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VOLUME XI, No. 6.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1885.

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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 23.

Mr. Parnell has been presented with the freedom of Clonmell.

Mr. Parnell's Land Purchase and Investment Company in the Land Court completed the purchase of the Bodkin Estate, co. Galway, for £42,000.

The Irishmen in Cincinnati have started a movement intended to raise 100,000 dols. as a fund for the payment of the Irish members of Parliament by an annual subscription of 5 dols.

The correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Mohill, Co. Longford, says:—

“Upwards of thirty ejectionment processes were served on the property of Colonel Forbes, R.M., for from the maximum of one to the minimum of one-half year's rent. Seventy-five ejectionments were served on the property of Lord Granard for about the same sums as in the case of his brother Colonel Forbes. On other properties around here many such “New Year's Gifts” have been distributed broadcast, and it is calculated that in this barony upwards of 250 ejectionment cases will come on for hearing by the County Court judge. The people are unable to pay the old rents, and people who have gone into court find the judicial to be really an impossible rent. It is feared that great distress is impending about here.

An Exchange Company's telegram says:—

“Our Cashel correspondent intimates that Mr. O'Ryan will be rewarded for his compliance with Mr. Parnell's wishes regarding the Tipperary election by a nomination as Parnellite candidate for Kilkenny co. when a vacancy, shortly expected, occurs in the representation of that county.

That was a patriotic and generous act of somebody in Dublin—who evidently likes to do “good by stealth”—that was announced at a late meeting of the National League. It appears that when the officials of the League opened the letter-box on New Year's morning they found amongst other communications an envelope containing an anonymous contribution to the funds of the League of £21.

This was not the only pleasant announcement made at the meeting. Mr. Harrington's statement that £500 had been received by the organisation from the Irish National League of Australia affords cheering proof that the devotion to the National cause of our exiled fellow countrymen is as unbroken as ever.

Enormous shoals of mackerels have appeared off the coast of Cork. At Berehaven and elsewhere the fishermen have been very successful in capturing the fish. English fishing companies are sending over agents to purchase.

At the Presentment Sessions for the county Waterford at Dungan, it was unanimously decided, on the motion of Mr. P. J. Power, M.P., to reject a presentment for £6,600 for extra police.

The schedule of agreements fixing fair rents lodged with the Land Commission and Civil Bill Courts shows that 1,422 were registered during the month of December last. Ulster contributed 784, Leinster 152, Munster 130, and Connaught 351.

Major Byrne, formerly a Vice-President of the National League, is receiving influential support in his efforts to organise an American Irish Parliamentary Com-

mittee, the object of which is to provide the salaries of Irish members in the House of Commons.

Mr. James A. Clarke was sworn into office as High Sheriff, and Mr. John Nolan as sub-Sheriff of Drogheda.

The Catholic employes of Messrs. Tille and Henderson, Derry, have signed a protest against and denial of a statement made by Mr. Biggar, M.P., the other night in Derry on the subject of the treatment of Catholic employes by local employers.

The most astounding and at the same time the most pitiable admissions of the weakness of the Orange and the overwhelming strength of the National party in the North continues to be made by the Orange leaders, who have hitherto been the most remarkable for pronouncements of quite the opposite character. For example, the *Irish Times* reports Lord Crichton, member for Fermanagh, as having spoken as follows at Lisnaskea in that county:—

“As they were aware, no doubt, they were in Ulster—he was speaking entirely of Ulster in what he had to say—for unfortunately in the other three provinces the number of Loyalists and Protestants was so small that under no possible conditions could they obtain a share in the representation. They had none at present except one or two chance seats. But there were in Ulster as they knew four large counties, and one larger borough, in which the Protestants were in a considerable majority. He alluded to the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, and the borough of Belfast. Unfortunately, in Fermanagh they were in a minority, not a large minority, but a substantial one he was sorry to say.”

The annual meeting of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland was held in the College of Physicians, Kildare-street. A satisfactory report was presented, The Rev. Dr. Houghton, S.P.T.C., was elected president for 1885, Mr. T. Maxwell Hutton vice-president, and Professor Valentine Ball secretary.

A meeting was held at Kilmallock with the view of establishing a butter factory in the locality. There was a large attendance of farmers, and the “pros” and “cons” of the matter having been considered, a committee was appointed to obtain all information bearing on the subject, and to hold an adjourned meeting in ten days' time, when decisive steps will be taken.

Since his election for Tipperary Mr. O'Connor has received congratulatory letters and telegrams, among them being a telegraphic message from the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Dublin, congratulating him and Tipperary on their triumph over their maligners. Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Deasy were the guests of the Archbishop of Cashel.

The Irish Parliamentary party are about to lose the services of Mr. Richard Lalor. A braver or more staunch and faithful member of that party never gave a vote in the House of Commons. The member for Queen's County has been ill for a considerable period, and in consequence has not been able to attend to the discharge of his duties in London.

The Central News Holyhead correspondent telegraphs:—A large ship has just put into Holyhead harbour, having picked up part of the crew of the missing steamer “Admiral Moorsom.” A collision took place just outside Holyhead, by which the “Admiral Moorsom” was sunk, only four-

teen persons being picked up in the steamer's boat. It appears there were eleven passengers on board the “Admiral Moorsom,” of whom only two have been saved. The crews of both vessels assert that the other vessel was the aggressor. The delay in the survivors getting into harbour is attributed to the strong head winds which prevented the “Santa Clara” making the harbour until the tug took her in tow outside the Carnarvon Bay Lightship. The survivors of the “Admiral Moorsom” had some narrow escapes.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved to defend their action in changing the name of Sackville-street to O'Connell-street in the law courts.

The Land Nationalisation Society is preparing for a vigorous propaganda of its principles. They have taken offices at 57 and 59 Ludgate-hill, London, and have secured the services of the Rev. H. J. B. Health as assistant secretary.

The resolution of the Hibernian Bank of shareholders passed to authorise a sub-division of the existing shares, preserving the proportion of paid and unpaid capital to that at present existing, was on Wednesday formally confirmed.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., visited Arklow and inspected the works in connection with the improvement of the harbour besides other objects of local interest and importance. The hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by Mr. Corbett, M.P., was presented with an address by the local branch of the National League, to which he briefly replied.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 18.

The French steamer “Senegal” is the bearer of some important news from Europe.

The cold in Spain is intense and a great part of the country is covered with snow.

Another shock of earthquake was felt in Malaga after King Alfonso returned to Madrid, and the people were in great consternation, believing that the end of the world had come. On account of the severe weather and the losses by the earthquakes many people in Spain are suffering from want.

Sir C. Dilke, M.P., delivered an important speech in North Kensington. The right hon. gentleman dwelt particularly on the spread of Democracy which result from the passing of the Franchise and Redistribution Acts, and also on the English Land question.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, who was Vice-President of the United States from 1860 to 1883, fell down dead at Manelata railway station, Minnesota.

The replies given by the Governments of France, Austria, Germany, and Russia to the note of the English Government in reference to the Egyptian finances is to the following effect: 1st, that an international report should be given regarding said finances; 2nd, that a guarantee by all Europe of nine millions should be substituted for the present guarantee of five millions by England; 3rd, that the reduction of 1 1/2 per cent duties paid by England be accepted; 4th, that a tax on all coupons be accepted; 5th, that the amortization be suspended; 6th, to study the means of securing the entire liberty of the canal of Suez and the right of passing there despite

all obstacles in times of peace and war. The *Times* considers the propositions of the French absolutely incompatible with the policy of England, and that they are equivalent to confiscation of English rights proposed in an insulting and insidious form. It states that as the proposal of foreign powers cannot be accepted, England would make another proposal. The English Government asks the the proclaiming of an English protectorate over Egypt.

New Orleans Exhibition has proved a commercial failure, there being a deficit of 250,000 dollars.

The *France* mentions a rumour that Prince William of Russia, grandson of the Emperor of Germany, will be appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Mr. Gladstone still continues to improve, and walked to the Parish Church, Hawarden, to early prayers with apparent ease and without the use of his stick. Mrs. Gladstone also is progressing favorably.

John James Moore, known as Brother Alphonse, an “anti-pope” lecturer, was sentenced by the Dundee Circuit Court to five years' penal servitude for unnatural offences.

An Englishman in the Transvaal writes:

“I very much fear that Sir Charles Warren will get into a trap. The freebooters in Goshen will most certainly be supported by the Boers of the Transvaal.”

The Marquis of Ripon will be entertained by the Corporations of Leeds and Ripon.

Professor Stuart, M.P., speaking at Bolton, advocated the easy transfer of land; abolition of the law of entail; compensation for disturbance in case of improvements on the conclusion of short leases, and increase of powers to local governing bodies to acquire land or houses. He demanded that education should be free, the money being found in the funds of the Disestablished Church. He advocated the government of Ireland by Irishmen, and called for a reform of the constitution of the House of Lords.

At a meeting of the local branch of the National League held near Killarney, the commission of outrages was strongly denounced and a resolution was adopted condemning such acts.

A telegram from Rome states that owing to torrential rains the Tiber overflowed its banks, principally at Ghetto, the Pantheon, and Viaticetta. It is hoped, however, the inundation will not attain serious proportions.

A band of Chinese pirates attacked a French post in Cambodia, and killed the commandant and several men. It is feared that the incident may give rise to a serious anti-French movement.

The hospital in which Phelan lies in New York is closely guarded by the authorities, who apprehend a further attack on the supposed informer.

The Duke of Genoa arrived at Newcastle and proceeded to the shipbuilding yard of Sir William Armstrong and Co. at Walker, where a new vessel for the Italian Government is being built.

The consequence of the earthquakes in Spain is that about fifty thousand persons are at present dependent upon charity. The King has laid the foundation-stone of the new town of Alhama, which, as well as the other ruined towns, will be rebuilt at the Government expense. His Majesty

personally superintended the distribution of the money in aid of the sufferers. One village in the province of Granada was, by one of the late shocks, carried sixty yards from its original location without any of the houses falling.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Alhama and Algarrabo. King Alfonso was in the former town at the time.

The Government of New Zealand proposes to annex the Samoa Islands. A steamer is held in readiness to proceed to sea, pending the receipt of Lord Derby's decision on the matter.

Meetings are being held throughout the Colony of Victoria protesting against the German annexations in the Pacific generally.

Intelligence received at Yokohama reports that the difficulty in Corea has been peaceably settled, the King having acceded to the demand of Japan. The terms of the agreement are not yet known.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd has been appointed resident magistrate for the Coleraine district!

The Austrian and Hungarian Government have agreed to introduce bills into their respective Chambers for largely increasing the duties on articles imported from France, as a reprisal for the proposed increase of the corn and cattle duty in France.

A terrible anti-Jewish riot took place at Vilkomir, Lithuania, Russia, recently. One Jew was killed, and several of the same persuasion seriously injured. The mob were dispersed by the fire brigade.

An awful accident is reported from Chile. At the Llallae station on the railway line between Santiago and Valparaiso. The zinc wall of a coal deposit gave way and eleven children who were playing beside the wall were crushed to death.

Eight young men were sentenced to Guernsey for highway robbery in a public street on November 5. One of them was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the other seven to ten years' penal servitude each. The first was dealt lightly with on account of his youth—being only 17 years of age.

The *Italia Militaire* says the expeditionary forces to occupy Assah will consist of four companies of Bersaglieri of 200 men each, one company of artillery, six guns; and a half company of engineers, all being commanded by Colonel Tancredi Staletta. The corvettes Amerigo, Vespucci, and Garibaldi, the ironclad Castelfidardo, and despatch boats Messisagers and Vedetta will also be ordered to the Red Sea.

M. Rochefort has announced in the *Intransigent* that Louise Michel has become mentally deranged.

The *Post* Berlin correspondent says:—Important instructions have been telegraphed to the commander of the German warships in the Pacific. Prince Bismarck is determined to carry out his complete scheme.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Raoul Duval interpellated the Government with regard to the diplomatic and military action in the far East, and asked whether they intended to extend their operations. M. Ferry, in reply, said the Government had resolved upon the immediate and complete occupation of Tonquin as the only means of bringing the Chinese affair to a conclusion.

