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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

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f 3—1m

RUMORED DEFEAT OF THE ENGLISH IN THE SOUDAN.

There were reports yesterday of a telegram to the effect that the Mahdi had attacked the British troops under Wolesey at Korti, and defeated them. Certain it is that Wolesey and his 10,000 men are in a most critical position. Korti, to which Wolesey has withdrawn, is only 200 miles from Khartoum, and the Mahdi and his brave followers are sure to surround him there long before any relief can arrive. The Mahdi has 70,000 men under him, and if we may judge from the extraordinary valor they have heretofore displayed we are certain that they are to a man animated with the desire to repel the bold invader. The Italians have now joined heart and soul with the English, and there is scarcely any doubt that they are paid by the English Government. One cannot but admire the patriotic valor of the Mahdi that has forced the richest nation of Europe to form a coalition with her neighbor in order to subdue him. The Italians are, however, far away at Assouam, and if they should come in the Mahdi's way there is no doubt that he would make short work of them. It is to be hoped that there is still chivalry enough left in Europe to espouse the cause of the Mahdi, which is the cause of justice and patriotism against the English and their allies. Certain it is that a great European struggle is not far off. The sound of war is already heard in the distance. The Russians have reached the frontiers of the British possessions in India and the entire Italian army is being placed on a war footing. At any moment old Bismarck, the great whipper-in, may cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 24.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed his constituents at the Theatre, Cork, and was accorded a welcome of the most enthusiastic character. The Theatre was packed from floor to ceiling by immense crowds of all classes of the citizens, on the platform being a large number of leading Nationalists of the city and district, including the Mayor, who presided; the junior member for the city, the member for Tipperary, and the Rev. Mr. Sheehy. On coming on the platform Mr. Parnell was greeted with a magnificent ovation by the audience, who rose to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs and singing "God Save Ireland." On the motion of Mr. F. W. Mahony, seconded by Mr. W. J. Lane, TC.,

a resolution was adopted expressing undiminished confidence in the city members and warm approval of the conduct of the Irish Parliamentary party under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and calling upon the citizens to accord their active support to the Irish National League by becoming members of that organization. Mr. Parnell, owing to a recent illness from which he had not quite recovered, spoke with unexpected brevity. The audience listened with the deepest interest to his references to the question of native government, to which he devoted the larger part of his address. Mr. Deasy, M.P., who also obtained a very cordial reception, next spoke, and was followed by the Rev. Eugene Sheehy and Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., both of whom spoke in response to enthusiastic calls from the audience. As Mr. Parnell and his party left the Theatre there was another very enthusiastic scene.

Mr. Parnell the next day was entertained at luncheon, and the Chair was occupied by Sir John Arnott, who in proposing Mr. Parnell's health, dwelt upon the fact that while Ireland had contributed largely to the Army and Navy, she received scarcely any proportion of the expenditure in return. Mr. Parnell said after they had settled a few questions of importance to Ireland they would join together in a strong pull to secure the prosperity of the country.

In the evening Mr. Parnell delivered a lecture at the Assembly Rooms, South Mall, to the Cork Young Ireland Society, taking for his subject "Ireland and her Parliamentary." There was a very large audience.

Landed property in Ireland is at present almost unsaleable, and, in consequence of the deadlock in the landed Estates Court, Judge Flanagan has expressed a hope that a measure would speedily be introduced into Parliament to meet the crisis.

The death is announced of Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, eldest son of the Liberator. The deceased had been ailing for some time, and lately his illness took a dangerous turn. He expired at his residence, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

A telegram was received by his Eminence Cardinal McCabe, from the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, announcing the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Quinn, Bishop of Bathurst.

Over fifty persons have been summoned to attend a court under the Crimes Act at Listowel on a charge of holding an illegal meeting at Knockanure. The affair has caused the greatest excitement.

The Limerick Corporation in Committee of the whole house decided, in reply to the Lord Lieutenant's letter, to ask his Excellency to appoint a commission with the view of taking evidence for the purpose of formulating a scheme substituting Constabulary on night duty in Limerick, instead of the Corporation watchmen.

Mr. John O'Leary delivered the inaugural address of the Young Ireland Society, at the Rotunda, Dr. Kenny occupying the chair. Mr. O'Leary, in the course of his address, made some references to the politics of the present day. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Wm. Redmond, M.P., subsequently addressed the meeting.

The death is announced of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, sister to the Earl Granville.

The Admiral Moorsom, which was in collision with the Santa Clara, American ship, off the South Stack Lighthouse, Holyhead, was sighted by a Cork steamer (the Falcon) drifting in a disabled condition. The Falcon rescued three men, a woman and her child, who were on board the derelict ship, and brought them into Cork. The Admiral Moorsom was subsequently discovered by the Lady Wodehouse, which took her in tow, but when about five miles off the Blackwater Lighthouse the Admiral heeled over on stern and sank.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 25.

The English newspapers give further details of the explosions in London. The first explosion occurred in the house of Commons. All the windows were broken and the members' benches were torn from their places, and some were thrown into the Peers' Gallery. The vestibule was completely destroyed, and a fire broke out, but it was soon extinguished. Six persons were wounded, including two women. Just before this explosion, a lady in the Strangers' Gallery noticed a package on the floor burning; she called a policeman, who picked it up and carried it out, but being unable to extinguish the fire he threw the packet on the ground, where it exploded, and he was terribly injured in various parts of the body.

About the same time, an explosion occurred in the armoury of the Tower of London. The windows of the White Tower and a large quantity of arms were destroyed, and a fire broke out, but was soon extinguished.

Great agitation and alarm were caused all over London, and a tumultuous meeting was held in Hyde Park, at which a vote of execration against the dynamitists was unanimously passed.

Several persons were arrested near the Tower, after the explosion, and among them a young man called Cunningham, who it has been ascertained, arrived a few months ago from the United States by the steamer Adriatic.

The authorities have offered to pardon him if he will make a full disclosure of the names of his accomplices.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at St. Louis telegraphs that well-known Irishmen there recognise Cunningham, now under arrest in London, a man formerly known as Michael J. Byrne or Gilbert. He was a leader in the dynamite school and had devoted much time and attention to the study of explosives and infernal machines. According to the statement of an Irishman, Cunningham drew up a plan for the destruction of London, which was to be carried out by 100 young men acting simultaneously.

The Revenue Returns for the 1st. April to January 17th show the receipts to have been £63,483,342, expenditure £68,247,779, and balances £1,763,832. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts were £65,927,013 expenditure £69,498,557 and balances £2,819,228.

The United States Agricultural Department reports that last year's cereal crops were the largest ever raised in the United States, wheat yielding 513,000,000 bushels, oats 588,000,000, and Indian corn 1,795,000,000.

The *Temps* in an article on the Egyptian question, says that whilst England, on the ground of

her vested interests, is seeking to prolong and secure her action in Egypt, the Continental Powers desire to remind her that her intervention cannot be allowed to deprive the Egyptian question of its international character and interest.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., has accepted the invitation of the National Liberal Club to the banquet to Lord Ripon. "I highly appreciate," he says, "the services of Lord Ripon in India, and shall willingly join with his friends in showing our estimate of his conduct in the lofty position of Governor-General of India." Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., will also be present.

France is at present being visited with heavy falls of snow; notably so at Toulon, Marseilles, Aix and Avignon, snow lying to a depth which astonishes the oldest inhabitants. There is, however, some consolation which repays the people for the hard winter they are having. It will help to kill any cholera germ which may still survive, and in this light must be regarded as a blessing in disguise.

The British forces have at length felt the enemy in the Soudan, and have gone through a desperate encounter which proves that a hard and desperate foe they have to overcome before Khartoum is relieved. The battle took place recently, and was fought by General Stewart's forces about twenty-five miles Shendi. The Mahdi's men, 10,000 strong, advanced towards the British in two divisions. The British troops formed into square and advanced to meet the enemy. The latter wildly charged the front of the square, but unable to stand the deadly fire poured upon them turned and furiously attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy brigade were borne down by the onslaught and broke their formation, but quickly rallied, and engaged the enemy hand to hand. The unfortunate Arabs were subjected to a murderous fire from the Guards and mounted infantry were at last driven back, having lost some twelve hundred killed and wounded. The British force, which was 1,500 strong had a loss of over 150 men killed and wounded.

The unhappy people of the districts of Spain which have been recently devastated by earthquakes, are now suffering terribly from another kind of natural visitation. Torrents of rain, varied with snow storms of remarkable severity, are adding to the trials of the families who are forced to leave their dwellings and encamp on the hill sides and in the street and squares of towns. After hearing Mass the King and his Ministers and suite started for the wild district among the Sierra Nevada, where Periana stands, or rather stood. On his arrival there his Majesty made an inspection of the ruins, and was much moved at the terrible spectacle. Nowhere, with the exception of Alhama, has such havoc been effected by the earthquake. Out of the eight hundred houses only fifty are standing, and in nine streets, in one of which was a church, every house was destroyed. A hundred and fifty persons were killed by the first shock, and a great many wounded.

The Senate at Rome adopted a Bill for improving the sanitary condition of Naples at an outlay of one hundred million francs.

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THE
FIGHT FOR LIFE IN IRELAND.

STAGNATION OF ALL KINDS OF
INDUSTRY—THE STRUGGLE
WITH RACK RENTS.

What oppresses the mind of an American traveler, as he examines the actual condition of both the city and country residents in Ireland, is the depression which weighs on the whole atmosphere of the country, like black thunder clouds in the intolerable sultriness of a July sky. All values are slowly but surely sinking. There is not an article which the farmer can grow or raise but is depreciated. Hence the market price of land itself has fallen considerably of late, and is still steadily falling. All the local industries in Ireland are either dead or in a most critical condition. Business is very dull, and dull is scarcely the proper word to describe the stagnation of all trades and the hopeless prospect before business men. Even the approach of the joyous Christmas season fails to make mercury in the trade barometer rise a single half-inch. In Dublin, as you pass in the first evening hours through Grafton or Nassau or Sackville-street, you see the really beautiful shops filled, under the gas-light, with the most tempting varieties of holiday wares and Christmas presents, with stuffs and furs, silks, and jewels as magnificent as I have seen in the Galleria Vittore Emanuele in Milan or in our most famous Broadway establishments in New York. There stand the numerous staff of idle salesmen and saleswomen, waiting in pain for the stream of customers who in former years surged and struggled to approach the counters. Brilliant and fashionable and wealthy Dublin feels the general depression as much as Kilkenny.

In this marasmic condition of commerce, trade, industry, and the money market, you would think that the great wealthy proprietary class would make extraordinary exertions and generous sacrifices to come to the relief of the producers, the tillers of the soil, and, since landlord and tenant should have one common undivided interest, help the tenant farmer and the farm labourer to tide over the distressful season produced by a poor harvest and the fall in the price of agricultural produce. So do we in America reason and feel and act when business is bad and trade is disturbed or at a standstill. Such kindness between the farming and landlord classes is also the rule in England as it is in every country of Continental Europe that I am acquainted with.

But in Ireland the natural relations of things and men and classes and interests are all strangely interverted and hopelessly disordered. There is no kindness between landlord and tenant. Between the tiller and the lord of the soil, to whom the chief part of the produce goes, instead of a common interest and a happy co-operation in making the land bear as much as possible, there is strife, enmity, and opposition of interests

which strike the newcomer from America as one of the strangest phenomena in the moral and economic world.

