

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

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VOLUME XI, No. 1.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

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THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

BY DONAGH MAC MURROGH.

At last, thank God, our wish is fulfilled. We have seen the dawn of freedom. We have seen the rising sun of freedom over our island with its rays—our grief-chilled hearts shall feel its fire, and brighten beneath its blaze.

Long, long, we've waited for the dawn, our eyes grow dim with tears.

Without a star to cheer us on through all the dark, cold years.

In suppliant mood, on bended knee, we asked in trembling tone For leave to live upon the soil that once was all our own

Our prayers were scorned, our cries were mocked, our just and fair demands Were answered by the bayonet's gleam, the tramp of armed bands.

While famine preyed upon our bones, the fruit of all our toil Was rudely torn from our grasp to swell the robber's spoil.

We saw our hearthstones black and cold, our roof-trees levelled low, While tyrants triumphed in our pain and gloated o'er our woe.

We saw 'twas useless to complain— 'twas vain to supplicate— Petitions never would break our chains, nor whining change our fate.

But while we watched in mad despair, our brain with frenzy fired, A voice went forth through all the land that hope again inspired.

And said, "Why waste your strength in foolish plaints and sighs?— You only need to stretch your hands and seize the long sought prize."

'You've strength enough remaining still within your strong right hands. To save your homesteads from the flames, and hold your father's lands; For never yet was letter forged by tyrant or by fiend

That millions willing to be free could not assunder rend.

Our souls were thrilled. We, serfs, who long in slavery had lain, Uprose and band-d our strength our plundered rights to gain;

And as the snow-shroud disappears before the noonday sun, The chains that pressed our limbs to earth were severed one by one.

And now resistless in our might, our ranks solidified, Still press we onward to the goal for which we long have sighed.

No more will falter in our course—no more to tyrants bow, Until we place a nation's crown upon our nation's brow.

—The Irishman.

M'DERMOTT THE DYNAMITE DEMON.

A recent number of the *Irishman* just to hand, says:

"We have to-day to offer fresh evidence that James M'Dermott, the organiser of the dynamite conspiracy in Cork, which caused Deasy's death in Chatham gaol and sent Featherstone to penal servitude, is an emissary in the pay of the police, and that the outrage the villain has planned are part of a vast conspiracy directed from Dublin Castle, and sustained out of the Secret Service Fund. More than that, we are now in a position to assert that the infernal machine which was exploded underneath Mr. M. S. Hussey's house at Edenburn last week was one of three despatched to Kerry by M'Dermott, and paid for, of course, with Government gold. A southern newspaper reports a Castleisland rumor that M'Dermott visited the district some eighteen months ago on explosive business. We have in our possession a startling confirmation of the rumour."

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 15.

The Common Pleas Division, in a recent action of Corn v. O'Brien refused the new trial applied for by the plaintiff.

An action against the Earl of Belfast to recover £800 on a bond which was to be paid six months after the death of his uncle, the Marquis of Donegal, was mentioned in the Common Pleas Division.

A Mr. Finnigan, of the Ulster Constitutional Club, has made a calculation of the changes that will be effected by the Redistribution Bill. He makes it appear that the Parnellites will, in future, count 81 instead of their present 63; Conservatives 17 instead of 26; Liberals 2 instead of 14. According to this calculation, the Parnellites will take 12 from the

Liberals and 9 from the Conservatives. But this gain of 21 to the Parnell party would make 84 instead of 81, as Mr. Finnigan shows, taking the present Parnellite representation at 63. As to Ulster itself, the change will be, Mr. Finnigan believes, 19 Parnellites, 11 Conservatives, and 3 Liberals. This would prove a net gain to the Parnellite party in Ulster of 16 members. We hope Mr. Finnigan is not far wrong in his reckoning.

Like the unhappy, fear-stricken Czar of Russia, Earl Spencer gets into the centre of a police and military party the moment he steps upon Irish ground. It would astonish a stranger not accustomed to the spectacle of a Czar amongst his people, to witness the landing of the Lord Lieutenant at Kingstown, and his progress, through files of armed soldiers, to Dublin Castle or the Lodge in the Park. Besides the swarm of police in uniform and in private dress, there was a troop of Lancers. His Excellency was imbedded all the time in a close carriage.

It is announced in the *Derry National Journals* that Mr. James E. O'Doherty, solicitor, intends offering himself as a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the county at the next election, and that Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell also intends seeking the suffrage of the same constituency.

In the Belfast Recorder's court three bailiffs were suspended, two of them in addition being fined five pounds each, for extorting "fees" illegally.

The Limerick rural sanitary authorities passed a resolution thanking the Corporation for the stand they have made against the payment of the police tax.

Colonel Bruce is in Limerick investigating the charge of alleged religious intolerance in the legal force, complaints having been made of the unfair promotion of Protestants over Catholics recently.

The Kilmore National League, co. Wexford, proposed the following resolution at their last meeting:—"That we hope all having the welfare of the country at heart will use their best efforts to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus help to improve the moral and social position of the people."

The Ballyduff and Kilcomb National League, at their last meeting passed a resolution—"That we condemn the practise and pastime of fox hunting, and we pledge ourselves as long as tyrannical landlords continue to evict and hunt the people from their homes, so long will we use every legal means in our power to prevent them auning over our lands; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the master of the Carlow and Island hounds."

The trial of ex-Detective Director French, on the charge of felony was been fixed to take place at Green Street, on Friday, December 19.

The Crown have apparently abandoned the charge of treason-felony against Mr. F. J. Allan, as no bill was sent up against him to the Grand Jury at the Commission Court.

Collections at the rate of two-pence in the pound on the valuation to "pay the members" were made at the principal chapels in county Wexford.

Mr. William Goulding, J.P., D.L., who formerly represented Cork in the Conservative interest, died recently at the age of 67. He lost his seat at the late general

election, when Mr. Daly and Mr. Parnell were returned, but on the resignation of Mr. Daly in January last he again contested the city against Mr. Deasy.

In the case of *Fitzgerald v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company*, an action to recover damages for personal injuries, which has been at hearing for three days, before Judge Johnson and a special jury, a verdict was given for the plaintiff with £250 damages.

Among the list of unclaimed estates lately appearing in the *London Gazette* is that of the late James Carey, alias J. C. Power. The value of the estate is set down at £89 18s. 1d.

In the Probate Division the will of the late Mr. James Gorman, formerly of Wine Tavern Street, mercant, came before Judge Warren on a motion to fix the mode of trial, for discovery of documents, and for particulars of parties charged with undue influence. The trial is fixed for next sittings before the Court and a special jury.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Dec. 15.

The following items of news from Europe have come by telegram from Rio Janeiro:—

Prince Bismarck is preparing to go on a visit to Paris. The visit is the subject of many commentaries. A terrible storm burst over a large extent of the Spanish Coast which caused numerous shipwrecks. It is not yet known how many ships have been lost, but it is feared they are many.

The appearance of cholera at Iraguana, in Spain, caused a profound sensation, but by great precaution the disease was stamped out. A large extent of vineyards in Madaga, in Spain, has been desolated by the phylloxera. The Congress of the United States approved of the Spanish-American treaty recently made. A fire broke out in the Catholic Asylum in Brooklyn which destroyed property to the amount of half-a-million dollars.

The French Chambers passed vote in favour of preserving an ambassador at the Vatican. The Municipal body of London offered a reward of £5,000 to anybody who would give such information as would lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage at Windsor Palace and the attempt on the life of Queen Victoria. A service of swift trains has been organized between Paris, Madrid and Lisbon. The trains will begin to run on the 1st of April.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce has protested against the proposed increase in import duties on corn.

The monument erected in Washington to the memory of George Washington has been executed. It is 500 feet high.

The Redistribution Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons without a division being taken.

The Spanish Government has received news of the capture in Cuban waters of some Cuban insurgents by a Spanish gunboat.

The Salvation Army disturbances were again renewed at Eastbourne recently, when the Salvationists marched in procession through the streets, but had to be protected by the police from the violence of the roughs.

It is certainly notable that while some twenty of the chief naval officers and engineers have been examining and discussing Sir

Edvard Reed's paper on the condition of the English navy, not one of them denies that an immediate expenditure of several millions is necessary.

The French Government have decided on celebrating the centenary of the French Revolution of 1789 by a splendid Industrial Exhibition. It is anticipated that the Paris Jubilee of 1889 will be about the grandest demonstration that the world has yet witnessed.

The French Chamber of Deputies resumed the debate on the Budget of Public Worship, and rejected, in conformity with the decision of the committee, Mgr. Freppel's motion to reimburse the suppressed credits for the stipends of canons and superior clergy.

The Swiss Confederation, like the United States, has just been electing its President. The Federal Assembly re-elected the Council of 1881 in "globo," and in accordance with custom they appointed to the presidency the vice-president of last year, M. Schenck, the Radical deputy of Berne.

The trial by jury of the Anarchists charged with having received some of the valuables stolen from the money changer, Eisert, at Vienna, has concluded. The three chief members of the gang were sentenced to three and a half year's, one year's and six months' imprisonment respectively.

A severe epidemic small-pox is now raging in London, and more than a thousand patients are in the hospitals.

The Royal assent was given to the Franconse Bill. Both houses of Parliament then adjourned to the 19th of February.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* devotes six pages to the showing forth of the insecurity of the English navy.

The polling for the election of a member for Knaresborough in place of the late Mr. Thomas Collins (C) has taken place. The result was as follows:—Gunter (C), 319; Holden (L), 267, majority 52.

The funeral of the Earl of Scarborough took place at Maltby Church. Canon Blunt, of Chester-le-Street, performed the funeral service.

A Salvationist who lately eloped with a young woman from Guilford has been discovered to be the heir to property worth several thousand pounds at Portsmouth.

It was a mistake to assume that the land question in Skye had simmered down. A number of writ servers met in Uig by crowds of excited men and the approach to some of the houses which were sought unsuccessfully to be served were barred by bodies of men four or five deep, whose threatening attitude induced the writ-servers to retreat. When passing through the crowd the officers and bailiffs were pelted with stones and mud, and were compelled to seek refuge in a public school. On the party attempting to leave the school-house stones and mud were again freely thrown at them, the officer in charge being struck on the head and otherwise assaulted. His assistants, managing to make their escape, on their way to Mialvaig, encountered a body of people numbering about a hundred posted on the top of a hill skirting the road, who rolled down large boulders upon them, and it was only after the narrowest escapes that the party got safely away. The greatest excitement prevails in the islands.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of *The Southern Cross.*

DEAR SIR,
Your estimable colleague, *The Standard*, in its issue on Thursday, the 5th inst., had a leading article headed "British Immigrants," dealing with the difficulties and discouraging reception which the new comer meets with on his arrival here. The article goes on to show the necessity of a society of "British" residents, organized for the protection of their newly arrived countrymen. The idea is a charitable one, benevolently and kindly intended, but such a society as the *Standard* hints at would only be a revival of the "Old St. Patrick's Society," with some of the better ingredients wanting, and would be certain to end in ridicule.

I have no intention of saying anything unkind of your colleague; on the contrary, I must say that it has ever been the friend of our countrymen, so far as their mere material welfare is concerned; but it could never be thought for a moment to voice their opinions; nor do I think it ever assumed that position.

Your colleague says, "If there be among the Anglo-Irish residents of Buenos Aires one hundred persons willing to subscribe fifty dollars (say ten pounds) each, the association could leave to the Consul and Hospital Committee the arrangement of detail."

Now, in the first place, let me point out that there is no such being extant amongst us as an "Anglo-Irish resident." Let those amongst us who would be considered English, Anglo-Irish, or West-British stick to it, but let it not be for a moment considered that they represent the important and influential body of Irishmen, who, as I said in my former communication, are as thorough Nationalists here as there are to be found in any land, if they can be drawn together.

A society founded on the principles of the defunct St. Patrick's Society cannot possibly live a healthy life, as it must largely depend for its support on those same Irish Nationalists, whose views it cannot and would not dare to represent.

