied the inhabitants with a great part of their sustenance. But now the manufacture is dead, and the wealth of the sea wasted, save in calmest summer weather, for want of harbor accommodation. Mr. Davitt points out the places where the government might, at small expense, provide piers and harbors and save uncounted lives. But his suggestions will, we fear, be wasted in the British Parliament. It must be remembered, however, that under laws enacted by a foreign and hostile power miserable swamps, which it is almost a mockery to call land, are valued—in the landlord's interest—with the average soil of the mainland in the county Mayo. And a singular feature in the rental of these western islands is the including of the valuation of the mountain land, which is generally in the occupation of the landlord, in the tenants' holding. Many of the tenants in Clare Island, who have no sheep or cattle to graze upon the hilly pastures, still have the valuation of these hills included in their rentals.

Be it remembered, too, that not a cent of the rent is produced in Achill. What is not earned in

England and Scotland comes to the luckless occupiers from their kin in America.

Continues Mr. Davitt, turning from the business to the domestic aspect of these afflicted sections:

«I do not believe I saw a single child smile or indulge in any of that infantine amusement which delights all lovers of children while I was on the island. Their faces seemed to wear but one expression, and that was one of half starvation. In no part of Ireland have I seen more lovely children; and to look in their hungry eyes, and to think of the life of poverty and suffering to which they are born, is enough to steel one's heart against whatever laws, government or social, are responsible for their condition.»

This earnest advocate of the rights of God's poor inveighs bitterly against the hard need which sends half-grown girls, sickly young mothers, and women advanced in years, to England and Scotland to earn wherewith to pay exorbitant rents—the condition of shelter to aged parents and helpless children. The dispensary doctor in Innisboffin told him of one young mother of three children—the youngest a nursing babe—whose husband had failed to find work. Seeing a chance for employment for herself in Scotland, she asked the doctor to give her «something to dry the milk in her breasts, as she would have to leave the baby behind her, so she could work.»

In one respect, Mr. Davitt tells us, these poor people are fortunate—they have the most devoted priests in the world. He mentions Fathers O'Connor, Quinn, and Colleran. The first-named is personally acquainted with every man, woman, and child in his district, and speaks most gratefully of the substantial assistance rendered to his suffering petitioners by Archbishop McEvilly of Tuam.

Says Mr. Davitt, concluding the journal of his trip, published in the Dublin Freeman—

«Let me repeat again, in concluding these letters on the condition of the eight or nine thousand people of these six islands, that seed potatoes must be provided for all of them if famine is to be averted next year; that half the population of each island are now subsisting on what was intended for seed; that when these are eaten up there will be nothing left for hundreds of families to subsist upon but seaweed; that the soil will produce nothing eatable this side of August; and that the shopkeepers on all the islands are denied credit from provision merchants on the mainland and cannot therefore supply food to those who are over head and ears in debt to themselves.—Boston Pilot.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

Certain communications which have recently appeared in the Southern Cross, referring directly or indirectly to the religious and secular instruction of the children of our countrymen, have induced me to suggest an idea which, if carried through, will be of vast benefit to the little Irish children of the city, many of whom have no opportunity of receiving any sort of religious instruction, except from the mother, whose household duties are generally more than enough for her.

I feel certain that it needs only to be suggested to the good Passionist Fathers, who have already done so much good for the people of the city, as well as for those of the camp, to have a catechism class formed where the «little ones» might have an opportunity of «coming unto Him.» There are plenty of young ladies and young men who would willingly undertake so deserving a work, and what a blessing it would be to the children who have no such opportunity at present, and what a source of consolation to the parents of these little ones to know that they were being instructed in the principles of religion.

It is not long since I was talking to the widowed mother of four children. She sends her children, on Sundays, to one of the parish churches where the catechism is taught, but being in Spanish, these poor children, no matter how willing they may be to learn, can make nothing of it; and how many such cases are there to be found in this swarming city, if one were to go out «through the highways and the byways» to look for them? But, were a Christian doctrine class opened at Holy Cross Chapel, there would be no need to go look them up; the parents would very willingly send them or accompany them, and in what way could young ladies spend an hour with more profit to themselves and benefit to humanity, than in instructing those who require such instruction, in the chief mysteries of our religion, and in preparing them for the battle of life; where, if not fortified by a knowledge of and a belief in the religion of our forefathers, they are bound to sink into things of unbelief?

Some years ago, a catechism class was organized at Salinas and worked very well. Children were sent there from all parts of town, and even from Barracas, but through the death of its promoter it fell through.

As I have said before, I believe that the idea needs but to be suggested, and that the Passionist Fathers will willingly set to work in a cause so deserving of their help and assistance, and which in itself is so congenial to them.

Hoping that the matter will not be lost sight of, and knowing that the Cross will lend it all its weight and influence, I am in hopes of soon seeing a class established.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
An Irish Catholic.

