

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.  
FOUNDED BY VEN DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 3.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1885.

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Buenos Aires,  
Enero 20 de 1885.

FRANCISCO LAMBI.

j 22—2m

## FENCES FOR RAILWAYS.

The following decree has been issued by the Provincial Government:—

Art. I.—Eighteen months after publication of this decree all railway companies under the Provincial jurisdiction shall have had fences with six wires, posts and intermediate posts at convenient distances, placed on each side of their lines to the following extent:

1st.—The Ensenada Railway from its bridge in the Riachuelo de Barracas as far as Santo Domingo, leaving openings corresponding to the streets it cuts through.

2nd.—The Southern Railway from its bridge in the Riachuelo de Barracas as far as Burzaco station, leaving openings on the conditions already mentioned.

3rd.—The Great Western Railway from Almagro station, where the jurisdiction commences, to the further end of the town of San Jose de Flores.

4th.—The Northern Railway in the towns of the following districts: Belgrano, San Isidro, San Fernando, and Las Conchas from the first house at one end to the last at the other.

Art. II.—Within eight months from publication of this decree all the railway companies above mentioned shall have constructed in the streets through which they run (boca-calles) and also at the places on the line allowed for free communication from one side to the other, a small bridge two metres wide crossing the line or lines and closed at either extremity, so as not to allow animals to pass, with wires of equal height as compared to the others.

Art. III.—After six months from the publication of this decree, the above mentioned companies shall not run engines or carriages on their lines that are not provided with the corresponding continuous brake.

Art. IV.—The Municipalities of the districts through which the Provincial railways run shall find the owner of any animal found on the line, even though the animal be killed by the engine.

Art. V.—The Engineers' Department shall see to the proper compliance with this decree, and the Municipalities shall respectively account for any negligence or non-compliance in the works hereby determined and ordered.

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 30.

The people of Tipperary will learn with relief, if not regret, that the politician who persisted in "representing" their county, against their publicly expressed wish, has sold himself to their enemy, the Castle. Mr. P. J. Smyth has accepted, it is authoritatively announced, the post of Secretary to the Irish Loan Fund Board. This is a very small crumb, indeed, for the Government table; for the emoluments of the position or sinecure will not amount to more, it is estimated, than about £300 per annum.

An association to be called "The South of Ireland Commercial Travellers' Association," was established in Cork on Saturday.

At the Annual Congress of National Schools in Dublin, the President defended the action of the Association in having entrusted the advocacy of their cause to Mr. Parnell's party.

An interesting review of Mr. Davitt's life appears in the *Saturday Review*, and although written by a hostile critic, it is not conceived in that narrow or ungenerous spirit, which sometimes characterises the writings in English newspapers on Irish subjects.

A meeting of the Tipperary National League was held, and it was decided to summon a Convention at Thurles for the selection of a candidate for the representation of the county. A resolution was passed endorsing Mr. Parnell's policy and clearly notifying to intended aspirants for the honour of representing the gallant county that no candidate will satisfy the electors who will not pledge himself to co-operate with the Irish Parliamentary party.

It is believed Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork, will be the accepted candidate for the county Tipperary. The Archbishop of Cashel telegraphed to the Mayor-Elect with the view of ascertaining Mr. O'Connor's views on the subject, and Mr. O'Connor unreservedly placed himself in the hands of his Grace and of Mr. Parnell. The choice of Mr. O'Connor will be a popular one, and we have no doubt he will prove a worthy representative of the gallant Tipperary, and a valuable accession to the Irish Parliamentary party.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 29.

The English Division under Col. Stewart, 1,500 strong, and 10,000 of the Mahdi's followers have met and a bloody battle ensued.

The English squares were broken, but the Mahdi's troops were finally driven back with a loss of 800 killed and as many wounded.

The English owe their victory to the heroic bravery of the marines and cavalry.

Among the killed were found the bodies of Major Burnaby and Major Carmichael.

General Stewart has seized Meterrneh.

Great anxiety here owing to want of details concerning the

recent battle that has taken place between the English troops and those of the Mahdi.

The explosions that have occurred in the Houses of Parliament, two in number, one in Westminster Hall and the other in the Victoria Gallery in the House of Lords.

The damages caused are immense.

The building, which is a square of 35 metres per side with walls of 2 and 4 metres thickness, was almost completely destroyed. The roof at a height of 2 metres was blown into the air.

The fourteen persons who were killed and wounded were some of the numerous persons who visit the Tower.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect the arsenals and the docks of the nation against the attempts of the dynamiters.

Berlin, Jan. 23.

Emperor William is recovering rapidly.

Paris, Jan. 26.

Telegrams from China announce that in a reconnaissance made at Formosa Island the French troops suffered a slight check which resulted in 19 killed and 26 wounded.

Yesterday the elections of one-third of the Senators to the vacant Senator posts took place. The result was:

67 Republicans and 20 Conservatives.

The Government have made the following changes in the French diplomatic service in the River Plate:

Mr. D'Anglade, Consul at Montevideo, is sent in the same capacity to Bogota. Mr. Wagner, Consul at Buenos Aires, goes to Montevideo Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. L. Reynaud, Consul at Cadiz, succeeds Mr. Wagner in Buenos Aires.

The British Government adheres, to a certain extent, to the proposals of the Powers with regard to Egyptian finances.

Washington, Jan. 27.

The Senate has passed a resolution expressing its deep indignation at the criminal attempt to destroy Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament.

The Senate discussed the treaty for the construction of the Canal of Nicaragua, and approved of it with the exception that in demanding duties no distinction will be made for or against any nationality.

Panama.

The revolution in Columbia has been suppressed, and the rebels have been pardoned.

Santiago de Chile, Jan. 22.

Twenty gentlemen of this city have contributed 1,000 gold dollars each for the discovery of the perpetrators of the recent abortive outrage; they themselves constitute the association to this effect. Whichever of them succeeds in effecting the discovery is to receive the joint sum of 20,000 dollars.

To-day a prolonged earthquake has been felt here which causes great alarm. Fortunately it did no further injury.

Rome Jan. 23.

Heavy snowfalls in Piemont; all communication interrupted; numerous snowslips have caused considerable damage, destroying several houses.

Earthquakes have caused many deaths and material losses in a large number of villages all over the country.

## SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE FUND.

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IRISH NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

We published last week an interesting letter from an esteemed correspondent on the necessity of more union among our countrymen residing in this Republic, and we shall here make a brief reference to one point touched on in his letter. It is a fact that the contributions made by us for the Irish National cause are not at all in proportion to our wealth and numbers. It is a common belief that Irishmen lose their patriotic feelings when they immigrate to the British colonies. But we have ample proofs that even with the denationalising element brought to bear on our countrymen in places where the British flag predominates they are not wanting in their fidelity to the sacred cause of Fatherland, and, if we may judge from the following article, which we cut from the *Melbourne Advocate*, it appears that the Irish of Australasia, in proportion to their numbers, have given more of the sinews of war for the cause during the past two years than even North America has done.

"Without wishing to lessen the tribute of praise due to Irish-Americans for their devotion to Ireland and their services to the Irish cause, I would like to say a good word on behalf of Irish-Australasia. In the balance-sheet submitted to the Boston Convention I notice that since 1st May, 1883, to 9th August, 1884, including balance in hand at former date, the amount collected in aid of the funds of the League in round numbers, was about £8,000, for the Parnell Fund about £3500, and the payment of Members' Fund about £1000. Through the Central League in Australasia was sent to Ireland, from the time of the arrival of Messrs. Redmond, in February, 1883, until the present date, League Funds over £15,000, to the Parnell Fund £2000. The amount to the credit of the Payment of Members' Fund is over £200. Looking at the figures, and taking into account the estimated population of Irish descent in both countries—America nearly 20,000,000, Australasia barely 1,000,000—it must be admitted that the palm belongs to Australasia. When the amount of prejudice evidenced against the Irish cause—both by the press and the people—in the colonies is considered, it speaks volumes for the devotion of the Irish race in these colonies in having sent such large sums to strengthen the hands of the leaders of the Irish people who are beginning to regain the restoration of their lost rights."

THE CONTRACTION OF TRADE.

