

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 11.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

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NOTICE.
The first Sunday of next month (April) being Easter Sunday the usual Monthly Mass in Mr. Maun's chapel, Brandzen, will be omitted until the corresponding Sunday in May.

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

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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.
London, Feb. 26.
An extraordinary occurrence is reported from Clonmel. One Sunday night, while a large party were enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Hackett Russellstown, who was celebrating the wedding of his daughter, one of his guests—a married man named Bryan—fell off his chair and when lifted up was a corpse. The unfortunate man had scarcely been removed when a respectable farmer, named Walsh, gave a piercing shriek and fell dead off his seat.

It is rumored that the Mahdi's troops, after the sack of Khartoum, marched eastwards to Kassala. This is in accordance with his preceding strategy. If he has now gone to Kassala it is probably with the intention of wiping out entirely the last vestige of Egyptian domination in the Southern Soudan before attacking the English soldiers and commencing his northern march. The garrison of Kassala numbers 1,250 men, under the command of one of the most gallant Egyptian officers in the Soudan. An isolated garrison, however, cannot hold out for ever, and the garrison of Kassala, will, if unrelieved, share the fate of the garrisons of Khartoum, Berber, and Sinkat.

The graduates of the Royal University of Ireland held a meeting in Dublin, when a resolution was unanimously adopted insisting on the justice of the claims of the University to independent Parliamentary representation.

The A. M. Sullivan Tribute Fund has now reached the handsome figure of £6,500.

Earl Spencer has had again before him the case of Bryan Kilmartin, and of course refuses to vindicate the unfortunate man's character. Convinced by the overwhelming mass of evidence Mr. Gladstone compelled him to release Kilmartin. He exercised his prerogative of pardon, but gave no compensation or even had his innocence established.

Rev. Dr. Hammond, late Dean of Maynooth, has been appointed by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Butler as successor to the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien, P.P., the Dean of Limerick, whose demise recently took place. The new dignitary is a native of that diocese, and universally respected.

Le Temps, of St. Petersburg, said that though England pretended to have assumed the protectorate of Afghanistan, she could not check the warlike instincts of that brave nation, and Russia would be obliged to do it.

In the House of Commons on the motion of censure on the Government by Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Patrick O'Brien made himself ridiculous by his extravagance and was expelled from the House. Mr. Goschen proposed to limit the English authority in the Soudan to securing a base of operations between Suakim and Berber, to open the Upper Nile to civilization and to establish a National Soudan Association. The motion of Northcote was lost by 302 to 288, and

Forster, Goschen, and 39 Parnellites supported the majority. Salisbury said that the Conservatives would take office if the Liberals resigned, but Gladstone refused to do so.

It was reported that an attack was made on the life of the Prince of Wales. The rumour had no foundation in fact. The Prince is about to go to Ireland in April, and he and his brother will give grand receptions. The *Times* is boasting of the valour of this undertaking.

The Irish extremists, residing in Paris, have sent the following note to Mr. Gladstone and the other members of the British Government, as well as to Lord Lyons, the British ambassador in Paris.

Notice—Officers of the extreme section of the dynamite revolutionary party.
To the members of the British Government:
«We, the extreme section of the revolutionary Irish party of dynamite, assembled in solemn council, give notice for the present that if the British Parliament should in the present session vote the renewal of the Crimes Act, a measure which we consider unjustifiable, we are firmly resolved to carry out the law of retaliation, availing ourselves of the resources of civilization.»

A conflict seems imminent between Turkey and Italy. The Ottoman Government on hearing that the Italians were about to occupy Massowah ordered the fleet to be manned. The ambassadors of Italy and England tried to prevail on the Sultan to change his mind, but in vain. The Russian Government openly supports the claims of Turkey. The Turkish troops in Tripoli are reinforced. A war between Italy and Turkey just now would be likely to spread all over Europe.

Two Germans named Hartenfeller and Lindenkolh have joined the Mahdi and become Mahometans. The first-named was servant of Lieutenant Seckendorf, who was killed with Hicks Pasha, and has now been made commander of 1,500 men encamped close to Khartoum. Lindenkolh is supposed to have been at one time an officer in the Swiss Guard at the Vatican: he is at the head of another division.

A rumour prevails that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, who has been chosen Vicar Capitular of the Archdiocese of Dublin is likely to be appointed to the exalted office which has been rendered vacant through the lamented death of Cardinal McCabe.

Several artillery and marine officers have been arrested at Cronstadt, for Nihilists. The Bishop of Jaroslav has been banished, and the Catholics have petitioned the Pope to break off relations with Russia.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 23.
Government have issued orders that ostensible preparations for war be made. Great activity prevails in the arsenals.

The Afghan limits questions is again coming to the front. Diplomatic relations between England and Russia tend to break down again.

Advices from Korti report that the Mahdi's followers are to be seen everywhere in great numbers.

Government have resolved to grant a considerable subvention to the Navigation Companies in order to encourage quick and rapid communication with their possessions in America. The

Government have also stated in the House of Lords, that orders have been issued for the formation of a colonial squadron, which will be devoted exclusively to the protection of Australia. Advices from Ottawa state that the Minister of War in Canada intends to strengthen the defense of British Columbia, and to augment the Pacific fleet by an addition of 4 or 5 powerful vessels. It appears that these colonial plans and improvements are the result of a long and complete study on the part of the Government, and are projected to counteract the difficulties that often arise in the British Colonies, and to facilitate the export of troops at a moment's notice.

The officers that form part of garrison in Cairo, are of the opinion that it is urgent for the Government to name Lord Wolseley Governor-General of the Soudan. Government, however, refuse to follow this advice on the grounds that such a step would prolong the stay of the English in Egypt.

A detachment of the English troops brought from the Indies was surprised by the Arabs at seven miles from Souakim. The advanced guard had not time to give the alarm before the troops were completely surrounded by enemies. The English formed square amid the most frightful confusion, produced by incessant discharges from the assailants who uttered shouts of triumph. When the regiments ran to their posts, the baggage animals of the division, mad with terror, fled in all directions, and, mixing with the ranks, threw them into confusion. At this moment the main body of the Arabs charged with impetuosity. The English division was unable to repulse the attack, the square was broken, and a frightful catastrophe would have ensued, but for the stoical firmness with which the Berkshire regiment and the Blue Jackets maintained their formation and kept up at incessant fire.

The United States Service Gazette says that the Admiralty has completed all the preparations for sending, at a few days' notice, a powerful squadron to the Baltic, if the state of relations between England and Russia should render this step necessary.

General Wolseley is marching towards Dongola. The object of this march northwards is to avoid the great heats which are become insupportable.

Telegrams from Kassala announce that the Arabs attacked that town and were repulsed.

The Press of Berlin states as a certain fact that Russia has turned the funds of the recent loan to the increase of her navy.

The forces of General Graham will make a regular advance on Tamai, where the main body of Osman Digma's forces are. During the advance Suakim will be garrisoned by the Royal Marines to the number of about 700 men. The spies sent out by the staff say that several tribes have joined Osman Digma near Hasheen, and that the number of Arabs is daily increasing. Osman Digma is at the command of 25,000 men at Tamai. General Graham will give battle in the open plain, and it is expected to be one of the most decisive yet fought in the Soudan. The trenches raised by General McNeil will be abandoned as it is impossible to remain owing to the rapid decomposition of the bodies of the slain. The heat is terrible.

[NOTE.—The reader will perceive that it is General Graham's object to open communication with General Wolseley across the desert as far as Berber on the banks of the Nile. The Government have already arranged with the house of Lucas and Aird to construct a line of railway from Souakim to the Nile, and some

200 engineers left England with a large number of ships containing materials. About a year ago General Graham fought a battle with the Arabs in the exact place which he holds at present.]

A Spanish colonel, named Bermejo, has been arrested in Badagos as the authorities had information that he was conspiring to establish a republic.

A syndicate of bankers from London, Paris and Berlin have taken the Egyptian loan of 9 millions sterling. The loan at 3 per cent will be placed on the market at 95.

Later accounts from Souakim say that in the attack made by Osman Digma the English lost 500 camels and an enormous number of mules.

Washington.
Mr. Grover Cleveland, the President of the Republic, has appointed the following representatives abroad: England, E. J. Phelps; France, Robert M. McClane; Germany, G. H. Pendleton; Mexico, H. R. Jackson.

Paris, March 22.
Negotiations between France and China, through the medium of their respective representatives, give no reason to hope that any agreement will be come to. The Comte de Paris will shortly leave on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

The representatives of the different Powers will assemble on the 30th instant, to sign the agreement made to allow free traffic of the Suez Canal to all nations.

The *St. James's Gazette* states that the French Government have hinted to the Chinese Ambassador in Berlin the advantage of coming to terms. The same paper states that the Ambassador said China would never pay the indemnity demanded by France.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that M. De Giers, the Russian Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has presented his resignation.

Stockholm, March 21.
Parliament has rejected the proposed measure to impose duties on imported cereals.

Suakim, March 21.
General Graham's troops were attacked by the rebels, under Osman Digma. The latter were defeated, losing 600 men. The English lost 40 men. The Arabs were driven from their positions on the hills, situate a little further out from Hasheen. At one moment great confusion prevailed amongst the ranks of the English, but a well sustained fire from the Artillery, and a brilliant charge of the Irish Lancers, restored the order of the troubled ranks. The English, however, encamped in the vicinity of Souakim.

Panama, March 22.
The Government forces sent to Barranquillas, under the command of General Ureta, has been defeated after nine hours' fighting, with considerable losses. It is said that General Ureta is a prisoner.

General Gaytano, the commander of the revolutionary forces, has attacked the troops of General Santo Domingo Vila, which hold the city of Carthago. The result of the battle is unknown up to this time. The English and American Consuls have asked their respective Governments to send ships to protect, if necessary, the interests of their subjects.

Sucre, March 22.
The President of the Republic, Sr. Pacheco, has been fined fifty dollars by a delegate of the Municipal Council of this capital, because his horse ran away with him and galloped through the streets of the city, thus infringing the Municipal ordinances. The President paid the fine.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,
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Erin, that Ireland suffered as no other country has for the Catholic Faith, yet, he thanked God, though suffering and degradation had been levelled against it, Irishmen never abandoned the Faith taught by St. Patrick. He told them how their forefathers prized the traditions of their childhood, how they forfeited everything dear to a nation to maintain their Faith, and finished by exhorting each and every one there present not to leave the Church without begging for themselves and their children the intercession of glorious St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.

