

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 8.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

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BANCO DE LA

Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Por resolución del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al público que el 31 del corriente quedarán clausuradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podrán retirar sus depósitos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario serán trasladados a la casa central.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

REVOLUTION IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

Later reports from the Banda Oriental say that the revolution is a reality and is assuming serious proportions. Layera is said to be the leader, and has issued a stirring proclamation. We translate some of the salient points:—

«To the National Party.

«For many years Governments formed from military revolutions have made this Republic the exclusive property of a few individuals and civil rights a word without meaning. Our national dignity has become a motive for shame and disgrace. I need not now trace the history of those corrupt administrations, nor enumerate the many crimes they have committed, for they are known to all. Let us rather ask ourselves what act of tyranny, what crime have they not committed? What tyranny have they failed to impose on our unfortunate country? Anarchy and bad government have gone on producing their mischievous fruits, wasting the public treasury and corrupting the administration. Public spirit is trampled under foot, vice only is triumphant, and we are going headlong from one abyss into another. We have gone far back in point of moral administration and democratic practices, and, having reached the extremelimits of degradation, the country saw with horror and indignation a vulgar soldier, whose only title to power was the dagger of the assassin, mount the Presidential chair surrounded by his Pretorian satellites. Maximo Santos carried in his face the marks of the drunken debauchery in which he had spent his life, and to-day he occupies the first place in the country whose liberties were won by the men of '33. The Oriental people would indeed be a base herd if they had not a full sense of so grievous an insult. Patriotism, a sense of the dignity that belongs to the country, imposed on every man the duty of flying to arms. Yet, to our eternal shame, Santos has been three years governing us as if we were simply a flock of sheep. The situation of the country is daily more and more lamentable, and experience makes it clear that there is not an institution, or establishment, or individual that has not become demoralised when in contact with the corrupted elements that rule the State. The public treasure is the private property of Maximo Santos and his ill-omened cabal. The people are ever beholding Bacchanalian rites, and corruption coming from above is fast corroding the social body.

«Orientals. We have had enough and more than enough of tyranny. For years we have not had any participation in public authority, and our liberty is reduced to the mere toleration to live in our own land. If we await the coming of liberty from the hands of our tyrants we will be condemned to eternal slavery. It is madness to expect morality, order or virtue from murderers and robbers.

«To arms!! This is the only solution of the difficulty. We are going to fight, not led by base and ignoble passions or a spirit of vengeance; we are going to fight against Maximo Santos and his followers. We are going to demand with arms in our hands that we shall not be ruled by arbitrary and sanguinary chieftains, that our liberties shall be restored to us, that our rights shall be respected, that our country be ruled by honest men who can deliver it from the abyss. When our rights are secured the arms will drop from our hands. As for myself, I declare that I have accepted this responsibility only at the request of numerous fellow-countrymen. Soldiers of the National army, you know me; you know well that the honour of my word can be confided in and that my spirit cannot be broken. Orientals! the solemn and decisive moment has come. It is for you to decide whether you prefer to live a life of disorder and shame or to establish the empire of law and greatness in your country. (Signed),

MAXIMO LAYERA.»

HOME FOR IRISH GIRLS.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

As the Southern Cross is truly Irish, and its columns open to the humblest, I venture to send you a few lines for publication. I read in last week's paper that a «Home» for our Irish girls out of place is about to be opened, and that the Dean takes an interest in the matter. May I ask a few questions? Are we to have again the dear old home in the Convent, Calle Rio Bamba, which to many an Irish girl is hallowed by associations second only to those of old Ireland, or are we to be under the charge of a matron and a committee of ladies? Now, it strikes me, that the ladies would not always agree and we should be the sufferers. Why not ask the good, holy Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Calle Rio Bamba to take charge of us, or if they have quite enough to do with the orphans let the ladies of the committee buy a little house, and invite out the Sisters of Charity to take charge of it; these Sisters would also visit us when we are sick, and if any of us unfortunately should go astray they would act for the «Good Shepherd» and bring the lost one back to the fold. We should gladly give our mite.

Trusting these ideas may meet with approval,

I remain, dear Sir,
Your humble servant,

Kate.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Feb. 6.

Mr. John O'Leary, the Fenian, has returned to Ireland, the term of his sentence having expired.

In his speech at Dublin Mr. O'Leary said he had come back from exile twenty years older, perhaps wiser; and while his principles and aspirations were the same yet on many matters of practice his views had, no doubt, suffered some change. He should look about him for some time, seeking light and leading. After some time, when he had had an opportunity of seeing to what extent men and things are changed he might see how far he could put himself in harmony with the political action of public men. He had thus the alternative of holding his tongue and dropping his pen or using them for purposes unconnected with the present practical policy in the field which perhaps nature, and certainly training, had made far easier for him. He proceeded to urge that of all revolutionary forces education was the mightiest, and urged the Young Ireland of to-day to show tolerance to every man who wished well to Ireland. Mr. O'Brien, in moving a vote of thanks, rejoiced that something had been done to lessen the grasp of England on Ireland. Mr. Redmond said freedom had been lost by the sword and must now be won by the sword.

Mr. Deasy, the colleague of Mr. Parnell in the representation of Cork, says that the Mahdi is an Irishman, a Cork man, named Sullivan.

It is stated that the O'Conor Don will be the new chief of the Irish Prisons Board.

The steamers «Argus» and «Mary Ayring» came into collision near Greenock. The latter, which was at anchor, sank in ten minutes after the collision. The crews were saved.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., addressing his constituents at Leeds, said he anticipated renewal of the Crimes, Act in Ireland. Many of its provisions would strengthen the laws governing England.

The Hon. E. Stanhope speaking at Spilsby, said they had gone on making concessions to the Irish Party, and had gained nothing by it. Ireland was not one whit more better affected towards England.

The magnificent sum of 20,000 marks, or \$1,000, has been contributed by the Emperor of Germany on behalf of the sufferers by the late earthquakes in Spain.

At the Bodmin Assizes an action brought by Messrs. Williams and Co., bankers, against Mr. Henry Labouchere, proprietor of Truth, was settled, the defendant consenting to a verdict for £1,667.

When Parliament re-assembles Lord Thurlow will move in the House of Lords that the National museums, art galleries, and libraries shall be open to the people on Sunday afternoons.

The Rev. Mr. de Lisle, a Protestant clergyman, who was formerly on a foreign Anglican Mission, was recently received into the Church in the Eternal City.

Since the explosions in London the utmost precautions are being taken at the Government Offices to guard against further outrage. Searching parties were organised at the General Post-offices and Central Telegraph-offices immediately after the explosions, and on the Metropolitan railway extraordinary precautions are being taken. All suspicious travel-

lers are narrowly watched, both by the police and the railway authorities.

According to the intelligence received from Limberg, the funeral of the Polish poet Odyniec, in Warsaw, elicited a great national demonstration, 15,000 persons being present. The police issued circulars forbidding all mention of the event.

Mr. Henry George lectured at Stepney Hall to a crowded audience on «Moses as a Lawyer.» Mr. George described Moses as a great social reformer, whose life was a protest against the blasphemous doctrine that the hard lives of masses are ordained by Providence. Moses saw the evil results of making land private property, and sought to guard against them.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Collected by Mrs. J. Hyland, on her own estancia. Salto:—

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Mrs. J. Hyland | 1000 |
| Christopher Taaffe | 100 |
| Jack Gilligan | 100 |
| Jas. Miller | 100 |
| Thomas Walsh | 100 |
| Peter Maguire | 100 |
| James Kiernan | 100 |
| James Whelehan | 100 |
| James Dignum | 100 |
| Thomas O'Neill | 100 |
| John Reilly | 100 |
| Michael Garahan | 100 |

Collected by Miss Ellen Kenny, Carmen de Areco:—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Mrs. Honoria Kenny | 41-33 |
| Mrs. Maria Kenny | 40-00 |
| Mrs. Ellen Kenny | 20-00 |
| James M'Grath | 100 |
| Owen Fox | 100 |
| John Moran | 100 |
| Thomas Browne | 100 |
| James Scalley | 100 |
| Andrew Geratry | 100 |
| Michael Scallion | 100 |
| Patrick Geoghehan | 60 |
| Michael Fox | 50 |
| George Morissey | 50 |
| James Gerarty | 50 |
| Dennis Feenan | 50 |
| Mr. Stephen Lambert | 4 |

TELEGRAMS.
London, March 6.

The British army of reinforcement has reached Gakul, midway between Korti and Metamneh.

The British forces have fallen back on Korti.

Advices from Korti report the advance of the troops from Abuklea. The health of the English soldiers is excellent. The number of sick is only 18.

The Lord Mayor proposes a subscription for erecting a monument to commemorate the services rendered to his country by General Gordon.

In a private letter Gen. Gordon said, «Everything appears to conspire against us. I expect a catastrophe within ten days. Nothing would have happened if our people had better known and proclaimed their intention. Farewell all.»

The Morning Post says the Chinese Government will effect a loan of fifty millions to carry on the war against France.

Mr. A. Fraser, First Secretary of Legation at Rome, has been named to the post of British Minister in Chile.

After discussion in the Lords and Commons of the motions proposed by Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote and explanations of the Government a motion of censure on the Ministry on the Sudan question was adopted in

the Lords by 189 to 68 votes, in the Commons the action of the Ministry was approved by 302 votes to 288 and a vote of confidence passed in the Government.

The Times referring to the vote of censure in the House of Commons says, it is a numerical victory for Gladstone, but a moral defeat.

The resignation of Gladstone's Government has been postponed.

Lord Granville has sent a smart note to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he gives him plainly to understand that England will protect the strategic points of Afghanistan against all invaders.

It is believed by some that war between England and Russia is imminent, and two Highland regiments have been sent in haste to India.

The Admiralty has ordered 7 more frigates and torpedo boats to be constructed on the Clyde.

General Wolsley requests that a line of railway be constructed along the course of the cataracts of the Nile.

Paris, March 4.

Chinese attacked French positions at Langson and Tuyenquang and were repulsed with loss.

Advices from China state that Admiral Courbet has seized the sacred island of Pootos.

French fleet blockading the Yung ports, near Ningpo.

Missionary organ states that two hundred Catholics residing in Juenan have been assassinated by secret order of the Viceroy of China.

The French fleet have bombarded Chinhanche and returned to Shanghai after doing an amount of injury. France and England are now taking to the barbarous and inhuman practise of bombarding unprotected ports.

Rome, March 2.

The second Italian Division landed safely at Belul, Red Sea, unopposed.

Berlin, March 1.

The Congo conference has finally closed its doors.

Vienna, March 1.

The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies has passed a law declaring Jews eligible for election to that Chamber.

Brussels, March 1.

The workmen in the coal mines at Mons have struck. The number of workmen who refuse to work is calculated at 11,000.

New York, March 5.

General Grant is very ill and there is little hope of his recovery.

President Cleveland is of opinion that silver coin is fast replacing gold in the United States, and thinks that a monetary crisis can only be avoided by suspending the coinage of silver.

Panama.

The Columbian revolution is going ahead. Five states are now in a state of insurrection. Only Panama and Santander remain faithful to the Government. Forty-two thousand men are under arms ready to cut one another's throats at the bidding of a caudillo.

Santiago de Chile.