LETTER FROM AN IRISH GIRL IN THE CAMP.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly allow an Irish girl who has been some years in this country to make a few remarks in your very nice paper, which may perhaps be useful to some of the camp people? I read the Southern Cross on Sundays, when I have more leisure, and it is a great consolation to me to find therein the same principles which my dear papa taught me and my brothers and sisters at home. Winter is now approaching, and I am reminded of the pleasant winter nights when we all sat by the fireside and one of the boys read a chapter of some pious book or some funny story. It is a pity the practice is not kept up in this country. What is easier for camp people than to have a good fire of a winter's night! Yet it is pitiful to see the little creatures, and even the old and infirm, shivering in a bleak room, because there is no fireplace round which they might assemble. Another defect which I noticed in the summer is the want of bathing. I am sure you will agree with me that bathing in this warm climate is an essential of good health and cleanliness. Yet how many are there who never bathe at all in winter or summer? The owner of the house where I live is a kind, good man, and when I suggested to him the idea of a bathing place he ordered the boys to dig out a nice pond which he intended to enclose with a clump of trees, but they gave up the idea when they were laughed at by their neighbors. It is the same false shame that prevents people from making themselves in many ways comfortable. I know some good people who have lots of milk, but will not make butter because they would not be seen taking it to market. Dear me, what silly people to be sure! How proud the wives of even the most respectable farmers are at home to preside over their own dairy, and you can inform your readers in the Southern Cross that butter and eggs and vegetables are a great part of a farmer's income in the old country. Pray tell me why the same should not be the case here?

There is another matter to which I would draw the attention of camp people, and it is the use of a little bad of flowers before their doors. How can they expect their children will have any taste when there is nothing to please the senses, and all a dull, we can say, life? I make it my business to teach my girls to cultivate a little bed of flowers, and even to sow and care some vegetables, and after attending to them, and watering them in the morning or evening, they return much happier and learn their lessons more cheerfully. I admire the innocence and kindness of the camp children. They are mostly very good and polite, but there are many things in which they may be corrected. For example, what is there more shocking than to see a good boy or girl plunging the knife which they are using into a salt-cellar, and others putting a knife into their mouths? I am told that these are native and French customs, but surely it is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, as our own beautiful poet Tom Moore said. I should like to see our people very happy, and I think I omit no occasion of contributing all I can for this worthy object. I shall just speak of one more matter before I close this domestic lecture. It is that I noticed whenever I visited any of our neighbors, that the boys and girls are very shy and silent before strangers. This may arise for want of society, but I believe it is partly owing to an obligation imposed on the children by the parents. They look on it as a virtue to keep silent, and it is supposed to be «cheeky» when a boy or girl makes an observation. This is a grievous mistake. Children should be taught to speak at the proper time, and the presence of the parents is no reason why they should remain dumb.

I am afraid I have trespassed too far on your kindness, but as it is not often you receive a correspondence from ladies, I hope you will overlook errors, and kindly give insertion to this, and I think I can promise to send you several other nice and interesting letters.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
A Leinster Maid.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALTA.

Dr. Guemes was unanimously elected governor. Señor Uriburn published an insulting letter against the new governor.

ROSARIO.

The list of electors for President has been formed by the Juaristas. The following are the persons chosen: Juan Cassola, Pedro Reyna, Pedro Trucha, M. Comas, Colonel Ocampo, Augustin Mazza, Colonel Taboada, and Dr. Collam.

Dr. Galvez, the new governor, was installed in office on Wednesday. There was a display of fireworks and bombs on the occasion, and in Santa-Fé the event was celebrated by a banquet.

The official club of Santa-Fé after having supported the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen, now turns its coat and proclaims Juarez Celman.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	1036-85
Additional collection by	
Mr. Thomas J. Leahy (Carmen de Areco):	
William Rellihan	2
John Boyle	1
Jeremiah Doolin	1
John O'Brien	1
Edward Muriagh	1
John Kearney	1
Michael Farrell	1
William Mulvihill	1
John Cassidy	1
Total	\$1046-85

GENERAL ITEMS.

As our readers are aware the elections for electors of President will take place on Sunday. Both parties are making vigorous

preparations, but it is to be hoped there will be no disturbance. The Juarista party have already organized all the changadores and public employees. The delegates of the Coalition party meet this evening to confer on the measures to be taken.

Some changes are announced as likely to take place in the National Government. Dr. Ortiz, it is said, will resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and will be succeeded in office by Dr. Chavarria, president of Public Works, who in turn will be succeeded by Dr. Victorica.

Domingo Pasarelli, who lived in the house No. 1453 Calle Chile, was sent to jail the other day for brutally striking his wife on the head with a hatchet. The prisoner declared to the commissary that his only motive for acting as he did was that his better half would always have the last word.

The Central Gun Club held a meeting at the estancia of the secretary of the club, Mr. Wm. Casey. The shooting was remarkably good. Mr. Tallon killed all the ten birds in the grand match, and Mr. T. A. Gahan performed the remarkable feat of bringing down 23 birds without a miss in a handicap.

The following was the result of the different events:

- First match of 10 birds.
- Prize—a clock presented by Mr. Hayward.
- For members only.
- R. Tallon with 10 birds. . . 1
- R. Murphy " 9 " . . . 2
- Second match of 7 birds.
- (Two misses to exclude.)
- Prize—a splendid rifle presented by W. V. Casey, Esq.
- For members and strangers.
- Juan Moore with 7 birds. . . 1
- Dr. Hanly " 6 " . . . 2
- T. Cunningham " 6 " . . . 2
- J. Cunningham " 6 " . . . 2
- J. F. Ballester " 6 " . . . 2
- The third match, a sweepstake, was won by T. A. Gahan.
- The fourth match, do., divided between T. A. Gahan and J. P. Brown.
- The fifth match, do., divided between D. L. Mullen and J. Cunningham.

Chiquito de Eibar and Manco will play a game of ball at the Basque alley on Sunday. Brau and Manco have challenged any other players with the cesta, the stakes not to be less than 20,000 hard dollars or over 40,000. Chiquito accepts on condition that the game be played in San Sebastian, in Spain, as he could not prevail on his companions to come to this country.

