

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 4.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1885.

PRICE 20 cts.

**EXTRA CHOICE KAISOU CONGOU**  
REGISTERED MARK  
**LA PATRIA**

STRENGTH AND FRAGRANCE  
CLEAN UNBROKEN LEAF, FREE FROM  
DUST AND MIXTURE.

Guaranteed always the same

Because we contract year by year for our exclusive account the product of the same gardens in CHINA.

For many years the principal dealers both in town and camp, have sold none but the LA PATRIA brand, an eloquent proof of the satisfaction it gives to their customers. The annoyance and inconvenience which they formerly suffered, when they bought other teas (sometimes of good quality and sometimes totally useless) is thus done away with.

A package of PATRIA Tea although it is sold for 48lbs contains 50lbs net of tea.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUD.

See that the box has not been opened if the lead has been cut it is an almost certain proof that it does not contain the genuine article. Those who fill with inferior tea the empty boxes bearing our brands, generally do it at the bottom, leaving the lid and top lead intact, so as the more readily to deceive purchasers.

Ask for PATRIA Tea and see that you get the genuine article.

Sold Everywhere.  
feb 18—pm

**FLUIDO LITTLE.**

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



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

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

**RUNCIMAN & CO.,**  
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73  
no 1—pm

**CAMISERIA FRANCESA**

ESPECIALIDAD EN CAMISAS SOBRE MEDIDA.

CAMISAS A LA INGLESA.  
Se mudan cuellos y puños á las camisas usadas. Corte especial.  
Gran surtido de pañuelos, medias, corbatas y botones de todas clases.

203 -- CANGALLO -- 203

**O'Farrell AND Klappenbach,**  
LAWYERS.

BUENOS AYRES—ALSINA 150.  
LA PLATA—CALLE 47, ENTRE 7 y 8.  
Hours from 11 to 4.  
j 12—2 ms

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE**

595 - CORRIENTES - 595  
BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received on and after MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, for the regular Classes of 1885.

We have one of the largest houses in Buenos Aires. The Class Rooms and Dormitories are dry, commodious, and airy. The Play Grounds include Large Patios, Quinta, a ball Alley, and the most complete College Gymnasium in South America.

The mental, moral, and physical training of Boys will here receive a proper impetus under the personal direction of efficient Professors.

BOYS TAUGHT

For the National College.  
In the Languages.  
For Mercantile Pursuits.  
In Military Tactics.  
In Manly Sports.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO IRISH HISTORY.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.  
j 21—3 m.

**ESTANCIEROS**

If you want to cure your flocks thoroughly and keep them

FREE FROM SCAB

USE ONLY THE

**BLAGDEN DIP**

Which during last and previous seasons gave the most satisfactory results

AS A

**PERFECT CURE We Guarantee It.**

**GEORGE & JOHN C. BELL,**  
45—CALLE MORENO—45

4 gents. 8au

**SECRETARIA**

DEL BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Con arreglo á lo dispuesto por el Artículo 15 de la Ley de Monedas de 8 de Noviembre de 1881, se llama nuevamente á todos los que tengan billetes de menor valor de un peso moneda Nacional, ya sean centavos fuertes ó de moneda corriente para que ocurran á cambiarlos con billetes de este Banco de moneda legal, dándoseles por último plazo para practicar el cambio el termino de dos meses desde esta fecha.

Buenos Aires,  
Enero 20 de 1885.

FRANCISCO LAMBI.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public that all ARTICLES and BOOKS received from abroad before the 1st of January last are offered, wholesale as well as retail, up to the 28th of February prox., at same unaltered prices fixed in National paper currency, which means to say that banknotes of the National and Provincial Banks will be accepted as gold up to the date named. Till that date, therefore, purchases can be made in our horse cheaper than in Europe.

We shall also accept the payments of all outstanding debts, in our favour, in National paper money, without change whatever, up to the same date.

From the 1st of March forward our sales and collections will be made, with out fail, in gold, or its equivalent at the current rate of the day.

**L. Jacobsen & Co.,**  
242—CALLE FLORIDA—242  
feb 4—8 ins

**JOHN FEELY,**

55—CALLE CANGALLO 55  
(Office Hours 10 to 6.)

Just received a consignment of New Season's TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES and general assortment of Merchandise.  
se 14—pm

**NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

Dublin, Jan. 10.

Dr. Cummins, M.P., addressing a meeting at Stokestown, said that rents in Ireland would have to come down below those fixed by the sub-commissioners if the land question was to be settled. The people in Ireland were already in competition with the prairie, and the only price those in America had to pay for their corn was the carriage rate. He also strongly condemned land grabbing. The people ought to avoid land grabbers as they would the plague, and to leave upon the hands of any landlords the holding from which a tenant was evicted for the non-payment of an unjust rent. The Franchise Bill would shortly give every householder a vote, and he hoped that at the next election every Irish member who had broken his pledges would receive his dismissal, and Mr. Parnell would be returned to Parliament at the head of a solid band of eighty-five followers. When this was accomplished they would be within measurable distance of Home Rule (cheers).—Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., expressed the pleasure which he had at being amongst them after his return from Egypt (cheers). After the Franchise Bill came into operation they would all be citizens in their own country, and if they looked to their representatives they could rest their rights upon a base as solid as an Egyptian pyramid (cheers). The creature known as a "nominal Home Ruler" would, he hoped, disappear after the next election. Their struggle next year would be to have the Healy Clause made a part of the Land Act (cheers). They would also endeavour next year to obtain a large measure of the county government and abolish the grand jury system (cheers).

An Order in Council appears in the Gazette granting powers to the Dublin United Tramways Company for the extension of the system in the city.

The first of the National League hunts was held under the auspices of the Shillelagh Branch of Messrs. Carroll and Kenny's land in the Lackeen.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company was held at the terminus, Limerick, under

the presidency of the chairman, Mr. James Spaight, J.P. Mr. J. MacSheehy moved a resolution removing the present board of directors and replacing them by several gentlemen who were to be given power to co-opt members of the present board, not exceeding five in number.

The Rev. Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Orangemen, lecturing at Belfast, urged the Protestants to resist "the Nationalist scheme for reviving Papal power in Ireland."

At the opening of the Limerick Quarter Sessions there was only one case of assault to be disposed of. There is not a single case for hearing at the County Sessions.

Mr. Oscar Wilde lectured in the Gaiety Theatre on the subject of "Dress." The attendance was not large, but the audience seemed to thoroughly appreciate the lecturer's treatment of his subject.

A meeting of the Nationalists of Hilltown, near Newry, passed resolutions condemning the scheme for the division of the co. Down, and pledging the Nationalists to do their utmost to return a candidate for the Southern division of co. Down at the next election.

Mr. J. Kenny, M.P. for Ennis, has written a letter strongly objecting to the proposed bi-section of the co. Clare under the Redistribution of Seats Bill. He hopes that a vigorous protest will be made before the commissioners, and that nothing will be left undone to secure a just and convenient arrangement.

Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., addressed a large and enthusiastic public meeting under the auspices of the local branch of the National League in the Public Hall, Broxbourne. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party, after which Mr. Redmond explained at length the objects of the League.

A great county Convention was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Thurles, for the purpose of considering the nomination of a candidate to represent Tipperary in the room of Mr. J. P. Smyth. There was a very large attendance, every branch of the National League in the county being represented by its lay and clerical delegates. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles S. Parnell, M.P., who had arrived by the morning train from Dublin, and to whom addresses of welcome were presented at Portlinton and Maryborough. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. Mayne, M.P.; Mr. Harrington, M.P., and Mr. Kenny, M.P., were also present. Mr. O'Ryan addressed the meeting, retiring from the position of candidate. The resolution adopting Mr. O'Ryan was then rescinded, and a motion asking Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork, to allow himself to be nominated and pledging the Convention to secure his return was carried unanimously. A resolution was passed avowing the fealty of Tipperary to its Archbishop. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic and harmonious.

**SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.**

London, Jan. 10.

The "La Plata" has arrived bringing mails from Europe up to the 10th January.

All the European Powers are closely watching the movements of Bismark, who is manifestly trying to form an alliance with France against England. Gladstone was very ill and was suffer-

ing from sleeplessness. The physicians ordered to refrain from doing any public business for a time. Wolseley and Gordon left Korti with forces composed of 2000 infantry and 2500 cavalry 1800 men were mounted on dromedaries. It is Wolseley's intention to go from Korti to Khartoum in a straight line across the desert.

Sudden orders were received in Portsmouth for a portion of the Channel Fleet to prepare at once for sea. The destination of the vessels is unknown.

Direct negotiations, have, it is announced, been set on foot between M. Ferry and the delegate of the King of Belgium for the delimitation of the Congo territories.

Mr. P. J. Smyth is ill. He has not been able to attend at the Loan Fund Board since his appointment.

The funeral of Madame Michel, mother of Louise Michel, which was announced to be made the occasion of a great Anarchist demonstration, took place at the Levallois Cemetery, Paris. It was attended by about three thousand people. Some violent speeches were delivered at the grave, and some shouts were raised of "Vive la Commune," but there was no disturbance.

**TELEGRAMS.**

London, Jan. 30.

General Stewart at the head of the English troops has achieved a victory over the Mahdi's troops, at a spot situated five miles to the South of Metemmh, which stands on the banks of the Nile, between Berber and Khartoum. The Mahdi's forces amounted to 7,000 men.

The Arabs, having attacked the English troops, General Stewart gave orders to form squares, protected by the baggage and horses, which was carried into effect under a well-directed fire from the enemy. During this operation 12 men were killed and 40 wounded. Among the twelve killed were found the bodies of Cameron, correspondent of the Standard, and of Herbet, correspondent of the Post.

So soon as the squares were completed, the English advanced for two miles under an incessant fire from the Arabs. The Arabs then rushed on the squares, which felt the heavy shock but broke the enemy's ranks and made a terrible slaughter.

The English in all lost 20 killed 70 wounded. The Mahdists lost 1,300.

General Stewart was wounded in the beginning of the engagement and was unable to continue fighting.

General Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in the Sudan, highly recommends the brave conduct of General Stewart to H.M. Queen Victoria. H.M. has telegraphed to Stewart, warmly congratulating him, and promoting him to the rank of Major-General.

Hospitals have been raised on the banks of the Nile for the sick and wounded.

The Arabs are marching on Berber. The English troops have been put on half rations.

Louis Napoleon has arrived in Egypt, and intends taking part in the campaign.

Five correspondents of newspapers have come to an untimely end since the beginning of the campaign.

Telegrams from the Sudan report the city of Metemmh, or Metamell, defended by 3,000 followers of the Mahdi.

The British army is entrenched at Kind.

General Stewart's forces are entrenched to the south of Metemmh, in communication with General Gordon, whose situation is not so bad as was supposed.

An Italian ironclad has taken possession of Beilus, a port on the Red Sea, landing troops. This step aids the English in the Sudan.

Thirteen thousand Mahdists have taken refuge in Metemmh. They are under the command of Oliver Jaime, a Paris Communist.

Turkey opposes an occupation by Foreign Powers of territory on the Red Sea.

The dynamitists have tried to blow up the British Museum. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect the building.

Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the recent crimes.

Paris, Jan. 30.

France has decided on officially declaring war against China.

Rumours of a naval encounter in the roadstead of Matsou (Formosa) between the French and Chinese fleets.

New York, Feb. 2.

Peter Cornelius Bliss is dead. He was a traveller and writer, known in the River Plate by his adventures and the punishment inflicted on him by the Dictator of Paraguay, who tortured him in the hope of discovering a conspiracy.

A dynamite explosion has occurred in the manufactory of Garay Brothers. Several persons were injured.

An attempt has been made to assassinate O'Donovan Posa. A young Englishwoman fired five shots at him with a pistol and succeeded in wounding him seriously. The Englishwoman was arrested. Her name is Mrs. Dudley. She refuses to state why she attempted to murder Rossa.

O'Donovan Rossa declares that, in his opinion, Mrs. Dudley is the agent of the English Government commissioned to assassinate him. In London, the attempt on Rossa's life has been deplored as it is likely to give rise to reprisals.

Washington, Jan. 30.

Senate has rejected the Nicaragua treaty.

Brussels, Jan. 23.

Armand Peltzer, who was condemned to imprisonment for life for the murder of the Advocate Bernays, has been released provisionally.

Rome, Jan. 31.

Sr. Mancini has stated that there is a general agreement between Italy and England for simultaneous operations in Egypt.

It is reported that the Italian expedition in the Red Sea will occupy Massowah.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.

There is a Ministerial crisis at Lisbon. The Minister of Public Works has resigned.

Santiago de Chile.

The Brazilian Government resolved to withdraw Lopez Netto from the Court of Arbitration and has ordered him home. The Court of Arbitration has been closed after having held ten sessions, at which the Chilean representative, Aldunate, did not attend. Italy and France are of one mind, to claim an indemnity of Chile for losses suffered in guano and salitre, besides the losses suffered by the war. France will also ask explanations of the Chilean Government for not replying to the note addressed to them a year ago. The matter is becoming serious for Chile and the great Powers seem determined to have a slap at her.