No; the only Irish society which can live amongst us must be one, the front plank of whose platform must be "Legislative Independence for Ireland." We have the material, and all that is required is to go about it in a firm and determined manner in order to ensure the existence of a society which, in comparison with our numbers, will compare favourably with those in other lands where our exiled brothers have found a home. I had hopes of seeing such an association inaugurated last year; when, I believe, there was some talk of it amongst the gentlemen who were the promoters of the St. Patrick's banquet. But, I suppose these gentlemen did not go seriously about it, or did not know how willing, aye, even desirous of seeing such a society formed our countrymen in the camp are. They are willing to move in the matter, I feel assured; but if there be no move made in any quarter we shall find ourselves at the end of 1885 just in the very position in which we are to-day.

You, sir, can do a great deal in this connection, and I am certain

that once the idea is fairly started you can rally round you a sufficient number of Nationalists to give the movement life and energy. As I said last week, start a "Sullivan Testimonial" committee in the city; let there be branches in the camp districts, and we shall then be able to see the grounds for working in the direction of an Irish National Society.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
Tubber-n-ging.

BROTHER ATHANASIUS (KIRBY) PASSIONIST.

"That man alone is wise who continually labours for his own salvation."
"One cannot do too much for his salvation."
Think of this."

—Athanasius, C.P.

What was he worth? is the question that follows, as a rule, hard upon the announcement of the death of one of those men whom the world calls "successful," and the answer is: "So many millions, or thousands, or leagues, or sheep." This worth is frequently commemorated by those who are left to continue in enjoyment of these things for a season, by lofty monuments and piles of marble erected as has been said a long time ago, upon a globe whose centre is five and whose crust is fossil.

We have been called upon this week to mourn the loss of a dear Brother. One whose all had been given to Jesus Christ and to the glorification of His Cross and Passion. Were the usual question to be asked concerning him, the answer would probably be: Alas, he was very poor! All he left was his little cross, a picture of St. Anne and a paper in his own hand writing, inscribed with the words which head these lines. He was very poor! This is how the world judges.—But who that ponders on the above words, can fail to see in them that which, rightly considered, may make every one to whom they come richer than if they had inherited from their poor Brother, houses, and sheep, and gold and lands?

We confidently leave the question with every honest man. With everyone who is not desirous of deceiving himself. With everyone who is conscious that he has a never-dying soul to save, an eternal destiny to provide for.

Ah; the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men. This poor Brother, in the pursuit of his humble vocation—Doing everything for the love and the glory of God. Voluntarily turning his back upon the world and all that it has to offer as prizes to its votaries and to those who give themselves up to the pursuit of its vanities, was wiser and has "made a better thing of it," if we may use so business-like a term in this connection, than many who have accumulated millions and died without leaving one hope to cheer their sorrowing friends, or one word of counsel to point them heavenwards.

On Sunday, in the course of an appropriate sermon from the text "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" the Rev. Father Fidelis, C.P., referred in touching terms to the bereavement suffered by the whole community, and bore witness to the zeal and detachment from earthly things of our dear departed Brother.

We can vouch for the same, having known him ever since his arrival from the United States, and witnessed in him our ideal of a religious and one who vindicated his vocation and glorified God in the best way that it is given to man so to do.

We tender the Passionist community the expressions of our condolence on their bereavement, assuring them that their loss is that of the whole community of English-speaking Catholics; and hoping that the self-sacrificing spirit and example of the good Brother Athanasius may long remain with us an incentive to virtue and an aid to Godliness and true wisdom.

Requiescat in pace.

A. J. L. W.

DECREE ON CORSO FOPPOSO.

At a Cabinet Council, held on Friday evening, the following Resolution was agreed to and signed by the President of the Republic and all his Ministers:—

In view of the abnormal situation produced in the economic order of the country by exchange operations during the past year, and considering: That the Directors of the National Bank have stated in a note of this date, that it will be impossible to continue meeting the excessive demands for exchange without great losses: That the Bank has submitted to these losses with the view of promoting the legitimate interests of commerce, but that it is not under any obligation to satisfy the pressure of a disadvantageous speculation on operations of this kind: That, it being impossible to continue to meet the demands for exchange, the Directors fear an attack upon the metallic reserve of the Bank for conversion of its notes, which would be disastrous not only for the Bank but for the public, which would have to suffer the consequences of an economic disturbance in the business of the first establishment of credit in the nation: That a careful examination of the affairs of the Bank shows that it is in the most advantageous situation possible, the terms of its charter having been strictly fulfilled, according to which the Bank is empowered to issue notes to the amount of double its realised capital, having to keep a metallic reserve not less than one fourth part of the amount of the notes in circulation (Art. 15 of the law of November 5th 1872), and the balance sheet showing that while the total issue at this date amounts to twenty-eight millions of dollars, its metallic reserve, including cheques and bills payable at sight in gold, amounts to \$9,876,686.39: That, finally, the state of the country is one of evident prosperity and, therefore, it is the more justifiable and necessary to adopt measures of safety, without going beyond what circumstances require, as a temporary solution until alarm has disappeared and tranquility is restored.

The President of the Republic, in general council of Ministers, Decrees:

Article I.—From the time of the publication of this decree, the notes of the National Bank shall be received as legal money by the National offices and by private individuals.

Article II.—The National Bank is authorised to suspend the conversion of its notes into coin during the term of two years from this date.

Article III.—The amount of the notes in circulation of the National Bank and its branches shall not exceed the sum of \$28,000,000.

Article IV.—The Bank shall not, in any case, diminish the metallic reserve which it now holds.

Article V.—During the period of inconvertibility, one half of the net profits of the bank, converted into gold, shall remain in deposit in its coffers, in order to increase its cash reserve. This sum shall be returned to the shareholders when conversion is resumed.

Article VI.—This decree shall be submitted, in due course, to the Honourable Congress.

(Signed).

ROCA — V. DE LA PLAZA. — BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN. — FRANCISCO ORTIZ. — E. WILDE. — BENJAMIN VICTORICA.

FROZEN MUTTON IN ENGLAND.

The following extract from the *Times* will be read with interest:—"A feature of the meat trade is that New Zealand frozen mutton has, at last, found purchasers at prices up to those of foreign sheep killed in Deptford, and now ranks in the market quotations about equal to moderately good though not the prime English. Thus 2000 carcasses brought by the Northumberland from Hawke's Bay were in excellent condition,

and sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound; and 12,000 from Lyttleton, arriving in the Coptic, were also in a perfectly satisfactory condition and realized in the Metropolitan Meat Market 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound. Fifty carcasses of beef in the same shipment made 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d up to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound. Though millions of sheep have perished by the drought in Australia, it is to be expected that frozen meat imports from thence will, in the face of satisfactory prices, quickly revive from the temporary check. The John Elder, from Melbourne, has brought 4,610 carcasses, in excellent condition, which sold for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound. The River Plate sheep, too, are coming in good condition, as 6000 carcasses arriving in the Meath were found in good condition, and have been sold for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound. Consumers ought to learn, not only the proportion, to which the frozen mutton importation has attained, but also the immense scale of the preparations now made for augmenting the supply. In the nine months, January to September, we received from Australia and New Zealand no less than 238,136 cwt. of frozen mutton, compared with 60,532 cwt. in the corresponding period of last year, and 32,063 cwt. in 1882. Reckoning at 60 lb. weight per carcass the 238,136 cwt. of mutton comprised 444,500 sheep. This import in nine months is at the rate of 582,600 sheep in the year, or an average of 11,400 sheep per week. This is equivalent to doubling the number of sheep, though not doubling the weight of mutton, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, as there were shown in that market in the year 1882 just 561,600 head, or 10,700 per week. But the enterprising men engaged in the trade are fully prepared for far greater operations. Thus, two only of the principal makers of dry-air freezing apparatus have already furnished machinery as follows: The Haslam Foundry Co. of Derby have now at work in New Zealand and Australia and on board steamers and sailing ships capable of transporting, at an average number of voyages per year, more than 500,000 sheep per annum to England; from the River Plate their machines can bring more than 130,000 frozen sheep per annum. The Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigerator Co. of Glasgow have fitted with their apparatus vessels which, in 380 cargoes, brought £2,900,000 worth of meat from America and £200,000 worth from the Colonies—including 588,000 quarters of beef and 131,000 carcasses of mutton. And their operations are now greatly extended. To provide cold storage for the frozen meat between the date of arrival and a convenient time for offering in the London markets, both the East and West Indian Docks and the Victoria Docks have constructed chambers chilled by freezing apparatus. At Victoria Docks the accommodation is on an immense scale—sixty-six vaults, having a total capacity of 180,000 cubic feet, are supplied with air at a temperature of 20 degrees below freezing point, by more than half-a-dozen 30-horse power steam engines which drive the freezing apparatus constructed by Messrs. Hall, of Dartford; and the total accommodation is for 50,000 or 60,000 sheep at the time. Taking the average duration of the storage at 10 days, these chambers can deal with 34,000 up to 40,000 sheep per week. How enormous this supply may be, appears from the fact that a year's total of home and foreign live sheep at the Metropolitan Cattle Market and Deptford Market together gives an average of 25,800 head per week."

SHEEP AND CATTLE FARMING IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A recent number of the *South American Journal* says:—There is no denying the fact that sheep and cattle-farming, either in North or South America, is full of hardships, especially at its outset; but we are convinced that these hardships are much less in the Southern than in the Northern Continent.

In the first place, the climate of the South American districts where cattle farming is carried on is vastly superior to that of North American prairies. "Estancieros" have not, like the "ranchers," to be imprisoned for days and weeks round a blazing stove, vainly trying to keep warm, whilst anxiously thinking of their stock exposed to cruel "blizzards," or buried under snowdrifts. Nor have they as yet to buy a stock of hay, or go to great expense in procuring winter quarters for the animals. The summer, even in Paraguay and Southern Brazil, is not hotter than in the western States, and the class of people amongst whom the stock raiser must live is undoubtedly less dangerous, and quite as agreeable on the pampas as on the prairies.

Another advantage which South America offers to the intending settler is that a man may start there with far less capital than is required to command success in the North. According to Major Shepperd, it does not pay now to start cattle-ranching on the prairie with less than 5000 head, and as the first cost of these animals averages, we think, about 24 dollars, the outlay for stock alone would be £24,000, besides which land, houses, &c., have to be acquired. The great profits of ranching are made by the "cattle kings," or English joint-stock companies owning herds of 20,000 to 50,000 head. Cases have been known where men who had by dint of hard work acquired a small "band" of a few hundred animals, by ill luck happening to meet one of these immense bovine armies on the move, when they had the mortification of seeing their little flock absorbed into the mighty host like a drop of water in the ocean, and swept away without hope of recovery.

Cattle-farming on the prairies being now impossible for men of small capital, they are turning their attention to sheep, which still give a fair return as an investment, but we are informed by Mr. Shepperd that the business is not popular, and that the sheepman, unless he lived quite apart, is always in discord with his neighbours who own other stock.

In passing, we may observe that *Chambers' Journal* for November contains an article headed "The Truth About Ranching," which confirms Major Shepperd's and our own views. The conclusion the author arrives at seems to be that, if men were to work as hard and live as poorly in England as they are content to do in America, they would perhaps make quite as much money in the end.

However true this may be in regard to North America, we know that it is not so in the South, as we think the articles on sheep-farming which recently appeared in our columns must have shown.

THE ENGLISH PENSION LIST.