THE WORLD-FAMED
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DUBLIN IN 1880 AND 1884.

By BERNARD O'REILLY.

Recently occurred in Dublin one of those celebrations which have a deep significance for the young people of the present generation, and which recall to their elders in Ireland memories full of holy and proud emotion. It was the 50th anniversary of the consecration of the Pro-Cathedral in Marlborough-street, and the feast of St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin. I shall say just here, for it is time that these things should be said openly, that had the present successor of St. Laurence held, at the head of the National movement, the place which is naturally his, the celebration of yesterday would have been one in which all Ireland would have joined heart and soul. But nothing has happened of late to make Irishmen forget, that at the inauguration of the O'Connell monument in Sackville Street, a few years ago, no religious ceremony graced or hallowed the occasion, and the Catholics of Dublin, met to honour the memory of him who was their Liberator, beheld at the foot of that monument neither their chief pastor nor any of his official representatives. And they have waited, and waited in vain, since the death of A. M. Sullivan to see a name they would fain surround with love and veneration among the contributors to the Sullivan Testimonial Fund. Cardinal Manning has sent his £50, after bestowing on the great Catholic whose loss he deploras, a splendid public eulogy. But shorn as was the celebration of what might and should have been its splendour, it had its consolations for the thousands who shared in it. There were men and women there who could remember the time when they as children frequented, in St. Mary's Lane, the lowly and obscure edifice which then held the first rank, the chapel of St. Michael's. Together with the chapel of St. Mary's in Liffey-street, and that of SS Michael and John in Rosemary Lane, it was a great centre of Catholic life. "The Catholic chapels of that day," says Mrs. Atkinson, in her beautiful life of Mary Aikenhead, "were invariably hid away in the meanest quarters of the city; a stranger would find it difficult to recognize their sacred character, and distinguish the house of God from the stables, the hucksters' stores, and the old furniture shops that closely pressed upon its walls. Unsightly structures were these old chapels, but sacred as the oratories of the Catacombs. They had sheltered the flock; the supplications of the faithful, sent up within the sombre walls, had filled the angels' censers, whose incense is the prayers of the saints; the voice of true shepherds had been heard from their pulpits, animating, strengthening and consoling the stricken sheep. Each of these chapels had its traditions, its special characteristics—something or another which made it a place of pilgrimage as well as a house of prayer."

When I read of the Jesuits—of such men as Dr. Betagh, Fathers Austin and John Murphy—devoting their entire energies to the service of these lowly chapels, with their crowds of devout wor-

shippers, I am reminded of the heroic fidelity to persecuted Ireland shown by all the religious orders during the seemingly endless ages of trial. The other day I visited with a friend the Church and Presbytery of St. Michael and St. John, where for upwards of 40 years the venerable and illustrious Charles Patrick Meehan has performed his obscure priestly duties, while sending forth to the world the master-pieces which have placed him in the foremost ranks of Irish scholars. He is one of the links, which in more than one way connect the New Ireland of to-day with the down-trodden Ireland of 1800. He lived with the Betaghs, the Kennys, the Doyles, the Murrays, the O'Connells, as well as with that brilliant phalanx of patriots and literateurs, who infused a creative spirit into the Young Ireland of '46-48.

The bright flame of religious patriotism which kindled his own soul and shone forth in his prose and poetry kept alive the sacred fire in more than one of the young men who then sought his companionship and his guidance. Like the Round Towers of his native country, Father Meehan, in his venerable old age, stands alone amid the memorials of a past generation, needing no adventitious ornament, secure of lasting fame by his own substantial and admirable qualities.

The Church and Presbytery, as you walk along the magnificent quays on the Liffey, stand back from the street, and compel you to ask why they are thus thrust out of the way, as if they were ashamed to show themselves. In truth, the gap made in front of them is only of modern date, and seems to have been opened to give them air and light. The narrow lane running directly in front of them, was, as late as half-a-century ago, the only avenue to the dingy chapel in which the saintly Dr. Betagh and his brethren had laboured so fruitfully. When Mary Aikenhead went from Cork to Dublin in 1800, this great man was already worn by the apostolic toil of a long ministry. But, like so many Irish priests of the present day, the burden of age seemed only to bend his frame, while leaving his spirit erect, elastic, and full of the fresh vigour of youth. Seculars and regulars, all the members of the Irish priesthood of that day, were men who had been obliged to seek in foreign lands the privilege of a university education, and who had returned to their native soil with the consciousness that they were to give their labors and their lives to a people under the ban of civil disfranchisement and religious persecution. The priests of 1800 are the parents of the new and regenerated Ireland of 1884. They laid in the hearts and minds of their people, the basis of that liberty, that national independence, which is as sure to crown the hopes of our people in 1900 as we are sure of the rising of to-morrow's sun.

In another "chapel," that of St. Mary's, Liffey Street, and not far from the present offices of the *Freeman's Journal*, the wealthiest Catholics were then wont to worship. No one then thought of the Cathedral in Marlborough Street. Catholic laymen were beginning to pluck up courage to honor their religion by displaying before the world their reverence for it. "The Archbishop, Dr. Troy," says Mrs. Atkinson, "frequently officiated in the lowly edifice, which not daring to show its front even in an obscure street, hid itself among a cluster of houses and could only be approached by a narrow passage leading from the pathway. The chapel was not half large enough for the congregation; and on Sunday the little yard, the narrow passage, and the street itself, were filled with an eagerly pious crowd striving to get as near as possible even to the external wall. From shortly before noon until one o'clock, at which hours respectively the last masses were said, the pattering of footsteps on the rough pathway was silenced by the clatter of hoofs and the roll of wheels on the roadway. For, according to the fashion of that day, all who had carriages rode in state to the "chapel." These persecuted Catholics were there—

by making a solemn profession of their faith—just as in England and Ireland all through these dark days, and all over the world still where Irishmen are found, we Catholics refuse to eat meat on Friday because abstinence on that day is a virtual and public profession of the Catholic Faith. Who will blame us, then, for the importance we attach to such abstinence?

The person who inaugurated this noble "fashion" of years ago in Dublin, was a woman, a dear friend of Mary Aikenhead's—a Mrs. O'Brien. She was well-born and wealthy, a woman of the world withal, but without a particle of of worldliness in her composition. Her whole life was devoted to religion and to those great works of charity which are both the glorious fruit and the seed of religion. She bent to her purposes every one who came under her influence. Why should not her husband and herself go in their most splendid equipage to the dingy little chapel in Liffey Street, and through the narrow dirty adjoining lanes? And why should not all her wealthy acquaintances go? And so the "fashion" grew, and God bless those who complied with it! Were not those men and women the descendants of those who had suffered and died for the precious privilege of hearing Mass? And why should they not honor to their utmost the faith of their fathers?

These Catholics of Dublin, while seizing every opportunity to multiply their "chapels" all over the city and in its suburbs, were not ambitious to erect splendid structures. Indeed, the Cathedral of Dublin is yet to be built. That is reserved to the first of the successors of St. Laurence O'Toole, in whom his people may reverse the united virtues of the pastor and the patriot.

But while contenting themselves with the humble edifices which we have described, and which recalled the trials and the fervor of the primitive Christians, the flocks of Archbishops Troy and Murray bestowed all the wealth of their homes and their hearts in creating all over the city and diocese of Dublin these numerous and flourishing institutions of beneficence and education which are the admiration of strangers and a perpetual wonder to Irishmen themselves.

Perhaps it is as well that the celebration of yesterday should not have been as triumphant as many could have wished. The battle for Ireland is not yet won. Our people need to secure the victory—a victory favorable alike to religious and to civil freedom—that all the elements of success should be calculated and concentrated. Union is one of the conditions of success; and union among those whose co-operation is most needful is still a thing to be sought and prayed for.

But, let me repeat it, for the comfort of the Celtic race at home and abroad, until I came to Ireland I could not conceive how thoroughly the great religious orders—women as well as men—are identified with the aims and labors of the National party.—*Catholic Herald.*

DIAMONDS.

The diamond beds of Bahia and Minas Geraes, in Brazil, are very similar in character as regards the minerals composing them and their plateau form, or situation on watercourses. A new bed has been recently opened on the Rio Pardo, in Bahia, which presents some differences to those hitherto known in Brazil. The country around is low, marshy, and covered with forests. The working of these forests has led to the discovery of the diamonds, which are found in white clay along the beds of decomposed leaves. The deposit appears of modern formation. The minerals of the clay accompanying the diamonds are quartz, silice, monazite, zircon, disthene, stanrota, grenat, almandine, corindon and some oxides of iron. There are no oxides of titanium, or tourmalines, as is frequently seen in diamond beds. The clay appears to be the debris of the granite mountains bordering the Bahia coasts.

TITLE "MOTHER OF GOD."

BY THE REV. FATHER EDMUND,
C.P., BUENOS AIRES.[IN THE *Ave Maria.*]

[CONTINUED.]

Yes: I hope and believe I should have seen it, had the truth been put thus lucidly before me. However, I think it quite likely that I should have ventured the brilliant remark that it was safer to say "Mother of Christ" than "Mother of God," since Christ the God Man is but one Person of the Trinity; whereas the term "Mother of God" seemed to imply a maternal relation to all Three Persons.

Now, here I must confess that most Protestants have about as hazy a notion of the Trinity as they have of the Incarnation. I know that, for my own part, I never received catechetical instruction on this Mystery any more than on the other. I was never asked such a question as "How many Persons are there in God?" I did indeed once hear a sermon on the Trinity, and a masterly discourse it was. But this was in a Ritualist church, and less than two years before my conversion: and the preacher had evidently borrowed his doctrine from Catholic theologians; for he spoke of and explained the "circumcession" of the Persons—something utterly new to me as an idea even. I fear I had unintentionally held a sort of *Tritheism*: had failed, at any rate, to realise the Undivided Unity of God—that all God is in Person of the Trinity. If Protestants rightly understood this they would find no difficulty in seeing that the Blessed Virgin, as Mother of the Son, is as much "Mother of God," or "God's Mother," as if she were Mother of the whole Trinity. Whence I think it true to say, as I pass on, that the title "Mother of God" is the dogmatic safeguard of both the great foundation Mysteries of our faith—the Trinity as well of the Incarnation.

II.—Now, as to why the discovery of this title's truth had so much to do with making me a Catholic.

I am indebted for the discovery to one of the late Dr. Pusey's "University sermons—a sermon on the 'Rule of Faith,' preached at St. Mary's, Oxford. In this discourse the learned Doctor declares that the Greek word *Theotokos*—"Mother of God"—is a word of *Apostolic* origin; comparing it with *Homoousios* (consubstantial). Here was a revelation! And equally astounding was the information that this title had been given definitively to the Blessed Virgin by the Council of Ephesus—one of the Four Ecumenical Councils which all Protestants who claim to be orthodox, and particularly Anglicans, profess to receive. What a deal Protestants know about those Councils to be sure!

But were not my fellow Ritualists (for I had lately joined that party in the Church of England) aware of the truth about Our Lady's Maternity? Then why did its discovery lead me, in particular, to quit their ranks for those of "Rome"? So little did poor Dr. Pusey perceive the bearings of the definition of Ephesus to make against his own position, that he could remain all his life in a Church whose formularies *studiously ignore* the title "Mother of God." Then why could not insignificant I remain where I was?

Well, in the first place, it is certain that truths, while equally admitted as such, take a very different hold on different minds. On some they make little impression, with others they run away. Whence, no doubt, my impatience with the spirit of *compromise* which I found among the Ritualists. They believed, forsooth, in Sacerdotal Absolution, in the Real Presence, in the Mass: yet would worship in churches where these sacred truths were treated as "Popish corruption" and "damnable errors." Now, to me, this looked from the first very like holding communion with heresy: and if I tried to persuade myself to the contrary, the sense

was that it *was* increased instead of lessening. So, then, with the title "Mother of God." When, in the first surprise of my discovery, I asked a leading Ritualist why the Blessed Virgin was not publicly acknowledged, honored, and preached as the "Mother of God," he replied "Well, you know, it's a title we do not wish to thrust down people's throats." An answer which betrayed, I thought, a spirit *rather* different from that of the Ephesian anathema.

