

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1886.

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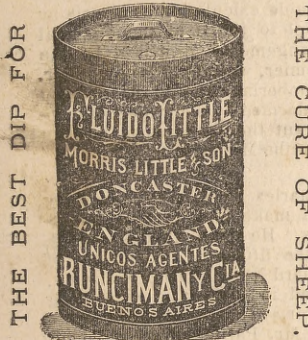
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THE RESURRECTION.

AN ODE FROM THE ITALIAN OF
MANZONI.

He hath arisen—how was torn
From boasting Death his prey?
How have the gates so dark and lorn
Been hurled from their hinge
away?

And He, of late so cold and still,
So pliant of another's will,
How roams He free to-day!
The immortal Victor from the grave
Rises again to bless and save

He hath arisen—no more bound
The holy head is free,
And east aside upon the ground
His cements you see.
The solitary cave to all
Proclaims the ending of his thrall,
The strong One mightily
From His short sleep again awakes
And Death's cold fetters from Him
shakes.

What word of wonder is this spread?
What word of might thus giveth,
Piercing the ears of Israel's dead?
Again they view the heaven,
Death's portals from their hinges
torn;

His victims from his grasp are
borne:
The Lord his power has arisen.
Rejoice, ye dead,—whose wishes
high
Rest on Him—your Lord is nigh.

What mortal dared the steep ascent
Before He came to aid?
Who to the glorious kingdom went
Ere He the pathway made?
Ye ancient sires, from His high
throne

He comes to claim you as His own.
For you the ransom paid,
The promised Victor breaks the
chains,

The long-Expected ends your pains.

'Tis early morn—with wearied eye
And melancholy face
The sleepless Maries doubtfully
Seek the sepulchral place.
They mourn for Him so rudely slain:
They tell their sufferings o'er again.
Lo! from its rocky base
All Zion trembling shakes, and prone
The affrighted guards are stricken
down.

What shape sits on the monument,
Whose robe is as the snow?
The forked lightning must have lent
Its splendor to its brow.
The sorrowing Maries hear him tell
How from the grave arisen, well
He hath redeemed His vow
Why seek the living in the tomb?
He is not here—ye know his home.

Rejoice—be glad—heaven's glorious
Queen!

Thy God, who deigned to choose
Thee His pure Mother, now is seen
To trample on His foes.
Again to living light He springs,
His triumph the Angel, crying, sings,
And thou amidst our woes
He hath ordained to be our friend.
Defend us, Queen of Heaven, defend.

Each holy place with heaven is
bright,
And Joy the sceptre wags—
All nature filled with new delight
Chants loud her hymns of praise,
Where is the heart this tranquil fire
Will not with holy thoughts inspire
And heavenward often raise?
Our gladness like the heaven's glow
Should make all beautiful here
below.

Oh! ye bright denizens of heaven,
How blissful is the light,
That in these holy days is given
To our enraptured sight!
Who leads confiding on the Lord
Shall feel the powers of His word,
And from the grave's dark night
With his triumphant Lord shall rise,
A glorious victor to the skies.

«MONTGOMERY» AND THE IRISH OF BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires,
April 19th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Your correspondent «Mont-
gomery» tells us in last week's
issue of your paper that, during
his «paseo» through several par-
tidos, he «found a generally
expressed desire amongst our
countrymen in the camps to
learn what the wealthy Irish-
men of the city of Buenos Aires»
have done, or mean to do in the
way of strengthening the hands
of those who are working out the
liberty of our native land.

The desire is a good and honest
one, one worthy of our people;
but, with your permission, I think

I will be able to show that the
mere desire «to know» is not
everything that a true Irishman
should entertain; he should also
have the desire and determina-
tion to be amongst the first, and
not to wait for any one in lead-
ing a helping hand in the good
work. There is no need to wait
for the few «wealthy Irishmen»
(so called) of the city. Their
number is so small that they can
be counted on one's fingers. Of
these, there are a few who are
heart and soul with the national
movement, there are others who
care no more about the fate and
destiny of the land which gave
them birth, than they do about
the colonising of the Gran Chaco;

may, less, for there might be
money to be made there by a
little judicious sycophancy—these
men are always proud in being
styled and styling themselves
«British citizens.» Forsooth!
There is another class who pro-
fess to hold national sympathies,
but are very careful of express-
ing them lest they by so doing
should offend Mr. So and So;
Nationalists of the Nicodemus
pattern, «prepared when all is
lost or won, to join the victor
wrong or right;» and into these
classes may the handful of our
wealthy Irishmen in the city be
divided. I have heard of one, a
millionaire, so anti-Irish that he
refused to cash an order from a
wealthy estancia when he learned
that the money was for Irish
National purposes. Are our
countrymen in the camp to wait
till such men as he begins to
help the cause?

But let us see what they them-
selves have done. Up to the
present the sum of \$1066.85 m/n
have been subscribed towards
«The Parliamentary Fund» and
duly acknowledged in the *Southern
Cross*, and that amongst a people,
naturally generous, free-hearted
and open-handed; and who are
so frequently mentioned as the
richest foreign community in the
Plate. Ah! it is the same old story:
there is no organisation among
them, whatever there may be of
patriotism. There are over a
hundred wealthy Irish estancia-
ros in the camp to one in the
city; and yet they «have a de-
sire to know what those in town
mean to do.» Can it be possible
that they, the men of wealth and
position, are afraid of offending
Mr. So and So? If so; well,—but
no; it cannot be;—it is that want
of organisation.

In looking over my file of the
Cross, the other day, in the num-
ber September 9th, 1875, I came
across a communication from an
old and esteemed friend who is
now no more, the late Mr. Robert
Kelly, of Capilla. Mr. Kelly then
complained that the sum of 25
sterling, which, two years before,
he had subscribed towards a
«Home Rule Fund» had been
returned to him because a suf-
ficiently decent sum could not be
got together to remit to the men
at home. My old friend felt
deeply on the matter; but the
«St. Patrick's Society» ruled the
roast then in Buenos Aires, and
we know how these patriotically
inclined withdrew from the so-
ciety. But all that is changed
now.

A word to those «who feel that
general desire to know» let
them begin themselves and wait
not on any one. Let them or-
ganize on their estancias a sys-
tem of monthly subscriptions;
the poorest «tercianero» is not so
poor that he could not afford the
sum of 50 cents in such a cause.
If they do this, there will be no
need to ask how the mongrel or
the Nicodemus Irishman may
act; and a decent sum might be
added monthly to the Parliamen-
tary Fund. Will «Montgomery»
ask his friends to take this view
of the case?

Hoping you will excuse me if I
have trespassed too much on your
space,

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Ardsallagh.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SAN LUIS.

The sacrilegious scoundrels
who presided over the voting
tables here carried on their work
within the precincts of the church
and it is said that they occupied
the high altar with the Blessed
Sacrament in the tabernacle!

In Villa Mercedes the Juaristas
mustered 1600 votes, though
there were not more than 400
registered supporters of Juarez in
the entire district.

All opposition meetings were
dispersed by the commissaries
before the elections came on.

CORRIENTES.

On the 10th of the present
month Governor Derqui got news
that the filibusterer Toledo was
in Paraguayan territory only a
few leagues from the province of
Corrientes. Fifty police were
despatched to watch his move-
ments.

Some of the men who recently
belonged to the «Cuerpo de
Seguridad» were arrested on sus-
picion by Derqui.

TELEGRAMS.

London, April 20.

Gladstone has given a full ex-
planation of the terms of his land
purchase bill. Seldom or never
was there such excitement in the
House. The Premier said that
the object of the bill was to se-
cure the happiness of Ireland and
the preservation of social order.
His proposals would be of great
benefit to the tenants, but he
felt that the landlords also would
acknowledge the justice of the
measure. In spite of this he was
well aware that many landlords
evinced a hostile spirit to the
measure. He emphatically de-
nied that he had any intentions
of imposing any burdens in the
way of taxes on the English or
Scotch for the benefit of the Irish
landlords.

La Gaceta de Colonia says that
in a recent conference the Duke
of Edinburgh proposed to destroy
the Grecian fleet, but the Russian
Admiral replied that his instruc-
tions were that he should not go
beyond blockading the coasts of
Greece.

Mr. Gladstone finished his ex-
planation of his Irish land bill.
He proposes to issue a loan of
£50,000,000 to buy up lands for
the purpose of letting to Irish la-
borers upon more advantageous
conditions than are allowed by
the present owners. The bill
was favorably received by the
House of Commons and passed
the first reading.

Lord Shaftesbury committed
suicide. He was 54 years of age,
and was the fifth lord of the name,
having inherited the title from
his father, a celebrated philan-
thropist. Lord Shaftesbury fired
a shot into his left temple. A
policeman alarmed by the report
entered the carriage, the noble
lord fired a second shot with fatal
effect; he died ten minutes after
in the Middlesex Hospital.

The Conservatives have resol-
ved not to force on the debate on
the second reading of Mr. Glad-
stone's Home-rule bill until after
Easter.

The official text of Mr. Glad-
stone's Irish bill has been issued.
The Irish Parliament can have no
control over anything touching
the dignity or succession of the
crown; no right to pass laws af-
fecting the army, navy, militia,
or the defense of the kingdom;
in short, the Irish Parliament can
not interfere with the foreign or

colonial relations of the British
Empire. The right to confer dig-
nities, titles, etc., does not come
within the reach of the new Par-
liament. The Irish Government
will not be allowed to patronise
or favor any particular creed to
the exclusion of others. The
Queen will have the same con-
trol over the Irish as over the
British Parliament, the Queen,
moreover, reserves to herself the
right to construct fortresses, ar-
senals, etc.

Church property in Ireland will
belong to the Irish people.

Liverpool, 16.

Great indignation prevails in
commercial circles in conse-
quence of the loss of the «Ore-
gon.»

Berlin, 18.

The Prince's illness follows its
normal course without giving
cause for alarm, and it is hoped
he will soon be quite well.

The Prince Imperial is recover-
ing rapidly.

Rome, 21.

Severe measures have been
adopted for preventing the
spreading of the cholera which
broke out in Brindisi.

Up to the 20th inst. there have
been only 25 cases of cholera in
Brindisi.

The Sanitary Council admits
that Asiatic cholera has appeared
in Brindisi, and has ordered all
vessels which arrive from the
Adriatic to be put in quarantine
for a week.

Madrid, 19.

While the Bishop was officia-
ting in the cathedral a priest
fired three revolver shots at him
and wounded him mortally. The
confusion amongst the congrega-
tion was indescribable, the
murderer tried to fly but was
caught. His name is Maleota.
Private revenge prompted the
deed. The Bishop is in the last
agonies.

The ball wounded the Bishop
in the side, and he fell down the
steps. Then his assailant fol-
lowed him and fired another shot
which wounded the Bishop in the
groin. He was taken into the
cathedral in a state of uncon-
sciousness, and the last rites of
the Church were administered to
him.

The assassin was arrested by
the police and taken to prison.
An angry crowd followed the car-
riage, and the police had much
difficulty in preventing lynch law
being applied to him.

The Bishop Martinez Izquierdo
has died from the effects of the
wounds received. This assassina-
tion has caused a profound
sensation in the city.