The San Juan merchants are moving to have the section of the Pacific Railway from Orellanos to Villa Mercedes (San Luis) at once opened to traffic; the sooner the better.

A friend writes to inform us that there are two registered letters in the Post-office of Lujan for Mary Ward, care of Don Ernesto Oleivera; and another (also registered) directed to Mary Treacy, care of the Rev. Father Curley. The latter is in the Post-office since May, and the others since February.

An alarming disease has broken out among horned cattle in the partidos of Zarate, Campana, and Capilla del Señor; as yet the nature of the disease is not known, but its effects are most disastrous; the animal which once gets infected with it has no cure and lingers only a few hours till it dies. It is a remarkable fact that fat animals appear to be more liable to taking the disease than lean ones.

Mr. Hansen, when at the Postal Conference in Paris in 1880, as delegate from this country, arranged that the International Parcel Post was to come into operation in this republic on April 1st, 1886; but details have not been settled yet, and a short time may elapse before we get the new advantage Mr. Hansen so ably secured for us at the Conference. He has sent an important note to the Minister of the Interior on the subject.

His Grace the Archbishop of Buenos Aires went on a visitation to Saladillo on Monday, and was received with every sign of rejoicing by the people of that town. The streets were decorated with flags, and His Grace was escorted through the town by

nearly all the inhabitants accompanied by a band of music. His Grace administered the sacrament of Confirmation to many children in the neighborhood.

The Redemptorist Fathers have concluded the mission they had proposed giving in Campana and Exaltacion de la Cruz. We are informed the mission was very successful and productive of much good in the neighborhood.

The evening newspaper La Libertad, which so often changed its coat, is dead.

The Minister of the Interior has approved of the contract made between the C. E. Department and Don Miguel Falconi, by which the latter binds himself to conclude the works of repairing the city of Santiago, according to the plans, estimates, and specifications already approved.

Small-pox has broken out in Flores, and great alarm is being felt. It is proposed to establish a provisional hospital outside the town, for the sick. The municipality have decided on asking the aid of the Provincial Government in the matter.

Mrs. Hanna and some members of her family left by the «Tycho Brahe» for North America. Mr. Hanna accompanied them as far as Montevideo. On leaving the mole of this city they were accompanied by numerous friends.

Baron Rotenham, the German Minister resident here, has been constituted Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Government, in which character he was received on Monday by President Roca.

A general meeting of the English Literary Society was held last week when the following members of the committee were chosen for the coming year: President, Dr. Mackern; vice-president, Mr. William Martin; members of committee, Rev. J. W. Fleming, Messrs. D. V. Mackern, R. W. Odium, C. H. Fillebrown, and H. F. Mackern.

Mr. Alfred O. Lumb, Consul-general in London for the Argentine Republic, in his last report states that he has distributed thousands of Mr. Latzina's work of 1883, not only in England but also in Australia. He further suggests that the Government ought to have another revised edition printed up to the end of 1885.

There will be a match run for 500 nats. on the 25th inst. by Mr. John Malcolm's horse Argentine and Mr. Lopez's Sardina at Pergamino.

The Government has given orders to have the Oriental General Castro and some officers who accompanied him arrested for invading the Banda Oriental from Argentine territory in violation of the laws. Several officers have been placed under arrest in obedience to this edict.

Mr. Gruber, agent of the Central Emigration Association of Rio Janeiro, has been expelled from Prussian territory, objection being taken to his propaganda in favor of German emigration to Brazil.

The British brig «Baltic» from New York, Capt. Codic, grounded opposite Las Hermanas at 2 p.m. on the 27th of March. The captain immediately ran anchor out with 120 fathoms of 4 1/2 inch rope; when the anchor was let go, by some means or another the boat was capsized, only three men of the crew could swim, they got the other two alongside the boat and put them in, the three that could swim held on over the side and cried to the captain for assistance. Captain Codic at once launched his long boat and accomplished this, with so few hands it was a very difficult task; however, Captain Codic managed, and picked up the five men about three miles below his vessel; the sunken boat was saved by running on shore and bailing her out. The anchor and rope were lost. On the 29th the «Brenda» passing the «Baltic» tried to tow her off, but of no avail, as the vessel is hard and fast and will require to be lightened; the position is not at all dangerous. Great praise is due to Captain Codic for saving the five men under such trying circumstances.—Rosario Observer.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

It is most unfortunate for the outrage-mongers who are continually on the look out for something which could by any means be magnified into evidence of lawlessness in Ireland, that the strikes, and the riots attendant on the strikes, which are just now bringing so many English towns into such painful prominence, could not be connected with the Home-rule movement. In Birmingham the employees of Nettlefold's screw-making firm refused to work under reduced wages; and the demonstration they made through the streets caused not a little fear to the townspeople lest the crowd should come into conflict with the police. It is satisfactory to learn that there is every likelihood of a settlement soon being arrived at between the employer and employed. But what an opportunity the affair affords! Where are the anti-Home-rule fact suppliers? Are they going to let slip such an excellent opportunity, the like of which may not again arise? The firm of Nettlefold was once Nettlefold and Chamberlain. Chamberlain is a member of the Gladstone Cabinet. Gladstone meditates Home-rule concessions. Hence the strike. It is all clear now; nothing, indeed, could be more conclusive—not even the reasoning of the wolf that doomed the lamb to death.