The message of the President of Peru says that the band of insurgents in arms in Arequipa will soon be brought to subjection. A contract has been made by Government with the house of Grace Bros. for the prolongation of the railway from Oroya to the mines of Cerro de Pasco. Another contract has been signed with the house of Dubois for the prolongation of the line from Trujillo to Paigou. The Peruvian Government also contemplates the construction of other railways.

Mercedes.

The sheep operated on at the rural Grounds by Mr. Hayward have been perfectly cured, and found in the satisfactory condition.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MISSION IN LOBOS.

To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
As had been announced, the Mission given by the Passionist Fathers in Lobos was opened on the 22nd ult. After the usual ceremonies on such occasions Rev. Fr. Fidelis ascended the steps of the altar, and preached the opening sermon with that eloquence for which this distinguished preacher is remarkable. He laid particular stress on the words of the text "Now is the acceptable time; now is the day of repentance." The congregation seemed to take him at his word, if we may judge by the very large attendance during the Mission and the number of those who embraced the golden opportunity. Each succeeding day brought strange faces, though those of previous days may have been absent—a proof that every member of the different families attended in turn. The sermons preached by Fr. Fidelis on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday on sin, the dying reprobate, and eternal punishment, respectively, were truths so ably put before the minds of the people that if tears did not flow from all, many an eye was moistened, and obdurate hearts were softened. On Thursday and Friday the Rev. gentleman drew the attention of the congregation to the great part that the current literature of the day had in leading men to good or evil, and he solemnly exhorted them as they loved their own souls and those of their children to provide for themselves good moral reading books and newspapers, making special mention of the *Southern Cross*, which he highly eulogised as an independent organ of Irish and Catholic opinion. The sermon on Thursday was of a more cheerful character than those of the preceding days. The sacred orator dwelt on the mercy of God seeking reconciliation between sinful man and his Creator. The tears shed on this occasion were those of love and gratitude. The farewell sermon on Thursday affected the people not a little. Rev. Fr. Eugene lectured on meditation, particularly on that of the Passion of our Lord, which was treated by the pious Father with that solemnity so important a subject demanded. He also prepared the children for their first Communion, and several of them partook of the Holy Sacrament on Thursday morning. Fr. Edmund lectured on Penance, the three theological virtues and the commandments. These subjects were made so plain that the most uneducated could not but understand them. Mgr. Curley, our beloved Irish Chaplain, cooperated in every way with the good fathers in their holy work, and was to be seen in church from early morning till sundown during the days that the Mission lasted, hearing confessions and administering the sacraments. The Rev. Cura and Teniente of the district also lent their aid and contributed efficiently to the happy result. In a word the Mission in Lobos was a complete success, as the number of the faithful who approached the Adorable Sacra-

mentfully proved. It is thought that between four and five hundred persons partook of the Holy Communion during the six days. The high-lifers and cock-fighters were altogether absent, and this is another subject for congratulation. If they did not become converted to the ways of righteousness, at all events they did not disturb the ceremonies by their ungodly presence as they had done on other occasions. May God reward the pious fathers for their zeal in our behalf and grant to the worshippers the gift of God's love and final perseverance is the prayer of

One of the Penitents.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
With much pleasure I saw in some of your late issues suggestions made relative to the desirability, by some means, of bringing our large and prosperous community of Irish in this country to unity and concord with one another, and first and foremost by the establishment of an Irish club in this city. I am sure, if this thing could be done in a proper manner, and in a proper spirit, in accordance with Irish feelings and aspirations, such an undertaking would have the hearty support of every Irishman of any standing in this country.

In the adoption of a proper system many difficulties present themselves: first, the Irish in this country are, and always were, entirely given to sheep and cattle farming, and very few of them reside in the city, and of those few probably some of them would be entirely unfit to help in the constitution or proper management of such an undertaking, for it invariably happens that as soon as an Irishman attains a position of wealth and influence here, John Bull seeks him as a friend. He tells him that of course it is a monstrous thing to make any distinction between Irishmen and Englishmen, that they (the English of course) never do, that the only distinction they do make is with those who commit crimes, such as shooting landlords or blowing up public institutions with dynamite (in their hearts they have all Irishmen associated with such acts) that certainly he (the rich man) had no sympathy with such deeds, that the Irish, as a rule, are a clever, intelligent race, just as good in a way as brother John. Of course Pat is flattered. He next day tells his countrymen that he would have no hand or part in any undertaking or act that would make any distinction between the two countries—that here we are all English, and it is only the common people that would make a difference. Well, of the Irish residents in the city I believe there are some of this way of thinking.

But of this class, I only wish they had a little mere practical experience of what the real feelings are, of both English and Scotch Protestants towards us, and I have no doubt but that they would come to the same conclusion that I myself, those last few years, have reluctantly come to, viz., that in their heart of hearts they dislike us, they are our enemies, they envy us our prosperity, they look on us as being much their inferiors.

Let only those who doubt this seek their society in those places where their class, laws, and institutions predominate, they then may judge for themselves. Let the Irish Catholic, for instance, just take a trip home in one of their large steamers, where captain, officers, and fellow passengers are all English and Scotch Protestants. Let him be alone without any friends of his own; let him depend entirely on these aliens for that fellowship that would enable him to pass those tedious, wearisome hours away; but let him love his country and his creed, and rationally defend them when sneered at, or made little of, and on his return here let him then state his feelings. I will anticipate his answer. He will tell you he hailed with gladness the day that liberated him from such company.

Let him in London or anywhere throughout the British Empire during his travels seek their so-

ciety in their clubs or places of public amusement, where admission is usually granted by payment or letters of introduction, he will find himself excluded from the one and blackballed in the other, and all for the mere fact of it being known that he was an Irish Catholic.

This may be denied by John. He may tell me it is all prejudice on my part, and that I am mistaken. Well, no doubt, I may be in some individual cases, but the majority are, I feel, as I describe them.

I myself, and, I think I may say, we Irish, have no real dislike to the English people. The dislike is entirely on their part. In the history of nations this invariably occurs, the oppressors are always unforgiving, and if they cannot succeed in moulding the wills and feelings of the oppressed to their wills, the baffled tyrants end by conceiving a positive dislike to the oppressed who dared resist their sovereign authority.

If the club is to be established and be a success, the English Protestant must be excluded from having any part in the executive or management of it.

After the club would be established on a firm working basis we might admit, as ordinary members, people of all denominations who, sympathizing with our country and creed, would care to join us in a friendly spirit. But I would have no English or Scotch Protestants on the executive, or in any way connected with the management of the club. Those are my views, and I hold them from experience, not from prejudice. If we are to succeed, we must take measures to defend ourselves. If this view of the case be taken, your club will be a success; otherwise, you likely will have a repetition of what happened with St. Patrick's Benevolent Society some years ago.

Let the club be established on those bases where Irishmen from north, south and west may meet during their sojourn in Buenos Aires, where they can pass a pleasant evening, derive information from one another, converse, commune, and become acquainted with one another, we then might be able to do much good and become united in amity and strength.

In Buenos Aires there must be Irishmen staunch and true to Ireland and to her scattered sons throughout this great country, who would be able and willing to undertake the management and arrangement of such an undertaking, and if taken up on those bases, both myself and friends would contribute liberally and willingly towards the formation of such a club. I believe that every Irishman of any standing in this country would be most willing to join us.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
An Irishman from the South.

THE SPANISH STUDENTS.
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
Lovers of music had a glorious treat on the 24th ult., at the National Theatre, when the Spanish Students, Figaro, made their debut. The house was crowded from floor to ceiling, scarcely a seat being unoccupied, and, judging from the spontaneous outburst of applause which followed each recital, the audience were highly delighted. During the recitals one could hear a pin fall. After one of these spells of death-like silence, when the sound of the music appeared to die away in the distance, until it seemed no louder than the humming sound made by a mosquito; yet could be heard all over the house. The outburst of applause was so hearty that a gentleman sitting near me remarked that "it was like a regular earthquake." I would like to have seen more of our portena ladies there, as I am sure they would have enjoyed the treat; however, the opportunity has not been lost, as I dare say the minstrels will remain some time and give many more performances such as that given last week. The troupe consists of 13 performers, one on the violin, one on the violincella, and the remaining eleven on various

kinds of guitars. On the whole, the concert pleased me more than anything of a like nature which I have attended for a long time.

Apologizing for troubling you with these remarks,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Visitador.

WHAT IS THE ROSARY?

What is the Rosary? You smile, but do you know? The grains of which it is composed—it matters little whether they be pearls or coral, ivory or wood—merely serve to count the number of prayers, to sustain and fix attention of the mind and heart by sensible signs; but the cross attached to them is a sign of strength, life, and salvation—the glorious sign of redemption—a sign every memorable for Christians. Well may we wear that cross and let it shine on our breast: it is the true cross of honor.

Holding the cross, we recite the Apostles' Creed. This admirable profession of faith is the work of the Twelve Apostles. When they were about to separate, to enter upon the preaching of the gospel, and to divide amongst themselves the work of the conquest of souls, before bidding each other a final adieu, being assembled together and inspired by the Holy Ghost, they composed this profession of faith, so clear and concise. In reciting the *Credo*, do you not feel that it is not the words of hesitating and stammering philosophers, who attempt to draw up a vague and skeptical system of doctrine? do you not feel the firm and affirmative tone prevailing in it—the dogmatical accent of men enlightened from above, and sent on a divine mission? All is there: all Christianity, all Catholicity, all that is rigorously of faith and necessary to salvation.

After the *Credo* we recite the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, and the Doxology. The Lord's Prayer was composed by Jesus Christ Himself; it is the most excellent of all prayers; it contains all that we ask for—all. The Angelical Salutation was composed by the Angel Gabriel, St. Elizabeth, and the Church. It is recited to recall the Mystery of the Incarnation, to honor the Blessed Virgin, to implore her intercession, and to propagate her worship. The Doxology or Glory to be the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, is said in honor of the Mystery of the Blessed Trinity. Thus the Cross, the *Credo*, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, and the Doxology are the parts of the Rosary. We recite the *Credo* once, the Lord's Prayer fifteen times, the Angelical Salutation one hundred and fifty times, terminating each decade by the Doxology. The Rosary is called the Psalter of the Blessed Virgin. The Blessed Alian de la Roche calls it the queen of all prayers: "*Regina omnium orationum*"—the queen of all prayers, composed for the Queen of all queens.

Let us hear the words of Lacordaire—the eagle of the pulpit of Notre Dame de Paris—in his life of St. Dominic, the inspired author of the devotion of the Rosary:

"The conferences of the Rosary are multiplied beyond number; there is hardly a Christian in the world that does not possess under the name of the beads, a portion of the Rosary. Who has not heard at eventide the grave voice of peasants reciting the *Ave Maria* in two choirs? Who has not met processions of pilgrims passing through their fingers the grains of the Rosary, and charming the length of their journey by the alternative repetition of the name of Mary? Whenever anything becomes perpetual and universal it necessarily contains a mysterious harmony with the needs and the destinies of man. The rationalist smiles to see a procession of men pass by reciting the same words over and over again. He that is enlightened by a better light understands that love has but one word, and that in saying it forever it never repeats."