*Redpath's Journal*, in a recent reference to the contraction of trade, says:—  
The question is being asked with increasing earnestness, "What is the cause of the remarkable stagnation which now undoubtedly prevails in the world's commerce?" This is a question which it is easy to ask, but which it is difficult to answer. The great cause certainly appears

to be over-production. As we took occasion to observe some little time since, we are producing too much wheat, too much iron, too much sugar, too much everything, even too much detail. The result is a profligate depreciation in the price of commodities, and a great associated discouragement of production. The difficulties of the present are enfeebled by the fact that industrial depression is contagious—in depression, the difficulties of other industries soon and perceptibly extend themselves to others; and, hence, when commercial depression once sets in, it is very difficult to remove and overcome it. We think, however, it is unwise to take too despondent a view of the general situation. A very great volume of business is evidently still passing between the chief countries of the world, and it would be strange indeed if the commerce of the globe, which is almost as ancient as the globe itself, should suddenly die out. It should also be remembered that all commercial difficulties have a tendency to correct themselves. If an industry ceases to be profitable, those concerned with it either abandon it altogether or greatly contract their operations; and this, of course, tends to check the evil of over-production. Assuming, then, that over-production is the cause of our present commercial troubles, we can scarcely regard it as a permanent difficulty.

PARAGUAY.

A paper from the Hamburg Geographical Society describes an extensive tour recently made through Paraguay, affording glimpses into regions hitherto little or very inaccurately known. In October of last year M. H. Toeppen left Hamburg, along with 49 emigrants bound for Paraguay, where they intended settling. Changing ships at Montevideo, they steamed up the Parana, which, six to eight kilometres (four to five miles) wide, allowed but a distant view of its banks. The Paraguay river, less broad, brought to sight quite a tropical vegetation. Asuncion, which they reached in ten days from the time of entering the mouth of the river, was lively with ten steamers and numerous merchant craft—a very exceptional bustle for that capital, which, environed by smiling hills and pierced by streams plunging into the river through picturesque gorges, has more scenery than commerce to display. Though the town encloses two square miles, there is a wide and utterly vacant space between its remote faubourgs and main part. With the exception of a few sumptuous houses, dating from the time of the Dictator Lopez, and a dilapidated arsenal, dockyard and mausoleum, the town itself presents a sorry aspect—unpaved, miserably lighted, and but feebly stirred by a shackled commerce. Yet its inhabitants, from 12,000 to 15,000, are regaled every evening by a colossal concert—from the throats of myriad frogs occupying a vast reedy marsh, overspread with the leaves and flowers of the "Victoria regia," on one side of the city. An extremely slow train, heated by wooden fires, the sparks from which entered the illshut carriages, brought M. Toeppen across a plateau, hemmed in by the Cordilleras, to Tucuman, where he rejoined the 19 colonists, already three days en route having been jolted through rough woods and dragged through mire in carts pulled each by four to six oxen. At length they reached the German colony of San Bernardino, at a height of 300 metres, and numbering nearly 200 inhabitants.

The people of Paraguay generally are descendants of Europeans and Indians, very much resembling the latter in their physical characteristics, except that their hair is long and curly, whereas that of the pure Indian is straight and stiff. The farm labourers, paid always in advance, are in a state of absolute dependence on their masters.

The same conditions of the soil, M. Toeppen found to be generally very good. The climate would, he believes, allow Europeans, not only to live, but labour in the country without discomfort. With regard to fever, he met only two cases, and a young doctor who was making a special study of fever had found not one case in three and a half months. In the German colony of San Bernardino, in the course of two and a half years, there had been but one death—that of a child from dysentery. The cereals of Europe do not succeed in the soil of Paraguay, but potatoes and vegetables of every kind thrive excellently. Maize, rice, manioc, and beans do well, as do also coffee, sugar, and cotton, but oranges, peaches, apples, and pears require careful fostering. The country is very favourable to the rearing of cattle, especially horned cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Landed property may be easily acquired, a square league costing only about 6,000 marks (£300). The natural conditions in Paraguay are very favourable to colonisation, but no colony has yet succeeded, thanks to the discredited government, corrupt officialdom, want of communication, bad currency, &c. The present German colony of San Bernardino, about 25 square leagues in area, founded in 1881, has, in M. Toeppen's opinion, as little chance of success as any previous colony. Its situation is bad, and separated by two days of railway, or four days of coach, from Asuncion, it is practically cut off from all communication with the capital. These German colonists, moreover, are of the very worst material; they are not labourers, but the refuse of the professions. Of the 500 with which the colony started 300 have already melted away into other parts, and most of the crimes in Paraguay are attributed to Germans.—*South American Journal*.

MR. PARNELL ON THE FUTURE OF IRISH TRADE.

In a recent interview with Mr. Parnell he discussed the future of Irish trade and the probabilities of industrial development in the country. He said: "The Dublin exhibition, got up under the auspices of the National League, has been of immense benefit to the Irish woollen trade and other industries in Ireland. The Irish manufactures are genuine. The Irish manufacturers there use no shoddy. Their cloths are made of genuine wool. Whenever I can get Irish cloth made by a weaver I wear nothing else. Look at this coat," said he, buttoning his neat black frock coat. "The cloth is excellent; so are these Irish twill waistcoat and trousers of Donegal frieze. The cloth and maker are all Irish, and as good as any one can want. I do not say that Ireland has yet produced cloths of the finest textures, but the commencement is hopeful for the future of Irish woollen manufactures, for which there is a large home market. I think the sales in America might be extended if the Irish there would insist on wearing the manufactures of their own country. Even in England the goods are in demand. Cotton manufactures in Ireland are as yet not developed as largely as might be expected. The climate and position of Ireland are admirably adapted, but the country does not possess a trained manufacturing population like the midland counties of England. nor has it the great arteries and highways of commerce. The linen industries have not escaped the depression, which everywhere prevails. Another point is that America has begun to manufacture for herself some articles hitherto imported from Ireland. The exhibition of Irish laces at the Mansion House in London has worked quite a revival in the Irish lace trade. Several convents in the South have more orders than they know how to fill. The industry affords home employment for many poor families, which is a great blessing. Another flourishing industry is the butter manufacture, which is in-

initely improved, both in economical appliances and in the article itself. I regret that the number of milch cattle is decreasing yearly, in consequence of the shrinkage in the number of small farmers, caused by the high rents. The price of cattle has also decreased greatly in consequence of the general depression, through English competition, of the importation of frozen meat from Australia and live cattle from America, but the breed of cattle in Ireland is improved. What is wanted is an extension of the root crops, so as to provide food for the stock during the winter. The cheapness of the cost of fattening hogs in America has injured our bacon trade and lowered prices, but the business is still good, and is capable of extension. There is also a hopeful outlook for the peat litter industry. The bog of Allen contains vast deposits of peat, excellently adapted to making litter, superior and cheaper than the German article now monopolizing the market. England's unfair competition in trade is a great difficulty. Let me give an instance. Messrs. Lane, of Cork, started a starch manufactory. Coleman, the great English maker, forthwith sent an agent over to Ireland offering to sell starch thirty shillings per ton less than Lane's price; in fact, under cost. Messrs. Lane retaliated by advertising their starch in England under Coleman's prices, who ultimately was glad to compromise. With regard to the question of tariff, my opinion is that a certain measure of competition against foreign manufacturers would benefit Ireland. It is very difficult for a country like Ireland, whose trade has been crushed and its start in the race of nations fairly lost, to again make headway. But, despite enormous difficulties, our progress has been very great in recent years. Although it is impossible for us to compete with England in many directions, there are several lines in which Ireland is peculiarly adapted for success. The absence of suitable harbours greatly hampers the progress of the fisheries, but, with the aid of government loans to construct and improve our harbours, a complete revolution might be wrought in that industry.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE EVIL OF MIXED MARRIAGES. ANTE-NUPTIAL PROMISES.

(From the *London Catholic Universe*, Nov. 8.)

Last week, before Mr. Justice Pearson, was tried another of those unfortunate cases in which, owing to the difference of Faith between a husband and wife, after the death of the father the question arises before the Court as to the religion in which children of the marriage ought to be brought up. The plaintiffs in the action were the two infant children of the late Captain Montagu. Captain Montagu was a Protestant and his wife was a Catholic. On the occasion of the marriage her husband made a promise, such as is usually required by Catholic priests when they solemnize a mixed marriage, that the children should be brought up in the Catholic Faith. The marriage took place in Jersey. Captain Montagu died in the year 1878, having shortly before his death made a will by which he appointed his wife, who was a Catholic, and two gentlemen, who were Protestants, guardians of the plaintiffs, who were at that time mere infants. They had been brought up in the Catholic Faith. Of the plaintiffs, the elder was baptized in the presence of his father at St. Barnabas's Church, Onslow Gardens, in June, 1876, but earlier on the same day he had been taken to a Catholic Church by his mother, and there baptized by a Catholic priest. The younger was baptized a Catholic after the death of his father; but there was evidence to show that there had been an intention to baptize him by a Protestant clergyman with the consent of the mother. This, it was said, was to gratify Admiral Montagu, the father, and other relatives of Captain Montagu.