Of the articles in this month's reviews that which has attracted most attention is one from the pen of Mr. Giffen, the head of the English Statistical Department. This gentleman it was who proposed in the columns of the *Statist* a few weeks ago that proposal for buying out the Irish landlords, and which he refers to incidentally and acknowledges in the article under notice. Mr. Giffen's official position, apart from the boldness and originality of his proposal, gives a peculiar value to what he says. The article which appears from Mr. Giffen's pen in the *Nineteenth Century* is headed "The Economic Value of Ireland to Great Britain." The conclusion at which Mr. Giffen arrives is that under present conditions England is a loser rather than a gainer by the union with Ireland. If Mr. Giffen succeeds in convincing his countrymen of the truth of that proposition, the English may be expected soon to clamour as loudly for the establishment of a system of Home Rule as Ireland has hitherto done. This is how on economic grounds Mr. Giffen argues his case:—

Ireland's gross contributions from Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue generally are put down in Thom's Directory as about £7,700,000; but, of course, no such account shows exactly what Ireland's proper contribution is. Duties are paid in Ireland on spirits consumed in England, and duties are paid in England on tobacco and tea consumed in Ireland. An exact account is impossible. It seems to be believed, however, according to the return No. 35, session 1884, that, after corrections are made on this head, about £7,700,000 represents the contributions of Ireland to Imperial purposes, of Post-office, etc., the contributions of Great Britain being nearly ten times that amount. In other words, Ireland, while constituting only about a twentieth part of the United Kingdom in resources, nevertheless pays a tenth or eleventh of the taxes. Ireland ought to pay about £3,500,000 and it pays nearly £7,000,000.

If the home troops were to be stationed in Ireland in proportion to the population, the troops in Ireland would be about 12,000 only; if in proportion to resources about 5000 only. Actually Ireland has at least 24,000 troops sometimes more—an excess on the first basis of 12,000 troops, and on the second basis of nearly 20,000. At £150 per man, which is the cost of the British standing army, we thus spend in Ireland on the first basis £1,800,000, which we might save; and on the second basis nearly £3,000,000.

The English Government is thus a loser by Ireland to the extent of about £2,500,000 per annum, al-

though it receives from Ireland over £3,000,000 more revenue than Ireland, on any fair computation, ought to pay. If Ireland only paid a fair contribution for Imperial purposes, we should be out of pocket by this £3,200,000 more, or nearly £6,000,000. Actually, it is beyond question, we lose as a government nearly £3,000,000, while taxing Ireland over £3,000,000 more than it ought to be taxed.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHAT SHALL WE GROW NEXT?

FROM THE
American Florist.

This question is often put to all engaged in producing cut flowers for the market. To answer it is one of the greatest problems of the present time. Fashion, that important factor in flowers as in all luxuries of life, is a despotic ruler, as many of us have found to our cost; but although we sometimes are made to feel its power by our loss, yet none can afford to dispense with its influence, as a review of the flower trade for twenty years will show.

Then sweet alyssum, larkspur, heliotrope and a few other flowers were the staples for the New York market, but fashion soon taught the florist that something more "held the gold." Advance was the motto of this queen. Other plants found their way into the greenhouses, hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, lilies, etc., followed later by marguerites. Oh! what a rage for the daisy when in the height of fashion! Then the calendulas, very pretty in their gay colorings. The lovely lilac next came in for its share, still has its devotees, but undoubtedly its day is waning. During this of course many others have been tried, some few have stood the test for a short period, while others have only been presented to be rejected. Amongst those which have stood longest for holiday decoration is the beautiful poinsettia and the euphorbia. These ten years ago commanded a good price, but now they barely pay the grower for the water and labor required. Very many of the hardy shrubs have been tried but found wanting, and so have dropped out of the list. The beautiful rhododendron, for instance, was greatly admired, but here Queen Fashion refused to pay the producer. The azalea, that beautiful, chaste flower admired by every lady, would not stand because of its delicate texture. The camellia, that grand old winter flower, stood the test for quite a time, but finally succumbed to the inevitable; in this case I think we shall see it to the front again; its many charms must in the near future captivate the fastidious, for where is there to be found a more beautiful flower than C. Donkalarri, or a more chaste and pure white than C. Fimbriata, and all are equally beautiful.

Among acacias, Pubescens justly reigns supreme, its lovely feathery sprays of golden yellow charm everyone, but there is another acacia which should take a front rank at once—A. Drummondii. This is very distinct from the preceding, and needs only to be known to become a favorite. Cannot some of our general plant cultivators show this grand variety in perfection? And can they not among the host of cool greenhouse plants find something new that will give us good returns for care bestowed?

During all this time there are only two flowers that may be said to have really held sway—the violet and the rose; the last is queen and always will be, but the lovely violet, single or double, blue or white, who does not love it? The carnation, I fancy some of the friends say, why do you omit that? Not because there is little to say in its favor, for with me that most serviceable of all market flowers is a prime favorite; its uses are more numerous than any other flower we have, but to wear a bunch of carnations is no longer fashionable.

Chrysanthemums—now we come to present date, and find Queen Fashion arrayed in all colors and shapes, for there really does not appear to be any

especial favorite in either. All are admired alike by our ruler, and ere half another decade passes it shall find a place on the table of the seamstress, and in the living room of the mechanic, as well as in the fashionable mansion of the wealthy. The ease with which it may be cultivated will place it within the reach of all, and truly that is the noblest use of flowers, to soothe the weary and brighten the lonely, and all who help to bring it about benefit their fellow-men.

THE DRUNKARD'S NOSE.