**SULLIVAN TESTIMONIAL FUND.**

Mr. William Murphy (Salto). 22

THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.

203 Rivadavia 203.

## THE IRISH HARVEST OF 1884.

A return published recently by the Registrar-General gives statistics of the produce of the crops in Ireland in 1884 as compared with 1883. All the crops, except wheat and barley, show a decreased rate of produce per acre in 1884 compared with 1883. The yield of wheat increased by 0.9 cwt., and barley by 0.6 cwt.; while oats decreased by 0.2 cwt., bere by 0.7 cwt., and rye by 0.3 cwt.; potatoes by 0.5 ton, turnips by 2.5 tons, mangel wurzel by 1.2 ton, flax by 2.4 stones, and hay by 0.1 ton. The rate for 1884—compared with average rate for the ten years 1874-1883—shows a decrease in all crops except in wheat and potatoes, which exhibit an increase of 0.2 cwt. and 0.5 ton, respectively. Oats decreased by 0.2 cwt., barley by 0.1 cwt., bere by 2.2 cwt., and rye by 0.7 cwt.; turnips show a decrease of 1.2 ton, mangel wurzel of 0.6 ton, flax of 1.3 stone, and hay of 0.1 ton. The produce of 1884, as compared with 1883, shows in cereal crops a decrease in wheat of 305,059 cwt., in rye of 3,480 cwt., oats of 741,783 cwt., and in barley of 145,748 cwt. Potatoes show the large decrease of 411,145 tons, turnips of 784,293 tons, and mangel wurzel of 86,278 tons. There is also a decrease of 2,630 tons in flax, and of 114,484 tons in hay. The produce in 1884 as compared with the average produce of the ten years 1874-1883 shows in cereal crops a decrease in wheat of 1,121,543 cwt., in oats of 1,207,720 cwt., in barley of 846,702 cwt., in bere of 4,323 cwt., and in rye of 54,121 cwt. In other crops in 1884 as compared with the average there is an increase of 192,146 tons in potatoes, while there is a decrease of 531,517 tons in turnips, of 142,207 tons in mangel wurzel; of 6,730 tons in flax, and 123,064 tons in hay. The decrease in the money value of the crops in Ireland amount in the aggregate to £2,734,233, compared with 1883, and to £1,661,330 compared with the average for the ten years, 1874-1883. It will be observed that the great bulk of the decrease is in the potato crop, in which the decrease of value is £1,233,462, as compared with 1883, and which exhibits an increase of £576,439 as compared with the average for the past ten years. The value of oats exhibits a decrease of £161,087, compared with the average for the ten years; and wheat and barley show a decrease in value respectively of £560,710 and £338,680.

## ADMIRAL LYNCH.

M. Blest Gana, the Chilean Minister in Paris has given a grand dinner in honour of Admiral Lynch, the new Minister of Chili at Madrid, who is the first Chilean Minister to the Court of Madrid since the rupture. Admiral Lynch passed his childhood in England, served in the British Navy, and was awarded a medal for an exploit in the expedition of 1844 to China. He is one of the bravest officers of the Chilean army which displayed such courage during the recent war.

Some time ago we gave particulars of Admiral Lynch's life and of the noble stock of Irish

ancestors from whom he is descended. It is a remarkable circumstance that the gentlemen who honoured Admiral Lynch with a banquet is also of Irish descent. Mr. Blest Gana is the son of Dr. Blest, a Galway man, who was long known as one of the ablest medical men in Santiago de Chile.

The following remarks are taken from the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*.

It was he (Lynch) who, with a little army of 2,000 men, keeping up a running fight, crossed Peru from one end to the other, the last to leave his post in action, and passing weeks without once occupying a bed. It was he who, alone with his division, had to sustain the brunt of the Battle of Chorillos against upwards of 20,000 men entrenched on the hills. He attacked them during the night, forbade his soldiers to fire a shot, and at daybreak, after having lost 3,000 men out of 9,000, and had seven out of eight aides-de-camps disabled, carried all the positions, and thus opened up the road to Lima for the victorious Chilean army. At the end of the war he governed Peru as Dictator with Under-Secretaries of State for four years, and retired only after having handed over the government to Iglesias, whom he protected, moreover, for eight months against the revolutionists. On returning to Chile he was selected for the Madrid Legation, his mission putting an end to a nearly twenty years' suspension of diplomatic relations. On my asking him whether he desired this post for the sake of seeing Europe again, he replied, "No, but during the war I lost the use of my left eye and my right hand. I wished to consult Dr. Galezowski, who has a great reputation as an oculist in our country, and a surgeon who could cure my hand. Not being rich enough to afford the voyage, I accepted this post which enabled me to come over for advice." Considering that Admiral Lynch was for four years Dictator of Peru, at the head of the most corrupt Administrations in the world, that during that time the revenues of Peru were greater than before the war, that he created surpluses, and that he has had the control of upwards of 60,000,000 dol., the way in which the Chileans would best honor this heroic and honest soldier would be to carve on the pedestal of his statue or on his tombstone the sentences of his which I have just quoted.

## "LET HIM BE IMPEACHED."

## TERRIBLE CHARGES AGAINST IRELAND'S VICEROY.

We take the following article from *United Ireland*, which the English Government dared not meet or question by prosecuting the able and fearless editor, Mr. O'Brien:—

Proofs of the most appalling crimes against the present Irish administration are accumulating in such masses that nothing short of the impeachment of Earl Spencer—not even his prompt retirement—can now satisfy the public mind. The last English ruler of Ireland who was impeached and whose head was cut off (Strafford) was guilty of very much more venial offences. Intimidating juries into false verdicts was one of his peccadilloes. Is it a worse crime to intimidate uncomplaisant juries than never to allow them to be juries at all, but to put murderers-made-easy from the Orange and Freemason Lodges in their place? Strafford also placed the soldiery at free quarters among the people. So does Spencer, with this difference, that instead of letting his janissaries take pot-luck for potatoes or yellow stirabout in the cabins of the peasantry, he lodges them in sumptuous barracks at luxurious board wages, and bills the peasantry for the costs. Strafford was not accused of killing innocent men, of letting known murderers go unharmed, of instigating foul criminals to assail his political opponents and then screening them behind the Viceroyal agis when they got the worst of it, of writing autograph letters of thanks to convicted swindlers and placing them high

in the public service, of maintaining out of secret funds a detective department which was simply a devilish factory of crime and outrage, a cave into which unsuspecting youth was seduced to emerge on the gallows or in a convict cell for life. These are the charges for which public opinion has in vain striven in the press and in Parliament to bring Earl Spencer to an account. Two years ago, when we could only surmise a good deal of the villainy now thoroughly unmasked, Earl Spencer ventured to prosecute this journal for accusing him of jury-packing and perjury-purchasing; and he could not succeed in procuring jury a profligate enough to acquit him. Now, charges far more specific, and grounded upon evidence duly set forth, are not merely levelled at him under the privilege of Parliament. Mr. Harrington, the other day, at a meeting of the National League, defied Earl Spencer to meet in his own law courts a charge of conspiracy to murder; and we have ourselves, at weekly peril of the life of our paper, challenged his Excellency to put himself on his country for the highest crimes a ruler could commit. We did so because we are firmly convinced that a public inquiry would reveal a condition of governmental infamy of which even yet the public can but dimly conceive, and because a public inquiry in some form we are determined at all hazards to have. But if Earl Spencer shrinks standing his trial in Ireland, his impeachment before the English Parliament is the next best resource, and we hope that next session the Irish Party will be able to send up an indictment before which the Indian atrocities of Warren Hastings will seem but vulgar robbery, and the oppressions of the poor old Begums of no more account than the cheating of Mr. Bolton's wife. We do not expect that his allies in the English Parliament will hand Earl Spencer over to the public executioner; but we will very cheerfully force the verdict of history, when the Irish indictment is unfolded, as to what would be his fate if he had perpetrated on Englishmen the slaughters, crimes and perfidies which will be the monument of his rule in Ireland.

## THE STUDY OF THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

The position of the Celtic as one of the most ancient forms of human speech, one of the earliest outgrowths of the philology of the East, and the eldest daughter, if not the sister of Sanscrit, has been established to the satisfaction of the learned throughout Europe and America, and its value as an aid in the study of ethnology and philology so fully realized, that Celtic chairs have been handsomely endowed, and Celtic professorships established in the leading colleges of Europe. In Germany, where the study of philology is pursued with an assiduity unknown elsewhere, Professor Zimmer, in the University of Berlin; Professor Windisch, in that of Leipzig; Dr. Hugo Schuehard, in that of Graz; and Herr Kuno Meyer, of Leipzig, are engaged in the teaching and study of Celtic. In France, Monsieur H. Gaidez, the distinguished Celtic scholar, edits the *Revue Celtique*, the only magazine published on the continent devoted to Celtic literature; and in the College of France a Celtic chair was recently established, with the eminent archivist, Monsieur N. D'Arbois de Jubainville, as professor. In Italy, also, the most noted linguists are becoming deeply interested in the study of this ancient language, and the teaching of Irish has always been a marked feature at the Irish College at Rome. In the Edinburgh University, principally through the efforts of Professor Blackie, a Gaelic professorship was recently established, with Dr. McKinnon in the chair, and a tardy recognition given to a language which was the language of the court of Scotland and a majority of the people so late as the time of Malcolm Canmore.

In this country, within recent years, the study of Gaelic has

been fostered by the efforts of various Irish societies, but so far its higher tuition in colleges has not been attempted. This is to be regretted, as, independently of its value to the linguist, it contains literary treasures which are well worthy of serious and intelligent study. In the Dominion of Canada, Scottish Gaelic is still spoken by a large percentage of the people, and services in that language are conducted in probably 800 churches every Sunday throughout the land.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

## FOUR NOBLE IRISH WOMEN.

NANO NAGLE, MARY AIKENHEAD, FRANCES BALL AND CATHERINE MCAULEY.

REV. DR. BERNARD O'REILLY IN THE *New York Sun*.

I visited in Dublin the houses of the Irish Sisters of Charity, and here at Rathfarnham the great mother house of the Sisters of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, better known as the Nuns of Loretto, a house which also stands foremost in all Ireland as a female seminary; and, while at Cork, I again and again visited the South Presentation Convent, together with the far-famed Ursuline Academy at Blackrock, both the creation of Nano Nagle. This heroic and saintly Irish maiden was a native of Cork, a near relative both of Edmund Burke and Father Matthew. She died in her forty-sixth year, April 26, 1784, and was the first who dared in her own native city to open a school for the children of the Catholic poor, braving all the terrors of the penal laws. She died prematurely, worn out by her charitable labours. It has been my privilege to kneel at her grave and to examine carefully every part of the lowly house where she first dwelt with her companions. In January, 1787, was born in the same city of Cork, Mary Aikenhead, who was destined to be the foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity, a religious order different in everything but in name from the Vincentian Sisters, who acknowledge Vincent of Paul as their parent. In January, 1794, was born in Dublin Frances Ball, the parent of the Irish branch of the Loretto nuns. Catharine McAuley, the great mother of the Irish Sisters of Mercy, was also born near Dublin, on September 17, 1787.

I here unite the names of four of the noblest women ever born in any land, all belonging by their birth to the eighteenth century, but whose labours have contributed more perhaps than those of any four men their contemporaries to prepare and secure for Ireland the glorious intellectual and moral springtime, the very sight of which fills my soul with unspeakable joy and hope. The three last named were born almost within a decade of the death of Honoria or Nano Nagle. Mary Aikenhead, the grandest and most attractive figure of them all, springing, like a flower of exquisite loveliness and fragrance, from the grave of the saintly Nano.

When I inform the reader that of the two orders of religious women founded by Miss Nagle, the Ursulines count four houses in Ireland and the Presentation Nuns fifty-two; that the Sisters of Charity have twenty-two houses, the Loretto Nuns fifteen, besides seven in Canada, and that the Sisters of Mercy count ninety-eight establishments in the Green Isle, some idea may be formed of the extent of their labours and of their deep and far-reaching influence, through education and charity, on the life of the Irish nation. I have said "some idea," for, in truth, unless I could take the reader with me into some one of the great establishments directed and created by these ladies and examine in detail the various labours to which their zeal extends, it would be impossible, even for American Catholics, to estimate the amount of work they do, the thoroughness with which they do it, the admirable training all their members have to undergo, and the success with which their

devoted zeal is blessed. This I shall attempt on some future occasion. At present I am only anxious to show under what unfavourable circumstances and auspices these women were born and educated and began their apostolic task.

The studies of Icelandic nature and history enables us to have in the physical world a spectacle analogous to that which the social and political world in Ireland afforded to Catholic Irishmen in 1784. The aspect of Iceland at the end of her long Arctic winter, when the melting snow and ice deluge her fields, and not a green thing dares show itself above the naked, lava-strewn plains, is just as encouraging a sight to the husbandman as was in Ireland in 1784, and for more than a decade afterward, the prospect of seeing anything Catholic spring up and come to maturity on a land which had for centuries devoured its generations of Catholic children. In Iceland, the shepherd is free to lead forth and pasture his flocks as he may; the husbandman is free to trust his seed to the ungrateful soil, and trust for its ripening to the uncertain summer sun. But in Ireland, all through the eighteenth century, neither was the Catholic pastor free to tend his flock, nor the Catholic teacher free to open his school, nor Catholic parents to send their children to him. Why recall the fact that the unrepented penal laws threatened the performance of the most sacred functions of the priesthood, or the discharge of the schoolmaster's or the professor's duties, with the punishments due to felony.