After Mass, Rev. Father Victor, Rev. Father Croke, with a number of others, amongst whom were Messrs. J. Mullen, Seery, M. Gillon, were entertained by Mr. Thomas Leahy. I need not tell you that speechifying was the order of the day.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Samoh.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
According to promise I send you a few lines for the *Southern Cross*.

On my arrival at the «Once» which was only a few minutes before the trains start westward, I was delightfully surprised, on the platform, by being accosted in a very cordial manner by Mr. Baker, U.S.A. Consul. «General Osborne, also, is with us,» he remarked, «that is he with the white hat.» I was glad to pay my respects to the veteran, distinguished as much by his personal courtesy as by the brilliant manner in which discharges the duties of the important mission intrusted to him in the River Plate. In the car I was kindly received by Mrs. Baker and her beautiful daughter.

«We are on a shooting expedition to Suipacha for a few days,» said the General. «Shall we have any sport?» I was glad to be able to answer affirmatively to his question—an answer which seemed to give him much pleasure. General Osborne evidently is an inveterate sportsman, the smell of gunpowder and the ring of his Remington double-barrel possibly stirring up within him memories of more fierce excitement during his battles in the war between North and South.

I, as a campman, accustomed to the sight, could scarcely appreciate his momentary excitement at the solitary appearance of a pair of teal on a lonely pool by the railway track.

I believe the party were to return to Buenos Aires on Monday, the 16th inst.

What to me appeared interesting is the fact that from Lujan westward vegetation seems at least eight days behind in growth, possibly because the lands in the interior camps are warmer, as we campmen term it, or the others have not received the same amount of cultivation, and are consequently harder. At any rate, the beneficent thistle is a great deal more advanced in growth in the inside than in the outer camps.

We remarked the consequences of what seemed to have been a curious natural phenomenon between Olivera station and Mercedes. In the vicinity of a sluggish stream running through a black cañada in that district, I remarked the post and wires on each flank of the track upset and torn from the ground a distance apparently of more than a thousand yards. The railway embankment, and even sleepers and iron rails, I believe, had been swept away by the force of a furious torrent. Neighbours of that vicinity agree that no ordinary fall of rain could have caused such a complete wreckage. In fact, such a fall had not occurred. One intelligent estanciero near the locality suggested the breakage of a waterspout, but more probably it may have been occasioned by the fall within a circumscribed area of an electric shower of more than usual weight, as nobody in the neighbourhood knows anything of the waterspout. The camps on all sides are emerald in their brightness, and early lambing is the rule. The dark blots on the landscape are footrot, and the

terrible increase of the coarser grasses and noxious weeds.

With regard to foot-rot, we have had, as you know, Mr. Hayward out here purposely to teach us how to cure scab and foot-rot with glycerine. The manner of curing the rot by driving the sheep along a trough charged with a couple of inches of glycerine rather puzzles me. My experience has been if a sheep has rot only in one foot she walks on the three sound ones and keeps the fourth well in the air—on dry land. What would she do in a burning liquid like glycerine? Again, lamed in both forefeet, she goes on her two foreknees with her hoofs well up. Now, I cannot suppose that glycerine applied to the knees will cure the hoof unless by application of the principle of a foot mustard-bath hot curing a cold in the head.

The camps have greatly changed of late years. Those which but lately were of the finest quality are now being gradually covered with the coarser grasses—puno, flechilla junquilla, &c., and bad weeds, such as quebrarado, romerilla and others in a way disheartening to land and stock owners.

Of course, this is no news to your readers, but I mention the fact because I do not think that it is impossible to find a remedy—Surely, taking into consideration the great number of old and intelligent sheepfarmers we possess—men of sharp eyes and practical brains—if their different experiences could be accumulated in the columns of the *Southern Cross*, what an immense amount of camp knowledge might not be concentrated?

The subject might be carried on «ad infinitum» to the great benefit of all concerned.

A curious point in the history of sheep-farming was brought to my notice by a native estanciero of old standing. He told me that until the year 1837 scab was unknown in the River Plate, when it was introduced by some Saxon sheep consigned to Mr. Lumb.

The fact is interesting if true. Can any of your readers enlighten us on the subject?

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

We have received the following sketch of Michael Davitt from a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with him.

«Amidst all the turmoil and excitement in the political arena in Ireland one man maintains a position unique as it is enduring, that man is Michael Davitt. It is hardly necessary to say that in speaking of Irish politics not only Ireland but every land where Irishmen dwell is meant.

Those who have had the privilege of enjoying the friendship of the Founder of the Land League have been struck above all with the marvellous individuality of the man. His very appearance is impressive. Tall and spare, yet powerfully built; coal-black hair, well-marked features, and black, resolute eyes, he is the very ideal of what such as he should look. The grasp of his solitary hand, the left, is like that of a vice. His voice is full and well-modulated, his language ready and well chosen, the accent one that cannot easily be defined, as it seems to partake of the Irish, English, and American in about equal degrees. Nothing can exceed the kindness of his manner, which is as modest and simple as his knowledge is profound and his ability remarkable.

When other men would have gone mad or pined away, he, in his wretched penal cell, or crouching in the prison yard, breaking stones, trained the mind within him to great things, and came out of the grave-like jail a scholar, a philosopher and a Christian. Nothing soured him. The sufferings that blunt all human feeling in other men, only made his heart all the more open to «melting charity» for there be one characteristic more marked than another in him, it is just this exquisite sympathy with misfortune and suffering. His own countrymen hold the first place in his heart, but his bitterest foes

would not appeal in vain if misfortune overtook them. His mastery of the English language might be envied by thousands who have enjoyed a University training and intercourse with the polished and learned. Moreover, he is well versed in modern languages, including French, German, Spanish and Italian.

Another noble trait is his readiness to forego his private views on many questions, both political and social, rather than bring about dissensions in the ranks of his countrymen. We can only properly estimate his conduct in this respect by considering how powerful an element egotism is in the human character, and how seldom in the strife of politics a man, idolized by his fellows and having unbounded influence over them, can be found to yield without a murmur to a rival. His self-denial will not be in vain. It will bear fruit a thousandfold, in teaching his countrymen a lesson of the highest and purest patriotism; whilst for himself it secures a respect and affection not easily measured. There are very many eminent and patriotic men in Ireland, but not even Mr. Parnell will ever be to our people what Michael Davitt is.

As it is not unlikely that he will visit this country in the course of his trip round the world, the occasion might be availed of to offer him some testimonial, out of gratitude to the man, and for the sake of our own fair name, not to mention the real good it would be to the cause» we all have so much at heart.

Suasitika.

THE LOVE OF MARY.

MARCH 25.

We need not say that works on the love and veneration of Mary can hardly be too much multiplied, for that love and veneration cannot be carried to excess. No doubt, wherever there is strong faith and lively devotion, without proper instruction, there may chance to be manifested now and then something of superstition, whether the immediate object of worship be the saints or even God himself; for there is nothing which men cannot abuse. But superstition, except as combined with idolatry and unbelief, or misbelief, is not one of the dangers of our times; and as the worship of Mary is the best preservative from idolatry, heresy, and unbelief, so is it the best preservative from superstition. Her clients will never become spiritual rappers or abettors of modern necromancy. Her devout children will not be found among those who call up the spirits of the dead, and seek to be placed in communication with devils. The devils fly at her approach, and all lying spirits are silent in her presence. She is Queen of heaven and earth, and even rebellious spirits must tremble and bow before her. Demon-worship is undeniably reviving in the modern world, and there is no room to doubt that it is owing to the abandonment of the worship of Mary, which carries along with it the abandonment of the worship of her Son, the Incarnate God. Where Mary is not loved and honored Christ is not worshipped, and where Christ is not worshipped the devils have the field all to themselves. The first symptom of apostasy from Christ and of a lapse into heathenism is the neglect of the worship of His Most Holy Mother and the rejection of that worship as superstition or idolatry; because that involves a rejection of the Incarnation, which comprises in itself all Christianity. Christianity is held only when the Incarnation is held and when that is held, Mary is held to be the Mother of God, and deserving of honor as such. We cannot doubt the propriety of worshipping Mary till we have doubted her relation as Mother of God, and to doubt that is to doubt the whole Mystery of the Incarnation.

In its bearings on Christian faith and worship, then, we cherish the love of Mary and are anxious to see devotion to her increased. But we are also anxious to see it increase as the best preservative against the moral dangers of our epoch. Mary is the

mother of chaste love, and chaste love is that which in our age is most rare. The predominating sin of our times is that of impurity, at once the cause and the effect of the modern sentimental philosophy. Nearly all the popular literature of the day is unchaste and impure, and it boldly denounces marriage as slavery and demands that loose reins be given to the passions. Catholic morality is scouted as impracticable and absurd; law is regarded as fallen into desuetude; intellect is derided; reason is looked upon as superfluous, if not tyrannical; and the heart is extolled as the representative of God on earth. Feeling is honored as the voice of the Most High, and whatever tends to restrain or control it is held to be a direct violation of the will of our Creator. Hence passion is deified, and nothing is held to be sacred but our transitory feelings. Hence everywhere we find an impatience of restraint, a loud and indignant protest against all rule or measure in our affections and all those usages and customs of past times intended as safeguards of manners and morals, and a universal demand for liberty, which simply means unbounded license to follow our impure or perverted instincts, and to indulge our most turbulent and unchaste passions without shame or remorse.

The sentimental philosophy taught by that impure citizen of Calvin's city of Geneva, Jean Jacques Rousseau, in his «Confessions» and «Nouvelle Héloïse,» and which is popularized by such writers as Goethe, George Sand, Eugène Sue, Thomas Carlyle, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Ouida, Zola, and to some extent, Bulwer Lytton, consecrating corrupt concupiscence, has effected an almost universal dissolution of manners and depravation of morals. All bonds are loosened, and the very existence of society is threatened by the fearful and unrelenting warfare waged upon the family as constituted by Catholic morality. The terrible revolutions which have shaken society to its foundations, and which have been repressed and are held in check for the moment only by the strong arm of arbitrary power, are only the outward manifestations of the still more terrible revolutions which have been going on in the interior of man; and the anarchy which reigns in society is only the natural expression of the anarchy that reigns in the bosom of the individual. In the non-Catholic world, and even in nominally Catholic countries, impurity has gained a powerful ascendancy, and seeks to proclaim itself as law and to denounce whatever is hostile to it as repugnant to the rights both of God and man. Chastity is denounced as a vice, as a crime against nature, and the unrestrained indulgence of the senses is dignified with the name of virtue, nay is denominated religious worship, and we may also fear that fornication and adultery may again be imposed as religious rites, as they were in ancient Babylon and other cities of the East.