A printed slip, giving some rough totals of suns paid and still being paid to members of the chief aristocratic classes of England, for services, real or imaginary, reudered generations ago by some of their members, has been issued. It reminds us, for instance, that the family of the Richmonds—one of whom, Lord Henry Lennox, has been mainly instrumental in getting up the panic about the Navy—have, during the present generation alone, received not less than a milloa and a half from the country either for pay or pension. The Duke of Richmond is one of the Hereditary Pensioners, and as such, has drawn from the State the pretty sum of eight hundred thousand pounds. Another ducal family, the slip reminds us, that of Marlborough and the Churchills, have, in the present generation, received about £30,000 in like manner. Twenty-eight British ducal families, including 549 persons, holding 1,413 offices, have, during recent years, received more than nine and a half millions sterling. But these totals only give us a very imperfect idea of the splendid plundering to which the wretched taxpayers have been

subjected for the maintenance of the lordly swindlers. There is a most useful volume annually published by the Financial Reform Association, which sheds a flood of light upon the subject; and a this book can be had for a popular club or Society throughout Ireland, England or Scotland with a copy of it. It opens a vista in modern history more marvelous than anything reaped by the author or amors of the Arabian Night's Tales. There are sets of figures, showing dimensions and gratuitous variations; and it seems to be the object of the Parliamentary paper from which these are compiled to make the accounts as complicated as possible, by distributing the paymes to the same persons under as many different headings of expenditure as possible, that the inquirer may find himself bewildered in inextricable labyrinths notation. Soeidea of the strata of wealth annually drawn in the peoply the aristocratic vampires by, however, beleaguered from the fact that the estimate of pensions which appeared on the surface of these Parliamentary turns for the financial year 1883 amounted to £533,199. Beside this there was the cost the Army and Navy the respective Estimates for which were—Army, £18,289,8; Navy, 10,725,300. This gives a gross total of about £43,000,0 for pensions and naval & militia services. Hence we see what interest there is in the maintenance of a state panic and a policy of bluster. Every litt war brings additional money additional "glory," and consequently additional influence and power to the aristocratic fanies. To the mass of the peop they bring nothing at a crushing load of taxation. We in Ireland are compelled to bear even more than our fair share in its system of aristocratic plunder. What to us is the question of England's security of defencelessness? Her security, indeed, is our non-security; her helplessness our only chance of freedom.—*The Irishman.*

EUROPE REAL FOR WAR.
IMPORTANT WORDS OF THE SPANISH PRIME MINISTER.

In an important interview with Do Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, announced from Madrid by the correspondent of the cable news. The correspondent first asked Saor Canovas an expression of opinion as to the state of Europe in regard to the relations between the powers. Señor Canovas replied slowly and carefully:—

"The situation appears to me serious, even threatening. A conflict between England and the Continental powers has been preparing for half a century. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and the minor States have been occupied during that time with frequent quarrels, and with some serious wars. They have had comparatively no time for colonial enterprises or for the development of maritime commerce. England has had, since the fall of Sebastopol, no serious wars or hand, and her energies have been devoted to colonization, consolidating her empire abroad and to extending her commerce upon the sea."

"Why should this not continue?"


"For two reasons. France, Germany, and other powers are becoming ambitious in new directions, and England is getting arrogant. Continental Europe is now in a condition of profound peace, at least so far as any international quarrels are concerned. There is no better outlet for its surplus wealth and enterprise than the acquisition of territory in Asia and Africa. Hence the colonizing schemes of Germany, Holland and Italy, to say nothing of the French complications in Formosa, Tonquin, and Madagascar."

"Is there any evidence of concerted action by the Continental

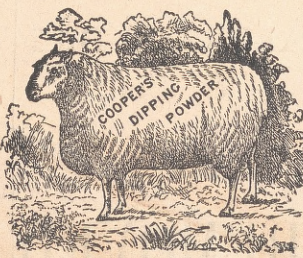
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AMERICAN ECONOMICAL KITCHEN-RANGES;—THE BEST EVER MADE.
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COOPER'S
Sheep Dipping
POWDER
IS THE
CHEAPEST, HANDIEST,
AND THE
BEST.
AS A CURE AND PREVENTATIVE
OF SCAB, AND AS A DIP FOR LAMBS
It is Unrivalled.
It is safe, and has been in constant use upwards of 40 years. It is now ap-
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CANNOT FAIL IN THE WORST CASE OF SCAB,
as a trial will prove.
DISSOLVING INSTANTLY IN COLD WATER and being in the form of com-
pressed powder, it is in Handling and for Transport to distant parts,
THE MOST CONVENIENT DIP IN THE WORLD.
Sold in large and small packets, in handy iron-bound cases, each case con-
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Montevideo.



moment a large
naval strength of all the European
powers, Germany being foremost
in this movement. Then all the
Governments of northern Europe
are encouraging colonizing so-
cieties, colonial banks, and col-
onial steamship lines with direct
subscriptions, with loans of Go-
vernment credits, and with vari-
ous other forms of subsidies."
"What power appears to be
taking the initiative in this cru-
sade against England?"
"Germany, no doubt. Prince
Bismarck still guides the destiny
of that empire, and there is no
question as to his sentiments. It
might be going too far to say
that Bismarck hates England,
but he abhors her present Go-
vernment. He believes, also,
that there is no better way in
which he can end his career and
prepare for a brilliant reign by
Frederick William than by mak-
ing Germany a great colonial
power."
"Will not all this cause friction
which may produce war?"
"War is always possible. It is
now perhaps probable."
"And the result?"
"We can only judge by the
past. Napoleon failed in similar
schemes, and became in the end,
a prisoner in English hands. At
the present time Bismarck's
power, great as it is, is not equal
to Napoleon's at the beginning of
this century, and England is far
more powerful than she was then."
"What about Spain's attitude?"
"Spain's role can be described
in two words—unflinching neu-
trality."

TO
179 CALLE PIEDAD.
And they take the opportunity to advise
their friends and the public in
general, that they have
now on hand a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

NOVELS BY ALL THE BEST AU-
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179--PIEDAD--179
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now specially provided for passengers,
have improved accommodation and ap-
pointments, and carry Surgeons and
Stewardesses. The other steamers not
so provided may carry passengers on
certain conditions, for which apply to the
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Departures from Buenos Ayres.

Antwerp and London.
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GALILEO* YANLEY JAN. 22
Carrying the Belgian Mails.

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HOGARTH COWAN. JAN. 15
Loading in the River Parana.

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First and Third class Passages to
Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp,
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made in favour of Families and com-
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Prepaid Passages issued to those wish-
ing to bring out friends.
Cargo and Passengers for New York
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Rio.
Specie and Parcels received at the
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pointments, and carry Surgeons and
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"SOUTHERN CROSS"
PERFECT SAFETY.
Marvellous colour being perfectly
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smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It
has been tested by the most celebrated
analytical chemists in Europe and pro-
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BEST REFINED AND PUREST
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The purity of the oil is such that
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Flashing point 150°.
Sole Agents and Importers for the
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AVISO OFICIAL.
OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS
NUM. 32.
Se avisa al publico que el dia 2 de
Marzo de 1885 se procedera a la venta
en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley
26 de Diciembre de 1878. de un terreno
de propiedad publica compuesto de 171
hectareas, y ubicado en el partido de
Chascomus. Sus linderos son Don Juan
Laborde, Da. Rosa Arroyo de Haedo y
Don Ciriaco Arroyo. La base de venta
sera a razon de \$400,000 mg la legua. El
remate tendra lugar en la Oficina de dia
indicado a la 1 p.m.
Se previene a todo comprador que se
exigira el 10 por ciento como garantia
sobre el importe total.
La Plata, Diciembre 2 de 1884.
IGNACIO FREIRE
Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los
interesados a esta oficina.

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20 CALLE PERU 20
Are now showing their

NEW WINTER GOODS
specially brought direct from the best
houses in London and Paris, and will
offer some very cheap lots in new Dress
Goods; Silks, Satins, Surahs, Cloaks,
Dolmans and Ulsters for ladies and chil-
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NEW
Flannels and Blankets
at very low prices.
The stock to select from is the largest
in Buenos Aires, and the prices will be
found moderate.
Inspection invited.

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Importers and Retailers,
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Compound Extract of
Sarsaparilla,
For the
CERTAIN CURE
OF
ALL DISEASES
arising from Impurity of Blood.
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and sold by all Druggists.
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CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
106, 108 AND 110.
(CORNER OF CANGALLO 19, 21, 23
AND 25.)
M. GAIRAUD

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ORDER.**

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Complete and splendid assortment
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SUITS FROM \$17 TO \$50 M/N.
Pantallons from \$5 to \$11 m/n.

Specialities in Cloths
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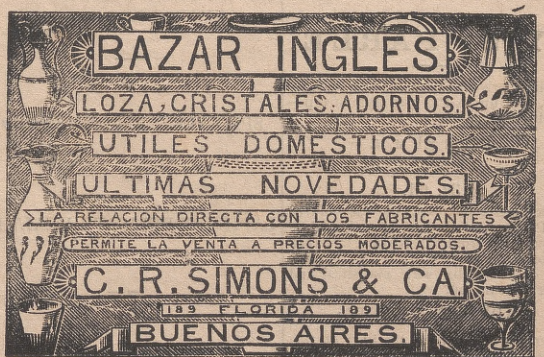
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HOUSE WITHOUT COMPETITION.


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Those who wish to buy
LEGITIMATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
should apply at the Agency,
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ALL MACHINE APPENDAGES ON SALE.

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LOZA, CRISTALES, ADORNOS
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ULTIMAS NOVEDADES.
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PERMITE LA VENTA A PRECIOS MODERADOS.
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189 FLORIDA 189
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SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH
WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.
LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.
It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted
by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates
of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.
MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water.
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The SPIRITUAL EXERCISES for Ladies will be given by Rev. Father Anselmo Aguilar, from Tuesday Evening, February the 3rd, to Thursday Morning, the 12th. The Meditations will be at 9 a.m., 3 and 6 p.m. each day.
For tickets of Admission, apply to the Rev. Mother Superior.

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'TEA CELESTIAL'

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In Great Britain and Ireland 3s. 6d.

It comprises the marks (de hacienda) of the Province of Buenos Aires including the partidos from San Nicolas to Bahia Blanca from Buenos Aires to Jujuy, and an appendix with statistical and other information.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Per page \$20 m/n, received at this office to January 31st, 1885. Any further marks may be inserted at \$2 m/n each.

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

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71---JUNIN---71

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Highest Medical Authorities testify to its

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Credit 9-50 —
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1885.

Some time ago, the President of the Republic announced that before he would return to forced currency he would sell the Red House. It was in reference to this announcement that our colleague, *La Union*, had a sharp satirical squib in one of its recent numbers in the shape of an advertisement, as if the sale were really to take place. Men in power should not make promises which they cannot fulfill, even though the motive may be the public good or to inspire confidence.

Amongst the passengers by the "Galileo" was our esteemed friend and "quondam" correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, Mr. John E. O'Curry. Mr. O'Curry's articles in this paper were read with extraordinary interest, and all our readers, as well as ourselves, regretted that circumstances obliged him for some time to discontinue them. He now comes with the impressions of his experience of old Ireland, where he had the happiness of forming acquaintance with many of the Irish National leaders, fresh upon him, and we fondly hope that he will give us the benefit of that experience in a series of articles in this paper. Meanwhile we cordially welcome him back to the Argentine shores.

It is a current belief that the longer a man takes to find out a thing the firmer is his belief in it, and the greater his enthusiasm ever afterwards. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York, has recently discovered the virtues of soap, (a very good thing in its way,) and he forthwith addresses a testimonial to Messrs. Pear and Co., the celebrated manufacturers of that commodity, expressing the conviction that soap is a means of grace. We have heard it stated that grease was a means of soap before now, but the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's definition is quite a new departure in theology, and will doubtless prove a valuable aid to those who would accurately gauge the rev. gentleman's piety. The Salvation Army has preached the gospel of ham and tea, and now the Brooklyn celebrity comes on with the evangel of soap.

A correspondent writes to enquire whether the late Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was or was not a cardinal? Archbishop Hughes, though he was one of the greatest and ablest churchmen that ever lived, was not raised to the dignity of cardinal. The present Archbishop of New York, Cardinal McCloskey, is the first American bishop that ever assumed the purple. Cardinal McCloskey is of Irish parentage, and his nomination was regarded as a great honour by the people of the United States.

Subscribers who have not yet settled their accounts for the past year are earnestly requested to do so as soon as possible. Those who cannot find it convenient to come in to town or send on their subscriptions, may, if they choose, settle the account with our agents in the different partidos. The following gentlemen have kindly offered to take subscriptions for us in districts in which we have no special agents:—Rev. Father McNerney in Suipacha and Navarro; Rev. Father Flannery in San Pedro;

Rev. Father Purcell in the South; Mr. Christopher Ryan in Arrecifes; Mr. John O'Connor in Pergamino; Mr. Peter Fortune in Ramallo; Mr. Nicholas Hogan in Pavon and San Nicolas. Bank notes should not be sent in a letter unless the letter be registered.

SECULAR EDUCATION IS A SNARE AND A DELUSION.

By the term "secular education" we mean an education exclusively secular; one which excludes or ignores the culture of the belief in a God or of His love and service. Examine the statistics in any country in which this purely secular instruction is imparted, and you will find that it only makes a larger number of smart rascals, equipped with the greater abilities of practising forgeries and similar crimes, and gifted with the quality of better escaping detection and punishment. By this expression we do not mean that all such pupils turn out badly. By no means. It is, fortunately, still only the smaller number who become accomplished adepts in crime. We mean that where they might, at any rate, have been disposed to the commission of crime, their education makes them more successful and much more dangerous.

Behold the alarming number of men getting positions in places of trust, who, under the mask of righteousness and honesty, plan to steal successfully and largely, and who, in most cases, manage to escape the enforcement of the law against them.

The Old Testament teaches us to "train up a child in the way it should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." For this best of reasons the Prelates of our Church came long ago to the conclusion that it was indispensable to have our own denominational schools. The youthful mind should imbibe the fundamental principles of religion and morality every day. Such instruction—though few parents fully appreciate it—is much more necessary than a mere knowledge of grammar, geography, or arithmetic.

Religion is too important to be excluded. It is, really, the only foundation of morality, and its exclusion from the schoolroom will tend only to make the scholar indifferent to that which is the great destiny for which we are all created. But in our public schools, for fear of giving offense to some, it is virtually excluded. On this point, as on many others, Catholics are vigilant and not disposed to compromise. They find stated in Holy Scripture the very important command: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God," and dreading the punishment which on the Day of Judgment must assuredly follow the violation of this injunction, they make religion what it ought to be, the most important portion of the instruction, by word and by example, placed before the eyes and mind of every pupil of our schools.

THE WEST COAST AGAIN.

By latest accounts it would appear that, notwithstanding the flattering hopes that were held out, we have not yet heard the last of the sanguinary war which desolated the West Coast for so many years. On the conclusion of the peace between Chile and Peru some difficulties remained, and the Emperor of Brazil and the King of Belgium were appointed arbitrators to settle them. The arbitrators assembled in Santiago, and Sr. Lopez Netto the representative of the Emperor of Brazil was appointed Chairman of the Court of Arbitration. In this character he made some startling propositions, and, amongst others, that the bombardment of Pisagua was not justifiable on the part of the Chileans. Thereupon the various European mediators raised a shout of joy. France and England especially were to be indemnified to

the amount of twenty millions of hard dollars for losses suffered. We do not form any opinion of the justice or injustice of the act of bombardment to which the representative of Brazil has taken exception, though it is in the memory of all how the Chileans had to take the town at the point of the bayonet, but, apart from that, we are certain that there was not twenty thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to French and English in the town at the time. If the Great Powers of Europe claim an indemnity for losses suffered by their subjects or citizens in the chances of war they ought to present themselves before the Court with clean hands. If the bombardment of Pisagua was illegal much more so was the bombardment of Alexandria by the English and that of Lo Choo by the French. Pisagua was defended by men who were as brave and as expert as the assailants, and independently of its military fortifications it presented a natural defence which seemed almost impregnable. But the defenses of Alexandria and Lo Choo were simple mud walls raised by poor half-savage tribes who had no idea of the arts of modern warfare, and the English and French bombarded these mud walls and caused immense losses of life and property. We have not heard that any court of arbitration has yet sat to indemnify the poor savages for the losses though Arabi Bey on one side and the Mandarin Chitains on the other did all they could to alleviate the sufferings used by the inhuman cruelty of the European civilised nations. If the French and English were an indemnity from the Chileans let them first give the exact and indemnify the people of Ormosa and Alexandria for injuries done under far less justifiable circumstances; otherwise the Chileans will answer with *Tu Quoque*.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

We announced last week the probability rather the certainty of forced currency being made legal by a decree of Government. The legalised decree was not long in coming. On Friday the President and the Ministers held a hasty council at which it was decided to mint the notes of the National Bank convertible. It was also proposed to include in the law the outbanks of emission, but the proposal was rejected by a majority. When the decree of Government appeared on Friday morning it caused a profound sensation. As the protection accorded to the National Bank seemed to be a blow struck by the Provincial Bank there was indignation in certain circles in the city, and General Mansilla, in the following letter to the President:

"To President:
"My dear friend,
"During four long years I have sustained your policy upon which I have from time to time made some observations. Up to yesterday your course seemed compatible with the general interests of the country and parties, but to-day you have ordered to my conscience, tried from the true route. There issued this morning is a very ill-considered, and deceives the expectations of opinion. If the National Bank deserts the protection of the Federal, in its character of a joint-institution of credit, the Provincial Bank (a State Bank and National in its origin), deserved so, and spontaneously, under the impulsion of making your Government respected of the determination to destroy it. I do not approve this policy, either as an Argentine, as a son of the Province of Buenos Aires, or as a man of sight, who understands and appreciates the inevitable logical facts. It is nothing to you there should be one citizen to sustain your policy, but for it is much to speak loudly, clearly, and frankly at the only critical moment of your Government. Your loyalty will appear at its true value this my

declaration, which I have thought it honest to make public. I am your unalterable private friend,
"LUCIO V. MANSILLA."

On the receipt of this letter an order was issued for the arrest of General Mansilla and he was detained a prisoner at the Retiro Barracks. Meantime the doors of the Provincial Bank were crowded on Saturday and Monday mornings in the hope of getting gold for paper as had been stipulated. The directors of that Bank had requested that it should be placed on an equal footing with the National Bank, but some technical difficulties were placed in the way of this measure and the Provincial Bank continued to exchange small sums until Wednesday evening, when such were the demands that were being made that the directors came to the resolution to exchange their notes for National Bank Notes, acting on the decree of the National Government that the National Bank notes were to be received for gold. On the legality of this proceeding there was some difference of opinion. But when we remember that the Provincial Bank powerfully co-operated with the National Bank to maintain the situation and did all it could to stave off the evil day, and when the National Bank notes are a guaranteed substitute for gold in the hands of any private individual, we cannot see why the same right should not be extended to a great public institution like the Provincial Bank. It is said that there is in the treasury of the Provincial Bank about \$16,000,000 m/n. In National Bank notes. With that sum the directors of the Bank can easily meet all demands. Some assert that the judicial authorities here will not sanction this proceeding of the Bank, and will oblige it to pay in specie. This, of course, would mean the closing of the Bank in the city and the transferring of its centre from Buenos Aires the capital of the Nation, to La Plata the capital of the Province. Of course the Provincial Government can secure the circulation of their own notes in the province. Santa Fe has already done so; but as the principal business of the Provincial Bank is done with this city, anything that would injure its prestige here would be a severe blow at the institution itself. The worst effect of the difficulty presented by the exclusiveness of the Government is that it gives some ground for belief in the rumours that the old feud between the Federals and Provincials is being revived, and that we are to have another shindy at the coming election.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Provincial Government, as at present constituted, though it undoubtedly has many claims to the confidence of the public, is going a fair way about neutralising the good effects of an, up to present, honest administration in its manner of appointing rural judges and municipal authorities. It has in some way inexplicable error of appointing to offices of honor and of public trust certain individuals, in several partidos, who lack the confidence of their neighbors, and these appointments cause such general dissatisfaction in the several districts that not a day passes but we hear of gentlemen possessing the entire confidence of their neighbors refusing to act as judges, municipal councillors, etc., in conjunction with others who have been appointed to those posts, but who lack that confidence of the people which every man holding a responsible position should possess. It is thus that we see such men as Mr. Villanueva and Mr. Casal, of Ranchos, and others, throwing up their posts and preferring to live as private gentlemen, rather than give their time for the good of the country with the chance of being considered as tarred with the same brush as their less honorable and influential colleagues. This state of affairs is deeply to be regretted, and we think the Government

would act wisely in consulting the wishes of the people before imposing on them persons who have no claim to their respect or esteem, who are wanting in social qualifications and a recognised standing in society; but who are appointed merely because they happen to have "padrinos" who are supposed to be some-where about the source of the Government offices.

We are certain that Governor D'Amico has no idea of the reputation of those lately appointed judges of municipalities. We know of those who would not get credit to the extent of a twenty-cent cigar in the town whose interests they are expected to look after and foster, and of whose taxes they are to be the custodians.

We are popularly supposed to enjoy all the fruits and blessings of liberty, but if the chief blessing of liberty, that of choosing our representatives, be taken from us, our boasted liberty becomes mockery.

Once more, we would urge Governor D'Amico to reconsider these appointments, and by having proper men holding the responsible positions he will be doing a great deal towards maintaining the peace of the Province during his term of office; as it is generally these "Lacklands" and penniless nobodies, time-servers, and self-seekers who turn out to be the betrayers of their country and of every honorable principle, fit tools for the first "caudillo" who would, for his own aggrandizement, plunge the country into all the horrors of revolution. No; let us have honest men in the public places; and we will then see that the interests of the farmer are not neglected, and that the authorities are respected by the people instead of as we see them a by-word amongst men of principle.

Coman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Provincial Government has issued the following instructions relative to the duties of Justices of the Peace under the law of December 11, which deprives them of their administrative and political functions.

They can disseminate the public force for the fulfilment of their decrees. The fines imposed by them must be immediately deposited in the Municipal Treasury. The gaur of the removal of cattle will be despatched by the Municipality who will also attend to the business of transfers of marks. The alcaldes and deputy alcaldes will be appointed by the E.P. on nomination of the Municipality.

The Municipality will provide the Justice of the Peace with an office and furniture. The Justice of the Peace will have to pay his salaries out of the amount allotted to him by the Budget. The prisoners and convicts will be at the disposition of the Justice of the Peace, excepting those condemned the public works who will be at the disposition of the President of the Municipality. The "Alcaldes" will be appointed, as heretofore, by the Supreme Court of Justice on the proposal of the Justice of the Peace.

ANOTHER VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Buenos Aires, 12. To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, The National Government has just perpetrated another high-handed despotism, which has served to reveal the character even to those who when its oppression was exercised against the Church, professed to see no occasion either for complaint or for alarm. Its establishing "Curso Forzoso" the notes of the National Government of which it is a large share, and sanctioning by that act non-fulfillment of solemn obligations, has touched the people at the most sensitive part, pocket, and called forth the indignation of all concerned. This act, General Roca and Ministers have set themselves above the Law, above the

stipulated and stated acts, over placed law, the the mo... Pres... be a... sequ... fact clearly demonstrated on both occasions, that the President and his Ministers have resolved only to respect the law and the Constitution when it suits their own convenience to do so, furnishes a plausible pretext to rebels who would disown their authority and regard them as usurpers of the positions they hold in the administration of public affairs.

I would like to see the decision of the National Government in favor of the National Bank, which calls itself the first institution of credit in the Republic (possibly because it is the only one that fails to fulfill its obligations), submitted to the Supreme Court. It would serve at least to show whether there is any longer any respect for law in the country, and in the event of its decision being what it ought to be, it would show the demagogues of the Pink House that there is a limit beyond which they must not go, and that the Argentine people know how to uphold their dignity and to maintain their credit in the eyes of the civilised world.

The suspension of specie payments by the National Bank with the sanction of the National Government, coming, as it does, so soon after General Roca's professions and promises to sell, if necessary, the Pink House in order to maintain the credit of the nation ought to be a lesson to Argentines not readily to be forgotten, and it ought to stir up the spirit of patriotism in their midst and make them insist upon free and legal elections in the future, and upon resisting every act of despotism in the present.

I am, dear Sir, Yours, etc., An Argentine.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Latest advices from Chascomus report a great camp fire extending all the way from Gandara to Valdez, a distance in all of some three leagues. The police and settlers united their efforts for its extinction, and after a great deal of trouble were successful. Another fire is reported from the vicinity of Ranchos. It is supposed that the former conflagration was caused by sparks thrown out from the locomotives of the Southern Railway.

Dolores has been visited with a frightful hurricane that spread a panic all through that town and did an immense amount of damage.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Italian and River Plate Bank is announced for the 20th inst.

The steamer "Umberto I." left on Saturday on its homeward trip.

The Plaza Euskara continues being the great centre of attraction on Sunday afternoons.

Several policemen of the 3rd and 5th sections of this city had a most desperate scuffle in the most disreputable part of the city on Sunday night.

The steamer "Europa," from Genova, brought nine hundred and eighty immigrants. Yet there is room.