When in 1777 Nano Nagle first ventured to gather around her the children of the Catholic poor of Cork, she did it with great secrecy, and not a little fear of the consequences to the children and their parents, if not to herself and her family. When she established the three first Ursulines in their modest abode, she did so knowing that the law was hanging over her head like the sword of Damocles. It was for the Mayor of the city and the Town Councillors fine, imprisonment, and the loss of their rights not to denounce herself and her companions. But God watched over them.

In Dublin, beneath the shadow of the Castle and the terrible Irish Star Chamber, no Catholic house of prayer, charity or education dared to show its head. Later, when intolerance slumbered and policy winked at the presence there of the priest, the school, and the asylum for the sick, both the Church and the schoolhouse hid themselves away in obscure corners, in damp cellars, in out-of-the-way places, and amid half-ruined houses and the haunts of the labouring or outcast poor. More than one Catholic institution has arisen prosperous and stately on the site of these lowly sanctuaries—the Catacombs of the Church in Dublin.

## "DOES THE CHURCH OPPOSE LIBERTY?"

POWERFUL ADDRESS BY BISHOP IRELAND AT BALTIMORE.

[CONTINUED.]

Strange fortune of the Catholic Church! She battled for centuries in giant warfare, and saved Europe to liberty, and yet the accusation has gone abroad against her that she befriends despotism and crushes out free institutions.

Her work for liberty, for civilization, for progress, was culminating in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Protestantism appeared on the horizon, and the credit of a long and tedious work of ages has been awarded to the new religion. Did Protestantism advance liberty? It did nothing for liberty. It introduced into the world no one new principle that favored liberty. Its claim to private judgment in religion was religious anarchy; if it was anything in civil and political matters it was political anarchy, the reaction of which leads to despotism, Protestantism is not an organized force, and its contribution of positive power to any

cause must necessarily be next to nothing; whatever is seemingly done under its sway is done by other causes than itself. It weakened the elements of resistance to the encroachments of despotism by dividing them, and as a fact despotism followed everywhere in the wake of its earliest advances. Never during Christian ages except in Protestant countries was the subjection of the spiritual and temporal power an accomplished fact. The Protestant prince was made the head of the Church in his realm and he ruled souls as well as bodies. Henry VIII. became the keeper of the consciences of the people of England; his daughter Elizabeth demanded more servile obedience from her bishops than from her lieutenants and sheriffs; and Gustavus Adolphus was equally despotic over the Church in Sweden. No: Protestantism retarded instead of advancing the growth of liberty. If in later times liberty has asserted herself in Protestant lands she but recovered by her own energies her pristine vigor, and wherever today she thrives her strength comes to her from the principles proclaimed and defended during the whole course of the Christian era by the Catholic Church.

Do you ask the attitude of the Catholic Church toward a Republican government? The reply is substantially given in what I heretofore said on the rights of the people. The Church teaches that the choice of constitutions and of rulers lies with the people. Whether they will have an empire, a monarchy, or a republic, it is their own privilege to decide, according as their means may suggest or their desire may lead. The Church is from her own principles without a voice in this matter. This is the emphatic declaration of Pope Leo in his encyclical of June, 1881. It is for the people to speak; for the Church to consecrate and enforce their will. When the people have under due conditions constituted a government over themselves, whatever form in itself legitimate this government may have, the Church commands obedience to it. It is Catholic doctrine that in America loyalty to the public is a divine virtue, and resistance to its laws a sin crying to Heaven for vengeance. The Republic in America will receive from the Church all the honor and respect due to the representative of divine authority in temporal matters, and her prayer for the republic shall be that it may secure to the people what its professions permit them to expect—the largest possible share of civil liberty.

I lose all patience when I hear prejudice still surviving to the extent to assert that the Catholic Church is not the friend of free institutions. Could her teachings be more explicit? Has her history belied those teachings? The soul, the life of a republic is an intense love of civil liberty; has not the Church ever labored to create and strengthen this love? Have not her efforts always been in the direction of personal dignity, and of the rights of the individuals? Did not the Middle Ages, under guidance, gradually emerge from Roman despotism and barbarian feudalism into the possession of political liberty, so that we may say she started out the nations on the road to the highest forms of liberty? I may add, in all truth, if the world is to-day capable of enduring and understanding political liberty it is due to the Church's long and painful parturition of European civilisation.

I do not say that Catholics the world over will profess, or that Catholics of all past ages would have professed, my own love and admiration for the republican form of government. The choice of governments the Church leaves to nations, and as in all questions left to free discussion, men differ. Catholics in other places see matters from peculiar standpoints; they judge from experiences near to them: they may, too, be influenced by public opinion or prejudices in their several countries. This much, however, I know; that if they prefer other forms they are not compelled in their choice by Catholic principles or Catholic History. This much, too, I know, that I transgress not one iota of Catholic

teaching when I speak forth my own judgment this evening and salute the republic as the government I most cordially cherish.

The one fear for the republic is that it gives more freedom than poor humanity deserves or can endure. No form of Government as much as a republic demands wisdom and virtue in a people. The many control the ship of state; the many, consequently, must be able to control their own passions—else swift shipwreck awaits it. Rome lost its liberties when the Romans had lost the stern morality of their early history. Virtue is but a name where religion, the deep sense of man's obligation to God, is not deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people. To Americans, then, who love the republic, I fearlessly say, your hope is in the Catholic Church, because she is the mighty power to-day to resist unbelief and vice. Do you not see that outside of the Catholic Church the most important doctrines of Christianity are melting away, and that a moral chaos is threatening, most vital virtues said to be no longer of significance, and the fount of all social life, the family, breaking up under the pressure of violent passion? The most valued aids to the republic from the Church are not her direct enunciations on liberty, but her powerful labors in the cause of religion, of purity, of honesty, of all the heavenly virtues that build up the Christian man and the Christian family.

Republic of America, receive from me the tribute of my love and of my loyalty. I am proud to do thee homage, and I pray from my heart that thy glory may never be dimmed—*Esto Perpetua*. Thou bearest in thy hands the brightest hopes of the human race. God's mission to thee is to show to nations that man is capable of the highest liberty. Oh, be ever free and prosperous, that liberty triumph over earth from the rising to the setting sun, *Esto Perpetua*—but forget not that religion and morality can alone give life to liberty and preserve to it a never-failing youth. Believe me, thy surest hope is from the Church, which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic hearts, no tongues speak more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, and no hands will be lifted up stronger and more willing to defend thy laws and thy institutions in peace and in war than Catholic hands. Again—*Esto Perpetua!*

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY,**

A MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION FROM AN HEIRESS.

Miss Mary Caldwell, a wealthy young lady residing at 121 Madison Avenue, New York City, has given \$300,000 toward the establishment of such a national Catholic University as was recommended by the Plenary Council at Baltimore. The offer was made by Miss Caldwell in a communication to the Council, and was considered and accepted by that body. The amount will be made the basis of a large fund to be raised and managed under the supervision of a committee of which the Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons is chairman and which includes seven bishops and five laymen, among the latter being Eugene Kelly, the New York banker, and Reuben Sprigger, the well known philanthropist and millionaire of Cincinnati. It is hoped to raise \$1,000,000. A member of the committee says that the university will be located in New York State. Miss Caldwell is twenty-four years of age, and comes of a Louisville family. She and a sister inherited \$4,000,000.

A Baltimore dispatch says: "Miss Caldwell's offer has been accepted; and a board of incorporators will be named, and during the ensuing year the plan of a university for the higher education of the Catholic ministry will be considered. A committee of twelve bishops and laymen, with Archbishop Gibbons at the head, was appointed by the Council to take charge of the matter. The new university will be located in New York City or its vicinity.—*Boston Pilot.*"

**DEWEY AND CO.**

HAVE **REMOVED**

TO **179 CALLE PIEDAD.**

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

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF **CHRISTMAS**

AND **NEW YEAR CARDS.**

NOVELS BY ALL THE BEST AUTHORS.

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.

If 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 GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS on the premises.

**J. A. BENNET**  
195 Florida.

**DR. SCHENCK'S**  
**Mandrake Pills**  
Cures Headache and Indigestion.  
**J. A. BENNET**  
195 Florida.

**MIGUEL LANUS,**  
**369--RIVADAVIA--369**

BUENOS AIRES.

IMPORTING-HOUSE AND DEPOSIT OF **MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

English and American Threshing Machines and Steam Engines.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND BINDER

BUCKEYE REAPER & SHEAF-MAKER FOR WHEAT, FLAX, COLZA, &c.

BUCKEYE MOWERS; HORSE RAKES;

WATER-PUMPS AND WIND-MILLS.

—(o)—

A complete stock of Machines and Implements of every kind applicable to all sorts of industries.

SEATS FOR SQUARES AND GARDENS.

AMERICAN ECONOMICAL KITCHEN-RANGES;—THE BEST EVER MADE.

HAY PRESSES.

ALL CLASSES OF FARMING UTENSILS FOR ESTANCIAS.

**MIGUEL LANUS,**

369—RIVADAVIA—369

Extra **Fine KEROSENE**

MARK

"SOUTHERN CROSS" **PERFECT SAFETY.**

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

**BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.**

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the "SOUTHERN CROSS" OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires  
GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé.  
GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahía Blanca

**AVISO OFICIAL.**

OFICINA DE TERQAS 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 Ciraco 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 catos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.

**MACCALLUM AND CO.,**

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 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.

**MacCallum & Co.,**

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,

20 CALLE PERU 20

**AYER'S**

**CHERRY PECTORAL,**

FOR THE

**RAPID CURE**

OF **COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRHS,**

**BRONCHITIS,**

AND

**INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION**

Prepared by **Dr. J. C. AYER,**

Lowell, Mass.,

and sold by all Druggists.

**W. R. CASSELS & Co.,**

Agents for Bs. Ayres and Montevideo.

**Dunville's**

CELEBRATED

**IRISH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

**MOORE & TUDOR,**

93--MAIPU--93

BUENOS AIRES.

ROSARIO, SANTA-FÉ,

GLOVER TEMPLE & Co.

MONTEVIDEO,

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co.

BAHIA BLANCA,

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co.

oc 7—pm

**H.D. WOODWELL,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Rubber Stamps**

AND

**WOOD ENGRAVER.**

Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c.

**JOB PRINTING**

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts Programmes, Invitations. All work neatly done and promptly executed.

**140-Piedad-140**

Between San Martin & Florida

BUENOS AIRES.

**SASTRERIA**

**LA VELOCIDAD**

DE

**CELESTINO CHIARUNITI**

Tenemos el honor de avisar al publico que hemos recibido un gran surtido de paños y casimires de ultima novedad de las principales fabricas de Inglaterra y Francia.

**40 SAN MARTIN**

BUENOS AIRES



**COOPERS' 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 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.

General Agent for Argentine Republic—**J. B. WANKLYN** Calle Maipu 77  
General Agents Banda Oriental—**MATTHEW, PINSENT & Co.** Montevideo.

**MARTELL**  
**EL MEJOR COÑAC**

ANÁLISIS POR G. W. WIGNER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Lond. & Amer. Y R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C., F.C.S. Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos. Dos de los mas célebres analistas consultores químicos en Europa. LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, Londres, E.C. 3 de Julio, 1884.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de coñac marcado según arriba se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice "Importado por Moore & Tudor" es un espíritu muy puro y no contiene ni la mas mínima traza de alcohol. Fines ó de cualquier otro espíritu no vivo que con la frecuencia se hallan en los coñacs que se consumen en el extranjero; es un coñac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcoholica bastante buena, y poseemos con seguridad recomendarlo.

FIRMADO G. W. WIGNER F.I.C., F.C.S., Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos. FIRMADO R. H. HARLAND F.I.C., F.C.S.

**MOORE & TUDOR**

NOTA.—Estando se etiquetas falsificadas del coñac y las botellas llenadas con espíritu nocivo, recomendamos a público comprar el artículo solamente en almacenes de confianza. **MOORE & TUDOR.**

**BUENOS AIRES**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
—TO—  
**ESTANCIEROS**

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE GLYCERINE DIP (NON-POISONOUS).

Be to inform Estancieros that the Dip is not only applicable for handpouing Sheep infected with SCAB, MAGGOTS, and FOOT-ROT, but is equally effective in the BATH or RACE for SCAB, and it is put up in casks of 400 lbs. each for that purpose, and sold at a cheaper rate than the drums.