Brindisi, 17.

Cholera has broken out in this
city; the disease is believed to
have been imported by some of
the Indian steamers which call
here.

68 cases of sporadic cholera
reported, 10 cases proved fatal.

Vienna, 19.

In spite of the pacific declara-
tions of the Prime Minister,
Greece shows no signs of obey-
ing the orders of the powers to
disarm. At another full meeting
of the diplomatic corps it was
decided to call on her for the
last time to disarm. If she hesi-
tates, to use force at once to put
an end to a state of things that
threatens the peace of Europe,
which the powers have pledged
themselves to maintain.

The city of Stryi in Austrian
Galicia has been burned down.
It was a town of about 6000 in-
habitants. Many persons burn-
ed alive. When the flames were
spreading the prison was opened
by the authorities, but too late to
save the inmates, 14 prisoners
were burned alive. The villagers
sacked the houses after fighting
with the owners, some of the
latter in despair committed sui-

cide. 50 children in one school
perished in the flames. Over 100
persons in all are missing. When
the fire began nearly all the in-
habitants were absent at a feast.
Athens, 19.

The general who commands
the Parkos heights, which com-
mand the glaciis of Larissa, was
notified to-day by the Turkish
general to quit that fortress.

The Greek general refused per-
emptorily to do so, whereupon
the Turkish forces, consisting of
8000 men with several batteries,
advanced to the foot of the
heights.

The Greek Minister of War has
withdrawn his resignation and is
about to leave for the frontier,
and it is said that the garrison
will follow him.

Alexandria.

It is believed that an envoy
from the Mahdi's successor has
left Khartoum on a mission to
make overtures of peace.

New York, 14.

It is announced that the Presi-
dent will shortly marry Miss Jol-
sen daughter of a partner of Mr.
Cleveland.

The Third Avenue tramways
have stopped running, the driv-
ers and guards having struck in
consequence of the non-dismissal
of certain guards not approved
of by the Protection Association.

The report is confirmed of the
intended marriage of President
Cleveland, and it is said that the
ceremony will take place at the
White House in June next.

Chicago, 14.

A telegram from St. Paul re-
ferring to the cyclone at St.
Cloud, says:

«The storm began about four
o'clock, and a whirlwind extend-
ing over some thousands of feet
tore up by the roots all the trees
over which it passed. Large
stones were also caught up into
the air and carried to a long dis-
tance.»

Rice station was almost com-
pletely destroyed, all the tele-
graph posts and wires were blown
down.

40 were killed and about 200
more were injured. Many per-
sons are missing. At Sankro-
pids not a single business house
remains standing in the principal
street. The wind swept a
clean path the width of four
blocks; the court of justice is a
heap of ruins and several county
dignitaries were killed.

Railway strikes feared here,
disturbances are anticipated.

St. Paul, Minnesota, 17.

Twenty-three bodies have been
found, search for other bodies
continues.

Rio, 16.

In financial circles the conver-
sion of all the floating debt into
5 per cent consols is considered
probable.

Valparaiso, 19.

The monument to Arturo Prat
will be unveiled on May 22nd, it
is erected in Plaza de la Inten-
dencia. Great preparations are
being made for the ceremony,
the government has given \$6000
towards the expenses; the Presi-
dent of the Republic will be
present, pascos will be prepared
for 2400 spectators.

Meetings have been held in all
the most important towns in the
south to protest against official
intervention in the presidential
election and to support the Ver-
gara candidature.

Exchange on London has been
fixed by the banks at 23d. Sov-
ereigns are at 101 per cent pre-
mium, Chilean condors at 82 per
cent, and hard dollars at 50 per
cent.

Sr. Remigio Linars, who ac-
companied by some friends as-
cended the volcano Pichincha,
in Ecuador, was overcome by the
fumes of sulphur and fell into
the crater.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

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THE
PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

MANIFESTO OF DR. IRIGOTEN.

B. Ayres, April 15th

When my name was first proposed as candidate for President of the Republic two questions suggested themselves to my mind. First, could I discharge the duties of so high an office to the welfare of the country; and secondly, was my candidature likely to be supported? I must confess that in view of my long experience in Congress and the Cabinet I felt confident of being able to correspond to the hopes of my fellow-citizens. At the same time I was flattered by the promises of support from men of position and respectability both here and in the Provinces.

My friendship with Gen. Roca, in whose Cabinet I held a seat for 5 years, gave me reason to expect that he would fulfil his duty by keeping strictly aloof from any partiality, and his own assurances to me were of the most effusive and satisfactory kind. He went so far as to repeat these assurances at the opening of Congress, last year, declaring that there would be no official candidature.

The proclamation of my candidature was enthusiastically received by the provinces of Santa Fe, Catamarca, Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy and B. Ayres, and in a less decided manner in San Juan, Rioja, and San Luis. At the same time a number of Gen. Roca's retainers went about the provinces proclaiming his brother-in-law, and the watchword to this effect was likewise sent to all the employees of the National Government in the interior. The Governor of Mendoza and some of his colleagues immediately set to work to crush public opinion and compel everyone to vote for the official candidate. Thus while Pres. Roca refrained from officially declaring his candidature he betrayed all his solemn engagements. The winking of Governors was followed by those disgraceful frauds in the electoral lists of which the nation has recently been a spectator.

At Cordoba the citizens could not be enrolled, while Santiago, San Juan and Catamarca were scenes of tyranny and outrage. At Corrientes and Mendoza the people wholly kept away, for fear of similar scenes. In B. Ayres the Federal Courts had to mark with infamy the daring frauds that were committed.

It was easy to foresee, with such antecedents, that the elections would be a farce. Cordoba, Mendoza and Corrientes returned the votes that despotism demanded, without opposition. Jujuy and San Juan attempted to express the popular will, and were at once choked by the public authorities. Santiago saw her best citizens sent to prison 'en masse.' Catamarca was the scene of a massacre, in which the Governor rejoices to announce that there were 30 killed and 50 wounded. All these outrages were perpetrated without any protest on the part of General Roca, whose policy for 6 months had been devised to exterminate the popular liberties.

If we have been unable to protect the highest privilege of citizen from outrage it is at least some consolation to know that public opinion was with us in upholding Don Manuel Ocampo, the candidate of the combined opposition party, when myself and two others retired in his favor, and that it was only by muzzling and trampling on the provinces of Santiago, Catamarca, Cordoba, Jujuy, Mendoza and Corrientes that Mr Ocampo was defeated. He was by reason of his high character and noble antecedents a most worthy man for President. After 20 years of public services I can safely say that I have not been actuated by motives of personal ambition, but that I had hoped the Argentine Republic would on this occasion afford an example to all South

America of the triumph of constitutional principles, the free election of its chief magistrate.

We must not give up so good a cause as hopeless, but steadily assert our rights within the prescribed limits of the charter of the Republic, and as our party comprises the most respectable men in the country it is their duty to stand firm in defence of the national interests.

Bernardo de Irigoyen.

THE PANAMA STAR ON THE ISTHMUS.

Although various States of this Republic are prolific in agriculture and the production of articles that find their way into the marts of the world, Panama is singularly unproductive, and possesses no single sustaining industry; and yet fortunes have been made here, are being made, and will continue to be, at least for a lengthened period, and commerce is extensive. This appears anomalous, and yet it is easily explained. During the construction of the Panama railroad, and since its completion, immense sums of money were spent on the Isthmus, and, through the various ramifications of trade, found its way into the possession of all parties as now, moreless, is still the case. Then the great rush for California brought thousands of People to Panama, who crossed the Isthmus by mules and by canoes on Chagres river. They spent money freely, charges for transportation were enormous, and there were long detentions in Panama awaiting transit to the *El Dorado*, during which immense sums of money were spent; there were many who kept places of rest and refreshment between Chagres and this city—the journey then occupied sometimes a week—who have built fortunes out of their enterprises of this kind and others. Then, when returning from San Francisco by the same routes travellers brought with them more money than they took, and considerable portions of it found its way into circulation here. This accounts for the prosperity of a country utterly devoid of all natural resources. But for the extraneous means of accumulating wealth alluded to, and the construction of the railway, Panama if left to its own resources would be what it was in the early decades of this century and before, and the remarks of President Nufiez in his late message to the State Delegates would be far more applicable to us than they can possibly be even to the Capital and other parts of the Republic, to which they would appear to be specially applied. His Excellency said:—
«We can evidently understand that as we do not possess any special productions, it is impossible for us to compete with foreign countries, and with people who can communicate by means of rapid and cheap transportation with their sea-coast. We are therefore without any important means of importation.»

Foreign energy and capital have, however, rendered utterly inapplicable these words to the Isthmus, and it is redeemed from its former state. The prosperity of Panama is due simply to its geographical position, and its further progress commercially will, at least for some years to come, be due to the same cause, certainly as long as the Canal is in course of construction. Money is imported here, but is not the result of exports, of which we have none. What will be the prospects of those who are identified with the Isthmus after the completion of the Canal is impossible to tell; they certainly will not brighten, and money will not be as abundant as now, whilst commerce must dwindle and the forebodings of the President be realized. It is therefore imperative, speaking from a public point of view, for those in authority to look into the future and adopt the judicious suggestion made by his Excellency to the entire Republic. We will not, however, dim the prospects that are before us for a few years by the expression of doubts, and by engendering fears. It would be well, however, that the adage should not be forgotten:—*«Make hay whilst the sun shines.»*

HOME RULE FILLS THE
MAGAZINES.

Ireland is not only an Aaron's rod, swallowing the rods of the Parliamentary priests, but it is also swallowing the rods of ordinary authors. Twelve distinct volumes on Ireland, printed within a few weeks, stare one in the face at all the bookstalls. Every March number of the magazines has something about Irish affairs, and the reviews are crowded with Irish articles. The United States has conspicuously come into use for illustration. In an article in the *Fortnightly*, entitled *«Law and License»*, after comments on the false principles of Government has brought Ireland half way to ruin, are liberal extracts from old proclamations of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania at the time of the railway riots, as instancing the intelligent supremacy of a strong State power. The articles is Conservative in tone. The same review has an article by the Parnellite, Col. Nolan, called *«A Home Ruler's Reviews»*, in which he advocates that Ireland, as related to the United Kingdom, should hold a position like that which New York bears to the Federal Government, and he sweeps away by figures of imperial argument that Ireland cannot finance for itself. But the *Nineteenth Century* devotes 100 pages to Home Rule. Mr. Robert Giffin shows how unjust an oppressive Parliament has been in the matter of taxation of Ireland. An ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, takes up Federal and sub-State precedents of Government as applicable to Irish Home Rule, largely illustrating from United States methods. Lord Edward Fitz Maurice, lately the Gladstoneian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, next discusses the relations of Austria, Hungary and Croatia toward imperialism. Hon. Hugh Elliott makes a strong plea for local Home Rule in Scotland, but without a Scottish Legislature. Mr. Frank Hill, the recent removed editor of *News*, presents a trenchant paper beginning: *«The Irish Question has long been put. What the people are now awaiting is the English answer, which presently must be given.»* Noticing the recent dual opposition to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hill has this suggestive sentence, *«England is not a dukery.»* Another sentence is, *«In default of a Dublin Parliament, the Irish have now established, practically, their Parliament at Westminster, and Mr. Parnell is choosing ministers for Downing Street, as recently he chose candidates for Galway.»* Mr. Hill's argument is that an Irish Parliament at Dublin will strengthen the Union, and his conclusion is that *«the distribution of the functions between a central legislature and local chambers is a necessity for the efficient Parliamentary government of the United Kingdom.»* The *Contemporary* and *National Reviews* also embrace strong articles on *«The Irish Difficulty»*, and *«Ireland Under Her Own Parliament.»*

These references not only show the influence of Irish politics on current literature, but also the important part American precedents play therein. Recently I met an editor of one of these good reviews at a luncheon party where many members of Parliament were present. Irish matters and American precedents having been the topics of conversation, the editor said to me: *«The bearing of the United States form of government on Irish problems has been dormant here since the Civil War. Mr. Parnell's American allies have become very important factors in the present absorbing Irish Question.»* This seemed to be the opinion also of the whole company.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

When a nation's imaginative faculty runs low the best way to stimulate it to action is by ministerial crisis. The newspapers and their agencies have a fair field for speculation, and the fancy of private individuals, a large exercise ground.