One of the most beautiful features of the face is a shapely, fine-cut nose. If this is deformed, the whole face is injured, however perfect otherwise. But a bad nose is the portion of every habitual tippler. It takes on a hated red (more intense as the years go on), becomes coarse with pimples, or swells out with disgusting and livid protuberances—"toddie blossoms," in the apt and picturesque language of the common people. The tippler may try ever so hard to conceal his habits, but his nose is an emblazoned signal, proclaiming the fact to every new-comer.

The explanation is this: The alcohol increases the action of the heart and arteries about one-fifth, thus driving the blood to the surface faster than the veins can bring it back. Hence the countless capillaries, whose minuteness makes them normally invisible, are distended with impure blood, are kept in a state of permanent congestion, and give rise to pimples and blotches.

But the nose is not alone in dishonor and suffering. Every organ of the body is in a similar condition. The head therefore aches; the sleep is disturbed; the appetite is poor; the liver is disordered; the tongue is coated; the throat is dry; the heart has spells of palpitation; the backs and limbs suffer frequent pains, and the lungs become inflamed from the slightest exposure. This is not a mere deformity, nor simply a prominent sign of a degrading habit; it is a note of warning to its possessor that his whole system is diseased, and is getting ready for a drunkard's grave.

Says the *Medical Reporter*: "It is a medical fact that as the influence of alcohol reddens the dram-drinker's nose, and changes its appearance, so it reddens and changes the appearance of every organ of the body; and as the nose thus affected is not a natural or healthy condition, so every organ of the body is changed to an unnatural and diseased condition; and as the skin of the nose takes an unhealthy action, so the substance and covering of the internal organs take on diseased action, which results in the full development of incurable diseases, such as insanity, diseases of the heart, Bright's disease of the kidneys, hobbail liver, and slow inflammation of the stomach. All these diseases exist at the same time in the dram-drinker, but the organ most diseased is apt to take the lead in the process of morbid action."

CURIOUS FACTS.

Of the playgrounds of Paris 100,000 are on the free list.

Findlay, Ohio, has a gas well giving out 10,000,000 cubic feet daily—the biggest in the world.

The Paris Municipal Council has expelled all foreign children from the communal schools.

There are upwards of 6000 women and young girls employed in the neck-tie factories of New York.

The divorce cases in Lane county, Oregon, for 1885, outnumber the list of marriages 12 to one, according to the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

There is an association in Paris whose object it is to help drunkards home at night. If the patient is too far gone to give his address, the club cares for him till he can.

The butcher bird, a small spotted bird resembling the common mocking bird, is the foe of the domestic canary on the Pacific coast, and destroys numbers of them.

An English statistician shows that since 1793 wars among the civilized have caused the death of 4,470,000 men. A large majority of these deaths have resulted from wounds, hardship, and disease, the number actually killed on the field being comparatively small. The bloodiest battle in the period named was Borodino, where 251,000 men were engaged and 16,000 were placed hors de combat.

The value of the coal mines in the United States in a year far exceeds that of all the gold and silver combined. From government reports just issued, it appears that the coal yield of 1884 was \$143,760,000, that of silver \$48,800,000, and of gold \$30,000,000, the coal product thus exceeding the combined product of silver and gold in value by \$64,160,000.

The *Technische Siefensieder* describes the Chinese tallow tree, a plant which is said to be increasing in commercial importance on account of the scarcity of those animal fats which are now so largely used in making artificial butter. The fat of the tallow tree is found in thick layers in its fruit, which grows abundantly and is easily gathered. The substance is of a yellowish color and highly aromatic; it burns quite well in its natural condition. It is gathered in the summer and fall. Placed in hot water the fat comes to the surface, and is then remelted and run into bamboo moulds. The product is green in color, and melts at 40° Fahrenheit.

Twenty years ago scarcely any foreign butter was consumed in England; now not one hundredth part of the butter eaten in London is to be reckoned as home produce. Great Britain annually buys £12,000,000 worth of butter from the foreign market, yet the dairymen of Great Britain and Ireland have in their favor climate, soil, the price of cattle, wages, and the cost of transport from America and Denmark.

One of the industries along the Shannon River in Ireland, is the capture and cultivation of eels. The taking of 40,000 in a single night sometimes occurred years ago; but the present product is much less owing to the drainage of the country and other influences. At Castle Connell are five immense tanks, in which the eels are kept alive and allowed to grow, the dead and weak ones being dipped out every morning by means of large landing nets, and sold cheaply to poor people. It is during this fishing process that the inmates of the tanks are seen to the best advantage, for every fin and tail are in motion, swimming upward and downward in one vast living mass. Eels of all ages, sizes, and degrees are there. Thousands are there also in the tanks, varying in weight from two ounces to 12 pounds. These latter are the well-flavored juicy fellows that are converted into the delicious "collared eel" for which Killalea is so justly famous.

DOMESTIC.

To make orange "float" take one quart water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee-cup sugar. When boiling hot add four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Let it boil fifteen minutes, stirring all the time. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced into a glass dish, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Potato Pancakes.—Potato pancakes, made of grated raw potato, are a light breakfast dish. Grate eight large potatoes, put to them one and a half teaspoonfuls of milk, a beaten egg or two, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, pepper, salt, and enough flour to make a batter. Add a heaped teaspoonful of baking powder if only one egg is used. Drop from the spoon and fry in butter or dripping to a rich brown.