Imagine, if you can, a formula of prayer more universal, easier and better suited to the capacity of all; more sublime, and, at the same time, more simple. The Rosary is a memorial, an abridgement of all Christianity; it is the Breviary of all pious laics; it is an alphabet for simple souls, for children, and for good old people. But for the learned, for men of genius, for those that wish to meditate deeply, it is a sublime book, the vastest compendium of theology; it is an immense and unfathomable sea, like the mysteries it commemorates.

The Rosary is fit, some will say, only for children, devotees, simple and ignorant persons. What! A St. Dominic, founder of the Order of Friars Preachers, celebrated for his profound learning and his eloquent preaching—St. Dominic recited the Rosary, and he found in it more than his intelligence could fathom and his heart contain. What! St. Thomas Aquinas, the angelical doctor, the eagle of theology, who had fathomed the depths of metaphysics, who had gathered up and Christianized all that was true and beautiful in pagan antiquity—he who is even to this day considered the loftiest and vastest human intelligence—St. Thomas Aquinas recited the Rosary, and he found therein all that the sublimity of his genius and the depths of his love could desire. What! Father Lacordaire, that magnificent intelligence, that noble heart, that thundering and sympathetic and studious youth, wore his Rosary at his girdle; he recited it, as did St. Dominic and St. Thomas, and he found in it an abyss for his mind and ocean for his heart. And you, who have hardly caught a glimpse of the first truths, the bare elements of philosophy; you whose intelligence is veiled by so many errors and your heart weighed down by the blind love of material things; you whose soul has never once taken its flight beyond the reason of the senses—you despise what they admired and loved! Earthly men, who stop at the rind and at the letter, without ever penetrating into the core and the spirit which vivifies, and which gives the key to divine things, to ineffable things, to things of love and of ecstasy—ah! I understand how it is that you do not understand.

But to recite the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary and the Doxology is not all the Rosary. At each decade during the recitation we meditate on one of the mysteries. These mysteries are divided into Joyful, Sorrowful and Glorious—the joys, the sorrows, and the triumphs of Mary, from the Annunciation to her coronation as Queen of Heaven. Here the highest genius finds subjects for its study, its astonishment and its humiliation; it proceeds from Bethlehem to the Garden of Olives, from Thabor to Calvary, from earth to heaven; it passes and repasses all the great actions, all the heroic life of Jesus and of Mary—the Man-God and the Woman, the Virgin Mother—meditating on them, contemplating them, losing itself in them as in a fathomless abyss.

Mary and Jesus, the angelical woman and her Divine Son—our Mother and our Saviour—the history of the joys, their sorrows and their triumphs—behold the Rosary. This name, which calls up so many memories and excites so much devotion reminds us of the Mystical Rose, the Rose of Jericho, the Flower of the Virgins of Israel, the Queen of Heaven, for whom was composed the queen of prayers—*Regina orationum*.

Ah! how sweet it is for a child of Mary to recite the Rosary, wherein the heart repeats constantly the same thing without noticing the repetition, because it repeats it with love! To love is to master the secret of life and death, it is more than to understand; it is to divine; it is more than to divine; it is to see, and to see with an intuitive and ecstatic sight. To love! It is the first and the last word of time and the only word of eternity, which repeats it forever in a beatific inebriety of unspeakable delights.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

It has at last begun to dawn on the Irish at home who influence their brethren, that the United States is not an El Dorado. We learn from the Irish papers that Father Riordan's visit to Ireland has helped to open their eyes. It is time they were opened to the truth that contact with the New World does not necessarily make a new man of the exile. It is now too late to prevent much misery which might have been prevented by a knowledge of facts concerning the situation of Irish immigrants in large cities of the United States. The craze for immigration from Ireland has not yet ceased, although poor men, women and children, are not rushing pell-mell into a mysterious future as they used to do, many of them to rot like fish thrown on a coast in a storm, and to corrupt the air around them. But this craze may be revived if the men in Ireland who influence public opinion do not make known the truth.

Father Riordan's preaching in Ireland and Miss Charlotte O'Brien's writings have had their effect; and now *United Ireland* Mr. William O'Brien's powerful journal—is about to take the matter up by turning the inside of some New York tenement out and showing how their inmates live.

If a man attempted to set down the details of the life that many wretched people are compelled to live, he would be voted more disgusting than Sola, who empties the sewers of Paris into his writings. Mr. Charles Wingate, a practical man, a keen observer, and interested in improving the condition of the poor, has given succinct sketches of tenement house life in New York city. We quote several of these sketches, which give, however, only a faint idea of what existence is in some over-crowded districts—"congested districts," as the British powers in Ireland might call them.

These districts are the plague-spots of cities. From districts like these came the bloodthirsty mobs that made Paris a hell on earth during the reign of Terror. In these dark and noisome places the seeds of anarchy lie. The rich forget these poor people, until rent day comes. They are never forgotten on that day. There will come a day when the rich extortioner will not be forgotten—the great rent day—the day of judgment.

As some one recently said, "There are no pockets in a shroud." And the rich man at last cannot bribe God with the almighty dollar. Powerful as it is, there is a limit to its power.

Under the late Bourbon régime in France, when the king and the nobles had placed themselves above the law, the poor man became a pariah. The seigneur exacted the best part of the product of his labor with an unsparing hand. The peasant must leave his own crops to suffer, in order that he might go to work in the field of his master. Now, no greater lesson in modern times has been read to the rich and the poor than the history of that miracle of the devil, the French Revolution. The rich forgot God and the poor, and the Terrors came upon them.

To-day, in this "enlightened" country, the rich are forgetting God and the poor. Men find the best part of their hard earnings taken away from them on rent day by agents who can turn them out in the cold if they complain, and who will not stir a finger to make their habitations worthy of human beings. Poverty has become as despised among us as it was in Italy before St. Francis d'Assisi was raised up to exalt it. Despised as it is, it pays a profit to those who own the bodies of the poor, because the poor must have shelter. Thousands and thousands here in New York work ceaselessly that they may keep a room from month to month over the heads of their children. If work fails them for a single month they must go; they are

turned into the street. There are others ready to take their place, and the landlords know it very well. The poor, turned out of doors, may go to the almshouse, or steal and be sent to jail. Who cares? Many of them, habituated to an atmosphere of vice, steal; the females do worse. The plague spot increases and grows more angry. But stately palaces for the rich increase, too, in splendor, and the tenement houses, of the poor grow more squalid and crowded.

There is no use talking against the payment of rent. Rent is a fixed fact. But it is a useful thing to protest against the exaction of rent for tenements which are unfit abodes for God's creatures, and which are nests of corruption. If the laborer must pay as much out of his wages to his landlord as the French peasant used to pay to his grand seigneur; if his rent is to be an undue proportion of his income, he ought not to be forced to pay for the degradation of his children and himself. He must be protected, or after a while he will try, under the lead of demagogues, to protect himself. He will do it by destroying all he can.

Mr. Wingate's articles speak forcibly, yet they do not say enough. Miss O'Brien spoke forcibly, yet they did not say enough. One must listen and observe—learn the thoughts of these poor, oppressed people, day by day, to know what they suffer and how the souls of their children are destroyed; how familiar vice is to them, and how lightly they come to regard it. And having so observed and so learned, the result could not be written in the columns of any decent journal.

The delusion that the children of the Irish might be sent into a fiery furnace of temptation, and come out not only unscathed, but doubly refined and refining is contradicted by terrible facts. Miss O'Brien, having in a degree investigated tenement house life in New York city, dares to put into print the statement that the children of the Irish in these squalid and corrupt places are "terrors." Not long ago these statements would have been esteemed heresy against the fame of Irish immigrants. The truth has been glossed over so long it seems hard to realize now that the sending forth without preparation, of a people of Faith and traditions into a world of unbelief and materialism is an experiment that must not be repeated.

The Irish people have helped to make this country the great material force it is. But has it paid them? The lines of railroads are laid upon their bones; their blood helped to fertilize many a battle field, for which they are occasionally remembered in bursts of "spread-eagleism." Their children graduate as "hoodlums" from the tenement houses, sneering at all the traditions their parents hold dear; for this "spread-eagleism" does not compensate. Let the truth be told, and the Irish be kept at home.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

A CONDITIONAL PROMISE.

A Scotchman in London was at the bedside of his dying wife, who had originally come from the Highlands; and had always retained a strange affection for the land of her birth. "Promise Angus," said she, "that you will bury me in the Highlands; I could never rest quite down here." "Weel," replied the prudent Angus, who did not relish the expense of removing the body to Scotland; "weel I'll just see. If I find that ye canna rest quiet here I'll hae ye removed to the Highlands."

It lies in the nature of human advance on the road of improvement that, whatever be a man's occupation, be it handicraft, or art, or knowledge, or moral conquest of self, at each forward step he takes he grows more conscious of his shortcomings. It is thus with his whole career; and those who rise highest are least satisfied with themselves.

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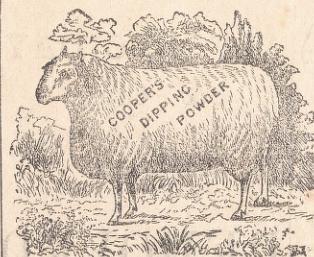
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1885.

It is a notable fact in connection with the tribunals of justice in Buenos Aires that seldom are any two of them found to agree on any one point, showing that justice in this country is a very indefinite thing—like a piece of chalk. We had a proof of this want of uniformity in the judicial mind in a remarkable case that was lately decided in the Supreme Court. Some time ago the German Minister, on behalf of his Government asked for the extradition of one Sachs, accused in his own country of fraudulent bankruptcy and swindling. The case was first tried by the Federal Judge in this city and that wise-acre decided to deliver up Sachs. He appealed to the Supreme Court which, after due deliberation, came to the conclusion that neither the President of the nation nor the Tribunals of Justice have any right to deliver over Sachs who has taken refuge on these shores. This is good news for the swindlers, and we may expect they will come by dozens to obtain protection under the wing of our glorious constitution. "Sweet liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name?"

The Liberal papers of Montevideo note that Mgr. Motta has had frequent conferences with the British Minister, Mr. Palgrave, of late, and as the latter gentleman is a Catholic, the infidels go so far as to say that he is using his influence at the request of Mgr. Motta to dissuade Santos from passing the anti-Catholic laws he contemplates. We hope this is true, and that Mr. Palgrave's advocacy with Santos will be successful in checking him on the road to ruin. Santos is no doubt a tyrant, but he is not a hypocrite, and, notwithstanding his arbitrary conduct and eccentricity, there may still be a good part in him.

An anecdote which has a peculiar application just now is related in the recently published "Life of George Eliot." It has reference to Emerson and Carlyle; and the authority cited by George Eliot is Miss Bremer. Carlyle, we are informed, was very angry with Emerson for not believing in a devil, and to convert him he brought him through all the horrors of London—the gin shops, &c.—and finally to the House of Commons, plying him at every turn with the question—"Do you believe in a devil now?"

It is said that President Roca intends to insist on the payment of discounts in gold. Before President Roca insists on a financial measure of an unusual character, he ought to give the example, and insist on the State Banks paying in gold, as they promised to do, or, at least, he ought to be a man of his word, and sell the Red House, as he vowed he would do before declaring "curso forzoso."