The last, perhaps the only, remedy for this fearful state of things is to be sought in promoting and extending the worship of Mary. Society is lapsing, if it has not already lapsed, into the state in which Christianity found it some eighteen hundred years ago, and a new conversion of the Gentiles has become necessary. Christian society can be restored only by the same faith and worship which originally created it. Jesus and Mary are now, as then, the only hope of the world, and their power and their goodness still remain undiminished. The love of Mary as Mother of God redeemed the pagan world from its horrible corruptions, introduced and sustained the Christian family and secured the fruits of the sacrament of marriage. It will do no less for our modern world, if cultivated; and we regard as one of the favorable signs that better times are at hand, the increasing devotion to Mary. This increasing devotion is marked throughout the whole Catholic world.

There are two ways in which the love and service of Mary will contribute to redeem society and

restore Christian purity—the one the natural influence of such love and service on the heart of her worshipper, and the other the graces which in requital she obtains from her Son and bestows upon her clients. Mary is the mother of chaste love. The nature of love is always to unite the heart to the object loved, to become one with it, and as far as possible to become it. Love always makes us like the beloved, and we always become like the object we really and sincerely worship. If we may say, like worshippers, like gods, we may with equal truth say, like gods, like worshippers. The love of Mary tends naturally from the nature of all love, to unite us to her by a virtue kindred to her own. We cannot love her, dwell constantly on her merits, on her excellences, her glories, without being constantly led to imitate her virtues, to love and strive after her perfect purity, her deep humility, her profound submission, and her unreserved obedience. Her love checks all lawlessness of the affections, all turbulence of the passions, all perturbation of the senses, fills the heart with sweet peace and a serene joy, restores to the soul self command, and maintains perfect order and tranquillity within. Something of this effect is produced whenever we love any virtuous person. Our novelists have marked it, and on the strength of it seek to reform the wild and graceless youth by inspiring in his heart a sincere love for a pure and virtuous woman; and the most dissolute are restrained, their turbulence is calmed, their impure desires repressed in the presence of true virtue. If this is so when the beloved is but an ordinary mortal, how much more when the beloved, the one with whom we commune and whose virtues we reverence and long to possess, is Mary, the Mother of God, the simplest and lowliest of handmaidens, but surpassing in true beauty, loveliness, and worth, all the other creatures of God.

When the type of female dignity and excellence admired is that of an Aspasia, a Lamia, a Phryne, a Ninon de l'Enclos, society is not only already corrupt but is continually becoming more corrupt. So when the type of female worth and excellence, the ideal of woman, is Mary, society is not only in some degree virtuous, but must be continually rising to sublimer excellence, to more heroic sanctity. The advantage of having Mary always before the minds and hearts of our daughters as their model in humility, purity, sweetness, and obedience, in simplicity, modesty, and love, is not easily estimated. Trained up in the love and imitation of her virtues, they are trained to be wives and mothers or holy virgins, spouses of Jesus Christ, sisters of the afflicted, and mothers of the poor. The sentimentalists of the day tell us that it is woman's mission to redeem society from its present corruption, and we believe it, though not in their sense, or for their reasons. Woman has generally retained more of Catholic faith and morality than has in these evil times been retained by the other sex, and is more open to good impressions, or rather, offers fewer obstacles to the operations of grace. During the worst times in France, when religion was abolished, when the churches were desecrated, the clergy massacred, and the profane rites of the impure Venus were revived, the great majority of the women of France retained their faith and cherished the worship of the Virgin. We have no sympathy with those who make woman an idol, and clamor for what they call «woman's rights,» but we honor woman, and depend upon her, under God, to preserve and diffuse Catholic morality in the family, and if in the family, then in the State. There is always hope for society as long as woman remains believing and chaste, and nothing will contribute so much to her remaining so as having the Blessed Virgin presented to her from the first dawn of her affections as her Mother, her Queen, her sweet Lady, her type of womanhood, a model which it must be the unremitting labor of her life to copy.—*The Metropolitan*.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE IRISH CONSERVATIVES AND HOME RULE.

The following remarkable communication from its Dublin correspondent appears in a recent number of the *Times*:—"Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's article in the *National Review*, recommending the Conservative party to come to an understanding with the Home Rulers for a settlement of the Irish question upon fair and equitable terms, has excited much interest among various classes of politicians here, and is very freely discussed. The writer's early connection with the Young Ireland movement as one of its most prominent and influential leaders, his long experience afterwards as a member of the Colonial Legislature which enjoys self-government, and as a statesman invested with the responsibility of office as Prime Minister, and the moderate and conciliatory tone in which he writes are elements of consideration which give a weight and significance to his proposal such as no essay of a mere theorist or speculative politician could possess. In the present temper of the loyal minority, who feel that the effect of recent legislation will be to efface their political power and arm the enemies of England with a weapon which will practically be irresistible, the time for making such a suggestion is opportune. Overtures of peace and union between the now deserted «garrison» of England and their opponents, which not long ago would have been at once rejected, are likely to be listened to with attention if not with favour. In the first flush of passion many loyalists are ready to enter into any combination which offers a chance of expressing, by their action, the bitter disappointment and resentment which they feel. Others, taking a calm and practical view of the altered circumstances, seem to think that it is a matter of imperative necessity to make the best terms they can with their opponents, and no longer maintain a hopeless struggle against a power which has been so strengthened by Ministerial encouragement and Imperial Legislation as to become in a short time overwhelming. Sir Charles Duffy is too keen a politician and too sagacious an observer of public events not to see the favourable moment which is now presented for interposing as a mediator between parties who have hitherto been extending their power and are now resting upon their arms, and endeavouring to bring about an *entente cordiale* which may help to realize the object which he has always had at heart. His suggestion has been received in a friendly spirit by the Press at both sides, and his good intentions being as frankly recognised by the Conservatives as by the Nationalists. It is observed, however, that there is no definite proposal, and there is a strong belief in the minds even of those who most warmly reciprocate his generous feelings, that no guarantees could be offered which would have any binding force. The *Daily Express* representing the class most strongly opposed to the National party, acknowledges the claims of Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy to be heard upon such a question, and the conciliatory spirit in which he writes, but points out the difficulties in the way of entertaining such a project while Mr. Parnell and his followers hold such extreme views and attack the rights of property with such implacable hostility."

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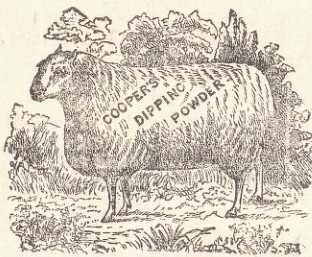
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LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, Londres, E. C., 3 de Julio, 1884.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1885.

The *Herald* says that the Rev. Canons, by which, we suppose, our colleague means the Catholic clergy, should have nothing to say in divorce cases. On the same principle a clergyman may reply that editors should have nothing to say in newspapers. The *Herald* seems to be unaware of the fact that divorce is not only contrary to the laws of the church but even contrary to the civil laws of this country. This is what comes of persons meddling in a matter they do not understand.

Sarmiento, in a rambling and incoherent letter to *El Nacional*, tells for the twentieth time how a number of Irishmen scattered a band of insolent Orangemen in the streets of New York some twenty or thirty years ago. This is one of Sarmiento's crack subjects. There is one thing in reference to that incident that Sarmiento has reason to regret and it is that he did not get into the mêlée on that memorable occasion, so that a stray shot might give him a *quietus*. Sitting Bull would have attended his funeral and Mrs. Mann would probably have written his epitaph in the Chockatow language, which is nearly allied to the Guarani. In any case he would have died with the reputation of a hero, and would not continue to be, as he is now, a burden to himself and a nuisance to society. It is funny to see Sarmiento, who does not believe in any God, championing the cause of the Orangemen, whose duty it is to murder their neighbours for the love of God.

The *Herald* accuses us of not lacking in offensive personality on some strictures we made on a letter of a «Country Subscriber» to the *Standard*. There was a time when the *Herald* had a host of «Country Subscribers» who certainly were not lacking in offensive personality. Can it be that through lack of these worthies the *Herald* has taken the rôle on itself, or does the *Herald* identify itself with the «Country Subscriber» of the *Standard*? If not, we should advise our colleague not to meddle in affairs that do not belong to it, and when next it goes a-hunting to catch a Tartar for itself, lest it may meet the fate of the busybody in the «Médecin malgre lui.» In justice to the *Standard* and its «Subscribers» we must say it does not, and never did, require the advocacy of the *Herald*.

Will somebody devise a means of giving a new life, even though it be a galvanic one, to the postal authorities in the camp? We still receive complaints of the non-arrival or non-delivery of the *Southern Cross*, even when we take all pains to address the paper correctly. A friend from Zarate writes to say that he sometimes gets his paper only a week after date, and that the «boss», meaning the post-master, has recourse to a mean subterfuge in order to explain his own indolence.

A CRUEL CASE.

EVICIONS IN SAN PEDRO.

In another column we make some comments on a report that reached us in the beginning of the week, to the effect that some twenty families, all occupied in sheepfarming, are being sum-

marily evicted from one estate in San Pedro. We could not at first give credit to the news, for the Castro family, to whom the estate belongs, have long borne a high character for justice and generosity, and we could not believe that they would now tarnish the fair name which they have deservedly acquired among good men of all nationalities. We are now, however, assured that the news is only too true, and that the above-mentioned families, about 100 souls in all, are ordered out at 90 days' notice under unusual circumstance, and at an unfavourable season, when they cannot get land to rent nor dispose of their flocks at a fair value.