This Dip can be used with either hot or cold water, and is far more effectual than tobacco dips and does not stain the wool.—Large shipments of this Celebrated Dip are now arriving in Casks of 400 lbs., and Drums of 20s, 50s., and 100 lbs. arroba. All packages free. Depot Agents—

Moore & Tudor, Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL STORE-KEEPERS IN THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS. MANUFACTURERS—TOMLINSON AND HAYWARD, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Mr. Hayward, of the above Firm, is now in Buenos Aires, and will be pleased to answer any enquiry relative to Sheep-dipping and the most improved modes for dealing with sheep with their respective diseases. Address care of **MOORE & TUDOR, CALLE MAIPU 93, BUENOS AIRES.**

ALFREDO DAY  
& Cia.,

HAVE

REMOVED

FROM

137—PIEDAD—137

TO

CALLE DEFENSA

No. 75 & 77.

THE FAMOUS

STOUT PORTER

X X X

DEETJEN & SCHRODER,

Highest Medical Authorities  
testify to its

TONIC & INVIGORATING  
PROPERTIES.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

TO

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH.

Annual Consumption  
exceeds

5,000,000 LITRES

9600

TESTIMONIALS

Supplied to 523 Ladies Colleges,  
Hospitals, Rowing and Athletic Clubs  
throughout Europe and United States.

TRY IT!

ALFREDO DAY AND CO.

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

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly) ..... \$8 00 m  
Credit ..... 9 50 —  
Monthly ..... 0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1885.

The Plaza Victoria is now the principal square in Buenos Aires and the dreariest promenade in all South America. The gas lights at night are just sufficient to make darkness visible. The only amusement in that Elysian wilderness is a hurdy-gurdy at each corner, presided over by a Bachicho, with two or three unspeakable panoramas. The palm-trees look like grey-bearded skeletons that warn the traveller not to enter lest he may be accosted by "los heroes del puñal" or "los caballeros de la noche."

On Friday night a clean sweep was made of all the "atorrantes" in the city. They were dragged out of the gutter-pipes and other receptacles where that unhappy class of mortals usually take refuge. About 100 scare-crows, broken-down gentlemen, desperate lovers and misanthropical philosophers were assembled together at the central department of police. It was a sight to make the angels weep or Democritus laugh. We could not ascertain what was the object of the peremptory summons, but report has it that they were supplied with clothes and ordered to have their names inscribed at the Municipal polling tables on Sunday. It must be remembered that the "atorrantes" are all literary men. Some of them are celebrated linguists, and they are therefore far more eligible candidates for voting than the secret police and ticket-of-leave men, who cannot read or write.

The attack on the Catholic Printing Establishment of *El Bien Publico* in Montevideo was a most disgraceful affair, and will consign Santos to eternal infamy if it can be proved, as it is suspected, that he instigated the barbarous work. All the Orientals in this city have sent telegrams to Don Juan Zorilla de San Martin congratulating him on the escape of his establishment from the attacks of incendiaries and iconoclasts. The *Southern Cross* also congratulates Don Juan and wishes him success in his efforts to maintain the cause of Religion, Justice, and Truth against the hordes of barbarism.

The chances of the different candidates for the presidency are being warmly discussed. Some people will have it that Dr. del Viso is Argentine Minister in Italy will be Roca's man. Juarez Celman's pretensions are still in a state of doubt. General Victorica is said to be backed up by all the Caciques of the Chaco. Of course the most formidable opponent to the national candidate will be Dr. Rocha, ex-Governor of the Province. One thing is certain the public money will be lavishly wasted for the coming twelve months in carrying out the ambitious views of the "Caudillos." No matter who dances the public will pay the piper—*Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achieli.*

Minister Wilde has withdrawn the usual subsidy annually given for the construction of churches. As these sums have been voted by Congress, we fail to see on what grounds Dr. Wilde can withdraw them without being duly authorised to do so. When there was question of depriving Catholic Seminaries of their income the matter was referred to Congress, and though a majority of Congressmen showed themselves

the obsequious tools of the atheistical dictator, nevertheless, there was something like a form of law observed. In this case Minister Wilde dispenses with all representative interference and makes laws to suit himself. This is the union between Church and State existing in this country. The State appoints an atheist to deal with the Church, and he, true to his principles, or to his want of principles, takes every occasion to curtail the resources of the Church and to deprive her of that to which she has every right by the law and the Constitution. The day will come when the Church will feel it her duty to throw off her tyrant and sever a union which allows the Civil to rule the Ecclesiastical authority.

BE PREPARED TO GIVE AN ANSWER.

In every age of the Church there have been objectors and objections to the teachings and practices of the Church. There were "heretics" in the very first age. There have been the same in every age since. They are the inevitable consequence of weak, proud human nature. During the prevalence of each of these heresies, of course, it became necessary for the Doctors of the Church, the "Fathers" of the first ages—the Bishops of all, to meet and refute these objections against revealed religion. Skepticism and Indifferentism are now the prevailing errors; and the laity cannot be excused from studying the fundamental tenets of our faith, and being able from such study to give "a reason for the faith that is in us." Controversy has now assumed a new arena of warfare. The attacks against all religion are made openly and boldly by bad but plausible men speaking from high places. This skeptic spirit even, we may say, pervades the atmosphere.

When, therefore, the faith of ages is assailed, every Catholic should be able and ready to refute the arguments of the unbeliever and scoffer, and under all circumstances to defend religion. This cannot well be accomplished unless Catholics make themselves "a reading people." Somehow they have not so distinguished a reputation in that respect as they ought to have. Those not of the household of the faith read more, and are very ready with arguments in favor of what they term "free thought." Each Catholic head of a family should ask himself "Do we, at home, know our religion well? Can we defend its doctrines? Can we answer the blasphemer and scoffer? Are we acquainted with the chief events of our church history and of the public events connected therewith? If not—it behoves us to procure good Catholic books that will supply us with this much needed information. We cannot, as children of the Church, defend her against the assaults of her assailants when we ourselves are ignorant of its history and of its teachings. The industry of the enemies of Holy Church should, therefore, be met by the corresponding vigilance and industry of us Catholics to acquire the requisite knowledge of those subjects that we may always, as St. Peter admonishes, be able to "give a reason for the Faith within us," and for the Hope founded thereon.

FAVOURITISM.

It is one of the principles of our glorious Constitution that all the citizens are possessed of equal rights and principles. In a country which is supposed to be governed in a Republican fashion this would lead us to believe that the emoluments of office will be impartially distributed, and that in selecting persons to occupy responsible positions more regard will be paid to the merit of individuals and to their ability to discharge the duties assigned to them than to any merely personal considerations. In all countries where the public business is

well administered it is a *sine qua non* to the holding of office that the candidate shall have all the necessary qualifications. But here men are blindly hoisted into office without any regard to their merits, through a spirit of mean and degrading partisanship, and not unfrequently at the sacrifice of the personal independence of the party or parties concerned. It is thus that we find men entrusted with important positions in every department of public business who never served a day's apprenticeship to that particular business, and men of known worth and ability are cast aside for the reason that they will not bend their necks to the political or irreligious yoke and fawn upon the powers that be like dogs before their masters. A person gets the most important places in the Post Office, the Army, the Navy, Railways, etc., and we are surprised to hear that the only ground of his promotion is his intimate acquaintance with President Roca or one of his satellites. When the present head of the State was struggling to obtain the mastery against his rival he was reminded of the blood that would be shed and the treasury wasted, but he coolly replied: "I am only the manager of a commercial house and I must do my duty to the firm." That is to say, he was appointed by a small knot of office-seekers to carry out their behests and to open the way for them to attain the height of their ambition. This meant an exclusion of any person who did not enlist under the banner of that mercenary and selfish clique. One of the first and most important offices in the State, that of Minister of Worship, Justice, and Public Instruction, is held by a professed atheist who would not be received into any decent society, a man who in a Catholic country blasphemously insults the religion of the people which he is paid to protect. The appointment of Dr. Wilde to the position he holds and his continuance in office despite the protests of the people, is one of the most deplorable examples of that accursed favoritism that, neglecting the public interests, has made the Government of this country a den of thieves and money-changers who should long ago have been whipped out of the Temple of Justice. But it is not only in the more exalted positions that the spirit of favoritism is carried out. Down to the very lowest employes in the Red House that one-sided feeling is prevalent, and its disastrous effects are felt. We shall just give one example. A situation was recently vacant in the Department of Public Instruction. One of the candidates for the place was a Catholic who had not hesitated to declare openly his opinion of Dr. Wilde, and who had more than once condemned his proceedings and principles as disgraceful and disastrous to the country. Said candidate was told after a good deal of equivocation that he could not get the place because, at the request of the former occupant, it had been given to another. So that any man on dying may now give a reversion of his office to whatever friend he may choose and the public must be contented with the appointment. We all know that General Roca has the right of nominating his successor, and we suppose that on the demise of Dr. Wilde he can name another man after his own heart to continue his ante-Christian practices; but we did not believe that inferior office-holders on resigning or dying had the lofty privilege of appointing the persons who were to succeed them. This is not only trenching on President Roca's rights who, according to a saying of one of his ministers, can appoint his favourite to any office above that of porter, but it is of a most pernicious precedent which should not be allowed in any free country.

REVOLUTION.  
[COMMUNICATED.]

We were of the number who imagined, (and with us the wish was father to the thought,) that, with the federalisation of the city of Buenos Aires, the era of revolutions had passed away for ever; and that with new men a state of affairs would lead to peace, happiness, and prosperity. Unfortunately, signs are not wanting which indicate that all those fondly cherished hopes were groundless; or, at best, based on the fickle inconstancy of ambitious men. There have been rumors of plots against the National Government, and of counter-plots by the friends of this latter against the Province of Buenos Aires; and recent events, occurring during the Municipal Registration of voters, show plainly that both parties are working tooth and nail with the purpose of strengthening their position in the coming Presidential election. We have nothing to say against any Constitutional means which may be made use of by the friends of any candidate for the highest honour which it is in the power of the country to confer on an individual, but we have much to say against the old system of revolution, or, we should rather say, rebellion and outrage, with all their concomitant evils.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The threats of the *Times* and other English newspapers, savagely inciting to perpetrate vengeance on Irishmen in consequence of the dynamite outrages, are producing their effects, and

one of the first is the attempt at assassination of O'Donovan Rossa by an Englishwoman. This is indeed most lamentable, and presents the contest carried between the extremists and their no less extreme tyrants under an entirely new phase. It is simply the adoption by Englishmen of these principles and practices which they condemn in their opponents. There can be little doubt which of the two will be likely to gain by the change of tactics. As long as Englishmen confined themselves to the Constitutional line of defense in protecting their lives and property they had the sympathy of every moderate man, but when hired assassins (as we suppose Mrs. Dudley to be) cross the Atlantic to strike at the enemy things are changed, and the blow reacts with a terrible rebound upon the striker. O'Donovan Rossa's wild theories are condemned by the best of Irishmen, even by those who know what he has suffered in a British jail. Irishmen of position and respectability generally held aloof from his schemes, but when a false blow is struck at his person there are 100,000 men ready to defend him. The plotters who blew up the Tower and House of Lords incur all the risks inseparable from the deed, and the English Government are perfectly justified in punishing them according to law whenever they can catch them, but let them beware of a war of reprisals. Hundreds of Irishmen who are as innocent of any dynamite attempts as the Sovereign of England have been thrown out of employment for the crime of belonging to the same land as O'Donovan Rossa. This is not in accordance with Englishmen's professions of justice and fair play, nor is it in accordance with the laws of civilization, that a powerful nation should resort to the dagger or to the revolver of an assassin to defend herself against her enemies. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the cause of the dynamiters will derive new force from the attack of the assassin Dudley. We fear even to name the consequences that may follow in its wake. The person of O'Donovan is sacred in the eyes of some men of desperate resolution, and the assault on him, it is to be feared, will arouse a terrible feeling of vengeance in their breasts. In the interests of humanity we pray that this may be the last act in the awful drama.

It is an open secret that when General Roca became President it was with the understanding that he should, on the expiration of his term of office, hand over the Reins of Government to Dr. Rocha as his successor. This quiet little arrangement has been disturbed, and thus we have Rochistas and soon shall have somebody-elseistas. The people were never consulted; their vote was never constitutionally given or obtained, and the men in high places look upon them as machines fit only for supplying them with all the luxuries of life. When the day comes we shall have a President chosen according to the spirit of the Constitution; all this political jobbery shall have ceased, but until then we can only look forward to a series of broken oaths, violations of the Constitution, irresponsible and autocratic rule, with the perpetual dread of a revolution got up for the purpose of scrambling for the loaves and fishes.

Coman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"UNION IS STRENGTH."

Buenos Aires,

February 4.

To the Editor of The *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It was with a feeling of satisfaction something akin to personal pride that I saw by your last issue the very practical manner in which my suggestion about a "Sullivan National Tribute Fund" has been taken up by the patriotic Irish Chaplain of Areco and some of his distinguished parishioners. All honor to the good and true men of San Antonio, who have been first in publicly giving testimony to the faith which is in them. I have reason to know that there are ardent Irishmen amongst them, nor by saying this do I believe it to be inferred that the Irish of other partidos are less national in spirit than those of Areco, who have merely forestalled them on this occasion.