How account for this anomaly and for all the chronic misery with which it is pregnant? By the fact that the landlord class in Ireland derive their possession and titles from might instead of right? From the days of Cromwell to the Land Acts of 1870 and 1880, the right of the ordinary Irish tenant farmer on his holding was not more secure than the permission given by the old West Indian slaveholder to his negro slave to cultivate a patch of ground on the plantation. Nay, at this day, and with the eyes of the whole civilized world fixed on the struggle going on here between land and life, the Irish landlord has not the same care of the housing, the health, the saving from starvation of his wretched tenantry that our former slaveholders had in their hands.

It is felt that nothing under heaven but the united action of Catholic Bishops and priests standing firmly by the Irish Parliamentary party, and demanding with one voice instalment after instalment of justice for their people, can prevent violence on the part of the aggrieved masses, violent repression on the part of the Government, and a further adjournment of the desired era of order and progress founded on liberty and equity. The one essential condition necessary to secure the reign of law, of justice, of social pacification and religious toleration in Ireland, is that the Irish Bishops should cease to form two camps, the one heartily pronouncing themselves in favour of the national interests, the other wedded to, or afraid to separate from, the odious Whiggery begotten of the Castle influence. This union has already begun, and the shout of exultation raised by the *Cork Examiner* in publishing what the *Sum* of Nov. 23 says about Cardinal Manning and A. M. Sullivan's joint memoir to the Holy See, tells how the Irish heart is moved by the knowledge that its Bishops are like one man on the side of the people.

Since I wrote about the Marquis of Waterford's bitter and unprovoked suit against his Wicklow tenants, these have been compelled, under pain of losing everything, of going on with a ruinous lawsuit before Judges prejudiced against them, and of subjecting themselves to the powerful enmity of their landlord and his agents, to accept the compromise offered them. They have yielded the right which even the old leases acknowledged to be theirs. There was no help for it. And while Lord Lifford, in Donegal, is surpassing his brother, the Marquis of Waterford, in his treatment of the tenantry on his mountain bogs, the Sheriff is preparing to carry into execution the sentence of extermination pronounced against the Islanders of Arranmore.

In the south of Ireland, meantime—in the county of Waterford itself—public attention both here and in England, has been called to the distress on the Duke of Devonshire's estates around Lisamore, the seat of one of the most glorious Christian schools that Western Europe could boast of from the sixth to the tenth centuries. It is in connection with the agricultural distress at Lisamore that I wish to submit to the study of American readers some curious specimens of animals peculiar to Ireland—the genius agent or middleman and the genius Orange journalist.

The tenants, supported and counselled in their action by the parish priest, Father O'Callaghan, and Mr. Pyne, of Lisfinny Castle, resolved to go to England and appeal their case to the Duke of Devonshire himself, who has always had the reputation of being an excellent landlord. Father O'Callaghan and Mr. Pyne headed the deputation, and were most kindly received at Chatsworth. Fr. O'Callaghan was the spokesman. It was well known, he said, that the Irish tenantry had to depend upon butter, cattle, bacon, and corn as the great rent producing factors. In all these there was this year a striking deficit. Butter was a fourth less in

quantity and 25 or 30 per cent less in value than last year. Cattle, as was well known, were 25 per cent lower in price, while some farmers were absolutely ruined by the fall in the price of stock. Bacon was about 18 or 20 per cent lower than last season, and so on for the rest. Mr. Pyne next spoke, adding to the facts stated by the priest others known to himself. He made such a clear and touching statement of the Irish farmer's difficulties and distress at the present moment that the Duke seemed very much moved by what he heard. Mr. Pyne handed him a number of documents and tabulated statistics which the Duke promised to read carefully. He was sorry that he had not had timely notice of their visit, as he should have invited his sons to be present at the interview. Meantime he would consult them before returning an answer. The deputation was then invited to breakfast and shown over the magnificent house and grounds. It will be the first time that an unfavorable answer has come from Chatsworth if the tenants' petition is rejected.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly.

THE
TITLE "MOTHER OF GOD."

BY THE REV. FATHER EDMUND,
C.P., BUENOS AIRES.

[IN THE *Ave Maria*.]

[CONTINUED.]

Well, while living at Brighton where I had joined the Ritualists—I went one Sunday evening to a newly-built "Roman" church. My going there on that particular evening was, apparently, the merest chance: but I must regard it as nothing short of a special guidance. The sermon was evidently for me. The priest was himself a convert, and for that reason, doubtless, made a certain explanation for the benefit of any Protestant who might be present. He preached on Our Lady's Dolours, dwelling particularly on the Fifth. His text, "Now there stood beside the Cross of Jesus His Mother (St. John, xix. 25). A very simple sentence, but how much it meant for me! As I listened I felt as if, up to that time, I had heard only half the Gospel. And such is the fact; for Jesus without Mary is the Gospel cut in two. The words "Behold thy Mother!"—why had they never struck me so before—were a parallel revelation to the truth of the title "Mother of God." They were, indeed, that revelation's complement. Then, to crown the surprise, came the timely explanation as to how the Blessed Mother could know the wants and prayers of every soul that had recourse to her. "She sees all things," said the preacher, "in the mirror of the Mind of God." To be sure, he might have made it clearer by further explaining that God's Mind, or Knowledge, is one thing with His Essence; so that they who have the Beatific Vision see all things reflected in that Knowledge as in a mirror. However, the ridiculous Protestant objection which had stuck in my throat so long was gone forever.

I called next day on the eminent Ritualist with whom I had spoken before, and asked if I might pray to the Blessed Virgin since I felt a drawing that way. "Oh, yes," quoth he, "if you find it do you good. There cannot be any harm in it, at all events." So I began the practice in a shy, nervous way: and found my conviction deepen that not only was the Catholic devotion right but, further, that if the Church of England was indeed a "branch" of the One Apostolic Church she was bound to recover this lost worship, along with the other truths abandoned at the Reformation.

Presently, too, I read the late Dr. Neale's "Five Primitive Liturgies" in Greek and English; and the place there given to her who is commemorated as "our exceedingly glorious and blessed Lady, the all-holy, spotless, undefiled, ever-virgin Mary, the

Mother of God," made me more impatient than ever, of course, with the Anglican Liturgy's disregard of her.

Was there, then, any well-grounded hope of this devotion being revived in the Church of England? I knew, indeed, that Dr. Neale himself defended—in private, at least—the invocation of Our Lady, and that some few Ritualists were allowed by their "directors" to practise it secretly. Nevertheless, I could not choose but see that nothing was so dreaded by the Ritualist leaders generally as this devotion—dreaded for "unsettling" the Anglican mind and making it hanker after "Rome." So that I had frequently to groan in spirit, as "hope deferred" kept "making the heart sick;" and it did seem very "hard lines" to have been placed in the Anglican "branch" of the Church and not in one of the other two "branches;" and to be obliged to remain where I was, in order to help undo the work of that accursed Reformation!

Ah, your readers may laugh dear *Ave Maria*! I am smiling rather broadly myself. But, verily, the tyranny of an erroneous conscience is no joke for those who are its victims. However, by God's mercy, this tyranny of error was destined not to last much longer. And who should come to the rescue but the valiant Dr. Pusey once more! That is, he proved instrumental in my deliverance, though most unintentionally, poor man. Out came his "Eirenicon"—which is Greek for *Peacemaker*, and might as well have been Chinese. "An olive-branch discharged from a catapult," as dear, glorious Newman called it. Still it made peace for one that I know. Its attack on the devotion that I was determined to see restored—together with the acceptance of this attack as a champion hit by the Ritualistic orphans—so disgusted me that I lost no time in getting a talk with "a Roman priest."

A single interview was enough to open my eyes to the real position of the unhappy Church of England. Of course the claims of the Pope were put before me in due prominence: claims which had been so coolly represented to me by Dr. Pusey and others as utterly without foundation, that when I came to read Allie's "See of Peter" my indignation equalled my amazement.

Of course, again, this one discovery—of necessity of communion with Rome—would have been quite enough to make me a Catholic had it come first instead of last. Still I think I have made good the assertion I have set out with: that what had most to do with my conversion was finding that the Blessed Virgin is truly the Mother of God.

Yes: from that hour the Mother of God became my guiding Star. But for my attraction to her I might have remained, as so many do, content with Ritualism, in the vain belief that the Church of England possessed a true priesthood, valid sacraments, and all the essentials of Catholicity: might never have seen into the real nature of that spirit of compromise to which so many blind themselves: and, especially, might never have been brought to face the all-important question of the Papacy—the one question, in point of fact, which Anglicans never do face honestly until something else has drawn their hearts to Rome.

I may well, then, love the title "Mother of God;" and may well pity those who think it a shocking error. But I pity far more such as knowing it to be true yet compromise by silence the honor of her who bears it, and act as if her rightful place in the kingdom of her son were a matter of very small consequence. How can it be a matter of small consequence whether or no she has a special office of Advocate and Mediatrix with our Saviour and our Judge?—whether or no He gave her to us from the Cross as an inviolable pledge of mercy and salvation and the dearest possible bond between His Heart and ours? If all this be as Catholics believe, must it not follow that, as Father Faber says, "thousands of souls perish because Mary is kept from them?"

For my part, in praying for the dear ones I have left behind in

Anglicanism, I ask *first and foremost* that they may come to know her who is at once the Mother of God and their Mother; for the knowledge of her will bring all truth with it. My daily hope is that, through God's tender mercy, each of them may one day be able to say, as I can, in the words of the Book of Wisdom, "All good things came to me together with her, and innumerable riches through her hands (Wis. vii. 11).

WHAT A CENT GROWS TO.

A cent seems of little value, but if it is only doubled a few times it grows to a marvelous sum. A young lady in Mercedes caught her father in a very rash promise by a knowledge of this fact on her part. She modestly proposed that if her father would double the amount on each successive day for just one month, she would pledge herself never to ask of him another cent of money as long as she lived. *Paterfamilias* not stopping to run over the figures in his head, and not supposing it would amount to a large sum, was glad to accept the offer at once, thinking it, also a favorable opportunity to include a possible marriage dowry in future. On the twenty-fifth day he became greatly alarmed lest he might be obliged to be "declared a bankrupt on his own petition."

But on the thirtieth day the young girl demanded only the pretty little sum of \$5,368,706,12! The astonished merchant was only too happy to cancel the claim by advancing a handsome cash payment for his folly in allowing himself to give a bond—for his word he considered as good as his bond—without noticing the consideration therein expressed, and by promising to return to the old custom of advancing smaller sums daily until otherwise ordered.

Our arithmetical reporter has been "figuring on it," and says that if the old gentleman had fulfilled his promise his daughter would have had, upon the receipt of the thirteenth payment, the snug little sum of \$10,436,517,42.

CATHOLIC SPAIN
AND OFFICIAL ITALY.

FROM THE *Liverpool Times*.

That the Roman question has lost none of its vitality but is still one of the problems which must at no very distant day be seriously grappled with by the statesmen of Europe, has been forcibly demonstrated within the last couple of weeks. To Catholic Spain belongs the signal honor of having again brought this important question under the notice of the civilized world, and of having consequently awakened the conscience of Christendom to a sense of the responsibility which lies upon it by reason of the present most unsatisfactory position of the Sovereign Pontiff in Rome. Last July Sr. Pidal, a prominent member of the Spanish Government, boldly declared himself in favor of the restoration to the Holy Father of the Temporal Power. We commented upon this remarkable utterance at the time, as being significant of the approach of a readjustment in the relations of the Holy See with United Italy.

Angered by this outspoken declaration, the Italian Government, which is exceedingly sensitive on the subject of the spoliation of the States of the Church, demanded from Spain an explanation of the speech of Sr. Pidal. These were given by the Spanish Minister at the Quirinal in the form of a diplomatic note. In publishing the note the *Official Gazette* of Rome prefaced it with remarks in which it sought to pervert the sense of the communication, and to impart to it a tone of hostility to the Sovereign Pontiff. Against this interpretation the Holy See protested, forwarding to the Spanish Government a request to remove whatever grounds there might be for the malicious criticism of the *Official Gazette*. The Spanish Premier

has now, therefore, in a note to the Nuncio at Madrid complied with the Holy Father's reasonable demand.