That the right hon. gentleman who steers the British Empire bark is in earnest, we all believe; and further, that if his plan is not adopted, his Ministry will dissolve in May and appeal to the country. In that emergency, it is stated, persistently, the Irish vote in England will be cast for the Liberals, just as at the last election it was directed to return Conservative candidates, and in this event it is likely to influence a number of electors in favour of the Liberal interest. However things turn out in the near future, there are many depressing symptoms appearing from day to day that a permanent settlement is as far off as ever, and that we shall not come to the new stage of existence for a couple of years.

No scheme for the revival of trade has yet been propounded worth consideration, though the condition of the working classes demands prompt and most serious attention. A few days ago hundreds of the unemployed gathered in the vicinity of the City Hall, hoping against hope for work, and it was a sad sight to see a large mass of these poor fellows walking in solemn silence down Dame-street, on their way to the Mansion House, to petition the Lord Mayor for help in their crying need. Destitution was written deeply across many a prematurely haggard face, and it was not hard to picture the wretchedness of the fireless, foodless, homes to which they would have to return empty-handed. The Corporation is exerting itself to the utmost, the Relief Fund is a credit to the sympathy of the citizens, and the different charitable organisations of the city know no weariness in well-doing. And yet, while trade is as it is, hundreds must be left unprovided for, and misery will grow apace. Already one death from destitution in our midst is recorded by the Coroner. The unfortunate victim of the prevailing distress was a news-vendor who paid one shilling and sixpence a week for being allowed to sleep under the stairs in the hall of a wretched tenement house. The Coroner declared that through his long experience he had never before met with a case of death from pure destitution; he had never known of so much destitution as prevails at present in the city; nor did he ever remember to have seen so many tradesmen idle. The accounts from the West are no brighter—on the contrary, they are suggestive of a still darker hour.

From such scenes of gloom and suffering it is pleasant to turn to his Grace the Archbishop's visit to Inchicore. Four addresses were presented and in the one coming from the Inchicore National League, were the following words indicative of prosperity and content:—*«We are in the happy position at Inchicore, of having in our midst a Railway Company and a Tramway Company fostering Irish industry to a great extent, and with advantage to themselves; our countrymen in these establishments show that they are capable of meeting any foreign competition.»* In his reply, Dr. Walsh paid a high compliment to the loyalty of the men to their employers, and expressed a regret that practical encouragement of the same kind as was displayed so nobly by the managers of the affairs of the great commercial company at Inchicore, did not find expression with other public companies, or with the capitalists of the city.

Appropos of speaking in public, both the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are proving themselves eloquent enough to belong to the land of the «green, immortal shamrock.» His Excellency may trust the nearest and dearest interests he has to the good will of the people since he made his speech of «respectful sympathy» with the unemployed in the Mansion-house, and then asked to be introduced to Michael Davitt, with whom he shook hands warmly.

Owing to instructions issued by Mr. Parnell early in the week the nationalist celebration of the national festival was not marked over here by any great popular

demonstration. Nevertheless, round different centres was gathered an abundance of sterling patriotism, and the general desire to fall in with the wishes of the leader was as good a proof as could be required of the spirit of harmony which is the life of the national demand for legislative independence. In the cathedral High Mass was celebrated at twelve o'clock, his Grace the Archbishop, attended by the Chapter, assisting. In the Upper Castle-yard there was no revival of the traditional ceremonies which marked the day there a couple of years ago; but there was a brilliant Patrick's ball, as usual; and another quite as enjoyable in the Artisans' Exhibition building, the proceeds going to the proposed new Technical Training Schools. A concert also of Irish national music, under the auspices of the Irish National Foresters, was given by well-known Irish artists in the Rotunda in honor of the festival.

From Sydney by the latest mail we are informed that the honorable member for Meath, Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, left Melbourne on the 29th January on his return home. Previous to his departure «the Doctor» was feted and entertained with great hospitality in Sydney and Melbourne, the several Irish societies in both cities presented him with highly complimentary addresses, to each of which he returned an eloquent reply. Particulars come from the same source of the death of young Dr. Willie Gray, son of the late Sir John Gray, and brother of Mr. E. D. Gray of the *Dublin Freeman*. The deceased gentleman on his arrival in the colony two years ago became attached to the staff of the Mutual Life Association as medical examiner, but he soon joined the New South Wales Permanent Artillery, with which body he remained until his death from congestion of the lungs, Jan. 23rd. Dr. O'Doherty was amongst the friends who attended his funeral.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Professor R. B. Arnold remarks that the nutrient properties in the grain of corn are passed to the grain through the cob. When gathered in an immature state, the cob is loaded with nutritious matter on its way to the kernels of grain, just as the straw of other grains in its green state is loaded with nutriment destined for the grain, but its passage is arrested and it remains in the straw when the latter is cut green. The cobs of soft corn may therefore be classed with other green herbage near the time when the seed is filling.

T. D. Curtis reminds dairymen that salt may be highly charged with objectionable odors, which it will communicate to the butter. It should be pure and sweet when bought, and kept where it will keep dry and pure and sweet. Otherwise there may be «fishy flavors» and unknown but undeniable taints which deteriorate its quality.

Butter is largely an oil, which is so well fixed that it is hardly susceptible of chemical change; therefore, the principal parts not being subject to decomposition, we must look to the watery fluids which are contained in the milk which, when not completely extracted, spoil the butter and render it worthless, or to be branded only as grease.

Cleanly cared for milk, an even, rather low temperature for the dairy room, churning when the cream is ripe (not too sour), light salting (no crystals of salt in the butter), not too much working, and attractive packages will always command the highest price in the market if the cows have been fed on well flavored food.

Barnyard manure should not be used on soils in the year of planting when raising beets for sugar manufacture, says the *Sugar Beet*. The decomposition of this organic substance is slow, and its beneficial effects occur in the very part of the season when the roots do not require a stimulant.

A correspondent of the *Farm and Garden* says:

«My grapes were rotting badly. At one time I thought I should lose half of them. I showered

them with a preparation of carbolic acid, one fourth ounce and water twelve quarts. This was very effective, and stopped the rotting at once.»

The *Orange County Farmer* says:

«If a farmer finds a sheep dead, killed by the worthless curs of the country, let him leave the worthless carcass in the field and sprinkle it liberally with strychnine. The dogs will eat the mutton just as well, and will never kill sheep again.»

The question was asked by the *Southern Live Stock Journal* what the relative values were of hay and bran. The Elmira Farmers' Club seem to rate them about equal when both cost \$15 per ton. This is a good standard to figure from, and is probably correct.

There is no use in trying to fatten half-grown chicks. There will be a great difference in the condition of chicks of different breeds at the same time, but until well matured they will not fatten.

You must spare a little wheat daily for the growing chicks; nothing will bring your pullets to early laying better than wheat. Feed generously; it does not pay to be stingy with it.

To increase the laying, every other day give a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper pulverised, to one dozen fowls with their common food. Keep them free from lice.

The common larkspur is said to be fatal to the potato bug.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Giffen has proved conclusively that if the purchase money for Ireland amounts to £150,000,000, a yearly payment of £4,000,000 will cover interest and sinking fund, and that amount can be set off against the £4,000,000 which the Exchequer now contributes to the internal administration of Ireland. Taking this reliable calculation as a basis by which to judge of the financial arrangements proposed by the Premier, we cannot see why Mr. Chamberlain should have been so alarmed by the project of buying out the landlords as to retire from the Ministry.

Charles Stewart Parnell may well make and unmake ministries. He is a lineal descendant, in the fifteenth generation, of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, famed in history as «the king maker.» It may also be observed that Mr. Parnell, Earl Spencer, and the Marquis of Hartington are blood cousins, Parnell and Spencer being descendants in the seventh and Hartington in the eighth generation of John Mordaunt, Viscount Avalon. He is also second cousin of Earl Darnley.

A London correspondent gives a humorous account of the career of a Londoner who accumulated £10,000 in his capacity of cat's meat merchant, and proceeds to remark that the ten thousand pounds may seem a figment, but it is only a few years since one Barlow died leaving £40,000, and real property worth as much, every penny of which was made by catering for the toms and tabbies of that capital. He has the census of this population and its expense; the figures inform us, among other things, that there are within metropolitan bounds 400,000 cats, who consume annually £120,000 worth of boiled horse. This army ate last year between seven and eight hundred thousand horse carcasses.

The Irish exiles in Paris—by birth or descent—are not forgetful of the old land. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 17th March, says: *«This being the vigil of St. Patrick's Day, an Irish banquet was held by old and decidedly upper-class Irish residents here. Cordiality reigned throughout, and while patriotism was ardent it was wholly free from any anti-English virulence. The Abbe Connelly took the chair, and drank to the approaching resurrection of the Irish Parliament, to which Viscount O'Neil of Tyrone replied. Both speakers had*

Irish facility and 'go.' M. César Daly, who was for thirty-five years the Architect of Public Works in France, during which time he founded two technical reviews of wide repute, *La Revue des Architectes* and *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, made a brilliant speech on the position the Irish race now occupies outside of Ireland. M. Daly did not think one banquet a year enough, and proposed that the vigil of Saint Patrick should be only one of three national and festive meetings of the Irish residing here. After dinner poems were read and recited by Viscount O'Neil, Mr. Leonard, Baron Magrath, and M. d'Abbadie. Some of them were in French, but they were all in honor of the Green Isle, and they glorified the harp and many other things which are the subject of Moore's melodies. Politics took a lyrical strain, and sociability dominated politics.

Mr. Joseph Maas, the English tenor, is stated to have died worth £17,000. Mr. Maas enjoyed a lucrative reputation for not more than ten years, though during a considerable proportion of that time he sang to an income of about £70 per week. It is not considered good form now a days for a popular favorite to die even reasonably well off. The observance of the fashion finds its application not unfrequently in a charity funeral, a benefit performance for the satisfaction of creditors, and a nameless grave.