I believe that the good work is going on in the other districts, and that before many weeks have lapsed a very respectable sum

THE  
**ENGLISH BANK**  
 OF THE  
**RIVER PLATE**  
 (LIMITED)  
 RECONQUISTA 71 & 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 Accounts opened.  
 Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.  
 Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.  
 Advances made, upon 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.O.

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..... 6 do  
 Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 1/2 do

**Charged—**

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 1/2 per ann.  
 Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,  
 Manager.

Buenos Ayres, February 1, 1885.

**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 nanubay 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 corals.  
 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

**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 position to manufacture any and every description of Jewellery in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

PROSPECTUS  
 —(o:)—  
**“LA EDIFICADORA”**  
 —(o:)—

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.

—(o:)—  
 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 consider 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 temporary 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.  
 E. BERGMANN, Lavalle 112.  
 S. KER-JORDAN, Bolivar 5.  
 JOHN FEELY, Cangallo 55.

**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 payment.

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 incentive 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 agreement 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 himself 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 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 dividend 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 dividend, and, on the mutual system adopted, each member will receive a due proportion of the profits. The principal inducement offered, however, by this Society, is that by means of easy monthly payments a shareholder becomes his own landlord, and will acquire the full benefits of any improvements in the value of the property from the date of signing the contract.

j 22

**SPECIALITIES !!**

IN

**SACRED IMAGES**

BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED  
**SPANISH SCULPTORS.**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| CHASUBLES    | SANCTUARY LAMPS |
| VESTMENTS    | THURIBLES WITH  |
| COPEES       | INCENSE BOATS   |
| ALTAR CLOTHS | FONTS           |
| ALBS         | HYSSOPS         |
| GIRDLES      | BREAD MOULDS    |
| CHALICES     | CHANDELIERS FOR |
| CIORUMS      | 3 OR 7 LIGHTS   |
| ALTAR CRUETS | MISSALS         |
| OIL STOCKS   | BOOK STANDS     |
| RELIQUARIES  | ALTAR TABLETS   |
| CROSSES      | ETC., ETC.      |



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

—AT MODERATE PRICES.—

**42 - ESMERALDA - 42.**

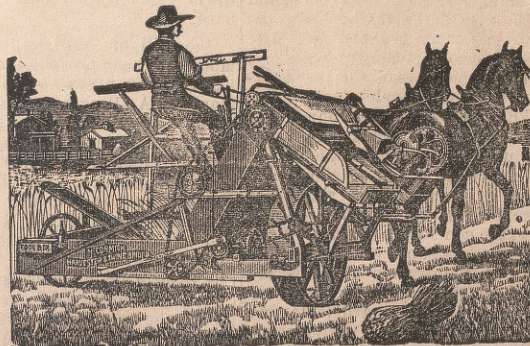
BUENOS AIRES—RAFAEL DEL CARPIO.

j 13—pm

**J. MOHR BELL & CO.,**  
 335-VICTORIA-339  
 BUENOS AIRES.

**M. CORMICK**

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY  
**LA SIN RIVAL**  
**SEGADORA Y ATADORA**  
 CON HILO



« PICAFLOR »  
 MÁQUINA DE SEGAR TRIGO, LINO Y ALFALFA  
 « IMPERIAL »  
 MAQUINA DE SEGAR TRIGO « DAISY »  
 MAQUINA DE CORTAR PASTO « TIJERA »

UNICOS AGENTES  
 PARA LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

**J. MOHR BELL & CO.**  
 BUENOS AIRES

ALAMBRE PARA CERCO,

TORNQUETES Y VARILLAS,

TRANQURAS, ARADOS,

PALAS, HORQUILLAS,

DESGRANADORES DE MAIZ, &c., &c.

63 FLORIDA 63

DENTISTA  
 NORTE AMERICANO  
 G.MO. A. NEWLAND  
 ANTES  
 Newland Hermanos  
 63 FLORIDA (altos)  
 ESCUINA PIEDAD

**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 m/n y de todos varas de ancho a pesos 0.79 m/n.

Toballas turcas, desde pesos 1.45 la media docena.

Sabanas de Baños ó Alburnus esponja y de todos los tamaños desde pesos 2.68 hasta m/n 5.

Zapatillas de Baños interior de corcho a peso m/n 1.

Gorras de Goma para baño, peso 0.62.

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 a nuestra casa. Lindos Tapados de seda labrada y Granadina modelos enteramente nuevos. Cache-pousiere - Reservistas—Guardapolvos de seda Pongisa, de brin y batista de hilo—Sobre todos de seda, de hilo y de mohair para viaje.  
 Batones de mil clases distintas desde peso 1 m/n hasta las clases mas ricas. Martinés de todas clases, Robes de Chambre de todas formas.  
 Trajes para Niños varones de 4 a 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).

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

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Dunkirk.  
 (Direct)  
 LORD LANSDOWN BASHFILL FEB 5  
 TENIERS JEFFERY FEB 22

New York  
 (via Rio Janeiro)  
 PASCAL McMILLAN FEB 6  
 Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and Liverpool  
 (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)  
 MASKELYNE\* HERBY. FEB. 8  
 Carrying the Belgian Mails  
 LEIBNITZ\* BROWN FEB 22  
 Carrying the Belgian Mails.

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

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (\*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

**E. NORTON & Co., Agents.**  
 245—Reconquista—245.

Agents at Montevideo—  
 C. R. HORNE & Co.  
 “ “ Rosario—  
 H. S. FERGUSON.  
 “ “ San Nicolas—  
 SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.  
 y7 perm.



**Wm. A. Isard,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**

89—MAIPU—89

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH** supplied.  
 Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE.

89—Maipu—89

y28.



**TO CAMP MEN.**

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,  
 and don't forget to pay a visit  
**A LAS 3 BOLAS**

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

**L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,**  
**CONSIGNATARIOS**  
 DE  
**FRUTOS DEL PAIS,**  
 ESCRITORIO:  
 Calle Ecuador No. 2, esquina Riva  
 deavia, Plaza Once de Setiembre,  
 Barraca del Plata.

will have been contributed to the fund by the Irish Nationalists of the Argentine Republic.

What I would suggest now is that the men of influence and position in the different partidos should form committees for the purpose amongst themselves, with their Chaplain, wherever it may be possible, on the committee, and act in concert with the members of other committees. I say wherever "feasible," for though I yield to no man in my respect and esteem for our Irish Chancellors and have had as many opportunities as many men of knowing how thoroughly patriotic most of them are, yet there may be among them some who, for prudential motives, would prefer keeping aloof from any such movement. And I will confess to a desire of seeing the thing carried out by laymen, for their action cannot be interpreted as other than the outcome of the popular will. Of course I should like to see the priests joining heart and soul in the movement, as their adhesion would give prestige to any organisation which may afterwards be started.

The endeavour to have anything Irish has failed so often that it looks a good bit like presumption that an anonymous correspondent should attempt to revive the idea, for it will be remembered that it was with that ulterior motive I suggested a Sullivan Fund.

The attempt may be sneered at in certain quarters, and it may be said that your correspondent is *making old brogues* of the "Union is Strength" motto. To such, however, who know so little of our splendid people I would say that the failures which I have in some of my previous communications drawn attention to were to a certain extent due to the want of the spirit of "sticking to it." It is not merely money which is wanted by the men who to-day as in the days of the past

"Fight the fight for Ireland's right." It is something more than money; it is sympathy and fellow-feeling, and it is the solemn duty of every man worthy of the name of Irishman to give that sympathy. Next to his duty to God comes a man's duty to his country, and though his duty to God may be complied with by each man individually, yet it is only in a collective body that men can comply with their duty to their country. An organisation to give expression to that duty is therefore a necessity unless, indeed, that men will admit that the greed of pelf and the desire of gold have so taken possession of their souls as to make them forget all their nobler aspirations, and obliterate from their memories the self-sacrifices made by their ancestors. But such, however, can never be said of Irishmen in general though, unfortunately, we know there are some renegades, Irish only in so much that Ireland has had the misfortune of giving them birth. These will keep away from a purely Irish Association, but the men who have not buried their love for their native land will get on much better without their contaminating presence.

The day that I shall see an Irish National Society formed here will be a happy day for me and for many others also who believe in the possibility of gathering together the scattered elements and binding them in a solid compact body.

The doctrine of "Hope no more for Fatherland" should not be innocently imbibed by an Irishman, and shall ever be opposed by

Yours faithfully,  
Tubber-na-Clug.

San Nicolas de los Arroyos,  
Jan. 31st, 1885.  
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
In accordance with the announcement that appeared for some weeks in the public journals of your city, the Month's Mind for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Margaret Hire was celebrated yesterday in the church attached to the College of the Salisian Fathers of this town. The decorations of the church and

catafalque, the superior order of the music and singing, and the thorough completeness of every detail attracted marked attention and reflected the very highest credit on the taste, ability, and directorial skill of the members of this religious fraternity. Father Piccono acted as celebrant, assisted by Father Galbusera and Mr. O'Grady as Deacon and sub-Deacon, and Messrs. Amerio and Vinaldi as assistant acolytes. Father Eugene, Passionist, of Buenos Aires, being master of ceremonies. The choir consisted of Fathers Comollo, Lanza, Durando, Jerzuolo, and F. Sciola, the two latter taking bass, the three former organist and first and second tenor respectively. The music chosen for the occasion was the celebrated "Missa Funebre" by Father John Cagliero, an Italian priest who, I believe, is at present on his way to this country, and of whom, if I am not mistaken, we shall hear something further before long. At the conclusion of mass Father Durando and our young and talented countryman Mr. O'Grady lent the way to the refectory where, in the unavoidable and regretted absence of the Superior, they courteously served refreshments to all who wished to partake of them.

Amongst those whom I noticed at the Church were Mrs. Feehan and daughter, Buenos Aires; Mrs. Clarke and family, Buenos Aires; Mrs. Burke, Campana; Mrs. McCabe and Miss Connors, Ramallo; Mrs. McDonald, Ramallo; Mrs. W. Murphy, Salto; Miss Doyle, Ramallo; Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Miro, San Nicolas; Mrs. and Miss Mackey, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mrs. and Miss Pierce, Mrs. and Miss Grennon, Mrs. and Miss Cardiff, Mrs. and Miss Casey, Mrs. Gil and daughter, Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Renni-son, Mrs. Grennon, Mrs. Garraghan, Miss Hire, Miss Donnelly, Miss Hogan, Miss Mitty, Miss Scallan, Miss Garraghan, Miss Siggins, Miss Cogley, Miss J. Cogley, Messrs. N. Clancy, San Antonio; J. Connors, Ramallo; W. Kemp, Arrecifes; J. McCabe, Ramallo; J. McDonald, Ramallo; Murray, Bahia Blanca; W. Murphy, Salto; Loughry, Loreto; Boyle, Ramallo; Owens, San Nicolas; P. Hire, N. Hire, S. Muckey, J. Mackey, P. Mackey, M. Mackey, E. Scallan, N. Hogan, M. Hogan, W. Martin, P. Martin, N. Moore, D. Moore, J. Nicholson, E. Pierce, P. Pierce, J. Pierce, J. Mitty, L. Mitty, Jordan, Walsh, Dillon, M. Jennings, R. Morris, M. Sullivan, Lopez, Snow, Travenen, J. Donnelly, P. Donnelly, P. Cullen, J. Cullen, R. Flaherty, Murentini, J. Murray, R. Murray, J. Kehoe, C. Kehoe, Flood, Cleary, Marshall, Cardiff, Casey, J. Cogley, M. Cogley, Renni-son, Garraghan, Grennon, Maguire and a number of others whose names I cannot now recall.

Such an enormous concourse at a funeral service was never before seen in San Nicolas; and I very much doubt if such a gathering of Irish for a like purpose was ever before witnessed in any other part of this Argentine Republic. But there is no effect without its cause, and in the present instance we need not travel far to find one, for Mrs. Hire had such a host of friends there was little to be surprised at in the numbers who assembled to pay a last sad tribute of respect to her memory. Her years in this world were comparatively few, but if our lives are to be measured, not by our years but our deeds, if they who love best live longest, then her life reached a measure that many a centenarian might envy. But on the subject of Mrs. Hire's virtues I shall not attempt to enter, for I feel that in the circumstances I could not be considered an impartial witness, and I know that in this case the precept "de mortuis nil nisi bonum" is a wholly superfluous injunction. I shall merely say then, in conclusion, that so long as kindness, benevolence, and moral worth are appreciated on this side the grave, Mrs. Hire's memory will be held in affectionate remembrance by all who had the privilege of intimately knowing her; and on that final day when we shall all stand before Heaven's Recording Angel to witness the

balancing of our own and others' accounts, I think hers will be found to be one of the brightest records there.

Believe me, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Font.noy.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The Vicar Capitulor of Toledo has issued a pastoral prohibiting women to sing in the church or to take any part in the sacred offices. He makes exception, however, in favour of school girls and the lady members of Catholic sodalities.