Salto, R.O. is to be illuminated with gas. The Saltinos need something to wake them up.

The Campana railway extension is now open to the public as far as Zarate.

The wholesale murder of the entire family, at Pariri near Concordia, and the sacking of their home and dwelling house by a gang of fourteen armed maraud-

casts another blot upon the blood-stained record of one of the most fertile and one of the best governed provinces in this South governed country. It also suggests useful service for the troops that are engaged in making raids upon peaceable and defenceless Indians and in holding the reins for the Minister of War and his friends in the desert.

The one, singular, and only collector for all the newspapers Rosario Las singularly disappeared, taking with him the whole of last month's collection, and doubtless wishing there were more. We mourn for our bereaved colleagues.

Sr. Don José Lagos is a believer in conversion. Acting, therefore, upon his belief, he proceeded to the Provincial Bank on Friday and drawing the sum of \$3,000 m/n. which he had safely deposited there, went at once to the exchange office to convert his hoard into gold. After waiting around the counter a considerable time, he at last succeeded in getting a clerk to lend him his keys and preparing to hand out his keys was thunderstruck upon finding that someone in the crowd had faith in paper still and had walked off with his all. He complained to the police but has not yet heard from them.

The Buenos Airean Printers' Association gave a grand concert on Saturday evening with the object of enriching their library and improving the mausoleum of the society in the Northern Cemetery. Our printing friends are great on tombstones, in which they doubtless see the only successful rival of the popular newspaper so far as the truth is concerned.

A number of immigrants have been forwarded through the Immigration Department, to Concordia, Gualeguaychú and Villa Colon.

A "High-Life" student was arrested at 1 p.m. on Saturday for making a brutal assault on a woman at a house of bad repute in the city and inflicting several wounds on her with a stick. This is the third consecutive week that we have had to announce murderous outrages committed by "High-lifers" in Buenos Aires. What is young Argentina coming to?

The manager of the Andine Railway has been authorised to represent the National Government in the sale of lands appointed to take place at Mercedes in the province of San Luis.

On the 10th inst. an old woman Paula Ferreira was murdered in Ranchos, and a little boy, a grandson of hers, was also brutally murdered. The murderer, whose name is Agustin Cenova, has been arrested.

A "Cosmopolitan Committee" (!!) has been established in Monte for promoting brotherly love. A newspaper called the *Alerta* will soon be founded on the strength of this fraternal disposition. The principal object of the committee seems to be to form a union with Ranchos, beyond which their cosmopolitan spirit has not yet extended.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Meeks, one of the oldest-established North American residents in this country. Mr. Meeks died at Flores on Thursday of last week, and was interred at the Recoleta on Saturday morning. The funeral was very largely and influentially attended, and great sympathy is expressed for his bereaved family. R.I.P.

Another mysterious murder was perpetrated on Thursday night in Calle Charcas. Nothing further is known concerning the affair but that a stiletto did the deed.

Many immigrants have gone to Biedma, where plenty of employment and good wages await them.

We have heard from a confidential friend that the late Terence Moore has left the following bequests:—£1,000 to Cardinal McCabe, of Dublin, and the same sum to Cardinal Manning, of Westminster; 2,000 National dollars to the Irish Orphanage

in this city, 1,000 National dollars to the *Passio*. 50 per cent will be appropriated by the Consejo Escolar, for such is the law which regard to charitable bequests. The sums bequeathed to Cardinals McCabe and Manning, being personal bequests, will only be reduced by 5 per cent.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Moore left his house at the corner of Reconquista to an old Spanish servant, Antonio. We cannot say whether this is true or not. The greater part of Moore's fortune goes to his half brothers, who are living in Ireland. It is supposed that their share will amount to £350,000.

A lieutenant-colonel in the army and the commander of one of the National gunboats committed a breach of the peace at Palermo on Tuesday evening by fighting with revolvers. The colonel was wounded in one hand. No arrests were made.

The death of Dr. Juan C. Bookart, the hero of the Bookart conspiracy during the presidency of Dr. Avellaneda, took place on Thursday last. He died in poverty and obscurity.

Messrs. Cassells and Co. have presented an estimate for lighting the Boca del Riachuelo, the Plaza 25 de Mayo and the Paséo de Julio with the Brush Electric Light. We hope, notwithstanding Mayor Alvear's resolution to turn over a new leaf, that this useful improvement will be sanctioned.

It appears that the "Mateo Bruzzo" had 19 deaths from cholera on board during the voyage homewards and six from other causes.

The rain telegrams from every part of the country that came in on Saturday evening were the only drop of comfort in one of the most trying weeks this market has known since the flood. They cheered the hearts and revived the spirits of all who have to do with produce.

Lopez Netto, the representative of Brazil in the Court of Arbitration at Santiago, having declared that the bombardment of Posagua was unjustifiable, the Chilean populace became indignant, and he was ridiculed and assailed in the press. The Chileans sent a telegram to Dom Pedro, who thereupon approved of the act of his representative. It is believed, owing to this, that Dom Pedro will resign his place as arbitrator, and a rupture of diplomatic relations was feared.

A work called "Refutacion de 'La Gran Cañalla'" was published and sold this week. It is supposed to belie all the original work says, but the cure is as bad as the disease, and the papers are calling on the authorities to stop the refutation.

On Monday two steamers arrived in Montevideo bringing 2,400 more immigrants.

President Santos opened a subscription in Montevideo for the victims of the earthquakes in Andalucia. H.E. subscribed 500 hard dollars and each of his Ministers gave \$100 m/n.

The Latham Company, and amongst them Miss Sarah Beryl, have left Montevideo for Europe.

We regret to see that Mr. W. V. Casey and Don Juan A. Rodriguez have resigned their posts of Municipal Councillors of Las Heras. These gentlemen are a loss to that partido.

On Saturday night the steamer "Rio de la Plata" ran into the Oriental schooner "Republican," off Colonia. Both vessels were seriously injured. The schooner was towed by the steamer to Montevideo.

News has arrived of fires having broken out in Carhué and many of the Southern Camps.

Sr. Enciso, the Provincial Minister of Finance, has had a new light cast on him by way of preventing accidents on railways. He intends to make continuous breaks or those that will act on the entire train at the same time, obligatory throughout the province. He also intends to insist

on the fencing of the lines at both sides, leaving an opening where there are public roads and small gates at convenient places, which will be always guarded by a watchman.

A man working on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line was killed by a locomotive last week.

Dr. Antonio Wilde, uncle of Minister Wilde, died at Quilmes on Wednesday. He was attended by his nephew, who is an M.D. Dr. Antonio was the author of a remarkable book: "Buenos Aires seventy years ago."

A meeting of the shareholders of the Congeladora Argentina Company is called for the 18th inst. The subscriptions to the shares now exceed the number required by the statutes. In the circulars sent round estimates based on the export of 1,000 novillos are made showing a profit of 56 per cent.

Messrs. Lamport and Holt have organized a new steamer service from Southampton to the River Plate. The "Maskelyne," "Havelius," "Galileo," and other large steamers of the company will be put on this new route, which will prove a great convenience to passengers.

On Wednesday three hundred stevedores went on strike in Montevideo and demanded the stipulated wages. Dr. Brian and several police officers came up and harangued the mob. Dr. Brian offered to make arrangements with the employers. The stevedores cheered for Dr. Brian and the Government.

Mr. Thomas Gormley has taken charge of the renewal of marks in this province, which, we are told, must be effected in La Plata before the end of this present month: Those who wish to have their marks renewed can easily do so by corresponding with Mr. Gormley at his office, 68 Bolivar, and authorising him to act for them in the matter.

A Mr. Smith was murdered at his house near the Iriondo Station in Santiago del Estero last week. A man named Mosca, commissary of police in the district, and José Correa have been arrested in connection with the murder. The assassins numbered some fifteen.

Father Lorenzo, of Martin Garcia, has commenced a criminal prosecution against *El Nacional* for a libel published in that newspaper. Father Fernando, of the Parish of Socorro, has instituted similar proceedings against the *Patria Argentina*.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 11. The *Times* advises Lord Gladstone to maintain himself at the head of the Ministry, as his resignation would be a humiliation for England in the present circumstances.

In consequence of the violent disturbances which occurred in Corea last month, the Japanese Government has sent troops to that locality and demand the necessary indemnities, also the punishment of the authors of the incendiarism of the Japanese Legation.

The question between Japan and the Kingdom of Corea will be pacifically arranged, the mediation offered by the English, German, and United States Governments having been accepted. During this month, General Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the Nile expedition, will march on Khartoum.

The same General has sent a petition for another battalion to reinforce the expedition, and advises the Government to send out three battalions of veteran soldiers against Osman Digma one of the Mahdi's principal generals.

Paris, Jan. 11. Telegrams from Saigon announce that the French garrison of the kingdom of Cambodia have been attacked by the Anamites, suffering considerable losses.

Madame Clovis Hughes, wife of deputy of same name, has been acquitted by the Tribunals before which she was arraigned for having discharged several

chambers of a revolver at Morin, previously found guilty of having defamed Mme. Hughes.

Telegraphic despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Tonquin report a sharp attack on the French by 12,000 Chinese (it is supposed near Langson).

The Chinese were completely defeated.

General Camponon, ex-Minister of War in France, has said that Prince Bismarck invites Ferry to divide France, Italy, Spain, and England, even though a war in Europe should be imminent.

New York, Jan. 11. Whelan, the Fenian, has been assassinated by one of his confederates, for having revealed secret secrets related with the organisation of the Fenian Society.

Brussels, Jan. 10. It is believed that the Belgian expedition to the Congo has been destroyed.

Although this rumour is current it requires confirmation.

Lisbon, Jan. 10.

In Oporto several serious risings have taken place owing to duties decreed by Government.

The local authorities, nevertheless, have succeeded in quelling the rebellious movement.

New Orleans, Jan. 10. The receipts of the exhibition now cover expenses.

Concourse very great and rapidly increasing.

Santiago de Chile, Jan. 13.

Sr. Lopez Netto, the Brazilian Plenipotentiary in Chile, is accused of unfair conduct as President of the Court of Arbitration for settling the claims of foreigners arising out of the war on the Pacific.

An interpellation has been addressed to the Government on the subject, and the explanations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were not considered satisfactory.

A meeting is being organised for next Sunday to protest against the conduct of the Brazilian Minister Sr. Lopez Netto, president of the tribunal of arbitration appointed to decide on personal claims of foreigners for losses suffered during the war on the Pacific coast.

The chairmanship of the meeting will be to Deputy Barzarte. The meeting will also manifest its sympathies with the Argentine Republic, and will go in a body to the house of the Argentine Minister, and bands of music will play the Chilean and Argentine hymns.

Porto Alegre, Jan. 9.

The Imperial family was the object of a splendid manifestation last night.

Three hundred young ladies sang the Brazilian hymn at the palace, about 8,000 persons being present.

Their Highnesses leave on the 13th for Campanha.

The Court will go to Saycan for the manoeuvres, which will last ten days.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL."

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

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

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

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

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

THE ENGLISH BANK
OF THE
RIVER PLATE.
(LIMITED)
RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;
BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,
ROSARIO.

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, up to Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris, Bordeaux,

Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain,

Switzerland, the United States,

Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 1/2 per ann

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 1/2 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 5 1/2 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 9 1/2 per ann Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1884.

English Timber-Yard.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handbay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

MOORE'S CORNER.

The oldest and best established house, celebrated for its large stock and the superiority of its

FINE TEAS

THAT ARE STRONG, AROMATIC AND

CHEAP.

A complete supply of

WINES, COFFEE, MARMALADE,

COCOA, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS,

CURRENTS, SPICES, &c., &c.

THE CONFIDENTIAL STORE-HOUSE.

Don't forget when you visit the town to pay a visit to

Moore's Corner,

PIEDAD & RECONQUISTA.

oc 7—pm

PROVINCIAL BANK

OF

BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than 100 currency, or 16 patacones. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit. The interest on such deposits is paid on the first days of the month, if when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

Deposits at interest are entered in a pass-book, which the Bank delivers to the Depositor, showing the different drawings and deposits, with capital and interest. No money will be delivered without this book being presented.