LUMINOUS INSECTS.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences at Paris, a plate half-filled with water, in which were half-a-dozen insects about an inch in length, which shone like diamonds although the room was filled with sunshine, was passed around among the members. These insects had been brought from Mexico, where they are to be found in the forests. Their scientific name is the *pyrophore*, and, as none had ever been seen before in Europe, they created quite a sensation. The light resembles that of a glowworm or firefly, although as much more brilliant and intense as an electric lamp surpasses a wax taper in its power of illumination. When the light begins to fade, it can be made as brilliant as before by shaking the insect, or dipping it in water. It is said that the Indians of Mexico use them for a light at night, as a few will suffice to illuminate an entire room. When they are walking at night they put one on each foot, also that they do not step upon any venomous snake or reptile, with which the tropical forests abound. The Mexican ladies buy them of the Indians, and enclose them in a transparent bag, which they wear in their hair or at the neck. The effect is very beautiful, especially when several are worn; and as the Indians sell them for a few cents a dozen they are within the reach of every fair one. They are fed on sugar-cane, and if well taken care of will live a long time. One placed upon a page will enable it to be read with ease upon the darkest night.

NO OLD MAIDS IN MEXICO.

One never hears of an old maid in Mexico, and to remain for ever unmarried entails upon the luckless spinster no such stigma of reproach as the epithet so common in our country, but if her lonely condition is alluded to at all they good naturedly say of her that she is 'hard to please.' The aged are universally treated with the greatest respect and every mark of deference. It is considered more courteous to address even elderly married ladies as Señorita (Miss) instead of Señora (Mrs.) and the lady of the house is always affectionately called by her servants *la niña* (the little girl), though she may have attained the mature age of 80. Beggars upon the streets and vendors in the market places address all ladies, young and old, as *niñas*—children; or, when particularly importunate, by the more respectful and endearing term, *niñita*—dear little girl.—Baltimorean.

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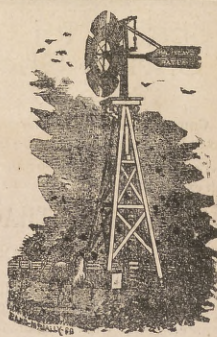
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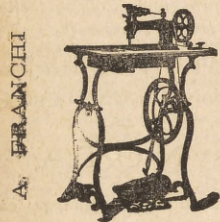
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All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1886.

O'Donovan Rossa has no faith in the Parliamentary movement; but he will not let it be abused. Let it alone, he says to his disciples of the bomb; the men who believe in it will get tired soon, and they will become dynamiters. "They have put their money into this movement," says Rossa, "and are putting it in still, and they want to see the thing played out. Then will come their work in the line of the Resources of Civilization, and you who believe in that work should not let it die."

El Oeste of Mercedes states that it has received information that a foreigner named Guillermo (we won't say of what nationality) residing in the camp of Don Zoilo Costa in Giles, treated his wife in a most barbarous manner. According to the account of our colleague he tied the woman by the feet, inflicted several wounds on her, and then danced round her like an Indian savage panting for the blood of his victim. In charity to Don Guillermo we must suppose that he was insane when he performed these devilish tricks, but if he had the use of his reason then we hope that his countrymen there will assemble and lynch the ruffian the next time he acts the monster in that way. The man who would even lift his hand to strike a weak woman is a coward and a brute; the monster who would beat his own wife is no more fit to live than a mad dog; so, we repeat, we hope that Don Guillermo will learn to behave himself or that some of his neighbors

will have the manliness to hang him on an ombu tree. It would be an act of justice for which society would have every reason to be thankful.

The Standard says:

"We are requested to propose a certain Irish gentleman of good character and position as Governor for Buenos Aires, he being a native of this province. If we were to take any part in political questions of this kind every Argentine would have a right to complain of such insolence, and the British public ought to refuse en masse to take our paper."

We cannot well understand what the Standard means by an Irish gentleman born in this country, and much less can we understand its *noli me tangere* of political scrupulosity when there is a question of proposing a gentleman for an office for which he seems to be eligible by birth and position. No true Argentine would take umbrage at such a proposal, and as for the British public they would probably regard the matter with the most supreme indifference. If the Standard means that it would be a crime calculated to excite the ire of Argentines and Britons to propose the son of an Irishman for the office of governor, then we may remind our colleague that the sons of Irishmen in North and South America have over and over again been raised to the highest offices in their respective countries. Jackson, one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, was an Irishman. President Andrew Johnson was the son of an Irishman, so is ex-President Arthur. Blaine, one of the candidates at the late elections, is the son of an Irish mother. Scores of Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have been governors of the different States of North America. What objection can there be to propose a man with Irish blood in his veins for the governorship of Buenos Aires, and whence is the timidity of conscience of our colleague? We remember a time when the Standard was not so scrupulous, when it did take part in political questions of this kind, perhaps with less reason than at present, and Argentines smiled benignantly and the British public took no notice whatever.

It is, unfortunately, too true that little dependence can be placed in the exactness of news forwarded from Europe by telegraph. We frequently find startling pieces of information which at first pass for truth but which are ultimately found to be in open contradiction to the facts. For example, on the 17th March it was announced here that Mr. Parnell had called on the Nationalists to make a display of their strength in presence of the Loyalists and Orangemen on Ireland's national festival. The fact was that he deprecated any such display, as the following paragraph, which we cut from an English paper, will clearly show: "The leader of the Irish party has, in the shape of a letter to the Freeman, addressed a word of warning and advice to his Nationalist fellow-countrymen with respect to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. 'It is at all times desirable,' says Mr. Parnell, 'that we should do nothing at any time to excite the irritation of the Orange section of our countrymen, however misguided they may be. This is of vital importance now. I would therefore put it to the National leaders in the north whether they would not do well, having regard to the public interests, to abandon the open-air portion of their proceedings in all the localities where such may occasion ill-feeling and excitement, and I refer socially to Belfast and Derry.'"

These were words of wisdom, and just what we might expect from Mr. Parnell.

GOOD FRIDAY.

To-day is the most solemn and awe-inspiring of all the great Christian festivals, for it is the day when we commemorate the great act of our redemption by

the sufferings of Christ on the Cross. It is a day full of sorrow, and yet full of hope, for it recalls to our mind the sacrifice on Calvary and the great mystery of the Cross by which the powers of darkness were dethroned, the bonds of our worst servitude were broken and the road opened to the true land of promise. The Church retraces the event with powerful effect to the minds of her children by the beautiful variety and impressive character of her ceremonial during the seven days of Holy Week. On Palm Sunday branches are blessed in memory of Our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and in order to awaken in our minds sentiments of grateful exultation at the victory which he achieved over hell and sin, and to inspire us with a disposition to walk in His footsteps that we may participate in the blessings of His redemption. With this view, also, the history of His sacred passion, as narrated by St. Matthew, is chanted on Monday and Tuesday, the narrative of the passion, as related by St. Mark, is chanted on Wednesday, and there is a vein of deep religious pathos running through the liturgy of the Church. The tenebrae on Thursday is indicative of the total abandonment of Jesus by His disciples. The selections from Scripture which are read on that occasion are full of appropriate and touching sentiments, particularly the lamentations of Jeremiah, in which the prophet pours forth in eloquent and feeling strains his profound affliction and heartfelt sympathy for the calamities of unfortunate Jerusalem. What more forcible expression could the Church employ for the effusion of her grief at the sufferings of her heavenly spouse? How could she better awaken in her children a spirit of true compunction than by giving vent in the pathetic accents of the prophet to her deep condolence at the Passion of Christ and to the affliction with which she beholds so many of her children insensible to His mercies. Who can fail to be moved at the solemn service of Good Friday? The naked altars, the priests prostrated before the tabernacle are all significant of the doleful event of the Crucifixion. On this day the Church offers her special prayers for persons of every condition. At all times does she supplicate the Almighty on behalf of those who are wandering in the devious ways of perdition, but to show her abhorrence of wilful apostasy and contumacious error she forbids her ministers to name at her altars those who are chargeable with such crimes. But on Good Friday she makes an exception to her general discipline because on that day Christ died for all men. The recollection of this event seems to banish for a moment all distinctions among the different classes of the human family, that they may all obtain by a fervent appeal to Heaven the blessings of that redemption which was effected on Calvary. As children of the Church, it is our bounden duty to participate, as far as we are able, of the copious graces poured out at this holy festival. The ceremonies of Holy Week are not a mere exterior form, but are intended by the Church to turn our hearts from sin and lead us in the way of salvation. She wishes that all may be gathered into that fold of the Good Shepherd that so she may have the happiness of knowing that her children are not children in name only, but the sons of God, and that the sacrifice of Calvary has not been made in vain.

THREE GREAT APRIL ANNIVERSARIES.

About a hundred years ago the illustrious Irish patriot Henry Grattan won, upon the 16th of April, 1782, by indomitable energy and matchless eloquence, the admission from England that Ireland had a complete right to her own Parliament, and thus to have her own laws made upon her own soil. Grattan's victory produced a senate which died in eighteen years, for it was against his will) exclusively Protestant.

Had Ireland been an emancipated nation then the Irish Parliament would never have died.

Let us pass on to 1829. Catholic Emancipation became law upon the 13th of April in that year, when George IV. most reluctantly signed the measure which (with some drawbacks) gave a large amount of liberty to the Catholics of the whole British Empire. The genius and perseverance of O'Connell won this glorious victory. He could not brook the thought that Catholics, especially in Ireland, where they were seven-eighths of the population, should be in an inferior position. He toiled nobly for religious freedom, and overcame both king and ministers. Of him it may be truly said, as Byron said of Napoleon, that he,

Though born no King, made monarchs draw his car.

Let us pass on to 1838. On the 10th of April in that year a few people were gathered together in the school-room behind a small Catholic church in Cork. A good and holy friar addressed them on the blessings of temperance. That was the good and great Father Mathew. He had become convinced that, for many, the safest temperance plan was total abstinence. So he, on that memorable day, opened a pledge-book and having blessed himself, he said, "Here goes, in the name of God," and added the glorious signature—Theobald Mathew.

Thus we have glanced at the emancipation of a Parliament; the emancipation of a creed; and greatest of all, the emancipation of the soul of man, by liberating him from a debasing propensity which destroys his happiness here and his salvation hereafter. These three great anniversaries typify political, religious, and moral liberty, and they all well deserve to be remembered.

The memorable events to which we have referred did not bring about all the immediate results that were to be expected from them. Grattan's Parliament was destroyed by the cruelty and treachery of England; Catholic Emancipation left the great body of Irish Catholics in a state of comparative slavery, and in spite of the efforts of Father Mathew many thousands of Irishmen destroy their souls and bodies by the evils of intemperance; but the fruits of the good work nevertheless remained, and can easily be traced in the moral, social, and political attitude of the Irish people at the present day. Taking them all in all, they are now more patriotic, more devoted to the Church, and more temperate than ever they were before.

We are now in the month of April, 1886, and the horizon looks brighter and more cheering. The greatest of English statesmen has undertaken to reconstruct the Parliament of Grattan on a broader and firmer basis—the basis of freedom of conscience and civil and religious liberty. On the day which commemorates the death of our Redeemer, let us resolve to show ourselves worthy of the blessings which Heaven has manifestly in store for us and our country, and let us take care to secure the good opinion of the other nations of the earth by our mild forbearance, attachment to Holy Church, perseverance, forgiveness, and charity—charity not only to our friends, but even to those who have been our enemies for ages.