The following are the names of the tenants against whom the unjust and cruel decree has just been issued; James Cummins, Charles Seery, Martin Carmody, Peter McLoughlin, Patrick McLoughlin, Thomas Dwyer, Mrs. O'Dwyer, Thomas Clohissy, Darby Clohissy, Patrick Griffin, John Crowley, John Young, Nicholas Dolan, besides three or four native families. It is not alleged for one moment that the Messrs. Castro have any complaint to make against the tenants. They have all (at least all the Irish) paid their rents with the utmost punctuality, and some of them have occupied the lands they now hold for the past twenty years. The only reason for the harsh proceeding is that a bigger price is offered by a fellow named Dhiel, who intends to plough up the lands for flax and cereals. This Dhiel is a land-grabber of the very worst type. His system is to look out for the lands occupied by the poorest and most unprotected persons who have all confidence in the landlords, and who never ask a written contract, and when he sees an opportunity, spider-like, he pounces down on his victims, offers a higher rent over their heads, and after tilling the land for a few years, he leaves it a prey to weeds and desolation. Such persons generally manage to keep inside the law, but it is the common judgment upon them that they are a greater curse to a country than even the highwayman or the burglar. We shall not appeal to this despicable land-sucker, for by all accounts he is utterly devoid of any spark of humanity, but we have still faith in the sense of justice, truth, manliness, and worth of the Messrs. Castro and we strongly hope that on consideration they will desist from their purpose and give the tenants who have been so faithful to them a fair chance of disposing of their sheep or of moving to some other district. Land cannot be got to rent at this time of the year, and if the tenants are forced to sell their sheep they must do so at half-price. We know not how far the law will justify Messrs. Castro in their proceedings, but we know that in practice such proceedings are unknown in this country. The usual way when a landlord wishes to get rid of his tenants is to give notice the previous year that the tenants may provide a place for the following year, and not to summarily eject them at an unusual time as the Messrs. Castro are doing. Besides, many of the tenants have made improvements in their houses, etc., for which the landlords as men of honor are bound to compensate them. We have often seen appeals made to the honor of Argentine gentlemen, and we have never seen it made in vain, and it is because we believe the Messrs. Castro are men of honor that we appeal to them to be merciful if they are strong, and not to bring ruin on so many families for a mere temporary advantage which will eventually turn out a loss rather than a gain.

SUNDAY RACES AT PALERMO.

The Jockey Club held their first «meet» for the season at Palermo on Sunday. There was a large crowd of people present. The following was the result. In the first race, for \$500 m/n, Azrael, Diana, Pregonero and Terminacion entered. Terminacion was the favourite. After the first half-round, the contest was be-

tween her and Azrael, but soon Azrael fell back and Terminacion came in winner, followed by Diana second, and Pregonero third. The second race, a handicap for Potrancas; prize \$800 m/n; distance 1000 metres. There were eighteen entered, but only eight came to the post. Bonnie Bee, Perla, Chicha, Nightingale, Adelaide, Violeta, Cora, and Estigia. Bonnie Bee led the way and kept the lead for a considerable time, but Perla and Cora challenged her, and both came to the pole together. There was some dispute about the winner, but the referees decided that the race was a tie. Third race, prize \$600 m/n. Balaklava, Sam Weller, Terminacion and Pincheira. Sam Weller was the favourite, and he led off, followed close by Terminacion. Sam Weller kept his position bravely for the entire of the first round. He was then caught by Balaklava and Terminacion. Balaklava, came first to the pole. The fourth race, for horses that had never won a race, was deputed by Mohican, Au Revoir, Signet and Sheik. Signet was the favourite, but Mohican kept first place from the beginning, and won easily, though challenged roughly by Au Revoir. The last race was a handicap for all horses foaled since June 30th, 1881. Only two ran, Tronera of the Stud Nacional, and Mr. S. Casey's Marius, and was won by Tronera. Perla and Cora once more disputed the prize, which again resulted in a tie.

NOTES FROM NAVARRO.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

I am not remarkable for a want of punctuality, nor am I so thoroughly nationalised yet as to adopt «mañana» for my watchword, nevertheless, on two or three occasions recently that I proposed to myself to take a trip on the Western Line of railway I missed my train, and returned chagrined and disappointed. On one occasion the tramcar broke down, on another the train started before the hour, as I imagined, on another my watch was slow and deceived me, until, at last, I began to think that the fault lay more in myself than in the circumstances, and it was, therefore to secure myself against further eventuality and to take a bond of fate that I put up at a hotel in the immediate neighbourhood of the Once, on Saturday night, prepared to take the morning train that starts at 5-15. I had scarcely composed myself to sleep when the throat of the locomotive made itself heard and began to belch fire and brimstone underneath my window, or rather door, for, as all know, there are no windows nor chimneys in the hotels nor many in the ordinary dwelling houses of Buenos Aires. In the construction of human abodes two of the principal elements, air and fire, which Thales of Miletus and somebody else maintained were the beginning of all things, are never taken into consideration. For the greater part of mankind, men are mere machines composed of cranks and bolts, which are only fit to be used for a time, and when they are worn or eaten away by rust to be thrown aside.

In the words of an Irish bard:

We are learned with a vengeance
Great our civilisation when
Men each day grow more like engines,
Engines daily more like men.
Yet methinks, a race will flourish
Half (be it) motive, and half man;
And a metal motor nourish
A sort of human pewter can.
Already, some have hearts of iron;
Gold and silver they adore;
Were it strange that steel environ
Those already steel at core.

Well, I have neither gold nor silver, nor do I carry steel or any other armour than a blackthorn stick for my defense, yet I felt the overpowering force of the new metal civilization on Saturday night. I had scarcely dozed to sleep when the shrill whistle screamed like a night witch in my ear and I started up in alarm and fright. Now and then the bump of the buffers disturbed my repose, and I fancied I was besieged by some implacable enemy. The engine kept up that awful snorting and whiffing un-

til I wished that neither steam nor electricity had ever been turned to use. It was enough to bring on an attack of nightmare to hear the whizzing of the steam through the safety-valve that reminded one of the hissing of the great unwashed in the upper gallery in the presence of a disappointed hero of the foot-lights. But morn' came to dispel my illusions and to restore me again to my lost happiness, and glad was I to escape from the restraint of town-life even for a moment.

From city smoke, and cant, and currying,
Splendid guilt and pauper care,
Fashion, fog, debauch, and dunning,
I come to breathe the country air.

Navarro is always looked upon as an «inside» partido, yet it takes seven long hours by the shortest route to reach there. Looking at the map we see that the town is nearer to Buenos Aires than Lobos, but a man can come and go from Lobos and do a considerable amount of business in one day whilst it takes two days to come and go from Navarro and always at more than double the expense. A few years ago there was a project to build a railway from Las Heras to Navarro. The Government offered to do the work if the landed proprietors in the district offered a guarantee of three per cent, but a certain individual got a «concession» and since that the matter has been entirely dropped, each one thinking that the responsibility that rested on his own shoulders has been transferred to the concessionaire, who has no responsibility whatever. If the landed proprietors would only put their heads together or if Navarro had an active Municipal body at its head a railway might be constructed in a few months. Even if the expense of a railway is considered too great then nothing is easier than to lay down a line of steam trams, such as is now being done I believe from Carlos Keen to Giles, and such as is being done in a hundred places in Ireland to connect every port and coign of vantage with the main lines of railway. But the Municipality of Navarro is too much engaged in the political squabble (just as the Government to which they owe their existence) to attend to the public interests. There are two parties in Navarro who bitterly hate one another, and would no more associate than Jews would associate with Samaritans, Guelphs with Ghibelines, Caravats with Shanavests, Garry Owen with Thomond Boys. One is led by the Juez de Paz and the other by the head of the Municipality. Their highest ambition seems to be to outwit and annoy one each other, and they hold their meetings at opposite sides of the public square. The strangest thing is that there is no principle involved in this strife of factions. Both are aiming at power through the same means, and both are the willing slaves of the same Government. It is the bane of this country that there is no principle whatever involved in the political contention of parties.

We can easily understand then why politics here are the despair of our countrymen. Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen in Navarro keep entirely aloof from politics for they feel that they could never bring to the ranks a sufficiency of lies and scheming and intrigues to carry on the campaign. One of our countrymen, Mr. Kenny, accepted the position of Juez de Paz there a year or two ago and he brought to the office a large amount of energy, intelligence, and an honest resolve to benefit the people, but he was scarcely installed into office when he was assailed by a thousand and one Lilliputians and tadpoles, so that after struggling for a time he gave up the office in disgust. It is no wonder that the town of Navarro should bear a dingy appearance under its incompetent rulers. The little patches of ground around the town originally intended for chacras are neglected and overgrown with weeds. Some houses which I remember looked well about a year ago are now rather dilapidated. The streets are covered with dust in dry weather and mud in time of rain. The church, which is a splendid building and

one of the best that I have seen in the camp towns, is sadly in want of repairs. Some time ago the cura appealed to the Municipality to assist him to keep the church in repair. Their answer was. «You know, Señor Cura, that we do not go to mass, nor do we ever need the consolations of religion; ask the Irish, they are the men who get all the benefit of the Church.» Of course, the logic of this was irresistible.

The Passionist Fathers opened a Mission in the town on last Sunday under the most favorable auspices. Fathers Eugene, Edmund, and Luis were present, and the popular P.P. of Suipacha Father McNerney, was also there to give the good fathers every assistance in his power. The Mission was commenced by the singing of a canticle and the *Veni Creator* with exposition of the Passion Cross. Father Luis preached an edifying sermon on the Gospel of the Mass on the benefits to be derived from the Mission and the necessity of corresponding with the grace of God. On Monday morning Father Edmund preached on Faith and in the course of a beautiful lecture he took occasion to pay a very high compliment to the Irish people for their lively faith, of which they gave strong proofs even in this country. I have heard that owing to the ceremonies of Holy Week by which the Passionist Fathers will be detained in Buenos Aires, the Mission which was announced to be given in Suipacha on next Sunday will be postponed until some other time.