The Bank receives gold deposits, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days of more, repaying in gold of legal currency

The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "pagarés" of from seven days to four months, on condition of repayment in the same specie as advanced.

The Bank draws at three days' sight upon the following Branches:—San Nicolas, Mercedes, Lobos, Chivilcoy, Salto, Azul, Dolores, Baradero, Tandil, Chascomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commission will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagarés" for discount.

From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows:

Commercial deposits..... 3

Private deposits..... 4

In gold, at sight..... 5

Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2

On discounts of letters or pagarés, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold.....

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1884.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

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B. GAYAN, Secretary.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO

THIS Establishment, located in the City of Buenos Ayres, advances loans in Mortgage Cédulas (series E) upon a mortgage of property either in this city or in the provincia towns and camp of Buenos Ayres.

Contracts last for twenty-three years, after which term the mortgaged property becomes free of all incumbrance, provided that the owner has regularly paid the yearly interest, amortization, etc., at the rate of 9 per cent, payable quarterly, viz., on the 1st of January, the 15th of April, the 15th of July, and the 15th of October.

If the party interested should, for example, take \$5000 fuertes in Cédulas, or \$125,000 mpc, he pays a yearly interest of \$750 fuertes, or \$12,250 mpc; that is at say, \$112.50 every three months, equivalent to \$2812 1/2 rls mpc.

The mortgager may curtail the debt by repayment in Cédulas of any sum not less than one-tenth part of the loan, in which case he also proportionately diminishes the future payments of interest and amortization. He may also, at any time he pleases, redeem the mortgaged property altogether by paying back in Cédulas the capital lent him, deducting therefrom the amount already liquidated.

To obtain loans it is necessary to present the title-deeds of the property at the bank secretary's office, where every facility will be afforded for transacting business, without any expenses save the payment of ten hard dollars for examining the title-deeds.

The bank is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

English Timber-Yard.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

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If the party interested should, for example, take \$5000 fuertes in Cédulas, or \$125,000 mpc, he pays a yearly interest of \$750 fuertes, or \$12,250 mpc; that is at say, \$112.50 every three months, equivalent to \$2812 1/2 rls mpc.

The mortgager may curtail the debt by repayment in Cédulas of any sum not less than one-tenth part of the loan, in which case he also proportionately diminishes the future payments of interest and amortization. He may also, at any time he pleases, redeem the mortgaged property altogether by paying back in Cédulas the capital lent him, deducting therefrom the amount already liquidated.

To obtain loans it is necessary to present the title-deeds of the property at the bank secretary's office, where every facility will be afforded for transacting business, without any expenses save the payment of ten hard dollars for examining the title-deeds.

The bank is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

English Timber-Yard.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handbay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

MOORE'S CORNER.

The oldest and best established house, celebrated for its large stock and the superiority of its

FINE TEAS

THAT ARE STRONG, AROMATIC AND

CHEAP.

A complete supply of

WINES, COFFEE, MARMALADE,

COCOA, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS,

CURRENTS, SPICES, &c., &c.

THE CONFIDENTIAL STORE-HOUSE.

Don't forget when you visit the town to pay a visit to

Moore's Corner,

PIEDAD & RECONQUISTA.

oc 7—pm

PROVINCIAL BANK

OF

BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than 100 currency, or 16 patacones. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit. The interest on such deposits is paid on the first days of the month, if when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

Deposits at interest are entered in a pass-book, which the Bank delivers to the Depositor, showing the different drawings and deposits, with capital and interest. No money will be delivered without this book being presented.

The Bank receives gold deposits, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days of more, repaying in gold of legal currency

The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "pagarés" of from seven days to four months, on condition of repayment in the same specie as advanced.

The Bank draws at three days' sight upon the following Branches:—San Nicolas, Mercedes, Lobos, Chivilcoy, Salto, Azul, Dolores, Baradero, Tandil, Chascomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commission will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagarés" for discount.

From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows:

Commercial deposits..... 3

Private deposits..... 4

In gold, at sight..... 5

Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2

On discounts of letters or pagarés, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold.....

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1884.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO

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THE CONFIDENTIAL STORE-HOUSE.

Don't forget when you visit the town to pay a visit to

Moore's Corner,

LOVE AND MEMORY.

BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

"Whoso, his love to prove
Is willing to be forgot,
Stands on the height of love."

Not so, beloved, I had deemed thee less
Than I, willed I for thee forgetfulness.
How could I have thee, whom my heart
hath set
Over all men, weakly mortal, to forget!
I would not, with insistent thought of
me,
Cross nobler sharers of thy memory.
But I would be remembered. Oh, my
best,
First loved and only—truest, tenderest—
Can I, who through all time must image
thee,
Be ever outcast from thy memory?
Ah, no; though not for me to dream of
hope
As lesser men's beloved—wider scope
Of labour, sterner comfort, longer pray-
er—
But not by thee forgotten! Speak me
fair,
Who faint and falter when I reach to
thee—
Say "Requiescat" to my memory
And to this restless love, whoso heart
doth keep
Uneasy watch, breathing thy name in
sleep.
Boston, Nov. 8, 1884.

THE HEAVY CROSS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Robert Hope and Samuel Hullins had lived next door to one another for more than twelve years, and it is probable that they would have continued to live in harmony if Samuel, who had served under Admiral Nelson, had not gained at Trafalgar a small pension, which he paid for one of his legs. Now, partly that leg, and partly that pension, were objects of jealousy for Robert; he blamed fate for having left him his two legs, and he complained bitterly to God, because he could not, as he said, sell his legs at the same price as Hullins. Every time that he went to pay his rent he repeated grumblingly that his neighbour was a very happy man, that he was well able to pay his rent, the king gave him such a good pension.

At first Robert contented himself with talking of his grievances to himself; but little by little, his discontent was expressed more loudly, and soon it became his habitual and favorite topic of conversation. One week, when he was behindhand with his rent, and as he was going toward the house of Mr. Taylor to make his excuses he met his neighbor Hullins, who was going as regular as a clock to pay his rent. The very sight of Samuel had on Robert the effect of sickness; so when he bowed his head in reply to the salutation of Hullins his face singularly resembled that of a bull showing his horns to a dog. On reaching the house of the landlord, Hope was severely reprimanded, and the example of his neighbour held up to him who was always paying regularly and to the last penny.

"Yes, yes," muttered Robert, "there are some who are born with their mouth full of money; Hullins is very happy, but I am not astonished that a person can pay regularly when he has such a pension as his."

"Hullins has a pension, it is true," replied Mr. Taylor, "but his infirmity is a heavy cross, and if you were afflicted with it you would complain much more."

"Not at all," replied Hope, "if I had been happy enough to lose a leg, as he was, it would have been a famously productive day to me. I would sell all my limbs at the same price that Samuel has. Do you call his wooden leg a heavy cross? For my part I think his pension ought to make it light. The heaviest cross that I know of is to be obliged to work unceasingly to pay your rent."

"I see," said he, to Hope, "that you are disposed to do nothing very well. I can free you from this necessity of working which you think so grievous. You think the cross of your neighbour Samuel easy to bear, do you? If you will accept of one much lighter I will engage to hold you quit of your rent."

"But, what sort of a cross will you put on my shoulder?" asked Robert uneasily, for he feared that the proposition would not be accepted.

"Such as this," said Mr. Taylor, taking a bit of chalk and tracing a white cross on Robert's coat; "as long as you wear this I will not ask you for rent."

Hope thought, at first, that his landlord was joking, but on being assured that he was speaking seriously—

"By St. George," cried he, "you may be sure that you have seen the last of my money, for I will carry such a cross all my life!"

Robert soon left, congratulating himself on his good luck, and all along the road he laughed at the folly of Mr. Taylor in giving up his rent so easily.

He had never felt happier in all his life than when he reached home, he found fault at nothing, even his dog came and sat down at his feet, without being punished for his familiarity.

As he sat down on entering the house his wife did not at first see the white cross he had on his shoulder, but, passing behind her husband to wind up the clock, she cried out all at once in a sharp voice:

"Ah—good heavens, Robert, where have you been? You have a cross a foot long on your back. You must have come from some tavern, and I suppose some drunken friend has played you this trick to make you look like a booby—as if you needed a mark for that? Get up, and keep quiet till I brush off that cross."

"Get off!" cried Hope, turning away quickly; "my clothes have no need of you; go and knit your stockings, and let me alone."

"That I will not!" said Mistress Hope in a still sharper tone. "I do not wish my husband to become the laughing-stock of the village, and if I tear your coat in pieces, you shall not wear that ridiculous cross."

So saying, the whole household endeavoured to brush Robert's shoulder, and he knowing that resistance was useless, fled, shutting the door violently.

"What a fury!" murmured he, "if she had been more gentle, I would have told her of my good luck; but she is not worthy of knowing it."

"O, Robert!" cried the old man Fox, the moment Robert turned the corner of his house; "what is that white cross you carry on your back?"

"Mind your own business," replied Hope insolently.

"Mr. Hope," said little Pattie Stevens, the daughter of the grocer; "stop a moment, if you please, till I rub off the cross some one has made on your shoulder."

"Go and sell your herrings, idle girl," replied Robert, "and don't trouble yourself about the passers-by."

The little girl, confused, hastened into her mother's shop. Just then Hope reached the house of the butcher, who was chatting with his neighbour the blacksmith.

"You are just the man we want," said they, stopping Robert, and they immediately began to talk of business; but hardly had they begun, when an old woman, Peggy Turton, came up dressed in her plaid and blue apron.

"Heavens—Mr. Hope!" cried she, gathering up her apron with her hands, "what a horrible thing on your back!"

Robert turned round to tell her to let it alone, but then the blacksmith perceived the mark.

"My heavens—look!" said he laughing, "he can serve as an inn of the White Cross."

"I suppose," added the butcher, "that his wife put this sign on his shoulder for fear of losing him!"

Hope felt there was only one way to escape their jokes, so he hastily left the place but not without calling them foolish idlers; the cross began to weigh

on his shoulders more than he had at first supposed possible.

The unhappy Robert seemed destined this day to unpleasant meetings, for scarcely had he taken a few steps when he found himself in the midst of the school children.

The school was over, and the scholars burst out into the road, determined to make the most of any occasion for frolic which might present itself.

Hope was seized with a terrible restlessness; he seemed already to hear the hue and cry after him.—Before long his fears were realised; hardly had he passed, when a loud cry was heard, and at least fifty scholars began to run after him, pointing at him, and throwing their bonnets and caps in the air.

"Look, look!" cried one, "he looks like a sheep marked for the butcher."

"Do you not see," said another, "that he has been crossed, and is going to leave for Palestine."

And the shouts of laughter began again louder than ever.

Hope now became pale with anger; he turned round like a surly house-dog worried by children, and perhaps would have taken cruel revenge on his persecutors, if Mr. Johnson, the schoolmaster, had not just then shown himself at the door of his house.

Robert went towards him and began to complain that his school was composed of vagabonds and insolent children.

Mr. Johnson replied gently that he would not for all the world encourage impertinence in his scholars, but that the white cross which he had on his back would make people wiser than children laugh.

"What business is that to you," replied Robert haughtily, "is not my back my own property?"

The schoolmaster bowed, and Hope continued on his way.

But the cross bore more and more heavily on his shoulders: He began to think it would not be so easy to avoid paying Mr. Taylor his rent after all. If so many jokes followed him already what would it be when they knew the reason of this foolish ornament?

Reflecting thus, Robert came near the tavern; he was going to pass on when he perceived Mr. Taylor himself a few steps in advance, and on the other side his neighbour Hullins dragging along his wooden leg, and chatting with Harry Stoke, the carpenter.

Harry Stoke was the wit of the village, and on no account did Hope wish to be joked by him before Hullins. So he took refuge in the tavern. But that was not long tenable. The drinkers were not slow to perceive the cross and joke Hope about it; a quarrel broke out, and the innkeeper fearing something serious would happen, had Robert put out of his house by his man.

Robert had left his own house intending to go and look after some work which was offered to him in the neighboring village, but his temper had been so ruffled by the old man Fox, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith, the butcher, Peggy Turton, and the scholars, that he decided to return home, thinking that after all he should be more quiet there.

So he started for home.