The children were now in the custody of their mother, who had married a native of Jersey. The object of the action was to make the plaintiffs wards of Court, and to have a scheme settled for their maintenance and education. The matter was brought in on summonses taken out by the two Protestant testamentary guardians to have it declared that the infants should be brought up in the religion of their father. During the course of argument his lordship observed that he was exceedingly sorry that the Court should ever have thought fit to interfere in such matters at all; he thought that when one of two parents died, both Nature and Providence, if he might with all reverence say so, had left the care of the children to the remaining parent; but the current of decisions was too strong for him to resist.

Counsel having heard on both sides, Mr. Justice Pearson, in giving judgment, said this was a case not only as difficult as the numerous others of the kind, but also contained all those unhappy circumstances on which other Judges had observed in giving their decisions on this class of cases, and which made it a most difficult and disagreeable task for a Judge to come to any decision; if he thought any further time would either alter his decision or enable him to escape the difficulty he would take it, but the class of case was so numerous, and the law had been so repeatedly laid down, that it was not necessary to consider his judgment. His lordship then carefully weighed all the circumstances pointing to the final intention of Captain Montagu either to allow his wife to educate the children as Catholics, or to have them brought up in his own Faith. He considered the facts that he had had one baptized as a Protestant and intended the other so to be baptised strong evidence of intention that they should be brought up in his own Faith. And it was even a stronger indication of such intention that by his solemn will, executed at the time he knew himself to be dangerously ill, and shortly before he died, he had appointed two Protestant guardians. These facts, he considered, far outweighed in his lordship's mind the promise given at the time of marriage, and the other strong evidence in the same direction. But it would have been an act calculated, especially under the circumstances of the family, to cause great pain, and an unnatural act not to appoint the mother of the children of such tender age, in whose custody he must perforce leave them. His lordship had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the circumstances pointing the other way, these children ought, according to the decisions of the Court, to be brought up as Protestants, and he made a declaration accordingly.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The mausoleum which the Empress Eugenie is having erected approaches completion. It is a stately building within the grounds of her estate at Farnborough, but not in the park itself, being on the other side of the main line of the South Western Railway, over which the Empress has constructed a bridge. "By her unaffected kindness and liberality," says a writer in a society paper, "her Majesty has gained the good will and admiration of the neighbourhood."

England is amongst the few countries in the world where the Parliamentary representatives are not paid for their legislative services. In the German Reichstag, a majority of members, in spite of the opposition of Prince Bismarck, have decided that the laborer in the service of the State is as worthy of his hire as though he gave his time and thought to promote the interests of a private individual. There is much to be said in favor of this. It opens the door of the legislature, which otherwise would be closed to men of ability, but who are not possessed of riches. The *Times*, in an article dedicated to the examination of this subject, remarks as follows:—

"A Dutch deputy receives £166 a year and travelling expenses, a Belgian £16 16s a month during the session, a Norwegian travelling expenses and thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, a Portuguese ten shillings a day. French senators and deputies have £450 a year. In the New World it may be important for ambitious emigrants to remember that members of the Canadian House of Commons and Senate are paid for any sessions extending beyond thirty days a thousand dollars, besides ten cents a mile for travelling expenses. Brazil gives its senators £360 for the session, and its deputies, in addition to travelling expenses, £240. Mexico pays members of each House two thousand dollars a year. The Argentine Confederation is still more munificent, and allows £700. Even this handsome income is exceeded in the United States, where election, whether to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, means £1,000 a year, and travelling expenses as well. Italy confers on senators and deputies free travelling by rail or steamer. In other countries possessed of Parliamentary institutions a seat does not at present yield any direct pecuniary advantage."

The ages of the sovereigns of the world, as given by *Les Annales Catholiques*, are as follows:—The Holy Father is 73 years old, the Emperor of Germany 87 years, the King of Holland 67 years, the King of Denmark 66 years, Queen Victoria 65 years, the King of Wurtemberg 61 years, the Emperor of Brazil 58 years, the King of Saxony 56 years, the King of Sweden and Norway 55 years, the Emperor of Austria 53 years, the King of the Belgians 49 years, the King of Portugal 45 years, the King of Roumania 45 years, the Sultan 41 years, the King of Italy 40 years, the Emperor of Russia 39 years, the King of Bavaria 38 years, the King of Greece 38 years, the King of Serbia 29 years, the King of Spain 26 years.

Chinese mobs have been committing fearful outrages on persons and places of Christian worship at Canton and interior ports. In the province of Kwang-Tung alone four Roman Catholic and one hundred and twenty Protestant churches have been destroyed, twenty houses of resident Christians looted and their occupants driven away. At Nam-Hoi three Catholic chapels were pillaged, as also were the houses of converts. The priests and the converts were beaten. At Shi Hung the Church of England Chapel was destroyed. The Chinese tore the clothes from the preacher's wife and used her shamefully. At Chant Sung the Wesleyan chapel was destroyed. Christians are fleeing from the provinces to Hong Kong. The Chinese gave them the alternative of sacrificing to the idols or leaving their homes. The authorities of twelve Cantonese villages have issued notices that all Christians must leave. Fifteen churches in those villages have already been destroyed, and several stores looted. Many persons are homeless. Although the attention of the Chinese Government has been called to these barbarous acts no action has been taken to prevent them or to punish the perpetrators. At Kite Young a mob destroyed all the Roman Catholic and English churches. At Swatow the Catholic priests were ordered to leave and, after they had left, Chinese soldiers broke into the houses.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to everyone else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society. We say to every boy and to every girl; cultivate the habits of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting room and kitchen as well as in the parlor.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A barber's son may be a chip of the old block, even when his father's a-shaving.

Longfellow wrote "Excelsior" in bed. This may explain why the poem has so much "get up" in it.

A recent writer on woman says her true place is at the fireside. Rather an uncomfortable place in summer.

At least three men on the average jury feel bound to disagree with the rest to show that they've got minds of their own.

One reason why no woman can ever hope to be President of the United States is because the law provides that the occupant of that office shall be thirty-five years old.

Reflection of an inebriate—"It's curious, isn't it? When I'm drunk everybody knows it, but when I'm thirsty nobody pays any attention to the fact!"

A stump orator exclaimed: "I know no north, no south, no east, no west, fellow-citizens!" "Then," exclaimed an old farmer in the crowd, "it's time you went to school and learnt geography."

A Southern newspaper the other day spoke of the need of a "pluvial dispensation," and was obliged to tell its readers in its next issue that it meant rain.

"Isn't that a fine cow, Smith and I own her in partnership?" "Which part do you own?" the other asked. "Oh," said he, "I own the milking part, and he owns the eating part."

"What do you suppose makes the moon so pale, darling?" she asked, as they gazed at the orb of night. "I don't know, dear," he answered "unless it is being up all night; it always affects me that way."

Patient: "Sir, you put me in a set of false teeth." Dentist: "I remember." Patient: "You promised they would just be like natural teeth." Dentist: "No doubt." Patient: "But your false teeth give me a deal of pain." Dentist: "An exact imitation of nature."

"This book is of no value whatever," said the literary editor to the managing editor of a provincial daily. "But we get so much advertising from the publisher that I dislike to cut it up. What shall I do?" "Well, you might say that the binding is remarkably handsome," was the reply.

It was no doubt a bachelor compositor who, in setting up the toast, "Woman, without her, man would be a savage!" got the comma in the wrong place, and made the sentence read, "Woman, without her man, would be a savage?"

A photographer in Greenwich, Conn., who put up the following notice on his door, had a brisk revival of business; "In consequence of this being the anniversary of the death of my mother-in-law, pictures to-day will be taken at half-price."

A Scotch preacher who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly begun, suddenly stopped and exclaimed—"Brethren, it's nae fair. Wait till I get along; and then, if I'm nae worth listening to, gang to sleep; but dinna gang before I get commenced. Give a mon a chance."