PASSION SUNDAY AT HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
The Very Rev. Dean Dillon preached at this chapel on last Sunday. He based his discourse upon the Gospel of the day, and proceeded in a most eloquent manner to show the degraded state of society in this country. Men, he said, in order to attain to power stop at nothing; no deception, no untruth, is too great for them. They wish to gain power and consequent riches, and therefore are prepared to sacrifice every principle of honour and truth in order to attain to that position upon which they have set their hearts. A man seeking power will gather round him his friends and supporters, smile upon them and tell them how much he loves them, assure them that his only wish in life is to serve his country in general and them in particular, that all his aspirations are purely patriotic and unselfish, but, said the Very Rev. preacher, his heart could tell the while tell a very different tale. He could tell them that, while he assumed the guise of friendship, of patriotism, and even religion, and while he approached the altar with every semblance of piety and devotion, his heart, which ought to be the temple of the Holy Ghost, was the seat of deception, untruth and sin. The Very Rev. preacher also showed that in all walks of life the demon of untruth and deception reigned supreme. In conclusion, he exhorted his hearers to practise the virtues of truth and sincerity. He also spoke of the terrible habit of talebearing, and said that neither age nor sex was safe from the evil tongue of the scandal-monger. He instanced where an act, in itself perhaps trivial, is so magnified by frequent repetition as to become in a short time a fearful scandal. Would God that many such sermons were preached in Buenos Aires, they might be the means of purifying the atmosphere of society of which the Rev. preacher drew such a picture. The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity by devout worshippers, many of whom were attracted by the previous announcement that the Dean was about to preach. I thought he looked weak and fatigued, and hope he may not presume too much upon his strength so that he may be spared for many years to labour for the salvation of souls.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
One of the Consecrated.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT PAVON.

Santa-Fé, March 22, 1885.

To the Editor of The *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me give you a brief, simple relation of how we celebrated here the joyous festival of our beloved Patron, St. Patrick. Before entering into details, I must say that, owing to very unexpected circumstances, the concourse of people assembled to honour Ireland's Apostle was not near so large and important as it otherwise would have been. Preparations had been made on a large scale to commemorate duly that day so full of significance to us, when the P.P. of Villa Constitución, under whose jurisdiction the chapel is at which the religious part of the festivity was to be held, stepped in to upset arrangements in that regard. I refrain from making any observations on the conduct, observed in this matter by this Rev. gentleman towards the Pavon people, his parishioners, or to the strong feelings of displeasure excited in consequence. The Bishop was referred to, but, as it was feared his reply might not reach in time or might not be favourable, owing to misrepresentations, it was considered prudent to apprise people living at a distance of the state of things, and thus avoid them any possible disappointment. A favourable reply from his lordship did subsequently come, but too late to contradict statements made and messages sent to the effect that there would be no Patrick's Day celebration.

Notwithstanding this «contratempo», our fête of the 17th turned out to be most satisfactory. It was quite cheering on the morning of this auspicious day to witness the large number of horsemen that gaily rode along, and the respectable number of vehicles that wended their way, in the direction of the Godoy Chapel. At the approach of the little sanctuary a spectacle as pleasing as unexpected met our astonished eyes. Fourteen flags of different nations presented themselves to us, displaying their beautiful colours under the beams of a bright and favourable sun and the influence of a nice cool breeze. Prominence was given to the Irish flag, (procured for the occasion, and presented by the patriotic Mr. Nicholas Hogan) the Pontifical, Argentine and North American flags.

At ten o'clock a.m. the whole place resounded with praises to St. Patrick. It was a grand and affecting sight to behold the number of pious worshippers, Argentine as well as Irish, that had assembled to offer the homage of their devotion, love and veneration to Ireland's Patron. The religious functions were performed by the Salesian Fathers of San Nicolas to the general satisfaction. After first Gospel, the Rev. Superior preached a most beautiful and eloquent panegyric of our Saint, a sketch of which I shall try to give next week. The musicians did honour to themselves. The Mass sung on the occasion was that of «Maria Auxiliadora» three voices, composed by a Salesian Father, recently consecrated Bishop of Patagonia, and a very distinguished musician, Mons. J. Caglie. The singers were members of the Salesian community. Immediately after last Mass a chorus of young ladies, the Misses Pierce, Donnelly and Cardiff sang «Patrick's Day» to harmonious accompaniment. Subsequently came the singing of Irish melodies, in which, besides the young ladies already mentioned, Mrs. Cardiff and Mrs. Lane took part, to the great pleasure of all present. It was nigh two o'clock p.m. before the assembly dispersed or thought of satisfying the cravings of hunger.

Delighted, enchanted by the charming voices of the ladies, old and young, as they gave forth the familiar notes that brought back to our minds fondly cherished recollections; national airs, that reminded us of the glories and sorrows, triumphs and misfortunes, joys and afflictions, of our dearly beloved Erin; it seemed as if we could not leave the happy spot until the captivating musical strains which

thus held us like spell-bound, had ceased.

After mutual hearty salutations and the expression of ardent wishes for a similar happy reunion and pleasant entertainment on the next anniversary of the day, the gathering broke up, each one bearing with him on his homeward journey pleasing impressions of «all he felt and all he saw.» Shortly afterwards the patriotic Mr. Patrick Cullen was dispensing truly Irish hospitality to the Salesian Fathers and a large number of guests, for whose comfortable and pleasant entertainment he spared no pains. After dinner the programme of the evening's amusements was cricket and horse racing. The contest at cricket playing was between Wexford and Sligo, but to the honor of the latter it must be said, her champion took the prize. Mr. P. Cullen may bless his stars, I mean his heavenly patrons and protectors, that his hoary head escaped getting knocked off, or at least severely wounded by his terrible adversary. If he got a crack it would be only what he deserved, indeed, it would be a just punishment for his presumption in daring to measure himself with a Connaughtman. Messrs. Pierce, Hire and Donnelly—I refer to the senior gentlemen, for the juniors did their part creditably—may well congratulate themselves on having got safely out of the field. I thought every moment their shins would be broken or swept from under them by some balls from the Sligoman's bat. The representative of Sligo took no part in the horse racing, not wishing to humiliate too much his already much disheartened Wexford friends, and contented himself with all he had done for the honor of his native co. and the love of Connaught.

After supper there was music and singing «galore.» The Salesian Fathers sang some beautiful Italian airs, and the Irish dames and demoiselles did justice and honor to Ireland's music. They again made our hearts thrill with emotion by their delightful songs and melodies, and awakened the impressions of the morning, reminding us of the happy days gone by in the dear old land and of the sweet, charming associations connected therewith. Thus happily ended our Solemnity which we hope is to be only the antecedent of very many similar ones.

Before terminating this narrative I must say that the highest eulogium is due to Mr. G. E. Deehan for the very active part he took in the getting up of a much more splendid festive demonstration than the one described has been. He certainly spared no trouble on his part for that purpose, and I believe that if his aspirations relative thereto could be realised, or success attended his exertions, as it would have, I presume, were it not for the disappointment above mentioned, our fête would have been without a comparable precedent in any country district in South America, and worthy of being recorded among the memorable events in the annals of the history of the Irish of Santa Fé, or of Pavon, at least. We therefore owe our warmest thanks to Mr. Deehan and we beg him to accept them. Much surprise was evinced and regret felt for his unaccountable, but I suppose inevitable, absence from our meeting on the 17th. He would have contributed much, I am sure, by his presence to the general enjoyment. Another absence that was regretted on the occasion was that of Mr. Nicholas Hogan who, unavoidably absent, arrived only for the latter part of the festivity. The non-attendance of Mrs. Hogan and of Mr. Louis Mitty caused surprise. Of course it must have been sufficiently motivated. We sincerely trust that on the next return of our glorious and joyful Festival of St. Patrick there will be no absent friends.

Begging to be excused for so much intrusion on your valuable space,

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
P. J. O'G.

P.S.—It is gratifying to know that the praises of St. Patrick

were said and sung in the parochial Church of San Nicolas, as announced in your journal.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We hold over till next week an interesting letter from «Capillero» of Capilla del Señor.

We beg to thank the Minister of the Interior, Sr. Irigoyen, for his kind invitation to be present at the inauguration at Mendoza and San Juan.

On Sunday some thirty Indians escaped from the barracks in Belgrano, where they had been confined. The news spread the greatest alarm among the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and several piquets of soldiers were sent out in search of the fugitives.

A political meeting was held in the calle Juncal on Tuesday night at which about 150 of the young men of the parish of Pilar assisted. The object of the meeting was to organize for the nomination of President at the next elections. Dr. Celestino Echague was appointed President, and Messrs. Alvarada and Elisagaray, Vice-Presidents. After a number of speeches the meeting pledged itself to support independent candidates and to oppose the nomination of President Roca whoever he may be. At the next meeting the candidates chosen will be proclaimed.

A local paper says that His Holiness has resolved to raise to the dignity of Cardinal the Right Rev. Dr. Paul, Archbishop of Bogota. If the news is true, Dr. Paul will be the first South-American who has ever received that honour.

Fifty Italian colonists for the Curumalan colony have arrived and have been forwarded by the Great Southern Railway.

The news is confirmed that Dr. Carlos Berro accompanied by Sr. Garcia escaped beyond the Brazilian frontier.

Judge Ugarrizza has given as his opinion that the companies of the Northern and Southern Railways be fined 500 m/n each for raising their tariffs without giving due notice.

On Sunday last Mr. Calzetta's little steamer «Crabtree» made its first trip on the Carapachay river. With the facilities now afforded for reaching Calzetta's charming island we may expect that there will be crowds of pleasure seekers visiting there.

The contract for the lighting of La Plata with electricity has been accepted by the municipality of that city.

The paving of the provincial towns is fast advancing. We hear that a great part of San Pedro is already paved with stone and the municipality of Pergamino are preparing to do the same in their town.

The rural fair of Ayacucho was not a great success. The attendance was very small compared with some previous fairs held in the same place. Several lots of sheep were sold at fair prices. Those of Messrs. Echeabarde, Lozano, Meyer, Macott, and Corkhill drew particular attention. There was great demand for mestiza rams, of which there were very few. The Rural Association of Ayacucho will ask a big sum of the Government to help to hold their fairs in future.

The time has expired for the payment of municipal taxes in this city, but we believe the payment is still accepted without the imposition of a fine.

Last week His Grace the Archbishop visited the partido of Zarate and administered confirmation to many. On leaving for Buenos Aires His Grace was accompanied to the railway station by many of the inhabitants and some of them came as far as Campana, among others the Juez de Paz, D. Manuel José Latorre.

Messrs. Honoré and Bowen deny the report which has been in circulation for some days that they have commenced an action against the Provincial Government for having refused to exe-

cute the contract approved by the Legislature, for the construction of the «Grand Central Railway of Buenos Aires.» They say that there are two good reasons why such proceedings have not been taken as alleged; firstly, that the court mentioned would have no jurisdiction, and secondly, that the Provincial Government has not actually refused to carry out the contract.