On Wednesday the new President of the United States, Mr. Grover Cleveland, was installed into office. He is the first democrat who has held the office since President Buchanan the predecessor of Lincoln. It is one of the evils inseparable from the administration of Government in the United States that the successful candidate to the Presidency removes from office men of the opposite party on coming into

power. Thousands who have held important positions, and some that are not important, and who have discharged their duties with honor and fidelity will now be put out of place to make room for others who may be of less merit but who happen to be of a different political color. It is thus that we are likely to be deprived of the presence amongst us of the two distinguished gentlemen who represent the United States in this city, General Osborn and Consul Baker. Both have well maintained the honor and dignity of their mighty nation and have zealously consulted for the interests of their fellow-citizens in the Argentine Republic, while by their affability and kindly disposition they secured the applause and good will of men of all nations. Lovers as we are of the United States and strongly sympathising with their democratic institutions we feel it is a pity that the exigencies of party should require the removal from office of such men as General Osborn and Consul Baker. Such a sacrifice, though it may be the gain of a clique, must necessarily be a loss to the nation.

THE COMING OF THE PRINCE.

Havas announces the astounding intelligence that the Prince of Wales is going to Ireland in April. Havas must have thought this of mighty import to the world in general and the people of the River Plate in particular. If the Prince of Wales had made up his mind to go to Rome, or to Scotland, or to Halifax the fact would not be worth noticing, but as he is going to that ungrateful people across the Channel to give them a sample of his manners and possibly a small taste of his morals it is an act worthy of being recorded in the annals of all time. True, the Prince's Royal mother is very churlish in demonstrating her affections for her loyal Irish subjects, and thinks that she fulfills her duties by contributing a few pounds now and then in charity in return for millions exacted by her agents in taxes. True, his no less royal father always hated us with the characteristic hatred of the stolid Teuton and would have deprived us, if he could, of even the barest shred of civil liberty, and if we go back farther and trace the history of his ancestors on the father and mother's side we find nothing but a narrow and illiberal disposition towards Ireland, from the unsympathising Guelphs. George III. actually went mad through fear that he should concede to us anything like the common rights of human beings, and George IV. after receiving the homage of the people of Dublin "whom he loved like his bride" sullenly, refused their modest request, and showed his sense of their attachment and devotion by debauchery and drunkenness. It is humiliating to think that the bitterest reproach to Irishmen for their professions of extra loyalty in the past should have come from an Englishman. "Ireland," said Lord Byron, "like a bastinadoed elephant stoops to kiss the hand that smites her." But we have changed all that. Time, and experience, and education have worked wonderful changes in the hearts of our people since the day when O'Connell and some thousands of white slaves huzzared for the brutal king on the pier of Dunleary. Princes may now come and go without any servile demonstration from the Irish people, and if they behave themselves like men they will be treated in Ireland with all the courtesy due to any respectable foreigner. A few flunkies and the remnant of the old ascendancy bigots may still find it expedient to offer worship before the shrine of Royalty in the presence of the Prince of Wales, but the great body of the people will treat him as they did his brother Edinburgh a few months ago, that is to say, with indifference. He will no doubt make a hasty tour through the country accompanied by John Poyntz and his army of spies and informers. He will necessarily make a few

stereotyped prosperity speeches at cattle shows, and he will be feted with a sumptuous banquet at the Castle. All this he may have and more, but his visit will be an event of no consequence to the nation, and the tide of national feeling will continue to flow uninfluenced by the royal presence and mock pageantry as the sea is unchanged by the straw that floats on its surface.

"SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES."

Dr. Victorica, Minister of War, was received on Tuesday a member of the Geographical Society, and the affair was made the occasion for an amount of pomp and ceremony that might well rival the knighting of the sad-visaged hero of La Mancha. Dr. Morel sang the noble achievements of the second conqueror of the desert, commencing as follows—

Victoria's wrath to Tobas, direful spring,
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess sing.

In the language of Homer, it would require ten tongues, eleven pair of lungs and a brazen cheek to do justice to the prowess of General Victorica or the poetic eloquence of Dr. Morel. Suffice it to say that Ajax and Agamemnon were only unfledged chickens compared to the mighty gamecock whose crow was heard over «20,000 leagues of uncultivated land» and who planted his spurs on the scalp of the bravest cacique of the Chaco. Dr. Morel measured the land that Dr. Victorica's flying column rode over, but he does not mention the «spolia opima» of the expedition, that consisted of a few peaceful Indians who were robbed of their property and torn from their families to grace the car of the conquering hero. There is no prophet Chryses among the Indians to denounce the wrath of the gods upon his persecutors, the robbers of his children, but it is not impossible that Dr. Victorica may be so elated by his triumph as to claim as a reward what is not his, as the King of Sandy Pylos did of old, and that his claims may cause discord and trouble among these modern Greeks of South America. But no, his idea is at best a plagiarism. King Julius conquered the desert before him, and if Dr. Victorica wishes top the dizzy pinnacle of glory his leader reached, he must discover some other desert outside the Argentine Republic and climb by some other step-ladder than the Geographical Society. By the way, we never heard before that there was such a body here as the Geographical Society. If they really do exist, why do they not produce a good map of this republic instead of treating the people to heroic poems and long-winded speeches about imaginary conquests of the desert?

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL GUN CLUB.

On Sunday the Central Gun Club held their first meet at Mr. Wm. Ham's beautiful quinta in Rodriguez. A special train left the Once station at 7 a.m., bearing the members of the club and the numerous friends who accompanied them. As the quinta is in the immediate vicinity of the railway station there was little delay in «getting the boys on the ground». Messrs. P. and W. Ham were there and cordially welcomed their many guests. The Irish flag with the harp without the crown waved in graceful folds over the portico of the dwelling house and the flags of other nations were hung all round. Needless to say that everything was done that could contribute to the comfort and entertainment of the visitors. The «carne con cuero» was delicious; the «asado» was superintended by a well-known native gourmand, who is an expert in producing delicate viands, and the wines were abundant and select. Over one hundred persons sat down to breakfast under the shade of the eucalyptus globulus.

Among those whom I recog-

nised were Messrs. W. Ham, P. Ham, S. Getting, M. Duggan, D. Duggan, R. Eastman, Dr. Gimenez, Dr. O'Farrell, Dr. Klappenbach, Dr. Galbraith, Dr. Newbery, Dr. Kimball, Dr. Murphy, M. Cané, Sarmiento, Salinas, Summer, Dr. Lagos, C. Deliel, T. A. Gahan, L. Casey, W. Casey, Jas. Murphy, Deputy Murphy, R. Murphy, L. Garrahan, J. Browne, Edward Tallon, J. Ballesty, M. Dinneen, D. Mullen, W. Moore, J. Moore, G. Dillon, J. Dillon, P. Kirk, E. Penrose, R. Hoevel, C. H. Hicken, M. Browne, E. Browne, A. Bergauer, F. Greene, F. Hudson, Biggs, P. Whelan, A. Craig, A. Kilmurry, P. Dowling, J. F. Gahan, Edward Kenny, A. M'Lean, J. B. Gahan, &c.

Before the shooting commenced the different members of the club were put up for auction, and this was not by any means the least amusing part of the day's proceedings. D. Ricardo Eastman was unanimously appointed auctioneer, and the natural fund of humour which that gentleman possesses, and his thorough acquaintance with the merits and personal qualities of the competitors enabled him to turn the «auction» into a most comical and facetious representation. At every moment Mr. E's quaint remarks and sallies of wit were greeted with roars of laughter, and on laying down the hammer he was enthusiastically cheered. The «auction» realised the magnificent sum of \$998 m/n. The highest bid was made for Mr. L. Garrahan, whose chance of winning was purchased at \$200 m/n. Mr. E. W. Tallon was «knocked down» at 145 m/n, Mr. W. Casey at 125 m/n, Mr. R. Murphy at 105 m/n, Mr. P. Ham at 100 m/n, Mr. W. Ham at 51 m/n, and Messrs. L. Casey, E. W. Murphy, Dr. Murphy at 50 m/n each, &c. The first match was a handicap, in which only members were allowed to enter. The following was the result: R. Murphy, 10; E. D. Tallon, 9; W. Moore, 8; T. A. Gahan, 7; D. Mullen, 6; W. Casey, 6; E. W. Murphy, 6; L. Casey, 5; J. P. Browne, 5; Dr. Murphy, 4; J. Ballesty, W. Ham, L. Garrahan, P. Ham, 3 each; J. Murphy, 1. Mr. Robert Murphy was therefore declared the victor. As his chance had been purchased by Mr. E. W. Murphy, the latter gentleman was fortunate in winning a large sum, \$898 m/n.

The second match was a handicap for strangers and members. Among the strangers were three crack shots of the Palermo club, Messrs. Hoevel, Penrose, and Kimball. After some splendid shooting, the other competitors fell out, and Messrs. Tallon and Hoevel were left alone to dispute the prize. They had shot nine birds each, and the excitement among their backers was very great, when Hoevel missed the tenth bird, and Tallon was declared the winner. This is the second time that Mr. Tallon has bravely maintained the honour of the club against a formidable outsider. At Curumalan, he and Mr. Langworthy shot 22 birds each, and the contest was left undecided. It will easily be guessed that on this second occasion Mr. Tallon was heartily cheered by his associates, and he well deserved it.

The third match, for members and strangers, was won by Mr. Penrose, who scored 4; Mr. Hudson being second with 3.

The fourth match was also won by Mr. Penrose, who brought down 6; Mr. P. Ham being next in order.

The fifth and sixth matches, (doublets) for strangers and members, were both won by Mr. Tallon, and the seventh by Mr. Penrose.

Before separating, the company sat down to a magnificent lunch of champagne and cold meats, and Dr. O'Farrell, in a few eloquent words, toasted the generous host, and the toast was responded to in a round of three times three. During the day the company had been honoured with the presence of some of the ladies from the neighbouring estancias. The town folks returned by special train in the evening, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the day's amusement.

The next meeting of the Central Gun Club will be held at Mr. Tallon's, Zapiola, on the 1st Sunday in April.

"LA MATRICULA."

A BARBAROUS LAW.