But this last Note from the Spanish Government does more than merely remove all ground for the gratuitous assumption of the Italian Government that Catholic Spain was indifferent to the indignities to which the Holy Father is being subjected. It gives a clear intimation that, when the proper time comes, Catholic Spain will be found ready to take the lead in whatever movement may be organized to restore his patrimony to the successor of St. Peter. In this note Sr. Canovas explicitly states that the Spanish Government "has never ceased to recognise the rights of the Holy See," and that "it is at present prepared to adopt measures to strengthen the bonds of filial love which binds Catholic Spain to the Father of the Faithful." These words disclose a spirit of loyalty and determination which is a happy presage of approaching triumph. They have been uttered at a time which is peculiarly opportune. Italy occupies a position of complete isolation in Europe to-day. It is not long since the Emperor of Catholic Austria showed the disesteem in which he holds the son of the Robber King of Italy by refusing to extend to King Humbert the commonest courtesies observed by rulers and statesmen of rank. More recently the Catholic Government of Belgium re-established diplomatic relations with the Holy See. And now comes the outspoken declaration of the Prime Minister of Spain.

These incidents must convince Official Italy that the Roman Question is far from being settled, and that its settlement can only be effected on the basis of the restoration of the Temporal Power and of the absolute independence of the Holy See. They will also serve to remind the Catholic world of a fact of which in the whirl of events it seems to have been losing recollection—that the Pope is virtually a prisoner in the capital of the States of which he has been robbed by the impious minions of the Revolution. But their chief significance is that they show unmistakably that the Catholic world is slowly but surely awaking from its culpable apathy, and is beginning to realize the pregnant truth of the words spoken by his Holiness Leo XIII. two years ago—that a question which involves the most vital interests of the Church, the dignity of the Apostolic See, the liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff, the peace and tranquility of one nation only, but of the whole Catholic world, can never be solved by lapse of time, much less by silence.

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Broad Arrow says Germany has in round numbers a standing army which counts (on a peace footing) 450,000 men and officers but these figures could be raised almost immediately to 1,500,000 without counting the last reserves or *Landsturm*. The Austro-Hungarian army has nearly 300,000 men and officers, capable of being raised eventually, but not nearly so quickly as in Germany, to 1,100,000. The corresponding figures in Russia are 800,000 and 2,300,000, but it is practically certain that a considerable discount off these figures would have to be taken, at any rate, in the earlier stages of a war. The figures of the French army are very high, the troops on the peace footing numbering 500,000, and those ready to be called out in ease of war numbering 2,800,000 more. Italy has 470,000 men with the colors in time of peace, but nearly 2,000,000 are liable to be called out in case of a war. It is difficult to estimate the number of men which could be put down to the credit of England. It is calculated that at the present rate of progress the militia of the United Kingdom will have entirely disappeared in ten years.

"Hullo, Bob! The coach is full! Guess we'll have to strap you behind."—"No, you don't. I had enough of that when I was a boy."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"Yes," sighed Amelia, "before marriage George professed to be willing to die for me, and now he won't even get his life insured in my favour."

An agricultural journal advertises a new washing machine under the heading, "Every man his own washerwoman," and in its culinary department says that "Potatoes should always be boiled in cold water."

A man left a bony steed in the street, and coming back a short time afterwards discovered that a funny youth had placed a card against the fleshless ribs bearing the inscription, "Oats wanted— inquire within."

"Sam, you are not honest. Why did you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure, and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes the front of your house marble, and the back gate chiefly stop bar!"

"You don't mean to send us across the river in that horrid old boat, with that boy?" "Tis all right, mum. Sure, an' the b'y can swim loike a dook!"

The prospectus of an electric sweat band for men's hats declares that "it stimulates the imagination, strengthens the memory and greatly augments the working power of the brain."

Trying to chew chocolate caramels with false teeth and essaying to untie fast-knotted shoestrings with dogskin gloves on is very like trying to do business without advertising.

"Where was I?" "What was I saying?" says an egotist of the first water, who had been interrupted in the course of some extremely uninteresting personal reminiscences. "You were saying 'I' repented one of his victims."

"Why didn't I go to her assistance?" said the man who had staid in bed while his wife laid out a burglar. "Young man, I've had a number of tussels with the old gal, and I knew that burglar had trouble enough without my giving him any."

An exasperating editor being threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, said in his next issue—"The people in this town may break into somebody's hen-roost and steal the leathers, but we know that they are too stingy to buy the tar."

Wished He Hadn't Spoken.—"So you are the new girl," said the "masher" to the pretty waitress; "and what name are we to call you?" "Pearl," said the maid, with a saucy toss of her head. "Oh!" asked the "masher;" "you are the pearl of great price?" "No, I'm the pearl that was cast before the swine!" retorted the pretty waitress. There was a long silence.

A Great Scheme.—"No, Zir, I cannot trust you for dot pants." "Why not, Mr. Grindstein?" "Because you never will bay me." "I know, but I've got a scheme by which you can make some money." "Vat ish dot?" "You know Goldspecle, your rival across the street?" "Yes." "Well, if you tell him you trusted me for a pair of pants, he'll trust me for a coat and vest. Don't you see? A coat and vest are worth five times as much as a pair of pants. You'll only lose ten shillings, while he is losing two pounds." "Vell, on dose conditions, you can hab de pants."

Brother Gardner announced the following new legends to be hung on the wall during the fall and winter term: "A bigot am mo' to be feared dan a fule." "You kin silence a man by knocking him down, but it takes argument to convince him." "Human natur' kin sometimes be depended on ober night, but its de safest way to take a note of hand fur it." "A man's rating am not how much he can run in debt, but how high he can squar' up ebery Saturday night." "Industry am sartin to bring plenty, an' economy never goes b'artut in winter." "Between sayin' nuffin' an' talkin' too much de world leans to de man who holds his tongue." "Our opinion of ourselves makes us all great men."

DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

AND PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

Please Note

179--PIEDAD--179

VASELINE

Is now a favourite article, indispensable for family uses. **OMADE VASELINE**—The purest and best dressing for the hair extant. **VASELINE COLD CREAM**—Keeps the complexion smooth soft, and clear. **VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE**—For the lips, pimples, blotches etc. **CA PHOSPHATED VASELINE**—For rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc. Sole Agent

J. A. BENNETT 195 FLORIDA

Rough on Corns

A PAINFUL CURE for hard or soft Corns, Bunions, Warts, and Moles. Effective without causing pain or soreness. It dries instantaneously, and will not soil anything. Price—30 Cents per Bottle. Sole Agent—

J. A. BENNETT 195 Florida.

ROUGH ON RATS, FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats and mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 30 and 48 cents per box.

J. A. BENNETT 195 Florida.

CHILDREN

When sick require the best possible amount of medicine; giving them heavy doses ruins their constitutions.

Thousands of little ones are murdered with medicines not adapted to their constitution or necessities.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is perfectly adapted to children who are teething, and takes them through this delicate period without danger.

It contains no injurious ingredients, and not one particle of opium! Parents can use it with implicit confidence, and any doubter may examine the RECIPE at the agency, No. 195 Florida.

J. A. BENNETT.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.

All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL BROCHES.

J. A. BENNETT, 195 Florida.

"J. A. Bennett, Esq., 195 Florida, Buenos Aires, Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the SCOTT'S ELEC RIC BELT I bought from you completely cured me of a pain in the back that had troubled me for years and which I had tried all kinds of remedies without success."

Miguel J. Kearney, Chilivcoy, 17th December, 1884.

MIGUEL LANUS,

369--RIVADAVIA--369

BUENOS AIRES.

IMPORTING-HOUSE AND DEPOSIT OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

English and American Threshing Machines and Steam Engines.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND BINDER

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

BUCKEYE MOWERS; HORSE RAKES;

WATER-PUMPS AND WIND-MILLS.

—(o)—

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

SEATS FOR SQUARES AND GARDENS.

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

HAY PRESSES.

ALL CLASSES OF FARMING UTENSILS FOR ESTANCIAS.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE

FROM TO-DAY,

IN THE SALE OF

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY

LEGITIMATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

SHOULD APPLY AT THE AGENCY,

65—CHACABUCO—65

ALL MACHINE APPENDAGES ON SALE.

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 de remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878. de un terreno de propiedad publica compuesto de 17 hectareas, y ubicado en el partido de Chascomus, sus linderos son Don Juan Labord, Da. Rosa Arroyo de Haedo y Don Ciraco Arroyo. La base de venta sera a razon de \$400.000 mts. la legua. El remate tendra lugar en la Oficina de dia indicado a las 1 p m. Se previene a todo comprador que se exigira el 10 por ciento como garantia sobre el importe total. La Plata, Diciembre 2 de 1884. IGNACIO FREIRE Por planos y catos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.

MACCALLUM AND CO.,

20 CALLE PERU 20

Are now showing their

NEW WINTER GOODS

specially brought direct from the best houses in London and Paris, and will offer some very cheap lots in new Dress Goods; Silks, Satins, Surahs, Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters for ladies and children.

NEW

FLANNELS & BLANKETS

at very low prices.

The stock to select from is the largest in Buenos Aires, and the prices will be found moderate. Inspection invited.

MacCallum & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,

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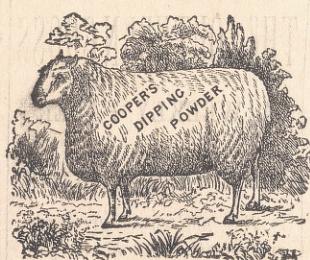
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249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W. HUTCHISON.

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COOPERS' Sheep Dipping POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST, HANDIEST, AND THE BEST AS A CURE AND PREVENTATIVE

OF SCAB, AND AS A DIP FOR LAMBS

It is Unrivalled.

It is safe, and has been in constant use upwards of 40 years. It is now applied to over 35,000,000 sheep annually and

CANNOT FAIL IN THE WORST CASE OF SCAB,

as a trial will prove.

DISSOLVING INSTANTLY IN COLD WATER and being in the form of compressed powder, it is in Handling and for Transport to distant parts,

THE MOST CONVENIENT DIP IN THE WORLD.

Sold in large and small packets, in handy iron-bound cases, each case containing sufficient to dip from 1800 to 2500 sheep, according to the density of the wool.

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

MARTELL EL MEJOR COÑAC

ANÁLISIS POR G. W. WIGNER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Lond. & Amer. Y R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C., F.C.S. Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos. Dos de los mas célebres analíticos consultores químicos en Europa. LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, Londres, E.C. 4 y de Fato, 1884. CERTIFICADO DE ANÁLISIS MUESTRA DE COÑAC MARCADA J. & F. Martell's OLD COGNAC. IMPORTED BY MOORE & TUDOR.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de coñac marcado según arriba se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice "Importado por Moore y Tudor, y es un espíritu muy puro y no contiene ni la mas mínima traza de extracto de casaca de caqui ni otro espíritu noivo que con tanta frecuencia se hallan en los coñacs que se consumen en el extranjero; es un Coñac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcohólica bastante buena, y poseemos con seguridad reconocido.

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

MOORE & TUDOR

NOTA.—Hallándose etiquetas falsificadas del Coñac y las botellas llenadas con espíritu noivo, recomendamos al público comprar el artículo solamente en almacenes de confianza.

MOORE & TUDOR BUENOS AIRES



SPECIAL NOTICE — TO — ESTANCIEROS

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

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

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

Moore & Tudor, Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires. SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL STORE-KEEPERS IN THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

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

j 30—pm

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HAVE

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TO

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No. 75 & 77.