The Bishop of Cordoba recently appealed to the charity of the faithful for the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Seminaries and the Catholic Association immediately undertook to establish two free «Becas» at their expense in the seminary of that diocese.

The medals to be distributed as prizes will be struck at the Mint at the expense of the National Government. There will be 40 gold medals, 40 silver, and 120 bronze medals for prizes, and 40 gold, 40 silver, and 2,000 bronze commemorative medals (apparently, everybody is to have one).

Mr. J. B. Gahan will leave for a trip to Europe by the Royal Mail steamer «Elbe» which sails on Wednesday next.

Mr. William Moore and the Misses Moore of Zapiola are going on a trip to Mendoza and Cordoba.

Sres. Benvenuto Genoud and Co. have made a proposal for the expropriation of four leagues of land in the partido of Zarate on the river Parana, with the view of founding an agricultural colony there. They undertake to establish one hundred families on the land within three years, and to plough up and sow half the land in two years and the other half in the remaining three years under a penalty of \$60,000 m/n. The proposal will be submitted to the Provincial Legislature.

El Heraldo of San Nicolas tells us that an arsenal is about to be built in that town.

D. Pedro Espinosa has been appointed president of the Municipality of La Plata.

In Concordia many horned cattle are dying of a disease called «la mancha.»

In Santiago de Chile there are 6659 persons in hospital suffering from consumption. 447 of the patients are announced to have died in one day.

Another accident took place on the Southern Line of railway on Sunday, near the Glew station. A passenger train and a goods' train collided. The engine-driver was cast bleeding on the ground and some of his teeth were dashed out, the stoker had his arm dislocated. Some of the passengers were hurt but not seriously.

A Frenchman named M. de Brette has landed here with the avowed object of going in search of the unfortunate M. Crevaux who was killed by the Tobas Indians. It was reported that the Indians had eaten M. Crevaux, but in any case, unless his remains have been miraculously preserved, the explorer will have some difficulty in putting together his disjointed members.

The «high-lifers» of this city, notwithstanding the holy season, have their minds still set on amusement and show impatience for the arrival of Ferrari's Opera Company at the Colon. All the seats have been secured. Curso forzoso has not affected our position. The world will still go to Vanity Fair.

A shocking murder is reported at Flores, where a peon hacked a man to death because the victim accused him of insulting his wife. The latter came to her husband's aid and struggled heroically with the murderer but in vain. The assassin, when arrested, cynically declared that he acted in self defense, whereas his victim was stupidly drunk at the time and incapable of protecting himself, even if he had been armed.

Santos addressed a note to Bishop Yeregui of Montevideo complaining of violent language used by Dr. Soler and other clergymen who had preached on the Civil Marriage Bill. The Bishop

replied in moderate language, approving of the conduct of Dr. Soler and his fellow clergymen, but at the same time assuring Santos that the word of the priest was not to be judged by the civil authorities, and that therefore he had ordered the priests of the diocese not to preach until such time as the Church had recovered her liberty.

The time-tables of the Provincial Lines of railway will be changed from the 1st of the month of April.

The provisional Committee organized at the recent meeting in Dr. Del Valle's house, held its first meeting on Sunday night for the purpose of being formally constituted and of commencing the organization for promoting the candidature of Dr. Rocha to the Presidency of the Republic.

Dr. Carranza is making great preparation for the celebration of Palm Sunday in La Plata.

A very large number of persons have been invited to be present at the inauguration of the railway to Mendoza and San Juan. Those who have accepted the invitation have been provided with free tickets for the passage both by river and railway.

The lottery scandal still continues, and at every step passengers in the city are molested and badgered by the vendors. One of these swindling concerns forgot to account for the big prize the other day, but when forced to speak out acknowledged that they had «won» it for themselves.

The recent rains have done immense damage to grain in the South particularly in the partidos of Hinojo, Olavarria, Tandil, and Juarez.

The Municipal elections of this city have been postponed till after the assembling of Congress when it is said a bill will be brought in by a patriotic statesman for the complete suppression of Municipal bodies. So much the better.

Guzman Blanco, the Sultan of Venezuela, has been decorated by his brother, the Shah of Persia, with the Order of the Sun and the Lion. In recognition of this favour we may expect that the «Illustrious American» as Guzman Blanco loves to style himself, will raise another statue for his own glory and establish Mahometanism among his subjects.

The persons officially invited to attend the opening of the Mendoza Exhibition will be taken to Rosario by the steamers «Minerva» and «Apolo» of the Platense line. The passengers of the «Minerva» will number from 200 to 300 persons, and they will go as far as Campana by railway. The «Apolo» will start as usual from the Inner Roads, and will take the President and his party, about 100 in number. They will embark from the Passengers' Mole at 8 or 10 a.m. on the 4th of April and will probably land at Martin Garcia to inspect the works in progress; the train for Mendoza will leave Rosario on the 5th, at night, and will reach its destination early on the morning of the 7th, which is the day fixed for the opening of the Exhibition.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr. John Naghten, which took place in this city on Saturday morning. Deceased was still in the prime of life and was a general favorite in Buenos Aires, being only 38 years of age. He was born of Irish parents in this country, and he leaves a wife and six children, besides his mother, to mourn his loss. His remains were buried in the English cemetery on Sunday, and his funeral was attended by very many of the representative men of this town.

Saturday in Holy Week is fixed as the day when President Roca and several other gentlemen from this city will leave for Mendoza to be present at the inauguration of the new railway. This is, we believe, the second time that said railway will be inaugurated. How many more inaugurations shall we have? It is said that the Queen Victoria has

a half-a-dozen birthdays, and that many of her liege subjects will swear that she was born on each and every one of them. We suppose it is on the same principle that the Mendoza line must have a half-a-dozen inaugurations.

An evening colleague says that the will made by the late Mr. Terence Moore is now considered invalid, and Miss Bergin is supposed to be sole heiress to the enormous fortune left by her grandfather. It is said, however, that the young lady will so far waive her claim as to consent to an equal division of the property between her and the Messrs. Fagan, who are half-brothers of Mr. Moore. Dr. Maglione has been declared by the courts guardian of Miss Bergin.

We have received excellent accounts of the branch of the National Bank in Carmen de Areco, and of the courtesy and liberality of its popular director, Mr. Allende, who has fully identified himself and the establishment he superintends with the farming interests in the neighbourhood. We congratulate our countrymen in having such a good friend among them.

A branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has been for some time established in Carmen de Areco and already counts a fair number of members. It is to be hoped that many of our countrymen will join this exceedingly benevolent society, which is strongly approved of by the Catholic Church, and which has been the means of relieving millions of sufferers throughout the world. As all are aware, it does not impose any obligation whatever and the rules are simple and easily observed.

Dr. Soler, the Vicar-general of Montevideo, having denounced the proposed law of Civil Marriage in a sermon which he preached in the cathedral, he was furiously assailed by the official newspaper of Santos, *La Nacion*, and the most violent threats were hurled against him. *La Nacion* is simply the organ of a barbarian, and its voice is the voice of gauchismo and barbarism. The Jefe Politico, Dr. Brian, who is probably a descendant of Jemmy or Morough the burner, got orders to enter the church and take notes of what the preachers might say, and the «jefes» in all the camp districts got strict orders from the headquarters of the tyrant to arrest any clergyman who should have the courage to speak his mind openly on a question in which religion and morality are concerned. In spite of these Oriental ordinances, Bishop Yeregui has issued a vigorous pastoral condemning the innovations and protesting against them.

The criminal suit initiated by Santos against Layera for participation in the murder of General Flores has been abandoned for want of sufficient proof.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT «ANTORCHA-SOL.»

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 191 Maipu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galpones, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrales, Barracas, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

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

The light is larger and brilliant—white than gas and equal to eight gas jets. We are assured that the cost does not exceed six cents per hour. The apparatus is managed with the greatest facility. It is always ready; no wick to trim; entirely free from explosion and, in fact, it appears to us to be the cheapest light known in comparison with its illuminating power.

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

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

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T. H. JONES, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, February 1, 1885.

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

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

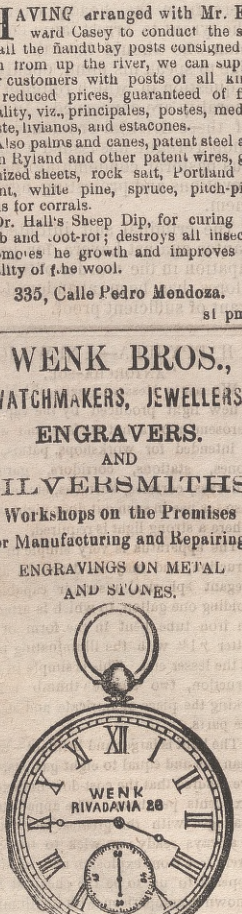
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In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

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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.

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO., CONSIGNATARIOS DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO: Calle Ecuador No. 2, esquina Rivadavia, Plaza Once de Setiembre, Barraca del Plata.

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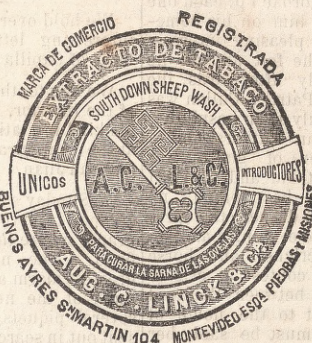
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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

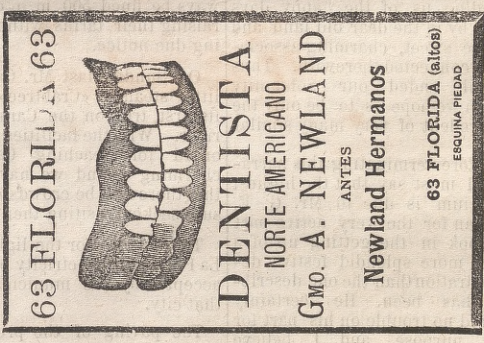
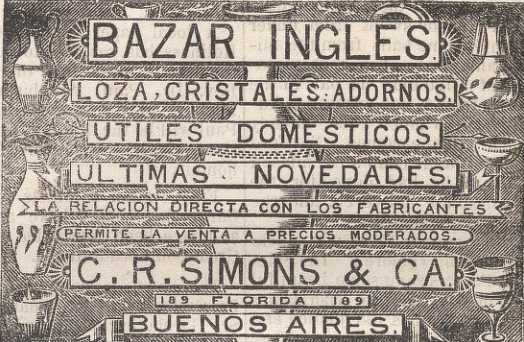


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It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.