A law with reference to education is now in force in this country which has not its fellow in any part of the world, and for which we think it would be difficult to find a parallel in modern times and among civilised nations. We mean the enactment which obliges children from 6 to 14 years of age to have their names, ages, etc., registered before they can enter a public or private school, and to pay a fee of 1 national dollar to the State. This law is ostensibly made in order to reduce education to uniformity and to secure accurate statistics, but it is really and truly a tax on education and an odious and intolerable interference with individual rights and liberties. It is not generally imputed to modern governments that they put obstacles in the way of education. The fault is rather the other way. The school is the great means that the propagators of infidelity avail of to train up disciples to their particular way of thinking, and the world is being daily more and more flooded with anti-Christian doctrines, with false philosophy, and crude theories in combat with the most sacred rights and the most revered principles. But the law of «matriculation» absolutely shuts the school door against the child unless he or she pays a tax for demanding that knowledge which is the God-given privilege of every man, and woman born on this earth. They might as well tax the child for asking permission to breathe the air or drink of the limpid fountain. One dollar may seem a small sum, but it is four times the amount of the tax that convulsed all England when Wat Tyler rose up against his tyrants and entered London at the head of 100,000 men. There is this difference between the matriculation tax and the English poll tax that the latter was only imposed on persons over fourteen years of age, whereas the tax of General Roca's Government is specially directed against children under that age. For our part, when we first heard of this iniquitous law we could not believe in its existence, nor could we be persuaded that the Government ever contemplated putting it in force, until we heard this week of the numerous complaints made with reference to it. In many cases children over fourteen were obliged to pay in direct contradiction to the terms of the law. We have heard of cases where the parents or guardians of the children were kept waiting for entire days before they were allowed to get the precious document that would authorise them to send their children to school. And now we are told that the poor creature who rules the National College has absolutely refused the right of some boys to present themselves before the public examiners and receive their diploma unless they promise to attend the National College in preference to any other. What do the Government of this country mean by their barbarous and irregular proceedings? Are not the people sufficiently taxed already, without being further burdened with odious enactments and their rights and liberties hampered? Owners of landed property pay a tax of 4 per thousand on the value of their estate for the promotion of education, and as far as we and other foreigners are concerned, we cannot say that we get any return whatever for our money. The Government, by excluding religion from the schools, have practically closed them against the children of Christian parents, no matter of what sect they may be, and now they pursue the child even into the private school and oblige him to pay tribute to a cause and a principle in which he does not believe. It is impossible to suppose that the Government means to reduce the people to barbarism, but its measures directly tend to that effect. In a country where 70 per cent of the native inhabitants can neither read nor write, where it should be the

policy of the Government to obtain the co-operation of private individuals in spreading education, it is monstrous and unnatural that such measures as we have been commenting on should be adopted. Jack Cade hung men because they made necromantic signs on a piece of parchment and signed their names in writing instead of making their mark. If our Government does not go as far, it at all events takes care that those who sign their name must pay dearly for the privilege.

EVERY-DAY MATERIALISM.

It is not in the Charlatanism that with attempted dignity of letters and lecture platform seeks notoriety by deriding God and Revelation, that we recognize the most striking manifestation of how the protest against Catholicity has sapped the belief from sectarian life, reducing the beautiful image and likeness of God to animalism, or, at best, driving non-Catholic Christianity into the Sunday by-ways, religious functionalism.

Nor is it yet in a higher perverted intellect, that really fails to grasp these eternal truths—to our mind an exceptionally rare case—that we recognize this manifestation.

It is in the every-day building without God, the unspoken and acted out displacing of God from his creation—a manifestation not intended to meet eye or ear—that we recognize how materialism has gangrened sectarianism and corroded Christian belief. And inasmuch as this is an involuntary attestation of disbelief, it is by so much the more strong a testimony.

The statesman in his politics, the politician in his schemes, the professional man in his practice, the merchant in his traffic, the mechanic in his trade, the labourer with others in their respective vocation, all plan and plod as though time were eternity and eternity were not. With the help of God, or within the will of God, or thanks be to God, is an absent from heart and utterance as though even Pagan history were unwritten, let alone divine truth revealed. There is no realization of Revelation.

Men speak in their affairs as glibly of ten years as if one could command a single breath of his life. It is not but that we can properly build into the future and leave that future to God, but here there is an utter absence of recognition of God. No issue is left to God; all is humanly carved.

There is no "God's will be done" in the busy stir around us; none in the ventures made, none in the intrinsically proper hopes and fears of poor humanity. And yet it is God's will that shall be done, and without it our strongest building of head, heart, or hand may be swept away in a breath, and alas! then for those who have not in the affairs of life upturned their eyes in submission and resignation to the One Arbiter of every human destiny! The night of despair has come.

ROBBERIES ON THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

The *Herald* has the following:—"Many complaints have recently been made of the loss of merchandise on the Western Railway, and the police of Mercedes have now discovered that the goods trains have been robbed at that place, where they stop at night to take up and drop wagons, and when they leave travel for some distance at a slow rate. The robbers' plan was to hide themselves in the 'montes' until the arrival of the train, and then to sally forth, on dark nights, and carry off from the wagons anything that was portable.

"Last Friday night the commissary and some of his men posted themselves in the 'montes' on each side of the line, and the result was the capture of a man in the act of getting into one of the wagons. The prisoner's name is Tomas Avilar, and he is the son of the police agent

of the same name. When captured he tried to bribe the policemen to let him go. On searching the house of the prisoner's father two canvas wrappers marked B. D., were found, which are supposed to have been used for some wool sent from Suipacha a short time ago. Other wrappers were afterwards found, and also sacks, hides, and wool, and similar articles, as well as a bag of maize, were found in the house of a peon working at the station, called José Leguizamon.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A young man named Felix Doherty, son of Charles Doherty, was drowned on Sunday the 22nd February in the Salto river not far from the town of that name. It appears that he crossed the river on horseback where the water was deep and the current strong. Probably horse and rider were carried down by the flood and the young man not being able to hold his place or swim was drowned. The horse was found near the river next day. All who knew young Doherty regretted his death, as he bore a very high character and was a general favourite in the neighbourhood.

A grand theatrical performance will be given in the Opera Theatre in this city on the 26th inst. by a number of clever amateurs who have been thoroughly organised under the management of the able director Mr. W. Martin. The pieces given will be a stage adaptation of Dickens's celebrated novel Nicholas Nickleby, and the comical farce "To Paris and back for £5. Several Irish Portena ladies have kindly consented to take part. The affair will be one of the grandest attractions of the season, and as there will be a great demand for tickets it would be well for those who wish to secure seats to order them in time.

The cacique Shahueque paid a visit to His Grace the Archbishop on Wednesday. He received some presents, and promises to have all his people converted to Christianity.

Some Italian peons were loading sand in the river on Wednesday opposite Calle Venezuela, when the waters suddenly began to rise. The peons tried to return, but their carts were stuck in the mud, and as the waters continued to rise they would inevitably have perished had not a little boy who was passing by heard their cries. He immediately gave notice to the authorities, and taking a horse he went in person to the rescue of drowning men. He had already brought two of the men ashore when boats arrived. The conduct of the heroic little boy is worthy of all praise.

The unfortunate Italian immigrants who recently left this country for Porto Alegre, in Brazil, failing to get any employment there have returned to Buenos Aires. As they had been maintained in the Immigrants' Hotel and refused to pay their expenses on leaving they were this time rejected on making application, and many of them are in great want and misery.

About a year ago a man named Nicholas Pierce suddenly disappeared from the partido of Salto and has not since been heard of. He left a wife and family and some property. It seems that the authorities have taken possession of the property and intend to sell it, with the ostensible object of giving Mrs. Pierce her share and keeping the remainder for the children. If anybody should know of Pierce's whereabouts it would be well to advise him to claim what is his before it goes into the hands of the sharks of the law.

A most lamentable accident occurred in the Riachuelo on Friday evening. Two members of the rowing club, Messrs. F. J. Templeton and J. H. Berrian, took out a boat belonging to the club to have a little amusement on the river. As they did not return that evening their friends were naturally alarmed. Their worst fears were confirmed next

morning when the boat was found floating in the Riachuelo, bottom upwards. On Sunday night the body of Mr. Berrian was found in the bed of the river, and the following day that of Mr. Templeton. Both young gentlemen were English and were highly esteemed in this city. Templeton was employed in the London and River Plate Bank, and Berrian in the house of Carlisle and Co. The funerals of deceased were largely attended, and their sad fate created a strong feeling of regret among the English-speaking people of Buenos Aires.

Rev. Father Jordan will preach his second Lenten sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday next after the one o'clock mass.

Mr. Latham's Dramatic Company is expected here about the beginning of next month.

Mr. Owen Hammill wishes to return his most sincere thanks to Dr. O'Farrell for the able and business-like manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the camp which he has bought in the partido of Navarro, and he also takes this opportunity to suggest to his countrymen who may have like business to transact, and who respect promptitude, honesty, ability, and truth, to apply, with confidence, to Dr. O'Farrell who is possessed of these qualities in an eminent degree.

Messrs. L. Gomez and Co. have offered to construct a line of railway from Bahia Blanca to Chubut and these gentlemen have made a contract for that purpose with the Department of Engineers which has been approved of by Government.

Mr. Latham has been refused by the Municipal Intendant to have the Passion of our Lord represented on the stage. D. Luis Belaustegui was appointed to report on the matter, and in counselling the Municipality to refuse the request of Mr. Latham he says, "The person of our Redeemer, His doctrine and sacrifice, are too great to be exposed to the frivolities of the stage. It may happen that through some defect in the composition of the author, through want of sufficient talent on the part of the actors, or through the indelicacy with which the entire is brought on the stage, the Passion, which ought to secure the highest respect and reverence, may be brought to ridicule." The play, which Mr. Latham intended to act, is the work of the Spanish poet, Perez Esrich.

The Catholic ladies of Montevideo have petitioned Congress against the proposed law for the establishment of civil marriage.

The Honore and Bowen bill for the construction of a line of railway beyond Trenquelauque which received the sanction of the legislature last week has been sent back by the Executive to that body to be modified. The original draught of the bill authorised the Government to issue bonds to the amount of one million nacionales yearly for the payment of guarantees, but the bill in its present form makes no mention of that clause but simply authorises the contractors to draw on the public money for the payment of the guarantee. As Governor D'Amico very justly remarks, it is not easy to get a loan of so much money at the present time and for such a purpose.

In sending back the bill Governor D'Amico also takes exception to other clauses in the bill. The Governor's reply is practically a veto on the bill, and unless the Legislature pass it over his head we may expect that this great scheme will fall through, and Messrs. Honore and Bowen will have gone to so much trouble and expense for nothing.

La *Prensa* states that the Director of Contribucion Directa has ascertained that false boletos for this tax and also false patentes have been issued in all the parishes to enable unknown persons to get registered as municipal electors.

It appears from the report of the jury appointed to witness and report on the experiments made on diseased sheep with Glycerine Dip, by Mr. Hayward, in Merce-

des, proved a great success. Mr. Hayward made two different experiments, one by mixing in a hand bath forty parts of water to one of Dip. Scabby sheep were held in the bath about thirty seconds, on the next day Mr. Hayward used the cold bath, mixing thirty parts of cold water to one of Dip. Eight days after the application the animals were examined by the jury, who declare without any doubt that the remedy had been efficacious. The Glycerine Dip in its pure state was applied for footrot on the same animals that had been dipped for scab and those which suffered from the disease in the following method, viz.—

The infected sheep were made to pass through a trough in the form of a "bebida" about five yards long with hurdles on either side. In the trough was placed sufficient pure Dip to cover the hoofs of the animals which were made to pass once only through the liquid. This simple application gave as a result the complete cure of the sheep treated. The jury think it their duty to mention that one or two sheep treated died, but they are convinced that this happened owing to the wretched state of thinness in which the sheep were.

It is now said that the men who killed Miguetti were hired for the work. Deceased man had lately sold the Monte Cristo Hotel to its present occupant M. Chevalier for 26,000 national dollars. The wonder is how men can be found to invest large sums of money in such disreputable concerns.

Complaints are made that owners of property in the South have considerable difficulty in having their goods brought to market. A want of wagons is felt on the Southern Line, and it is seriously proposed to construct a branch line of the Western Railway from Azul to Saladillo.

The inauguration of the new railway from Rosario to the Raphaela colony in Santa Fe took place on March 1.

We welcome Mr. J. A. Bennett back to this city from his visit to the United States.

José Debatto, an Italian, 24 years of age, a confirmed drunkard and atorrante, threw himself on Thursday afternoon on the ground in Paseo de Julio in front of a cart, which passed over his breast, and he was sent to San Roque hospital in a dangerous condition.