OUR STATE EDUCATION.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGES.

We are daily receiving accumulated proofs of the inadequacy of State Education to supply the wants of the nation or to communicate to the youth of the country the training indispensable for the formation of moral men and good citizens. Notwithstanding the enormous staff of professional men and pedagogues who receive large salaries at the public expense in order to keep up the cumbrous fabric of national education the edifice is not at all a solid one; the clamps and joints are strained, and the very foundations which, unfortunately, are almost identical

with the foundations of society itself, seem as if they were just giving way. The National Colleges of this country are a constant source of public scandal, and we do not hesitate to say that it would be a public blessing to demolish them, and with them the system on which they are based. The public money is lavishly wasted on these institutions, and for what? That favourite «professors» may receive snug incomes, that poor boys shall be tempted to study what they call science and acquire a superficial smattering of education just sufficient to prevent them from following any honest trade or business, but enough to enable them to spout an immoral philosophy and ridicule the most sacred truths. The education of the National Colleges and the normal and national schools practically excludes the teaching of the Gospel and the principles of Christian morality. Therefore we hear of crimes which are a blot on our civilization; therefore we find so many politicians without principles. Let any man contemplate the recent elections and say, if he will, that the society in which the acts reported took place does not need a reconstruction on a more firm basis. Dr. Friggen's manifesto, which we publish in another column, is a forcible indictment of the criminal interference of the Government and details of the elections coming from the different provinces clearly prove that the picture is not overdrawn. Such was the insolence and sacrilegious impiety of the Government politicians in one town that they established their voting centre on the high altar of the church! These are signs of the times, and they are signs which speak volumes, declaring that the faith is slipping from this Christian people, and there can be no other way of accounting for it but by the godless schools and godless education. What do we find occurring in the National College of Buenos Aires, which may well be regarded as the model of these model institutions? The boys took to billiard-playing lately, and the vice-rector had to call in the aid of the police to bring them to a sense of their duty. All the cafés in the neighbourhood of the college were searched a few days ago and a large number of boys belonging to the college were placed under arrest. It is said that the number of delinquents was not less than 300. We pity the parents of these misguided boys and shudder for the society of which they will form a part and to which they will be likely to communicate their principles.

BANKRUPTCY AND THE COMMERCIAL CODE.

[FROM THE HERALD.]

The law in this Republic classifies certain kinds of business men as «comerciantes», and to these are applied certain laws which we venture to say are not in general understood by the English-speaking portion of the community, nor can they easily be made to believe that these are, in fact, laws. Among these remarkable provisions may be named those having reference to bankruptcy. Englishmen are accustomed to think of bankruptcy proceedings as designed to liquidate the business of an insolvent debtor in a manner that is judged best for the interests of the creditors. Among us they may not apply to an insolvent debtor, and by no possible means can the law be so carried out as to make a prudent liquidation for the creditors. First of all, any vindictive creditor who holds his debtor's dishonored bill and gets it protested may make the debtor a bankrupt, although the latter may have the means and the disposition to pay the debt. For example, the acceptor of a bill or the maker of a promissory note may not know who is the holder of the document, or may overlook the date when it falls due, or he may meet with an accident

which prevents his attending to the matter, or the holder of the bill may present it at the wrong place for payment, but in any one of these cases, and in many others which might be mentioned, in which the non-payment arises from mistake or in which the claim may even be fraudulent, a perfectly solvent debtor may without any previous notice or warning, and without any chance of a hearing, be made bankrupt, and immediately thereupon he is arrested and imprisoned, his business is stopped, and the doors of his house are closed, and even if he gets his bankruptcy set aside his ruin will probably have been effectually accomplished in the meantime.

Immediately that a bankruptcy has been declared every bill bearing the bankrupt's name becomes due by that fact. He may have funds enough to pay them all in full, but he cannot use a dollar for the purpose; he may have enough debts due to him for the discharge of all liabilities but he cannot collect one of them; if he should have cash in hand wherewith to pay and should so apply it, the act is considered fraudulent, and yet before he can set aside the bankruptcy he must satisfy every claim presented, in other words, in order to raise the bankruptcy the bankrupt must do that which while in bankruptcy he cannot do. This is no exaggeration, but a plain statement of a plain fact.

In England or in the United States it is necessary in order to make a person bankrupt, to prove that he is unwilling or unable to pay his debts, or is wilfully avoiding payment, and that the proceedings taken with a view to bankruptcy have come to his knowledge, and when bankruptcy has been declared the business of any value is carried on, and the bankrupt estate is in every way protected for the benefit of the creditors. Here, on the contrary, the business is, as it were, struck by lightning. No matter what loss or ruin may ensue, nor who may be the sufferers, every movement is paralysed, and everything that is done seems to have in view the destruction and not the preservation of the bankrupt's property.

That we may not be thought to speak without thought, we note a case where a merchant, with a capital of \$40,000, was declared bankrupt on a stray bill of \$300 in the hands of an enemy. By a fortunate accident the merchant became acquainted with the fact that the bankruptcy had been declared, in time to get it revoked by a wise use of \$400 over and above the amount of the debt. In another case, bankruptcy was declared, and by the use of some hundreds of dollars the place of business was allowed to be left open and its owner was unmolested until in due time the bankruptcy was raised. In another case, bankruptcy was initiated under a misapprehension, and before the doors could be closed its revocation was requested by the initiating parties, but all to no purpose, the court deciding that this could only be done by all the creditors who had put in claims saying that they had been paid, and this when the bankrupt could not without being declared fraudulent pay a dollar to any one.

We do not mean to say that the commercial code commands all the oppressive measures that are at times adopted, but it permits them, and the system of procedure is such as to cause infinite delay and expense.

It is inconceivable that the creditors should be unable to withdraw proceedings from bankruptcy in order to make an arrangement with the debtor at any time, or to do what they please with their claims. But so it is; the court steps in between debtors and creditors and sometimes fights against both sides. One evil of the present system is that the officers who have the conduct of the bankruptcy proceedings gain by their continuance; and while human nature remains what it always has been, and is, so long will this act work against the interests of both debtors and creditors, and induce the doing of many things which permanent, salaried officers

would never do. The alterations of the law of bankruptcy which seem to us to be most urgently required are the following:

1st. Arrest for debt should be abolished except when an intention can be shown of leaving the country to avoid creditors. The bankruptcy judges should, however, have the power of ordering the arrest and prosecution of a fraudulent bankrupt.

2nd. No person ought to be declared bankrupt unless he has committed an act of bankruptcy, and has had notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to dispute their validity.

3rd. The petitioning creditor ought, at any time before the adjudication, to have the right of abandoning his proceedings.

4th. After the adjudication, and at any stage of the proceedings, a certain majority in number and value of the creditors ought to have the right of making an arrangement with the debtor, which should be binding on the other creditors.

5th. The control of the proceedings should be in the hands of permanent salaried officers.

6th. Any creditor of the bankrupt should have the right after the adjudication of bankruptcy, to have a receiver of the estate and a manager of the business appointed.

With these changes all the incidental abuses which we have pointed out would be avoided, but as matters now stand it is the height of absurdity for creditors to expect to get anything from a debtor through bankruptcy proceedings.

Expenses, waste and litigation eat up the most valuable estate, and a wearisome time is occupied in the liquidation. We note one case in which the first dividend was paid twelve years after the bankruptcy occurred, and no one can conjecture when another will be declared.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

More than 600 young men assembled on the mole on Tuesday to receive the remains of their friend Samper who fell at Quebracho. Samper possessed a large fortune and was a law student of the second year. He joined the revolutionary army in spite of the entreaties of his mother.

The English steamer "Trent" arrived at Flores Island on Monday, at 5.30 p.m., after a voyage of only 72 hours from Santos. She brings news from Lisbon to March 23rd.

Two ladies who were bitten on Monday by a dog are going to Paris to be treated by M. Pasteur. Ciacchi's com. any is expected to arrive to-day.

It is said that Dr. Terra will again become Minister of Finance.

Napoleon Gil has been declared out of danger.

The Government in Cabinet meeting, has signed the message granting a complete amnesty to all who took part, directly or indirectly, in the recent political events, and another relating to the proposed new loan and the additional tax on spirits and tobacco for the exclusive service of such loan.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Dean Dillon and Dr. Espinosa, V.G., have, in the name of the Archbishop, sent a note to Intendant Alvear, thanking him and the Municipal Corporation for having so generously offered to decorate the Cathedral of this city, inside and outside.

Yesterday High Mass was celebrated at Holy Cross Church, and the office of Tenebrae was chanted at 3 in the afternoon. To-day Mass will be said at 9 a.m., and there will be a Sermon in the afternoon on the Passion at 2.30 p.m. On Easter Sunday High Mass will be sung at 7 a.m., and there will be Sermon and Benediction at 2.30 p.m.

Dr. Costa's name is popularly mentioned as the most likely to succeed Dr. D'Arico as Governor of the province of Buenos Aires.

The important decision of Dr. Larsen del Castrino in reference to the privileges of the Provincial Bank, arose out of the following circumstances. The Provincial Bank issued execution against Don J. M. L. on his protested bills, and the goods seized being of insufficient value an embargo was put upon his land in Cordoba, upon which a previous embargo had been placed by Messrs. Sackmann and Co. The Bank claimed priority of right by virtue of its supposed privileges over other creditors, but the judge has decided that the privileges of the Provincial Bank were conferred only by the public powers of the province of B. Aires, that provincial laws have no effect in the federal capital, and that the privileges of the Bank are limited to the province, no national law being in existence to extend such privileges to the federal capital. Moreover, that the law of federalisation of the capital, which had extinguished the privileges of the Bank, is retrospective in its operation.

Thos. A. Edison is thought to have cleared \$2,000,000 out of his electrical inventions. His purchase of a rural residence at \$400,000 cash, to which to take his forthcoming bride, is regarded by his intimate friends as no great extravagance. In his appearance he is a clean-shaven man, youthful in face, and so nearly deaf that a talker has little fun in making himself understood.

There has been a great snow storm in the Cordilleras. On Saturday last it snowed all day at Uspallata, and the peaks all round were whitened.

The Boca and Ensenada train came into collision with a cart at the Boca en lasi Friday evening. The cart and two railway coaches were broken. One man was dangerously wounded.

Funeral masses were celebrated at the Merced Church on Friday for the repose of the souls of those who perished in the late revolution in the Banda Oriental. The church was draped in mourning for the occasion, and in the centre was placed a catafalque with lighted torches.

The influx of Orientals into this city has not much decreased. It is supposed that there are now 10,000 Orientals staying in B. Aires. Many of them intend to remain here permanently, as they are tired of the tyranny of Santos.

It is announced from Europe that the notorious artiste Sarah Bernhardt will steer her barque to South America on the 5th of May next. She expects to make her debut in Rio Janeiro on the 20th of the same month. She may be expected to reach Buenos Aires about the end of July. She will perform in the Politeama.

It appears that as yet the authors of the seven-fold murder committed in Santa Teresa (Santa Fe) have not been arrested. What is worse, it is said that the police have given over searching for the murderers.