"Will you want a sample-room, sir?" asked a hotel clerk of a guest who had just registered. "No, sir," was the pompous reply, "I am a lawyer, sir, not a drummer. I am not selling merchandise. I am selling brains." "Ah, I see," said the clerk. "Of course you don't want a sample room, when you don't carry samples."

"I say in there, is my flour ready?" shouted a young farmer as he sat in the wagon in front of the mill. "No sir; 'twon't be done this week," answered the miller. "Say, you ought to change your sign from the 'Stir-about Mills' to the 'Mills of the gods.'" "Mills of the gods." Why so, sir? "Cause you grind so tarnel slow. Geup, Kit."

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AND  
**NEW YEAR CARDS.**

NOVELS BY ALL THE BEST AU-THORS.

WORKS ON RELIGION.  
PRAYER BOOKS.  
SCHOOL BOOKS.  
SMITH'S DIARIES FOR 1885.  
&c., &c., &c.

THEY are now booking Subscribers to periodicals for 1885.

Please Note  
**179--PIEDAD--179**

**ACCIDENTS!**

The importance of using only good Kerosene cannot be too highly appreciated. Witness the terrible accidents lately, such as the death of Mr. Levey and Mr. Dean, in Navarro, and the great fire at the corner of Chacabuco and Europa. All caused by the bursting of lamps charged with inferior Kerosene. In the United States the sale of Kerosene under 1150 is severely punished and in every country where the interests of the public are cared for, laws have been enacted regulating the quality of oil to be offered to the public.

Yellow Kerosene is always impure, and the strong smelling stuff in general used here would be found under 8000, if analysed. It is needless to add it is highly dangerous.

The only way to be perfectly safe is to use

**KEROSENE "LAXOR"**

Guaranteed 150 fire test.

It is white, entirely free from any disagreeable odour, gives twice the light, lasts one-third longer, and is consequently as cheap as any Kerosene in this market.

It through using a bad article when he can get a good one just as cheap, a man meets with in accident, he is scarcely to be pitied.

Sole Agent for the  
**Kerosene 'Laxor'**

**J. A. BENNET**  
195 FLORIDA

**FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!**

Obtain Security Against It!

By keeping Half-a-Dozen HARDEN HAND GRINDERS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS on the premises.

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Cures Headache and Indigestion.

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**369--RIVADAVIA--369**

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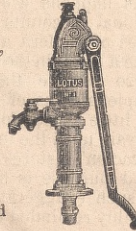
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GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé.  
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**AVISO OFICIAL.**

OFICINA DE TIERQAS 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 compueso de 171 hectareas, y ubicado en el partido de Chacabuco. Sus linderos son Don Juan Laborda, Da. Rosa Arroyo de Haedo y Don Ciraco Arroyo. La base de venta sera a razon de \$400,000 mg la l-gua. El remate tendra lugar en la Oficina de dia indicado a la 1 p m.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exija 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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**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 children.

**NEW FLANNELS & 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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**AYER'S AGUE CURE.**

THIS is a Purely Vegetable Bitter and Powerful Tonic, free from Quinine or any mineral substance, and always cures the severest cases.

Also for Female Periodical Trouble. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.,

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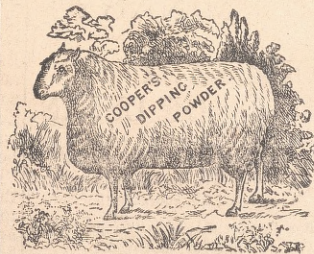
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IS THE  
**CHEAPEST, HANDIEST,**  
AND THE  
**BEST.**

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 applied to over 35,000,000 sheep annually and

CANNOT FAIL IN THE WORST CASE OF SCAB,

as a trial will prove.

DISSOLVING INSTANTLY IN COLD WATER and being in the form of compressed 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 containing sufficient to dip from 1800 to 2500 sheep, according to the density of the wool.

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THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY

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On account of the unfinished state of the New Class Halls, study will not be resumed till February the 23rd. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Director. j 21-1m

**CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART. 799—TUCUMAN—799**

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.

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

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

**TERMS.**

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**THE SOUTHERN CROSS**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1885.

"Un Estrangero" writing in *El Diario* pertinently asks the question how it happens that the people of this country, and amongst them the "High-Life," cannot carry on a conversation without using obscene language. He entered a certain "café," and out of 200 words that he heard spoken 130 were obscene. The same writer complains that young men of respectable appearance stand at the corners of the principle streets and insult ladies by word and gesture as they pass by. We fully endorse every word of this, and we agree with the writer, that if the law does not protect ladies in such a case, their husbands or brothers should do the work with a stick, and if necessary, with a revolver.

There is one thing about which the "caudillos" of South America are particular solicitous, lest they should not have sufficient notoriety in Europe. It is this desideratum, and nothing else, that is prompting Santos to pass a civil marriage bill for his people. Just to get a little bad fame and to acquire the name of a grand reformer like Rosas, and Guzman-Blanco, and other illustrious "caudillos."

We are threatened with a fresh deluge of the odorous lubrications of the Pastor of Calle Corrientes. Although they will see the light under the distinguished auspices of the *Patria Argentina*, we do not anticipate that the "Salvador" or any other college will be given to the flames. No sample of Mr. Thompson's awful eloquence shall appear again in these columns, for, as they say in this country, "Para muestra basta un botón."

The Hon. Mr. Monson, British diplomatic minister in Buenos Aires, writes to the *Standard* asserting that the "title of Great Britain to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands is 'absolutely just and unquestionable'". Mr. Monson does not trouble himself about giving reason for this claim, but he wishes the British community to understand that such is the case. Better far that so exalted a personage did not rush into print if he could not produce some more convincing argument in favour of his right to dominion. The British community know well that Mr. Monson's Government have a right to take everything they can catch hold of, and

that such a right is "absolutely just and unquestionable" from a British point of view. Is not Britain mistress of the sea, and are not the Falkland Islands somewhere on the sea? Is it not true that Britain rules the waves and are there not waves beside the Falklands? This is the "just and unquestionable" claim that the Hon. Mr. Monson omitted to mention. It is the claim long ago put forth by the wolf when he seized the lamb by the throat.

As happens every year, sensational accounts of supposed cases of cholera appear at least once a week in the native papers. These revolve themselves into simple attacks of cholera, but no little discomfort and alarm prevail until the inevitable "rectificación" restores calmness. One good purpose is however served by such exaggerations. We are forcibly reminded of the possible presence amongst us of the deadly scourge, against which the only preventatives are cleanliness and temperance.

The *Standard* attributes the dynamite explosions in London to English malcontents and Continental Anarchists. Last year we published a letter from our London correspondent in which this view of the case was taken. But, as it suits British policy to utilize every resource to the prejudice of Ireland, John Bull will not admit that his insidious corruption of the masses in other countries is bearing fruit with a vengeance at his own door. Anyway, "you pay your money and you have your choice," as Cicero is reported to have said.

Two interesting letters appeared in the *Standard* of the 28th inst., one from Dr. Saldias and the other from Sr. Vernet. Both gentlemen maintain with irrefragable arguments that England has no legal claim to the Falkland Islands. The King of Spain never recognised any claim of the British Government to the islands. In 1767 an English captain, in imitation of Captain Macbride's attempt the previous year, seized Cruzada harbour, and gave it the name of Port Egmont, whereupon Governor Bucarelli sent Captain Madariaga from Buenos Aires, who recovered possession, the British signing a capitulation. Great Britain demanded satisfaction, not on the score of any title to the islands, but for Bucarelli's attack upon her garrison at Port Egmont. The French Ambassador at London interfered, and the question was settled by a declaration in the handwriting of Prince Masserano that things would be restored to their previous condition. In 1774 the British abandoned Port Egmont "in toto," solemnly recognising the King of Spain's title. In 1832, the United States having abandoned their claim, the islands were seized by Great Britain, who has held them to the present in spite of the well-founded protests of General Rosas, addressed to Lord Palmerston.

A great many translations of public documents, etc., are made into the English language in this country, in some cases affording a very lucrative employment, but, wonderful to relate, an educated English-speaking person is seldom employed in the work. The English translators of this city are principally Germans, sometimes Argentines, who know only as much English as is learned from the parrot pages of an Ollendorf. A friend from Bahia Blanca sends us a sample of the English composition practised down there. It is a translation of the Custom House rules. We give one extract, and all will admit that nothing like it has been seen since the day that Hengist and Horsa crossed the Channel.