Messrs. John J. Murphy of this town, and William Murphy of Salto, with their families, have gone to Montevideo for a few weeks.

An uncle of the Messrs. Ham is expected to arrive very soon in Buenos Aires. He immigrated to China when very young, and he is said to have amassed a large fortune in the tea business.

It was announced yesterday that Dr. Plaza, Minister of Finance for the nation, was about to resign. The cause alleged is some disagreement between Dr. Plaza and President Roca on some financial question.

It rained heavily in the city on Monday night and again on Tuesday, and the rain extended to all the Southern and Western districts in this province.

On Sunday next the new line of railway to Juarez will be inaugurated.

Dr. Gould, ex-director of the Cordoba observatory, left for Rio Janeiro by the steamer "Pleiades" on Wednesday. From Rio the Doctor will take shipping for New York.

Some fifty farm labourers were sent from the Immigration Office this week to San Antonio de Areco. They will be engaged on the farm of Messrs. Vignolo and Campdenico, and will receive a salary of 16:50 m/n per month with board and lodging, or 33 cents per fanega of maize they may gather with lodgings but without board.

An Argentine named Peralta has proposed to the Government to build a magnificent hotel at the celebrated bathing-place called Puente del Inca, on the top of the Cordillera. Sr. Peralta asks

a subsidy of the Government, and we think the object he has in view is very well worthy of support, as the medicinal properties of the Puente del Inca baths are well known and appreciated. A good hotel built there would be a great public benefit to the two neighbouring republics.

A new edition of Mr. Mulhall's "Handbook of the River Plate" has been brought out and is for sale in this city. We have not yet seen a copy, but we are told it is very correctly and neatly finished, and that it is a vast improvement on the former edition.

The directors of the Southern and Western Lines of railway have been cited before the federal judge for infringement of the law which forbids railway companies to raise their tariffs without giving thirty days' previous notice.

President Roca returned to this city on Monday and resumed the reins of Government.

Ferrari's Opera Company is expected by the "Regina Margherita" towards the end of April.

Several suicides and attempts at suicide are reported to have taken place in this city this week. A Frenchman named Chatilam threw himself off the mole, and on being rescued it was found that he was insane. A German woman named Raach was found dead near the Recoleta, and it is supposed that she had drowned herself.

The remains of the poet Lugones, who died recently in Paris, arrived here by the "Pampa" on Sunday. A number of Argentine gentlemen went on board to receive the coffin and transport it to the church of El Pilar, where Mass and office for the dead were recited. The remains were then borne to the Recoleta Cemetery and placed in a niche specially prepared for the purpose. Many speeches were made by the admirers and friends of the deceased poet.

The well-known and popular lawyer, D. Carlos Davis, has moved his office in this city to Calle Alsiná 113, where he places himself at the disposal of his numerous clients on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On the other days of the week he attends at La Plata.

Conde D'Eu and the Princess Imperial of Brazil, after making a tour the province of Rio Grande and being everywhere received with the highest honors, returned to Rio Janeiro on the 3rd inst.

There were rumors of a revolution in the Banda Oriental on Tuesday. It was said that one hundred men crossed over from this republic and landed somewhere between Paysandu and Salto. Santos was greatly alarmed and he ordered the troops and officers to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

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, corrales, Barracas, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as a 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.

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

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T. H. JONES, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, February 4, 1885.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co., 335—Calle Mendoza—335 BOCA.

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

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

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

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WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS.

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

PRICES MODERATE. 26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

MOORE'S CORNER.

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

FINE TEAS

THAT ARE STRONG, AROMATIC AND CHEAP.

A complete supply of

WINES, COFFEE, MARMALADE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES, &c. &c.

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

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Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

"SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.

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

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

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

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole skin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc. In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

From the 1st of March forward our sales and collections will be made, without fail, in gold, or its equivalent at the current rate of the day.

L. Jacobsen & Co., 242—CALLE FLORIDA—242

feb 4—1m

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177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177 Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use. Cheap! Cheap! Cheap.

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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH



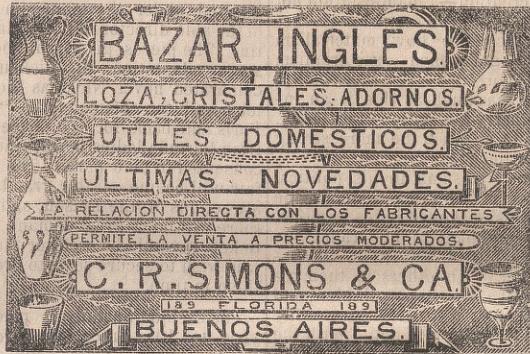
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Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 1000 pesos. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest on paid on the first days of the month, is when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial deposits... 3 Private deposits... 4 In gold, at sight... Do at sixty and ninety days or more... On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold... Buenos Ayres, May 13, 1881.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

AN BARD 'GUS AN FO.

The following is the prologue to a Gaelic idyl, produced for the first time, in Steinway Hall, Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th November, by the Chorus of The S. P. I. Language, and composed for the Society by Professor Paul McSwiney. We reproduce it from the December number of the *Gael*:—

CHARACTERS REPRESENTED.

Nessa... Miss Carrie Hun King
Bania... Miss Clara Stuttsman
Eocaidh a Bard, Mr. P. S. Munro
Beothach, a Soldier Mr. Wm. Long
Chorus and Orchestra.

SGEUL GAODALAC.

BROLLAC.

Gan cuimne ta na Baird do bi,
Gan cuimne a sgeultra grad a coitid;
Gan cuimne an cat-ran treun, arsing
Gur an eoranig os coifin na marb;
Oir tainic faoi-cu a t Sasanig,
A's ta cuimne a nall go garb.

Bi deora 'gus feine 'un ard-teagain
br-ag;
In gac focal bud fuaire bi abran
grad,
A Dia! mar faisg'd gac croide le
crad,
Nuair cualaid gul caointeora!
Act O! mar de gceus'd gac tend an
D) scann se air Brinn's a glor!
Oc! bi ceol 'san t-Sesn Tir 'san am
fad o
'Nuair bi grad i g-croidtib fear nios
teo,
'Gus bi deuntad bearta i gcat 's
ngleo,
Do b' fu iad abran fire,
'Gus bi ceoltoitid binne an tra sin
beo
Do mofaid neart na tire.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROLOGUE.

Forgotten are they, the Bards of
Oir,
Forgotten the tales of love they
told;
Forgotten the war-song, stern and
bold,
And the lullaby o'er the dead;
For the Saxon wolf hath crept on
the fold,
And his voice is heard instead.

There were tears and fire in that
melting tongue,
Whose coldest word was a soulful
song.

Ah God! how iron hearts were
wring
By the wail of the Keener haunt-
ed.
But oh! how their chords again were
strung
When the Might of the Dead he
chanting!

Ah! music lived in the Old Land
then,
When love made hearts, and hearts
made men,
And men wrought deeds again and
again
Were worthy a minstrel's song,
And minstrel's there were whose im-
mortal strain
Could no mortal prowess wrong.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Everywhere things are held to be going wrong. The protests of the Australians have increased the indignation against the mismanagement of the Colonial Office, and the rumors of attempts by France against the New Hebrides have increased the apprehension of the jealous action of the other powers in antipodean waters.

Bismarck continues to be the central figure of European calculations. A few of the Liberal papers adopt the theory of the *Daily News* that the one object of the German Chancellor is to procure the downfall of the English Prime Minister. Bismarck's own countrymen are delighted with the results of his diplomacy, and rejoice over it in a manner that has proved very trying to English self-esteem. It is declared that his resolve to make a future for Germany as a colonial power dates from a considerable period back. The hostility of England was the chief stumbling block to such a policy, and Bismarck, accordingly, determined that his first necessity was to isolate the country, and so render it powerless for mischief. The German journalists point to the hostility of France towards England, the growing distrust of Russia, the apathy of Italy, and above all, the lame attempts to keep Germany out of Africa, as complete proofs of the immense success of Bismarck's policy. Egyptian affairs also are held to be in a critical position. The

contemptuous refusal of the powers to give any answer to England's latest proposals has now been succeeded by the hint that as Lord Granville insolently and hurriedly broke up the last conference on the Egyptian question, a new conference is necessary; but that it must be held, not in London, but in Paris.

LOWLY ORIGIN OF GREAT MUSICIANS.

Madame Materna, the greatest of living dramatic singers, is the daughter of a poor pedagogue in Styria. Christine Nelson was a ragged street singer. Jenny Lind was a peasant child. Campanini was a servant. Brignoli was a cook. Nicolini "tended bar." Had not Rossini given Alboni instruction the first half of the century might have lacked a great contralto. Her successors, Cary, Emily Winaut, and Hope Glenn—aresimply American girls whose nobility is in true hearts and not in coronets.

The Bach family, illustrious musicians for 200 years, were always so poor that they had to take lessons from each other. Balfe was the son of an Irish cottager. Beethoven's mother was a cook's daughter. Haydn's father was a wheelwright. Gungl, who has written the most delicious dance music, learned to sing while his father wove stockings. Lucca is a peasant's daughter. Paganini was born and bred in want.

Schumann's childhood was spent in a print shop. The father of Liszt held a petty government office. Wagner's father was a police court Dogberry. The only representative of royalty who attained a respectable place in music was a woman—the Princess Amelia, sister of Frederick the Great.

WOMAN'S HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Perhaps there is no better test of a woman's health and beauty than her appearance when she presents herself at an early breakfast-table. She is then more as nature made her than at any other period of the day when art has been brought in with a view of heightening her charms. If she has slept well it argues, to some extent, a sound nervous system, and the effect is seen in the brightness of her eyes and the tone possessed by the muscles of the face and neck. Her movements are full of grace, her limbs have been refreshed and strengthened by repose, and her mind is clear and bright, for it also has rested, and there have been no bad dreams to exhaust her nervous system and make her limp and haggard.

Her intelligence is then at its maximum, and she feels the mental recklessness that is so generally the result of sound, healthy sleep, and that is only a natural elation of emotions, pleasant, doubtless, for her to exhibit, but far more pleasant to those to whom it is manifested. It, on the contrary, she has slept badly, or has suffered from nightmare in consequence of a feeble digestive system, her eyes are weak, dim, and watery, her face is flabby, her head appears to be held unsteadily on her shoulder, for it droops on her chest, or bobs helplessly from side to side, her complexion is dull and blotchy, red where it ought not to be red, and pale where it ought not to be pale. Her expression is indicative of the discomfort she has undergone during the night, her movements are either painfully slow, or aggravatingly brusque, her intellect shows stupidity, her emotions are torpid, her perceptions dull.

While the woman that is in good physical health exhibits all the beauty in the early morning that her features are capable of expressing, the one whose organic life is deranged is at this period of the day at her worst. There is no better test of a woman's health than her ability to eat a hearty breakfast, and it

might almost be said that her physical beauty is in direct proportion to the amount of beef-steak or mutton-chops she can eat at this meal. Certainly, pretty women can always eat a hearty breakfast.—*Ea.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A rather funny thing in connection with the suit for breach of promise brought by Miss Fortescue against Lord Garmoyne comes from across the water. When the case was brought up in court a letter from the lady to her betrothed was read, and it expressed sentiments of such a lofty character that a very profound impression was made upon everybody, even to the judge, who heard them. It raised the young lady very highly, in fact, in the estimation of the whole public. But the letter is now found to have been copied verbatim from a book of correspondence, where it appears under the head of "Letter from a young lady on the receipt of a valuable gift." Everybody in London is said to be laughing over the discovery. But as Miss Fortescue has received her \$50,000, she will probably not be much affected.