Sometimes he would walk quickly so as not to be overtaken; then he would take a stop a minute in order not to pass some one he would see in advance; sometimes in the roads, sometimes in the fields, he would glide behind bushes and jump over walls, and fly from the sight of man with as much care as a robber who had stolen a chicken from a barnyard—all this time the white cross was insupportably heavy, and he hoped now to find a little quiet. But as soon as his wife saw him, she cried out—

"Are you not ashamed to come back as you went out? Already five or six of our neighbors have asked me if you had not lost your senses. Quick, now, let me pass my apron over that cross."

So saying Mrs. Hope tried to get hold of her husband's arm; but he rudely pushed her back. Mrs. Hope, who was not overburdened with patience, replied with a blow or two, to the great

scandal of the neighbors, who ran to separate them.

It was not necessary to say that everybody decided against Robert, who at first braved the general disapprobation, and even found consolation in his fury; but the more impetuously a fire burns the sooner it consumes that which nourishes it; even as passionate men soon exhaust their energy by the violence of their feelings, Robert, on becoming calmer, had not the courage to continue his painful contest; he felt that there was no hope or quiet for him, either out of doors or in his own house, as long as he wore that cross on his coat, and he decided to efface it that evening, himself, of his own accord.

The following Monday he went at an early hour to the house of his landlord with the rent for week in his hand.

"Ah, ah, Robert!" said Mr. Taylor, as soon as he saw him, "I thought you would repent of your bargain before long. This is a good lesson for envious and impatient characters, who are constantly complaining of God and life. Call to mind all that has happened, Mr. Hope, and remember that He who has created us has proportioned the burden to the back of each one of us. Do not complain of being less happy than others, for you do not know what your neighbor suffers. All crosses are heavy; that which makes them light is patience, courage, and faith."

HONOURED AT THE VATICAN.

The Nun of Kenmare is said to be the only woman who has ever been granted a private audience by the Pope. This honour was granted to her on account of her steadfast zeal in religion and her philanthropic labours among the Irish peasantry during seasons of famine. The Propaganda paid her another compliment by publicly recognizing the merit of her contributions to Catholic literature. It may be added that the convent of Kenmare, in which the reverend mother laboured for twenty years, was founded by the Abbess O'Hagan, the sister of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and that the convent which was recently established at Nottingham gained the special patronage of Cardinal Manning. Of late years the Nun of Kenmare came most prominently before the world on the occasion of the famous apparitions at Knock, a faith cure performed by her drawing universal attention, and during the recent disastrous seasons in Ireland, when she spent her days and nights in visiting the cabins of the peasantry in Kenmare, and giving them spiritual and bodily comfort.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent," by Mr. John Augustus O'Shea, has appeared as the Christmas book of the firm of Ward and Downey of London. The work, which is in two volumes, is preceded by a striking and most faithful auto-type portrait of the author, & deals principally with life in Paris from 1867 to the outbreak of the war. Among the Irish worthies to whom allusion is made, and of whom anecdotes are given, are John Mitchell, James Stephens, John Savage, "Fakir Prince," the famous Edmund O'Donovan, and the eccentric Professor Mortimer. This is but the first of a series of productions of the kind, for which we are warranted in predicting a great success.

The *Scientific American* publishes a letter from an inventor who proposes to revolutionise the present systems of cultivating the earth. He describes a machine that is rigged with large windmill sails, has a tiller for steering, will travel up hill or down, and with the wind in any direction. A full-sized one of sixty horse power may be depended upon to draw ten ploughs four miles an hour, ploughing four acres an hour with but one man in attendance. It will also harrow, and furnish the power to sow, reap, and mow, thrash,

grind, carry loads to market, or irrigate lands. Will travel ten miles in any direction, and carry twelve passengers, provided there is a good breeze. The machines are not expensive to build. Surely there must be a "good time coming" for farmers.

The Bolivian Congress has sanctioned the treaty of truce arranged between its Government and that of Chili, which settles in favor of the latter the Coast question and the direction which is to be given to the commerce of Bolivia. By all accounts there is now no obstacle to the realisation of the Chilian project for the construction of a railway from the port of Antofagasta to the Bolivian frontier, through the Atacama desert. This line would command the entire traffic of the rich mining district of Huanchaca, as well as that from the principal cities, including Potosi, Sucre, and La Paz. This enterprise would naturally have the effect of diverting to the ports of Chili the commerce which at present passes through the Argentine Republic.

Few people are aware of the magnitude of India, or comprehend that it contains some 50,000,000 more people than all Europe west of the Vistula. Fewer still know that it contains sixty-two cities with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Below the limit of 50,600 the towns become much more numerous, and there are hundreds with a population of over 20,000. The majority of the latter are unknown to Europeans, an active magistrate or two excepted; and there is no book in English which gives an account of their organisation or of the life and people in them. Yet many of them have histories of 2,000 years, and in all flourish families which call themselves noble, and have long pedigrees and stirring tales to relate.

One would scarcely think that the world could be weighed in scales like a packet of merchandise, but Herr von Jolly of Munich has done so, and it is 5,792 times as heavy as a body of water of the size, or about half as heavy as if it were of solid lead. He placed his balance in the top of a high tower, and from each of the scales suspended, by means of a wire, a second scale at the foot of the tower. Two bodies which would balance in the upper scales were out of balance when one was removed to the lower scale, because the latter was nearer the centre of the earth. By comparing this difference with the difference caused by a large ball of lead (one metre in diameter) in close proximity to the lower scale, he obtained an equation which, with the known size of the earth, gave the density of the latter as above stated.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The inventor of the steam-engine was certainly a man of engine-uity.—What's his name?

There is said to be a woman in Glasgow who is habitually so sleepy that her curiosity cannot be awakened.

The Funnel Fashion.—Why does a lady wearing a crinoline appear comical as well as conical?—Because she is funnel-y dressed.

A strong-minded woman says that the three eras of man's life are—Cupid, Cupidity, and Stupidity.

A Railing Comparison.—Why are railway companies like laundresses? Because they have ironed the whole country, and sometimes do a little mangling.

A newly-married couple riding in a carriage were overturned, whereupon a bystander said it was "a shocking sight." "Yes," said a wag, "to see those just wedded fall out so soon."

A very witty newspaper paragonist recently received a letter requesting him to state what were the principal causes of his wit. It was this: "Nine hours of sleep every night, three square meals every day, and a good salary."

Define the difference between an old lady and a young one by merely exchanging the position of a couple of consonants. Do you give it up?—Well, then, the one's cappy and hairless, while the other is happy and careless.

An old servant drinking to the health of his young mistress, who was that day made a bride, said, "I wish you many happy returns of the day."

Old Sir James Herring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier. "I make up my mind to it," said he, but I cannot make up my body."

A crusty old bachelor says the girls wear so much scarlet this winter that they look like boiled lobsters. One in particular, he says, attracted his attention, for she had vermilion slippers and red hair.

A young fellow was recently found dead in our city. He had a pair of moustaches in his pocket. Many think that this is the best place to carry them.—*New Orleans Gentleman.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Be slow in choosing a friend, and slower to change him; courteous to all; intimate with few; slight no man for poverty, nor esteem any for his wealth.

It is the small troubles that wear the heart out. An elephant, that will face an army of men, makes an inglorious retreat before an army of wasps.

We once looked with awe upon the Kentucky giantess, eight feet high lacking two inches. She was about the only woman we ever saw that wasn't in danger of marrying beneath her.

Maud—Isn't this a queer title for a book, mother, "Not like Other Girls?" I wonder what she can be, if she is not like other girls? Mother—I don't know, unless she goes into the kitchen and helps her mother instead of staying in the parlor to read novels.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarged? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended various stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

January 15.

Cedulas A.....	384
Series E.....	78
Series F.....	70
National Gold.....	118

The wool market has fluctuated this week in inverse ratio to the rate of exchange. On Wednesday there was great animation. Yesterday a dullness was noticeable though the exchange was favourable. It is said that buyers have got unfavourable reports from Europe. Arrivals are coming in with great regularity though the market is not at all crowded.

When it was announced that the Provincial Bank was not included in the decree of "Curso Forzoso" several firms in the city bound themselves to accept notes of the Provincial Bank in payment.

With the rise in exchange consequent on the declaration of currency wool again declined in price in the beginning of the week. In fact if a man wishes to know the condition of the wool market he must first enquire the rate of exchange which, in a great measure, influences that market. On Wednesday exchange went down to 40d.

The price of cereals also improved on the declaration of curso forzoso, and in general a greater feeling of confidence prevailed, which has since continued.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Centro Industrial have addressed letters to the Minister of Finance asking that the Provincial Bank may be placed on the same footing as the National in reference to the non-conversion of its note issue.

The imports of Buenos Aires during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1884, are calculated at \$77,000,000 m/n, and the exports at \$47,000,000 m/n, showing a balance of thirty millions in favour of imports. This alone would account for the scarcity of gold in the market. The imports of the entire republic is calculated at \$93,000,000 m/n, and exports at \$67,000,000 m/n.

The National Government has published a decree authorising the suspension of specie payments by the National Bank for the term of two years. The National Bank paper will be received as gold at all the public offices. This decree has been published in deference to the special request of the Board of the National Bank that has thus declared itself unable to meet its obligations. The illegal act of the National Government on this occasion has given very great dissatisfaction among the people.

Over a dozen well-to-do farmers are leaving in these days for the Loreto and Venado Tuerto camps, and Mr. Bell is sending out 3,000 sheep from his fine estancia in Salto to his new place in Loreto. Several new estancias are being started on the Loreto camps.—The Standard.

Some two hundred and fifty leading merchants have made a compact agreeing not to require gold for their Provincial Bank notes during the present emergency. This action is worthy of general imitation. It is, in fact, due to the Provincial Bank, which has ever been the friend of Buenos Aires.

The price of sugar in Europe has risen considerably. The supply of foreign sugar in this country at present is only sufficient to supply the demand up to February, so that it is probable there will be a great demand for native sugar.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. announce for to-morrow, the 17th inst., at 10 a.m., the sale of a lot of thoroughbred cattle at the Corrales. This is a splendid chance for those who wish to improve their stock.

Mr. Hayward, of the firm of Tomlinson, Hayward and Co., manufacturers of the Glycerine Soap Dip, has brought out by the "Galileo" seven pure-bred Lincoln rams of the Bescathorpe flock.

Mr. Hayward also exhibits plans and models of his patent sheep-dipping baths for dipping sheep on a large scale, and when any of the sheep are obstinate and will not run freely, by a

small mechanical contrivance, of the simplest kind, the sheep are carried along the platform and dipped into the liquid. Mr. Hayward intends remaining in the Republic some six months, visiting the principal estancieros, to show the application of his plans as well as the application of the Glycerine Dip, which is in such favour with so many sheep-farmers on account of its thorough effectiveness and wool-growing propensities. Mr. Hayward brings with him also a beautiful specimen of a Scotch collie dog, as a pioneer for a better class of sheep dog. The sheep and the dog may be seen at Messrs. Bullrich and Co.'s Mart, Buenos Aires.—The Standard.

The town of Azul is reported to be in the progressive stage. Corn mills are being established there, and there has been a large increase of cattle and sheep during the past year.

The estancia in Salto, B.O., known as "Rincon Bayman," has been sold by the managers of the Commercial Bank of Montevideo to a Brazilian for 7,000 fuertes.

Some sales of wheat have been effected in the Santa-Fé colonies at \$4 1/4 to 5 m/n per fanega of 15 arrobes.

Minister Irigoyen is preparing to distribute the lots of Government Lands to the families or individuals who may ask for them. The Department of Engineers are occupied in marking off the special lands assigned for colonization. Many petitions have been made by persons residing in the camp.

Many people crowded to the doors of the Provincial Bank on Tuesday in search of gold, but when they were only offered in exchange for the National Bank they went away.

The branch house of Forrester and Co., of Rosario, has been closed.

Messrs. Bagley and Co. have offered a reward of \$200 m/n for the best essay on the present depreciated currency; its effects on our foreign trade, its cause and its consequences. The essays may be sent to Messrs. Bagley's address up to the 26th inst. Messrs. Bagley reserve to themselves the right of publishing the prize essay.

On Saturday Provincial Bank notes sold at 2 per cent premium on National Bank notes.

General Winter bought 2,000 head of cattle in Bahia Blanca, and 1,500 more at the Colorado, at \$17 1/2 each.

Minister Plaza has decreed that half of the duties at the Custom House are payable in gold and the other half in paper money.

The result of the "Curso Forzoso" had a better effect on the Exchange Market than was expected. On Tuesday gold bills were given on Paris at 4/40 m/n, and on London at 42 1/2.

Mr. Edward Kenny has been admitted a member of the Bolsa.

In Bragado 500 fanegas of new wheat were sold at £65 %.

Mr. Peter Murray, of Suipacha, sold his wool on the estancia at \$80 %. Mr. Bernard Mooney, of Chivilcoy, also sold his at the same price.

Gold was sold in the Bolsa on Wednesday at a premium of 17 1/2 to 19 for sovereigns and 16 to 18 for other coins.

The auctioneer, Sr. Bordenave, sold the sheep belonging to the testamentaria of Doña Maria Bazus de Castel, in Mercedes, at \$1 m/n each.

Mr. George Keen has sold the wool of his estancia in Olavarría at \$100 % per arroba. Mr. Richard Hammond, of Pavon, sold 10,000 arrobes of mestiza wool in Rosario at £2-80 m/n gold. Purchasers Messrs. Dray and Veademonte.

From the Belgian estancia at Venado Tuerto a lot of novillos has been sold at \$2 m/n, and some capones at 1-50 m/n.

Mr. M. Gowland has sold at auction 500 squares of land in the Bragado district at the rate of \$40,000 % per league. Buyer, Mr. Martinez.

A private telegram from Antwerp announce a fall in River Plate wool of ten centimes. Holders of wool should not be

influenced by it, as private telegrams might be sent to serve a dishonest purpose.

The Lamport and Holt steamer "Thales" reached Montevideo on Wednesday. The steamer "Concordia," of the Clyde line, also arrived.

The British steamer "Zephirus," lately arrived, will take in 15,000 frozen carcasses of meat in this port. The meat will be brought from Campana.

Auctioneer Degreef sold on Sunday several flocks of sheep belonging to Mr. Booth of Ramallo. Prices varied from \$28 % to 23 each. J. B. Gil bought one flock of fine sheep at \$86 %. Some rams went as high as \$750 %.

On Wednesday there was another rise in the price of wool owing to the fall in exchange.

The Nacion publishes the following important telegram:—

"Havre, Jan. 7. Since last fortnight small wool operations have been effected at easy prices.

Wool.—Buenos Aires, ensemble prima of 33 per cent yield, old clip, at f.1'60-1'65 per kilo.

BEEF TALLOW.—River Plate at fs.42 to 43 per 50 kilos.

Stock of beef and mutton tallow 1000 to 1,200 pipes.

HIDES.—Buenos Aires dry matadero ox hides of 14-15 kilos fs. 136-136 per 50 kilos.

SALTED POTRO HIDES.—Buenos Aires, fs.53-56 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted saladero ox hides, 28 to 29 kilos, fs.74-75 per 50 kilos despatched.

Transactions in salted River Plate cow hides are done at easy prices."

"Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

WOOL.—Buenos Aires merino and mestiza from 30-32 oyo yield, 6d. per lb.

SHEEPSKINS.—Camp, merino, 65-85 lb. per doz., 6 1/2 per lb. Merino, matadero, 90-100 lb, 7d. per lb.

BEEF TALLOW.—At 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt.

HIDES.—Salted novillo hides, 63 lb, 6 3/4 d per lb.

Salted potro hides, 30 lbs, 12 1/4-13s each.

FLAX-SEED.—At 42-43s per 416 lbs.

MAIZE.—At 5 1/2 s. per 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—At 7s. per 100 lb."

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

London, Jan. 12th.	
Public National Funds (888) 100 to 100 1/2	
Do do (1871) 93 1/2 to 99	
Do do (1881) 9 1/2 to 96	
Hard Dollars.....	81 to 82
Province of Buenos Aires.....	95 1/2 to 95 3/4
Treasury Bills 9 per cent.....	100 to 102

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	
Superior.....	95 105
Good.....	80 88
Regular.....	75
Borrega.....	76 66

Hides.	
Good camp.....	175
Horse.....	52 50
Hair.....	150 145

Sheepskins.	
Superior, rls.....	32
Peidas.....	55 45
Epidemic.....	20 18 rls
Interior.....	16
Ordertos.....	8 6
Deerskins, per doz.....	63 62

Wheat.	
Salado reg.....	83
Candeal.....	76

Maize.	
Morocho, in grain.....	46
Yellow in grain.....	—
Coza.....	16 11

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior.....	100 116
Good.....	93
Borrega.....	78

Hides.	
Good camp.....	195
Sheepskins superior.....	32
Interior.....	22 16
Corderitos.....	8 5
Horse Hides.....	53 55
Hair.....	155 160



MONTH'S MIND FOR THE LATE MRS. HIRE.

A solemn High Mass and Office will be chanted at the College Chapel, San Nicolas, at 10 o'clock on the 30th inst., for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Margaret Hire.

MARRIAGE.

On the January 8th, 1885, by the Archbishop in his Private Chapel, Edward P. Duran, of this city, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Daniel Hayes, Esq., of Cork, Ireland. No cards.

FOR SALE.—Two flocks of splendid SHEEP, one league from the town of Mercedes.—Apply to Michael O'Rourke at his estancia. de 4—pm

FOR SALE.—Four or five thousand fine mestiza SHEEP in good condition.—Apply to Mr. Hubert O'Rourke, "Bardero".

SHEEP FOR SALE.—From 1,000 to 5,000 fine Mestiza SHEEP, accustomed to romerío.—Apply to Mr. Michael O'Farrell, estancia Arbolito, Pergamino. j 12—1m

FOR SALE.—Two Hundred and Seventy two squares of LAND in the partido of Giles; the land is some of the best in the province for sheep, is well situated and within a couple of hours by rail of the Capital of the Republic. For further particulars and price apply to

MESSRS. DUGGAN BROS., Ciudad 197.

TERCIANEROS.

FOR SALE.—THIRD PART of several FLOCKS.—Apply to William M. Mooney, at his Estancia, partido Pergamino. j 4—1m

TORRENT.—In Bragado, on Sr. Maximiliano Fernandez's Land, 400 squares of good CAMP for sheep; also a WILD POTRERO QUINA and CORRALES, and a good HOUSE.—For further particulars apply to Dr. Teodoro Vilanova, sq. no. "San Alejandro," first "postal" on the road to Lincoln. j 5—1m

WANTED for an estancia house in the Camp, a good COOK.—Apply at this Office.

CAMPO PARA OVEJAS O AGRICULTURA.

Se arrienda una legua de campo en Suipacha a pocos cuerdas de una estacion de ferro carril las haciendas que son 15,000 ovejas y 800 vacas se venden a precio modico si el interesado las quiere tomar. El dueño arrienda por no poder, atender el establecimiento y para un contrato por cinco años. Por mas informes ocurra a

EDUARDO CASEY, 80—RECONQUISTA—80 j 8—2 ins.

CAMI OS NACIONALES

En trando las Secciones y Provinciales en esta y de las otras Provincias entre ellos las del Venado Tuerto, Loreto, Lincoln, M. dia Luna y Guina a hay en Venta, tambien de Pasto tierro tenemos varias Estancias para vender en el Norte de esta provincia y de Pasto tierro una en Junin y varias en el 9 de Julio, que se vende sin las haciendas. Para arrendar tenemos varios campos de pasto tierro en el Norte de este provincia y de pasto fuer en Meli que y otros terrenos, arrendamos tambien en Fracciones 3000 cuerdas para charras cerca de la Estacion del Ferro Carril de San Nicolas a Junin a precio muy acomodado, vendemos ovejas de primera calidad en el Norte de esta provincia y compramos un buen numero de ovejas que estan en lugar sperante para llevarlas a tuan y busamos arrendar un campo como para 10,000 ovejas en el sud

OCURRIR, SAN MARTIN 90. JUAN HUGHES. CARLOS DUNZELMANN.

SPLENDID CAMP TO RENT.

To rent, 500 Squares of splendid CAMP in the Partido de Mercedes. The camp is wired in, here are four brick pu-stos; the land is considered the best in the Province; it is situated at two leagues from Mercedes, Oaverla and Curios. Keen stations Also 5000 SHEEP to be sold and a manada of MARES, CORRALES, etc. For particulars, apply RIVADAVIA 560, ALMAGRO. j 8—1ms.

TO BE SOLD.

SIX HUNDRED SQUARES of prime LAND in the Partido of Chivilcoy and only four leagues from the town, two and a half leagues from Alberti Station on the Western Railway.

The above Land is known by the name of "Monte Villarino." It is all fenced in with six steel wires and "Nandubay" posts at every five yards. There is a permanent supply of water on the land as the river "Salado" flows through one end of it.

The principal building or "Estancia" house comprises nine large rooms with bearded floors and ceilings. A pigeon-house, flower garden, large "Monte" o fruit trees, besides some detached buildings.

The "pu-stos" are of brick roofed with iron, and in good repair. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MICHAEL KEARNEY, j 5—5 ins.] At the Estancia.

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BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SPANISH SCULPTORS.

CHASUBLES	SANCTUARY LAMPS
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ALBS	BREAD MOULDS
GIRDLES	CHANDELIERS FOR 3 OR 7 LIGHTS
CHALICES	MISSALS
CIORIUMS	BOOK STANDS
ALTAR CRUETS	ALTAR TABLETS
OIL STOCKS	ETC., ETC.
RELIQUARIES	
CROSSES	



A LARGE SUPPLY OF CANDLESTICKS, CHURCH ORNAMENTS, Lanterns, etc.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

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BUENOS AIRES—RAFAEL DEL CARPIO.

NOTICE.



The Branding-iron of the above mark belonging to Mr. Bernard Fagan, of Suipacha, having been LOST or STOLEN, the owner hereby gives notice that any counter marks done with the same are invalid without his Certificate.

ROUGH ON CORNS

A CERTAIN CURE for hard or soft Corns, Bunions, Warts and blisters. Effective without causing pain or soreness. It dries instantaneously and will not soil any thing. Price 25 cents per bottle. Agency.

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THEY DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, cock-roaches, bed-bugs, fleas and ants.

Price 25 to 40 cents per box.

Sole Agent— J. A. BENNETT. 195 Florida.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

Stinging, irritation, inflammation of the Bladder and all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchu Paiba." \$1.50.

Sole Agent J. A. BENNETT 195 Florida.

WEAKNESS

"Wells Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, and Physical Debility. \$1.50.

Sole Agent J. A. BENNETT 195 Florida.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

This is the Electric Hair Brush so extensively advertised in the leading English, French and American papers and journals as Dr. Scott's, and there are gentlemen in this city to whom reference can be given if required, who will vouch for the accuracy of the statement that this brush will not only prevent the hair from falling out and cause it to grow where the follicles are not entirely destroyed, but also, that it will cure a head ache and neuralgic pains in the head and face in five minutes, if used according to instructions.

Send for circular to the Sole Agent J. A. BENNETT. 195 Florida.

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If you wish to really feel active strong and ready for work wear Dr. Scott's Electric Belt. Electricity is universally conceded to be the best known remedy for nervousness, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., and the simplest mode of applying it known to science is by means of this belt.

Sole Agent J. A. BENNETT. 195 Florida.

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If you want to cure your flocks thoroughly and keep them

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Which during last and previous seasons gave the most satisfactory results

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Begs to call special attention to the price and quality of undimentioned goods which have just arrived for this season:

Baby-Linen, Robes, Cloaks, Pelisses and Hoods

Sun Hats, Granny and other Bonnets.

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Boys and Girl's Man-o-War Suits.

Jeanses for Girls.

Black and Coloured Lisle, Irish and Cotton Hosiery.

Children's Pin-frocks in Holland, Muslin and Ribbon, in great variety.

Blouses and Costumes in Muslin, Pique, Cashmere, Print and Holland.

Jersey collars, Indian Muslin Neckties, and other Silk Sutures.

Lace Ficus and Leather Bags.

This season's designs in Fire Screens and novel Ornaments, Flower Pot covers.

Newest designs in Art Needle Work, Traced Goods and a great variety of Articles in Plush, Satin, etc.

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