Fish Chowder.—Two pounds of codfish, three onions, one-half pound of salt pork, one pound of crackers, one half-pint of milk. Cut the pork into very small strips and put into a iron pot. Fry slowly until crisp, being

careful not to burn; add the onions chopped fine and let them brown five minutes, stirring constantly. Turn out on a plate. Wash the fish and cut into large pieces, put a plate in the bottom of the kettle and on it alternate layers of fish, crackers, pork and onions, season with salt and pepper. Turn in two quarts of boiling water, cover the kettle closely and simmer gently for half an hour. Pour in the milk and boil ten minutes. Serve very hot.

Minute Pudding.—Put a pint of milk, properly salted, into a clean quart-stew-pan; have ready a basin of flour; as soon as the milk boils take some flour in the left hand and let it fall lightly into the milk (which must be kept boiling fast the whole time), stir without ceasing, adding flour until it is about the consistency of porridge, then let it boil a few minutes longer, still keeping it stirred. Turn it out on a hot dish, stick pieces of butter all over it, sprinkle sugar, and grate some nutmeg, when the butter and sugar will melt and mingle, and, running all over and round it, form a delicious sauce. Do not be too sparing of butter and sugar, and the cook need not be discouraged if she does not succeed in her first attempt, 25 experience alone can teach her how to sprinkle the flour in properly. If it is not done very lightly lumps of uncooked flour will be the result. It may be flavored with vanilla.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A man may have no ear for music, and yet have a mind to play.

Customer.—Give me a dozen of fried oysters. Waiter.—Sorry, sah, but we're all out o' shell-fish, sah, 'ceptin' eggs.

Master of the house.—If any one calls tell them I'm not in. Servant of the period.—And what will I tell them if they don't call?

Art dealer.—Yes, that was painted by one of the old masters. But I beg your pardon, you must not touch it with your umbrella. Old Hardplayer.—What's the matter, ain't it dry?

The best criticism of an Uncle Tom's Cabin company extant is reported from a western town. The entire troop was kicked off the stage by its donkeys.

"Yesusuvius is again in a state of eruption," read a boy to his grandmother, who is interested in Canadian matters. "Well, I declare to goodness," she answered, "that's what comes of being foolish and not getting vaccinated."

A New York man with a vermillion nose was tormenting a lady about her age. "Just look at me, don't I look as if I was just out of my teens?" he exclaimed. "Yes, of your can-tees," she replied, with a look of triumph. His nose was quickly put out of joint.

Passing the bottle too quickly. —At a certain party a gentleman in the midst of an angry dispute threw a bottle at his opponent's head, by emphasizing his remark. Foote, who was present, immediately picked the missile up and laid it on the table saying, "Friends, if you pass the bottle as quickly as that, you won't be able to stand out the evening."

A Physician's Remedy.—A very loquacious lady, calling one day to consult her physician, talked on and on with such volubility that the latter could not get in a word edgewise. Growing impatient, he at length told her to put out her tongue, which she did. He then said: "Now please keep it there till you have heard what I have got say to you."

Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some years ago, when, to their surprise, an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently determined to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin."

"Yes," replied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage."

"Before I can engage you as corresponding clerk," said a business man to an applicant for a clerical position, "allow me to inquire why you write across the

ruled lines instead of with them?" "Native and characteristic independence, sir." "Independence?" "Yes, sir. You don't suppose I am going to allow any obscure paper-maker to dictate to me how I shall write."

Street urchin—Hallo old man, good luck to ye. Gimme fifty cents.

High dignitary—"Fifty cents!" "old man!" It seems to me, young man, that you need good manners more than money.

Street urchin—But how can a fellow give me what he ain't got? I asked yer fer what ye have.

"Hubby, brother Charlie is going away, and I feel that we should give him some little keepsake." "So we should, my dear?" "How would a nice silk umbrella do?" "First-rate; but don't give it to him outright." "Why not?" "Just lend it to him. He'll keep it longer."

Employer, to clerk—Have you notified Clark that I may send for him at any moment?

Boy—Yes sir, I mailed a letter to him at Springfield this morning, telling him to hold himself in readiness to come on a telegram.

Employer—Well, supplement that by a postal, and say that if I don't telegraph, he can take his time leisurely on a special delivery stamp.

A grocer doing business at Whitewater, Wis., failed the other day, and a Chicago creditor sent a man over in hot haste to secure the amount of his debt. In a few hours the man telegraphed: "Can't get hold of anything but twelve barrels of eggs." The Chicago house at once telegraphed: "Attach the eggs, and sell 'em for what you can get." The agent answered this by telegraphing: "Come to find out, the eggs have been barreled up over two years." The house then settled him with: "In that case, skip 'em here. We can probably dispose of them to some of the restaurants."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING
NUMEROUS CLASSES.

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 morning, 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 incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta,
Calle Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	April 8.	155 20
Series A	94	
Series B	—	
Series C	—	
Series D	80	
Cedulas 1	80 1/2	
National Bank Shares	—	

The Wool Market is going from bad to worse. Prices this week exceedingly flat. Some of the buyers are about to leave for Europe, and that will not mend matters. There is still a large quantity of wool in deposit. Prices in general are low. The best steel wire can be bought today cheaper, even in paper money, than common iron wire could be had two years ago, when gold was at par. Salted ox hides are very low in price, and dry hides falling. Tallow was never cheaper. Novillos and sheep the same. With all this, living in Buenos Aires is very dear and house rent as never higher.

The news from Chili about the sale of cattle from here is not very reassuring. It appears that parties who took over large troops had to sell them at a loss, and that others unable to do this had to leave them behind to sell on commission when prices improved.