The will of the late Terence Moore has been proved; the legacies are as follow:—To Miss Margaret A. Bergin, testator's grand-daughter, the sum of \$100,000; to Cardinal Manning, for London Charities, \$2,000; to Cardinal McCabe, for Dublin Charities, \$1,000; to the Men's Hospital of Buenos Aires, \$1,000; and a like amount to the women's Hospital; the same to the City Orphan Asylum; also a legacy of \$1,000 to Mr. William Templeton, the same to the Sisters of Charity in Dublin, and the same to the Hermandad de Pensionistas (probably some religious orphan asylum) in this city. He has, moreover, given \$500 to the British Hospital, \$2,000 to the Irish Orphanage, \$500 to the Drysdale Blind Asylum, \$200 to the Jesuit Fathers, \$150 to the parish priest of Ballintemple, Co. Cavan (his native place) for local charities, also a legacy of \$4,000 to Miss Eliza Moore, No. 352 Calle 25 de Mayo to D. Manuel Ramos, his trusty clerk during thirty years, along with his watch, furniture, and other personal effects. The rest of his fortune, about £420,000 sterling, is to be divided thus: one half to his half-brother Felix Fegan, Co. Cavan, Ireland, and the other half between his two half sisters Maria and Margaret Fegan of the same county. Mr. Thomas Duggan is guardian of Miss Bergin, Mr. Carabassa sole executor of the will.

The Spaniards are contributing most liberally for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Andalusia. Some Spanish merchants have given as much as 1,000 National dollars each.

The Council of Education at La Plata has made out a list of 70 students who are prepared to continue their studies in the National College about to be established in the provincial capital, and the Department of Engineers have been asked by the Minister of Public Instruction to form the plan of the new building.

The Hon. Francis Pakenham, now British Minister in Chile, will succeed Mr. Mounson as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Pakenham, who is the younger brother of the Earl of Longford and a nephew of the great Duke of Wellington, is not known in Buenos Aires, having been Secretary of the British Legation here under Sir Edward Thornton. —*The Standard*.

Mr. Martin L. Munro has been appointed Professor of English at the National College. We are happy to congratulate Mr. Munro on his appointment to this important position.

On Monday a barbarous attempt was made to burn the printing-office of *El Bien Público*, a Catholic newspaper in Montevideo. A large quantity of kerosene oil had been spilled in the place with the evident intention of setting it on fire. Fortunately it was discovered before the would-be incendiaries could effect their purpose.

The *Times* of January 3rd has the following notice of the Hon. Mr. Monson, who is now ordered for diplomatic service to Copenhagen:—

"The Hon. Edmund John Monson, C.B., who has been nominated to succeed Mr. Vivian as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark, is the second surviving son of William John, sixth Lord Monson, brother of the present peer, and was born in October, 1834. Mr. Monson was educated at Eton and

at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1855, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship at All Souls College. Mr. Monson was employed in the diplomatic service from 1856 to 1865, being from 1858 to 1863 secretary to the Ambassador at Washington. He held the post of Consul in the Azores from 1869 to 1871, was Consul-General for Hungary from 1869 to 1871, and British Minister at Montevideo and to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay from 1879 down to last year, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires. Mr. Monson was employed on special service in Dalmatia and Montenegro in 1876-7, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1878.

A train went off the track on the Saladillo line of railway last week between the stations Salvador Maria and Roque Perez. Several wagons and carriages were smashed, and the line was rendered unfit for traffic for a distance of thirty metres. There was no personal injury. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle.

Dr. Gould having resigned his position as head of the Cordoba Observatory, the Argentine Geographical Institute has voted him a gold medal for his services.

It is announced that the son of the Anglican Bishop of Rochester has been converted to Catholicity. The conversion of Messrs. Studd of London who are men of large fortune is also reported.

The people of Barracas are in danger of being poisoned by the waters of the Riachuelo. Such is the quantity of refuse being poured into the river that the water emits a disagreeable odor. Dr. Goffarini waited on the Municipality this week representing the necessity of sanitary precautions and asking them to apply some remedy.

The term for the renewal of marks in this province expired at the end of January.

President Roca left on Saturday to pay a visit to the upper provinces. He will be present at the inauguration of a new line of railway to Mendoza, and he will spend some time on the hills of Cordoba where his family are at present staying.

The Rural Society has received from Government the sum of five thousand nacionales to assist them in holding the Agricultural Exhibition that is proposed for next year.

A Committee has been appointed by the Government of the United States to visit South America with a view to promote commercial relations between the Northern and Southern Continents.

The papers refer to an attempted swindle on the London and River Plate Bank by a "joven distinguido." He stole two blank cheques from the office of a relative while the clerks of the latter were absent. He filled them up for a thousand and five hundred Nats., forged his relative's signature to them, asked some young friends to breakfast with him at a fashionable cafe, and sent one of them on some pretence to cash the cheques. The police were called in and the whole truth came out, instead of allowing justice to take its course the authorities released the delinquent on account of his youthful inexperience and not to shame his family. The scamp has been sent to serve on a war-vessel. "Igualdad ante la ley." —*The Standard*.

Contrary to general expectation the rain which fell in this city on Thursday night did not last more than half-an-hour last week. There was a good shower on Tuesday.

The Minister of Worship has struck out from his budget for the current year the item of \$162,000 m/n for subventions for the construction and repair of churches.

In her voyage out the "Flaxman" had occasion to save a vessel in distress. The British frigate "River Falloch" was caught in a

gale near the coast of Madeira, and her masts and tackle were broken. The sailors made an effort to steer her, but she was drifting away and was in danger of going on a rock when the "Flaxman" came in sight and took her in tow.

The police took charge of a large number of beggars this week and sent them to the Mendicants' Asylum. It is said that that building is not at all large enough to accommodate the number of inmates there at present.

Monday was the anniversary of the battle of Caseros and the fall of Rosas.

A midwife, named Maria Baby, who some time was convicted for the commission of a horrible crime, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, was released this week by order of President Roca before she had spent one-half her term of imprisonment. One of the reasons alleged for this irregular proceeding is that Maria's friends feel the loss of her and are suffering through her absence. It reminds us of Dan O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, who used to set all the criminals in the jail at liberty on Sunday morning "in order that they might not be deprived of the consolations of religion."

The inscription of voters was continued on Sunday and Monday and some scandalous scenes are recorded. At Balvanera a free citizen, named Daus, came into collision with an ex-policeman who stabbed Daus with a dagger. At La Concepcion the police charged the people who surrounded the registers and some persons were wounded. It is said that several "atorrantes" were enrolled.

A number of stevedores in this city have gone on strike refusing to work unless they receive an increase of salary. They met on Wednesday in the Calle Cuyo and passed resolutions to form a mutual succour society, and appointed a committee to induce others to join their ranks. Later on, the strikers met at the landing-place on the passengers' mole and tried to prevent a number of men who were carrying luggage on board the steamer "Frankfort" from passing. Three of the ringleaders were arrested by the authorities. It is said that the association of men on strike counts 400 members.

It is reported that Canon Sautillan, P.P., of the parish of San Ignacio, in this city, will be Bishop-Elect of the See of Salta, vacant by the death of the late lamented Dr. Risso Patron. Fathers Algimaras and Olmos, of the Franciscan Order, are also mentioned as not unlikely to accept the sacred and elevated office.

Captain O'Connor, the Livingstone of the Argentine Republic, is exploring the mysterious lake Ibera. It is said that this lake is 700 leagues in extent. It is surrounded by an impassible "bañado" and is nightly haunted by innumerable ghosts and goblins.

Mr. David Arguello has offered the Municipality one million blocks of stone for paving at \$125 m/n per thousand, to be delivered at the Boca.

An interesting work on Argentine natural history "Los Estafilinos de Buenos Aires" has just been published. It is the work of Mr. Felix Lynch.

A league is being formed among the Catholics in various countries the object of which is the restoration to the Pope of the temporal power of which he was unjustly deprived by the Italian Government.

The Municipal Intendant has asked the police to impose a fine of \$200 m/n on Tomas Hudson, Antonio Richard, Prospero Lacoste, and others for not appearing at the polling tables on inscription day.

The foundation of the monument about to be erected in honour of General Lavalle will soon be laid in the Plaza Parque. The base of the monument will be in the shape of a fortress with 14 facades representing the 14 provinces of the Argentine Republic.

On this will be placed a pillar 7 metres in height, symbolical of national unity. The statue, of which the model was given by the Uruguayan artist Blanes, will be three metres high. It is of marble, and is the work of the Italian sculptor Pietro di Costa. The entire monument will be 20 metres in height.

In a recent voyage of the "Pingo" to Rosario, a "joven distinguido" named Becerro, while sitting at table used gross and insulting language towards two Jesuit priests who were present. He was reprimanded by Dr. Pizarro, Dr. Centeno, Col. Fernandez, and other gentlemen who were present. As Becerro (Call) still persisted in bellowing out obscenity and even used threatening language he was placed under arrest by Captain Raggio. At the request of Dr. Pizarro he was afterwards released.

Reports are still being circulated that the Mitristas have formed an alliance with Roca, and it is said that in proof of this alliance a certain number of Mitristas, and among them Don Emilio Mitre, will be elected—no—dubbed—members of the Municipality.

Messrs. Martin Munro, B. J. Dobranich, and Augustin Presinger have been appointed Professors of English at the National College for the present year, with a salary of \$120 m/n each. There are in all some fifty professors receiving on an average about \$120 m/n per month each. Dr. Alcorta, the rector, receives \$250 m/n per month, and the vice-rector, Dr. Otto, \$190 per month.

The steamer "Helvetia" that went aground on the Parana near San Antonio; was put afloat this week. She was assisted by the Argentine steamer "Doli."

A grand "Romeria" was opened in Mercedes on Sunday by the Spanish residents of that town. There was a solemn march in the morning to the sound of drums and trumpets, and a high mass at which all assisted. At the consecration the band played the Royal Spanish March. In the evening there were popular dances. The festivities lasted for three days.

Some time ago we mentioned that an accident occurred in Mendoza by which ten men were precipitated from a scaffolding. Particulars of the sad event have come to hand by which it appears that an Irishman named Thomas Molloy was killed on the occasion.

Fires have done considerable damage in Puan and Carhue and other southern camps.

Two bull-fighters were seriously hurt on Sunday in Montevideo while engaged in their savage and dangerous profession.

## 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, 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 "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 brilliant 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.

NOT A MAN FOR A THAT.

"A man's a man," says Robert Burns,  
"For a' that and a' that,"  
But though the song be clear and strong,  
It lacks a note for a' that.  
The lout who d'shirk his daily work,  
Yet claims his wages and a' that,  
Or beg where he can earn his bread,  
Is not a man for a' that.

If all who dine on homely fare  
Were true and brave and a' that;  
And those whose garb is "hoddie grey"  
Were fool or knave, and a' that:  
The vice and crime that shame our time,  
Would fade and fall for a' that;  
And ploughmen be as good as kings,  
And churls as earls for a' that.

You see you brawny, blustering sot,  
Who swaggers, swears, and a' that,  
And thinks because his strong right arm  
Might fell an ox, and a' that.  
That he's as noble, man for man,  
As duke or lord and a' that,  
He's but a brute, beyond dispute,  
And not a man for a' that.

A man may own a large estate,  
Have place, park, and a' that  
And dot for birth, but honest worth,  
Be thrice a man for a' that.  
And Donald herding on the muir,  
Who beats his wife and a' that,  
Be nothing but a rascal boor,  
Not half a man for a' that.

It comes to this, dear Robert Burns,  
The truth is old and a' that,  
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gold for a' that.  
And though you put the minted mark  
On copper, brass, and a' that,  
The lie is gross, the cheat is plain,  
And will not pass for a' that.

For a' that and a' that,  
'Tis soul and heart, and a' that,  
That makes the king a gentleman,  
And not his crown and a' that.  
And man with man, if rich or poor,  
The best is he, for a' that,  
Who stands erect in self-respect,  
And acts the man for a' that.

SORELY TEMPTED.

It was the last day of grace on Hubert Mellon's promissory note for a thousand pounds.

He had borrowed that sum on a friend's endorsement for the purpose of starting in business at Dublin, confidently expecting before it fell due to receive from a party indebted to himself an amount more than sufficient to meet it.

A few days before the maturity of his note he received a letter containing in place of the expected remittance from his debtor a detailed explanation of the writer's embarrassments, coupled with an earnest request for further indulgence. His vexation was extreme.

The young merchant disliked exceedingly to ask a renewal of his promissory note. The endorser was a gentleman to whom he had borne a letter of introduction on first coming to Dublin, and who had not only aided him with advice but, as we have seen, in a more substantial manner.

The use of this gentleman's name, it is true, had been proposed by himself; but this made Hubert Mellon feel all the more delicacy in asking the continuance of a favour in the first instance unsolicited.

However, there was no help for it, and, seeing that was the case, it was a very false feeling of delicacy that induced our young friend to postpone till the last moment simply because it was disagreeable what he knew to be inevitable. It was not till the morning of the last day of grace that he presented himself at Mr. Grace's office to ask a renewal of that gentleman's endorsement.