The Princess Beatrice will not wait for the polygamous Grand Duke of Hesse to become relieved of his marital disabilities, but, according to a late despatch, will marry his cousin, Prince Henry of Battenberg, a penniless lad "wi' a lang pedigree." The young couple will live with Queen Victoria, and on the English people, who are expected to vote the bride a dower of \$150,000 and an annual income of \$20,000. A London paper, commenting on the domestic arrangements, says it is the first time that a bridegroom has consented to take his mother-in-law as part of the bride's trousseau. Beatrice is no chicken, being 28 years old, and a year and a half the senior of her intended. Moreover, she is said to have a temper and a tongue of her own. Henry will have no easy position living with "his wifes' folks."

From the day of its foundation the City of Boston has been the stronghold of American Know-nothingism and bigotry; and on its civic gates have been the words, written in large letters: "No Irish nor Catholics need apply." For the first time in its puritanical history the spirit of intolerance represented by these words has been exorcised. Boston has placed its civic destinies in the hands of Hugh O'Brien, of Irish birth and a Catholic. Its first "foreign" and Catholic Mayor will be assisted in the civic administration by the following gentlemen, whose names are familiarly quoted by a contemporary and are suggestive of a highly colored map of Ireland—Paddy Donovan, Billy Welch, Jerrie Mullane and Jemmie Nugent were elected Aldermen. Con Lynch, John Sullivan, Mike Lynch, Bill Murphy, Hugh Brady, Frank Murphy, Sam Lombard, William Henry, Ned Quigley, Pat Kearney, J. Doherty, Jas. Gallagher, Jno. Gallagher, Wm. Regan, Dick Murray, Tom Denny, Patrick Cassidy, Martin Folan, Billy Daly, James Murphy, Dennie Horgan, Sam Kelly, Dave Barry, Tom Kelliher, Frank White, John Macnamara, Tom O'Flynn, Pat Costello, Frank Kelly, Ned Butler and John Lee were elected Councilmen.

"United Italy" is awaking from the dream of future greatness into which it was lulled by the famous Triple Alliance. The prospects of colonial expansion and of commercial prosperity which then seemed so bright are daily growing more gloomy. Intelligence from Assalia—the microscopic colony possessed by her on the shores of the Red Sea—confirms the report of the massacre of the Pianchi Mission by the Danahils on the Abyssinian frontier; and grave difficulties will have to be overcome before the guilty tribe can be punished. Her commercial interests are seriously threatened by the project which is finding favor in Germany of making Trieste the centre of the lines of steamers subventioned for the German Indo-oceanic

traffic. If Trieste be fixed upon, the ports of Genoa, Venice, and Brindisi will suffer considerably, not to mention the damage which will be inflicted upon the St. Gothard line. No wonder we find the organs of the Quirinal asking in sorrow and disappointment whether it was worth while jeopardising these interests in order to maintain an intimate alliance—too intimate, some of them say—with Germany.

M. Olivier Pain, accompanied by the young Henri Rochefort, went a few months ago to Upper Egypt in order to furnish information to French newspapers concerning the movements of the Mahdi. M. Pain, on his arrival in Egypt suffered opposition and annoyance from the English authorities and especially from Clifford Lloyd. Pain, wounded by Arabs in the desert, had to appeal for assistance to the subordinates of Clifford Lloyd, who put him into a wretched prison and kept him without food for three days. Having complained to the French consul he was liberated, and finally set out for Gordon. In a letter from General Gordon on November 4, it is said: "Several Europeans, amongst whom is a Frenchman, are attached to the camp of the Mahdi and assist him with their counsels." This Frenchman is M. Pain. The English regard Pain as a traitor (?) and the English journals published at Cairo demanded that he should suffer "the most shameful of tortures—hanging," on his return. The French people are inclined to hold that the English Government will not satisfy this blood-thirsty desire on the part of the newspapers.

AN INGENIOUS RIDDLE.

The following compound riddle was composed by the Bishop of Clifford:

1. I have a box.
2. This box has two lids.
3. It also has two caps.
4. It contains two musical instruments.
5. It has also in the two established measures.
6. It contains a great number of articles a carpenter could not dispense with.
7. The box always has about it two good fish.
8. Also a great many of smaller size.
9. In it you will find lofty trees.
10. Also some gaudy flowers.
11. The fruit of an indigenuous tree.
12. Two gentle little animals are found.
13. Also a number of smaller and less tame animals.
14. A fine stag is found within it.
15. A great many small whips without handles.
16. It boasts of two halls or places of worship.
17. Some weapons of warfare are always found in this box.
18. And in it you can find a number of weathercocks.
19. The steps of a hotel are also found in it.
20. The House of Commons re-sounds with two of my essential articles when on the eve of a decision.
21. In the box you can find two scholars.
22. And then find ten Spanish grandees to wait upon them.

All pronounce me a wonderful piece of mechanism, but very few have remembered the strange things that make up my whole.

ANSWER.

1. The box is the human body.
2. Eyelids.
3. Knee-caps.
4. Drums.
5. Feet.
6. Nails.
7. Soles.
8. Muscles.
9. Palms.
10. Tulips (two lips).
11. Apples (of the eyes).
12. Calves.
13. Hares.
14. Heart.
15. Lashes.
16. Temples.
17. Arms.
18. Veins.
19. Insteps.
20. Eyes and nose.
21. Pupils.
22. Tendons.

THE TWO GIANTS.

Once upon a time, a long time ago, when giants were as plenty in Ireland as blackberries on a hedge in summer, there lived on the borders of the county Armagh one Barney O'Connell, who lawfully came under the above appellation, being seven feet high, and made in proportion. His prowess was well known and acknowledged for many miles around but there was one thing that grieved Barney above a little—namely, that he could get no one that was able to stand before him in his own country. Now, report spoke of a certain giant in Scotland who was labouring under the same grief, and for precisely the same cause; therefore, Barney, after consulting his friends on the subject, sent a challenge to the Scotch giant, to "come over to Ireland and get the consait taken out of himself." After due time the bearer of the challenge returned with word that it had been accepted, and further stated that he was advised to inform Barney that he had better make his will, get his coffin made, &c., as he who was about to encounter him never left his work half done.

"Did you see him?" asked Barney.

"Faith an' I did," said the messenger.

"What was he like?" interrogated the giant.

"Faith, Barney, avick, he's like anything at all but a human being."

"How big is he, did you say? Faith, he's as big as the ould tower forinst the door, an' a head an' shoulders on him like Father McGurney's bull, an' be all accounts he'll ait you alive."

Barney began to feel rather uncomfortable at the prospect before him, and straightway went to consult his wife as to what should be done in the event of his rival to be such as the messenger had represented.

While they were thus engaged one of the children came running in, and exclaimed:

"Daddy, come to the door an' see the great big man that's comin' up the hill!"

Barney peeped through the chinks of the door, and to his great terror saw the monster rapidly approaching.

One look was enough to satisfy him that his messenger had not exaggerated his account of him, and, turning to his wife, he said:

"Sheela, jewel, I'm ett alive, for certain. Here comes the Scotch baste to drum your poor Barney."

When Sheela heard of the approach of the coming foe, and saw her lord's utter inability to wage war with one so far superior in strength and size, she concluded that it was only by some pitch of woman's wit that her husband could escape from the affair without dishonour, and, accordingly, she gently lifted the child out of the cradle, and depositing it on the bed in the inner room, made the father get into its place, and, covering him with a quilt, gently seated herself and resumed her work. After a few moments in walked the cause of all the disturbance, and demanded an interview with the giant. Sheela, after motioning with her hand for him to keep quiet, walked gently across the floor to where he stood, and in an undertone told him that Barney had gone out to the woods.

The giant informed her that he intended waiting his return.

"Very well," said Sheela; "only don't make a word of noise for the life that's in you; for there's nothing makes him more furious than to hear the child crying when he comes home."

By this time the giant had seated himself on a bench, and was quietly surveying the apartment when his eye rested on the cradle, with a look of unutterable astonishment, he asked what was in it?

"In it!" cried Sheela, "don't you see it's the child that's in it; an' Heaven help you if you wake him; the craythur didn't get a wink of sleep last night with the two back teeth he's cutting."

The giant, with a look of terror and astonishment, asked what size the father might be.

"Faith an' I can't tell you," said Sheela, "cause I never measured him; but that gosson (pointing to the cradle), when the father is angry, runs and hides himself in one of his boots."

"Laird save us!" exclaimed the giant, "I winna mind waiting the noo, lassie; I maun be gone. Gude morning!"

FIGHTING SLEEP WITH TEA.

The practice of taking tea or coffee by students, in order to work at night, is downright madness, especially when preparing for an examination. More than half the cases of breakdown, loss of memory, fainting, &c., which occur during the examinations, and far more frequently than is commonly known, are due to this.

I frequently hear of promising students who thus failed; and, on inquiry, have learned—in almost every instance—that the victim has previously drugged himself with tea or coffee. Sleep is the rest of the brain; to rob the hard-worked brain of its necessary rest is cerebral suicide.

My old friend, the late Thomas Wright, was a victim of this terrible folly. He undertook the translation of the "Life of Julius Cæsar," by Napoleon III, and to do it in a cruelly short time. He fulfilled his contract by sitting up several nights successively by the aid of strong tea or coffee I forgot which. I saw him shortly afterward. In a few weeks he had aged alarmingly, and become quite bald, his brain gave way and never recovered. There was but little difference in his age and mine, and but for his dreadful cerebral strain, rendered possible only by the alkaloid (for otherwise he would have fallen to sleep over his work, and thereby saved his life), he might still be amusing and instructing thousands of readers by fresh volumes of popularised archaeological research.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

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 afflicting drugs 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? Does the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its 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, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Codulas, Series A, Series F, National Bank Shares) and Price/Value.

Prices of wool were very firm this week, and the market was well cleared of any lots that arrived, which, owing to the rain, were comparatively few.

Exchange to-day was at 35 to 35 1/2 d on London, and on Paris 3-72 to 3-73 francs.

The sale of 3,177 mestiza Negrette-Rambouillet sheep in Pergamino at \$29 1/2 al corte is reported. These sheep are bought to stock lands in the Loreto. Also a good flock in Azul at \$27 1/2. Also some large troops of capones at \$37 to 39 1/2. Also 2000 head of cattle at General Acha, 10 o/o novillos, reserved price.

The following table will give some idea of the comparative value of produce and cattle at present and at the corresponding period last year:—

Table with 4 columns: Item, Feb. 28 1884, Feb. 28 1885, and another Feb. 28 1885 column. Items include Very special wool, Good light wool, Good heavy wool, etc.

Mr. James Slavin purchased 500 squares of good land from D. Manuel Millan of San Pedro at 2,000 % per square. The land is wire-fenced, and contains a good dwelling house with galpon, besides 100 squares of maize and 5 squares of alfalfa.

Mr. Bartholomew Carmody of Saladillo sold his wool in this market at 105 %. We have heard of another lot from that district that was sold at 107 %.