THE FAMOUS

STOUT PORTER

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DEETJEN & SCHRODER,

Highest Medical Authorities testify to its

TONIC & INVIGORATING PROPERTIES.

SPECIALY RECOMMENDED

TO

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH.

Annual Consumption exceeds

5,000,000 LITRES

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TESTIMONIALS!

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

TRY IT!

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY PAPER

OR EIGHT PAGES & 48 COLUMNS

Has undergone great improvements, and has largely increased its list of Subscribers during the past few months.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is the ONLY CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER written in the English Language on the South American Continent.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is the ONLY IRISH PAPER in South America, and it is a persistent and unflinching advocate of Irish National Rights.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is not the Organ of any Clique or Party, nor would it accept one cent as a subsidy from any Government.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is supported and strongly recommended by all the Irish Clergymen of this country, and its opinions on important topics are frequently quoted by native and foreign newspapers.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is extensively read by Camp men, and its articles are specially adapted for the moral instruction and entertainment of the family circle.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Is an Excellent medium for Advertisements.

PASSIONIST FATHERS

in one of their late Missions said that no Irish house in the River Plate should be without

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE "Southern Cross,"

PASAJE ARGENTINO

No. 6,

(Opposite the Merced Church)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/m Credit..... 950 — Monthly..... 075 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1885.

Owing to the rain on Sunday evening, there was no "corso," and Carnival had to be buried without any ceremony or any buffoonery. "Happy is the corpse that the rain rains on" is an old saying, and now that Carnival is a corpse, we hope it will remain buried in the shroud of infamy that enfolds it, and that its ghost will not rise again to trample on all sense of decency to disturb public order and practise its Satanic antics amongst us. We have seen enough of the ghoul-like monster and its tomfoolery.

Sarmiento advertises two school books written by himself, of which we know only the titles. They are "The Conscience of a Child" and "The Life of Jesus Christ." If "The Conscience of a Child" be in any way a faithful representation of the conscience of the man that wrote it then it must be a bad book, and children should not touch it, and as for the other book it required the unblushing effrontery of an ogre like Sarmiento to write the life of the Redeemer of mankind after having so frequently blasphemed against Him and the religion of which He is the Founder. Let Sarmiento write a life of Satan, or let him form a partnership with Petruccelli della Gattina and bring out a supplement to the biography of Judas Iscariot, and he will be among kindred spirits and more at home than while obtruding his vices, his cynicism, and his infidel theories on little children.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the College of the Salesian Fathers in San Nicolas. This establishment offers every educational advantage, secular and religious, that can be desired by our countrymen, and we speak in all sincerity when we say that we look upon it as a priceless boon to Irish Catholics of the Northern partidos. It is presided over by a religious community that has always been remarkable for wisdom, learning, and holiness, and the English department is conducted by a young countryman of our own, an aspirant to the priesthood, whom we know to be a true Irishman, a scholar, and a gentleman. We only regret that there is not an institution similar to that of the Sons of St. Francis de Sales in every partido in the province.

Santos is casting about and devising means and ways to have himself re-elected President of the Oriental Republic. If he should not succeed it is said that he will elect a creature of his named Gonzalez Rodriguez, who will be instructed to consider the cares of State too heavy for him after a few months' experience. Santos will be appointed President of the Senate and vice-President of the nation, and like another Richard Crookback he will come forward at the "request of his country" to save his people from anarchy.

THE CHUBUT COLONY.

"Veramus," in the Herald, gives the following rather disconsolate appreciation of the Chubut Colony:—"On all sides one hears of people going away so soon as they

can get their wheat threshed. Farms and all their belongings are for sale in all directions, and to show more plainly, if such be necessary, what is the real state of the place, it is only necessary to mention one fact, viz., that two farms adjoining each other, with a certainty of plenty of water, and possessing between them £80 value of shares in the canal, together with an average good house, on each farm, have been sold for £130, which is not the value of the work in the canal and the cost of building the houses, the owners thus literally having to give, for nothing at all, over 400 acres of land, in order to realize the value of their work in the canal and something like the cost of building the houses. Such facts as these speak for themselves, and it is needless to cite further instances of the same character, which could easily be done.

The fact is the majority of the colonists have got so heartily sick of the humbug they have had to submit to for years past, in one shape and another, that I believe seventy-five per cent of the whole population would leave to-morrow could they do so. I was asked yesterday by one of a party of over twenty, who will be leaving in a body as soon as they can, to make enquiries in Buenos Aires where good agricultural land can be had, at a reasonable price and on easy terms of payment! Here is a chance for some of your large landowners, having land within a day's journey of Buenos Aires, for I believe it would be difficult to find more hard-working, honourable, trustworthy people than the majority of these colonists.

The price of wheat here at the present time is \$50 % per fanega, in town, sack included; whilst the price in Buenos Aires, according to your Weekly of December 27th, appears to be at least \$100 %; but this sort of thing is nothing new, and we are getting used to it. Considering, however, that out of the 50 pesos it will cost from 10 to 25 per fanega (according to distance) to haul it to the market, and, furthermore, that it is extremely doubtful whether a man would receive more than half value in cash, taking the remainder in goods, I should like to know from some of the interested parties who persistently uphold this place and all that therein is, in spite of such facts as these, how it is possible for a family to live, in anything like a decent manner, with tea at 25 pesos per pound, sugar 5 pesos, tobacco 15 pesos, rice 2 pesos, and everything else in the shape of common necessaries in proportion, whilst as to boots and clothing, goods of the commonest description are bought here and sold at prices enough to astonish any reasonable person with a conscience. Wherever they are obtained from passes my understanding. I never saw in the Old Country such villainously bad stuff as the majority of the goods brought here for sale, as, for instance, a pair of common boots are charged 80 to 90 pesos. I have seen the same articles in Buenos Aires marked at 35 pesos a pair. A pair of working pants for a man cannot be had for less than 120 pesos, and the material of such a quality that it will not stand the rough wear of this place more than three months without going in holes. But why go on? This subject is sickening; and how can it be wondered at, that men, having souls in their bodies, of sound mind and understanding, strong arms and willing to use them, will submit to such a state of bondage a day longer than they can free themselves.

[Ed. Note.—It is only fair to say that Mr. Jones in another letter to the Herald takes a far more hopeful view of the prospects of the colony, and contradicts some of the assertions of «veramus.»]

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

We summarise the following from La Nacion:

In this country Governments conspire against the Press, not only by passing repressive laws, but by an abuse of the power at their disposal; they try to suppress

and annihilate the newspapers, and to reduce the Argentine people to social and political barbarism. In the capital of the country the law that protects the Press is suppressed and liberty is handed over in shackles to the pretor who dictates without any restraint the law and the sentence at the same time. In Entre Rios barbarous laws are manufactured against public or printed expression of opinion. Not only the newspaper, but the book is persecuted, and literary works and their authors are trampled under foot. In Santa Fe editors are thrown into jail, and the liberty of the Press is brutally sacrificed as a holocaust. In Buenos Aires every Justice of Peace is an absolute dictator, and there is scarcely a partido in the camp in which a newspaper is published that has not become a victim of the little tyrant's abuse. In Santiago del Estero, and most of the other provinces the same scandals are repeated, and are backed up by public authority. Such is the shameful picture that the Argentine Republic presents to the civilized world. For this state of things the Provincial Governments are mainly responsible, for they are the only power authorised by the Constitution to pass laws affecting the Press. It is the Provincial Governments or rather the Provincial Governors who have trampled on the rights of the people. It is they that corrupted and suppressed public voting at the elections. It is they that organized electoral cliques in which the people have no part. They manipulate public funds without any control. They nominate legislatures, conventions and Congresses, and they appoint themselves first and foremost in the highest places. By a telegram received from Cordoba it appears that a printing-office was gutted in open day, in presence of the authorities, and the work was done by persons who hold close relations with the Government. What makes the matter worse is that the President of the Republic is at present staying in Cordoba, and he is morally responsible for the act, inasmuch as that province is ruled by political influence in sympathy with his administration. Almost simultaneously a similar occurrence took place in the city of Santos, at the other side of the river. A short while before the attack was made on La Conciencia Publica in Cordoba the printing office of El Bien Publico in Montevideo was made the object of a savage onslaught. Though Santos is a military dictator he made it a point of honour to investigate the deed, and to have the culprits handed over to justice. [We shall see if President Roca will do the same. In the provinces the Governors and a few privileged individuals have the right of attacking printing offices. In the Province of Buenos Aires every Judge of Peace has the same right. As in the time of Rosas, they have full permission from Government to beat and torture writers of the Press, and even to break up printing establishments by organized bands of police. It is the empire of barbarism without law, rule or moral principle.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL.

On Saturday His Grace Archbishop Aneiros issued his Lenten Pastoral. It is a work of great power and erudition, and is directed principally against the unbelievers of the present age, those who are the declared enemies of God and His Church. We are sorry that our limited space will not allow us to reproduce the entire pastoral in these columns. His Grace sets out by declaring that the Lenten season reminds us how the world has from the beginning striven to undo the work of Our Lord Jesus Christ. War is proclaimed against God to-day, though not in the same manner as of old. Formerly there were no atheists, but now they have reached that stage of depravity that they deny

the very existence of the Creator. Buffon said that "Nature is the exterior throne of Divine Magnificence. The man who studies and contemplates it is gradually raised to the interior throne of omnipotence. Man, born to adore his Creator, commands all other creatures and is subject only to Heaven. He is king of the earth, to ennoble, to populate and enrich it." What a contrast from this profound thinker do we see in Draper. He raises his eyes to Heaven; he sees all things arranged in wonderful order. He knows the laws that govern the stars and planets, and in spite of all that order and harmony that require a guiding and supreme intelligence, he coldly and blasphemously enquires "where is God?" It is in vain that we argue with such men. Let us only pray to God that He may save and enlighten those who, being made to his own image and likeness, nevertheless harden their hearts and sink into the darkness of infidelity. And the Church, is she not the great nurse and mother of civilised nations? Has not the Church acquired rights in the Argentine Republic from the time of its discovery by the Spaniards? Is she not poor, powerless, weak, innocent, and inoffensive, using only the arms of the Word and the Grace which our Lord Jesus Christ communicated to Her? Like Job she may say to her adversaries, "You show your strength against a leaf that is blown by the wind." What is given you for the defence of your country and for the enforcing of justice has been turned against the Church that is in every way worthy of your veneration and protection. "Children of the Church of God, Argentine citizens, inhabitants of this Republic, your Faith and your Church are not in the same condition as those of China and other barbarous nations. Christian civilisation has won for you the right of enforcing by every legal means the preservation and the propagation of your Catholic Faith. The upholding of that sacred privilege is your first duty, which you must assert with the more energy in proportion as the danger to its integrity is the greater. You should strive by every means in your power to preserve and extend the conquest which our Lord made on earth, by demolishing the idols of darkness and superstition, and planting the Cross which Christopher Columbus first introduced on the American shores. This being the holy season of Lent let us not forget to repair to the temple with more frequency, to contemplate the sacred Passion of our Redeemer, to receive instruction in His school, and to inflame our hearts with the sacred fire of His love. Let us there offer sacrifice, conquering evil passions, blotting out our sins, receiving grace and imploring pardon for all."

LEAVE OFF GAMBLING.