In the next place, the *thought* of Our Lady kept gaining on me, and with it that of the Catholic devotion to her. I was forcibly reminded of Keat's magnificent sonnet "On Looking into Chapman's Homer":

"Then was I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien!"

I too, had discovered a new Star, and one which grew lovelier as I gazed. And below this Star lay an ever-voiceful sea—the ocean of that worship and invocation which I knew to be paid her not by the Roman but also, and with greater "excess," by that Greek Church which the Ritualists professed to venerate so highly.

Now, here was a fact—whether truth or error; a fact of vast dimensions. If an error, a gigantic and most formidable one; if a truth, assuredly one of the first importance. In either case a mighty wide separation between the Church I belonged to and the other two Churches I had been taught to recognise as parts of the same whole. "This Church of England one," thought I, "with the Roman and Greek Churches!" A very unsatisfactory oneness. If they are right in their devotion to the Mother of God we must be miserably wrong—indeed, quite heretical—with regard to her position in the kingdom of her Son. Why, our vaunted Prayer Book barely mentions her at all, and never once calls her the Mother of God, or asks her intercession ever so indirectly! If it be that giving her due honor as the Mother of God leads inevitably to a regular system of devotion, then *we ought to have that devotion*,—for she is the Mother of God.

In the third place, another momentous question soon arose in my mind—concerning the precise relation in which Mary stood to us. Was she indeed *our* Mother as well as God's? The Catholics, I knew, called her "*our* Blessed Mother." Were they right? If so, I wanted to look up to her as *my* Mother. Why shouldn't I?

But here was a difficulty: a lingering consequence of Protestant education. How could the Blessed Virgin hear the address of individual clients? That she prayed in Heaven for the interests of the Church on earth there could be no reasonable doubt. My fellow Ritualists all believed in the "Communion of Saints" thus far, that the Church Triumphant made constant intercession for the Church Militant. Neither, again, did we hesitate to say that "Our Lady" (as we ventured to call her) had more prayer-power than the other saints. But as to her being able to attend to individuals whenever they might call upon her, and to any number of them at once, and from all parts of the world—this certainly *did* seem to be, what our more Protestant brethren termed it, nothing less than investing her with the divine attributes of omnipresence and omniscience.

[To be continued.]

FENCING WIRE.

[FROM THE *Anales Rurales.*]

A controversy has arisen in the German papers about the best kind of fencing wire, in connection with a letter from a resident at Berlin, owner of a large model "estancia" in Santa-Fé, who urges the German manufacturers to adopt the system of the Creuzot factory. He states that in 1880 he began to fence his land with Creuzot wire No. 8, while he

made the inner divisions of German wire, which turned out one-fourth cheaper, but gave extra trouble in stretching. The difference was supposed to arise from the French wire being better suited for the climate, and upon this point Messrs. Felten and Guillaume (agents here Tornquist and Co.), a well-known house of Cologne, wrote a reply which has been reproduced in the *Deutch Zeitung*.

They maintain that a greater degree of elasticity, far from being a drawback, is an advantage. A cow, for example, rushes against a wire fence; if the wire remain displaced it requires to be mended, but if it spring back, like india-rubber, to its previous shape, it needs no attention. Hitherto the "estancieros" of Buenos Aires preferred a soft-tempered wire with a resistance of 40 kilos per square millimetre, the limit of elasticity beginning with 10 to 14 per square millimetre. A wire of this description 4 millimetres in diameter (one-sixth of an inch) represents a resisting power of 500 kilos, say half-a-ton, so that a cow with a force of 150 kilos (320 lbs.) would suffice to displace or distort it, though not to break it. Even if it were a wire of 5 millimetres or No. 6 English with a resisting power of 775 kilos, the tension produced by the force of 400 kilos would unduly stretch the wire fence.

Weather has much influence on common German wire, for as the temperature rises the wire stretches, and as it falls the wire contracts, owing to its non-elastic character; so that if a man uses such a wire he must be constantly going about with his stretching machine, after each change of weather. It is therefore admitted that Creuzot wire, if a little dearer, is all the better; and now the Germans have produced two kinds of wire, called Sin Rival and Especial, which they assert to be better than any English or French wires yet made. Let us hope that the Board of the Rural Society will experiment and report on a matter of such high importance to our rural interests.

LONDON TRUTH ON THE
MEN OF '84.

Touching Irish Nationalists, past and present, *Truth* has the following:—

"M. A. M. Sullivan's death has furnished the English press an opportunity for an infinite number of articles contrasting the Irishmen of '48 with the Irishmen of '84, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Sullivan—it is discovered now that he is dead, though no one ever suspected it before—was of the '48 school of Irish politicians. So when Mr. Parnell departs this life the world will doubtless be told that he was a generous—if somewhat sentimental—enthusiast, a patriot of a pure, if rather unpractical type, whose aspirations always secured the respect of Englishmen, though his methods might not invariably command the approval of our more cautious and cold-blooded race." And when Mr. Healy goes over to the majority I expect, if I survive him, to read something to this effect: "Timothy Healy was emphatically a politician of the *veille école*. Essentially and before all things a courtier. In the list of Ireland's worthies Healy stands next to St. Patrick. Between the character of Ireland's patron saint and that of the late lamented member for Monaghan there is, indeed, a close and touching resemblance."

As a matter of fact, however, the difference between the '48 men and the men of '84 is just this: the men of '48 may have meant business. Now the men of '84 both mean it and understand it. The men of '48 wrote some very good poetry; but they did not know book-keeping, or the ways of the world. The Parnellites are not poets, but, on the other hand, they are emphatically what your poet so seldom is—wide awake. Poetry plus cabbage garden is doubtless the form of Irish dissatisfaction most popular in this country. But in Ireland people are beginning to think there is a good deal to be said for prose plus success."

A SELF-MADE IRISH CANADIAN.

The Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* has the following sketch of an Irish-Catholic citizen of Canada who has risen from the humblest ranks to the judicial bench: "The Hon. John O'Connor began life as a common labourer with a very limited education. He was felling a tree when the accident happened by which he lost a leg and became unable to continue his work. Instead of giving up as a weak man would have done, Mr. O'Connor began to study and soon qualified himself to teach school. His success induced him to make still further efforts and he decided to educate himself for the bar. The qualifications required for admission were lower in Michigan than in Canada, and Mr. O'Connor removed to the State named, where he soon passed, and achieved such a manner of success in his new calling that he was able to save a little money. He continued his studies and in a short time returned to Windsor, and after further probation he was admitted to the Canadian bar. His subsequent history is well known. He has never been a brilliant man, but his judgment is sound, and his history proves that his industry is great. Some people are now reproaching him with the humbleness of his early life. That is a foolish thing to do. He deserves credit for having raised himself from a low state to positions of honour and trust."

CARDINAL McCABE AND THE EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.

Mr. Thomas Aliaga Kelly, the Consul of Spain, in Dublin, writes:—"I shall feel much obliged by you inserting copy of enclosed letter, in which His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has so promptly and generously responded to the charitable appeal which has been recently published. I thank you for specially drawing attention to the subject."

Thomas Aliaga Kelly, Vice-Consul for Spain.

—The following is the letter of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, referred to in the above—"4, Rutland-square, E., Dublin, 2nd January, 1885.—"My dear Mr. Kelly, I sincerely trust that your appeal to Ireland in favour of the poor sufferers of Andalusia will not pass unheeded. In the darkest hour of her night of sorrow Ireland found a fast and generous friend in Spain. Her crushed chivalry was welcome to her bosom, and received protection and honour from her rulers. 'The young Levite who dared not hope for a safe resting-place in his own unhappy country was generously sheltered and educated in her most celebrated schools. And many of them returned to Ireland to fill the foremost places of her venerable Hierarchy.' Although these claims appeal immediately to Irish Catholics, I am sure that there are many generous Protestants who, deploring the miseries of former disastrous periods, feel thankful to the nation who helped, so far as she could, to mitigate these sorrows. May we not, therefore, hope that, sympathising with Spain in this great trial which has come upon her, we will seize the opportunity of proving to her that we have not forgotten the favours of former days. I enclose a cheque for £10, with deep regret that circumstances deprive me of the power of being more liberal.—Believe, yours sincerely (Signed) X E. Cardinal McCabe."

To avoid being chafed at every turn you make in life, always stand right before the world. Make your own world and people it with kindred spirits, that will labour as you labour and live as you live. Throw off the flimsy garb of pride, and never seek for adulation or think yourself better than another, and thus you will meet no obstacles because they will have nothing to oppose. Pride and self-sufficiency are the irritating elements of existence; and when they are wanting there will be nothing to vex or wound.

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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

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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.

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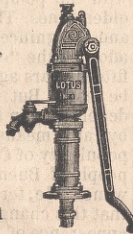
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AVISO OFICIAL.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS NUM. 32.

Se avisa al publico que el dia 2 de Marzo de 1885 se procedera a la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878. de un terreno de propiedad publica compuesto de 174 hectareas, y ubicado en el partido de Chacabuco. Sus linderos son Don Juan Laborde, Da. Rosa Arroyo de Haedo y Don Ciriac 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

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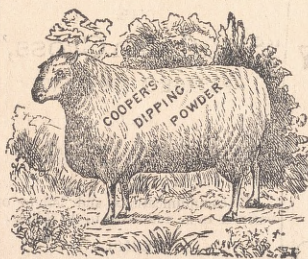
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ANALISIS POR G. W. WIGNER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Lond. & Amer. Y R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Publicos.

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LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, Londres, E. C. 3 de Julio, 1884.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de cognac marcado segun arriba se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice «Importado por Moore & Tudor.» es un espiritu muy puro y no contiene ni la mas minima traza de alcohol de cañi ni otro espiritu nocivo que con la frecuencia se hallan en los cognacs que se consumen en el extranjero; es un Cognac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcoholica bastante buena, y por eso mismo con seguridad recomendamos.

FIRMADO G. W. WIGNER F.I.C., F.C.S., Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Publicos.

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

MOORE & TUDOR

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NOTA.—Halland se etiquetas falsificadas del Cognac y las botellas llenadas con espiritu nocivo, recomendamos al publico compre el articulo solamente en almacenes de confianza.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1885.

It would be worth one's while occasionally to imagine, or try to imagine, what this world would be without the Catholic Church. How long could society hold together without that bond to bind it? This, too, not as regards Catholics only but as regards those outside the Church. Those who think the influence of the Church does not extend beyond her own children would in such a case see and feel differently. Without the Church the world would be given over to a state of reprobation worse than the lowest order of barbarism. Civilization would die out in a few decades, and the iniquities that filled the Roman Empire before the advent of Christ would be intensified a hundred-fold, for the beacon light of hope would be wanting to illumine the darkness. Wherever the Church predominates there reign justice and truth.

A bill is about to be brought in to the Montevideo Chamber to suppress all ecclesiastical privileges in that unhappy country. It is even said that one clause in the new reform bill will be to the effect that after the promulgation of the law no novices will be admitted into the religious communities nor will any members of communities from foreign countries be allowed to land in Montevideo. This shews the height of Santos's ambition, but, like all ambitious tyrants, he is likely to overreach himself. The people of the Oriental Republic are still thoroughly Catholic, and the bandit Mussulman President could not hold power one day if he should dare put such an infamous law in execution.

The farce of inscribing voters' names on the Municipal rolls continued on Sunday. Beyond the fact that very few thought it worth their while to be enrolled there is nothing farther to be remarked. In many districts not a single voter appeared and the entire number registered did not amount to 150. Evidently the people of Buenos Aires set a low price on the palladium of human liberty, the rights of suffrage. But there is as much difference between that right as it is exercised here and elsewhere as there is between the Curuluman diamond and the Kohinoor.

CARNIVAL.

We have once more passed through the ordeal of Carnival with its idiotic buffoonery, its shameless licentiousness and Bacchanalian festivities. The sound of revelry is still dying on our ear when the Church calls all her children to leave the ways of sin and follow the footsteps of Him who fasted forty days on the mount, who is the source of all wisdom and the fount of virtue. Looking back on the three days' orgies we ask ourselves in a calm moment and a clear atmosphere, "Are such things possible in a civilized country?" Is it possible that social beings, with a sense of the dignity innate in man, can so far forget themselves as to indulge in the most reckless indecency and to forego the ordinary conventionalities of life? It is a saying of philosophers that the best of men have an unsound part and that the germs of madness are con-

tained even in the wisest heads. This may be true, but men's weaknesses are developed by circumstances, and it will still remain a physiological enigma how an entire community in a large and civilized city like Buenos Aires can conspire to resemble the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Some maintain that the excesses of Carnival are disappearing in this city before the light of civilization. We regret to say we are not of that opinion. It is true the festival is no longer conducted with the pomp and splendour of olden times. The gay decorations and magnificent equipages that adorned the "corso" some ten or fifteen years ago are no longer to be seen. But this only argues a degeneracy in taste, and does not by any means prove that the popularity of Carnival among the people of Buenos Aires is on the wane. We, for our part, consider that this change in the tone and appearance of Carnival is a matter for regret rather than congratulation. It is a substitution of the sensual and grotesque for the fanciful and artistic. In our experience of the Carnival season in Buenos Aires we have not seen on any occasion more excesses committed than during the past week. A female could not dare pass the streets under pain of being brutally insulted, and respectable matrons took their stand on the house-tops and balconies to hurl water of doubtful odor on the heads of the passers-by. It was, in fact, a suspension for three days of the laws and rules that govern mankind. It was an acknowledgment that the observance of such laws and rules is simply a hypocritical pretense to virtue which they have not. It is not our duty to advocate a moral reform in the hearts of the people. The press only judges of exterior acts and does not discuss the motives of those actions, and we say without hesitation that the innumerable acts of indecency perpetrated during Carnival would be a disgrace to any community, to any country, or to any Government. The authorities looked on with callous indifference while the saturnalia were being performed. Men and women of saintly lives were caricatured, and a minister of religion dared not show himself in the streets. We ask in the name of decency and common sense how is this state of things to last? Is Buenos Aires of all the cities in the world to continue making a display of moral depravity unequalled elsewhere? In Spain and Italy Carnival has long since become an antiquated pastime, in which only a few eccentric individuals participate. In nearly all the other South American republics the degrading and stupid farce has been abolished. It is time that the same should be done in the Argentine Republic. It is not to the credit of the nation nor for the good of individuals that men and women should be allowed to take indecent liberties with one another, and that persons who have never met before should throw water into each others' faces. The custom which allows young people to assume a mask and thereby to obtain a powerful incentive to the gratification of sensual passions is a degrading and infamous one, and the sooner it is put a stop to the better. In any case the authorities are bound to protect well-disposed persons against such assailants as we have been describing, for they are guardians of the honor as well as the lives and property of the people. In tolerating such scenes as were witnessed in Buenos Aires during the three days of carnival they lay themselves open to a heinous charge which cannot but bring contempt on themselves, not only from the representatives of foreign nations but from every respectable member of society.

THE DEATH OF GORDON.

There can now be no doubt that Khartoum has fallen into the hands of the Mahdi and that Gordon has fallen along with it. The circumstances are detailed in a telegram from General Wolseley. We are sorry for Gordon because he was a brave and honest man.

In travelling through Ireland he denounced the tyranny of the landlords, and declared that in all his experience of oriental despotism he had never seen such an ill-governed country as Ireland was under the mild rule of England. When Bence Jones, the boycotted exterminator of Clonakilty, proposed to give Gordon a battalion of troops and a few pieces of artillery to pacify refractory Irish tenants, he intimated that if he had such a force at his disposal he would turn it to use in hunting out of the country men of the stamp of Bence Jones. It was the misfortune of Gordon that he was the instrument of the most rapacious Government the world has ever seen. His entrance into Khartoum without any previous declaration of war was an act of outrageous piracy and a violation of all international law. He had no more right to establish himself there than he had to take possession of Buenos Aires or Tucuman or Cordoba against the will of the Argentines; yet, awful cynicism and hypocrisy, we are informed by telegraph that the Arabs who took possession of Khartoum are "rebels." Rebels to what, pray? To the English Government whom they never acknowledged or recognized, or to the wretched puppet, Tewfik, whom the English have bolstered up with a semblance of power in Cairo? Away with such hollow pretences. In cool and bare-faced rapacity the English surpass any people on the face of the earth. The Afghans were rebels at the Khyber Pass, and the Boers in the Transvaal until they showed that they too could handle a rifle. The Argentines were rebels in Buenos Aires while Whitelock and Beresford held sway and if they had kept possession of the country (which we thank God they did not) we would now be rebels in writing these lines. The saints in heaven, if we may say so without irreverence, are "rebels" unless they come and prostrate themselves before the throne of Queen Victoria. As we said, we sympathise with Gordon, personally, but we have no sympathy with the cause which he represented in Khartoum. We are sorry that Gordon has fallen, but we are not sorry that Khartoum is again in the hands of the Mahdi, and we hope he will go on conquering until he expels the last of the insolent invaders from his land.

REPAIR NOW TO CALVARY.

At this holy season when the Church implores her children to lay aside the trappings of pride and to throw themselves at the feet of their crucified Redeemer, we cannot do better than quote for our readers the following beautiful exhortation from the works of the celebrated pulpit orator Bossuet.

"O sinner! who readest these lines, contemplate yourself, while your judge contemplates you. Behold in your soul what, at this very moment, He beholds in her, the number and grievousness of your sins. dwell on them; God sees them all. He sees your thoughts; consider what His thoughts are, what His designs may be when He sees you. At least consider what is near you while you read these lines. The divine justice encompasses you, observes you, and writes down your life. His mercy retires from you: but both His mercy and justice speak internally to you; they entreat you to consider what you may be to-morrow, what you may be this very night, what you may be this very hour. You may be dead, and judged, and condemned to everlasting flames in a few minutes. In the next instant all this may happen to you. O Christian soul! it is not I, it is not the voice of man: it is something much more powerful, much more worthy of your attention, that now addresses you. How numerous have been your sins from the first day on which you began to sin! But from that time how great has been the goodness of God to you! What day has passed in which this compassionate Father of all prodigal children has not sought you, has not

stretched forth His hand to you? Wherever you turn you can see in yourself nothing but enormous sin and frightful ingratitude. What mercy do you not need? Go, then, to Calvary; there, it is true, you will be accused of having spilled your Saviour's blood! They will shew you on the redeeming rood Him whom you have crucified. But be not terrified: acknowledge your sin; be sorry for it; say to Him whom you behold on the cross, O dying God! the evil which You behold in me is not a passing evil! a trifling evil! it is the death of my soul: her death for time and eternity. Have pity upon me! Say this with a contrite and humble heart, and you will see that mercy herself will issue from the wounded side of your Redeemer, and truth and justice will meet in you and seal your pardon."

MORE OF SANTOS'S TYRANNY.

There are some people who resolve never to be out of trouble, and Santos the despot of Montevideo is one of these. It would seem as if the shades of this vulgar tyrant's victims had so tormented him that he cannot remain at rest even when the world is inclined to forgive, or at least forget, his crimes and his follies. Like Macbeth he would far prefer that the witches had predicted the future greatness of Banquo's offspring in order that he may still stifle his remorse in the perpetration of crime, than that his blood-stained soul should be left entirely a prey to the worm of his conscience. By a series of crimes the odious tyrant Santos got the better of his political enemies, and then it was to be expected that he would be perfectly at rest after accumulating a large fortune by robbery and spoliation. But "There is no rest for the wicked, saith the Lord." Santos was far more happy in the midst of murder and bloodshed and strife than he is now when an Augustan peace smiles upon him, and when the fate and fortunes of his unfortunate subjects are entirely at the beck of the semi-barbarous Gaucho. So the teeth of the hyena gnash for more prey, and like Nero he turns his enmity against the best friends of his country. In the Uruguayan Republic the Church has done everything to civilise the people and to disseminate among them the seeds of morality and sound principles. In the midst of civil strife she was the only redeeming feature, the only moderating force, the only power that prevented society in that unhappy country from returning to chaos and barbarism. The Church breathed a spirit of humanity into the heart of the blood-stained caudillo, and she sent her missionaries to the distant tribes and savages, who, by preaching to them the mild precepts of the Gospel, taught them to become law-abiding citizens and to conform to the maxims of morality and civilised life. Herein is a rival that Santos cannot brook. The Church is a power for good, but still she is a power, and Santos is resolved that there shall be no power in the Grand Oriental Republic of Uruguay but himself. Forthwith he proposes to "remove" his rival, and he begins by ordering his Congress to pass a law which would virtually put an end to the existence of Religious Orders in that country and establish civil marriage in the Oriental Republic. It is not pretended for a moment that there is any demand for these changes. Not one man in a thousand in that land would wish to dispense with the services of the religious orders, whose establishments are the abodes of peace and sanctity—the one green spot in a wilderness of chaos and revolution. Not one in a thousand wishes to be married according to any other form than that which the law of the Church prescribes, for the Orientals are still Catholic at heart.

Nevertheless, we may expect that the tyrant will have his way and the Congress will obey his will with as much submission as the degenerate Roman Senate bowed to the will of the infamous debauchee Tibertas. Even so, Santos will not be at ease, and some day the Nemesis of his crimes will reach him and hurl him from power to the degraded level from which he rose, as it has already hurled many of his predecessors when the measure of their guilt was filled up and the hand-writing on the wall warned them that their time had come.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

Wanted—500 young men, more or less, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful masher, with hair sufficient on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little bow-legged, freckle-faced, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the close of Mass each Sunday, to stare at the ladies as they leave church, and to make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their person and dress.

Also a body of men to come just before Mass commences, and wait, arranged in lines, staring at everybody who comes along, and waiting till they hear Mass has commenced—then rush in in a body with much clatter.

All who wish to enter the above corps will appear upon the steps or in front of the various Catholic churches next Sunday, when they will be duly inspected, their names, personal appearance, and quality of brains will be duly registered in a book kept for that purpose. To prevent a rush we will state that no one will be enlisted who does not possess intellectual capacity above that of a well-bred donkey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In the correspondence which we published last week in reference to the death of young Mr. Gardner, we regret to hear that there were some notable errors. We give below a letter from Mr. Gillen, in which the sad event is fully and correctly described.

Carmen de Areco, February 4th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

A very sad affair took place in the partido of Arrecifes, in the family of an esteemed friend, Mr. Michael Gardner, on Sunday the 9th of February.

On that morning, Mrs. Gardner, with part of her family, where at Church in Carmen de Areco, and shortly after they returned home in the evening they were witnesses of a painful scene. Their beloved son, Thomas, whom a few minutes before they beheld in very high spirits, dropped instantaneously dead before their eyes. Some time ago he had been in a delicate state of health, but at present seemed to be very well; especially that day the family remarked that he appeared to be somewhat happier than ever.

The Monday before, the Feast of the Purification of Our Blessed Lady, he had been at Confession and received Holy Communion in St. Patrick's Chapel. He was only twenty-seven years of age, and the many qualities that adorned him rendered him a general favourite to all who were acquainted with him.

The large funeral which on such a short notice followed his remains to the grave, on Tuesday morning, bore witness to the esteem in which he and his afflicted family were held.

Hoping yourself and the Dean are quite well,

I remain, dear Sir, Yours very truly, M. Gillen.

THE BACHELORS, Buenos Aires,

February 17.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The season that has just past is remarkable in Ireland as one in which more marriages are

celebrated than at any other period of the year. Though the same custom does not hold in this country I am prompted, by recalling it to mind, to make a few observations on marriages here and, particularly, on the male portion of society who are eligible for marriage but who fear to rush in within the sacred precincts of St. Benedict. And in the first place let me ask how is it that there are so many bachelors in Buenos Aires? When I say bachelors I mean men of from five and twenty to forty years of age and upwards who never were allured by the charms of matrimony or who, if they were, had not the moral courage to face its cares and responsibilities. Probably there is not a city in the world where more unmarried men of mature years and respectable position can be found. They are to be seen in every shop and in every establishment in the city, and if you ask them why they do not change their state of life they invariably tell you that they have all along aspired to that high honor but that circumstances will not allow. I have known men who are great advocates for marriage but who excuse themselves from putting their theories in practice on the grounds of want of competence to support a wife and keep up a decent position in society. Now, Sir, I think it is easy to prove that such men are frightened by a mere *chimera*, and that they are simply moral cowards at heart. I will readily admit that the duty of maintaining a wife and family in a good position in Buenos Aires is a serious and costly undertaking. A respectable house cannot be rented in any central place for less than three thousand % per month, and a good house farther out will cost from two to two thousand five hundred % or about eighty to a hundred nacionales per month. A good servant cannot be hired for less than four hundred % per month. An ordinary suit of clothes will cost forty m/n or about £8 English money, and the cost of the laundry in the summer time is something enormous. Besides, the doctor's bills and other expenses go to pile up the sum and make it a formidable matter to encounter. This is all very well, but it must be remembered that everything in this world is relative. These high expenses and high life are very suitable for the man of capital but there are gradations of society here as elsewhere, and there is no reason why men should not find themselves perfectly comfortable and satisfied in a lower and more modest scale of life than that I have been above describing. A fanciful and assumed equality is the ruin of our social system here. A bachelor is invited to the house of a respectable man, who has a good capital and can afford a certain number of luxuries in his household; forthwith the bachelor takes the position of that man as his own standard and he resolves not to marry until he can afford his wife the same amenities as his aristocratic neighbour. He thus continues to grasp after the impracticable and to assume a position which does not belong to him until the time of marriage is past and he dies the victim of chagrin and vexation. The best proof that such men put themselves in a false position and argue on false hypotheses is that some who have not one-half nor one-third of their income get married and manage to bring up a family without any extraordinary difficulty. The mechanic and the labourer marry, and many of them live in comfort and abundance. Fortunately for them and for the human race they never read the theories of Malthus and other political economists who lay it down as a rule and principle that marriage is wicked when the means of supporting the offspring is not fully and unmistakably secured. Such theories would reduce marriage in every case to a question of pounds, shillings and pence, and would pay no more heed to domestic happiness than if men were simply animals bred for the shambles. To show you that the comfort and happiness of the married couple do not depend on the amount of wealth at their command, I shall just give one or two illustrations

hat have come within my own experience. A friend of mine is married and has a salary of 5,000 % per month. He is industrious, hardworking and sober in his habits. He took a splendid house on getting married, but after struggling for some time he was obliged to give up his high pretensions and took lodgings for himself and his family. Said friend is always complaining of the "miserable pittance he receives, and laments that he undertook the troubles of matrimony." Now, I have another friend who, though he does not put on the airs of a "perfect gentleman," nor is he oftenseen in the grand salons, is withal a sturdy, honourable, highly-intelligent and highly-respectable man. He is a skilful mechanic and he earns 3,000 % per month, and rents a cheap house. When I meet him in the street he is well and neatly dressed, and he shows by his generosity that he has always plenty of money at his command. I had the pleasure of dining with him a few weeks ago, and was not a little surprised and pleased at the signs of comfort I saw and the independence with which my friend was bringing up a large family. He was happy on a limited salary because he conformed to those rules of economy which our people follow at home, and which most of our Irish settlers were forced to adopt on coming to this country. The other man was miserable on a large income because he and his partner in life were aping after manners and ways which did not belong to them, and which they could not reach.

Leaving your readers to draw any further reflections from these cases in point, and hoping that these observations will not be disagreeable to the bachelors,

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Senev.

LISTA—De contribuyentes para el pago del revoque y blanqueo de la Iglesia Parroquial del Carmen de Areco en el año 1884, cuyo costo fué de 1,901.34 pesos moneda nacional oro.

A SABER.

	\$ m/n
La Municipalidad	200
Felipe R. Duffy	100
M. Duggan hnos.	100
Miguel Allen	50
Mariano Romero	41.33
Joaquin Ledesma	41.33
Patricio O'Brien	30
Patricio Keating	10
Felipe Murphy	20.67
Alejo Hiriogoyen	20
Patricio Maxwell	20.67
Emiliano Rodriguez	20
Julian Mullen	20
Tomas McGuirre	20
Damaso Romero	20
Patricio J. Murray	20.67
Señora Rourk	12.40
José M. Quevedo	10
Pablo Rodriguez	10
Perez hnos.	10
Sanchez hnos.	10
Juan O'Connell	10
José Dunn	10
Patricio Dogherty	10
Miguel Garner	10
Ramon J. Muñoz	10
Catalina Melo	8.27
Angel Rivarola	8.27
Patricio Dunn	8.27
Maximo Sartrana	5
Miguel O'Brien	4.13
Pedro Rourk	4.13
Rodolfo Sanchez	4.13
Paz S. Sanchez	4.13
Juan Bannon	4.13
Lucio Rivarola	4.13
Pedro Howlin	4.13
Jorge Valleé	4.12
Miguel Wade	4.13
Mr. Egan	4.13
Francisco Souto	5
Bautista Iriberry	4
Lorenzo Wheeler	4
Juan Idiarte	4
Sebastian Dasso	4
Salustiano Teijeiro	4
Domingo Maglione	2
Francisco Correjier	2
Tolentino Carreras	2
Luciano Lopez	2
Joaquin Joals	2
Guillermo Malverti	2
Juan Ward	2
Leonardo Leonardi	2
Antonio Velazquez	2
Francisco Barandiaran	2
Eduardo Ceballos	2

	\$ m/n
José B. Ferrer	2
Ramon Iturizza	2
Juan Iparraguirre	2
Miguel Apalategui	2
Baltazar Bernardoni	2
Juan Barbati	2
Gregorio Arrouge	2
Pedro Guibelaldi	2,06
Juana Z. de Viña	1
Juan Moran	1
Ana de Parde	1
Damian Andradra	1
Baldomero Mayer	1
Miguel Luran	0,80
Patricio Kenny	0,80
Juan Dowling	456,75
Miguel A. Duffy	456,75
Suscripcion total	1,901,34

Carmen de Areco,
Enero 28, 1885.
Juan B. Dowling, *Presidente*.
Bernardo Rourk, *Vocal*.
Felipe R. Duffy, *Vocal*.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Dean Dillon returned to this city from Montevideo on Sunday.

Santos has received a telegram from the Montevideo minister in London stating that the contract for the construction of the port in Montevideo had been satisfactorily arranged.

Last week a copious rain fell in all the Northern Provinces; and in many places the rivers overflowed their banks.

The mails that reached Montevideo on Sunday were only delivered here on Wednesday. They reached this city on Tuesday, but were not distributed till the following day.

Bishop Yeregui, of Montevideo, has issued a vigorous pastoral to the faithful of his diocese calling on them to train up their children in the ways of religion and denouncing the proposed civil marriage as the public authorisation of concubinage.

On Saturday an extraordinary robbery was perpetrated at the office of the Southern line of railway. On Friday night the cashier had placed in the safe the sum of 56,000 national dollars, 46,000 in bank notes and the remainder in cheques. What was his surprise on the following morning to find that the money could not be found. Search was made everywhere, but in vain. The police got notice at once and a large number of employes were put under arrest.

On Saturday some 200 Italian immigrants to this country took passage on board the "Rio Janeiro" for Brazil. As they had been maintained in the Immigrants' Home, Sr. Navarro demanded their detention until they made due restitution for the money spent. The captain of the vessel protested, and they were allowed to leave.

Many Irish-Porteño folks visited Montevideo this week, amongst others Mr. and Mrs. James Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dillon, Miss Murray, the Misses Gahan. Mr. Andrew Kilmurry, Mr. Patrick Dowling, Mr. Wm. Ham, Dr. Galbraith, etc.

The directors of the Western line of railway have received some lamps with enormous reflectors, which are to be placed on the locomotive and the last wagon of the trains, by night, in order to give warning and to prevent accidents. The lamps give light at a very long distance.

Among the members of the Legion of Honour are seventeen lady Knights, nine of whom are Superiors or Sisters of orders which devote themselves to hospitals. The oldest two of the nine are Mlle. Regis de Clamecy, who conspicuously resisted the revolutionists of 1849, and Madame Abicot, who, the same year, gallantly defended her husband, the Mayor of a French village. Last summer two women who displayed their heroism in ministering to sufferers from the cholera in the South of France have also received the ribbon.

Commissary Galeano arrested this week a number of individuals whose names are not given but who are supposed to have been engaged in forging coins, particu-

larly 50 cent pieces. One of them was caught with a bag of counters in his possession. The forging apparatus is also in the hands of the police. They had their headquarters at 101 Calle Belgrano. By a clever manipulation and a little coloring they changed 2 cent pieces into 50 cents.

On Tuesday it rained heavily in Bahia Blanca and other southern districts. On yesterday also it rained in the South.

A big forgery of notes of the Commercial Bank of Montevideo was discovered in that town. The forgers were arrested.

Carnival in Montevideo was a complete fiasco.

Amongst the remarkable newcomers to this country is Mr. John Hall, a "New-Zealander."

News comes from the South that a gold mine has been discovered in Cape Virgin Island, where some 200 settlers have established themselves.

A "comparsa" had a row with a band of "jovenes distinguidos" alias swell mob, who blocked up the passage opposite the Café del Aguila on Tuesday evening. The swells escaped, and the entire "comparsa" was run in by the police.

Mr. Calzetta, the popular hotel-keeper of Carapachay Island, has got out from Europe a pretty little steamer to convey passengers from Tigre to his enchanted bowers, and he has very appropriately given the steamer the name of "Crabtree," as the deceased Mr. Crobtree always took a lively interest in the progress of Carapachay.

The steamer "Scotia" has arrived from Staten Island and southern ports. She reports the loss of a vessel and all hands, supposed to be Italian, off Staten Island. The captain of the port picked up a trunk containing a priest's clothes and a passport for Bolivia. The "Scotia" reports well of the new settlements down south. She brings the first cargo from the new colony of Santa Cruz, including about 25 tons of guano, and about 400 tons of wool.

An important decision has been given in the case of Gormley versus Quin, in the disputed claim about the *Messenger* newspaper. It will be remembered that Mr. Quin announced some months ago that Mr. Gormley had ceased to have any connection with the paper. Mr. Gormley thereupon asserted his claim to equal rights as proprietor and editor. He gave full power to Don F. F. Carreras to act for him, and Dr. Faustino Alsina was retained as his lawyer. The gentleman asked for a restrictive embargo on the *Messenger* while the case was pending, but the Commercial Judge refused to grant it. On an appeal being made to the higher court, the request of the appellant was conceded, and on last Friday D. Andres Becher was judicially appointed administrator of *The Messenger* pending further proceedings.

Dr. Saenz Peña has resigned his office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice in this province.

A young man named Charles Muster was drowned while bathing in the arroyo Ramallo. Deceased was nephew of Mr. Samuel Dashwood of San Nicolas, and had only recently come to this country.

The Italians of Montevideo are bringing another bill of damages against the Government of Santos for the murder of two of their countrymen.

The directors of the Western Railway have resolved to charge 15 per cent additional tariff for goods and passengers.

Carnival this year was only a stereotype of the past with the exception that there was a little more disorder, more water throwing, and more black-guardism. Water was freely hurled from the tops of respectable houses. Passengers in tram-cars were grossly insulted. The theatres were filled with dancers. The Clubs del Progreso and del Plata were never more

crowded. Many who did not join in the festivities in the streets played the stupid and savage game of throwing water within doors. When pomos were exhausted there was a resort to the albigé. Everybody seemed happy and yet all rejoiced when the folly was over and, we have no doubt that they wished heartily as we do that it may never be returned again.

There was a swimming match at the Pocitos in Montevideo last week. The race was won by Mr. E. Crabbe, Mr. E. Diaz being second.

Mr. Latham has requested permission of the municipality to represent the Passion Play in this city. Some persons object to this as a profanation, but it is a well-known fact that the Passion Play is represented in Bavaria and other Catholic countries and that the most devout Catholics take part in it. The truth is the representation of the Passion on the stage may be very edifying or it may be very profane and blasphemous according to the spirit in which it is acted and the manner in which it is treated. The celebrated play at Oberammergun represented by the peasants of Bavaria is, by all accounts, a very edifying scene, and Dr. Molloy, an Irish Catholic priest and a member of the Council of the Royal University, has written an interesting work on what he saw therein.

Dr. Avellaneda was this week re-elected Rector of the University for the term of four years by a large majority of the University Council.

On Monday night, during the absence of Dr. Burgos from his house, some thieves effected an entrance into his private room and stole from a compartment of his desk the sum of \$2000 m/n and a gold pencil-case set with diamonds, also a collection of ancient coins and several boxes of cigars.

As we go to press, we have not heard of any clue having been found to the discovery of the robber of the Southern Railway safe. A number of clerks are still under arrest in connection with the affair, though, of course, there can be no reasonable suspicion against the majority of them.

On Ash-Wednesday the Churches were crowded with faithful worshippers, and the devotion manifested contrasted very favourably with the excesses and folly of the previous three days.

A very sad occurrence took place in Montevideo on Tuesday. Two young ladies, Miss Ida de la Vega and Miss Maria Valdez were preparing to go to a masked ball. A revolver was lying on the table, and Miss Valdez taking it in her hand, in the belief that it was not loaded, aimed at her companion, killing her on the spot.

Mr. Tornquist will give a grand masked ball at his house on Sunday next.

Colonel Donovan returned with his family from Montevideo yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 16.
Telegrams from Suakim announce that on the 30th instant the Arabs attacked a detachment of hussars and Egyptians that had gone out to reconnoitre. The hussars had burned many villages without any motive. The Arabs defeated them with some losses.
The English attacked the Mahdistas, who occupied strong positions near Metemeh. Not being able to dislodge the enemy by rifle-firing, the English completely surrounded the enemy, and then assaulted the position by a direct attack, and it was taken with the bayonet by the Black Watch. In this attack General Earle and Colonel Eyre were killed.
Lord Wolseley considers that the attack was well conceived and gallantly executed, and that it will have the effect of freeing the road from Berber without more fighting.
The rebels fought heroically. When they saw that they were surrounded, they made desperate efforts to break through the Eng-

lish lines, but very few succeeded in the attempt. The dead bodies lay in heaps on the battle field.

Further telegrams have been received from Egypt. Lord Wolseley says that there are no trustworthy details respecting the fate of General Gordon. The Mudir of Dongola states that it is not believed there that Khartoum has been taken by the Mahdistas.

General Graham will command the second English army in Suakim.

The Italian troops are marching on Kasala and Sinnih in co-operation with the English troops.

Government will mobilise the Reserve and part of the Militia. Reinforcements have been sent to the Soudan.

Last night the police discovered a dynamite depot.

General Wolseley says that Khartoum was taken by the rebels of Soudan on the morning of the 26th of January. Gordon was killed whilst flying for refuge to the general quarters of the Austrian consulate. The Austrian Consul was killed at his residence.

The French fleet had an encounter with five Chinese ships to the South of Shanghai. The French torpedo boats sank the Chinese ships, but three of them escaped in a fog.

The Government is trying to raise a loan to carry on the war in Egypt. It has been resolved to issue bonds at 2 1/2 per cent and to increase the income-tax so as to raise £8,000,000 in two years.

It is announced in Rome that France is preparing an expedition to Tripoli in order to get the start of Italy.

Paris, Feb. 19.
French war vessels are sailing in Chinese waters in search of Chinese men-of-war. An encounter is imminent.

The French troops have taken possession of Langson and Kolua.
Rome, Feb. 13.

Another Italian expedition has left for the Red Sea and a third is being prepared for the same destination.

Santiago de Chile.
Two severe earthquakes have been felt here. The second lasted 25 seconds. The movement of the earth was in a direction from south-west to north-east.
No accidents have occurred.

Valparaiso.
The revolution in Columbia is assuming alarming proportions. The states of Cauca, Bolonia, Antioquia, Magdalena, and others are in complete anarchy. Near Cali a decisive battle was fought between the revolutionists and the Government troops, in which the latter were defeated.
The President of Parama, took command of forces to quell revolution in Bolivar and Magdalena.

MARRIAGE.

On February 12th, at Belgrano, Margaret Gillivan, daughter of Mr. Peter Gillivan, to Mr. Patrick Seery.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL."
We saw at Messrs Cassells, 191 Maipú, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galpones, 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 "I" 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 larger and brilliant—white than gas and equal to eight gas jets. We are assured that the cost does not exceed six cents per hour. The apparatus is managed with the greatest facility. It is always ready; no wick to trim; entirely free from explosion and, in fact, it appears to us to be the cheapest light known in comparison with its illuminating power.

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

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

THE ENGLISH BANK

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RECONQUISTA 71 & 77.

BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,
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Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
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Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.
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Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—
London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

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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

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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 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 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 handbay posts consigned to him from up the River, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacaes.

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

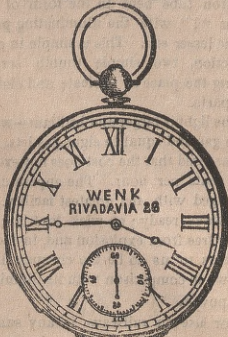
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This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewellery in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

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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
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Moore's Corner,
PIEDAD & RECONQUISTA.

Extra

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"SOUTHERN CROSS"
PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly 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°.

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GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo
Do. Bahía Blanca

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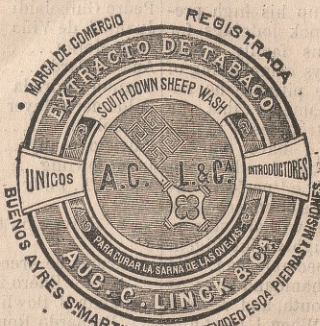
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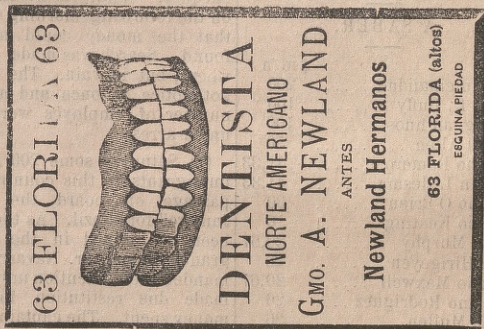
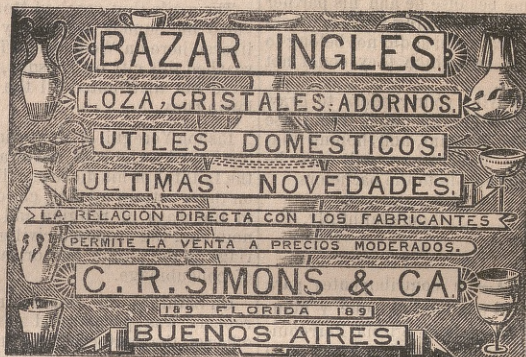
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PROVINCIAL BANK

BUENOS AYRES.

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

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 40 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, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days of more, repaying in gold of legal currency

The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "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, Chascomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commission will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagares" for discount.

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

Commercial deposits..... 3
Private deposits..... 4
In gold, at sight..... 4
Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2
On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold.....

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1884.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT

EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

AN EVERY-DAY SERMON.

BY JOHN FITZGERALD.

I was hungry, cold and weary, And you gave me not, to eat, Though the night was dark and dreary. With its driving rain and sleet, While you revelled in your gladness, While your feasting-fires were fed, And I crouched in tea-ful sadness— With no shelter for my head; Swiftly sped the golden hours, In your silken curtained hall, Strewn with gurgulous tropic flowers, Where the sparkling fountains fall. When you sought your downy couches— As the sun peep'd in at day, Did you think a brother crouches— Lone and houseless by the way. I was thirsty, I was gasping, And ye gave me not to drink, While my hands my brow was clasping, And I totter'd like to sink; And you quaffed the purple nectar, From the ripe and luscious grape, While I vainly sought for succour, With my burning mouth agape. Ah! the bright mirage was shining, Though he well was choked and dry, And my aching heart was pining 'Neath the hot and blinding sky, While you drank cool draughts reviving. And you answered me with sneers, And you left me, vainly striving— Burning thirst to quench with tears. I was naked, and you found me, With my shoulders torn and bare, While the filthy rags around me— With aversion made you stare, Yet, ye pass'd me as a stranger, And ye held yourselves aloof, And you mock'd to see my danger From your charger's prancing hoof; Drew your purple robe the tighter, Lifted high your emerald cloak, Yet ye made no sad heart lighter, Not one word of pity spoke, Clothed not your naked brother— Look no way-worn stranger in, Had no faith in one another, Only revelled in your sin. I was sick and bound, forlorn, In a gloomy prison cell, Where my limbs were fever-worn, And my tongue with pain did swell; And my prayers were scorn'd—re- jected, As in agony I tossed, Yet, ye left me there—neglected When the cause I loved was lost. You exulted in your freedom, On the mountain, on the plain; Yet you never said, "God speed them," Who had bravely fought in vain. You were false and marble-hearted, And you left me there to die, When from home and friends I parted, And the light of God's bright sky. Hush! your words are false and hollow, You but turned your heads away, When my little one's did follow. Step by step each weary day, "You would give it had you known me, Food, or gold, or sparkling gems?" Hy pocrites! you did disown me, When you gave it not to them. Ye have read—One cup of water, Given in thy name, O Lord, To a little son or daughter, Shall yet meet with its reward. Yet, ye mock'd each low petition, Gave no favour, love or grace, Ye have earned but perdition, And the crown of God's bright fa- c.

Cork Examiner.

THE IRISH MOTHER.

BY C. HORGAN.

I wonder if she is still in the Old Land, the blessed Irish mother, who put a cap around her comely face between the twenties and thirties, and covered her brown waves from sight. To her simple soul, marrying meant consecration; the man who chose her need not concern himself about the little tendernesses; her affection was fixed as the stars. He might be unreasonable, exacting, nay, in trying times he might be cruel, but her faith in the divine right of husbands was unshaken. She would have the children reverential to their father, even if she had to romance a little to effect it, and with what loving sophistry she explained away his weaknesses. She never understood a constitution, political or physical, but when sickness was in the family her pathetic care made the poor broth strengthening and the bitter medicine sweet. No sleep, no rest, no peace for her while the shadow of death lay across threshold; and how hard it was to die under her beseeching eyes; but if a summons had really come, she would hold the crucifix to the dying lips, and the beloved son or daughter carried the sound of her voice with them to Heaven,

for what Irish Mother but could say the prayers of the departing soul?

Not even the story of her country's wrongs could embitter her guileless nature; the mantle of her charity even covered the bloody Sasenach, and sometimes, secretly, not daring to let it be known, she recommended them to the Virgin Mother. If her belief in her husband was strong, who could measure the confidence she reposed in the brave boys that overtopped her at 16. Anything evil in them, her glory and her delight? Impossible! They were always white boys in their mother's eyes, however dark and desperate in the sight of those who dwell in palaces. Her questioning trust and earnest teaching kept them pure and honest in their early days, and later, when they discovered that the dear mother was only a simple illogical, unlettered woman, their loyalty and devotion deepened to find what wonders she had worked with her few talents. What a tragedy Shakespeare could have woven round her, haunted all her life by a phantom ship at anchor in some harbor, waiting till the children of her love were old enough to take passage and leave her forever. How sorrowful must have been her joy on seeing them rise to the stature of men and women.

I wonder if she is still in the Old Land; stealing out of the lonely home at nightfall, and looking with her tender eyes always eastward. And when no one is by, falling on her knees and lifting her hands in such intensity of supplication that they touch the hem of His garment, and the blessing falls on her flesh and blood in the far-off land; her faith has made them whole.

If flowers emblematic of their lives could spring from the dust beneath, it would be easy to find the grave of the Irish mother.

Roses would be clustered in the emerald moss about her head; violets at the feet, and amongst the sweetest of the clover blossoms, just above the heart, there would be lilies, lilies.—Boston Pilot.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSONAL BEAUTY.

A beautiful person is the natural form of a beautiful soul. The mind builds its own house. The soul takes precedence of the body, and shapes the body to its own likeness. A vacant mind takes all the meaning out of the fairest face. A sensual disposition deforms the handsomest features. A cold, selfish heart shrivels and distorts the best looks. A mean, grovelling spirit takes all the dignity out of the figure and all the character out of the countenance. A cherished hatred transforms the most beautiful lineaments into an image of ugliness. It is as impossible to preserve good looks with a brood of bad passions feeding on the blood, a set of low loves tramping through the heart, and a selfish, disdainful spirit enthroned in the will, as to preserve the beauty of an elegant mansion with a litter of swine in the basement, a tribe of gypsies in the parlor, and owls and vultures in the upper part. Badness and beauty will no more keep company a great while than poison will consort with health, or an elegant carving survive the furnace fire. The experiment of putting them together has been tried for thousands of years, but with one unvarying result. There is no sculptor like the mind. There is nothing that so refines, polishes and ennobles face and mien as the constant presence of great thoughts. The man who lives in the region of ideas, moonbeams though they may be, becomes idealised. There are no arts, no gymnastics, no cosmetic which can contribute a tittle so much to the dignity, strength, the ennobling of man's looks as a great purpose, a high determination, a noble principle, an unquenchable enthusiasm. But more powerful still than any of these as a beautifier of the person is the overmastering purpose and pervading disposition of kindness in the heart. Affection

is the organising force in the human constitution. Woman is fairer than man because she has more affection than man. Loveliness is the outside of love. Kindness, good will, a prevailing desire and determination to make others happy makes the body a temple of the Holy Ghost. The soul that is full of pure and generous affections fashions the features into its own angelic likeness, as the rose by inherent impulse grows in grace and blossoms into loveliness which art cannot equal. There is nothing on earth which so quickly transfigures a personality, refines, exalts, irradiates with heaven's own impress of loveliness, as a pervading, prevailing kindness of heart. The angels are beautiful because they are good, and God is beauty because He is love.

FOREIGN NOTES.

According to the Liverpool Times the Catholics of Poland are in about the same condition that the Catholics of Ireland were under the Penal laws. The few Catholic Bishops who are still permitted to occupy their sees in that country, are forbidden to publish pastorals, and are harassed and pampered in the discharge of their episcopal functions. Parish priests are isolated; they are not allowed to take part in ceremonies in churches other than those to which they are immediately attached. The Greek Uniate are persecuted as Schismatics. They will not attend the Russian churches, and they cannot enter the Latin ones. They can only approach the Sacraments by stealth, in the recesses of the forest of Podlachia, when some missionary priest from Galicia, at the risk of being exiled to Siberia, comes to them.

Some facts, not very creditable to the Protestant missionary societies of England, form part of an article in a recent number of the Dublin Review, written by Father Attridge. The article drew attention to some doings by Protestant missions in South India. In the famine years of that country (1877-78) some of the missionaries, while officially engaged in the distribution of relief, made loans of small sums on mortgages of lands of the natives at the ruinous rate of 48 per cent per annum and, in certain cases, the missionaries, after a lapse of six years, recovered nearly double the principal of these loans that had been made in the famine time. The lending of this money had a treble object, one, to buy conversions; another, to secure a high rate of interest; and the third, to be able to hold over the heads of the poor borrowers the alternative of continuing to pretend to be Protestant Christians, or of being called upon to repay the loans

A LEGEND.

There is a beautiful Italian legend about the birth of Our Lady which I am sure you would like to hear. You all know what a legend is, don't you? A pious story in which we are not bound to believe. Well, then, this little legend tells that hundreds and hundreds of years ago, before even Our Blessed Lord was born, that a poor little child died in the town of Nazareth, in Galilee. A beautiful shining angel came down to fetch it up to heaven, and in passing by a certain house with the child in loving, tender arms, he saw the most lovely baby he had ever seen, lying in a cradle with its mother watching beside it. When at length he reached the gate of heaven and had gone in with the little flower he had gathered on earth, he began telling his brother angels what a beautiful child he had seen in passing by the house in Nazareth and he declared that it was far lovelier than any angel in heaven; lovelier than anything that could possibly be imagined, except the Most Blessed Trinity. It was not very good of the angels, but they were not very pleased to hear that there was something or

somebody lovelier than they were; so they began to wonder who it could be, and to dispute with the angel who had told them about the wonderful child.

Then God the Father hearing the noise asked what was the matter though, of course, He knew quite well beforehand. The angel who had just been down to earth came near to Him, and told Him, and so the Eternal Father sent the Angel Gabriel to bring this most lovely baby up to heaven that all the angels might see it and judge for themselves.

St. Gabriel was not long fetching the little child, and soon re-appeared with his precious burden, which he gave into the arms of the Eternal Father; then he looked at God the Son. Who smiled, and God the Holy Ghost, too, looked very pleased; for they all three knew that this most wondrously lovely babe was no other than the Blessed Virgin; and when the angels knew for certain who it was, they all agreed that she was more beautiful than any of them. Then the Angel Gabriel took the precious treasure in his arms and flew down to earth to place her in her cradle again. And you may guess how glad St. Anne, her mother, and St. Joachim, her father, were to get their little Mary back again for they did not know where she had been.—Chimes.

WHERE THE OLD MAID COMES IN.

"Do you know, sir," inquired an American tourist of his companion, while doing England, "can you inform me the reason for the fresh, healthful appearance of the English people? Their complexion is far superior to ours, or our countrymen over the herring pond."

"Well, I know what Prof. Huxley says."

"And what reason does he advance?"

"Well, Huxley says it is all owing to the old maids."

"Owing to old maids! You surprise me."

"Fact. Huxley figures it out this way. Now, you know the English are very fond of roast beef."

"But what has that to do with old maids?"

"Go slow. This genuine English beef is the best and most nutritious beef in the world, and it imparts a beautiful complexion."

"Well, about the old maids?"

"Yes, you see the excellence of this English beef is due exclusively to red clover. Do you see the point?"

"All but the old maids. They are still hovering in the shadows."

"Why, don't you see? This red clover is enriched, sweetened and fructified by bumblebees."

"But where do the old maids come in?" said the inquisitive American, wiping his brow, wearily.

"Why, it is as plain as the nose on your face. The only enemy of the bumblebee is the field-mouse."

"But what have roast beef, red clover, bumblebees and field-mice got to do with old maids?"

"Why, you must be very obtuse. Don't you perceive that the bumblebees would soon become exterminated by the field-mice if it were not for—"

"Old maids?"

"No, if it were not for cats and the old maids of Old England keep the country thoroughly stocked up with cats, and so we can directly trace the effects of the rosy English complexions to the benign cause of English old maids; at least that's what Huxley says about it, and that's just where the old maids come in. Science makes clear many mysterious things."

THE KIND HUSBAND.

If you cannot find a gentleman to marry, girls, do not marry at all. By that term I do not mean a man who is above the need of work—he may be anything but a gentleman—but a man who knows how to work, who has self-respect enough to keep him from low

haunts, both of speech and action, who is courteous and honourable, who is not afraid of soiling his hand. The farmer, the blacksmith, the carpenter, any man may be a gentleman under dust and soot and chips; but if his is not, girls, do not marry. There is enough trouble in life without increasing it in any way. Do not subject yourself to the mortification that would be sure to come with a husband who would continually cause you to blush for his coarseness and roughness, or his slippery dealing, or for his hypocritical polish. It is not sufficient that a man looks and dresses well, but he must act and live well besides. Choose a sober, honest, virtuous, industrious man, who is faithful to his religious duties, and you will have for a husband a gentleman of the best kind, one who will do right by you in sunshine and in shade, in sickness or health, until death parts you.

HOW MUCH SLEEP?

On this question every one is a law to himself. The only rule is—take enough. Old Mother Means, in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," advised her husband when buying cheap land, "While yer a gettin', get a plenty." So say we in regard to sleep, a full quantity of which is more valuable than the grandest prairie farms the sun ever shone upon.

It is during the wakeful hours that the muscles and the nervous system and brain expend their energies. Muscles are partially recruited during the day by nourishment taken, but the great recuperating work of the nerves and brain is done during the sleep. Such recuperation must at least equal the expenditure made through the day, or else the brain is ill-nourished, wastes, withers. Persons who, in early English history, were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Persons who are starved to death, suffer brain starvation also and pass into hallucinations and then insanity.

Get plenty of sleep, then. Better an hour too much, than half an hour too little. Don't carry to bed a day's business, the supper of a gourmand, the whirl of a ball-room, or the cares that should be passed over to God's merciful keeping. Free the mind and body from these, lie down and rest in quietude, and so awake next morning refreshed for the duties of the day.

UNPUNCTUATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—A woman able and willing to wash iron and milk three cows.

Wanted—A comfortable room for a young man four feet by ten.

Wanted—Boy to milk and mow lawns.

Lost—A large blue gentleman's overcoat.

To Rent—An elegant furnished room to gentlemen thoroughly heated.

Try our coffins. You will never use any other.

Wanted—By a German girl just landed in a private family a situation with or without children.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A mercer, recommending a piece of silk to a lady for a gown, said, "Madam, it will wear forever, and make a petticoat afterwards."

A gentleman asked a negro boy if he wouldn't take a pinch of snuff. "No," replied Dinky, very respectfully, "me thank you, Pomp's nose not hungry!"

A little town up in New York has a skating rink that they call "Niagara." It is supposed that they call it that because the people go there to see the "falls."

Could Match His Head.—"Aw, can you sell me a blue necktie to match my eyes, you know," inquired a masher in a gentleman's hosiery, &c., shop. "I don't

know as I can exactly," replied the salesman, "but I can fit you to a soft hat to match that head." Then the masher withdrew from the shop, a crushed strawberry hue suffusing his effeminate features.

Talking of the importance of individuals to themselves, Douglas mentions a letter from a servant maid in which she says:—"I hear that it is all over London that I am about to leave my place."

He was a Philosopher.—A Yankee sold his cooking-stove to get money enough to take his family to the circus. When one of his friends remonstrated with him, he said, "We had no use for the stove. Had nothing to cook." "But why didn't you buy something to eat with the money you got for your stove?" "Then we should have had nothing to cook it on. Don't talk to me; I'm a philosopher."

A Peruvian Bark.—A lady was travelling in a stage-coach with a troublesome, barking dog on her lap. A gentleman, a fellow-passenger, complained of the annoyance. "Dear me, sir!" exclaimed the lady, with an air of astonishment, "I wonder you complain of my dog—everybody admires it. It is a real Peruvian." "I don't complain of your Peruvian dog, madam," replied he, "but I wish he would give us less of his Peruvian bark."

The effect of Victor Hugo's verses.—In Victor Hugo's younger days, during a performance of his play "The Burgraves," Alexandre Dumas, seeing a man asleep in the stalls, said to his friend: "There, Hugo, watch the effect of your verses." A little nettled, Hugo waited far his opportunity, and a week later, while Dumas' play of "Henry IV." was being played, caught a spectator napping, and called Dumas's attention to him. "Yes," said Dumas, "but that's the same man who went to sleep the other night; it has been impossible to awake him."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs, By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOOL TRADE.