"Is Mr. Grace in?" he inquired somewhat nervously.

"No, sir," the clerk answered, "he sailed for New York yesterday."

The descent of a thunderbolt could not more completely have stunned Hubert Mellon than did, for the moment, this response.

Recovering himself as quickly as possible he hurried, in very desperation, one after another, to the few friends whom he felt at liberty to appeal in his extremity. It was astonishing what good excuses they all had. The reluctant wedding guests in the parable were not more fertile in that line.

One had bound himself to his co-partner, under no circumstances, to become endorser or surety; another had given a similar promise to his wife; while the third had taken a Bible oath

to the like effect, and he was a very conscientious man.

Trying to borrow, poor Mellon found, if possible, still worse. A sudden stringency seemed to have seized the money market. Men who would have considered the mildest intimation of the kind from another an actionable slander had no hesitation in confidentially admitting how desperately hard up they were. They were sorry—very sorry. Nothing could give them more pleasure than to afford the requisite accommodation; but, really, it was utterly out of the question—just now. A little later it might be different. Hoped it would. Couldn't he call again? It was like asking a starving man to dinner—next week!

Half-distracted Mellon returned to his place of business, and entering his private office shut the door. Ruin stared him in the face. The protest of his first bill would be a death-blow to his credit, on which he was greatly dependent. But, worst of all, the father of her to whom he was heart and soul devoted would never consent to the union of his daughter to one whose name was tainted with mercantile dishonour.

The thought was maddening. For a moment his mind adverted to suicide. That door of escape was easily accessible. A loaded pistol lay in the drawer of his desk. His name, it is true, would not thereby be retrieved; but there is a sort of dignity in death: it can at least afford protection against contempt.

His hand had already grasped the weapon when it was arrested by another thought. Why not himself endorse the name of George Grace on the renewal note, which he had prepared before calling at that gentleman's office, and still had in his possession.

He was an expert penman, and had for a guide a specimen of Mr. Grace's signature to a friendly note received some time before. With such an endorsement he would have no difficulty in effecting the proposed renewal. True the act contemplated was forgery; but within the additional time he would probably be able to take up the note, in which event no one would be the wiser, and his reputation would be saved. If things went adversely, well—time enough for that—the need was immediate and pressing.

He laid down the pistol, and after a brief search succeeded in finding the letter which bore Mr. Grace's signature, which for some moments he closely scrutinised. Then taking from his pocket the endorsed note, he laid it on its face and took up the pen. His hand trembled violently, and he was compelled to wait, for the work he was about required steadiness.

How precious was that moment of delay! It was then that a voice which he seemed rather to feel than to hear, in the same gentle and earnest tone which his mother had used in teaching him to pray, gave utterance to those words of whose help man stands in ever constant need—"Lead us not into temptation!" it was his dead mother's voice as it lived in memory, but in power and influence as real as when in his childhood's devotions it had directed and guided his own.

"Oh, God! I thank Thee!" he exclaimed, as a load seemed lifted from his struggling spirit. "What, after all," he reflected, "are failure and poverty incurred through no fault of mine own, in comparison with the ever present and conscientious debasement of even concealed and successful guilt?"

He threw the note and the intention away from him.

A tap at the door caused him to open it.

A clerk handed him some letters just brought by the postman. One of them, by the superscription, he knew was from his debtor. Hastily he tore it open. It contained a cheque for fifteen hundred pounds. He didn't stop then to read the writer's explanation of the unexpectedly favorable turn his affairs had taken. It yet wanted fifteen minutes of four o'clock. He hurried to the bank, paid his note, and had three minutes to spare.

Hubert Mellon is now rich, honoured, and married to the woman of his choice. Let us trust that he will not forget that in prosperity as well as in adversity our first daily supplication should be:

"Lead us not into temptation!"

HOW A SAINT HEARD MASS.

We read in the life of St. Elizabeth, of Hungary, that when she was obliged by her husband to appear attired at Mass in a manner befitting her station, feeling her utter unworthiness to be present at Mass in her queenly dress, she used, on entering the church, to take off those ornaments which she could remove, such as all her jewellery, and even her gloves, and then, with her hands modestly hidden under her mantle, to remain absorbed in prayer. So greatly was our Lord pleased by this, her modesty and humility, that, on one occasion, He manifested His pleasure to her by a bright and glorious light which covered her person and became visible to others. The extraordinary garish dress too frequently noticed in some of our churches sets the teaching of St. Paul and of the Church at open defiance. It is the spirit of Protestantism that has introduced this guilty levity; and it needs an exorcism. To pass over the manifest indecency of the gay attire often indulged in, and the distraction caused, and often caused voluntarily, by those who wear it, and the sins committed in consequence, let us point out another effect of this worldly fashion. It has taught hundreds and thousands of poor people to stay away from Mass on Sundays, by shaming them from going even to Mass in their common working clothes. Thus a vain and carnal fashion banishes the poor people from Church—from the Church which is the very home of the poor. Those who are guilty of this worldly and carnal indolence will have to answer for more sins than their own. Let each ask herself whether her dress and demeanour in church correspond with the humble spirit which her sins and their expiation in the Mass demand. Pius IX. blessed and granted indulgences to the "Union of Christian Women" for their zeal in endeavouring to introduce a spirit of modesty and simplicity of dress among the Catholic women. Have we not need in this country of a "Union of Christian Women?"

DISTURBING POWER OF DYNAMITE.

While the explosive power of dynamite is intensely local its aerial disturbance, compared with gunpowder, is very small. Mr. McRoberts tells us he has often exploded a pound of dynamite hung at the end of six feet of string from a fishing rod, held in the hand without the smallest danger or inconvenience, and on one occasion witnessed the explosion of over a ton of nitro-glycerine from a distance of sixty yards. It was buried about ten feet below the surface of the ground, which was of sand and covered with water, yet beyond the breaking of windows and the bursting of a few doors in the surrounding buildings, there was no damage done. In military service dynamite has never yet been used. As a projectile agent it has no value whatever, for so instantaneous is its action that in a gun it would burst the breech before starting the ball, and at present no receptacle has been discovered strong enough to resist its action when confined.—*Boston Gazette.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Marquis of Ripon was constitutionally eligible to accept the office of Viceroy of India. Now that it is rumoured he is Mr. Gladstone's favourite for the Viceroyalty of Ireland it will be necessary to pass a special act of Parliament before he can be appointed. The cause? He is a Catholic. A Catholic may rule 200,000,000 British subjects on

the other side of the globe, but he cannot be made governor of 5,000,000 Irishmen—half a day's journey from London. It is not expected that the House of Lords will remove the Marquis of Ripon's disabilities, nor do Irishmen desire that it should. An English Catholic is not more desirable than an English Protestant to do England's tyrannical work in Ireland, but the spirit of English intolerance is finely illustrated in the case of the Marquis.

The completion of Washington's Monument, at Washington, recalls the notorious exhibition of bigoted vandalism which resulted in the destruction of the memorial stone contributed by His Holiness Pope Pius IX. It was a block of African marble taken from the Temple of Peace, and was simply inscribed "Rome to America." From an authoritative account of this outburst of intolerance we gather that a fanatical minister in Baltimore, named John F. Weishamp, wrote an address to the Protestants of the United States against placing the Pope's block in the monument; and such a furore was created that the stone was taken out by force in the night from the lapidarium and destroyed. A gang of men, how many was never definitely ascertained, surrounded the box of the night watchman one Sunday night and tied a rope around it, besides piling a number of heavy stones against the door. Then they took the block from the lapidarium, loaded it on a wheelbarrow, and went off with it in the direction of the river. It is supposed that the stone was either demolished or sunk in the river by the iconoclasts. The watchman, who was armed, made no effort to apprehend the vandals or to give an alarm. He was, after an investigation, discharged.

The Christmas number of "St. Joseph's Foreign Missioner Advocate" contains an illustrated account of the horrible practices at this day in vogue among the negroes in Dahomey. A poor little innocent child is seized and told by the king to take a forgotten message to her deceased father; whereupon her head is cut off. The next article shows how the New Zealand aborigines (at this moment we believe absolutely without a single priest) gave some touching proofs of their sincerity in asking for instruction about forty years ago; one chief travelling 300 miles and waiting many months for one, looking out to the sea for the ship to appear. Another picture shows one of the half-million Baptisms in China, a sister holding a little founding for the regenerating waters. But perhaps the most interesting incidents mentioned are with reference to the recent movement among the Dyaks in Borneo towards the Faith. Many families, or rather settlements, have given up their superstitious practices *en masse*, and put themselves under instructions.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Collected by Miss Kate Casey, Arroyo de Luna—

Mrs Quinn	100	%
Wade	100	
Beacon	100	
Moran	50	
Mr James Beacon	50	
Patrick Lynch	50	
Patrick Wade	50	
Don Benito Pertierra	50	
Mr Thomas Molloy	50	
Thomas Dowd	50	
Bernard Duffy	50	
Thomas Atkinson	25	
Bernard Moran	25	
James Moran	25	
Don Alejandro Usanguo	25	
Mrs Rourke	25	
Mr James Crewey	20	
John Delany	20	
Thomas Fox	20	
Patrick Daly	20	
Don Martin Mina	20	
Dr Mackesy, B. As.	10 m/n	
Mrs Fitzsimons, Navarro	50	
Collected by Mr Thomas Young—		
Mr Thomas Young	500	%
Peter McLoughlin	100	
James Cummins	100	
James O'Hara	50	
Edward Enstace	50	
Patrick Enstace	50	
James Curran	50	
Terence O'Toole	50	
Hugh O'Toole	50	
Mrs Healy	50	
Mr Michael O'Donnell	50	
Patrick Beardon	50	
Mrs Cullen	50	
Mr Patrick Griffin	50	
John McLoughlin	50	

Patrick McLoughlin	50	
Michael Reardan	50	
John Crowley	50	
John Young	10 m/n	
James Griffin	4	
Nicolas Doran	1	
Thomas Griffin	1	
Martin Carmody	1	
James Sullivan	1	
Christopher Brady	1	
Win Derwin	1	
Charles Seery	1	
Patrick Griffin	1	
Collected by Mr. John Harrington, San Pedro—		
Mr John Harrington	1000	%
Bat. Murphy	100	
John F Sullivan	100	
Mrs. J Cleary	100	
Mr Patrick Cleary	100	
Dennis Sullivan	100	
Mrs Massaro	100	
Mr John Sullivan	50	
John Madden	50	
Thomas Flanagan	50	
Thomas Flaherty	50	
Mrs Flaherty	50	
Mr Thomas Kane	50	
Timothy McGrath	50	
John Sullivan	50	
John Cleary	50	
Thomas Quirk	50	
James Sullivan	50	
John Furlong	50	
John Wilson	50	
Patrick Young	25	
James Shehan	25	
Patrick Murphy	25	
Michael Twmay	25	
Jerry Holland	25	
Miss Maggie Sullivan	25	
Maggie Arpin	25	
From a friend for Katie Dunstan	700	
Edward Kennedy	100	%
Patrick Lee	100	
Christopher Dalton	50	
Edward Wallace	4 m/n	
Christina Hoar	1	
From Mr Doyle's estancia	150	%
Collected by Rev. Father O'Reilly	1000	m/n
Received for Mary Ann Bourke	2.75	
Subscribed by Rev. Father Flannery	1000	%
Miss O'Leary (for the Shehans)	40	m/n

WIT AND HUMOUR.

It has often been noticed that a man who "paints the town red" at night, feels awful blue in the morning.

The man who is anxious to get his name into the newspapers can easily do so by not paying his taxes, and waiting.

A New York dentist makes false teeth for dogs. The dentist may insert the teeth "without pain," but the dog doesn't.

English nobleman to Highland gillie somewhat deficient in English, and whose father had been a weaver: "What occupation did your father follow Mac?" Gillie, "My father was a spider, my lort, he was."

"Will you have your oysters scalped?" asked the waiter at a restaurant of a green customer. "Have the oysters scalped? Has everything in the restaurant got hair on it? Why don't you scalp the butter?"

A gentleman noticing that his wife's bonnets grew smaller and smaller, and the bills larger and larger, calmly said: "I suppose this thing will go on till the milliner will send nothing but the bill."

An old miser in a country village being asked for a subscription towards repairing the fence of the graveyard, declined, saying: "I subscribed towards improving that buryin' ground nigh on to forty years ago, and my family hasn't had no benefit from it yet!"

"Here," said the doctor, "take this: it's good for your liver." "And what do I care if it is?" asked Fong; "hasn't my liver given me more trouble than all other tormentors put together? No, sir, give me something that's good for me, no matter how bad it is for my liver."

A cynical old bachelor, who firmly believes that all women have something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend: "Well, madame, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To him the lady responded calmly: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

"Look here! This piece of meat don't suit me. It's from the back of the animal's neck," said an Austin man to a German butcher. "Mine frien', all dot beef vot I sells is back of dot neck. Dere vos nodding but horns in front of dot neck."—*Texas Siftings.*

"You don't really love him, my dear?" "Well, perhaps not; but its my first chance, and I may never get another." "Never mind if you don't. Wait till you find a man after your own heart." "That's just what's the matter, mamma. Charlie has been after

my heart for eighteen months, and I guess I had better let him have it."