There is one cry with which every man, woman, and child in this city is familiar. It is that of the lottery vendors, who have become a plague more dangerous than the yellow fever or cholera has ever been. At every hour and minute of the day public business is interrupted and the public ear is assailed by the horrid screech of the gambling agents who infest this city. A man cannot enter a hotel or walk a square in Buenos Aires that the lottery ticket is not flaunted before his eyes. When lying down at night we are soothed for all our trouble by a promise of "veinte mil pesos para mañana," and on awaking in the morning the very first sound that greets us is "veinte mil para hoy." The lottery gambling forms an important part of our every-day life. It is to many what the alcoholic stimulant is to the habitual drunkard, and it is just as demoralising to society. Little children are trained to sell the tickets, and being taught to depend on chance rather than honest labor, they grow up thieves and gamblers. Old men and old

women engage in the degrading traffic, and their presence becomes an eyesore and a pest to society. We saw some days ago a friend violently assail a lottery vendor who had offered him his ware, and when we asked him the cause of his indignation he replied that "he and the tribe to which he belongs have brought 'curso forzoso' on this country." Making allowance for some confusion in the sequence of ideas owing to the disturbed state of our friend's feelings, we believe there is some truth in what he said. Gambling in lottery tickets is now principally confined to the poor and ignorant, for any intelligent man can at once detect the fraud that lies concealed 'neath its showy promises and its "veinte mil para mañana." But the spirit that has fostered and perpetuated it has come from above. When rulers become demoralised they take good care that their subjects shall soon become tainted with the same vices to which they are slaves. Their crimes will thus more easily escape detection and all will sink or swim in the same boat. The Government of the Argentine Republic has frittered away the national wealth in a huge gambling match. The man who borrows money that he has not a fair prospect of repaying is simply a thief and a swindler, and our Government has been borrowing until we are threatened with National bankruptcy. It saw that our imports far exceeded our exports and it urged on the nation in the path of extravagance and ruin. It did more, for it deprived the people of that salutary moral and religious instruction which is the only safeguard of the social machine when the component parts are loosened by internal derangement or shocks from without. Our social and political life here is a lottery and one in which only the dishonest knaves prosper and men of principle are sure to lose. General Roca said some time ago that as President of the Republic he was only the manager of a commercial house. He should rather have said that he was the superintendent of a gambling match in which only Freemasons and professed enemies of Christianity were allowed to win, for they had the privilege of loading the dice to the ruin of the public and the disgrace of the country. Certain it is that whether President Roca be considered the leader of a nation or the "boss" of a "garito" he has woefully mismanaged it. His politics, his legislation and administration have brought nothing to the country but shame and disaster, and after a peaceful reign of over four years, during which the country has been wonderfully blessed by Providence, we find ourselves plunged in a financial crisis from which it may take us many years to recover. The gamblers, the swindlers, and political jugglers are the only persons who have reason to rejoice. The honest toiler is robbed, and he is still obliged to bear his fate, as he shall probably be for many years, in silence.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Some time ago a German named Toeppen travelled in this country and Paraguay, and on returning to Europe he wrote an interesting book on his travels. He from time to time corresponded with *El Diario*, and as Toeppen has democratic tendencies it was natural that he should severely criticise the iron despotism of Bismarck and Emperor William. For this we are told he was arrested in Hamburg and accused of high treason. *El Diario* charged the editor of the *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung* of having caused the arrest of Toeppen by arousing the ill-failing of Germans residing here against him.

On the 15th, 16th and 17th of next month the Spaniards will hold a gran «romeria» in Arrecifes.

During the storm on Sunday the Solis Theatre was struck with lightning, and the stage scenery took fire, which was soon extinguished by the bombers.

There are in England 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing heavy hammers, and 9,138 women employed in nail-making, who make nails for horseshoes. Coming down to the less violent manual labor 10,592 women bind books and 2,302 assist in printing them. In intellectual occupations women fill an important place, the number of teachers being 123,995, of missionaries and preachers 7,165, of clerks in civil service 3,260, of painters 1,180, of students 1,000, and of engravers 64. Then there are 37,910 women engaged in medical and surgical work, nursing, etc., 450 busy themselves in editing, writing, and compiling books, and 1,300 are employed in the various departments of photography.

The following information relative to the pasturage of the wool will be read with interest: Australia stands at the head of all the sheep-producing countries, New South Wales furnishes by far the greater proportion of the colonial pastoral wealth. At the close of 1882 the number of sheep in Australia was 76,493,105 as against 76,230,000 on the River Plate, 49,237,000 in the United States, 48,820,000 in Russia, 37,237,000 in the United Kingdom, 25,420,000 in Spain and Portugal, 25,200,000 in Germany, 23,370,000 in France, 21,418,000 in Austria, and 11,280,000 in Cape Colony.

C. Rossi, brother of the famous dramatist, is coming here with a troupe of actors in the month of May.

A San Nicolas colleague reports a noble act of charity by our esteemed countryman William Mooney. The house of a poor family in Pergamino was being sold by Judicial order, and the auctioneer had all but said «gone» to another bidder when Mr. Mooney raised the price and secured the house for 1,500 nats. His next act was to make it a present to the orphan family, from whose possession some remorseless creditor was about to wrest it.

A watchman on the La Plata Line of railway was killed on Monday by a locomotive passing over his body.

It is said that the Provincial authorities seriously intend to remove the central office of the Provincial Bank to La Plata. This will only be another step on the road to provincial ruin and perdition.

The Superintendent of Public Works in this city has written to the Minister of the Interior, stating that the funds allowed for the payment of expenses since last October are not at all sufficient, and asking him to increase them.

During last week the Indians made a raid on the frontiers of Santiago del Estero, killing four men and carrying off a number of children.

Some of the merry men and women of this city, believing that according to the Spanish proverb "todo el mundo es un fandango y el que no baila es un loco," asked permission of the Municipality to prolong the masked balls into the middle of next week but the City Fathers could not see the force of the joke, and positively refused to grant the request.

We may expect to see very soon a home established in this city for Irish girls temporarily out of employment. The idea is an excellent one, and girls of good character will be protected, cared and provided with good places. The Rev. Mother of the Sacred Heart convent and the Dean warmly approve of this good work and will lend it every assistance in their power. As soon as the definite organisation of the establishment takes place we shall lay the matter before our readers, and we are sure of the assistance of every good-minded man and woman in our community.

Our readers will see an important advertisement in another column from Mr. F. F. Carreras. Mr. Carreras speaks English like a Trinity College man.

Sr. Marcos Paz was again invested with his staff of office as Superintendent of Police on Saturday.

General Osborne, the American Minister, returned to this city from Montevideo on Saturday.

There are now in the Immigrants' Hotel 568 immigrants who arrived by the "Abyssinia," and 400 who came in the "Rio Negro," 1,600 more have come by the "Nord America." The Rosario committee asks for 140 peons for General Roca colony, 40 for Armstrong colony, 30 for Santa Teresa, 20 for Roldan, and 6 for San Lorenzo, the pay averaging from 15 to 25 m/n per month. Unless this is in addition to rations it is not a tempting offer for immigrants from Europe, and they had better have stayed at home if they can get no higher remuneration here.

There is a complaint in Montevideo that Santos has not paid several public employes for some time. This has caused a general murmuring among Santos's followers, and if his janissaries are not fed it is feared they will break off their allegiance and abandon Santos to his fate.

The Government have approved of the statutes of the London company for the colonisation of the Chaco, formed by Messrs. Gilmour and Runcimann. It is said that £100,000 has been subscribed by the shareholders.

The Montevideo Government has refused to establish the projected Bank of Uruguay, and M. Verigaude has got orders to take no further steps in the matter.

The employes of the Southern Line will be paid in gold after the 1st of next month.

Some of the Rosario papers relate an incident which occurred in that town and which confirms the truth of the adage that practical jokes are dangerous. A woman during Carnival threw a jug of water upon an Englishman, whereupon the latter in a fit of rage struck her with his fist and she immediately fell dead.

The death is announced in Paris of D. Mariano Balcarce, the Argentine Minister to the French Government. He had held the position which he occupied for many years, and he had always discharged his duties in a manner creditable to himself and beneficial to his country. Sr. Balcarce was the son of General Balcarce who won the battle of Suipacha, and who was supreme director of the nation in 1816.

The "Nord America" reached Montevideo on Tuesday evening after a swift passage from Europe of 15 days. She had called at Gibraltar and San Vicente.

In future the afternoon service in Holy Cross Church will commence at 2.30 p.m. During Lent the service will consist of the Stations of the Cross, Sermon, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. All English-speaking Catholics are earnestly invited to attend.

On the 21st inst. a daring outrage was perpetrated in Cordoba, the city of the doctors. An assault was made on the printing office of *La Conciencia Publica*. Among the assailants were the following: Revol, brother-in-law of the Chief of Police; Carlos Vargas, Ramon Olmos, brother of the minister of finance and a lieutenant in the army, etc., etc. These bandits fired on the editor, Sr. Armengol, and others who were present. The wife and children of Armengol threw themselves between him and his assailants, and it was miraculous how they escaped from the bullets. Sr. Tissera was wounded in the thigh. The police came up and joined in the work of destruction, smashing the office and destroying the types. Police officers looked on calmly. The assailants then went to the police office, and having gone through the farce of making declarations were set free.

The members of the Gun Club will give a shooting-match next Sunday at Mr. Patrick Ham's place in Rodriguez.

There will be a fair in Ayacucho on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of next March.

During Lent there will be sermons at the churches as follows: the Cathedral, on Sundays after one o'clock mass, by Father Jordan—Socorro, Thursdays and Sundays at night—Piedad, Fridays and Sundays—Balvanera, on Sundays—San Cristobal, Sundays after mass—Capilla de las Victorias, Wednesdays and Sundays at night—San Juan Evangelista, Sundays at 8.30 a.m.—Sagrado Corazon, Sundays at 10.30 a.m.—Salvador, on the first and third Sundays in the month, at night—San Francisco, on Sunday at 11 a.m.—San Roque, on Fridays at night—Sto. Domingo, at night on Tuesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

On Thursday, shortly after a tram-car had left the Café Paris, one of the passengers rose from his seat and approaching a young lady sitting near him, offered her his hand, heart, and fortune, the latter amounting, as he said, to fifteen millions. The young lady, rather alarmed at this sudden declaration of love, made signs to the mayoral to stop the tram. Her would-be lover, fearing that she was about to escape him, put his arm around her waist; some passengers attempted to release her, but the gentleman threatened them with a dagger. By this time the tram had stopped, the police intervened, and after a short resistance the gentleman was removed from the tram and sent to the Asylum. He declared that he was a prince and possessed of an immense fortune.—*The Herald*.

The registry of Municipal voters was completed on Sunday.

President Roca will return to this city on the 2nd of next month.

El Comercial of San Pedro informs us that carnival festivities in that town were not so successful this year as in former years. The corso consisted of four or five vehicles, and water-jugs and flour «bombas» were freely used. Balls were given at the Club Unido and the Club de Artesanos which were well attended.

The new Municipality of San Pedro was installed into office last week. President, Don Constancio V. Sarsfield; Vice-President, Don Benito Mamberto; Treasurer, Don Vicente Basavilbaso; Police, Don Juan Elola; Worship, public instruction and «solars», Don Enrique Stein.

On Sunday a number of young bloods took their stand on a balcony in the Calle Reconquista and amused themselves in throwing water on the passers-by. Commissary Meabe ordered their arrest, but the delinquents hid themselves within doors and evaded the police. They were however arrested on leaving the house, 10 in number, and among them a son of Intendant Alvear. The fine was 20 national dollars, and as they refused to pay they were detained in prison. Sr. Alvear went to the police office late at night to ask for the liberty of his son, but the police refused to comply with his wishes. He afterwards returned with a letter from Dr. Irigoyen, but the commissary was still inexorable, and refused to release his prisoners. It was only when an order came from Marcos Paz, Chief of Police, that the "distinguidos jóvenes" escaped from durance, and even then the commissary insisted on their paying the fine.

The Passionist Fathers will open a mission in Guardia del Monte on Sunday, March 1st.

D. Salvador Negrotto, so well-known for many years as a teacher in this city, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. Many of the public men and men of business in Buenos Aires had received a portion of their instruction from Sr. Negrotto. He was a native of Gibraltar.

Mr. Latham announces that he has secured the services of the popular comic actor Mr. Stevenson for the approaching dramatic season. Mr. Stevenson's capacity as an actor is already well-known in this city.

Santos gave loose reins to his passions during the days of carnival. He, with some of his henchmen, took his stand in front of the Cabildo, and the police had orders to oblige the occupants of carriages to drive past him in order that he might hurl water at them. A bull-fighter came up, and when the police wanted to force him to come within reach of Santos he lashed his horses and scattered the bobbies on all sides.

It rained in this city and in all the camp districts on Sunday night.

A strong wind blew in this port on Monday evening, and some vessels lying in the Riachuelo broke from their moorings. Many raised anchor and were able to get outside, but some few were huddled together and were more or less damaged.

Mr. Frederick Pujol of this city was engaged to be married to a beautiful maiden who lived far away in Patagonia. A short time ago he went to Conesa to get the marriage ceremony performed, and the clergyman was in the act of giving the nuptial benediction when the bridegroom suddenly fell dead. His mother was opposed to the marriage, and this fact is thought to have preyed on him as to accelerate his death.

The savage Shahuequ has come to this city by the "Pomona" with his son Iruquel, the cazique Chagayo and several «moctones».

A dreadful murder was committed on Saturday night at the Hotel of ill-fame known as Monte Cristo near the Caridad station.

An Italian named Miguetti was stabbed with a stiletto as he was entering the hotel by the back way. Three men are arrested in connection with the murder, one of whom is brother-in-law of the murdered man, and he is said to have conceived an ill-feeling towards Miguetti on account of the cruel treatment which his sister suffered at his hands.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 24.

Latest intelligence from the Sudan reports the Mahdi at the head of seventy thousand men marching on the city of Metameh, where the bulk of the English troops are at present.

A battle is imminent between the two armies. The English troops no longer advance into the interior of the Sudan, but have encamped and fortified themselves.

Latest intelligence from the Sudan reports the death of General Stewart.

This news has caused much grief in this city. The fall of Khartoum has entailed a new plan of operations in the expeditionary forces in the Sudan.

The available troops will concentrate at Korti, on the Nile to the north of Khartoum, in order to march on Debby, where they will fortify themselves while awaiting reinforcements from England.

The situation of the English army in the Sudan is critical enough.

Many fears are entertained with regard to the fate of the English troops on the Nile, in consequence of the Mahdi's march on Metameh.

News from the Sudan report General Wolseley coming to terms with the Mahdi.

A telegram from the Sudan announces that the Hasheem Mahdistas, alarmed by the approach of the British troops, are about to proceed to the desert.

In a correspondent's letter Gordon said, "Everything seems to conspire against us. I expect a catastrophe before ten days. This would not have happened if our people had better informed us of their intentions. Good-bye to all."

The Italians are fortifying themselves at Beibul, and are constructing landing places for the troops arriving at Massowah.

The public attention is much occupied with the advance of the Russian establishments on the

frontiers of Afghanistan. A collision with the troops of the Emir appears to be inevitable.

The Queen has sent a Message to Parliament in which she declares the necessity of maintaining the present Militia and calling out the Reserves.

In Woolwich a large quantity of dynamite has been found.

A. Smith, the inspector in Dublin, has been appointed to the head of the department charged with investigations in the dynamite affairs.

In the Lords Lord Salisbury, opposition member, interpellated the Government on the state of affairs in the Sudan. Sir Stafford Northcote made a like motion in the Commons. The answer of Government to both is anxiously awaited.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will leave for Dublin in April.

Paris, Feb. 23.

H.E. Sr. Balcarce, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in France, is dead. Death was caused by congestion of the brain.

The funeral of the Argentine Minister, Sr. Balcarce, has taken place. The President of the Republic was represented by the President of the Council of Ministers, M. Jules Ferry, accompanied by the Military Governor of Paris, General Saussier.

The Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and the diplomatic corps in general were represented at the funeral ceremony.

A large number of Argentines and foreigners were also present. The death of Sr. Balcarce has caused much regret in this society, where he was much esteemed.

Admiral Corbet has sent the following message, dated 15th, giving details of the naval engagement off Sheipoo. The frigate Juguen, 36 guns and 600 men, and the corvette Schengking 7 guns and 150 men, both of the Chinese fleet, were sunk by two torpedo boats.

Panama, 20th.

The revolution in Colombia is assuming a serious aspect.

General Urita has rebelled, with his troops, against the authority of President Nuñez, and declares Martinez President.

Callao, 19th.

The Montoneros have attacked the city of Huamochuco.

Puga is endeavouring to make another attack on the same city. Caceres was to fall upon the forces under Col. Jesus.

Rome, 20th.

It is stated that Cardinal Jacobini has resigned the Secretaryship of the Vatican; it is rumoured that Cardinal Lauresse will succeed him.

Santiago de Chile, 19th.

M. Lopez Netto's secretary has received orders from his Government to remain here.

This leads to suppose that the Emperor intends appointing a successor to M. Lopez Netto.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL."

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 491 Maipu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galleries, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrals, Barracas, etc., etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter "1" with the illuminating point at the lesser end. This is simple in construction, two simple thumb screws taking the place of intricate and elaborate parts.

The light is 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.

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Discount according to arrangement

T. H. JONES, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, February 1, 1885.

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Also palms and other patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rook suit, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals

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MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water.

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Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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

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

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

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

Agents at Montevideo— C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario— H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas— SERVANDO E. GOMEZ. y7 perm.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 100 pesos. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest 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..... 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 DUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

A W A Y !

BESIDE A RIVER.

By REV. T. J. O'MAHONY, D.D.

Yes, that's the song of 'his ceaseless flowing—
Flowing, flowing away!
It was the song of the green grass growing—
To winter's withered hay
It was the song of the blossoms blowing—
Sprawling, brightening, like yon glow-glow
Hues of dying day,
To the ev' while brighter showing
On the har' Death's shadow throwing
Telling of D-day—
Here ev'rything is 'Going—
Going, going away!—
Away, away!
Ay, bearing heart, beyond cur knowing,
Going, going away,—
Away, away! the world wide!
Let me look where I may,
Above below or by my side,
What ever seems to stay?
There beauty's bloom, here man
hood's pride
Shows fading by life's flowing tide—
'Tis all as here to-day.
So let it all run past me glide,
To death, thus blooming, by me
hide.
But, sighing, ever say:
"Soul, as that stream to the dark
sea hid,
All is going away!"
Away, away!
Ay, as life's first dearest died,
All is going away.

Yet after all, sure things are flowing
Along their appointed way,
But duties of their God's endowing
Doing as they decay—
My God! me too, keep to thy
showing,
The longer I live, still ripen grow-
ing
'Gainst my mowing day,
Business of my bestowing
Buy with like blossoms blowing,
Long is this heart shall say
Within my breast, "No rest, no rest,
Going, going away—
Away for aye!
Then let me rest, Eternal Rest,
With thee, when gone away

THE SOCIALISTIC LEPROSY.

While the thoughts of the people are still occupied with the terrible earthquake which occurred on Christmas night in Spain, it may not be inopportune to direct attention to the rumblings of an upheaval infinitely more calamitous in its consequences, and affecting, not one nation only, but every nation in the civilised world. The alarming progress which Socialism is making, at home as well as abroad, has several times been noticed in these columns. Its advances cannot fail to strike anyone who watches with thoughtful interest the course of events. The latest cry of warning comes from the Abbé Winterer, one of the members which Alsace-Lorraine returns to the German Parliament. This able writer, who has made a special study of the subject, has just published a volume—"The Social Danger; or, Two Years of Socialism in Europe and in America"—which furnishes food for reflection to all who are impressed with the gravity of the existing state of things, and who are concerned with matters affecting the future of civilisation. The Abbé Winterer, in his clear and forcible style, sketches the progress of the principles of Socialism in the Old and the New World; and the array of facts which he brings forward, and which can be easily verified, prove that modern society is menaced with a revolution of which no man can forecast the appalling effects. The author traces the development of Socialism under its two principal forms—Collectivist Socialism and Anarchist Socialism. To the first-named school belong the theorists and the revolutionary agitators who, discontented with the present social and economic order, desire to abolish private property and to establish what is known by the term communism. These are the opportunists of Socialism, for they seek to bring about the realisation of their chimeras by legal methods, such as advocacy through the press, the formation of associations and universal suffrage, which has already enabled them to become members of deliberative assemblies. Public functions are to them but the ambushes in which they lie in wait until society is ripe for the destruction of which they dream; they also give them facilities for hastening on the wished-for

epoch. Karl Max is their prophet; and it is in Germany that they have achieved the most success. The last elections gave them twenty-four seats in the German Parliament. It is computed that their organisation comprises in Germany five hundred thousand electors. In England their influence is increasing among the trades unions; the propoganda is chiefly carried on among the workmen's associations in Austria; at the last elections in Belgium their nominee received fifteen hundred votes in Brussels; the baneful influence has spread to Holland, Spain, and Portugal. In France, though divided into groups and weakened by personal rivalries, the Collectivist party has several newspapers, and counts hundreds of thousands of adherents as audacious as they are fierce and determined. In Italy, Servia, Roumania, Poland, Norway, and Sweden this party is gathering strength; and if its progress in the United States is slow it is none the less steady. Anarchist Socialism has its headquarters in Russia. It admits no laws, no temporisation. It knows but one science—that of destruction. To attain proficiency in this diabolical science, chemistry, medicine, and kindred subjects are assiduously studied. Bakounine, the Nihilist, gave to its organisation, its methods, its "catechism." The public is but too familiar with the odious crimes which have been traced directly to this party. Its members are not nearly so numerous as are those of the Collectivist party; but they are equally if not more formidable. Their satanic methods make up for the paucity of their numbers. Dynamite, and poison, and the dagger, are their weapons. In Russia, Germany, and Austria, in England and France, they have made attempts to destroy public structures; the latest experiment at London Bridge is now engaging the attention of our metropolitan authorities. The causes of this social plague, which may be said to be only in its incipient stage at present, are not far to seek. The Abbé Winterer rightly affirms that the chief cause, "logically and chronologically," is the denial of the existence of God. That negation is the first dogma of Socialism. The second is naturally the disbelief in a future life. The third, the outcome of these two, is the pursuit of temporal or carnal enjoyment. God being denied, and the future life being denied, there remains but earthly existence, the sole end of which is enjoyment. The fourth dogma is the greatest possible equality of this enjoyment. In order to bring about this equality—which in the nature of things is impossible—these misguided men desire to overthrow completely the present order of society. We are thus confronted by at least one million infidels, imbued with a hatred of religion, of civilised society, of everything which is noble and virtuous in life; and who are waiting for an opportunity to endeavour to force on the terrible revolution out of the effects of which they hope to construct their ideal world. The question, then, is, How are we to check this revolutionary tide? Prince Bismarck essayed the task, by inaugurating a system of "social reform," coupled with a policy of stern repression. In spite of his great abilities, his masterful statecraft, and his enormous personal power, the efforts of the German Chancellor resulted in utter failure. He failed because the State, of itself, is practically powerless in presence of an enemy like Socialism since it cannot reach the real seat of the evil. The State, too, has aided and abetted the schemes of the Socialists, by permitting them to spread their atheistic ideas broadcast among the masses of the people, and by banishing God and religion from the schools and colleges and universities. It is to the Church that we must look for the only effective remedy. She alone is qualified and fitted to grapple with this moral leprosy; and not until the State recognises this fact, and comes forward to give its assistance to the Church, will the gigantic peril which now menaces Society be averted.—*The Catholic Times.*

REPUBLICAN INTOLERANCE IN FRANCE.

Irish Times.

To men of liberal and tolerant principles, whatever may be their religious or political creeds, the measure just adopted by the French Government with regard to the Catholic Seminary of Autun will appear as an arbitrary and uncalled for act of persecution. The establishment had been in the possession of the seminarists for upwards of seventy-two years, and to it numbers of Catholic parents were in the habit of sending their children to be educated. By order of Government, however, it has now been seized by the civil authorities, and recently at its gates there was a repetition of the scenes with which we were familiarized when the March Decrees against the religious orders were put into execution in France. The Police Commissary with his men assembled in front of the building, the keys of which, after the Bishop of Autun had formally protested in writing against the proceedings, were delivered up, and the premises were what is called secularized. No question, either of general or even local interest, necessitated the measure, which has scandalized the clerical party and Roman Catholics generally; in fact, the Government appear to have been so conscious that they could bring forward no valid reason for their conduct in this affair, that the interview solicited by the Bishop of Autun was refused him by the Minister to whom he applied. In face of arbitrary, vexatious measures of such a kind, it is surprising that the sympathies of a large portion of the community in France are alienated from the Republic?

HEIGHTS IN THE ANDES.

Dr. Paul Guessfeldt has communicated to the Berlin Academy of Sciences the results of his journey in the central Chilean Argentine Andes. This country is described by the traveller as consisting of two parallel chains, having on the Pacific an outlying coast range. The western chain is the true water parting of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Eastern is in many places broken through by the waters rising in the great trough between the two chains. This basin, 185 miles in length, is very difficult of exploration, and only three months in the year are available for the purpose. Dr. Guessfeldt crossed the divide at four points, and obtained the following altitudes: Atravieso de la Lena, 13,474 feet; Paso del Malpu, 11,394 feet; Cumbre Iglesia, 12,308 feet, and Boquete del Valle Hermoso, 11,696 feet. The crest line between these elevations was estimated to reach over 19,600 feet. The passes of the second chain reach similar heights, 13,779 feet, 12,270 feet, and 9,494 feet respectively. The mountain land forming the left northern side of Valle Hermoso comprises the Ramada range, with peaks 19,685 feet high, the highest being 21,040 feet. Lastly, the great volcano Aconcagua reaches 22,867 feet near the commencement of Valle Hermoso. Dr. Guessfeldt states that he and his assistant attained 21,630 feet on Aconcagua, and were able to work their scientific instruments at that height; their lungs were physically exhausted by the effort of speaking, but there was no flow of blood from nose or ears.

THE WILLOW, POPPY AND VIOLET.

A child held in his hand a slight leafless bough. It was like a supplegreen wand. But it had been newly cut from the parent stock, and life stirred in its little heart. He sought out a sheltered spot and planted it in the moist earth. Often did he visit it, and when the rains of summer were withheld, he watered it at the cool sunset.

The sap, which is the blood of plants, began to flow freely through its tender vessels. A tiny root, like a thread, crept downward, and around the head was a bursting forth of faint green leaves. Seasons passed over it, and it became a tree. Its slender branches drooped downwards to the earth. The cheering sun smiled upon them; the happy birds sang to them; but they drooped still. "Why art thou always so sad and drooping! Am I not kind unto thee?" But it answered not; only as it grew on, it drooped lower, for it was a Weeping Willow. The boy cast seed into the garden mould. When the time of flowers came a strong budding stalk stood there, with coarse serrated leaves. Soon a full red poppy came forth, glorying in its gaudy dress. At its feet grew a purple violet, which no hand had planted or cherished. It had lived loving with the mosses, and with the frail flowers as the grass, not counting itself more excellent than they. "Large poppy, why dost thou spread out thy scarlet robe so wildly, and drink up all the sun beams from my lowly violet?" But the flower replied not to him who planted it. It seemed to open its rich mantle still more broadly, as though it would have stifled its humble neighbours. Yet nothing hindered the fragrance of the meek violet. The little child was troubled, and at the hour of sleep he spoke to his mother of the tree that continually wept and of the plant that overshadowed its neighbour. She took him on her knee, and spoke so tenderly in his ear, that he remembered her words when he became a man. "There are some who, like the willows, are weepers all their lives, though they dwell in pleasant places, and the fair skies shine upon them in love. And there are others who, like the poppy that thou reprovest are proud at heart, and despise the humble whom God regardeth. "Be not thou like them, my gentle child! But keep ever in thy breast the sweet spirit of the lowly violet, that thou mayest come at last to that blessed place which pride cannot enter, and where the sound of weeping is unknown." *Mrs. Sigourney.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

Another writer whose letters have appeared in the *St. James's Gazette*, of London, an Englishman whose loyalty is assured and guaranteed, says: "The loyalists of the Cape Colony district utterly distrust the Home Government. The Colonial Office, he insists, takes only such views of African affairs as suits the minds of England. That is the truth but not all the truth. The Colonial Office is to the colonies what Dublin Castle is to Ireland, the seat of irresponsible government, the Robbers' Den, where a conspiracy on the part of a few serves for the government of a whole people. Canada will give England some trouble before long. Complete separation from the "mother" country is looming upon the icy horizon of the North-West. Some weeks back was published an important speech from Sir Richard Cartwright, who plainly stated that Canada is misgoverned and must have more freedom. Mr. Blake, leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, at a meeting held recently in Toronto, demanded for Canada the power to make her own treaties with foreign powers, and to alter her own institutions without reference to the Imperial Parliament. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a stupendous price to pay for a picture; but this is the price which the English Government is going to pay the Duke of Marlborough for a picture of the Blessed Virgin by Raphael, known in the art world as the Blenheim Madonna, from the name of the Duke's residence. Just four hundred years ago Raphael Santi was born (in 1483), and the works he left to the world become more precious as the cen-

tries pass. Superb quality of the work of genius! This famous picture represents the Mother and Child on a throne, St. Nicholas, of Bari, in the full pontificals of a bishop on one side, and St. John the Baptist on the other. Though the picture is only eight feet high, the beholder on looking at it undergoes the illusion frequently noticed in the case of works of the rarest excellence, and imagines that the figures are of the size of life. Over the head of the Blessed Virgin, as if carved in the wood of the throne, are the words: *Salve Mater Christi.*

The "real Arthur Orton" has been found in Australia, incarcerated as a lunatic, under the name of Cresswell. The other Arthur Orton who must, of course, be Sir Roger Tichborne, is lecturing in England and trying to obtain an American engagement. Both Ortons have one comfort: lunacy is not confined to the family, judging by the number of people who believe in "the Claimant."

The new movement begun in Cincinnati to raise \$100,000 a year for Ireland "till she attains her independence," deserves the respect and attention of the Irish race. It comes from two of the ablest and most respected Irish-Americans in the country, two men of means and position, Major John Byrne and the Hon. J. P. Carberry.

ROTHSCHILD'S MAXIMS.

Baron Rothschild had the following maxims framed and hung up in his banking-house:—
Attend carefully to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right. Fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Extend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragements.
Zealously labour for the right.
And success is yours.

THE FARMER AND THE EDITOR.

"Seems to me you don't have nothin' to do," said a farmer, walking into the sanctum of the editor, the other day.
"Well, I have worked on a farm a good deal of my life, and I regard editing a so-called humorous paper as harder work than plowing corn," the editor replied.
"Oh, shucks!" exclaimed the farmer: "if I didn't have nothin' to do but sit around and write a little, and shear a good deal, I tell ye I'd be havin' a mighty easy time."
"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the editor, "I'll plow corn a day for you, if you'll write two columns to-day for me."
"Done," cried the farmer.
"And I'll bet you ten dollars you can't write two columns to-day for me."
"Done agin. An' I'll bet yer ten dollars more yer can't plow as much as yer orter."

"I'll take you," the editor replied.
"What am I to write about?"
"Oh, anything, so it's funny. Remember, now, Mr. Farmer, you are to do the writing yourself. The matter must be strictly original."
"Never mind, Mr. Editor. But look ye. You have got ter do a good job o' corn plowin'." Do it jes like I would."
"All right."
The editor went to the farm and set a good hand whom he had hired on the way at work plowing corn. The farmer wrote a headline which read: "Killin' tater bugs," before the editor was out of hearing.
In the evening the editor came into his sanctum blithe and cheerful. The farmer sat at the desk, vexed and worried into anger.
"How do you feel?" asked the editor.
"Used up. Hardest day's work I ever done, an' two lines ter show fer it."
Sure enough he was but one line beyond the headline. That line read "Killin' tater bugs is funny."
"Then I've woo the wager."
"Yes, but I reckon I've won 'tother un."
"No, sir, I have won both. I have plowed several acres of corn, and done it well, and I've written my two columns besides."
"Creation! How'd ye do it?"
"Just like you would. I hired a man to do the plowing, and I sat in the shade; but I wrote while I sat there and did not sleep, as you do. Fork over the twenty."
The farmer paid twenty dollars for his information, but the lesson was well learned, and as he went out he said: "Stranger, I wouldn't be an editor if I could. It looks easy, but, by Jerusalem, it ain't near so easy as sittin' in the shade, an' watchin' ther hands plowin' corn. I am a fool, an' yer can say so in yer next paper, if yer want to. And that is why we write it."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful 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 incipency. 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, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

February 26.

Gold	129
Cedulas A.	97 1/2
Series E	76 1/2
Series F	75 1/2
National Bank Shares	136

Gold for the end of the month was sold to-day at 129, and for the end of March and April at 127-127 1/2.

There was a small improvement in exchange to-day. Bills on France were given at 3.75, and on England at 36d.

Arrivals of wool are fast falling off; though splendid prices are offered. Not a particle comes to market that is not immediately bought up, and all lots lying in deposit have been sold. News from Europe are still unsatisfactory, but no matter, the figures here are high and all parties, buyers and sellers, are contented. May they long continue so. It is calculated that over three-fourths of the wool in the River Plate has been sold. Hides also are carrying a very high price. Good hides bring from \$195 to \$200.

We take the following from the *Bradford Observer* Wool Tables:

The estimate of home-grown wool of the United Kingdom in 1884 was 132,410,620 lbs. from 28,287,369 sheep and lambs. The number of sheep and lambs in June, 1884, was 29,311,926. The heaviest fleeces a 5 obtained from Lincoln sheep, the average being 9 1/4 lbs., the Nottinghams average 7 1/4 lbs., the Leicesters 7 lbs., Irish 6 lbs., Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts 4 1/2 lbs., Norfolk, Shropshire, and Suffolk 6 lbs., the Welsh 3 1/2 lbs., Oxfords 6 1/2 lbs.

The estimated export of wool was eighteen million pounds, leaving 114,410,610 lbs. for home consumption.

The average price of Lincoln wool, half-hog, was 10 per pound the same as in 1883, the highest monthly average was 11 1/4, in July August and September, the lowest 9 1/4, in February to May.

The importation from the colonies amounted to 1,235,000 bales, of which 694,000 were re-exported.

The total importation of wool, alpaca, and goats' hair to the end of November was 513,395,665 lbs., of which 363,479,933 lbs. came from Australasia alone, the quantity re-exported was 250,025,811 lbs. leaving 263,360,854 lbs. for home consumption.