Advices received from Rosario state that the concession for the Water-works up there has been purchased by the River Plate Trust and Loan Company of this city. Hopes are entertained that these works, which have been dragging along so slowly, will receive new life under the able management of the R. P. T. and L. C.

The Oriental Revolution has injured these countries in more ways than one. The districts through which the troops passed were, of course, robbed of their cattle under the plea of requisitions.

The saladero works of the Oriental side have been suspended. It is therefore, there are so many sailing vessels lying idle in the port. There is a dullness in export and merchants are not anxious to ship produce.

It is reported that the National Government contemplate selling the Andine railway sections of Villa Mercedes to Mendoza and San Juan to Mr. John Clarke. This arrangement, if carried out, would place the entire Pacific line under the jurisdiction of one company. Mr. Clark is ready to pay the Government the cost of the railway, which amounts to \$8,000,000 gold dollars, or over \$12,000,000 m/n.

The R.M.S. «Neve» arrived in Montevideo on Saturday. Her passengers were placed in quarantine owing to the fact of having called at Rio Janeiro, where yellow fever is very life at present. The «Barden Tower» from Liverpool, also arrived.

It is said that the Mortgage Bank will soon issue another series of cedulas, Series I, which was the last issued, rose to 85 1/2, on Tuesday.

Telegrams arrived this week announce a considerable fall in Argentine stocks in the London markets. The fall is attributed to the news received from the R. Plate.

Don Gaston Luisinena has been appointed judge of the Once market in place of Don Nicanor Fernandez and Don Manuel Chulido.

The Italian steamer «Provence» entered the Boca on Wednesday, and landed her 650 immigrants. She sails on the 18th.

From last November to the end of last month the number of cattle sent to Chile, via Mendoza and San Juan, were 60,000, and by the Neuquen during the same time 20,000. This of course has told heavily on the high prices there, and animals that fetched 40 Chilean dollars (gold) last year are selling to-day at 18 and 20. The average price paid is 20 dollars.

Advices from Rojas say that a number of Frenchmen from a neighboring partido purchased several sheep, «al corte», at \$30 %.

We hear of a sale of 200 capones at \$40 % each in Loretto.

An important sale of camp in Carmen de Areco, measuring 10,-

789 hectareas and 66 centares, is reported, the price paid being 100,000 nats. Sellers, the London and River Plate Bank; buyers, Samuel B. Hale and Co.

The sale of 1727 animals, «al corte», in Tapalque, is reported at 8-26, and also the sale of 50 mestiza heifers at 20 nats, both for cash, and at the same place.

Messrs. Jackson and Cowessold this week 4 leagues of camp in the province of Cordoba, lying near the Santa-Fé boundary line, at 7000 nats the league; buyer Mr. Martinez.

Messrs. Alvarado and Puccio sold a few days ago from the estancia Los Leones in Santa Fé, 6000 animals at 6-75 m/n per head, being one of the largest sales made there for some time.

Mr. A. Pennel bought a plot of ground in the Avenida General Alver, 24 by 50 yards, for 32,000 m/n. Seller Mr. Delfia Vieyra.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«Bordeaux, April 1.
Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs.110-115 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.92-95; borrega, fcs.75-80. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 2500-3000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs.95-100 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs.115-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs.10-50-11 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 over that of the River Plate; fcs.16.50-17 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs.5-10-5-20 per ton of 4 bordelases. Exports to Buenos Aires during the last fortnight 5500-6000 birds.

«Antwerp, April 3.
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs.1-05-1-07 1/2 per kilo; middling fcs.0-97 1/2-1-00; inferior fcs.0-87 1/2-0-90. Stock of R. Plate wools about 27000-28000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 20-21 kilos, fcs.116-118 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides of 20-25 kilos, fcs.65-68 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides 110,000-120,000.

5500-6000 barrels of sugar for Buenos Aires have been exported during the last fortnight.

Exchange on London at 3 months' sight at fcs.25.21-25.22 per £ sterling.

Havre, April 5.
Buenos Aires old clip, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs.1-10-1-15 per kilo. Stock on hand about 5500 bales. Dry matadero oxhides 14-15 kilos fcs.112-115 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides of Buenos Aires, fcs.53-56 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted saladero ox hides 28-29 kilos fcs.61-62 per 50 kilos despatched. Stock from 47000-49000 hides.

Transactions in Montevidean salted ox hides small business done at easy prices.

2500-2700 barrels of sugar have been exported during the last fortnight for B. Aires.

Paris, April 5.
Paris Three Per Cents were quoted to-day on this Bolsa at 80 1/2-81 o/o for cash.

«Barcelona, April 1.
«Vino tinto» for the R. Plate is quoted to-day in Valencia at 45 to 46 \$ fcs. the pipe on board.

From the 15th-31st ult. the shipments of «vino tinto» for Buenos Aires from this port, Valencia and Tarragona amounted to 5500-6000 pipes.

«Bordeaux, April 7.
Sale of River Plate sheepskins opened to-day. Compared with previous sales prices represent a fall of 10 centimes per kilo. At the first meeting 1000 bales were disposed of.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Good	96 8 1/2
Half	45 10
Borrega	75 6 1/2
Hides	
Good camp	230 200 1/2
Matadero	1-0
Horse Hides	52 50
Hair	478
Sheepskins	
Superior	23 22
Matadero	17 1/2
Corderitos reg	16

Wheat.	
Coast	4.95 m/n.
French	4.50 m/n.
Canale	5.10 m/n.
Maize	
Morocha, in grain	2.50 m/n.
Yellow, in grain	2.30 m/n.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Good	100 70
Borrega	78 62
Hides.	
Good camp	235 215
Nonat	160
Sheepskins superior	27 22
Matadero	per lb. 17 1/2
Corderitos	12
Hair	200
Horse hides	60 52

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in April:
9 Ville de Buenos Aires from Bordeaux
10 Providence from Marseilles
12 Flaxman from Liverpool
Juliet from London
Montevideo from Hamburg
G. Weber, from Bremen
13 Hildegard from Antwerp
14 Sud America from Genoa.

Steamers expected to sail in April:
9 Rio for Hamburg
10 Thessaly for Liverpool
Pampa for Havre
Ohio for Bremen
12 Equateur for Bordeaux
15 Caxton for Antwerp

BIRTHS.

On April 3, at Belgrano, the wife of James Mitchell, of a daughter.
On April 4, at Barraca del Chichuelo the wife of A. D. M. Stewart, of a son.

WANTED

FOUR TERCIANEROS with cash to buy the third part of four flocks of sheep. Apply at

Mr. Wm. M. Mooney's Estancia
Partido de Pergamino.
m 9-1m

TO BE LET

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing four large, well-furnished rooms, kitchen, well, c/o, situated in Calle Alsina, No. 1273, two squares from the Caridad station and one square from the Belgrano tram-line. The house is within a short distance of the Pensionist Church. Apply to—

MICHAEL DINNEEN
«Southern Cross» Office

TO BE LET

FURNISHED ROOMS in the house of an English family. Apply at
13 Calle Barales
between Azcuena and Larrea.
m 26-1m

FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Caliza, excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The land was originally taken on condition of paying a deposit and eight annual instalments. Of these the deposit, which is a little more than the yearly instalment, and three yearly instalments of \$100 m/n have been paid, making the land free of all charge until May 1887. The Pacific Railway passes within two leagues of the land, and it is only seven leagues from the town of Guaya.

For further particulars apply to

MR. JOHN HUGHES
78 Calle Piedad
or
SEÑOR CERNADOS
178 Piedras

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20
Between Victoria and Rivadavia

MCCALLUM AND CO.
beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of

WINTER GOODS

The Choicest
THE BEST

AND
THE CHEAPEST
IN THE CITY

MACCALLUM AND CO.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
20-PERU-20

Familia que no consume
HESPERIDINA
debe consultar con aquella
que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-líco,
y se convencerá de que
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA
21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES
A EFECTUARSE

ABRIL

Viernes 16—Judicial—Campo en Saladillo. Base pesos 9375 en Alsina 78, a las 2.
Domingo 18—Judicial—3 lotes terreno sobre la barranca de Artes, a las 3.
Miércoles 21—Una casa en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 1932, a las 4.
Miércoles 21—Una casa en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 1733, a las 4.
Miércoles 21—Una chacra en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 429, a las 5.
Sabado 24—Una casa en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base pesos 1906, a las 12.
Sabado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1300 a lo 4.
Sabado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1300 a lo 1.
Sabado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1040, a las 2.
Jueves 29—Judicial—16 leguas de campos nacionales, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR
Una yunta de Yeguas oscuras, 7/8 sangre. Trakenen muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671
PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES'
ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS,
EXTRIN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught
j14-pm

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business.

There are always about 50,000 lbs in deposit of various marks. An immense stock of groceries, preserves, wines, etc., imported directly.

Come and See our Stock

UNRIVALLED PRICES

Corner of Piedad and Reconquista. Opposite the London and River Plate Bank.

LUIS R. SCHEINER.

HOLY 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.
may 1-pm

MARTELL
EL MEJOR COGNAC

ANÁLISIS POR
G. W. WIGER, F.I.C.,
F.C.S., Lond. & Amer.
y
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C.,
F.C.S.
Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.

DOS DE LOS MAS
CELEBRES ANALITICOS
CONSULTORES QUIMICOS EN EUROPA.

LABORATORIO
37, Lombard Street,
Londres, E. C.

CERTIFICADO DE ANALISIS
MUESTRA DE COGNAC
MARCADA

J. & F. Martell's
OLD COGNAC.
IMPORTED BY
MOORE & TUDOR

FIRMADO
G. W. WIGER
Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.

FIRMADO
R. H. HARLAND
F.I.C., F.C.S.

MOORE & TUDOR

NOTA.—al andarse a tiquetas falsificadas del Cognac y las botellas llenadas con espumoso mosto. Recomendamos a público comprar y utilizar solamente en almacenes de confianza.

BUENOS AIRES

TEA CELESTIAL

It is packed only in 4 1/2 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.

THE MANCHIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



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:

203-RIVADAVIA-203

COLLEGE

OF

SAINT PETER

Directed by the Sisters of Mercy in San Nicolas de los Arroyos

THE College directed by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, opened their school on the 14th of February of this year. Boarders, half boarders, and day scholars are admitted. The languages taught are Spanish, Italian, French, and English, the latter being taught by an English Sister. Instrumental and vocal music and also declamation are taught free of extra charge.

The DIRECTRESS.

m 1-1m

BANCO NACIONAL

93-RECONQUISTA-93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA

Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o cuyo saldo pasa de \$1 200,000..... 1 o/o en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta \$100..... 6 o/o Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o en oro a 90 dias..... 2 o/o en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagars de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 4 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

Extra Fine

KEROSENE

MARK

«SOUTHERN CROSS»

PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months.

Flashing point 150° C.

Sole Agents and Importers for the «SOUTHERN CROSS» OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires

GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahia Blanca