"15th Art. Completed thus the general manifesto of the ship's load, the captain should do appears in the end of it having received and to have knowledge of the articles of the custom-house's law, that would give him up and must signate with the employee who makes the visit, expressing the date of the day.

"36th Art. The employee who makes the visit must fold and

seal the documents of the load down a superscribed to the "Inspector del Resguardo," he must commit on board of the ship to the guard who accompanied him in the visit, and this one should not permit to land nor transship effects belonging to the load, while not being clear the ship, the dispatches were not given up; excepting specimens, commissions, baggages, metallic money, and lively beasts that does not owe tax, which can land with only a note signed by the pilot and verified by the guard, in which must be expressed the signals numbers, cask, quantity, and quality of the packages."

Further on it states that somebody "must sail for an exchange port unless a greater force compelled it."

It is a pity that the British Government does not devote to the prevention or discovery of crime in London some part of the tremendous force employed in Ireland to harass warm-hearted girls or coerce enthusiastic publicans who may happen to hoist a flag on election day.

*La Prensa* says that the predictions in circulation of probable armed conflicts may be wanting in foundation, but they are accompanied by certain facts which coincide with them. Commerce has taken the alarm and negotiations are suspended; less is bought and less is sold; it endeavours to provide itself with gold at the expense of the depreciation of paper; operations connected with production are restricted. This state of things, if it continue for some time, must cause immense injury to the country. The people are not interested in electoral politics, all that they care to discuss is "curso forzoso," the circumstances which have led to it, the means of making it inoffensive and of converting it into an instrument of reparation and progress.

**CATHOLIC CHARITY.**

Our Church never fails in teaching us the eminence of the great virtue of Charity. This virtue does not consist in worldly benevolence or in the human motive of kindness or liberality to the poor. It has a higher origin, a more noble inspiration, a heavenly motive. It springs from a proper apprehension of the great command, to Love God above all things, and then to Love our Neighbor. Hence, in all that we do, in obeying the precept of Charity, whatever we give or do must be given or done in God's name and for His sake. Probably the best exhibit of the meaning of such charity is that conveyed in the Sermon on the Mount. In this spirit, Thibaud, Count of Champagne, in the ages of faith, used to give shoes and vests to the poor with his own hand; and, being asked once why he did so, he replied that he chose to dispense them thus in order that by giving and laboring personally he might be the more moved to devotion and pity for the poor, and be disposed to practise always greater humility. Catholic charity is that which flies not from the view of misery and infirmity; which conquers the repugnance of sense by seeing only the immortal soul which suffers; the Catholic religion says "Be generous, be merciful; believe Christ in the persons of the poor who present themselves."

In the ages preceding the coming of Christ and in the midst of a high degree of culture, this virtue of charity was not even dreamed of. It came as a new revelation. In those times there was little gentleness and no charity. Weakness was driven to the wall and trampled upon by the successful multitude. Poverty was passed by, uncared for and unnoticed. Society was cold and pitiless. Each one pressed forward in his own career, and no one gave much, if any, help to a neighbor. Philosophy recognised this defective

state of society; philanthropy could only bewail it. Fine things were said or written; nothing was done, until Christianity blessed the earth and supplied the want.

Our holy religion announced to the world the new doctrine that "men should love one another." Everywhere that Christianity spread it hastened to lighten the severer ills of life, and to cover its dark hours. Numerous religious orders sprang into existence each having for its object to alleviate some suffering, to deal with some special calamity or want. Alms were collected and distributed to the poor; and all, as a matter of duty, from supernatural motives. The trials of the captain and the slave were alleviated as far as practicable; and where the master became a Christian he was taught to recognise the value of the soul of the slave created like himself in the image of God. Thus—everywhere, and in all exigencies—the Church, skilfully, and with an energy and watchfulness that never ceased, tended the wounds of society, and by degrees broke down previous invidious distinctions. Within her fold charity is not a matter of reason, or calculation, or sentiment. It is taught to be a duty and the very essence of religion. To our charity no barrier can be known, nor can any difference of race or creed, or language or color, exclude any sufferer from his or her right to a place in the great brotherhood of man. In all this we learn that Charity and Mercy will win more lasting victories than the sword.

**THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS.**

The explosions which are announced to have taken place in London, and by which two of the most historic edifices in England have suffered serious injuries, have set many speculating as to the motive of the deed and who are the perpetrators of the daring outrage. *La Nacion*, which is one of the most respectable of the native papers, has no hesitation in attributing the crime to an extreme section of Irish Nationalists, because, says our colleague, the Houses of Parliament are the place where the laws of the United Kingdom are manufactured, and they are therefore an object of hatred to Irish Nationalists, for whom the sanctuary of British law is the very seat of oppression and despotism exercised against Ireland. We can scarcely blame our colleague for entertaining this opinion. When an oppressor suffers, as in the present case, it is natural that his suspicions should fall, justly or unjustly, on the person whom he has injured, for he judges others by his own perverse disposition, and the English press (we do not mean the English newspapers of this city) have been for years filling the public mind with the idea that the object of Irish Nationalists is purely and simply the upsetting of public order and the futile gratification of some sort of undefined vengeance. How industriously this abominable calumny is propagated we may easily learn from the summary of European mails and the Havas telegrams touching Irish affairs, in which the virtues of Irishmen are lightly slurred over and their faults painted with a tar brush, and which are published here and all over the world to the great detriment of our country and to the chagrin of all who have the interests of Ireland at heart. *La Nacion* and other native papers in this city have scarcely any means of learning the truth about Ireland, unless it be through the English press or mercenary news agents, and it is only natural, as we have remarked, that they should reflect their opinions. It would be silly of us to say that there are not Irishmen, or Irishmen's sons, capable of doing the awful deed which we record in our columns to-day. Thousands of them have inherited a most intense hatred towards England, and there are those among them who probably are ready to take any violent means to avenge themselves, but

we have a satisfaction in being able to state that the great Irish National party, led by Charles Stewart Parnell, never countenanced or encouraged such means of vindicating the cause of Ireland. We shall quote a few sentences from one of the latest numbers to hand of Mr. Parnell's official organ, *United Ireland*, edited by William O'Brien, the fiery tribune, who has done so much to unmask hypocrisy and to expose British misrule in Ireland. We give the quotation for a double purpose; in the first place, to show that the dynamitards, whoever they may be, have not the sympathy of the Irish Nationalists, and, in the second place, to prove that there is strong reason to believe that the explosions are the work of English employes.

"If the men who drop these terrible explosives in the highways were not either lunatics or knaves, they would long ago have given over the craze that the Irish cause is to be advanced by such methods. The *Times* comes to the conclusion that the continuance of these outrages can only be explained on the theory that the men who commit them are paid for the work. So far as the madmen who probably execute the plots are concerned, this is rank nonsense. There is, undoubtedly, a small knot of fanatics across the ocean who consider hatred of England a sufficient warrant for any crime, no matter how diabolical, that wounds England or even incommodates her. To suppose that men of this stamp would abandon their homes for the hearts of the enemy's camp with the dead certainty of being torn in pieces if they are caught in the act, and hanged or imprisoned for life if they are discovered less flagrantly, and all this for wages that they might earn on the quays of New York, is to belie all experience of human nature, and to absurdly underrate the intensity of such men's fury against England. It is quite another thing to speculate whether lunatics of this description may not be tools in the hands of men who are paid for the work of which the lunatics take the risks; and recent revelations render more and more urgent the question, who are those men and whence come their wages? There is no use in beating about the bush in the matter. French's intercepted letter; the story of the police-blacksmith in Tubercurry; the proceedings of the lady in black from the Home Office; Noonan's disclosures as to the plot for murdering Judge Barry; and the tracing of the infernal machine exploded at Castleisleland to the official dynamitard M'Dermott, give ground for a strong presumption—a presumption which can no longer be laughed down if it cannot be honestly faced and rebutted—that the dynamite conspiracy is under the direction of agents of the police, and that the explosions which startle the citizens of London are paid for with their own money. This does not, of course, involve any supposition that Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Jenkinson is himself cognisant of the plots, or conscious that his emissaries are arranging them. What is suspected every day with increasing force is that, for lack of ordinary and legitimate detective ingenuity Mr. Jenkinson employed wretches of desperate character to enter the dynamite conspiracies and "bring them to a head," and that, in the interests of a profitable trade, these persons are fostering and fanning the embers of plots that, were it not for them, would long ago have fizzled out."

This is certainly a very plausible theory, but there is another which is not without a considerable number of backers, and which was given by the *Standard* in a leading article on Tuesday. It is, that the explosions are the work of English Radicals who are tired of class monopoly, and who entertain a feeling of undying hatred to the upper classes and House of Lords. That this feeling is daily growing in England was clearly manifested in the recent reform agitation. Cries of vengeance against the Lords were everywhere heard, and at Birmingham the sacred precincts of nobility were rudely invaded by the mob and their badges of heraldry scattered to the winds.

When Buckshot Forster wished to justify an arbitrary arrest in Ireland he always referred to the speeches of Irish Nationalists as the antecedents of crime. Is it not just as fair to refer to the late Radical agitation as the antecedent and the cause of the explosion in the House of Lords? As for the Tower of London, its name is associated with some of the bloodiest deeds recorded in English history. Many Englishmen regard the tower with as much disfavour as the Bastille was looked upon by the Frenchmen of the first revolution, and we need not be surprised if the English democracy should have availed themselves of the occasion to blow up that monument of royal despotism and feudal tyranny. In conclusion, we may say that the Irish people can calmly contemplate the investigation of these terrible explosions, for they feel that they are innocent of any participation in the deed, and if it should turn out that it was done by Irishmen, we may rest assured that they acted on their individual responsibility, and that they have not the sympathy or approval of the Irish nation.

## HUMILIATING.

[FROM THE *Herald*, JANUARY 25.]

On the walls of many buildings all over the city is an order signed by Colonel Bosch, acting chief of police, forbidding gatherings at the places appointed for municipal registration; also, all expressions of approval or disapproval, the carrying of whips, canes or arms, etc. The order is timely and necessary in order to preserve peace and order at the inscription which occurs to-day in this city, the capital of the Republic, the metropolis of wealth, culture and society. We make no complaint at what has been done; on the contrary, we approve it, but the necessity for doing anything is a terrible and humiliating indictment against our pretended freedom and self-government. What is a fair inference, indeed, the only possible deduction from these facts and the circumstances which call them forth? Why is it that we need a police armed to the teeth, with a strong contingent of troops of the line held in reserve, proclamations against whips, canes, arms or gatherings, because the day has arrived to register the voters for the municipal council of our capital? It is not because among the people political feeling runs so high as to threaten the public peace, for, of the 300,000 inhabitants of this city, 100,000 do not so much as know that an inscription will take place to-day, and not 10,000 would attend the tables if all troops, police and politicians were down at Tierra del Fuego; but it becomes necessary, because there is not freedom, honour or fairness at the basis of this or any other registration of voters or election of public officers among us. It is only in pretence that the will of the majority, as expressed by voting, constitutes our governments. We do not think anyone will claim that there is one official, from the humblest to the highest, who was elected by the free choice of a majority of his nominal constituents, as expressed at the voting urns. We do not say that a majority would not elect some of them, but we do say that no majority ever had a chance to choose or reject. It is our shame that a people, numbering four millions, should permit a few unscrupulous men to aspire, uncalled, of their own motion and egotistical ambition, to some high place, and by promises of a division of spoil, of power and pelf, to gather around them phantoms and obedient puppets, with murder in their hearts, ready to drag the flag of their country through blood and mire, to make its name a stench and a byword in all the world, to unsettle the plans and destroy the results of honest toil and enterprise; but this is just what we do, and we permit these political banditti, to buy and sell our credit, our country, our homes, our toil, to weight us down with burdens for future generations, to crush us under insupportable taxation, and make freedom a face or a tragedy. How long this will continue we do not know, but until we get by some chance at the head of the Nation a man who will side with the people, and who will love law, liberty and freedom better than party or following, who will in trumpet tones call the people of the Nation to take in hand the government which is their birthright, and will protect them in the exercise of this duty and the right of suffrage—until then we shall go on in the same old way, scheme following plot, and plot following scheme, now with blood and now with noise, until decent people keep out of sight and will have nothing to do in such strifes and scenes.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Stanley,  
Falkland Islands,  
January, 16th.To the Editor of The *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I have been in Stanley the whole time since my arrival on the 10th December. The steamboat by which I hoped to go to the West Falklands has been away from Stanley some months, and it has been lately discovered that she is in the Straits of Magellan assisting a Chileno man-of-war which went on some rocks. We are hourly expecting the homeward bound mail, and news also of our steamboat. If she does not come I will start for the camp on horseback and look out for a chance to go on to West Falkland. In my last letter I reported the weather bad, now I have to say it got worse since—the wind, the hail, and the cold increased—the clouds became blacker, the rain heavier and more frequent; in fact, there has been only one day come up to what we call a Falkland summer.

My attention has this time been drawn to a matter of importance to our Catholic community of Stanley.

In 1857 the Catholics purchased a site for building a chapel upon. When I arrived in 1875 I was told it had just been sold. I was very sorry for this because our chapel is built on a very bad site. Lately it was proposed to erect a Protestant church, and our old plot was the only eligible one. The supposed purchaser (who certainly paid for it) could show no title, and it transpired that he never received a transfer, and I have a receipt to show that the original deed of conveyance was handed over to the custody of the Archbishop of Buenos Aires: that was in 1861. I hope I may be able to find it when I return. The plot is now a very valuable one, and I would be glad to secure it to the Catholics. I have, at all events, stopped all danger of losing it for some time.

Stanley is never a place for news, so I have none to send.

Believe me, dear Sir,  
Faithfully yours,  
James Foran.

Campana, Jan. 25th, 1885.

To the Editor of The *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

What a difference this place presents to-day and seven or eight years ago, when it contained but few houses and no railway station, and when the broad and majestic river flowed almost uselessly by as far as Campana was concerned, but which now brings vessels of the largest tonnage right alongside the wharf. The prolongation of the rails to Zarate can have but one effect on this town, and that shall be beneficial. The station-house at Zarate is some thirty squares from the river and ten from the town, and the trade of the latter can in no way interfere with the rapidly increasing development of this port. Riding along a few squares from the river one is inclined to think he is looking up at the placid expanse of water before him, and after heavy rain a part of Campana remains in a state of profound slush. This, of course, would be remedied, had Campana a municipality of its own, but to create such it would seem, it must be severed from Exaltacion de la Cruz, of which it now forms a part, and become a distinct partido. A very remarkable feature in the town was the absence of anything that would remind one of the "hijo del pais." Scarcely one was to be seen except the few policemen who come alternately from Capilla del Señor to do duty at the Cuartel. Since the English meat-preserving fabric was established a sprinkling of "Inglases" from the camp is to be met with. Mr. James Beyrne, of Zarate, who has been lately buying capones for the concern, now temporarily fills Mr. Mooney's place as "capataz," and he is as satisfactorily discharging his duties in the latter position as he did in the former.

When a few English vessels are moored in the river and their crews betake themselves to the

"fondas" close by, the English language is the chief element, even the strange "fondero" makes funny efforts to let the jolly tars know that he, too, can speak English. Another huge pile of buildings has lately been erected for the purpose of bottling the waters of the Parana. It is a distillery, and the site it occupies could not be better chosen for the business. The town already numbers about 3,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly composed of Basques and Italians, and, strange to say, the church, which occupies a conspicuous eminence, is the only building whose doors remain closed on Feast Days and Sundays, and in which not a single worshipper has ever yet bowed his head! There is a debt of about \$50,000 still overhanging it. During my sojourn in the town I was present when Mr. James Gaynor very generously offered four thousand dollars towards the purchase of a bell for its use. This latter gentleman has built a large "barraca" conveniently situated near the river and capable of containing 100,000 fanegas of grain. It is a costly structure and must keep swallowing grain for many years before it disgorges the amount of dollars sunk within its four walls. Don Diego is now erecting tenement houses which are already rented; he owns two squares of ground here, and is the possessor of many acres scattered around the province. I am now induced to tack on to the end of this letter what I may call a National item, and to let you know that the waters of the Parana can resound to the name of Parnell. A British bark, the "Mary Ann," the night before she was to sail celebrated the event by distributing wine galore and addresses were made by the captain and others; everyone enjoyed himself most heartily, and after the captain had asked for three cheers for the Queen, which were warmly accorded, a voice was heard to ring out for three cheers more for Parnell. These were lustily given by some and generally acquiesced to. But the answer of the promoter of the cheers to the mate, when the latter intimated that it would be just as well to conceal such sentiments, was rather good: "No," he replied, "not for the Kohinoor in the Queen's crown would I hide a feather of my wing."

Capillero.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Several fires are reported to have taken place on the banks of the Rio Colorado.

Shahiaque, a famous cacique, with all his followers has submitted in the South. The savage chieftain will come to this city, *El Diario* warns him to beware of the fate of his brother Orqueque, who was received with all pomp and circumstance. After having been gorged with food he died of grief, and his skeleton is decorating a shelf of a public museum.

Two men while working in the Boca on Wednesday were sun-struck and one of them died of the effects.

It is expected that the building for the new Bolsa, in the Calle Piedad, will be finished by next June.

We had a visit from Mr. Hayward, this week, of the firm of Hayward, Tomlinson and Co., manufacturers of the celebrated glycerine sheep dip.

The Mendoza exhibition is to be supplied with the Brush Electric Light, and we are informed that the enterprising manager, Mr. Cassels, has made a contract for lighting the principal streets in that town. In that respect Mendoza is far ahead of Buenos Aires.

Cholera is said to have reappeared at Naples.

The afternoon train on the Western Line on Monday coming to Buenos Aires was within an ace of meeting what might have been a most disastrous accident. A bullock cart was crossing the line a short distance from the station house at Ramas Mejia, when the train came on. The driv-

er of the oxen had fallen asleep and the animals without a guide had stayed on the line. Fortunately they were moving in a direction parallel to the rails and just off the track on which the locomotive advanced. The steam of the locomotive woke the driver and when he saw the proximity of danger he jumped from the cart and fled in the direction of the South Pole. He was pursued by a number of railway officials who brought him up for judgment. The question is who will sit in judgment on the officials whose duty it was to see that the way should be clear at the arrival of the train.

President Roca has purchased a famous painting, "Dos Razones," by the Oriental artist, Blanes, for 3,000 hard dollars.

A daring robbery is reported from Carhue. 1,000 National dollars were stolen from two gentlemen in a hotel. Near the same place, a vineyard belonging to General Lavalle was destroyed by fire. Damages estimated at \$150,000 m/n.

Sr. Lezama proposes to open a new market in the Montes de Oca Avenue, near Calle Salsipuedes.

Bellicose reports are still prevailing. It is said that the Argentine minister in Montevideo, Sr. Moreno, got orders from the National Government here to have a sharp look out for all vessels coming up the river lest they may be the bearers of arms or munitions of war.

The Italian steamship "San Gottardo" arrived last week, bringing 800 immigrants to the River Plate.

The Executive Government has issued an important decree with regard to the possession of public National lands. According to this decree, the possessors of public lands who have not title-deeds can claim ownership of the lands provided they have been in possession of them for thirty years. Those who have been in possession for a period less than thirty but more than twenty years will have the right to ownership of a two-third portion of the land.

Another suspicious case of cholera turned up in Calle Ventecineco, on Tuesday. There was great alarm in the "barrio;" a solemn hygienic council was held; bands of police carrying official despatches paraded the city; a thousand commands and countermands without any ostensible meaning were given and a sanitary cordon was formed round the "suspect" with a zeal worthy of Clifford Lloyd. The sick man died, but it is doubtful whether he was frightened out of existence by the authoritative red-tape, or whether he got his "quietus" by eating melons supplemented by ice-cream.

A small garrison of Chilean troops stationed at San Pedro de Atacama mutinied. They killed an officer and a corporal and fled in the direction of the Argentine Republic. They are being pursued.

The people of Montevideo were dreadfully alarmed on Tuesday night. A sham battle was fought and Fort Artigas was attacked to all appearance by Santos himself, who dressed like Mephistopheles, led on the troops consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Dr. O'Brien, in the uniform of a colonel, rode through the streets. Great consternation prevailed, and though the battle was only a sham, it is said that several of the soldiers were wounded. Santos had given no previous notice of the scrimmage.

It appears from a private letter to a friend that Fathers Barry and Delaney, of All Hallows' College, intended to have left Ireland at the end of the past year for Australia, thence to California and the United States and, if all goes well, to Buenos Aires, in order to make collections for the college. All Irishmen and Catholics will be happy to welcome the rev. gentlemen to the River Plate.

The new law legalizing civil marriage came into force in Chile in the beginning of January, and such was the horror with which it

was received by the people, that in many places they went into mourning. In the town of Concepcion forty couples got married on that day according to the rites of the church "as a protest against the accursed civil licence."

Sheep are dying of worms in Las Flores. Salt water is suggested as a remedy.

A very sad accident is reported from Mendoza. A scaffolding in the exhibition building on which nine men were standing tumbled down; one of the men was killed and the others badly wounded.

The heat this week was the most severe we have ever felt. It was not alone the intensity of the heat (the Fahrenheit thermometer passing 100 deg. in the shade), but its continuance for so long a time. In Rosario two men were sunstruck and labourers refused to work from ten to four.

In the Obraje Victoria, splendid establishment situated on the banks of the Bermejo, the peons rebelled, carrying away the steam-launch Solita. Some soldiers of the Line have accompanied them in their flight.

A mission is being preached to the inhabitants of Las Corrales, under the guidance of the zealous followers of St. Vincent de Paul. The Archbishop himself will pay a visit to that much neglected district on Sunday. A temporary altar will be erected beneath the shade of the trees in the beautiful quinta of D. Francisco Moreno. His Grace will offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and will administer the Sacraments to such of the faithful as are prepared to receive them.

Messrs. Winsgreen and Co. have applied at the Immigrants' Home for labourers to work on their farm in San Nicolas.

On the 14th of December several ecclesiastical students from the Argentine Republic, who are pursuing their studies in Rome, received a private audience of the Holy Father and presented His Holiness with a sum of 1,600 francs, which sum was collected by Archbishop Aneiros in Buenos Aires.

Two young ladies, Miss Ernestina Perez and Miss Eloisa Diaz Inzunza, have received the degree of bachelors in medicine in Santiago de Chile.

During the past year 103,189 persons immigrated to this Republic. Of these 31,983 were Italians, 6,832 Spaniards, 4,731 French, 1,357 Swiss, 1,329 Austrians, 1,021 Irish and English. Of the entire number 100,066 were Catholics, and 3,117 of other religious denominations.

Advices from Spain announce the formation of a great steamship company to ply between the Peninsula and South America. It appears that the shares of the company were taken up immediately.

A heap of human remains turned up the other day at the corner of Calles Alsina and Lima. They are supposed to be the remains of British soldiers killed under Whitelock.

The Municipal Government of Bahia Blanca is in a state of disorganisation which is very prejudicial to the town and neighborhood, especially from a hygienic point of view. The arroyo Naposta is converted into a laundry, the water is stagnant, unripe fruit is sold in profusion, the wells and cesspools are badly arranged, and a drought prevails. The consequence is that there are deaths every day from diphtheria, and typhoid and gastric fevers.—*The Herald*.

Another line of steamers is about to be started between Genoa and the River Plate by the Florio-Rubbastino Company. The steamers "Singapore," "Abissinia," and "Manilla" of the Navegacion General Italiana will run on the line.

On the 13th of September last, Sr. Juan E. Alvear was accused by Sr. Ciacchi of having presented a forged ticket for an orchestral stall in the Politeama Theatre, and, at the conclusion of the performance, he was detained by

the police. On the following day Sr. Alvear made a criminal charge against Sr. Ciacchi for false imprisonment. The Correctional judge has now decided that Sr. Ciacchi was mistaken in alleging that the ticket had been forged, and has, therefore, imposed a fine upon him of \$200 m/n.

Mr. Thomas Clark, representative of the Campana Railway Company, has asked permission to unload the materials for the line at the mouth of the Ramallo River.

More than four hundred people accompanied General Mitre to the mole in Montevideo when he embarked for Buenos Aires.

We are told that there is a splendid opening for a good medical man in Bahia Blanca. The lives of the people of that town are principally in the charge of curanderos. Some of the empirics there cannot even claim this title. They will graduate when they have sent a fair number of patients to their account.

The registry of votes on Sunday was much more orderly than on the previous Sunday. Several persons got their names inscribed and bodies of police were present at all the churches to keep order.

A pair of juvenile rioters had an altercation in Calle Rivadavia. One of them drew a revolver and shot a young man named Duhalde.

D. Pedro Gallo, ex-Governor of Santiago del Estero died on Saturday. He was a notable public character.

The Spanish people of Areifes are organising a grand romero for the 16th of March.