Inspectors of lotteries have been appointed in this city to hunt up the gamblers wherever they can find them, and to enter the houses of suspected parties. The detectives will be entitled to receive one half the fines imposed on the guilty parties.

The illustrated funny paper *Don Quijote* had an indecent and obscene picture in its issue of Saturday, supposed to be allegorically explicative of the political degradation of this country. The Intendant took immediate action in the matter, and the police had all the copies of the objectionable publication sequestered, and a fine of 300 m/n was imposed on the publisher.

Those who exposed the obscene picture of *Don Quijote* in their shop windows were fined \$100 m/n each. The obscene artist who drew the design was imprisoned.

The Intendant has very properly vetoed the ordinance passed by the municipal council which prohibited the sale of meat and vegetables within the areas allotted to the private markets.

A rare volume of Shakespeare, with an authentic autograph of the author, has been discovered in Utah, and a Masonic apron once worn by Robert Burns has turned up in Canada; but a man in Texas beats them both, in possessing a pocket-piece once carried by Julius Caesar and having his initials stamped on it, with the date 52 B.C.

An important lawsuit about the validity of a will, which has been going on for some time in San Nicolas, in which Doña Ceferina Perez Millan was plaintiff and some other members of the Perez Millan family were defendants, has been decided by the local judges. The property in question, which amounts to \$300,000 m/n, will be equally divided between Doña Ceferina and her opponents in the suit.

We regret to hear that brother Evaristus of the Passionist Order is seriously ill of typhoid fever. It is earnestly to be hoped that God in His goodness will speedily restore him to health.

A truly awful crime was committed last Saturday night in Floresta. A policeman ordered five individuals to move on home, as the hour was late and the "almacen," at the door of which they were lounging, was about to be closed. One of them at once drew a huge "facon" and disembowelled the poor fellow. They then dragged the corpse into the "almacen" and cut it up, telling the "almacenero" that they would serve him in the same way if he breathed a word about the affair. The miscreants are all well known. The provincial police seem to take the matter rather languidly, as if the life of one of their comrades was of little account.

The German Academy gave a concert at their rooms on Sunday evening, at which the celebrated *Stabat Mater* of Dvorak was performed. There was a large attendance and the performance elicited repeated applause from the audience.

A young female acrobat named Leopolda fell from a cross bar on which she had been performing, at the Skating Rink, on Sunday night, and dislocated her wrist.

We beg to thank Messrs. Jacobson and Co. for a copy of what seems to be a very interesting work, entitled "Eight Months in the Gran Chaco of the Argentine Republic," by Giovanni Peleschi. The work was originally written in Italian, and it has been translated into English and published by a London firm. It is beautifully bound in cloth and contains 310 pages of closely printed matter. We shall have great pleasure in reviewing the work at our leisure. Meanwhile, we recommend all who wish to read it to apply at Messrs. Jacobson and Co.'s, where it can be had for the very moderate price of \$4 m/n.

Another disaster occurred on Wednesday on the Buenos Aires and Rosario Line. The morning train from Campana ran off the track near the Tres de Febrero station. The train consisted of two passenger carriages and three wagons which contained some barrels of aguardiente. These took fire, and locomotive, carriages, and wagons were soon in a blaze. Fortunately no lives were lost. The bomberos of this city and some troops of soldiers were soon at the scene and put out the fire. Carriages and wagons are completely burned and the locomotive much damaged.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. "Trent" from Southampton:

Mrs. Henderson, two children and servant, A. Cutbill, John Gibson, Mrs. E. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor, Misses Tudor (2), Frank Matthews, F. E. Harman, E. W. Sayder, George Slacey, Alfred Rohn, George Allmann, Arthur Allmann, Thomas Rowlet, Miss Wilkinson, and 24 3rd third class from Lisbon.

There will be a grand sacred concert at the Italian Exhibition on Saturday night, with 50 instrumentalists in the orchestra and 100 ladies and gentlemen, including some of the Colon artists, in the choir.

A lawn tennis tournament was announced to take place yesterday in Flores, but owing to the rain had to be postponed. If the weather permits pony races will be held in the polo grounds in Flores to-morrow.

A distinguished Brazilian with an awfully unpronounceable name, Diego Velho Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, has arrived in this city. He is said to be a great statesman, and is just now senator for the province of Rio Grande.

The Republic of Chili now owes on account of her railways \$24,870,000. In 1883 these railways earned a revenue of \$6,516,049 on a capital of originally less than \$60,000,000, and which is now reduced to less than \$22,450,000. Good management and liberality on the part of the Government have brought about this splendid financial result.

The *Sud America* gives the following as the number of the electors who will vote for Dr. Juarez Celman as President, and Dr. Pelligrini as vice-President: Capital 22, Cordoba 26, Entre Rios 18, Santiago 18, Corrientes 16, Santa Fe 12, Catamarca 12, Mendoza 10, San Juan 10, San Luis 10, Rioja 8, Jujuy 8, making a total of 170 votes, or 54 more than the absolute majority. The election in Salta is void from not having been effected in more than 8 out of its 23 departments. Tucuman will give 14 votes for Dr. Irigoyen, and Buenos Aires will give 30 for Sr. Ocampo.

A fair will be held in Ayacucho on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month.

The Chilean papers announce the arrival of Messrs. Duffy and Stutterheim from Rio Negro, connected with a proposed railway from Bahia Blanca to Chili by way of the Antuza pass over the Cordilleras. These plans are

to be laid before the Argentine Congress in July of the current year, when a concession will be demanded with a guarantee of per cent on the cost of construction. At the same time the Chilean Congress will be asked for similar concession regarding the portion of Chilean territory, uniting the Southern Railway to the station of Yumbel, on the river Laja, not far from Concepcion.

Mr. Sandford, of the firm of Samuel B. Hale and Co., accompanied by his wife and daughter left per steamer "Neva." Numerous friends accompanied them to the embarking station at the mole.

The Rural Society announced the opening of their exhibition without fail on Easter Sunday.

A young Amazon who signed herself Catalina Betto, hailing from Calle San Juan, Rosario, has challenged Juan Velez to a duel for firing a revolver shot at her little dog.

The term for the payment of "patentes" in the partidos of Mercedes and Marcos Paz has been extended to the 30th of the present month, and in Ajo, Guamin, Giles, and Zarate to the 31st of next May.

Dr. del Viso, Argentine Minister in Rome, has been authorised to sign the *ad referendum* Extradition Treaty recently agreed to between this republic and Italy.

The death is announced of Doña Luisa Frias de Gorostiaga, wife of the President of the Federal Court, and sister of the late distinguished statesman Don Felix Frias. She had the reputation of being exceedingly charitable, and her demise is deeply lamented by rich and poor in the city.

The "Holbein" of the Lampro and Holt company arrived in the port on Tuesday.

The races at the Palermo hippodrome on Sunday were numerously attended. The following was the result of the different events:

PREMIO ILUSION.
For 2 year-old fillies. Weight 50 kilos. Distance 1100 metres. Prize 600 nats.

Stud Ingles, Mayblossom 1
Stud Luis Chico's Queen May 2
Ecurie Prisonero's Carmen 3
Also ran Celeste and Sunshine.

PREMIO RIVALIDAD.
Open Handicap. Distance 1750 metres. Prize \$600 m/n.

Casey Bro's Signet 1
Stud Esperanza's Rolando 2
Stud Buenos Aires' Kettle 3
Also ran Sweetheart, Miss Rovel, Suzon, Benedick, Salvato.

PREMIO PRODUCTOS.
For 2 year-old colts. Prize \$800 m/n, second horse \$200 m/p, third horse to save stake. Distance 1100 metres. Weight 50 kilos.

E. Muzzio's Valentino, Phoenix 1
Stud Palermo's Petaca, Pen-broke 2

E. Casal's Cyclone, Phoenix 3
Also ran Pelicula, Town Beau, Portefueta, Averno and Shadow.

PREMIO COMPETENCIA.
For 3 year-olds. Prize \$800 m/n. Distance 2625 metres.
Juan Acebal's Good-Bye 1
Casey Bro's General 2
E. Muzzio's Intendente 3
Only three ran. Sport—General 2010, Good-Bye 1.97, Intendente 399.

Two other competitors also entered the list.

PREMIO VELOCIDAD.
Open handicap. Distance 1000 metres. Prize \$600 m/n.

E. Bious's Rosina, 3 years, 60 kilos 1

Casey Bro's Signet 2
E. Casal's Carte Blanche 3

Among the passengers who left by the steamer "Galileo" were Messrs. Mahony, Newbery, Bennett, and the Rev. Mr. Crooke.

The entire family of Don José Villar have been poisoned a Nueve de Julio. Two of the children have died. There is a suspicion of criminal intent on the part of somebody.

General Castro went from Cordoba to his estancia of "Naranjito," in the province of Corrientes. He stayed there some days, and then left for Curuzú-Cutai with the intention, it is said, of passing to the frontier of Rio Grande.

THE
VICE OF DRUNKENNESS.NOTABLE
ADDRESS BY BISHOP SPALDING.[FROM THE *Michigan Catholic*.]

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., delivered an address before the C. T. A. Union a few days ago, and in the course of his speech, he said:

The cause which has drawn us together is one which, beyond all question, commends itself to all who have the welfare and progress of mankind at heart. The basis of all human happiness is virtue—right conduct. It is not possible to take any other view of this question. To be governed by that moral law of which we are all conscious is the best. Whatever tends to make men more earnest in their conduct and more able to practise what they preach is good. Since this is a general principle, it follows that sobriety—temperance in whatever we may use—is right in human life. I do not take an extreme, narrow, or one-sided view of anything. I shrink from exaggeration. It is inevitable that in every great movement there grows up a sort of fascination owing to the enthusiasm which helps to carry it along.

It would be difficult for me to be a fanatical temperance advocate, although I am a total abstainer. Looking at the human race throughout the world, I could not think that total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks is an essential requisite to real sobriety or true temperance or a correct human life. There is in human nature a pronounced propensity to indulge in stimulants. It belongs to men of all conditions and everywhere. The desire is most intense among savages and barbarians. Civilization tends to diminish it, and not only to do so but to give to man other passions which counterbalance this—to give himself control which enables him to overcome it. The savages drink even to the extent of self-destruction at a single intoxication. Temperance lecturers sometimes assert that alcohol is not a natural product. It is altogether false. Fermentation is as much a work of nature as growth. It may be guided by man's ingenuity, but it can do it of itself, for whenever a sweet fluid is exposed to the air the process of fermentation sets in.

There is undoubtedly a certain truth in the affirmation of many that the inhabitants of cold climates are more addicted to the use of stimulants than those of warmer climates, but this is by no means a general truth. History shows that our ancient ancestors who lived in the warm countries of the east were given to drink—their religion was one of drunkenness. Wine was praised and libations offered to the gods. It existed in a degree unknown to us. The Mohammedan people are probably the most sober of to-day, the use of intoxicants being prohibited by the Koran. With few exceptions they drink nothing intoxicating. So far as my observation goes in Morocco, Palestine, and Asia Minor, the vice of intoxication does not exist. Yet the people there are degraded, superstitious and lacking in all elements of progress. This is enough to show that total abstinence is not the sum of all virtues.

The most sober people in Europe are the Spaniards, whose afflictions we read daily. Yet in our day they are not a progressive people. Brave, heroic, and noble-hearted, they are yet stationary. They controlled half of Europe and America once, but their energy seems to have spent itself.

But the temperance question is one of the absorbing questions of to-day, and those considerations are nothing to us when we take the fact into consideration. Gladstone has said that intemperance has brought more wretchedness, sorrow or ruin upon mankind than war, famine, and pestilence combined. And I am convinced of this. There is no evil to be compared in its dread and fatal power with the vice of drunkenness. Between

80,000 and 90,000 human beings die daily. This is unnoticed, but if 1500 die in one day in Spain of cholera, everybody talks of it, and people become alarmed thousands of miles away. If fifty or sixty people are killed in a railroad accident, the newspapers teem with the news. We need something startling to attract our attention. It is so with intemperance. It is a cancer, an ulcer in many a household—paving the way to ruin of thousands. It works its way silently. If you could gather in one place the drunkards of a city or State and could depict the history of those blighted lives, public opinion would stand aghast. A kind of mortal paralysis would take possession of all. We lose sight of it because it does not come upon us like a pestilence in an hour, but by slow and stealthy advances.

There are, however, very few even of those who hate temperance who do succeed in shutting their eyes to the enormity of the evil. There is no evil which to me is so repulsive, that reflects men in so unpleasant a way. There are other vices that may be worse—God knows. But to me the most pitiful wreck of a man is brought about by drunkenness. It seems more than any other vice to get control of a man. Of course there are some reformed drunkards, but as a rule they die by the hundred thousands and reform by tens. Its powers are almost as fatal as the force of gravitation that holds us to the ground. It weakens the will more than any other vices. The most God-like thing is a man in his free will, which places him above other creatures. The tendency of all wrongdoing is to weaken the will, and drunkenness has that effect more than anything else.

My notion is that men do not love liquor for its pleasant taste, but for the effect it produces; and the direct effect is to deaden consciousness. It makes man for the time forget his labor, his troubles, the cares of life, and therein is the greatest charm of using alcoholic stimulants. But as the habit grows upon many it brings about the lessening of will power and induces intellectual and physical decay. It is unworthy of man to seek this unnatural unconsciousness. It is a coward's refuge from the realities of life, and results in the destruction of the man.

I have a supreme belief in the good of life as it is given to us upon this earth. It is a God-like privilege to be able to think, to love, to work, to console, to see and enjoy the beauties and disadvantages of nature. It is a crime in any man to lessen the perfect goodness of his life, which I think drunkenness does. This is why I hate it. Life is sweeter, fonder and freer to me as a total abstainer than as a moderate drinker, so I say if you want to sympathize with our fellow men, to feel the true force of your being, abstain from alcoholic stimulants. I am convinced that even the most delicately constituted man is able to endure more as an abstainer than a moderate drinker. It is a grave mistake to imagine that drunkenness has grown more general in our age than in past ages. On the contrary, I am convinced that in this country and Europe sobriety is on the increase.

Drunkenness was even approved of one hundred years ago. It was thought once to be a gentlemanlike vice. Public opinion did not condemn it. Heavens, what progress since then! And the progress has been brought about by the force of public opinion. It is one of the glories of this country that it has so many temperance societies. They are doing the work of educating public opinion on this question; of teaching the people to realise the awful results of intemperance.

In America we have more true liberty than is enjoyed by people of other lands. With this social and religious liberty it becomes all important to educate men, to teach them to control themselves. Here the people are all in all, and since they govern, it becomes a matter of supreme importance that the people should be wise,

sober, and have self-control. One reason why I advocate total abstinence is because I believe it is the most philanthropic work of the age. In this country drink prevents ninety men out of a hundred from leaving to their children a better condition than that with which they started. Whiskey, alcohol and beer, are the great invincible enemies of women. They take self-respect from their children, fill the home with seeds of anger, discontent, and wretchedness, when they might be full of happiness, light and cheer. I associate beer with whiskey, because I believe beer here to be generally adulterated, and I regard adulteration of either food or drink as a crime of hell. Until I become convinced that beer is not impure, as generally manufactured, I shall continue to associate it with whiskey.

We cannot neglect taking sides on this question. It is of more importance than any political question. It is associated with all we love and cherish and glorify. I am not a politician, but those who deride men for bringing prohibition into politics know not the spirit and genius of American institutions.

Continuing, the speaker referred to the responsibility of intemperance for crime and financial trouble, and drifted to a stricture upon newspapers for printing, as he alleged, only the names of the poor who get into trouble through drink and shielding the rich. From this he argued that intemperance was the poor man's cause, because he is at great disadvantage in the struggle. It is not only his cause—it is the cause of the soul, the cause of the eternal God.

UNHAPPY FRANCE.

BANISHING
CHRIST AND HIS TEACHERS FROM
THE SCHOOLS.

After three days' discussion the French Senate voted that article of the project of educational organization which excludes the religious teaching congregations from primary schools. Thus, after the laicization of the hospitals, France will obtain the laicization of the schools.

The laicization of the hospitals as practised in Paris is in course of repetition in Marseilles. The advanced Radical members of the municipality of that city have voted for it in spite of the protests of the best men, who, remembering the self-devotion of the sisters during the recent cholera visitations, beseech the authorities not to dismiss them. Even here policy or secret societies force men to act against their convictions. It is worthy of note that one of the most turbulent individuals amongst those who desire laicization of the hospitals is a member of the municipality who has his daughter educated by nuns.

The work of the prosecution of the clergy goes on unceasingly. A recent decree of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, suppresses 36 vicariates in the diocese of Portiers. Fifteen curés are deprived of their salaries, either in virtue of older decrees or in consequence of new measures. The same Minister has notified the Archbishop of Arignon of the suppression of 41 vicariates out of 55 which were paid by the Treasury in the diocese of Vaucluse. In one of these the priest deprived of his resources is 86 years of age. There is a lightness of heart about M. Goblet's suppression measures that remind one of that fatal lightness of heart that characterized the French Ministry on entering the Franco-Prussian war. The last chapter in this story of suppression is not yet told. The ending may be different from what M. Goblet expects.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools who teach at Blois, in a locality belonging to the town, have been expelled after 36 years' service—23 years as communal teachers, and 13 as free teachers. A contract was entered into in 1849 between the city and themselves. The Mayor of Blois, without submitting the case to the courts, accompanied by six police agents, expelled these Brothers, begging them at the same

time not to make a noise lest the people should become aware of the expulsion and rise up against the Mayor. The Brothers have brought their case before the courts. The result will show whether justice still exists in France when religious are in consideration.

A candidate in the municipal elections of Paris, Dr. Depres, has had the sense and courage to place before the atheistic electors of the Odeon quarter powerful reasons for keeping the Sisters of Mercy in the hospitals. "The Sister is alone in the world," said he, "she never leaves the hospital. The infirmarians (lay nurses) on the contrary, have relations and friends. Do you wish that in case of contagious diseases they should carry these with them into the city? Such arguments as this would be effective with reasoning beings, which it is to be feared many Parisians are not at the present moment.

LOSS OF THE «OREGON».

New York, Mar. 15.
The North German Lloyd steamer «Fulda» passed Sandy Hook at one o'clock this morning, having on board the «Oregon» passengers, consisting of 186 first cabin, 66 second cabin, and 339 steerage, besides the crew numbering 205 men. None of the passengers or crew received any injuries. The hole made in the port side of the «Oregon» is large enough to admit of a team being driven through. The noise caused by the collision resembled the report of cannon. The discipline on board the «Oregon» was admirable, and all panic was thus prevented. The captain was the last to leave the vessel.

All the luggage is lost, and out of 600 mail bags only 69 have been recovered.

The name of the schooner with which the Oregon collided is unknown. She sank, and it is believed that all on board have perished.

With the exception of the «Etruria» the «Oregon» was considered the fastest Atlantic packet steamer. She made the passage from New York to Queenstown in 6 days, 9 hours, 42 minutes.

EARLY RISING MADE EASY.

A Parisian millionaire, M. Lang, has recently had made for him a wonderful bed, which is certainly one of the most luxurious pieces of furniture yet heard of. If it could only become universal what a boon it would be to early risers! The description makes one envious of the fortunate possessor. The bed itself is a model of comfort; and the following devices have been adopted to render rising from it as little unpleasant as possible. When it is time to get up a chime of bells rings. The occupant continues to sleep. Suddenly a candle is lit by a clever mechanical arrangement. The sleeper rubs his eyes, and an invisible hand proceeds to divest him of his nightcap. By means of electricity a spirit lamp with coffee-roasting apparatus affixed next begins to burn. The watersoon boils and the smell of coffee fills the room with a delicious fragrance. Luxuriously revelling in a crowd of agreeable sensations, the occupant, now just beginning to awake, is soothed by sounds proceeding from a costly musical box. At length the bell rings out another merry peal, and at the foot of the bed a card with «Levez-vous» («Get up») inscribed on it appears. If this invitation is without effect a perfect mechanism lifts the occupant bodily from his bed and deposits him on the floor.

A WORD TO DAUGHTERS.

«It is mother's turn to be taken care of now.» The speaker was a winsome young girl, whose eyes, fresh color, and eager looks told of high-hearted happiness. Just out of school, she had the air of culture which is an added attraction to a blithe young face. It was mother's turn now. Did she know how my heart went out to her for her unselfish words? Too many mothers, in the love of

their daughters, entirely overlook the idea that they themselves need recreation. They do without all the easy, pretty, and charming things, and say nothing about it, and the daughters do not think there is any self-denial involved. Jenny gets the new dress and mother wears the old one, turned upside down and wrong side out. Lucy goes on the mountain trip, and mother stays at home and keeps house. Emily is tired of study and must lie down in the afternoon, but mother, though her back aches, has no time for such an indulgence. Dear girls, take good care of your mothers. Coax them to let you relieve them of some of the harder duties which for years they have patiently done.

EVIL COMPANY.

Sophonius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Matilda to him one day, when he forbade her in company with her brother to visit the volatile Lucinda; "dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine we would be exposed to danger by it." The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child; take it." Matilda did so, and behold her beautiful white hands were soiled and blackened and, as it chanced, her white dress also. "We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Matilda, in vexation. "Yes, truly," said the father, "you see, my child, that even if they do not burn, they blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The immediate delivery system—your money or your life.

A certain editor is reported to have said:

"I edit my paper to support my reputation, but I saw wood to support my family."

A philosopher remarks that no man can afford to make a fool of himself. But he forgets that some men are utterly regardless of expense.

A woman can sit in a theatre for three hours without getting all cramped up, catching the toothache, or becoming faint for want of fresh air. A man can't.

At a fireman's supper recently, the following toast was given:

"The firemen of our city, may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

"How is your uncle coming on?" "Very poorly indeed. He is now being treated by three doctors." "That's cowardly. What chance has one man got against three?"

A simple fellow once said of a famous beauty "I could have courted and married her easy enough if I'd wanted to." "And pray why didn't you?" asked his friend. "Oh, when I proposed to her, you see, she took me one side, and politely asked to be excused, and so I excused her."