The average prices per lb. of colonial wool in the years 1883 and 1884 were as follow:—

	1883	1884
Port Philip fleece, average	19	18 1/4
Port Philip grease, good average	12 1/2	11 1/2
Adelaide grease, average	8 1/2	8 1/2
Cape, Eastern, average fleece	11 1/4	10 3/4
The price of Buenos Aires (average grease) at the end of each year	6 1/2	6 1/2

The following shows the spring sales of Lincoln sheep at Messrs. Gibson Brother's estancia, Ajo, up to end of December 1884. This is the only estancia that we know of that sells its sheep periodically so, and it is to be regretted that it is in such an out of the way place as Ajo. The sales are:—

300 Lincoln ewes at	110
2,000 Lincoln cross, al corte, at	85
3,900 Lincoln cross, al corte, at	65
2,100 Lincoln cross, al corte, at	60
2,600 mestiza Lincoln cross, at	45
930 mestiza Lincoln cross, at	40
544 males of 3 2nd class Lincoln hocks, '84 lambing, at	125

12,375 head Lincoln sheep. 2,509 capones from Sr. Pena's estancia sold at 38 %.

The last lot of Mrs. G. Dillon's wool from Las Heras was sold in this market by Mr. L. Garrahan, broker, at the magnificent price of 112 %.

One and a half leagues of land in Azul, belonging to Mr. Healy, rented for 100,000 % per annum.

Sr. Garmencio F. Piñero sold to D. Juan Estrugamon 5 leagues of camp situated in the partido of Junin for the sum of \$150,000 m/n.

It having been announced that the Argentine minister in London urged on Government the necessity of sending funds immediately for the payment of bills due, a hurried meeting of the Cabinet was called on Monday by Sr. Madero the vice-President. It was agreed to send a telegram to General Roca, asking his advice on the matter. It is reported that the public works in this city will be suspended for want of funds.

Mr. Denis Austin has purchased 820 squares of splendid land of the Quiroga estancia in San Pedro, including dwelling-house galpon, coach-house, etc., at 79 m/n, or less than 2,000 % per square. The land belonged to Messrs. Muro and Demarchi, and is within four leagues of the town of San Pedro. We congratulate Mr. Austin on this splendid purchase.

La Campana publishes the following interesting advices from the rural departments, under date Feb. 21st:—

Sevigne—Yesterday it rained in the morning; camps are in regular condition; some cattle are very thin.

Lincoln—Yesterday we had a very heavy hail shower. Cattle are in very fair condition. Six hundred novillos sold at 310 %, 400 at 13 m/n, 350 at 315 %.

Salto—Sheep here are very thin. The sales of novillos, all of estancia Dorrego, have been made at reserved prices. The camps are beginning to look green.

Guamini—The camps here are in very fair condition. Fires are still numerous; the grass is green and dry; cattle are fat.

Ranchos—Sheep are dying here very fast from epidemic. Cattle are thin.

25 de Mayo—The camps here have good grasses. The following sales have been effected:— One thousand cows al corte at 150 %, with 12 per cent novillos, 500 novillos at 14.50 m/n (three years old), 800 at 13 m/n, and 1,200 at 13.25 m/n. Horsefles and gnats have completely disappeared.

Rojas—Fifteen thousand capones have been sold here from 34 to 39 %.

Mr. Corti, of the Carabassa Bank, has purchased a splendid property in Las Heras, 1,400 squares, at \$2,200 % per square. Those who know the property say it has been sold cheap and is a great bargain. The price however, shows how well these estancia lands maintain their price.—*The Standard*.

The *Herald* announce the following sales as having taken place in San Pedro:

1,200 capones at \$36, by Cummins; 800 sheep by J. MacDonnell at \$40; 800 by J. Griffin at \$40.

Complaints are made that the charge of freight on the Pacific Railway from Junin to Mercedes is something enormous. 5 % per arroba of wool is charged from Chacabuco to Mercedes. At that rate we might deduct one-fourth of the value of the article before it reaches the city, if the charges on the Western Line were equivalent. On account of «curso forzosos» all the railway companies are raising their charges.

To-day the line of railway from Tandil to Juarez will be opened to the public.

The railway project of Messrs. Honore and Bowen was finally approved of this week. We congratulate Messrs. Honore and Bowen, the enterprising Americans, on their success.

In Arrecifes 2,000 capones have been sold at 1.60 m/n, to be delivered in May. Sr. Basualdo sold a lot of novillos from his estancia «Las Tunas» at 13 m/n.

Messrs. Gowland recently purchased of Sr. Suarez a league and a half of land not far from Bahia Blanca for 40,000 % per league.

Special gold this week was quoted as high as 131-132.

Mr. Vicente Hoyo sold on Tuesday, by order of the Hypothecary Bank, an estancia in Las Flores, measuring 2,466 x 2,575 metres, or 780 squares more or less, including an estancia house montes, corrales, etc., for the sum of \$11,000.

Good sure bills are discounted from 6 1/4 to 7 per cent.

The Government has issued a decree making regulations for the sale of lands in the National Territories intended for agriculture, whereby it is provided that the Department of Engineers shall send to the Central Office of Lands and Colonies, and to the Governments and to the Commissaries of the respective Colonies, the plans of the sections measured for Agriculture, which will be distributed in the Republic and placed in the said offices for the use of those who wish to consult them.

The sales of the lands will be effected through the Central Office of Lands and Colonies, at the price of \$2 per hectare in the Chaco and Misiones, and \$1.50 in the Pampa and Patagonia, one-fifth being paid down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, whereupon a certificate of sale will be given to the purchaser. When the last instalment has been paid the title deeds of the property will be made out by the Government notary and delivered to the purchaser.

The decree also directs that the purchaser shall be put in possession of the land, but it is not clear whether this will be done immediately upon payment of the first instalment or not until payment of the last instalment.—*The Herald!*

Mr. Thomas Kenny, of Navarro, sold his wool at \$130 %; broker Mr. L. Garrahan.

Mr. James McCormack of Saladillo sold a lot of novillos (four years old) at 18 m/n.

The sale of 1,000 head of cattle in Tres Arroyos is reported at 150 % each.

The following commercial telegram has been received:—

«Antwerp, Jan. 31.

Wool—Buenos Aires wools of 30 o/o yield are quoted as follows:—

Superior qualities f.1.45 per kilo.

Middling, f.1.35-1.40 per kilo.

Second, f.1.23-1.27 — Borrega, middling, 1.20 — Stock of River Plate wools 11 to 12,000 bales.

HIDES—Buenos Aires dry ox hides of 29-30 lbs, fs.136 to fs.140 per 50 kilos.

Salted saladero cow hides, 20-25 kilos, fs.74 to fs.75 per 50 kilos.

Stock of River Plate hides 40,000 to 50,000.

Exchange on London, 3 months sight, at s.25.35-25.36 per £ sterling.

The following commercial telegram has been received:—

Havre, Feb. 19.

Wool—Buenos Aires, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, f.1.52 1/2 per kilo.

BEAF TALLOW—River Plate at fs.41 to 42 per 50 kilos.

HIDES—Buenos Aires dry madero hides 14-15 kilos, fs.122-146 per 50 kilos.

SALTED POTRO HIDES—Buenos Aires, fs.55-58 per 50 kilos.

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

Stock of River Plate salted hides 23 to 25,000.

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

«London, Feb. 5.

Public National Funds (1888) 99 to 99 1/2

Do do (1871) 97 to 98

Do do (1881) 94 to 94 1/2

Hard Dollars 73 to 74

Province of Buenos Aires 94 to 94 1/2

Treasury Bills 9 per cent 100 to 101

From Messrs. Herm H. Altgelt's circular dated January 27th, we take the following:—

Wheat, Coast superior.. fanega	\$m. 130 1/5
Do medium	110 1/30
Do Azul	80 1/10
Salado, second class....	100
Do Candela, according to class	40 90
Flour, granulated..... arr.	22 26
Do from the B. Aires mills.....	20 22

Do from Rosario and Santa Fe	20 20
Bran	16 18
Maize on cob..... fan. med.	45 50
Do shelled, yellow	30 40
Do do, white morocho	40 45
Barley, according to class	20 60
Beans	—
Peas	—
Alfalfa, pure baled	40 1/2 450
Do, mixed do	300 225
Do seed according to class and source	30 60
Note—1 fanega is equal to 9 arr. or 10 1/2 kilos.	

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	
Superior.....	95 120
Good	90 86
Regular	80
Borrega	80
Bellies	46

Hides.	
Good camp	185 180
Horse	50 56
Hair	163

Sheepskins.	
Superior, fls	32 29 1/2
Pelados	18 18 1/2
Epidemic	10 9
Inferior	18
Corderitos	9

Wheat.	
Candela	95 90
Salado	103 102
Costa	102
Rivers	110

Maize.	
Morocho in grain.....	46
Yellow in grain.....	40

Wool.	
Superior.....	102 123
Good	93
Borrega	69 82

Hides.	
Good camp	205
Sheepskins superior	34
Inferior	22 23
Pelados	20
Epidemic	10
Corderitos	10
Horse Hides	60 50
Hair	178 170

SHIPPING LIST.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

- 27 Hohenzollern, Bremen.
- 28 Congo, Bordeaux.
- 28 Luxor, in Montevideo, Hamburg.
- 28 Canadian, Liverpool.

Feb. SAILING.

- 26 Henry IV., Havre.
- 27 Luxor, from Montevideo, Pacific.
- 28 Cuvier, Antwerp.

BIRTH.

On the 21st inst. the wife of Patrick Ham of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th February, at the Parish Church, Rosario de Santa Fe, Miss Marcella Tracey of Buenos Aires, to Mr. James Flaherty of Pavou.

DEATH.

On the 18th inst., at Chilcas de Reddy partido Mar Chiquite, Maggie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Moran, aged 15 years. R.I.P.

REQUIEM MASS.

On the 11th March High Mass will be offered up and Office will be recited in the Parish Church of Carmen de Arco for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John O'Brien, youngest beloved son of Mr. Patrick O'Brien of that partido. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER, OFFICE: 27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.

Attendance daily, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The «Messenger.»

The undersigned begs to inform the public that, by order of the Commercial Judge, Dr. Emiliano Garcia, in the case Gormley 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.

NOTICE: Subscribers to «The Messenger» who have paid subscriptions to Mr. R. B. Park are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating amounts paid.

T. E. GORMLEY. 68 Bolivar, Buenos Aires, February 25, 1885.

COLEGIO «LA PATTI» SAN NICOLAS

S. NICOLAS DE LOS ARROYOS

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—:o:—

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—:o:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

j 21—3 m.

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S. NICOLAS DE LOS ARROYOS

The Salesian Fathers Directors of this establishment, beg to inform the Irish parents of the surrounding districts that an Irish member of the Institute is here exclusively devoted to the instruction of his young countrymen, on whose moral and scientific training he will bestow all possible attention.

The course of studies comprises the different branches generally taught in Colleges that prepare students for the National University

—

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Preparatory \$16.00 ,,

—

TERMS FOR HALF-BOARDERS: Per Month.

Elementary \$ 7.50 m/n.

Preparatory \$ 8.50 ,,

—

The treatment will not be found it is hoped, in any way inferior to that given in Colleges of the same kind where the pension is much more considerable.

School business has already begun: parents, therefore, who would wish to send their children ought to do so without delay.

For further particulars apply to

REO SENOR

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TO BE SOLD, a Brood-machine for every class of Eggs, as hens, ducks, geese, turkey hen, and ostrich.

Apply to the Calle Ministro Ingles, between Avenida de Alvear and Sierango on every Saint and Holy day. f 21—3 ins

CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 leagues 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 Mestiza SHEEP in the partido Baradero.—Apply to James Carey, in the same partido, or to Don Pedro Payó, San Antonio de Areco. feb 10—1m

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