The carnival with all its stupid follies has been duly inaugurated. In San Luis, San Fernando, and other places the scientific and soul-inspiring game of squirting pomos was carried on on Sunday.

Advices from Concordia mention another dreadful outrage. A band of freebooters having murdered seven wagoners and sacked the bullock carts. It is said one of the assassins of the Gentil family has been caught.

*El Diario* says that many sheepskins are being lost for want of care in preserving them. Many come to market moth eaten. The same paper advises sheep farmers to use the ordinary poison to preserve the hides.

M. Giraud, of Bahia Blanca, has purchased during the past season 100,000 arrobes of wool, the greater portion of which he has shipped for Europe.

There was a wailing and weeping in Montevideo on Sunday because the bulls refused to fight. It is not the first time that brutes have shown more humanity than man and refused to descend to the level of his degradation.

## A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL."

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 191 Maipu, 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, corrales, 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 "1" 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 á 77; BUENOS AYRES. AND Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO.

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

Commercial and other Current Ac counts opened. Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

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

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Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effect ed by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at No. 3 Old Jewry, London E. O

Also, every description of Banking bu siness transacted on liberal terms. The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

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T. H. JONES, Manager. Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1884.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD. John E. Turner & Co., 335—Calle Mendoza—335 BOCA.

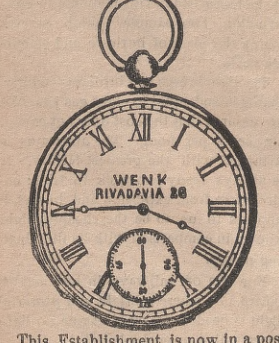
HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed ward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handbay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz, principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and cames, patent steel and iron tyland and other patent wires, gal vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for cars.

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

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WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS. AND SILVERSMITHS. Workshops on the Premises for Manufacturing and Repairing. ENGRAVINGS ON METAL AND STONES.



This Establishment is now in a posi tion to manufacture any and every de scription of Jewelry in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received. PRICES MODERATE. 26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

PROSPECTUS "LA EDIFICADORA"

THE BUENOS AIRES BUILDING SOCIETY LIMITED.

NOMINAL CAPITAL, \$500,000 M/N, IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 M/N EACH WITH POWER TO ADD THERETO.

Payment for Shares will be made as follows: ON APPLICATION..... \$10 ON ALLOTMENT..... 20 THREE MONTHS AFTER ALLOTMENT..... 20 \$50

and the balance by calls at such intervals as the Directors may con sider advisable. No calls, however, shall be made without THREE MONTHS' notification, nor shall any one call exceed \$25. The full amount of the Shares may be paid up at any time. Interest at 6 per cent per annum will be allowed for such prepayments.

If no Allotment be made, the amount will be returned in full by the Directors.

Applications for Shares can be addressed to the Company's tem porary Offices, Calle Bolivar No. 5, or to the English Bank of the River Plate, Buenos Aires.

DIRECTORS: ENRIQUE ABERG, President, Avenida Alvear. DIEGO T. RAMSAY, Vice-President, Alsina 51. O. S. TUDOR, Hon. Treasurer, pro. tem., Maipu 93. T. B. HOLWAY, Hon. Sec., pro tem., Calle Herrera 120, Barracas al Norte.

BANKERS: THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. LAWYER: DOCTOR JULIAN BALBIN. ARCHITECT: CARLOS HYNEMANN.

The well known scarcity of suitable houses to rent in Buenos Aires, the high rents paid and the meagre accommodation offered in return, have led to the formation of this Society.

Its object is to give facility for the purchase of land and houses, or for building houses for members desirous of acquiring such property on easy terms of pay ment.

The Society proposes to adopt, more or less, the lines so successfully followed by English Building Societies, viz.— 1.—The purchase of suitable town lots of land for building.

2.—The advancing of money to members for the purchase of land or houses or the funds for building houses, and, under the conditions offered, at a little higher rate than is now paid simply as rent the property will, in the course of 14 years, pass into the absolute possession of the tenant.

The material advantages of this need no comment, and it is a great in centive to industry and economy.

The business will in no way partake of a speculative character, but the Directors will have power to buy building sites in Buenos Aires and district.

The lands and houses so purchased will be sold to members according to agree ment in each case, the purchase money to be repaid to the Society, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum added to the purchase price and the whole divided into monthly instalments extending over a period of 14 years.

Any member can select his own site, and, on application to the Society, plans and estimates will be given to him, and, if approved of, a contract will be made with him on the following terms:— 1.—He must give a guarantee by depositing from 10 to 20 per cent of the value of the house required, with the Society, consisting of the Society's own shares, on which, however, he will continue to receive the full dividends.

2.—He must enter into a contract binding him self to take over the property at the price and on the conditions agreed to, on completion of same.

Any member desirous of paying the instalments due from him in advance may do so on terms agreed upon.

When the instalments due in respect of any property shall have been paid to the amount of one-third of the value of same, the stock deposited as security shall be returned.

The Directors are not to receive any remuneration in any one year, unless a di vident of at least 8 per cent is paid.

The only agreement entered into is a contract between the Directors and Messrs Ancell and Ross, who are the promoters of the Society (see articles 53 of the Statutes).

It is calculated that the shares, as an investment, will yield a good annual di vident, and, on the mutual system adopted each member will receive a due propor tion of the profits. The principal inducement offered, however, by this Society, is that by means of easy monthly payments a shareholder becomes his own land lord, and will acquire the full benefits of any improvements in the value of the property from the date of signing the contract.

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO 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. AUG. C. LINCK Y CIA. AGENT IN BUENOS AIRES, J. B. GAHAN, 78 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

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ALAMBRE PARA CERCO, TORNQUETES Y VARILLAS, TRANQUURAS, ARADOS, PALAS, HORQUILLAS, DESGRANADORES DE MAIZ, &c., &c.

63 FLORIDA 63 DENTISTA NORTE AMERICANO G.M.C. A. NEWLAND ANTES Newland Hermanos 63 FLORIDA (altos) ESQUINA PIEDRA

CARNAVAL 1885. DOMINOS DE RASO DE SEDA; DE RASO DE LANA; DE RASO DE ALGODON; DE TODOS COLORES. GENEROS DE ALTA FANTASIA PARA TRAJES DE CARNAVAL. VERANO 1884-5. Baños Género esponja para baño a pesos 0.50 mn y de todos varas de ancho a pesos 0.79 mn. Toballas turcas, desde pesos 1.45 la media docena. Sabanas de Baños ó Albumus esponja y de todos los tamaños desde pesos 2.68 hasta mn 5. Zapatillas de Baños interior de corcho á peso mn 1. Gorras de Goma para baño, pe o C.62. Trajes de Baño confeccionados para señoras, señoritas y niñas, desde pesos 3.95. Estuches ó Bolsas impermeables para llevar ropa de baño, etc. etc. Géneros especiales para trajes de baño. Esta unica especialidad en articulos de baño se encuentra.

EXPOSICION GENERAL. Costumas ó Vestidos para señoras. Tapados y Confecciones para señoras, modelos exclusivos á nuestra casa. Lindos Tapados de seda labrada y Granadina modelos enteramente nuevos. Cache-pousiere Reservistas—Guardapolvos de seda Pongisa, de brin y ba tista de hilo—Sobre todos de seda, de hilo y de mohair para viaga. Batones de mil clases distintas desde peso 1 mn hasta las clases mas ricas. Martinieca de todas clases, Robes de Cambró de todas formas. Trajes para Ninos varones de 4 á 10 años, surtido completo, etc. etc. TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES CALLE PERU 30, 32, 34, 38, 40, 42 ENTRADA UNICA, CALLE PERU 38, (entre Rivadavia y Victoria).

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N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are 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 Agents.

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Antwerp and Liverpool (via Southampton) FLAXMAN TAYLOR FEB 15 [carrying the Belgian Mails.]

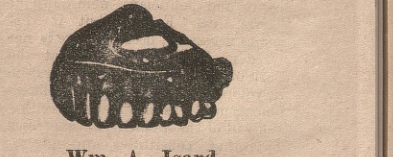
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Prepaid Passages issued to those wish ing to bring out friends. Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

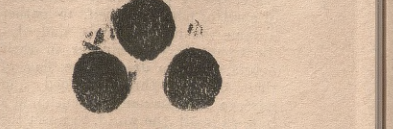
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