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

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

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and Liverpool (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton) CANTON ASKEW. MARCH 25 Loading in the River Parana.

MOZART SPRATHLY APRIL 5 Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.) ORION* BROWN APRIL 8 Carrying the Belgian Mails

GALILEO* YAXLEY APRIL 22 Carrying the Belgian Mails.

New York. (via Rio Janeiro) TYCHO BRAHE* GREGORY. MAR. 28

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

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

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

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

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“ “ Rosario— H. S. FERGUSON.

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

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 10 patacones. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest or paid on the first days of the month, is when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

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

The Bank receives gold deposits, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days or 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, Chacabuco, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commission will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagares" for discount.

From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows: Commercial deposits..... 3 Private deposits..... 4 In gold, at sight..... 4 Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2

On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold..... Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1881.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT

EDUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

ALONE WITH CONSCIENCE.

I sat alone with my conscience, In a place where time had ceased; And we talked of my former living In the land where the years increased;

IRISH GENIUS IN AMERICA.

FROM THE Boston Pilot. The ready fame achieved by Irish genius in the field of literature, where native intellect required no more expensive tools than ink and paper, has hardly been matched by corresponding triumphs in the domain of art.

well up in the list of America's most promising artists. With a greater development of art in this country we do not doubt that the poetic and artistic Irish temperament will find adequate expression.

NAPOLEON I. AND THE POTATOES.

The evening before the battle of Ulm, when Napoleon I. in company with Marshal Berthier was walking incognito through the camp and listening to the talk of his soldiers, he saw in a group not far off an Irishman, who was a grenadier, roasting some potatoes before a fire of red ashes.

the bargain, and, trusting to your word, I have come hither. "True, true," said the emperor, "lay a cover near me; lay aside your arms, mon ami, and draw up to the table."

Dinner over, the grenadier went at his usual pace, took up his carbine, and turning to the emperor, presented arms.

"A mere private," said he, "ought not to dine at the table of his emperor."

"Ah! I understand you," said Napoleon. "I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Lieutenant in my Company of Guards."

"Thank you, heartily," returned the soldier. "Vive l'Empereur," he shouted, and then withdrew. M. Mahon was the soldier's name. One of his nephews played an important part in French history later.

DECAY OF IRISH HUMOUR.

The Spectator does not find us amusing, we are glad to say. In an article on "The Decay of Irish Humour" that pompous organ of English self-sufficiency remarks with a sigh that "the Irish political fanatic is anything but an amusing personage, and the whole course of the Nationalist agitation has been unredeemed by any humorous passage."

MANNERS AT HOME.

- 1. Shut every door after you without slamming it. 2. Never stamp, jump, or run in the house. 3. Never call to persons upstairs or in the next room; if you wish to speak to them, go quietly where they are.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An English paper says, "we have always maintained (in the face of much discouragement) that even the Orangemen were 'white men,' and not necessarily (or, at least, not all) such fools as the interested Ulster aristocracy were willing to have them thought."

"If you desire to have a voice in the Councils of these Kingdoms, you must send forward men who will demand that justice and fairplay be dealt out to peasant as well as peer, to labor as well as capital; not the representatives of a class, but representatives of the people, who, doing away with barren theories, will go in for the practical, the useful, and the real."

"Now, I apprehend the 'real' means Parnellism. Everything else in Ireland is sham. But Heaven forbid that I should say that Mr. William McCormick is consciously a Parnellite. He is only a Parnellite, as (according to the charitable old theory) Cicero and Demosthenes, Romulus and Remus, etc., were Christians, —i.e., Christians without knowing it."

That the Times should object to Mr. Parnell's proposal for the future government of Ireland, as well as to the course of action which has led to the Irish landlords being no longer able to turn their starving tenants out of their homes to die in a ditch is perfectly legitimate; for, on such matters, everyone is entitled to express his opinion. But I regard it as most unfair that it should attempt, in an article upon the explosions in Westminster, to confound Mr. Parnell and his political followers with the dynamiters. Mr. Parnell's great object has been to achieve his ends by action at the polls, and by passive resistance to what the Legislature has now admitted was intolerable oppression. He is no more responsible for the iniquities of a few miscreants than the Times. Ford, O'Donovan Rossa, and others of the same kidney, denounce him even more strongly than they do Sir William Harcourt and Lord Spencer. Surely an Irishman has a perfect right to urge his fellow-countrymen to vote in favor of Home Rule in local matters. We may think that we govern the Irish better than they would govern themselves, but it is hardly to be expected that they should share in this opinion. When many of our Ministers are telling us that our land tenure ought to be radically amended, are these Irish to be reviled, and to be told that they are aiders and abettors of dynamite outrages because they do the same? If a few English miscreants were to throw bombs into our public buildings as a declaration of war against the existing state of things, would it be reasonable to couple with them Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, because these two statesmen advocate reforms which the Times probably regards as revolutionary.—Truth.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

REV. FATHER O'REILLY'S LIST.

[CONTINUED.]

- Thomas Clavin 4 Mrs. Mooney 4 Mrs. Jordan 4 Miss Lizzie Duggan 4 Miss Annie Cullenon 4 Michael Delamare 3 John Rush 3 Thomas Fox 3 Meydoc Pugal 2 Nicholas Delamare 2 Christy Delamare 2 Peter Clarke 2 Michael Carroll 2 John Lawler 2 Thomas McCanna 2 Michael Dunleavy 2 Peter Murlough 2 Thomas Rail 2

- John Bartly 2 James Murray 2 Michael McLoughlin 2 Michael Rossiter 2 John Coghlan 2 James Darcy 2 David Mullin 2 Thomas Kenny 2 Patrick Murphy 2 Mateo Robinson 2 Patrick Scott 2 Francis Crinnigan 2 Patrick Maguire 2 Patrick Dunne 2 J. Parnell 2 Michael Creavy 2 Thomas Nally 2 Michael Gill 2 Lawrence Keenan 2 Patrick Moran 2 Patrick Sheridan 2 Thomas Murray 2 Eugene Cormack 2 James Moran 2 John McGeoy 2 Peter Mooney 2 John Dalton 2 Stephen Whitty 2 James Ronan 2 William Harrington 2 John Smyth 2 Michael Barry 2 Robert Downey 2 James Moran 2 Daniel Fluskey 2 Christy Johnston 2 Bernard Finnigan 2 Patrick Kiernan 2 Patrick Tyrrell 2 Lawrence Hurley 2 Michael Rourke 2 Thomas Keegan 2 Thomas McLoughlin 2 Andrew Cormick 2 Thomas Ganly 2 William Rossiter 2 Peter Keenan 2 Walter Barry 2 Patrick Lawler 2 William Duffy 2 Richard Fluskey 2 William Daly 2 Mrs. Killimed 2 Mrs. Heavy 2 Mrs. Champion 2 Mrs. Barry 2 Mrs. Cotter 2 Miss Mary Glennon 2 Miss Mary Ann Sullivan 2 Miss Kate Dowd 2 Miss Essy McKeon 2 Miss Annie Lynn 2 Miss Annie Lynam 2 Bernard Gerrety 1 Edward Morgan 1 Edward Farrell 1 Patrick Cormick 1 Christy Kennedy 1 Michael Darcy 1 Bernard Darcy 1 Patrick Darcy 1 Michael Heduvan 1 Michael Gaynor 1 Thomas Brosnan 1 Patrick O'Connor 1 Patrick McDonnell 1 Bernard McGeoy 1 Michael Gerrety 1 Patrick Rourke 1 James Norris 1 Nicholas Whitty 1 Patrick Allen 1 Patrick Mulleady 1 William Fahy 1 Thomas Duff 1 Joseph Gaynor 1 Richard Barry 1 John Farrell 1 John Fitzpatrick 1 Patrick Barrett 1 James Ledwith 1 Edward Kelly 1 John Rourke 1 Bernard Fox 1 Antonio Alveros 1 Thomas Murray 1 Michael Keefe 1 Michael Fitzpatrick 1 James Gwine 1 James Hopkins 1 John Clunan 1 James Esers 1 Archibald Craig 1 Timoteo Flannigan 1 José Barriola 1 Vicente Ghilega 1 Francisco Alberu 1 John Aspell 1 Lawrence Aspell 1 John Martin 1 John Fluskey 1 Pedro Lartiga 1 G. Birmingham 1 Edward Finnan 1 John Finnan 1 Thomas Dunne 1 Patrick Furlong 1 Patrick Downey 1 John Maginn 1 Richard Burns 1 James Moran 1 Michael Fennan 1 Mrs. Keenan 1 Mrs. Molloy 1 Mrs. Allen 1 Mrs. Aspell 1

- Mrs. Moran 1 Miss Mary Keegan 1 Miss Teodora Quiroga 1 Miss Ellen Aspell 1 A. B. 1 Total \$1240

OR \$30,000 % The above list includes: \$60 m/n collected by Mrs. Mulvihill. \$20 m/n " " Robert Downey. \$53 m/n " " Edward Hearne.

- Collected by Miss Annie Maguire, Carmen de Areco:— \$ m/n Dr. Dennis Harrington 20 Mr. Thomas Maguire 20 John Gardiner 20 Bernard Daly 100 William Barry 50 Michael Leavy 50 Patrick Gerarty 50

Mrs. Lynn, for her daughter 6 If a gas man were to write poetry, would his metre be correct?

"Madame," he said sorrowfully, "I shall never be young again." "No," she replied, regarding him with a cynical expression, "when nature makes a mistake she never repeats the experiment with the same material."

"John, what is the best thing to feed a parrot on?" asked an elderly lady to her bachelor brother, who hated parrots. "Arsenic," gruffly answered John.

Little Girl: "Papa, did mamma say yes to you right off when you asked her to marry you?" Papa: "Certainly she did?" Little Girl: "Why don't she say yes just as quick when you ask her to do things?" Papa: "Mamma's hearing is not as good now, darling—that's all."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Does the eyes turn yellow? 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 pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarged? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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 later 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 affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs, By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same. JOHN BROWN, Estancia Floresta, Estacion Altamirano F.C.S. July 19, 1884.