"What makes your horse go so slow?" asked a tourist one day in the Glen of the Downs, Ireland, of his Celtic Jehu. "It is out of respect to the beautiful scenery, yer honour, he wants ye to see it all. And, then, he's an intelligent baste and appreciates to keep the loik o' ye in beloved ould Ireland as long as he can."

A butcher's apprentice presents himself at the Mayor's office to go through some trifling formality. "Who are you? How do they call you?" says the official, desirous of obtaining his name. "How do they call me? Why, this way," replies the youthful butcher, inserting his two fingers in his mouth and emitting a professional yell that fairly lifts the roof.

Six month after marriage the husband tells his wife in one of those outbursts of confidence in which the married man sometimes indulges, that there is no living with her. And only half a year ago he was telling the same woman that there was no living without her. How fickle some people are, to be sure!

Notes from the diary of Mdmle. Irmo von Bresler: First day—On the high seas; stormy weather, disagreeable company. Second day—Captain very amiable; made a declaration of love and offered me his heart and hand; rejected. Third day—Captain returns to the charge, threatens to kill me, commit suicide, and blow up the whole vessel with 300 persons; rejected. Fourth day—Saved the lives of 300 persons.

Minks: "I don't see why it is that if men originally had tails they didn't stay on." Finks: "According to Darwin the tails dropped off when there was no further use for them." Minks: "No further use for! Good gracious! Did Darwin think that?" Finks: "Certainly." Minks: "Well, I guess he never saw a baldheaded printer setting type in fly time."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, 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? Do the eyes turn a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Harrington 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 Stearns) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines 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.

February 5.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Cédulas A., Series E, Series F, National Bank Shares) and Price.

Exchange in Montevideo is at 5 1/2 d on England, and it is said that they have plenty of gold there though we have almost forgotten the colour of the metal in this country.

Gold had rather a downward tendency this week. Sovereigns are taken at 27 1/2 d, but ordinary gold is quoted at 25. Discounts also are easier, and business is generally done at 7 to 8 per cent.

The Wool Market continues very firm with little or no change in prices since last week. Markets are well stocked and purchasers brisk. Mr. Casey sold some fine wool from Entre Rios at 120 %.

Another most important estancia sale took place this week. Messrs. Hughes and Dunzellmann brokers. Five square leagues of land wire fenced and stocked with estancia house, puestos, corrales, etc., partido Junin, within four leagues of town and a station of Pacific Railway on land, for \$220,000 m/n.

Mr. James Murphy of Las Heras sold 1,000 arrobas of wool at the magnificent price of 105 %, and 1,000 more arrobas arrived in the market yesterday for which he expects to get from 115 to 120 %.

Mr. Salvador Gomez, Director of the National Bank, remitted to the Prime Minister of Spain, Sr. Don Antonio Canova de Castillo, the sum of five thousand pats., gold, for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

Mr. Patrick Clarke of Chascocomus sold the wool of three flocks last week at 95 %, to be delivered on the estancia.

We hear of the sale of 1,000 novillos in Tandil at 12 m/n.

Mr. Goyena, the Interventor in the Provincial Bank, has been duly installed into office.

Mr. Michael Loughrea, of Mulhall's estancia in Loreto, sold a number of novillos at 12 1/2 m/n to be delivered on the 21st of March.

Messrs. John Murphy and Runciman, Venado Tuerto, sold some lots at 11 m/n. Mr. Runciman has been offered 45 % for capons refused to sell for less than 65 %.

Mr. Thomas Whitty sold his wool in this town at 80 % bellies included. Mr. James McLaughlin sold at 90 % bellies included.

The inhabitants of the new colony are very contented with the result of their experience for the past year, and expect to send their wool to market in much better condition next year.

It has rained a great deal for the last few weeks out here. The grass is in splendid condition and several flocks of cattle are being driven out from the inside partidos.—We are very happy to announce such cheering news from our good friends in Nevado Fuent and Loreto.

The European Mail, in a recent number, takes the following not very hopeful view of our frigorific meat industry:—

"A branch of industry in which large capital has been lately invested in Europe is the importation of fresh meat, but, we must confess that the results obtained up to the present have not been at all flattering. A few days ago, Mr. Drabble at a general assembly of shareholders of the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, said in his report that the difficulties met in

introducing and popularising a new article were far greater than they had counted on, and that the directors lamented to announce to the shareholders that transactions up to the 30th June showed a loss of £7,674, having imported 54,589 sheep. In spite of such an unsatisfactory result, it appears that investors do not yet despair, and it is possible that River Plate meat may be well received in our markets, but for this it is necessary beyond all that estancieros in South America should bear in mind that it is useless to send us anything but first-class meat."

It is announced that an Irish-estanciero has purchased a league of land in Junin, ten leagues distant from the town, at \$650,000 %.

The estancia known as "Las Euseñadas," belonging to Messrs. Lastra, in Rio Cuarto, has been sold to Don Carlos Gonzalez at \$60 m/n per league.

It is reported from Valparaiso that the fall in the price of copper and saltpetre in Europe makes impossible any improvement in the rate of exchange. The bank rate is 25 1/2 %, commercial rate 26. Maize fetches 2-80; nuts 5-50. Premium on gold 90. Fat oxen, second quality, 85; flacos 45; novillos 50; flacos 40.

3000 picked mestiza Lincoln sheep have been sold in Ramallo at 25 %, with 2 per cent of the flock rams. Purchaser Zenon Pereyra. D. Clodomiro Gomez purchased in the same partido a number of half-bred Durham cows at \$3500 % each. Mr. John O'Connor has purchased for his saladero (Colon) several lots of novillos, from three to four years old, at 12 1/2, to 13 1/2 %.

Mr. Hueyo, President of the Provincial Bank, has addressed a note to the managers throughout the province, in which he exhorts them to do all in their power to equalize exports with imports. The concluding sentences are worth copying, as they show that Sr. Hueyo has the advancement of our native industries at heart.

"To escape all troubles we must all labour to do everything to help production, and to aid, assist, and develop the cattle, sheep, and agricultural interests of the country. It is only thus we can hope to restore the market to its proper equilibrium, and although we may not be able to effect this at once, we may by due care and assiduous efforts hope in time to bring the market back to its proper basis.

"Therefore, henceforward all the branches of this bank must do their utmost in this regard, giving preference to all discount applications destined to develop our cattle and sheep, and agricultural interests."

We note the following sale of live stock: 600 oxen in Dolores at \$12, 1500 capones from same partido at \$1-50, 8000 oxen from Azul at \$12, 1000 from Junin, and 1000 from Pergamino at same price. 3000 capones from Carmen de Areco at \$1-60, 2000 sheep in Juarez at \$22 %, 4000 capones in Chacabuco at \$1-55, 3000 ditto in Giles at same price.

The Stock Exchange papers from London, January 3rd, show a great fall in some descriptions of Argentine Stocks:—

Table of Argentine Stocks with columns for Stock Name and Price.

The authorities have raised the tax paid by vessels for loading or unloading without going through the usual Custom-house formalities. Formerly the sum paid was \$100 m/n, now it is \$500 m/n.

"Antwerp, Jan. 31. The auctions of River Plate wools closed to-day. Prices were the same as at the opening, representing a fall of 10 per cent, as compared with previous auctions. This fall includes all classes of wool. Purchasers were numerous and much business was done. There are about 6000 bales unsold. River Plate wools, 30 per cent yield, 1-26 frs. to 1-30 per kilo.

"Bordeaux, Feb. 2. Auctions of River Plate sheepskins have taken place and five-eighths of the lots offered for sale have been disposed of. Prices, compared with previous auctions, show a fall of 7 centimes per kilo, including all classes of sheepskins.

The following are the quotations:— Wool.—Long, 142 to 145 frs per 100 kilos; Middle size, 122 to 125; Borrega, 112 to 115.

HIDES.—Dry cows, mixed with desechos, fs. 115-117 1/2 per 50 kilos. HORSE-HAIR.—South, f. 140 to 142 1/2, per 50 kilos.

MAIZE.—White and yellow, average price f. 13-13-50 per 100 kilos.

Havre, Feb. 2. During past fortnight some business has been done at ready prices in River Plate wools.

Wool.—Buenos Aires, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, f. 1-52 1/2, per kilo.

HIDES.—Buenos Aires dry madero hides fs. 41-42 per 50 kilos. SALTED POTRO HIDES.—Buenos Aires, fs. 55-58 per 50 kilos.

Table of THE PLAZAS (ONCE) with columns for Item and Price.

Table of CONSTITUCION with columns for Item and Price.

DEATH. On the 24th January, of typhoid fever, John Mooney, aged 28 years, native of Oldcourt, county Wicklow, Ireland. R.I.P.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—From 1000 to 5,000 fine Mestiza SHEEP, accustomed to romerillo.—Apply to Mr. Michael O'Farrell, estancia Arbolito, Pergamino. j 12-1m.

TO ESTANCIEROS.

WANTED immediately, the loan of FIFTY SCABBY SHEEP, infected with Foot-Rot and Maggots, in the vicinity of Mercedes, whereon to show the Effectiveness and Curative Properties of the "GLYCERINE SHEEP DIP." The sheep will be properly taken care of and returned to the owner in a thoroughly sound and clean state Free of Charge.

Apply.—C. P. HAYWARD, Care of MOORE & LUDOR, Calle Malpu, Buenos Aires, or Messrs. FLORENTE, CILDOZ, & GARCIA, Mercedes. feb 4-1 in.

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.

COLONISTS!

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

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

CAMPOS NACIONALES

En trando las Secciones y Provinciales en esta y de las otras Provincias entre ellos las del Venado Tuerto, Loreto, Libocon, Media Luna y Gainza a hay en Venta, Pasto tierno tenemos varias Estancias para vender en el Norte de esta provincia y de Pasto fuerte una en Junin y varias en el 9 de Junio, que se vende sin las haciendas. Para arrendar tenemos varios campos de pasto tierno en el Norte de esta provincia y de pasto fuerte en Malinque y otros fracciones 3000 cuatras para chacras cerca de una Estacion del Ferro Carril de San Nicolas a Junin a precio muy acomodado, vendimos ovejas de primera calidad en el Norte de esta provincia y compramos un buen numero de ovejas que estan en lugar aparente para llevarlas a Juan y buscamos arrendar un campo como para 10,000 ovejas et. el Sud

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

j 8-1m

TO BE SOLD.

SIX HUNDRED SQUARES of prime LAND in the Partido of Hivilcoy 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" or fruit trees, besides some detached buildings.

The "puestos" 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.

COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W. HUT HISON. 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, CURRANTS, 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.

'TEA CELESTIAL'

To prevent falsifications of the It is packed on y in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.



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

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY PROPRIETORS: A. G. THOMPSON & CO., Glasgow. Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina: SNELL and CO., 203—RIVADAVIA—203

ENGLISH GROCERY AND DRAPERY STORE

ALBERT GEBBIE DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53 One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole skin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery

AGENTS FOR Linck's Extract of Tobacco. Sold on Importer's terms.

SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF LUJAN.

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

DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER,

OFFICE CALLE 21 NO. 39, MERCEDES.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COLLEGE,

71---JUNIN---71 Director, JOHN MACGRATH. de 18

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE CHUTE & Brooks,

74—CALLE FLORIDA—74 BUENOS AIRES. Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 300, MONTEVIDEO.

All work executed with promptness guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city.

Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE. Pictures finished in Crayon, Water Colours, Turin, &c., &c.

74 Calle Florida 74

DEPOSITO DE ARTICULOS DE

IMPRESA, LITOGRAFIA Y ENCUADERNACION DE

E. BERGMANN

112 — GENERAL LAVALLE — 112 Vastas existencias en papeles para imprenta y litografia

SURTIDO COMPLETO DE TIPOS Y UTILES

De las mejores fabricas Europea y Norte Americanas POLIZAS EXACTAS ALTURA AMERICANA

Maquinas de Marinoni, Minervas, Prenas a mano, Maquinas, Piedras y tintas para Litografia Unico representante de las tintas y Vernices Lorrileux.

MOTORES A GAS DE OTTO La casa ejecuta toda clase de pedidos Europa por mercaderias de cualquier genero a condiciones modicon, garantiendo la mas estricta exactitud en sus transacciones.

Eighty Printing offices supplied in 14 Months

NOTE: The type and other materials with which this paper is made up have been bought from Mr. E. Bergmann, who deserves our best recommendation for the satisfaction he has given.

925

CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PUBLICO

LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9. BUENOS AIRES—BOLIVAR 68.

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26. Between Piedad and Rivadavia. ENGLISH SPOKEN. Splendid Accommodation for Families. m3 6m

EDWARD CASEY, CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80—RECONQUISTA—80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AIRES.

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

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 10 patacones. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest or paid on the first days of the month, is 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, at lowing 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 "pagares" 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, Chascocomus, 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 "pagares" for discount.

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

Table of interest rates for various deposit types and durations.

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1881.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA