DEPOSITO AMERICANO
CASSELS, KING & CA.
Introductores de Articulos Americanos para uso domestico.
191—Calle Maipu—191
BUENOS AIRES

The Standard

PACKET EDITION

Cocinas perfeccionadas AMERICANAS.
EL MEJOR SURTIDO EN LA AMERICA DEL SUD
DEPOSITO AMERICANO
191—MAIPU—193

Nº 7035. PER F. M. S. "CONGO."

BUENOS AIRES—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1885. XXV. YEAR.

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1885.

Special Telegram to STANDARD.

London 10th, 12·50 a.m.

The general bond of the forty-two millions loan has been signed, and 500,000 Sovereigns will be immediately shipped.

Mr Barbour has been returned to Parliament as liberal member for his native town Paisley.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVAS AGENCY

Paris 10th.

The armistice between Servia and Bulgaria expired yesterday at midnight. As no agreement has yet been come to, news of another fight is momentarily feared.

Vienna 10th.

The reestablishing of the "statu quo" in the East appears impossible. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria insists that Servia must accept the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria, and King Milan continues to refuse this.

London 10th.

In political circles a new International Conference at Berlin, to modify the Treaty signed there in 1876, is spoken of.

PRESS TELEGRAM

London 8th—The results of the elections up to 6 p.m. to-day shew 319 Liberals, 245 Conservatives, and 73 Nationalists. In a letter to a friend on the subject of the formation of the future Parliament Mr. Gladstone states: I am certain the Tories will lose much of the strength they had in the last Parliament. It would be impossible for the Tories to assume and subsequently maintain power. The Liberals will be more numerous than the Conservatives, even if the Parnellites were to unite with the latter to form one party.

London 8th—Massowah has been formally annexed by Italy with the approval of Lord Salisbury.

This step of the Italian Government is the result of Russia's endeavor to intervene in Abyssinia for the acquisition of the territory lying South of Massowah.

Lord Randolph Churchill has drawn up a political programme for Ireland, of which the salient points are the following: to establish 4 provincial Councils, subject to the decisions of a Central Council in Dublin, with right to accept or throw out any law on local legislation and taxes; but with full powers to control the Customs' military and police administrations.

Constantinople 8th—The Porte has notified King Milan that a Bulgaro-Servian treaty of peace would be of no value without the previous consent of the Sultan. The King in reply stated he would throw out any stipulation tending to encroach on the rights of the Sultan.

London 8th—Five battalions have been ordered to Egypt. A telegram from Cairo states that General Stephens will proceed to Wady Halfa where he will take command of all the British forces in Egypt.

Montevideo 10th—The Presidential question continues to engross public attention. The rumors of General Santos's intention to stand for reelection are gaining ground. The *Razon* severely comments on the situation.

The English Bank will issue the new emission, authorized by Government, on the 1st of January.

The weather threatens to be rainy.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Although the country has now entered the busy stage of the produce season, so far the forced currency features of the market are concerned, there is little improvement at the surface of affairs. The gold premium still fluctuates above 40 o/o, and it is a puzzle to all to account for the heavy depreciation of the currency at a moment when every steamer leaving port takes a full cargo of produce. This anomalous state of affairs is still more striking, when viewed in the light of late telegraphic advices which announce the success of the loan negotiation in London and Paris for the very large amount of 4½ millions, say 8½ million sterling. Such favorable circumstances have no doubt weakened the gold market, but the premium is still very high, higher in fact than in the dullest winter months of the year.

According to the terms of the loan negotiation, the London and Paris banking syndicates will advance two millions sterling to the Argentine Government, and the launching of the loan will be left to the convenience of the bankers, who will no doubt seize the first opportunity for effecting the operation. People in this market are inclined to believe that the loan will not be placed for many months yet, and they are convinced that the advances of the bankers to the government will only suffice to pay large outstandings to the State Banks in this city. This belief may account for the indifferent effect that the news of the loan negotiation has produced on the market; however, an advance of two million sterling will be a powerful help to the government and to our State banks.

The chief causes of the high premium on gold must be traced to the present small stock of specie and to the uncertainty prevailing in the market. Distrust is the bane of the situation; but for this want of confidence in the future the gold premium ought to stand at a quotation twenty per cent lower than the current one. The new year that is dawning on the country will be one of chronic excitement, the necessary corollary to every presidential election, and the prospects of the struggle, although pacific in the extreme, owing to the iron hand of President Roca and his government, are of such a nature as to make all wary and prudent. This political distrust is the key-note of the situation as under these circumstances no retrenchment in the expenditure can be expected, and accounts for the heavy depreciation of the currency at a moment when all immediate circumstances combine to favor a fall in gold and an appreciation of paper money.

Politics are necessarily the chief topic of discussion in the columns of the press, and the tone of polemics is becoming dailymore bitter in the opposition quarters as the conviction is gaining ground that Dr Juarez Celman, the candidate of the National party, which is in power, is carrying the majority of votes in the Interior of the Republic. The President of the Republic continues his impartial policy with regard to all candidates, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, and there could be no better proof of the fact than the fierce electoral struggle that is visible in all the provinces, where all parties claim victory at the inscription polls. It is, however, an accepted fact that the Celman party have the sweeping majority in the provinces, and the opposition of B. Aires, and one or two other provinces, must bend as usual before the crushing majority of the other eleven or twelve provinces.

An open confession, they say, is good for the soul, and in this light all look upon the proposed amalgamation of the heterogeneous elements of the three parties in opposition, since it is a candid admission that individually each party is powerless to continue the struggle. It is, however, palpable that the party, at whose head General Mitre stands, will not participate in these political intrigues. We advise foreign readers to abstain from giving implicit belief to what they read in Argentine papers at present, as party spirit is running so high that judgment is utterly blinded, and the country might be mistaken for a barbarous one if the statements of the papers contained only a fraction of truth. The same rule may apply to papers in Montevideo, where both government and opposition organs are throwing mud at each other with surprising exasperation.

Differential duties not only call for reprisals, but, what is worse, they produce a hostile feeling that years of harmony and good-will cannot remove; we make this observation with regard to the mistake of the Brazilian Government which has increased the duties on Argentine jerked beef, whilst it continues to maintain low duties on the Uruguayan article. This step of Brazil, at a moment when both nations embraced each other by the signing of the Ortiz-Alencar treaty on the Misiones boundary difficulty, has produced a most disagreeable impression; the annoyance caused in this market is suppressed in the columns of the newspapers. We feel quite sure that the enlightened ruler of Brazil, the model monarch of the century, will exert his influence to induce the Brazilian Government to rescind the unjust measure or at least to place both Uruguayan and and Argentine beef in the same category. This is one of the few international mistakes that our imperial neighbor has, perhaps unwittingly, made.

The returns of the Custom House show comparatively little shrinkage, owing to the additional 15 o/o levied on account of the high premium on gold. The Government appears to be flush of money and meets all its heavy engagements in this market to continue the Public works that are being constructed all over the country. The Andine Railway is completed and will pay a handsome interest on the capital employed. The Tucuman Railway extensions are going ahead rapidly, although their completion is yet remote. The City Improvement Works in this city are approaching completion and will soon cease to be a heavy burden on the Treasury. These railways and improvement works cost the Government about £100,000 per month.

The trade figures of this port for the last eleven months shew a steady increase in exports and a slight decrease in imports. The decline in the latter shows that the market is beginning to feel the pinch of the crisis. Exports, compared with the eleven months of last year, show an advance of eleven millions, according to the official valuations; the increase in the quantities exported this year is considerable, but prices have fallen about 20 o/o in nearly all our articles of produce. Imports shew a falling off amounting to 2 millions, compared with the same period last year. The figures of the eleven months stand as follows:—

	Exports	Imports.
	$	$
11 months 1884..	42,000,000	69,000,000
" " 1885..	53,300,000	67,300,000

In the midst of political fever and of a financial crisis there is still much enterprise in the country. The Provincial Chambers at La Plata and the Government are determined to push through Messrs Bemberg & Co's great scheme for the construction of 1300 kilometres of railway in the province at a cost of 36 million dollars. The proposal, if carried out on the same brilliant plan as the Santa Fé railways, will be a great success and will be supported by all. In another column we refer to this important concession.

One of the most consoling features of the situation is the steady increase of immigration to these shores. The arrivals of immigrants exceed 100,000 for the eleven months, not including 30,000 who are classified as passengers, having landed from the steamers in our outer roads at their own personal expense. Five thousand more new arrivals are expected before the end of this month.

Our produce markets are active, and shipments of wool are heavy. The main features of the situation are the same as last fortnight, if we except a slight decline in prices; good wools, especially the superior qualities, move off very fast, but the middling and inferior kinds are accumulating in deposit. Farmers to-day are getting for their wools about 30 o/o less than last year, and they complain bitterly of these low prices, perhaps the lowest on record, if we take into consideration the improved condition of the article. Shipments of frozen meat, fish and game are becoming very important, and it is very probable that this industry will reach large proportions before long. Several steamers with full cargoes left during the fortnight, and the business appears a most profitable one. There are now four meat companies in the Republic; there will be a dozen next year.

Affairs on the West Coast wore a very threatening aspect last week, but it appears that when General Caceres arrived at the gates of Lima President Iglesias surrendered the reins of power and no blood was shed. The compromise ended in the appointment of a Provisional Government during the general elections for the new President, who no doubt will be Caceres. Thus the curtain drops on the Peruvian civil war. The new Government will probably not recognize the treaty of peace with Chile and will prepare to recuperate the provinces of Tarapaca and Tacna.

Affairs in the Banda Oriental are prosperous. The approaching Presidential elections occupy the attention of the country, and it is more than probable that the new candidate for election will belong to the ruling party and will continue the policy of President Santos.

The gold speculation on Change continues on a heavy scale. The liquidation at last month's settlement was the largest on record, five million dollars having changed hands in a few hours. The prospects of the market point to a decline in gold. The stock market is dull and prices are stationary. Exchange has not risen as expected, but the market is firm, in view of the news that the State Banks and the Government will soon begin drawing. We quote the following rates by the mail:

On London	47½-⅝
" Paris	5-01
" France	5-02
" Antwerp	5-02-03

AGRICULTURE IN CHILE.

Her Majesty's Consul at Valparaiso, Mr. Dunn, has forwarded a report on the condition of agriculture in Chile which does not compare favorably with the progress made in our grain-growing colonies on this side of the Andes. He says there are a few model farms belonging to wealthy proprietors, but, as a rule, everything is very backward. The Chilian farmer ploughs with a sharp-pointed piece of wood, sometimes shod with iron, and knows no harrow but a bundle of bushes. Reaping is done by hand, and threshing by the old-fashioned way of driving horses over the grain. The crop of wheat averages only four bushels to the acre, including four per cent. of mud and dust, which adheres to the grain from its rude mode of cultivation. Nevertheless, the annual product is 24 million bushels of grain, of which 75 per cent. is wheat, the area under tillage being about six million of acres, or 900 square leagues.

The Statistical Report for Chile for 1880 shows six million of acres under crops, so that no progress seems to have been made since then. In that year the crops were valued at 30 millions, or five dollars to the acre, a very poor return, for (as we shall see presently) the average in the Argentine Republic is 13½ per acre. Vineyards cover an area of 100,000 acres, with an average of 900 vines per acre, producing fourteen million gallons of wine, or 140 per acre against 100 in the Argentine Republic; the Chilian wines are also of better quality. Consul Dunn says that tobacco is largely grown for town consumption, but he does not give any idea of the quantity: the Argentine Republic grows 8,000 tons. Corrientes supplying more than half.

The Chilian Land Tax is less than half the Contribucion Directa paid by our land owners, since it is only two per cent. of the assessed rental, or two per thousand of the value of the land, whereas in Buenos Ayres it is 5 per thousand. Labour is much cheaper in Chile than with us, for the Consul says it ranges from 10 to 30 cents. a day, with rations of beans and coarse bread. Our peons earn 50 cents. a day, with rations of meat and biscuit.

The pastoral interests of Chile are much less than ours, the total not exceeding 4 million head, between cows, horses and sheep, valued at 39 million dollars, whereas the single province of Buenos Ayres counted in 1881 no less than 65 million head, officially valued at 113 millions of hard dollars.

We may remind our readers that agriculture in Chile is many years older than in the River Plate. Chilian flour fed the gold-diggers of California and Australia 30 years ago, when the people of Buenos Ayres subsisted mainly on flour from the United States, the wheat fields of San Isidro yielding a scanty supply. But while Chile has stood still we have made rapid strides, the Santa Fé colonies possessing 169 steam-threshers, 3,650 reaping machines, 13,800 ploughs of the most improved description, and altogether a stock of 31,000 farming implements, valued at 4,840,000 hard dollars.

Let us now compare the two countries:—

	Chile.	Argent. Republic.
Acres tilled.....	6,000,000	4,260,000
Grain crop, bushels	24,000,000	31,000,000
Vineyards, acres....	100,000	63,000
Wine, gallons.....	14,000,000	5,800,000
Agric. produc. value	$30,000,000	$57,000,000
Cattle, value	39,000,000	331,000,000
Pastoral products, do	20,000,000	116,000,000
Total lands, do....	255,000,000	527,000,000

Thus the total agricultural and pastoral wealth of Chile is 294 million dollars, and the annual product 50 millions, a yield of 17 per cent. The Argentine rural capital is 858 millions, and the product 173 millions, being a fraction over 20 per cent. interest on capital, from which, deducting one-half for working expenses, we find a net profit of 10 per cent.

There are many people who believe that farming in this country averages 20 per cent., but this supposes a large increase yearly of sheep and cattle, whereas some years actually bring losses of stock. The pastoral exports of the Argentine Republic are only 60 million dollars, and the above statement of 116 millions for exports, home consumption and increase will be found correct. We fimd that this country is much richer than Chile in its rural productions; and also much heavier taxed.

THE FINANCES OF LA PLATA.

There is more in a name than many people are willing to believe, but our London friends, for whose benefit we write these lines, will smile indeed at the argentine ring of that facetious name La Plata—it not only means the Plate, but it is still more euphonious in its silvery echo—money—a good heading for a financial journal, but we may be believed if we assert that it is a far better one for a country and a providential one for a new city, since the silvery whisper of the name suffices to open the glutted coffers of Lombard-street bankers and pave the magic capital of the province with gold sovereigns.

In the contagious influence of this mere name we see that the two Buenos Aires Governments that have swayed, and we may say are swaying, the fortunes of this rich province have caught the gold fever that has found such generous financial doctors in London. The province has borrowed in the London market 64 million dollars, all negotiated, and nearly all launched, from July 1881 to date; if we add the 36 millions of the new Bemberg railway bill which will be made law before the end of this month, we have a grand total of 100 millions for the five years! And there are yet people in London who compare this republic to Chile, when we see a single Argentine province making a plunge for 20 millions sterling!

It would be very ridiculous to suppose that London capitalists are lending their money on bad security, and we are the first to admit that the La Plata Government can undertake the service of much heavier indebtedness, as the wealth of the province is simply fabulous in proportion to population and in comparison with other countries, but we are decidedly opposed to this extravagant financial policy which is not attended with the brilliantly beneficial results all had expected from such gigantic borrowing. Governors Rocha and D'Amico belong to the Freycinet school; they do not believe in economical government, but since that be the case, the people have a right to see that the extent or magnitude of the work done is on a par with the vast amounts spent.

When the National Government annexed this Capital and took over the foreign debt of the Buenos Ayres Executive in 1880, the Province had no further debt than the outstandings it owed the Provincial Bank, say 21 million dollars, which were funded in a 6 o/o loan—an insignificant burden on a province with a population of 700,000 inhabitants and a wealth of over 800 million dollars, according to the census of 1881. Forty-two million dollars have been borrowed since then, and the only works we see are the Ensenada Port for 12 millions, 453 kilometres of railway (at the rate of £4000 per kil.) say nine millions, and the public buildings of La Plata, which may represent five millions. The naked truth is that the Provincial Government has squandered money right and left; and although we agree that Drs. Rocha and D'Amico have done more for the Province than all their predecessors put together, they have, nevertheless, been most reckless in their expenditure, saddling an enormous debt on the next generation.

If the financial policy of the National Government is open to censure, although there are public works to account for every dollar spent, and works that will yield splendid returns, what can be urged in excuse for the finances of the Province, beyond the fact that it is so wealthy that it can bear much more? It is sincerely to be hoped that both the National and Buenos Ayres Governments will abandon this system, stop the patching process of borrowing in London, and rest on their home resources for the next five years.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

Landing at Paysandu on the 11th of November, we had no difficulty in finding a good hotel (hotel de Paris) and a good host who appears ever ready to greet traveller, and give them every information in his power, added to which we also met with Mr Walton, an old resident in that district, who was kindness itself and gave us a great deal of most useful information.

Paysandu, known to us only in the old country as the place where the celebrated McCall ox tongues are tinned, would astonish many a traveller with its well-laid-out streets, its tramways, its pretty position, and above all its kind inhabitants. I pictured myself in New Zealand or Australia, where I thought hospitality reigned supreme, but there are other people I find equally hospitable. Enjoying the afternoon 'maté' and the evening cup of tea, I had some most interesting chats, particularly with a well-known banker and doctor, the latter's pretty "patio" being the rendezvous of our discourses.

From grass seeds, suitable to the country, to the best animal for early maturity was our converse bent, until our "cochero" announced his "volaata" waiting, when we soon found ourselves flying up and down the pretty, undulating country that the Banda Oriental is. What would the Arg. Republic give for this undulating country, where her cattle and sheep could feed without fear of fluke, foot-rot and the thousand and one diseases wet ground brings about to stock, was my thought as I passed over this beautiful country, the only parts I have seen approaching it in the Argentine Republic being Curumalan, and some spots in Entre Rios.

After driving some eight leagues our 'troubles' began, for the appetite that the bracing air had given us on the way we would not still for five shillings, but no estancia was in sight; a "pulperia" two leagues away, our "cochero" tells us, but sardines and biscuits are not the things wherewith to satisfy the craving appetites of Englishmen, who have previously tried them. We were fortunate; 'coming events cast their shadows ahead,' for on arriving at this said 'pulperia' we were pleased to see a side of beautiful grass-fed beef; it must have been a Devon from the Lorraine Estancia, for it was so rich and juicy that but little was left on our departure.

At 3 p.m. we found ourselves passing the estancia of Mr. Griffin, and at 6 p.m. at "Las Delicias," where Señor Oyler gave us a most hearty welcome. The moon was just breaking over the Rio Uruguay, and as evening approached it brought with it one of the loveliest sights I have ever seen, and this estancia has evidently its proper name. What was once the resort of the lion and tiger, by the hand of man, has been transformed into a little paradise. Gullies of bare trees, creepers, ferns, air plants, so thick that no sun can penetrate; the botanist would find much to interest him here without going far from the house. The animals on the estancia are well chosen, both Herefords and Devons doing well, as are also the sheep which speaks much for the worthy manager, who is a most indefatigable worker. A better kept place one seldom sees, the motto being "a place for everything and everything in its place." From thence we journeyed to Santa Rita, a new fine built-house, with a splendid view of the river and Entre Rios; this estancia is the picture of neatness, the Hereford cattle and Leicester sheep gracing the 'potreros' surrounding the house, the appearance of which makes one fancy we are in England. Estancia La Favorita we saw in the distance, and with its fine camp and animals it makes this stretch of land complete up to Guaviyu, with a river frontage all the way.

From Santa Rita we journeyed to La Palma, whose hospitable owner made us most welcome, showing us such a garden of fruit-trees and vegetables seldom to be seen, and the outbuildings of the estancia in such order that one would think a medal was given for tidiness in this part of the country, for all are alike in this respect. After photographing this estancia, with its pet birds, etc, we started for the estancia Lorraine, the sad death of whose "patron," by the hand of ostrich stealers some years ago, has blighted the life of a most kind woman and good mother. Here we stayed Sunday and saw some splendid Devon cattle which are quite at home and look like fetching high prices at the Saladero. The sheep are likewise in good order, which shows the rich nature of the grasses on this estancia, which suits the sheep as well as the cattle. After spending a most enjoyable day there we returned to Paysandu, exceedingly pleased with what we had seen of the camps above the Queguay, which are destined to become more valuable every year.

(*To be concluded*)

ROSARIO.

(*From our Own Correspondent*).

4th December.

I must request St. Philip to change his mind, and continue his interesting descriptions of the Rio Negro region. One who can write so well should never end his letter with the remark that it is too long. He should let his readers find that out. For my part, I can only say with the melancholy Jaques—

More, more! I pr'y thee more.

It is such people as "St. Phi ip" who can give the public reliable information on the territories they pass over in unadorned colloquial sentences that bear, however, the stamp of truth. If "St. Philip" is really diffident, let me encourage him by a quotation from the immortal "Williams":

Ros. Thou speakest wiser than thou art 'ware of.
Touch. Nay, I shall ne'er be 'ware of mine own wit
Till I break my shins against it.

There is a great desire here to obtain full information of what are called the Southern camps; that is, the region watered by the Rio Negro and the Colorado, the Neuquen, Limay, and the "Apple Region" round the fairy lake Nahuel Huapi. If the STANDARD cared for emulating its London namesake, or James Gordon Bennett, you would have sent an expedition to explore the whole territory, and have published the results in a handsome little book, and made a present of one to each of your subscribers.

By-the-by—before I forgot it—let me correct your Rosario Correspondent: the railway tunnel is not three-quarters but only one quarter of a mile long. Either "W.P." or the P.D. is to blame for this and a good many other little inaccuracies, such as the transformation of "rubies" into "rubbish," and playing the dickens with numerals, etc. Please find out who is to blame—either "W. P." or the P. D."—and "swinge him soundly."