"Confound it all, there goes Jones, and I owe him two shillings. He'll ask me for it, sure," said Smith. "I'll tell you what to do. Just take a drink out of the Tholsel fountain," suggested Smith's friend. "How will that prevent him from asking me for the money?" "He'll think you haven't got any."

A California girl shoots wild geese and sends their feathers to market, and in this way she has laid by eight hundred dollars to give the man who marries her. It is thought the men all seem to be waiting for her to make it one thousand.

"Well, I declare I could cry my eyes out with vexation." "What's the matter, my dear?" "I wore my new bonnet to church and I don't believe a single woman looked at it." "Well, my dear, I can tell you how to attract attention next Sunday." "How?" "Wear your last year's bonnet."

Horse cars in Brazil are called "bonds," from a peculiar circumstance, which illustrates how words can be popularised. When started by some Americans, the

bonds of the company were first offered on the market, and even one talked of them. When horse cars, or mule cars, arrive they appropriated the name bonds.

"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest nephew. "I manage that easily enough by staying at home with my wife and children," replied the nephew.

At one of the schools in the city the other day the master, in a general exercise, wrote the word "dozen" on the blackboard and asked the pupils to each write a sentence containing the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following unique sentence: "I dozen know my lessons."

"Does science destroy love nature?" asks a scientific magazine. It does. Once upon a time a scientist invented a flying machine, and after his first trial not only his love of nature, but his love of art also was destroyed. A fall of sixty feet, from the roof of a building, in the interest of science, is apt to destroy anybody's love of nature.

It was very late. They were quiet. Conversation had long been desultory and disjointed. He would not go. A brass band in the distance struck up mournful blare. "How prettily that music sounds on the still night air," said he. "Yes," answered wearily. "What are they playing? Yes, it is 'Home Sweet Home!'" He took the hint, and he has it now.

A young man went on one occasion to call at a country farmhouse to make inquiries after his sweetheart, who had charge of the dairy. An old man opened the door, and the lover asked timidly, "How is the milkmaid?" But the farmer only angrily replied, as he slammed the door, the stranger's face, "Our milk isn't made—its got from the cow."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight inflammation 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 afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other ailments, 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? Is there 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 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 discoloured 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, as the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion, dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease 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 affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The most 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. The 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 Farabe Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, much that I could not straighten my back or ride on horseback, and during the time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I refrain without this remedy and I will glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia F. Costa,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	April 21. 155.50
Series A	—
Series E	78 1/2
Series F	82
Series G	87 1/2
Series H	—
National Bank Shares	—

Advices from Bahia Blanca state that the saladero there in a few days will commence working. It has been rented by Mr. E. Casey, who intends killing off some 60,000 mares in Curumalan. In three months, with say 60 hands, 25,000 mares can be easily slaughtered.

The following are the returns of the deposits made in the private banks during the first quarter of the present year:

Carrabassa y Cia...	\$2,453,041 59
Ingles y Rio de la Plata	835,446 55
Italia y Rio de la Plata	2,314,705 01

It is reported that the West Santa-Fé Railway has been sold to Messrs. Clarke for £600,000 sterling.

On Friday the term allowed for the payment of patentes in this city expired; nevertheless, the authorities have resolved to continue receiving payment without one for some few days.

The General Director of the Provincial Railways has just bought from the Indian Chief Pedro Melinao a large tract of land lying between Bragado and de Julio at 20 nats. the square guare.

The magnificent Grenfell estancia "La Quinta," Entre Rios, 10 square leagues, has just been sold to Mr. Shand, proprietor of the estancia "San José," for £5,000 sterling; and stock on reserved terms.

At the general meeting of shareholders of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, on the 14th April, 1888, a dividend of 8 per cent and 2 per cent bonus, equal to 10 per cent per annum has been declared; also £10,000 placed to reserve fund, and £13,000 carried forward. There is now of this bank now amounts to £50,000, or equal to 50 per cent of the paid-up capital, which shows a very flourishing state of affairs indeed.

Exchange is quoted on London at 47 1/2, to 47 1/2, on France 4.99 1/2, on Antwerp 5 to 5.01.

The R.M.S. "Trent," refitted, and now one of the best organized and appointed steamers plying between here and England, arrived at Rio early on the morning of the 14th inst., having left Southampton on the 24th ult. She called at Vigo, Lisbon, Pernambuco, Mecao, and Bahia, and arrived here on Thursday.

The steamer "Patagonia" arrived in Montevideo on Wednesday, bringing mails from London up to the 27th and from Paris to the 29th March.

In papers received from home lately we see that a cargo of wheat loaded in Australia for England had to be unloaded again as it would not pay expenses, owing to telegrams received just before it started. It was sold in the Australian market afterwards at a good profit; the market there appears to be exactly the same condition as ours here.

The sale of the barraca known formerly as Lumb's Barraca, situated at the corner of Alsina and Alta, took place last week. It has been bought by a strong body of capitalists for the sum of \$165,000. Seller, Mr. C. P. Lumb.

The sum of 40,000 nats. was paid for the goodwill of the well-known "Confiteria del Aguila" in the Florida. This will give an idea of the extensive business this house is doing. The key was bought by Señor Canale, senior, from Señor Canale, junior.

The value of gold at to-day's premium, 55.30, is as follows:	
£ sterling equal to	7.82
20 franc piece	6.21
20 marks	7.65
Argentine	7.78
Spanish doubloon	8.02
Ounce	25.27
U.S. Eagle	16.09
20,000 milreis	17.59
Condor	14.68
25 pesetas Españoles	7.76
1 nacional, paper	0.64

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"London, April 16.	
Railway Loan (1881)	97 1/2
Do. (1884)	81
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)	95 1/8
Do. do. (1882)	90
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o	70 1/4
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o	81
British Consols 3 o/o	100 1/2
Bank rate of discount 2 o/o.	
Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.	
Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.14.	

The Colonial wool auctions continue with no alteration in prices. There is a good attendance of buyers, and a good demand. There are 60,000 bales on offer.

"London, April 21.

At the close of the wool auctions prices are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than at the opening. It will be remembered that the opening prices were from 5 to 10 per cent less than at previous sales.

"Bordeaux, April 16.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows: Large, fcs 110-116 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 85-90; borrega, fcs. 75-80. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 1500-2000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs 90-95 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 110-115 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-10.50 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 14.50-15 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 5.20-5.30 per ton of 4 bordelases. Exports to Buenos Aires during the last fortnight 4000-4500 bords.

"Barcelona, April 16.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate are quoted to-day in Valencia at fcs. 46-47 per pipe on board.

"Antwerp, April 16.

Salted ox hides (light) fcs. 60.50; do (heavy) 60-60.50. Beef tallow fcs. 55;utton do. fcs. 54. Wheat fcs 18.50. Maize 11.50. Linseed fcs 27.25."

Havre, April 16.

Salted ox hides (light) fcs 58.50; heavy do fcs 58.50. Beef tallow fcs. 60;utton do. fcs. 58. Horse hides fcs. 55. River Plate bones fcs. 13.50; R. Plate bone-ash 11. River Plate wheat fcs 20. Maize fcs 11.75. Linseed fcs 27.

"New York, April 16.

B. Aires dry cow hides of 20-23 lb 22 centavos per lb. B. Aires calfskins of 10-13 lb 19 1/2 centavos per lb. Bones \$23; bone-ash 19.50."

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.	
Good	81
Bellies	64 52
Borrega	—
Hides	
Good camp	184
Matadero	190
Horse Hides	51
Hair	475 470
Sheepskins	
Matadero	47 ris.
Corderitos reg.	15
Wheat.	
Coast	4.65 mpu.
French	4.70 mpu.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain.	2.25 mpu
Yellow, in grain	2.12 mpu

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Good	403 67
Borrega	77 50
Hides.	
Good camp	210 200
Nonatos	460
Sheepskins superior	28 24 ris.
Matadero	16 ris.
Corderitos	12 9
Hair	200 190
Horse hides	62 50

BIRTHS.

On April 17th, at Calle Corrientes 1508, the wife of Christian Hicken, of a son.

On April 6th, at 578 Rodriguez Peña, Victoria, the wife of Edward Kelly, 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.

2 m 9-1m

TO BE LET

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing four large, well-furnished rooms, kitchen, well, etc., situated in Calle Alsina, No. 1272, two squares from the Central station and one square from the Belgrano tram-line. The house is within a short distance of the Pasadon Church. Apply to—

MICHAEL DINNEEN
«Southern Cross» Office

TO BE LET

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

FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gainz, 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 \$1163 mpu 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 Gainz.

For further particulars apply to
MR. JOHN HUGHES
78 Calle Piedad
or
SEÑOR CERNADOS
178 Piedras

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES
A EFECTUARSE

ABRIL

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 1.
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. 1010, a las 2.
Miércoles 26—Barraca, Rivadavia esquina Anchochena. Base \$40,000 mpu, a las 3.
Jueves 29—Judicial—16 leguas de campos nacionales, en Alsina 78 a las 2.
Jueves 29—Muebles, General Lavalle 411, a las 12.
Viernes 30—Plantas de P. Mazat de Montevideo, en Alsina 68, a las 12.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

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

78-ALSINA-78

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

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLION'S,
328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,
N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.

se 8—pm

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S
STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

186-SUIPACHA-186
4md31

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

REMATE

POR

JOSE M. DE NAVARES

35-SAN MARTIN-35

ESTACION TALA

PARTIDO DE SAN PEDRO

600

CUADRAS

CHACRAS

QUINTAS, SOLARES

EL DOMINGO, 2 DE MAYO

A LAS 12 15

Por datos y planos ocurrir al escritorio del Rematador San Martín 36.

POR EL MISMO

EL DOMINGO, 16 DE MAYO

ESTANCIA

Perteneciente a la Testamentaria

DE DON

EDUARDO WALLACE

1800

CUADRAS

800 VACAS 800

AL CORTE

YEGUAS CABALLOS

20,000

OVEJAS

Por orden del Sr. Juez de la Instancia

Dr. D. Benjamin Basualdo

PARTIDO DE

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

Para ver los detalles y tasacion y planos, ocurrir al escritorio del Rematador San Martín 35.

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SEVERAL hundred new and elegant Prayer-books for Roman Catholics as well as for members of the Church of England and Scotland, have just arrived and are offered at most moderate prices. Hymns Ancient and Modern, with and without tunes. A beautiful assortment of Family, Pocket, and Reference Bibles, New Revised version of the same. The Douay Bible, Bibles with maps and others with photographs, also New Testaments and Psalms, all got up in the most varied styles of bindings, from the cheap cloth cover to the most luxuriously bound volumes in Russia leather, Morocco and Cal.

The assortment of other Devotional books suited for the season and to the requirements of the different persuasions named, is quite unique.

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TIENDA

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES.

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]

38-CALLE PERU-38

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10 de Sederias de todas clases para vestidos y guarniciones. 20 de Generos de fantasia para vestidos—30 de Confecciones, Tapados, y Vestidos para señoras, señoritas y niños—40 de Modas, sea Gorras, Sombreros, sombreros y Coifuras para señoras, señoritas y niñas 50 de Ropa Blanca, Boneteria, etc., etc.

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PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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