The Hungarian Whitebook to hand contains some very interesting items on the international wool trade. For the last five years the imports of Austro-Hungary averaged 22,000 tons and the exports only 12,520. In Germany for same year the imports averaged 90,000 tons, and the exports 29,000 tons. 25,000 tons are annually imported from Australia by way of England, and as much more from the Argentine Republic by way of Antwerp. The difference from France has been even greater than Germany, the imports being 144,000 tons upon the average of the last five years. The exports only reached 32,000 tons. Therefore 112,000 tons were imported annually from Australia, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Turkey. In Belgium the exports are only nominal, whilst the imports for the past five years averaged about 50,000 tons, but these have consisted entirely of the wools landed at Antwerp for Germany and Austria, so that Belgium is practically self-supporting. In Italy we find the exports to be 1,200 tons, while the imports averaged 8,500 tons; and the Swiss export only 900 tons against the imports which averaged 2,600 tons. The English imports are very much in excess of the exports and the only European countries in which the balance is in favor of the exports are Russia, Spain, Roumania, and Denmark. In Russia we find the average of imports for the past five years has been 7,700 tons, the exports having averaged 24,000 tons. While in Denmark the imports have been 1,800 tons and the exports 4,000 tons upon an average of the past five years. It may be observed that though Hungary herself is one of the few countries which still export more wool than they import she does not appear in the statistical returns as having an excess, being embodied with Austria, in which the imports largely exceed the exports.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	February 19.
Cedulas A.	26 1/20 prem.
Series E	77 1/2
Series F	75 1/2
National Bank Shares	—

The wool market was not very lively this week. Nothing doing owing to Carnival. Several lots arrived, but not many sales. Good wool readily bought up. Mr. Casey sold some at 115. It is expected that the wool season will soon close. Nearly all the northern and western wools have been sold, and public interest in the article is abating. Many sheep-farmers complain that they were deceived by the acopadores who went round, like raving lions seeking whom they may devour when they heard of curso forzoso. We know some who lost one national dollar an arroba by not having a little patience or not sending their wool in to town. Sheepfarmers ought to have their eyes open. Wool brought into town is sure to bring a fair price. The acopadores are simply a pack of vultures, and nobody should sell to them.

Very little was done in Exchange this week, or indeed in business of any sort. By the steamer "Porton" some bills were given on London at 37d to 37 1/4, and on France at 3-90. To-day bills cannot be got at these rates, and it is feared exchange will go still lower.

D. Pedro Funes sold to Venegas and Sisonodi, in Rosario, 5,000 fat novillos at \$17 m/n.

The sale of a square league of land in the partido of Pergamino for \$40,500 m/n is reported: also 8,000 hectares (three leagues) of National land at reserved price.

The Commissary-General of Immigration has received an official telegram from Mendoza stating that there are required there 80 carpenters, 150 bricklayers, and 1,000 agricultural laborers, especially those who understand the culture of the vine; the first can gain \$3 m/n per day, the second can gain \$4

m/n per day, and the laborers \$35 m/n per month. Two hundred peons are also wanted for the railway at twenty-four national dollars per month.

The steamer "Horrox" took in 600 bales of wool in San Nicolas, and the steamers "Euclid" and "Cuvier" entered the same port carrying materials for the Campana and Rosario railway.

The directors of the Southern line of railway have resolved to increase the freight for cargo conveyed by the line, and passengers' fare, 8 per cent on and after the 26th inst. In this we note a remarkable contrast between the Southern and the Western line. Freight is 40 per cent cheaper in the latter than on the former, and yet no change is made on account of the fall in exchange.

The weather during the entire week was cool in the city.

In Montevideo there is a great scarcity of wheat, notwithstanding that the season is much advanced since the harvest was collected in.

The London Times of the 13th January, speaking of the financial situation says:—

"The financial difficulties reported to have arisen in the Argentine Republic, are, we understand, due chiefly to the country's exports having been held back pending the passing of a law the object of which is to lower considerably the export duty. That law has now been passed, and Argentine products are being rapidly shipped. The tension, therefore that has been experienced owing to money having gone out for imports while none came in for exports is expected very soon to be relaxed. Another cause of the comparative deficiency of the exports has no doubt been the very unfavorable weather in November and December, which checked the movement of goods which would otherwise have come down to the ports for shipment, thus enhancing the effects of the deliberate inaction of the exporters already mentioned."

The following important statistics about wool will be read with much interest in this market:—

Increase of the world's wool last year—	
Australian	40,000
River Plate	40,008
Eng. "domestique"	20,000
Cont. do.	35,000
Bales, 135,000	
equivalent to River Plate bales.	
Total receipts in Europe of wool from River Plate, including Banda Oriental, for 1874, 358,000 bales.	
Do. estimated crop for 1885, 400 to 420,000 bales River Plate wool.	
Estimated value, £8,000,000.	
Bales	
Shipped up to date	140,000
Shipping	50,000
Total bales to date 190,800	

The sale of eight leagues of good camp in the 2nd Section of Buenos Aires, in front of Trenquelauquen for \$8,300 m/n per league cash is reported. This shows a sharp fall in the price of these lands, which a few months ago were considered cheap at \$10,000 m/n per league.

La Edificadora Society has obtained the Government sanction for its statutes and organization.

Sr. Alfredo Ebelot has made a proposal to the Municipal Infendant for the construction of the outlet canal at the Boca, at the price of \$1,140, being \$600 less than the estimate made by the Public Works Office.

The following is the agreement entered into (subject to the approval of Congress) between the Central Argentine Railway and the National Government:

"1. The guarantee by the Government of 7 per cent interest is annulled.
2. The amount received by the company in respect of such guarantee, after deducting all sums due to the company from the Government, is to be repaid, without interest, by drafts on London at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.
3. Whenever the net profits exceed 12 per cent per annum,

the Government will have the right to fix the traffic rates.

4. The present capital of the company is fixed at £2,200,000.

5. The company is to extend the railway from the Rosario station to the port by means of a tunnel, within three months after the arrangement has been accepted by Congress, for which purpose the necessary lands will be expropriated, those belonging to the State being given gratuitously."

The gold mines in the United States last year amounted to \$29,000,000, and the silver to \$48,000,000. In the year closing October 1, the mints coined \$27,932,834 in gold and \$29,948,087 in silver, with \$23,875,586 in gold bars and \$7,639,724 in silver bars. Their metallic currency is estimated at \$557,000,000 in gold and \$257,000,000 in silver, with \$58,000,000 in gold and silver bullion in the mints besides. During last year about \$17,000,000 in silver dollars was paid out, making altogether about \$40,000,000 of that coin in circulation in the United States.

There was an awful pow-ow in Government circles when the public interventor of the Provincial Bank declared that the Bank had passed the limit of its emission. It appears however that the supposed excess consisted simply of National Bank notes which the Provincial Bank had not had time to change. As it is well understood that both banks are bound to accept the notes of each other as a legal tender.

Bad as our financial situation here is, it is still worse in some of the other advanced countries of South America. Exchange at Rio is at 18 1/2, which is equivalent to 32d. of our National dol. In Chile exchange is at 25 1/2 d. to the dollar, and in Peru the paper dollar is almost entirely dishonored.

The following are the salient passages of the latest half-yearly report of the directors of the National Bank of Ireland:—

"The profit and loss account of the bank for the past half-year shows a balance of £96,466 6s 1d available for distribution. The board have declared a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per annum, or 11s per share (£10 paid) for the half year, payable on and after Saturday the 25th inst. The income tax on the dividend is paid by the bank. The dividend absorbs £82,5000, leaving a balance of £13,966 6s 1d of which amount £3,173 6s 4d, being at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the rest or undivided profits, has been carried to that account, and £10,792 19s 9d to profit and loss new account. The debit to rest of £10,414 7s 10d jubilee bonus to the officers, as per resolution at the last meeting of the proprietors, left the rest at £214,554 11s 8d, but with the above-mentioned of £3,173 6s 4d, the rest will now stand at £214,727 18s.

Mr. Latzina has published his monthly report of our trade, from which we give the following figures:—

	January.	
Imports.	1884.	1885.
	\$ m/n.	\$ m/n.
Subject to duty	4,438,627	6,982,015
Free of duty	534,495	1,161,076
Total	4,973,122	8,143,261
Exports.		
Subject to duty	6,767,829	4,942,343
Free of duty	414,959	762,399
Total	7,182,788	5,704,652

London. The auctions of colonial wools terminated here yesterday. Out of the 220,000 bales offered 180,000 bales have been sold. Prices at the close compared with the opening show a fall of 7 1/2 per cent. Buyers were numerous, but there was little animation.

"Bordeaux. River Plate sheepskins are quoted as follows:—

Wool.—Long, 142 to 145 fns per 100 kilos; Middle size, 122 to 125; Borrega, 112 to 115.

Hides.—Dry cows, mixed with desechos, fs.115-117 1/4, 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.

WHEAT.—United States wheat fs.19-19 50 per 100 kilos.

WINE.—Special cargo for the River Plate, fs.480-490 per ton of 4 bordalesas."

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.	
Wool.	
Superior	95 420
Good	90
Regular	80
Borrega	78
Hides.	
Good camp	190 185
Horse	52 50
Hair	160 157
Sheepskins.	
Superior, rls	32 29
Pelados	19 18
Epidemic	8
Interior	18
Corderitos	9 7
Wheat.	
Candéal	78 70
Maize.	
Morocho, in grain	48 44
Yellow in grain	40
Coiza	12
CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	
Superior	102 118
Good	92
Borrega	69 82
Hides.	
Good camp	200 192
Sheepskins superior	34
Interior	17 22
Pelados	19 16
Epidemic	8
Corderitos	10 8
Horse Hides	60 50
Hair	170

SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVALS.	
Feb.	20 Valparaiso, in Montevideo, Pacific.
	21 Polcevera, Genoa.
	22 Rosse, London.
	23 Caxton, Liverpool.
	24 Tamar, Southampton.
	25 Bisagno, Genoa.
	25 Pampa, Havre.
	26 Vidal Sala, Barcelona.
	26 Araucania, in Montevideo, Liverpool.
	27 Hohenzollern, Bremen.
	28 Congo, Bordeaux.
	28 Luxor, in Montevideo, Hamburg.
	28 Canadian, Liverpool.
SAILING.	
Feb.	20 Valparaiso, from Montevideo, Pacific.
	22 Leibnitz, Antwerp.
	23 Patria, Marseilles.
	24 Teniers, Dunkirk.
	25 Corrientes, Hamburg.
	26 Araucania, from Montevideo, Liverpool.
	26 Henry IV., Havre.
	27 Luxor, from Montevideo, Pacific.
	28 Cuvier, Antwerp.

CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 eaguas from O'Higgins Station and 5 from Chacabuco on the Pacific Railway; 300 squares of it consisting principally of a fine cañada with "pasto tierno," are admirably adapted for sheep. Apply for further information to "Southern Cross" Office, 6, Pasaje Argentino, Buenos Aires. This is an opportunity seldom met with.

FOR SALE—3,500 to 3,800 fine Mes-tiza SHEEP in the partido Baradero—Apply to James Garsy, in the same partido, or to Don Pedro Puyó, San Antonio de Areco. feb 10-1m

The "Messenger"

The undersigned begs to inform the public that, by order of the Commercial Judge, Dr. Emiliano Garcia, in the case Goraley versus Quin, all payments will be made to Don Andrés Becher, Victoria 86, who has been named "administrator interventor" of the "Messenger" newspaper, and that any payments made from this date to Mr. F. J. Quin, will be considered invalid.

T. E. GORMLEY. 68 Bolivar, Buenos Aires, February 19, 1885.

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.

SECRETARIA

DEL BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA. Con arreglo a lo dispuesto por el Articulo 15 de la Ley de Monedas de 8 de Noviembre de 1881, se llama nuevamente a todos los que tengan billetes de menor valor de un peso moneda Nacional, ya sean centavos fuertes ó de moneda Corriente para que ocurran a cambiarlos con billetes de este Banco de moneda legal, dandoseles por último plazo para practicar el cambio el termino de dos meses desde esta fecha. Buenos Aires, Enero 20 de 1885. FRANCISCO LAMBI. j 22-2m

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO IRISH HISTORY. For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director DR. JAMES P. KELLEY. j 21-3 m.

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

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.

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On the 14th of March we shall open our Studio in that town. It will be permanently attended from Monday to Saturday by Doctor James A. Klappenbach—Doctor O'Farrell will continue attending the Offices in Buenos Aires, Alsina 159, and in La Plata, Calle 47, entre 7 y 8.

OFFICE IN MERCEDES CALLE 21, No. 39. f 3-4m

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