ANOTHER NEW DISEASE IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, Added to the diseases in sheep in the province of Buenos Aires, I find in my travels through the southern camps that there is yet another to be found, viz., Lung and Throat Worms in sheep (an internal disease), and as I have had a great deal of experience in the treatment of this complaint, I have great pleasure in prescribing a simple and effective remedy, which has already been tried in the Monte camps with perfect success by Mr. Thompson, and others, who took the advice given in our pamphlet and circular. The cure is effected by fumigation, as follows: Build a clod-sided pen of ordinary hurdles (if one does not already exist), say to hold fifty sheep, place an empty dip drum in the centre, perforated with holes at the bottom, wherein put a handful of wood shavings or paper, light them and sprinkle over a handful of powdered sulphur, and at once throw over sheep and all a tarpaulin or sheet to hold in the fumes. Keep all perfectly closed for five minutes, then throw off the covering and let the sheep go when the fumes will have suffocated the worms both in the throat and lungs, and the sheep saved from irritating disease that is certain death if curing is not resorted to.

Do not on any account use charcoal or allow the embers to accumulate, as the fumes caused by sulphur and charcoal are most poisonous but with shavings or paper it is safe. There are other remedies, as by injection of turpentine and linseed oil, etc., etc., which are used for small flocks, but for the large numbers to be dealt with here the former remedy is the quickest and with strict regard to my instructions is perfectly safe. I have likewise been informed of another disease, «Fluke in the Liver» appearing in some districts, for which I have a remedy coming out from England.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly, P. C. P. Hayward.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with market prices for Gold, Ceulas A, Series E, Series F, and National Bank Shares.

Wool is still carrying a high price, but few lots are now coming to market.

Gold to-day is at 35 per cent premium.

Exchange with London 34 1/2 and with Paris 3-60-3-62. On Montevideo 38 per cent premium.

Messrs Bastida and Brizuela, of Bragado, have purchased 4000 fanegas of maize at the chacras at \$1 m/n per fanega.

We hear of the sale in San Pedro of 4000 fat sheep at \$45 1/2 by Mr. John Harrington for the Zarate Graseria; 850 sheep «al corte» at \$46; about 70 lambs not to be reckoned; 1,200 sheep by P. O'Connor, from San Pedro, at \$30; 1000 to Mr. Austin at \$32 1/2, by Thomas Clothessy.

190 squares of camp at \$20,000 per annum have been rented by Mrs. Sanchez to Mr. Andrew Keilty.

The manager of the Andine Railway has applied to the Government for two hundred thousand dollars to continue the extension of the line.

The Banks are now authorised to discount in gold, so that we may expect to have a good supply of that precious metal in the market. A native paper notes a remarkable inconsistency in this proceeding. The banks will now circulate gold when the law justifies them in giving paper instead and they refused to circulate the gold in their coffers when payment in that metal was obligatory by law.

We are informed that the land belonging to the Castro family in San Pedro has been let for chacras to Mr. Dhial at the rate of eight national dollars per square. This is to be regretted, for the land was long rented by Irishmen

for sheepfarming, and they had it atfarrant. There are 2000 squares and nearly all was occupied by our countrymen. We are told that Dhial intends to sow flax on it. If so, the Messrs. Castro are much mistaken in their new departure, for, though the land may bring in more for a few years, it will be so impoverished that it cannot afterwards be rented at any price. It is to be hoped that if the Messrs. Castro have really resolved to rent the land for chacras, they will at least give the present occupants timely notice so that they may be able to procure some other convenient place. Some of the present tenants have for many years been occupants, and they have all paid their rents with the greatest punctuality. The Messrs. Castro have always borne the name of being liberal and generous, and we are loath to believe that they would now tarnish their fair fame by summarily dismissing those who have been always faithful. Let them give at least six or twelve months' notice so that the tenants may have time to procure another place. This is no more than common justice.

Reports from Bahia Blanca say that robberies on a large scale are daily committed in the goods deposits of the Custom-house. La Platease Ship Company have had to pay in one year over \$4000 m/n for goods stolen. Recently the Sub-Prefect caught a number of lightermen who had hid away a quantity of goods which they had undertaken to bring ashore.

Alberto A. Guerrero, formerly Consul-General to the Argentine Republic, has become bankrupt in London. His liabilities are \$66,627.

Messrs. G. Gowland and Co. sold this week three-quarters of a league of camp in Bahia Blanca on the Naposta Grande, and five leagues distant from the port, for the sum of \$9,900 m/n; buyer, Felix Dolan.

Mr. Ostwald, who has been for a long time the manager of Bergmann's splendid establishment in Calle Lavalle, and who has won golden opinions in all his dealings, has now been taken into partnership by Mr. Bergmann, and the firm will in future bear the name of Bergmann and Co. Both Messrs. Bergmann and Ostwald have reason to be congratulated on this happy arrangement.

Mr. Pereda, of Entre-Rios, sold 4000 head of cattle for the saladero Sta. Elena and 4000 for the saladero Concordia, at \$16 m/n per head.

The Provincial Bank still continues to exchange new currency for the old, but we know not how long it may continue to do so, and persons having the old their possession had better get rid of them.

Mr. Rath sold 1,300 capons from his estancia at Nueve de Julio at 48%.

Gold is still on the rise. A French broker sold at the Bolsa on Tuesday 3,000 m/n gold at 135 1/2.

Messrs. Hughes and Dunzelman have sold 1,092 squares of camp in Junin at the rate of 30,000 m/n per league. These camps belong to Mr. Feeley, buyer, Juan Estruogamon.

Messrs. Hughes and Dunzelman sold 7 1/2 leagues of land in the 18th Section of the Province, south-west of Italo, for 10,000 nats. per league, seller Dr. Walker, buyer D. Enrique Jaenische, who owns the land adjoining and whose estancia now with this new purchase measures 20 square leagues of land all of which he is now about to wire fence and stock.

Great preparations are being made in Lobos for the 7th rural fair which is to be held on the 20th inst. and will last three days. The animals sent for exhibit are numerous.

Mr. P. Ham sold on Tuesday a lot of wool brought all the way from the 18th section, for 101 1/2%.

The mails from Chile bring news of another severe financial crisis in Peru; a private banker has failed for a large amount, and the scarcity of gold and silver coin in the country is greater than ever.

Mr. Lacroze has bought two leagues of land in the Fourth Section of National lands, in lot

25, letter C, at the rate of \$170,000 per league. Seller, M. Penco. The price paid shows a revival in lands of that section. Latest advices state that all the estancieros in that district are doing well.

The Banks have commenced to discount in gold, and it is said that as soon as the precious metal comes out of the dark cellar it is shipped off to Montevideo or some other happy land. At that rate we will soon forget the colour and shape of our old coin.

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

Table with stock exchange data: London, March 19. Public National Funds (1871) 95 to 96, Do do (1881) 94 to 95, D do (1884) 81 to 82, Hard Dollars 70 to 71, Province of Buenos Aires 87 to 88, Treasury Bills 9 per cent 85 to 86.

The following commercial telegram has been received:—

«London, March 19. Yesterday the colonial wool auction opened corresponding to the second series of 1885.

250,000 bales offered. Opening price without notable variation of the 1st serie. Attendance numerous. Australian wools form the largest part. This auction will last nearly 30 days.»

«Liverpool, March 19. WOOL.—Buenos Aires merino and mestiza No. 1, 30-32 oyo yield, 6d. per lb.

SHEEPSKINS.—Camp, merino, 65-85 lb. per doz., 6d per lb. Marino, matadero, 90-100 lb, 6 1/2 d. per lb.

BEEF TALLOW.—At 34-34 1/2 d per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 3,500 to 4,000 pipes.

HIDES.—Salted novillo hides, 63 lb, 7 1/2 d per lb. Stock from 1,500 to 2,000 hides.

Salted potro hides, 30 lbs, 12 1/2 d per each. No stock. LINED.—At 42-43s per 416 lb.

MAIZE.—At 4 1/2 s per 100 lbs. WHEAT.—At 6 1/2 s per 100 lb.

«Antwerp, March 19. WOOL.—Buenos Aires wools of 30 oyo yield are quoted as follows:—

Table with wool prices: Superior qualities f. 1.42 1/2 per kilo, Middling, f. 1.30-1.35 per kilo, Second, f. 1.20-1.23, Good lambs' wool f. 1.20.

HIDES.—Dry matadero hides, Spanish weight, fs. 132 to 136 per 50 kilos.

Salted saladero ox hides, 20 to 25 kilos, fs. 77-80 per 50 kilos. Stock of River Plate hides 30,000 to 40,000 of all kinds.»

New York, March 24. Dry cow hides of Buenos Aires, 20-23 lbs. weight, 24 cents per lb. Dry calve hides of Buenos Aires of 10-13 lbs. weight, 20 cents per lb.

THE PLAZAS. ONCE.

Table with prices for Wool, Superior, Good, Regular, Borrega, Bellies, Hides, Good camp, Horse, Hair.

Table with prices for Sheepskins, Superior, Pelados, Epidemic, Interior, Corderitos, WHERL, Candael, Salado, Costa, French.

Table with prices for Maize, Morocho, in grain, Yellow in grain, CONSTITUCION.

Table with prices for Wool, Superior, Good, Borrega, Hides, Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Interior, Pelados, Epidemic, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair.

Table with prices for BIRTHS, At Mercedes, R.A., On the 18th inst., the wife of Dr. Arthur Greene, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at the estancia Argentina Nueva, partido de Saladillo, the wife of E. A. Enright, of a daughter.

At Calle Piedra 1075, the wife of Mr Laurence Garrahan of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at the Gas Works, Montevideo, the wife of Robert G. Shaw, chief engineer of above works, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On March 13th, at the British Hospital, suddenly of disease of the heart, William Nolan, late of Arceles. R.I.P.

On March 17th, at the estancia del Taty, Mr Timothy Rabbitt, aged 74 years; a native of King's County, Ireland. R.I.P.

On March 18th, at Mercedes, B.A., F. Plowes, jun., eldest son of F. Plowes, late of this city. R.I.P.

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

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

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