A home paper publishes the following market prices as prevailing in Minnesota, North America:—Beef, fore quarter, 2 1/2 d per lb, best; hind quarter, 3 1/2 d lb, best; mutton, carcass, 3d per lb; legs of mutton, 6d; fore quarter, 2 1/2 d per lb; shoulder, 5d per lb; hams, smoked, 6d per lb; bacon, do, 5d per lb; pig's heads, 1 1/2 d per lb; lard, 3 1/2 d per lb; sausages 3d to 3 1/2 d; collar, 3 1/2 d; veal, 5d; tea, 1s 6d to 2s; butter, 6d to 1s; coffee, 10d to 1s 3d; sugar, 3 1/2 d; potatoes about 4 1/2 d a weight; cabbages, 2 1/2 d to 3d per head, very large; turkeys, 5d to 6d per lb; geese, 4d to 5d; chickens, 4d to 5d; eggs, 10d to 11d per dozen (eggs here are small); cheese, 3 1/2 d to 7d per lb; venison, 3 1/2 d to 6d per lb; flour, best, 1s 6d per stone; oats, 5d; hay, £1 to £1 10s a ton; everything in fruit, &c. equally moderate; a good suit of clothes, £2 10s; boots, 8s to 15s for the best; shirts, &c. very cheap. These prices are wholesale; retail are nearly double.

Messrs. Casal and Bustamante have sold to José P. de Guerrico the valuable property corner of calles Cuyo and Cerrito at present occupied by the Italian Society, Stella de Roma, for the sum of \$95,000 m/n. This property produces 18,000 % per month.

A new alpagata company has been established in Barracas with a capital of 500,000 %.

The Money Market Review of 31st January has the following items:—

During all the earlier part of the week Argentine Government Bonds, and those of Buenos Aires and Santa-Fé, continued to fall, under the influence of fresh assaults by the adverse operators, who seem to have succeeded in

some instances in frightening holders out of their stock. During the last two days the tone of the market has been decidedly stronger, comparative scarcity of stock having been shown at this week's settlement, and purchases of an improved class having warned some of the 'bears' to reduce their accounts. In spite, however, of a recovery of about 1 o/o which took place yesterday, there is still, as compared with last week, a reduction of 3 to 4 o/o in most of the Argentine Government issues. In the 1858 Argentine Loan the fall is 2 1/2 %; while in 1871, somewhat singularly, closes 1/2 % higher than at the date of our last impression. Santa-Fé Bonds, which have been a good deal mauled by the 'bears,' sprang up 3 to 3 1/2 o/o yesterday, yet are 7 lower than last week.

Preparations are being made for the transfer of the central office of the Hypothecary Bank from this city to La Plata.

The rains have done considerable damage to the crops in the western colonies of Santa Fé.

The new Commercial Bank has been duly opened in the Calle San Martin this week.

Some capones have been sold at Chascomus from 31 to 35 %.

Many labourers have left the railway works in Tucuman on account of the very low wages, 20 nacionales per month.

It appears that the Government are disappointed, as they deserve to be, on the result of the late decree offering agricultural lands in the Chaco and Patagonia at two national dollars per hectarea. No buyers have yet come forward.

Mr. A. Bullrich sold on Tuesday a fine camp establishment in Lincoln known as Santo Domingo measuring 2 1/2 leagues, wired in, with good poblaciones, montes, etc., for the sum of \$57,350 m/n, buyer Mr. Fremery. The camp is situated in the Cuartel 5°, and joining that of Ledesma, A. Lopez, F. Sssa, and Juan Henostroza, and distant 5 leagues from Junin.

The Provincial Government has informed the justices of Arrecifes and Pergamino that the value of the lands expropriated for chacras in these partidos has been deposited in the bank for payment of said lands. The following are the amounts:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes C. V. Sarsfield, P. P. Millan, M. O. Molina, etc.

The owners of the lands expropriated are called on to sign the delivery and take the money.

Mr. Torromé, of London, under date 4th February, gives the following quotations of Argentine, Buenos Aires, Peruvian, Chilean, Uruguayan and Brazilian stocks:—

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and another Price column. Includes Argentinos, Emp. 1863, Do 1871, Do 1872, etc.

The National Government is evidently hard pressed for money. Some of the London bankers who lent the Government £200,000 last year on a mortgage of Treasury bills are now insisting on recovering payment of the money. They asked for the sum some time ago but were prevailed on to postpone their demand, and the house of Cockerill and Co., of Belgium, with which the Government made a contract for the supply of railway materials have given notice that they will send no more unless the money is

forthcoming. Dr. Plaza, seeing that the thing was urgent sent bills for a portion of the money and gave a promise to pay the remainder.

The camps in the neighbourhood of Lujan, Mercedes, and Suipacha were flooded to a large extent after the rains of Monday night. Not for many years was such a sheet of water seen in these districts. In Chacabuco and other outside districts camps are in splendid condition and there is abundance of fat cattle and sheep. The only thing wanted is a number of spirited buyers with plenty of money. A friend tells us that not a fat sheep has been sold in Chacabuco since shearing time. Sheep al corte are sold there from 30 to 35 and novillos at 400 %.

The new maps of Loreto and Venado Tuerto, by Mr. Warner, C.E., were out to-day; they are the best and most complete we have seen, and we saw a letter to-day from Mr. Estrugamon, the Juez de Paz out there, who says that it is incredible the number of new settlers arriving out there almost daily, and that soon the district will be as thickly stocked and settled on as any of the inside partidos.—The Standard.

The following are the heads of the conditional agreement between the Municipal Intendant and M. Andrieux, representative of a Wood-paving Company in Paris:—

150,000 square metres of pavement to be laid; the work to be commenced at any time which may be fixed by the Municipality within three years after the approval of the contract by Congress and by the Municipal Council; the company will lay down the pavement within eighteen months from the time of receiving the order, and will keep it in good repair for eighteen months from the time of completion; the price is to be \$8 per square metre for laying down and 64 cents for keeping in repair; the company will take up the present pavement, but the materials will belong to the city and will be removed at the expense of the contractors; the wood used will be Swedish pine saturated with creosote; the pavement for the tramways will be laid on concrete.

The company will deposit \$20,000 gold as a guarantee.

Have, March 2.

On the 11th inst. the auctions of River Plate wools will open. It is calculated that there are for sale from 5,000 to 5,500 bales. Good business has been done in this article at firm prices during the last fortnight.

Wool—Buenos Aires, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, f.1-52 1/4 per kilo.

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

HIDES—Buenos Aires dry matadero hides 14-15 kilos, fs.133-136 per 50 kilos.

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

Salted novillo hides of Montevideo, weighing 28 to 29 kilos, for saladero and matadero, fs.69-70 per 50 kilos.

Good business has been done in this latter article at firm prices."

“Bordeaux, March 3.

River Plate sheepskins are quoted as follows:—

Wool.—Long, 140 to 142 frs per 100 kilos; Middle size, 122 to 125; Borrega, 112 to 115.

HIDES.—Dry cows, mixed with desechos, fs.115-117 per 50 kilos.

HORSE-HAIR.—South, f.132 to 135 per 50 kilos.

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

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

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

“Antwerp.

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, 1-20 —

Stock of River Plate wools 18,000 bales.

HIDES—Buenos Aires dry ox hides, matadero, of 20-21 lbs, fs. fs.122 to 126 per 50 kilos.

Salted saladero cow hides, 20 kilos, fs.62 to 64 per 50 kilos. Stock of River Plate hides 40,000 to 50,000.

THE PLAZAS.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Wool, Superior, Good, Regular, Borrega, Bellies) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Hides, Good camp, Horse, Hair) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Sheepskins, Superior, rls, Pelados, Epidemic, Inferior, Corderitos) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Wheat, Candeal, Salado, Costa, Rivers) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Maize, Morocho, in grain, Yellow, in grain) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Wool, Superior, Good, Borrega) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Hides, Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Inferior, Pelados, Epidemic, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair) and Price.

DEATH.

On the 1st of March, at his son's residence, 163 Suipacha, Timothy Kelly, at the advanced age of 85 years R.I.P.

REQUIEM MASS.



On Tuesday, March 10th, at 10-30 a.m. there will be a High Mass and Office for the dead in the Church of Carmen de Areco, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Thomas Gardiner. Friends and relatives are hereby invited to attend.

TO BE SOLD, a Brood-machine for every class of Eggs, as hens, ducks, geese, turkey hen, and 1 ostrich.

Apply to the Calle Ministro Ingles, between Avenida de Alvear and Sierango on every Saint and Holy day. f.1-3 ins

CAMP.—To let, 453 squares, 3 eagres 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, Passage 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 Puyó, San Antonio de Areco. feb 10-1m

A CATHOLIC DOCTOR attached to a Hospital in Dublin as Chief Surgeon would receive one or two youths in his house to prepare them for the Medical Profession. A most comfortable home is guaranteed, as well as careful supervision. Exceptional facilities for Hospital practice. References and testimonials of the highest class. For further particulars apply to

“M. D.” Southern Cross Office. M. 4-6 ms.

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.

DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER.

OFFICE: 27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.

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

COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS

'LA PATTI' BAGLEY Y CIA.

Esta rica Galletita. Se vende en todos.

LOS BUENOS ALMACENES

F 21, pm.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595 BUENOS AIRES.

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

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

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

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

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO IRISH HISTORY.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director DR. JAMES P. KELLEY. j 21-3 m.

TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES,

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38-CALLE PERU-38 SEMANA SANTA

Avisamos a nuestras favorecedoras y al público en general, que los surtidos recibidos en prevision de la SEMANA SANTA, serán puestos en venta el Lunes 2 de Marzo, Mártes 3, Miércoles 4 y dias siguientes.

Los surtidos que ponemos en venta se componen de—Tapados, Confecciones y vestidos para señoras y niñas—Vestidos de seda negros con lindos adornos de terciopelo labrado—Vestidos de Faille Française y Brocart de colores con adornos de terciopelo bordado, raso labrado y adornado con las guarniciones las mas en voga—Gorras y sombreros, gustos esquitos—Sederias negras, terciopelo y gró Oltoman, Tejidos nuevos—Sederias de colores y blancas—Sederias labradas y de fantasia para guarniciones—Géneros para vestidos de mil una clases distintas—Mantillas Españolas negras y blancas—Articulos de toilette, Ropa blanca, Parures, Moños, Fichús, Boueteria, Mecería, Perfumeria, Guantes, Corsés, Guarniciones, &c., &c.

AS A PERFECT CURE We Guarantee It.

GEORGE & JOHN C. BELL, 45-CALLE MORENO-45 4 gents. 8au

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.

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.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS: Per Month. Elementary \$14.00 m/n. 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 Reverendo Señor

DON DOMINGO TOMATIS.

O'FARRELL & KLAPPENBACH LAYWERS.

OFFICE IN MERCEDES

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

OFFICE IN MERCEDES CALLE 21, No. 39.

ESTANCIEROS

If you want to cure your flocks thoroughly and keep them FREE FROM SCAB USE ONLY THE

BLAGDEN DIP

Which during last and previous seasons gave the most satisfactory results

AS A PERFECT CURE We Guarantee It.

GEORGE & JOHN C. BELL, 45-CALLE MORENO-45 4 gents. 8au

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