You want to know my opinion about Mr. Galvez, the coming Governor of the Province of Santa Fe, whom the gentle Cura has named as his successor. Up to the present he has shewn nothing but negative qualities. As Minister, he had it in his power to change the order of things and do something for the benefit of the province. He put out a promising programme on becoming Grand Vizier, not one item of which he has carried out. Had it not been for the perseverance of Dr. Gonzalez and the Messrs. Hume we should not have had a mile of railway. Mr. Galvez represents the "Sans culotte" element that dominates the province, just as much as the Iriondos. His Legislative Chambers will be filled with the same vulgar, docile, ignorant men that the great Dr. Iriondo kept to legalise his illegal political acts. The camp authorities, the police, the comandantes will all bear the same stamp of the bad shilling. As he has shown no particular talent or activity as a Minister—in fact, rather the reverse—we can scarcely hope that as Governor Mr Galvez will be anything more than a King Log; and we shall have to wait a while for the sweeping administrative reforms so absolutely necessary for the well-being of Santa Fe. There is one thing in favour of Mr. Galvez; he is down on the Iriondo dynasty, and scotched the impertinent candidature of Col. Agustin Iriondo, who can now sing with old Southwell:

The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow.

'Por lo demas,' Dr. Galvez possesses good criollo manners; better at a peroration than an exordium; a votary of the drowsy son of Erebus and Nox, and considers a three hours' 'siesta' as good for the soul, and like all natives of Sleepy Hollow, has very limited ideas of the world outside of that blissful Sion.

The manifestation, as it is called here, on the occasion of the reception of Dr. Juarez Celman, on Sunday, was certainly the most enthusiastic we have had in this Presidential campaign. There was plenty of spontaneous cheering from a gathering that probably amounted to a couple of thousand people. The banquet in the evening was attended by a hundred and fifty respectable people, and there was a grand ball, given by Mr Camilo Aldao; afterwards. There was no interference on the part of the authorities or the police, who, be it said, mostly sympathise with Juarez, but the exigencies of official policy oblige them to be Irigoyenistas. On next Sunday these are to have their innings, when we shall have the strange spectacle of an amalgamation of the Sansculotte element with the most respectable elements of our society; for certainly Dr. Irigoyen counts amongst his adherents in Rosario a majority of the respectable classes, classes which, by the by, never venture to go personally to the polls. There were only two men killed on Sunday and a few wounded; four votes lost, the dead mens' and their assassins', unless the latter are let out on election day for the purpose of voting. Such things have been done in some parts of South America not far off from the Argentine Republic.

It is very difficult to calculate the benefits conferred by the late rains. That they came in time to save a large quantity of maize is certain; on the other hand a good deal of damage was done to the linseed fields. All together however, we may certainly say that the heavy rains have done immeasurably mere good than harm, although the farmers soon had to sing out 'hold enough,' an intimation the Clerk of the Weather took no notice of. Day after day, day after day, down the torrents poured, just as if the said Clerk was maliciously exclaiming: "You have been abusing me for a six weeks' spell of beautiful, bright sunshiny weather; now I will drench you all until you are as sodden as the 'choquizuela' in a camp 'puchero.' The sudden downpours were often very trying to one's temper, for, although we are told that the rain falls alike on the just and unjust, in fact it falls much more on the just, for the unjust steal their umbrellas.

Allow W. P. to immortalize the names of four young ladies who distinguished themselves at the Examination of the Normal classes, with averages of 10 points. Miss Flora Bernal, second year, from San Nicolas, and Miss Maria da Silva, second year, from Cordoba. I noticed these young girls on the second day of the examination of the grades, one teaching the elements of Geometry, and the other Zoology. The other two 'distinguidas' are Rosario girls, of the first year, Miss Josefa Primoli, and Adela Villa. I am disinterested, for I fear the said young ladies do not read the STANDARD.

Our Intendente of course tries to emulate that brilliant Lord Mayor that like a fiercy meteor illumines the municipal atmosphere of the Capital. There is a difference however. In Buenos Aires extravagance produces something tangible, if they be 'Follie'; here it produces nothing but wailing and gnashing of teeth. Our Marc has sent in his Budget for 1886. 421,285$ m/n expenditure and a possible income of 207,757 $m/n. Rosario is trying to keep up with the times, which are now to be signalized by shameless squandering and the decadence of public morality.

W. P.

MONTEVIDEO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual competition meeting of above society took place on December 7th and 8th at the Cricket ground near the Blanqueada. The sports had not as on former occasions attracted many entries, and therefore little interest was taken in the matter; in fact four out of six events were uncontested, i.e. Long jump, ½ mile, ¼ mile and steeplechase; the other two, viz. the mile and 120 yards, flat races, were both well contested, and if we take into consideration the proverbial bad state of the ground, it must be acknowledged that the time done in the mile race wa, comparatively speaking, the best ever done here.

As all the holders of the six challenge cups had only to win them this year to become their own, they had of course all trained very strictly and seemed to be in the pink of condition, the result shewing that none of them had wasted his time; as now all the Challenge Cups have become absolute property of winners. This combined with the little interest taken in bodily exercise here, will have the effect of knocking our athletic sports on the head for some year to come.

RESULT.

Long Jump—W. Jones w.o.

Mile—

J. Hall (holder) 1st, H. van Houten 2nd. Three started, but the race only lay between the above mentioned celebrated runners. Hall, as is his custom, took the lead, keeping it for the 1st round when he was passed by the Buenos Airean, who ran in splendid style, in this order they ran another half mile at a tremendous pace, but on entering the last round Hall took the lead which he kept till the finish, reaching the post in 5 min. 12 2/5 sec., thus winning besides a splendid race the much coveted Challenge Cup given by the Ladies of Montevideo.

Half Mile—

Hall walked over, being the only entry.

Quarter Mile—

Hall walked as Stearn did not put in appearance.

120 yards for Ladies Challenge Plate—

P. C. Towers 1st.
R. C. Baines 2nd.
F. Stearn 3rd.

Won by 2 yards half a foot between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 13 2/5 sec.

Steeplechase—

1000 yards for the Montevideo Rowing Club's Challenge Cup. Though there were 3 entries, viz, H van Houten (holder), J H Hall and F Stearn only the first named came to the post and had a walk over, which is certainly much to be regretted, as most of the spectators, were anxious to see the well-known Buenos Aires Steeplechaser, and rower run a race with such an opponent as Hall, in which case we feel almost certain that he would have turned the tables on Hall, who beat him in the mile.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a downright winter's day, and topcoats and 'tapados' reappeared like magic. Not for many years has such weather been experienced in the middle of December. The river was very high, and the Maldonado "arroyo" overflowed. At the Boca they were very nervous till a late hour in the day.

Monday next will witness a ceremony in which the whole English-speaking community is deeply interested, viz, the laying, by President Roca, of the foundation stone of the new British Hospital. All who take an interest—and who does not?—in this oldest of English institutions in the Plate are invited to attend. The ceremony will commence at 5.30 p.m. The "Acta" will be ready for signature by subscribers to the Hospital on Monday. Tickets of admission to the enclosure can be obtained from the Secretaries, or from any member of the Committee on the ground.

It's raining duels just now. Another was spoken of yesterday, one of the combatants being a well-known bookseller of this city. One would imagine that, after a Broadbrim, a bookseller would be the most unlikely man under the sun to indulge in "pistols and coffee for two."

Dr. Cooper, the new house-surgeon of the British Hospital, has arrived in the Hevelius. We feel great pleasure in welcoming him to the River Plate.

We much regret to hear that the Honble H. G. Edwardes, H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, has been confined to bed for the past two days with a severe cold, caught through the sudden and severe change in the weather. Dr. Colbourne is attending him, and we were glad to learn that he was somewhat better yesterday evening.

It was said yesterday that the last three days' rain has destroyed all the flax that was cut. We most devoutly hope not. The isoca has destroyed quite enough of the uncut crop.

We felt quite faint yesterday on reading in an evening colleague that the city postmen are being paid their wages in postage stamps, so short of ready cash is the G. P. O.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in town last night owing to the non-arrival at Montevideo of the Apolo, which left here on Wednesday for the sister city. The Earl of Dudley, Mr Moncrieff and Mr. Carnegie were on board; also several well-known Argentine families.

The thermometer fell to 12° Centigrade yesterday morning; *eighteen* degrees lower than on Tuesday. What a fickle climate.

The Florida Gardens are to be converted into a vast ball-room for the Carnival masquerades. No money will be spared to put all the other Carnival balls in town into the deepest of shade.

Oh! oh! A duffer in Gotha has taken an action against a pretty barmaid in a beer-garden, for having given him a kiss while he was playing a game of cards in the establishment. Some friends told his wife, and she made home so hot for him that the miserable man had to take a step that will for ever stain the reputation of the Gotha men for gallantry—if they have any; which may fairly be doubted.

Professor Nocard of Alford has proved that hens die of tubercular consumptien very frequently; and that roast chicken, or even a devilled drumstick for supper, is perilous food.

The Minister of War and Marine is gradually reforming a host of petty abuses in the army and navy, and will, no doubt, take the numerous shortcomings of larger growth in hands soon. He has now forbidden the Sub-Prefects and their "Ayudantes" to any longer adorn their important persons with uniforms of any kind, much less those of post captains and rear-admirals, as the aspiring functionaries in qnestiun have hitherto been in the habit of doing.

It's all U. P. with the Conservatives at home. That's pretty clear. A dreadful mess in foreign politics will ensue the moment the Grand Old Man vaults into the State pigskin again. The Liberal victory is a crowning triumph for him, and shows that, with all his faults, England loves him still. The news of five battalions being ordered to Egypt, and Russia's meddling in Abyssinia, look as if trouble is again brewing.

A harmless duel was fought in Cordoba on Tuesday (Nice way of passing a holiday.) The heroic combatants fired three shots apiece at ten paces, and damaged the trees and walls in the neighbourhood, but not each other. They then embraced and went to brace their inner man with a good breakfast.

The *Prensa* has unearthed new and most audacious frauds in connection with the registration of the tonnage of vessels. One Ligurian 'patron' gave a 'hand over' of 2,000 m/c to have his tonnage falsified; but they left it at the true rate, telling him they had reduced it 60 tons. Another man had to pay a large sum to have his vessel registered at her true tonnage, the rascally officials threatening to put her down for three times what she really measured, if the owner did not bleed freely. What strikes the public as most extraordinary in these frauds is that no one has yet been brought to justice for them, although the *Prensa* has exposed a fresh one almost every week for a year past.

Hurrah! Mr. C. (He should spell his name with a K.) proposes that wool capitalists should build a proper Mercado de Frutos at Plaza Once, and no longer tolerate the wretched excuse for a market they now possess. Hear! Hear! We second the motion with hands, feet, and umbrella; and with our hat very much off.

Telegrams from the province (B.A.) and the provinces announce tremendous rain all over the country, from Jujuy to Cape Virgin, and from San Blas to the Fathers' Ford. Nobody seems to know exactly whether the rain has done good or harm, or what it ought to have done, if it behaved properly.

An English sailor named Felix Brown had to be locked up as mad on Wednesday.

A colleague accuses Lacroze of "malignidad" because on wet and cold days he seems to make it a point to run his open cars, and in roaring hot weather his closed ones. It's not malignity a bit. Only a joke. Dont you remember the exquisite joke about doing right and letting the public bray? Lacroze is the ouly tramway man in town with any humour in him; or, at least, with the pluck to show it.

The Consejo D. missed fire again on Wednesday night, probably on account of the rain.

The panorama of Rome in Saint Martin's Piazza will soon be opened at night, and the proprietor hopes to knock a little more cash out of it than he was able to do by day.

Advices from Salta report the most tremendous inundations in that province, especially at Cafayata, and the crops nearly all lost. Such was the force and fury of the waters that hundreds had to save their lives by climbing into the algarroba trees and remaining there 24 hours.

Dr. Santiago Gomez of Chivilcoy is the man of the day for the flax farmers. He has told them in two lines how to avoid a repetition of this year's losses—renew the seed every two or three years; prepare all native seed with dead lime, like wheat; sow only Riga seed in virgin land; cease sowing on the same land after three years; on no account sow seed taken from infected crops; dont take seed for sowing from doubtful crops.

A man named Choppe was locked up yesterday for being "non compos mentis." Too many 'choppes' of bad beer we take it.

The Santa Lucia fetes commence Sunday—wind, wives and weather permitting. The programme is much the same as for the last half century—flags, flowers, fireworks and a feed. The only 'novedad' will be the laying of the foundation stone of the new church by His Grace the Archbishop, the Lord Mayor and Mrs Dorrego de Miro acting as 'padrinos.'

Seventy thousand pats were lost for ever by the blaze in the oil factory at the Once the other day. Not a dollar insured. It is inconceivable how men can enter on such an inflammable business without insuring it. The catastrophe is the strongest 'puff' the fire insurance companies could desire. The police report declares that it was the work of an incendiary. The only thing saved was 800 arrobes of oil stored in the cellars.

More public money flying. The new National College at Mendoza will cost 60,000 nats.

The disappearance of two married ladies of high degree, and the case of card-sharping in a club, as announced by two evening colleagues, have caused a kind of earthquake feeling in society at large. Earthquakes, real or metaphorical, are most disagreeable things.

There is a splendid oleograph, in Quesnel's window in Calle Cangallo, representing a sitting of the House of Commons with the G. O. M. addressing it. It is very well done. The contrast of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic faces with those in a similar picture of the French Chamber of Deputies is very striking and entirely in favour of the intellectual and physical superiority of "the first Assembly in the world."

There was a friendly electioneering fight in Uruguay on Sunday last. Lots of blazing away with revolvers, but not a soul scratched. Cartridges, most fortunately, charged with crooked powder.

The papers report a difficulty between the Treasurer of the General Post Office and a Gallician postman, who wanted his wages and couldn't get them, as there was no cash on hands. The Treasurer tried the 'ultimo ratio regum' to get the postman out of his office. A desperate battle ensued, but a policeman 'sailed in' and ended it. The Treasurer had to find eight Nats. fine before he could go home to dinner. The postman got off with a whole purse. This is against the usual order of things here, where the inferior vessel generally goes to the wall.

Mr. Nolte's book store was crowded yesterday with German visitors inspecting the illuminated address to be presented to Baron Holleben on his departure to-morrow in the Congo for his new post in Japan. It is a magnificent specimen of penmanship, and is signed by all the members of the German Clubs of the city. The following gentlemen present this splendid memorial:—C. Zuberbühler, Ad. Mantels, Rob. Hœvel, P. Meyer. F. Schwarz, F. Kautz, E. Nolte, N. H. Schlieper, R. Meyer, E. Lantz, A. Carius, E. Bachmann. The Germans have never before had such a popular Minister here as the affable and gallant Baron.

We recommend the Zoophiles not to lose any more time and breath over the Bado horseshoe—be it good or bad—but to read what the London papers say of the wonderful success of the Sanoped Horse Shoe, adopted by the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor of London and others for their horses, and strive for its adoption here.

We beg to salute our new Asuncion colleague *El Paraguayo*, and wish it every success. The editors announce that "as defamation and calumny are the order of the day" up there, they have adopted the motto "Flecti non Frangi," and mean to act up to it on all occasions.

Bahia Blanca must be going ahead. Its Municipal revenue this year is expected to be 40,000 Nats.

We hold for to-morrow an interesting article from a London paper on this country, sent to us by a friend of the Plate for publication. It says that it is simply ridiculous to suppose that such a grand country as this is going to the dogs because its Government happens to have borrowed and spent, although on reproductive works, a little more than was prudent.

Some of our colleagues are unkind enough to call the new "Jardincito" opposite the Central market in Calle Peru a "mammaracho." We have not seen it, so cannot say whether it is or not.

There are no more Marines in the Argentine Navy. The redoubtable corps has been dissolved. So much the better for the Budget. While in existence it dissolved a lot of public money.

There is a man in Texas who is so thin that he has had to have two hairs cut off the left side of his moustache to keep him from overbalancing himself.

Bravo Ferrari! Nothing like "maiden—we mean managerial modesty, fancy free." Fancy the irrepressible "empresario"

PACKET EDITION
PER
F. M. S. CONGO

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1885.

Dr. D. NICOLAS AVELLANEDA

We regret to announce the death of this illustrious Argentine citizen, at a moment when the steamer that bore him had entered the waters of the Plate, and when his family and friends were preparing to welcome him at Montevideo.

There is something painfully pathetic in this journey of Dr Avellaneda. He left Buenos Ayres to recruit his health at sea, and to consult the great physicians of Paris; when change of air and science failed to improve his failing system, he turned back with the lingering hope of dying on his native soil, but he broke down at the very moment the steamer was approaching the Montevidean coast and within measurable distance of all he cherished most on earth.

The great man that has passed away from us fills many pages in the chequered history of this country's fortunes, although his public career embraces the short span of twelve years only. Born in Tucuman in 1837, he was reared in the luxuriance of that tropical garden. He began his University course in Cordoba and completed it in Buenos Aires, under the most struggling circumstances in 1862. As a lawyer and and as an editor, his influence was immediately felt. He edited the *Eco del Norte, Comercio del Plata,* and the *Nacional,* the doyen of the B. Aires press. His pamphlets and books on the Assembly of 1813, and on the important question of public lands, showed his great talents, and paved the way to his rapid progress on the political platform.

His first step in public life was to the chair of Minister of Government under Dn. Adolfo Alsina, Governor. His next step was under General Sarmiento's Goverment, when he held the portfolio of Education, and in that high post he drew the attention of the country and subsequently was elected President of the Republic and installed in 1874. He seized the helm of the ship of state at one of the most critical moments in this country's history, when the baffled ambition of contending parties raised the standard of rebellion over the ruined finances of the nation.

The ability with which he ruled this country from 1874 to 1880, the conciliatory spirit he displayed in all trying emergencies, the equaminity with which he listened to the daily diatribe of an opposition press, and the genius he showed in quelling rebellions, defeating conspiracies, and avoiding the shoals of a shattered financial system, are fresh to us all, and his very enemies, to whom nothing was sacred in 1880, now bow before the talents of one of the most illustrions of Argentines.

The National Government has ordered a gun-boat to bring his remains from Montevideo, and the honors decreed for the interment are an eloquent tribute of respect, paid to the genius of the statesman that has gone to another and a better world.

The death of Dr. Avellaneda may be regarded as a national loss, since, had he been spared a longer term, it is probable that with his great experiences, great observation, added to his European travel, he would have lent his country increased services in whatever role his country might call him. He died in sight of the promised land, riper in reputation than in years, and those of his countrymen who are superior to party strife and prejudices will lay garlands on his tomb that will never wither.

EX-PRESIDENT AVELLANEDA.

DETAILS OF HIS DEATH.

On Tuesday night the ex-President felt so weak that, thinking his last moment at hand, he desired to make his confession. Father Letamendi, Cura of Canelones, attended him. Mrs Avellaneda was, at her husband's request, present. Having received Extreme-Unction the dying statesman said: "I die happy, for I have never stained my hands with blood, in spite of the slanderous rumors spread during my political career."

Up to the 24th the ex-President had sufficient strength to walk on deck in company with Dr. Del Valle, who was his constant companion during the voyage. He observed to Dr. Del Valle during their conversation: "Death is fast approaching, I fear the denouement will take place on board." On the 25th, the day of his death, he walked on deck until breakfast time. At 11 a.m. he felt so weak that he fainted, and was conveyed to his bed. His sorrowing family followed him to the cabin and refused to leave him. Dr. Ramaugé attended him; he lingered on till 5 p.m., when he passed to another world. The body was provisionally embalmed and, wrapped in the Argentine colors, placed in state in the saloon.

All the medical celebrities of Paris told Dr. Avellaneda his sickness, Bright's disease, was incurable. He wished to visit Spain before returning to die in his native land as he thought. But the cholera and his state of prostration deterred him from carrying out a long cherished wish. He took passage on board the Congo, with the intention of reaching his native land and dying surrounded by his friends and relatives. Death, however, denied him this satisfaction. On the day of his death Dr. Avellaneda spoke with reference to the rumors that during his presidential term of office he had committed many political murders and had even killed one of his servants in a moment of resentment. He declared in the presence of the Cura and his own wife that he had never stained his hands with blood, either from political or personal motives.

THE FUNERAL.

Nothing could be more complete than the funeral honors paid by the Government and the people to the memory of this distinguished Argentine. The gunboat that brought up his remains from Montevideo anchored in the Inner Roads early on Sunday morning, and the smaller steamer ran alongside, with the special commission on board to bring the coffin on shore. Paseo Julio was lined with troops that held the streets up to the Government House, and on the slopes facing the Railway station a regiment of artillery was posted with the cannons drawn up on the street. President Roca, with his Secretary Dr. Zorilla and his Aides-de-camp, was among the first to arrive, but the street was so filled with troops, cannons, people, and carriages that it was with difficulty the President's carriage could get to the mole-head, facing the Port Captain's. The constant booming of guns in the offing prepared the crowds of spectators for the landing of the coffin and the moving of the cortege; but there was some inexplicable delay on board, and all the members of the Government and the chief mourners had to stand for an hour and a half beyond the appointed time. Many in the crowd of friends who waited at the mole, perceiving the constantly growing numbers and the impossibility of accomodating all in carriages, took the tramway to the Recoleta and there awaited the cortege, but at the Recoleta also crowds had, even amongst the sepulchres and tombs, gained every available space.

Never before did we witness such a sight in the Recoleta. On the roofs of the stately sepulchres were perched hundreds of boys and men, whilst the ladies ranged under the trees and along the portals of the vaults gave a most extraordinary appearance to the cemetery. The avenue leading to the Avellaneda vault was piously strewn with flowers and green willow branches. The family vault of the Avellanedas is of recent structure, and was constructed by the deceased to hold the ashes of his murdered father, who was assassinated by order of Oribe at the early age of 27 years, and whilst filling the post of Governor of Tucuman. With filial piety, ex-president Avellaneda erected a noble marble statue of his father over the sepulchre, which reminded us somewhat of a statue of Moore or O'Connell we have seen in Dublin. Within this narrow cell are now for ever laid the remains of father and son, but not even the storied urn or animated bust can rival the tribute which the whole country paid the lamented ex-president on Sunday.

Shortly after noon the remains were landed and the cortege proceeded along the mole, with President Roca, Dr Rocha, Dr del Valle, Dr Paz, Dr Wilde, Dr Paz, Dr Wilde, Dr Pellegrini, Mr Palemon Huergo, Dr Pacheco, and Lord Mayor Alvear as chief mourners. Arriving at the mole head, the coffin was placed on the hearse which was one of the most ostentatious grief; drawn by ten coal-black horses, all caparisoned and in the trappings of woe; five lacqueys, with cocked hats and the most inky livery, walked on each side of the horses, and ten mutes followed the hearse on foot. Nothing could surpass the demonstration, and to the close observer it appeared that even the very horses, true to the funeral tradition of Patroclus, shared the general mourning. Slowly and sadly the procession formed and proceeded through the expressed street and route; half the town followed on foot and walked the whole way out to the Recoleta, which due to the distance and the heat would under other circumstances have been impossible for many who followed in the procession. The cavalry, the military music, the dark, unfathomed mourning coaches; gorgeous death trappings of the hearse, lacqueys, horses, mutes; the superb line of private carriages, headed by the President's coach, attended by mounted escort; and the immense string of people who followed on foot, formed a sight perhaps never before equaled in this city, and with difficulty to be repeated. There was something truly sad in the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Avellaneda on board a French packet, returning from Paris with his wife and four daughters, and struck down at the very portals of the Plate, at a turning point in his country's history, when it is more than probable had he been spared he would have been again elevated to distinguished office. All this tended to intensify the public sorrow at his death, and men of every political shade followed to the grave, and on foot, the coffin of Don Nicolas Avellaneda.

At the portals of the cemetery the beauty and fashion of Buenos Ayres were assembled, as it was well known some of our most distinguished men would made orations over the remains. In the middle of the stately hall stood the catafalco, draped in black velvet, and facing the door opening into the chapel. Here, upon this pile, the President of the Republic, surrounded by all his Ministers and officers of State, placed the coffin. The crowd was simply overpowering and the heat worse. The troops defiled before the coffin, and the platoon firing at stated intervals echoed through the sepulchres as summonses to the other world. Wreaths, garlands and "immortelles" were piled in pyramids around and above the catafalco; and the accumulation of these tributes was such that place could not be found for all, and they were taken to the sepulchre and hung around the statue.

The following is the inscription at the base of the statue:—

MARCO M. DE AVELLANEDA,
GOBERNADOR DE
TUCUMAN
Promotor de la Liga del Norte
Contra Rosas fué
Degollado en Metan
El 3 de Octubre de 1841 por
Los seides del tirano á
Los 27 años de edad

On the western side is inscribed:

7 de Abril de 1840
Pronunciamento
Solemne de Tucuman
Contra la tirania de
Rosas, bajo la iniciativa
y
Direccion de
MARCO M. de AVELLANEDA

And on the eastern side:

Los bárbaros no
Dominaràn á
Tucuman sino
Despues de haber
Pisoteado mi cadàver
Proclama de
Setiembre de 1841

As we have already stated, the crowd among the graves and vaults and sepulcres was something unprecedented. Many had thought that the orations would be at the door of the vault, and hence even the roofs of the vaults were packed with people. It was an unseemly sight to see boys sitting on the statues of Mercy, Grief, and Hope, smoking and cracking the most ribald jokes. However, the heat and the glare were such that the people were glad to find shade even sitting on the coffins in the vaults. We stood for an hour and a half with Mr. Adolfo Arriola under the arched canopy of Mrs Marguerita Costa's vault, and almost in front was the vault of Don Martin Alzaga, on the top of which were crowded "centenares" of boys; but, luckily for the speakers, the orations were delivered at the portals of the cemetery and in front of the catafalco.

President Roca spoke for the nation, Dr. Pizarro for the Senate, Dr. Davila for the Press, Dr. Basabilbaso for the University, and then followed General Mansilla, Dr Goyena, Dr Daaminovitch and Dr Achaval.

The following is a translation of General Roca's beautiful address:—

Gentlemen.

We may exclaim over this tomb with Plutarch: "enlightened son of an illustrious father." The name made eminent by the martyr of Tucuman and recorded among great Argentines shines brighter and sounds greater through the literary talent and political genius of the son.

The violent strain of public life—that bed of roses tossed by so many storms and crushed by so much deception; the steady services he lent the country since he left the benches of the University; excessive mental activity, and the intensity of his study of every subject, cut short his thread of life at the age of forty eight, when a statesman and a man of letters may be considered young.

His depth of thought, classic style, brilliant imagination, vast intelligence stored with study and extensive knowledge, his quick wit savoring of the Greek and Latin, captivated all with the charm of his language or the shafts of his irony.

The country loses a superior man, and as Chief Magistrate of the nation I fulfill the sad duty of giving expression to the regrets of the republic, its deep sorrow and my own great affliction, whilst depositing his mortal remains in this vault, where whole generations in successive rotation are borne along the fatal incline and are relegated to oblivion in this earthly bosom that covers them all, but surrenders to the world the names of those who shone by their genius, their virtue, or character, allowing them to float as luminous stars, to serve as beacons of hope and of light to those who remain behind.

The arduous duties of power and the storms of politics were no obstacles to his study of literature; as a writer and an orator, his fame crossed the frontiers and won him and his country enviable repute.

As a statesman, he had clear and concise views. Had he been able to realize his views or to carry out his purposes—had he held the reins of Government in less stormy and more propitious times—his sway of power would have marked a still more memorable epoch, and he would have left behind him still more indelible footprints.

He possessed personal valor to the highest degree. The thought of death never disturbed him, as his last moments at sea showed, when he yielded his spirit to his Creator with the equanimity and fortitude of the just.

He lacked neither energy nor determination; when difficulties and obstacles were greatest, he was firmest and unbending in his resolutions.

We have seen him in those days of terrible trial—when the Ship of State threatened to break from her moorings—like a flexible tree whose firm roots embrace the earth, whilst the slender stem, beaten by the blast, bends before its fury, grates and groans under every gust, and stands erect after weathering the violence of the gale.

Those anxious moments, perhaps the most critical of his Government, are still fresh in our mind, when on the verge of repudiation, we threatened to bury our credit as a nation. That sacred obligation of our credit found profaners in the Cabinet, in Congress, in the Press, amongst his friends and adversaries. The Bill of Repudiation was drawn up in Congress; in Cabinet Councils he was urged to sign it as the only sheet-anchor of hope for his Government. But he never swerved; at times he listened in silence, but there were moments when he broke forth, and with his easy and patriotic eloquence endeavored to convince his hearers that the honor of the nation was at stake.

He knew how to resist, he overcame all difficulties, saved the credit of the nation, a task that is not the work of a day, but the fruit of long years of punctuality in the service of the debt; and in the most critical moment of the political, financial and commercial crisis he uttered those brave, honest and manly words that will ever be a lesson to future Governments and a proof of the metal of the man: *we shall suffer hunger and thirst to meet our obligations*: words worthy of the greatest praise as they saved the credit of the nation. Could there be better proof of energy and civic courage?

Another prominent and striking feature of the statesman was his strong sentiments of nationality, and in a solemn moment he launched forth, with that special faculty of condensing ideas by which he depicted a situation or expressed a great thought in few words, another memorable phrase:—*There is nothing in the Nation superior to the Nation* This great idea clung to him in all the disturbances that convulsed the nation before its final organization. He died in sight of the great national monument crowned by the federalization of the city of B. Ayres, the great capital of the South sung by the poet and predestined to a great future.

It is a great misfortune that Dr. Avellaneda has not left us his private memoirs and that premature death has deprived us of learning from his pen what faith, perseverance and industry can achieve when allied to a great mind exalted by the ambition of glory, what obstacles and difficulties he had to overcome in the beginning of his public life, his impressions after his first success and his criterion of men and things of his time—opinions that we have heard drop from his lips in moments of expansion.

How far his influence and action extended in political affairs, as an orator, Deputy, National and Provincial Minister, President of the Republic and Senator in Congress, is the task of the historian to calculate.

We fulfil our duty and reflect the feelings of our heart in this slight sketch of the most prominent features of Nicolas Avellaneda, whose name we may already engrave on the marble tablets of our great statesmen and writers, without any fear of posterity protesting against this contemporaneous verdict.

Let us sympathize with the affliction of his worthy and noble wife, of his elderly mother, of his sons, and other relatives to whom the mourning of the nation will be a consolation.

At the conclusion of the ovation the coffin was borne by the servants to the grave, President Roca, Dr. Rocha, and others holding the cords, as chief mourners, the son of the deceased and other relatives following. When the coffin was placed in the vault the son of deceased wept aloud and President Roca led him away; the scene was most impressive.

On arriving at the portals of the cemetery there was another discharge, platoon firing, and then all made for the carriages and tramways and retired. So great was the crowd, however, that even the tramways were unable to accommodate the people most of whom had to walk back into the city.

THE TURN VEREIN BANQUET.

FAREWELL TO BARON VON HOLLEBEN.

The leading German residents of this city gave a grand farewell banquet to Baron von Holleben, German Minister near the Argentine Government, on Saturday night, in the spacious hall of the fashionable Turn Verein Club. It was a farewell banquet to the popular and energetic Minister who has represented his sovereign for so many years in the Plate and will leave on the 12th inst. for Europe and the East, to take charge of the German Legation at the Court of the Mikado: a well deserved promotion that shews the high esteem in which Baron Holleben is held in the Berlin Palace.

The banquet was worthy of the talented guest. Of all the entertainments given by the Turn Verein Saturday night's banquet eclipsed them all in splendour, cheer and attendance. Nearly every prominent German in town was present to drink the farewell toast to the most popular German Minister ever sent to the Plate. The precincts of the Club were decked out as on the gala nights of great anniversaries, and the hall, with its two hundred guests, profuse decorations and dazzling lights, was one of the finest sights ever witnessed in any Club or theatre in this city. The arrangements of the hall were superb, and reflected great credit on the Committee of the Turn Verein.

The banquet was in every sense of the word a most eloquent tribute of esteem and friendship to Baron von Holleben, whose influence and popularity have taken such firm roots in the German community during the last ten years. The two hundred gentlemen who sat round the tables were there to bear evidence of appreciation of the lengthy services that their energetic Minister has lent to his countrymen in all parts of the Republic, from the moment he landed till his summons to represent his sovereign at another Court. As Baron von Holleben took the chair of honour he could survey the distinguished gathering of his countrymen, composing the élite of German society, and his thoughts may have perhaps wandered to Yeddo or Yokohama, and in fancy's eye he might have compared the assemblage in the Turn Verein hall with some future festive board at the Court of the Mikado surrounded by five hundred pig-tails of the land of Happy Dispatch.

At half past nine sharp, Baron von Holleben entered the hall, and was led by the Committee to the Chair of honor, between Dr Burmeister, the great savant, and Mr H Schlieper, President of the Club. Then followed Baron von Salzburg, Pastor Meyer, and Secretaries of Legation Herrn Wiedemann and Berlin. All the leading Germans in town sat at the tables, about two hundred gentlemen.

Mr P Hermann opened the speeches with a toast to the health of Emperor William, drunk standing and with all honors, whilst the Colon orchestra played the 'Heil dir im Sieges Kranz.'

Mr. H Schlieper, President of the Club, rose and in an eloquent and stirring speech sketched Baron von Holleben's diplomatic career in the Plate. During his lengthy residence, he had scoured the republic and adjoining states, from the tropics of Paraguay to the barren plains and basaltic hills of Patagonia, from the snow-capped Andes to the Parana, Uruguay and to the Atlantic Ocean, gathering the fullest personal information about everything and watching over the interests of his countrymen so widely scattered throughout this fertile territory. Baron von Holleben, he said, left a community in which he had gained the affection of all, and he asked all to fill a farewell glass to the Baron whose promotion filled all with joy and whose departure caused such widespread regret.

Baron von Holleben answered that he was proud to acknowledge that he had witnessed the unprecedented growth of the German colony. During the last ten years he had seen many old friends pass away whom he could never forget, and his residence in the Plate was brimful of the most indelible recollections. He thanked one and all with feelings of deepest emotion for the attentions paid him during the ten years.

Baron von Salzburg rose and in a few words stated that he could not let this moment slip to express his deep regret at losing one of his most genial and most excellent colleagues. The German Minister thanked his Austrian colleague for his kind expressions; such friendly feelings and eloquent words made him feel the pang of parting more intense, and he begged to propose the health of Baron Salzburg.

Mr. Arning, the new president elect of the Club, drank the health of the Turnverein.

Professor Burmeister rose and made an excellent speech. He confessed to all that in his own opinion he was the greatest of egotists, and that if anything could confirm that selfishness it was the flattering fact that both he and Baron von Holleben were Pomeraner, sprung from the same fine soil. The regrets of parting, which the Baron had expressed, would find some mitigation in the charm of new scenes, new people, and new customs; but the friends he left behind, he left with the despairing conviction that they would never see him again. The grand old man then filled his glass and drank his eloquent farewell toast to the Baron, amid thundering cheers and the strains of "Hoch soll er a leben."

Baron von Holleben thanked the great savant for the flattering toast. He confessed to him the great desire he had always felt to make his acquaintance, even at a time when strong prejudices existed against the author of the "Schöpfung"—a book he had read and studied as a youth. He congratulated him on his vigor and vitality at the advanced age of 80, and hoped yet to see him in Japan.

As the evening advanced. Mr. Hermann drank the health of the new President elect, Mr. Paats toasted Bismarck, Mr. Altgelt the Argentine Republic, Pastor Meyer the Club. There were several other speeches which escape our memory.

The above were the principal speeches of the evening. Baron Holleben spoke at length, and with much feeling, of his departure, and the strong emotion that he held under control showed how much he regretted to leave his old friends. Mr Schlieper, the President of the Club, deserves the warmest congratulations, and we may safely say that the Club has not witnessed such a splendid entertainment since the never-to-be-forgotten Siegesfest. The banquet will be a lasting farewell to the German Minister. As long as the members live they will remember the event and the man whose departure is signalled by such wide regret.

FIGURES OF IMMIGRATION.

In spite of the black financial cloud that hangs over the country in the unfathomable depths of an inconvertible currency, and of the little favor with which the Republic is viewed abroad under these deplorable circumstances, the current of immigration continues increasing in volume, and has reached such proportions that its immense importance cannot be exaggerated. Epidemics in the Mediterranean and rumors of war are sending thousands upon thousands to this promised land of the poor and hard-working man, but never before have we witnessed such a steady stream of life into this country as at present. The steamers that formerly came to the Plate with five hundred now arrive with one thousand, and even 1500 immigrants each trip. The Immigration Department, that formerly could do the service with one small steamer, now needs a dozen to convey the thousands that arrive weekly. Such an influx of bone and sinew in these moments of political and financial excitement shows that this is the great refuge of the surplus population of the South of Europe at least.

Ninety five thousand immigrants have landed on these shores in the last eleven months, not including 20,000 passengers, worthy emigrants who do not land at the expense of the Government. We may safely put down the number of passengers at 5,000 and that of immigrants at 110,000 for the eleven months; and we may calculate the total arrivals of this year at 125,000, the highest figure known South of the Equator.

When we consider that nearly all these immigrants are in the bloom of life and belong to the sturdy class of laborers, we may imagine the immense gain to this country and its yearly increase in wealth and industry. Every immigrant represents a capital of 1000$ at least. Viewed in this light, the 125,000 immigrants of 1885 represent an influx of no less than 125,000,000$ fresh capital into the country; and if this stream of life and labor continues to flow into the republic next year, we may coffin the crisis and forced currency in another six months, and this would, no doubt, take place if Congress had voted a less onerous budget, and if the Government turned over a new leaf, cutting down expenditure.

Last month alone the arrivals from Europe exceeded 13,000 persons, against 7,000 for the same month last year. On the last day of November 2,400 immigrants entered Mr Navarro's department; the influx began in the morning and continued till 10 o'clock at night, and the cooks of the hotel were hard at work till 1 o'clock in the morning, supplying the wants of the inner man. These mammoth arrivals confirm General Roca's prediction in 1880, that before he surrendered the reins of power the immigration returns would exceed 100,000 per annum. The President was then laughed at by the lilliputian politicians whose views were and are yet too small for their country, but the prediction has come true: Last year we saw the figure topped; this year we see it exceeded already in the eleven months by 15,000 arrivals.

Whilst immigrants are landing by thousands, wages are dear as ever all over the country, at least in depreciated paper money, and orders come down daily from Santa Fé for more hands to reap the harvest. Verily, we believe that if three hundred thousand immigrants were to arrive in the country in one year, the usual scarcity of hands would continue to be felt. We are now increasing population at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum by immigration alone. We may say that the Argentine Republic is importing a populous city every year, and the effects of such a growth must be speedily felt all over the country. It is this influx that has doubled our revenue, our production, and our wealth since 1880.

SWISS IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Hector Alvarez, the Argentine Minister in Berne, has sent a most interesting letter to the Government announcing that three hundred emigrants of that country are now on the way out to the Plate. It is a great pity that the number is not three thousand, as there is no more successful or more desirable colonist in this country than the sturdy and honest son of the Alps. Swiss immigrants, we may say, are the sound basis on which the prosperity and growth of the great Santa Fé colonies rest. The flourishing colony of Esperanza, on the right bank of the Salado, 7 leagues North-West of the town of Santa Fé, is a great Swiss-German settlement of four thousand inhabitants; this colony is the foundation-stone of the prosperity of Santa Fé. It was founded in 1856, and but for the admirable perseverance of the Swiss race would have collapsed and thus delayed the colonial growth of that province. San Geronimo, founded in 1858, was started by Swiss also. San Carlos, the wealthiest colony in the Republic, has a large Swiss population. Germans and Swiss founded Helvetia, Frank, Guadalupe, Francesa, Tunas, Humboldt, Roldan, Grütli, Romany, etc. It is idle to disguise the fact that if Italians form the bulk of the population of the colonies and are the chief factors in their prosperity, it cannot be denied that the Swiss were the pioneers that paved the way to the present wealth and industry; it was their preseverance that withstood the misfortunes and hardships of the succession of disastrous years that threatened to nip the whole colonization policy of the Government in the bud. Could we only manage to get into the country as strong a current of immigration as that from Italy, we would go ahead twice as quick. It is, however, satisfactory to see that Mr. Alvarez, the Argentine Minister in Berne, is not idle, and that the late diplomatic appointments of the Government that gave rise to so much opposition and controversy are giving the very best results. The following is Mr Alvarez's letter to Dr. Ortiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Berne, Nov. 8th, 1885.

"M. le Ministre,

"I have the honor to inform you that the authorized agents of our Government will despatch, at the end of this month, three bodies of immigrants, nearly all belonging to the agricultural class.

Up to the present, no organized bodies of Swiss immigrants have been forwarded to the Plate, led or accompanied by agents of the houses that engage the immigrants. These farmers will leave by Antwerp on the 10th, by Harve on the 27th, and by Bordeaux on the 30th. They are about three hundred in number, and will be accompanied by agents of Messrs Leuenberger of Bienne, and of Zwilchenbart and Rommel of Bale, to the River Plate to see that they are settled there.

"I beg to call your attention to the slow but steady growth of this spontaneous emigration of Swiss to the Republic. As the advance of civilization and progress of the country become better known, Swiss emigrants are beginning to forget their misgivings and to direct their footsteps to our shores. This increase in the movement is growing as the people are less ignorant of the state of affairs in our country.

"I have much pleasure in assuring Y.E., etc.

H. Alvarez.

THE HARVEST.

Messrs Herman Altgelt & Co., in their fortnightly report, give interesting details respecting the crops:—

Harvest—The weather we have experienced during the fortnight has not been propitious for the harvest. With regard to the results of the recent rains, we shall not venture to draw conclusions, since we have received no advices as yet. In our next we shall dwell more amply on this point. The wheat crop is flourishing in some districts and in a very poor state in others. With regard to the linseed crop, the rain has done more harm than good. The blight, it is now ascertained, has destroyed a good part of the crop, and unfortunately a new enemy is in the field—the 'isoca.' However, the season is too far advanced to allow the 'izoca' much chance of completing the work of devastation begun by the blight. Much has been written and more said repecting the linseed crop this year. The opinion heretofore advanced must be relegated to the obscurity of conjectures; nevertheless, we are led to form an opinion from the most recent advices to hand. We believe the crop will not exceed, on an average, 80 arr. per square cuadra.

We gladly announce the success of the trials to grow linseed in the Chaco.

Wheat—The situation of the market remains unchanged and was not even affected by the news that the purchaser of the last great lot had freighted 4 vessels to convey the wheat to Europe. His lot of wheat consisted of 30,000 fanegas, and there is no doubt the purchase of so large a quantity would influence the present prices, were it not for the fact that we are on the eve of the harvest.

The present stock of wheat in Rosario and Santa Fe is very limited; in Entre Rios there is no very large quantity, and a few thousand 'fanegas' are yet to be found in the southern parts of our own province. There are, moreover, several wheat deposits in this capital, but the owners rule the market and have almost complete sway over prices.

Prices have not changed since our last; the fluctuations were scarcely perceptible. We find that last year's stock fetched higher prices if we take into account the difference in exchange.

We quote the following operations: 2000 bags Rosario at $113; 2000 bags do. $115 (highest price.) Several lots from Sta. Fé sold at the Once at $86; several lots at Barracas at $95; one lot at $4 m/n; another at $98. Diamante wheat at $4.40. One lot of Costa wheat at $105 per fanega of 9 arrobes. One lot of Salado wheat at $110.

We quote the following:—

Costa superior	$110 to 120	middling	$90 to 105
Salado	" 100 " 110	"	85 " 95
Sud	" 100 " 110	"	80 " 95
Rosario	" 105 " 115	"	85 " 100
Santa Fé	" 90 " 108	"	70 " 85

Candeal—The market bears the same forlorn aspect which we pointed out in previous reports. Prices are as follow: superior $100 to 115; good $90 to 100; inferior $60 to 80. Prices are nominal.

Flour—Few sales and large stock on hand are the principal features of the market. For some time back it has been remarked that prices in Santa Fé bear no relation to those here; nevertheless the Santafecinos continue to forward us their flour, placing large quantities on both markets. We are led to infer from the state of things that the relatively high prices in Santa Fé are not so easily affected as the farmers would have us believe.

Sales are as follow: 3,000 bags (Tuells) from Coronda at $5.20, sold here at 70 cts. Prices for certain brands are as follow: Cero B. S. 95 cts.; Berraz 92 cts.; Carlota 76 cts.; Droz 44 cts. These prices are nominal.

Maize—The season for the export of this staple has closed; however, several remaining lots will shortly be shipped. This year for the time Santa Fé has competed with B. Aires, and Entre Rios will shortly enter the lists. Up to the present Entre Rios has not produced any considerable quantity of maize. During the fortnight no maize arrived at the Once. Prices have fluctuated between $25 and $53 per fanega.

Linseed—Until the contracts already made be carried out, no opinion can be formed of the sales; but we sincerely hope all contracts will be carried out without mishap.

MORE RAILWAYS.

The Government people in La Plata are at last awakening to the disagreeable fact that there is more railway building at present going on in the Province of Santa Fé, than in the Empire province of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, and notwithstanding, the creation of a new Provincial Ministerio, under the head of Public Works, is behind Santa Fé in railways, colonies, and agriculture.

With much pleasure we publish the resurrectionary notice of Messrs Bemberg and Co's. great railway scheme, which, although open to many alterations and reforms, is a move in the right direction, and will doubtless lead to something. For the last 5 years we are grooping our way about Trenquelauquen, Guamini, and Carhué railways; schemes after schemes have been presented, and whilst the Magnates in La Plata are considering and studying the plans, the Province of Santa Fé builds, constructs, and opens to the public a magnificent line of railway to its colonies, with branches spreading out on either side, and now even Entre Rios takes precedence of Buenos Ayres in her railway building.

Dr. Lucas Gonzalez, it is who has shown Santa Fé and Entre Rios how to build their railways, without making a loan or costing the Government one national dollar, and the railways, when completed, belong to the respective Governments. If Messrs. Bemberg and Co. will frame their scheme on the same excellent method, then all B. Ayres will vote for their project, and we rather imagine that this will be the upshot of the present project. The following is the message of the Provincial Executive to the La Plata Legislature, and we shall watch with much interest its progress in the Chambers:—

To the Senate and Chamber of Deputies etc.

Art. 1st—The Executive is authorized to contract with Messrs Bemberg, Heimendahl, and Co. for the construction of a network of railroads, in the Province of B. Ayres, establishing communication between the following points:

1—Saladillo a Carhué, (a) Saladillo a Alvear, (b) Alvear a San Carlos, (c) San Carlos a Guamini, (d) Guamini a Carhuè.

2—9 de Julio a Trenquelauquen, (a) 9 de Julio a Mellizas, (b) Mellizas a Trenquelauquen.

3—Junin a Gainza, (a) Junin a Lincoln, (b) Lincoln a Lavalle, (c) Lavalle a Gainza.

4—Gainza a Bahia Blanca, (a) Gainza a Trenquelauquen, (b) Trenquelauquen, a Carhuè (c) Carhuè a Puan, (b) Puan a Bahia Blanc.

5—Saladillo a Ferrari, (a) Saladillo a Monte (b) Monte a Ferrari.

Art. 2nd—For the carrying out of the preceding article, the Executive is authorised to raise a home or foreign loan for the sum of $36,176,375 m/n in railway debentures at 6 o/o interest and one per cent amortization accumulative and in quarterly drawings at par.

Art. 3rd—This loan shall be guaranteed by the new lines constructed by that part of the existing railroads of the province that is not hypotecated.

Art. 4th—The service shall be met by the net produce of all the railways even should they not suffice by the general revenue of the Province.

Art. 5th—The Executive is authorized to modify the plans or even to determine new lines in place of the above mentioned linking other parts of the province together. The interests of the state, however, must always be taken inte account.

Art. 6th—Let this be published etc.

The total length of the proposed lines will be 1300 kilometres at the rate of $18,805 gold per kilometre, including cost of material etc. The payments will be made for every section of 25 kilometres opened to public service. With regard to the obligations involved in the acceptance of the project, a Syndicate of French bankers will take 40,000,000 francs firm at 75 o/o of nominal value, the Government being entitled to a share of the profits arising from the sale of the bonds, which are valued at 88 o/o all commission etc paid.

The remaining series of the loan may be taken over by the Syndicate on the same conditions; if the situation of the money market does not allow an emission of bonds at 88 o/o a new arrangement to be made.

The Syndicate will advance as much as 20 millions francs at 6 o/o interest and with a quarterly commission of 1¼ p. cent.

The project was sent to the Finance Committee.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CORRIENTES.

The province of Corrientes has the reputation of being the most revolutionary and backward State in the Argentine Republic. In importance it ranks the fifth province in the nation; delightfully situated in the prolific Mesopotam a formed by the gigantic arms of the Parana and Uruguay, it boasts a climate and a soil, an abundance of water and of wood, that place it among the most favored spots of nature, though desolated by the intrigues of politicians, tyrannised by short-lived Governments, and the scape-goat of every revolutionary movement in the country.

Where nature has been so bountiful in her gifts, it would appear that man were sent to defeat the Creator's work and stand in open rebellion against all the profuse blessings of climate and soil. Corrientes has not only been neglected under the severe and paternal indifference of successive national governments, but has been steadily scourged by its innumerable and unstable local governments. This accounts for the lack of enterprise and the absence of capital to turn to account the varied wealth of that favored territory. B. Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, sleepy Cordoba, the Puntano and Cuyo provinces, Salta, Catamarca, Jujuy, Tucuman, and last and least, even wretched Santiago del Estero boast railways and public works; but Corrientes boasts nothing of the kind. Like an indolent Creole beauty she is refractory to activity, order, or progress.

The province covers an area of four thousand square leagues and has a population of at least two hundred thousand souls. The towns and villages situated on the Parana have the great advantage of water carriage. Vessels drawing nine feet can in all seasons go as far as Corrientes (the capital) and the freight by water is about half what it would be by railway; but the settlements inland and on the banks of the Uruguay are suffering from want of roads and bridges. In the rainy season communications are stopped as transit on the muddy roads becomes impossible and the small rivers in their swollen state cannot be forded.

There is, however, a Lucas Gonsalez in the field who promises to redeem the province from its decadence and backward condition. We refer to Mr. Theodore Ancell's great railway concession for the construction of lines from the city of Corrientes to San Luis, thence in a South-easterly direction to Mburucuya; here the main line spreads out to Empedrado to the West, to Cancepcion to the South to Caa-cati and Ituzaingo to the North-east. From Empedrado another line will run to form junction with the proposed National railways at San Roque. The proposed National lines will run from Monte Caseros to Mercedes, thence to San Roque and Bella Vista. Whilst the proposed National lines will connect all the Southern departments and the Parana with the Uruguay, Mr. Ancell's concession will link together all the populous northern districts, giving them rapid means of communication with the capital and three ports on the Parana, and one port on the Alto Parana.

The construction of this great network of railways will regenerate that beautiful and promising province, and will place its prospects on a par with those of Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres. Governor Derqui and his Legislature can, by a stroke of the pen, seal the great future of Corrientes and wipe out all the errors of the past.

Mr. Ancell asks for no guarantee; he merely requests the purchase and expropriation, at a fixed price, of lands on both sides of the railway to start colonies—a magnificent scheme in a province where the soil is so bountiful and the climate so genial. Dr. Derqui, the present Governor of the Province, ought to grant the concession, and change the stipulation for a narrow gauge and make it a wide gauge, to be in harmony with the other proposed railways in the province.

A NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.

Deputy Madero has presented a Bill to the La Plata Legislature, the importance of which is apparent, especially now that it is stated on positive grounds that the La Plata Government has mortgaged several hundred leagues of public lands. Mr. Madero's bill is a most plausible measure. He proposes that the Government be authorized to lease the public lands to the highest bidders at auction, the basis of the lease to be a minimum rent of $200 per league. The plan is so simple, the idea is so sound, and the results of the measure are so palpable, that the bill ought to pass at a gallop.

The Provincial Government, by hypothecating several hundred leagues of public lands, to the amount of $2,500,000, has shown that it felt the necessity of turning to account the immense wealth it possesses in this regard, and which does not yield a farthing interest. Deputy Madero very properly asks the Legislature to sanction a bill on the Australian plan of land-lease. The main features of the bill are as follows:

The Executive Power to call periodical auctions for the lease of public lands at a minimum rent of $200.

The rent to be paid yearly and in advance. No lease to exceed a term of eight years.

Tenants of two or more lots of land to enjoy the privilege of buying their holdings from the Government, under the regulations of the land law, and at the rate of $10 per hectare, on condition of building an estancia house, stocking the property and planting three thousand trees. The tenant shall also have the prior right to purchase of adjoining lands.

At the expiration of his lease, the tenant may claim 95 o/o of the value of improvements he may have made on the land. These are the main features of the bill which we shall publish at length if it be sanctioned by the Legislature; but the above will suffice to show the public the great aim of the measure. The expediency of mortgaging public lands that do not yield a copper is more than problematical, and, what is more, it is not dignified in a Government. It is a bitter sarcasm to see the La Plata Executive knock at the doors of the Mortgage Bank to raise money on lands that are valued in the market at $5,000 to 20,000 per league, and that, in the absence of proper legislation, are lying waste and do not produce a bushel of grain or a pound of wool.

Up to the present the innumerable Buenos Aires Governments that have succeeded each other have sold public lands to meet the chronic infirmity of deficits in the budget, but the unprecedented rise in the value of real-estate after General Roca's great campaign to the Rio Negro has opened the eyes of the Executive and made it more parsimonious in this regard. The great waste of lands that took place in 1880 to 1882 has ceased, and the Government still holds about one thousand leagues of good prairie, situated on the Western and North-western frontier, and in the Southern parts stretching from Bahia Blanca to Patagones.

It is interesting to note that this land bill follows closely on the heels of the new railway bill for the construction of 1,300 kilometres of railway at a cost of 36 millions. As all the public lands will be connected by these new lines, the main object of which is to tap the distant territories of the province, it is reasonable to suppose that if small capitalists avail themselves of the advantages of the proposed new land bill they will all make fortunes, as at the end of their leases they may purchase their holdings at the cheap price of 10$m/n per hectare.

We have lived to see so many land bills drawn up, discussed, and then relegated to the waste paper basket in the Government House, that we fear much for the fate of Mr. Madero's excellent proposal. With all the ability he displayed in his old auctioneering days when he ruled the magic hammer, he has shown the La Plata Government the right course to pursue: instead of mortgaging unproductive lands, to colonise them, stock them, and give the tenants all the possible advantages to purchase them. The province of Buenos Ayres is still a generation behind Santa Fé where colonies grow between night and morning, starting up like mushrooms from the Central Argentine Railway to the confines of the Chaco and to the earthworks of Messrs Hume Bros. railroad.

MONTEVIDEO.

(From our casual Correspondent)

Saturday, Dec. 5th.

The dulness of the last days of November was momentarily troubled by the news of the unexpected death of King Alfonso in Spain and the sudden demise of ex-president Avellaneda at our very doors, almost in sight of his native shore. It is sad to think that the hope he cherished of crowning his last hours amongst the friends of his youth should be frustrated by the implacable destiny that dogged his footsteps since he sailed from Buenos Aires. In his narrow cell are now buried the hatred and prejudice he may have aroused, the love and esteem he may have gained, during his short-lived career; the coffin's lid covers, like charity, a multitude of faults. These events following each other in such rapid succession drew forth the tribute of a momentary tear from the public, and we relapsed into our normal groove, politics for I need not tell you the Presidential election is the burning topic in all circles. General Santos is most reserved and reticent; and for the moment the mere conjectures of the press constitute the only basis to form an opinion as to the ultimate issue of the knotty problem. It is true the President's speech at the Maldonado banquet threw some light on the question, which was gladly availed of by the opposition papers; but as the official organs refused to criticize the apparent decision of the General not to stand for reelection, the political horizon cannot be said to be very clear. The Government is strong, its influence great; and it will not totter under the blows of a bitter opposition. To the repeated rumours of revolutionary movements you must not attach any importance; they are totally unfounded and can easily be traced to the impotent bitterness of the 'independent' papers. A few days ago an insignificant 'pliego' of Mercedes announced a 'coup de main,' and I see by the papers that the rumor somewhat startled you, although, of course, none were more surprised than the simple and hardworking inhabitants of Merce es, the supposed seat of the insurrection. This spiritless mode of attacking a government is only tolerated by the Latin races, and sooner or later it will have the desired effect—injure the interests and credit of the country abroad. To an observer it would seem that the Orientals, so far from consulting the welfare, are intent on the ruin of the Republic. For the present, however, such a turn of events is highly improbable, and the Government seeks and finds popularity and strength in the punctual payment of all its debts.

A more congenial topic and one which will probably most interest your readers, is the bathing-season. Montevideo is a second bride of the sea; the view of the ocean, the sandy beach, and the waves that idly spend themselves on the shore, are attractions which the Porteños and most of the English families in Buenos Aires cannot resist. The number of people pouring into the city for the bathing season is simply incredible, and the "estacion" this year promises to be of the gayest. To sit, after a bath and a sharp walk, under the verandah of the Pocitos' Restaurant, idly sipping a cup of coffee, is for me a favorite occupation, and one which carries me forcibly back to the gay sea-shore of Treport on the Northern Coast of France. The suburban districts of Montevideo will, indeed, remind you of Europe, and were it not for the miserable style of architecture, so common in South American cities, the illusion would be complete. At the Playa Ramirez carpenters and 'peones' are at work, for you must remember the recent storm caused great havoc, destroying the bathing-boxes and sweeping away the hotel. People will find it difficult this year to obtain good accommodation, as the hotels are already crowded and the lodging houses are mostly engaged by intending excursionists. Talking of storms reminds me that the other day a sad accident happened off Colonia. The schooner Louis with a full cargo of wheat, was surprised and caught in a sudden gale. The sailors had no time to execute the orders of the captain, and the vessel, unable to resist the pressure of the wind in the sails, turned on her side and disappeared in three minutes; the captain and crew perished. This, however, was not the only loss, as several other boats were driven ashore by the same gale.

The first bull-fight of the season is announced for to-morrow, the 'toreros' having recently arrived by the Britannia. The barbarous custom of slaughtering animals for the amusement of the public will continue as long as there are inhabitants in Montevideo, for every year has its bull-fights; to forbid the game would involve a revolution. It is strange that a custom so deeply rooted in the B Oriental should not exist on the other side of the muddy Plate. Such a phenomenon might afford a virgin field for European ethnologists to pursue their interesting researches. It might even furnish a suitable groundwork for some original work by the 'viejo' Luchador' who now figures at the head of the *Censor*. This paper, a-propos, has created quite a sensation here, although, as I saw in your review, Dr. Sarmiento has burned his fingers in the endeavor, praiseworthy no doubt, to criticise the financial situation of his country.

Monday, Dec. 7th

The attacks of the opposition press, who by the way now dub themselves as independent, a word dear to the Republican ear, are of a most spiritless nature. Indeed, you can well imagine with what grim pleasure they seized the port-disclosures as a basis of operations, and sounded the tocsin of alarm, appealing to the public, whose welfare they deemed, and finally persuaded themselves, to be at stake. But the voice of the public, the 'suprema lex,' does not respond to these idle and repeated calls. Since my last a publication in the *Razon* has roused the opposition, disheartened of late by the indifference of the government papers, and the President is accused of participating in a magnificent 'negocio' redounding to the advantage of several of his friends. The publication in question, and on which the existence of the Republic would appear to hang, is a 'declaration' signed by Don Aman Carve in the presence of a Don Justino Gonzalez, public notary, in virtue of which Mr Carve and several of the President's friends, including the General's brother, are entitled to the profits of the fisheries of certain islands of Maldonado, by the payment of an annual rent of 7,000 gold dollars. There is nothing unusual or extraordinary in a business of this nature, which the opposition call a "transaccion inmoral." The Government receive $7000 per annum, which otherwise would go to waste, and a new industry is created. Had the Ministry given the business, certainly a paying one, to any of those gentlemen whose exclusive occupation seems to be a restless resistance to every act of the Government, the astonishment and indignation of the opposition would have remained steeped in the obscurity that as a rule clouds the trivial and nonsensical imputations of the so-called independent papers. I fear that the unclothed goddess, whose dwelling, the ancients tell us, was the bottom of a well, is doomed to remain unnoticed in her dreary abode, and the day will come when, if the wolf should appear, no attention will be paid to the cry of alarm.

If you read the balance-sheets of the banks established in this city, you will find a highly instructive lesson. The Commercial Bank, for example, in its statement for the month of October, shows a specie reserve of $3,198,524, and an emission of $2,163,950; the London and River Plate Bank, for the same month, has a specie reserve of $3,149,500 against a circulation of $2,603,000. Such guarantees remove all doubts and fears which the public might entertain, and it would be well if your State Banks could manage to observe the same conduct. The Argentine Republic is far richer and possesses more resources than the Banda Oriental, and yet while all the efforts of your Government are directed towards the difficult task of steering clear of the rocks, we bask in the sunshine of prosperity, and our bathers 'stem the tepid wave,' free from care and doubt.

A favorable reaction has set in in Unifieds, and the market is somewhat more lively. Some operations on the London market have communicated by telegraph a certain influence here; the rate having risen ½ o/o. We know, however, that a strong bearish clique is at work, but its success in the beginning has been replaced of late by ignominious defeat. The exchange market is dull, few operations having been effected.

Those whose delight it is to raise the dust (not Olympic, of course) of the race-course, will meet with a splendid occasion to-morrow, when the English Races are to come off. I see that Don Quijote will run in the Steeple Chase. This is the only horse I know well, and I venture to think he will win. On Thursday those who court the favor of Polyhymnia have an entertainment prepared for them by the new Musical Association the Lira. The success of this Association, only recently started, is most extraordinary, and speaks volumes in favor of the good taste of the Montevideans. Since the bathing season has opened Montevideo will be gay, and I expect concerts and musical entertainments will be organized every week. It is to be hoped that some of the English residents will bestir themselves and get up a concert for the numerous English families at present down here for the season. Their efforts would undoubtedly be rewarded by the most complete success.

Dr Terry has not as yet carried out his intention of establishing a chemical laboratory in the Custom House for the analysis of wines, on the principle, perhaps, that bliss is found in ignorance. A paragraph clipped from a B. Ayrean, and published here by an evening paper, on the results of the city analyst's labors, has caused quite a sensation. Who would think such sharp people, as you undoubtedly are, would allow yourselves to be shamefully cheated in the manner described in the paragraph alluded to? Forty four different classes of poisonous wines must materially contribute to the depopulation of the city. Future ethnologists will have the task and may possibly claim the honor of determining the effect of "valiente Puntano" on the Argentine Nation; for the present its salutary effects are limited to the rude inhabitants of San Juan. Their characteristic courage may be ascribed, not to the mountain air, but to this delicious nectar, which I have never tasted, but of which I see such flattering mention in your columns.

OUR YOUNG COLLEAGUE "CENSOR."

A man's working life may be divided into four decades: from 20 to 30, bronze; from 30 to 40, silver; from 40 to 50, gold; from 50 to 60 iron. As sociologists have failed to make any provision for the extremes of life we shall not be thought too presumptuous if we supply same as follows: from 1 to 10, dough; from 10 to 20 crust; from 60 to 70 brass; General Sarmiento has survived all, except brass, wherein he now stands defiant at the head of an infant paper he has chosen to call *Censor*, no doubt on the very plausible ground that he claims to be the Mentor of the Republic.

The first number of the new paper appeared yesterday with an introductory leading article, five columns long, headed *El Censor*, with a quotation from Tacitus. The life of an average reader is too short to read General Sarmiento's leading article, and we shall endeavour to point out the principal facts and errors of the lengthy introductory notice.

With that remarkable versatility, for which General Sarmiento is famous, he begins his article with an encomium on these happy times when any man can say and write whatever he feels or thinks, and then attacks the Government decree that puts a stop to seditious language in the army. In connection with this subject, follow some remarks on the year 1810, on Louis Napoleon, or as the *Censor* condescendingly calls him Luisito Napoleon, on Mexico, on the President of Nicaragua, on Guzman Blanco, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, the London Exchange, to which a piece of poetry is appended.

The above sketch shows that every imaginable point in connection with the subject of the "Orden General," has been touched. But the *Censor* is all wrong in its calculation of the debt of the Argentine Government, which does not amount to three hundred millions, as it would lead people to believe, but only to 190 millions, exclusive of the Madero Port.

Passing from the attack on the 'orden general', our colleague descends to the arena of public lands, accusing the Government of throwing away the lands of the nation to the soldiers who reclaimed them from the savage tribes. There is but one step from land to finances, but here our colleague stumbles over figures that show its little knowledge of the subject. As the arithmetic employed in the calculation is unique, we shall give a sample to our readers: "old value of paper, 25 to 1; present forced value 150, plus discredit in Europe 149." This is a rather unreliable basis to the conclusion that before another year we shall be obliged to carry bags of paper money to pay for a breakfast at the Hotel. Our colleague states that the country has lost three hundred millions dollars and its credit abroad. This is indeed startling news, as nobody ever heard of it before.

We are now in the middle of the third column of *Censor's* leading article. We have got through the chaotic part of the production and we are gradually groping our way towards more definite shapes. Our colleague suggests a remedy to the present state of affairs, and that remedy is opposition to the election of Dr. Juarez Celman for the presidency of the Republic. Here we have the incognita of the great equation of the first three columns of the article.

All will heartily agree with our colleague's remarks on revolutions; they are quite out of the question, as they give negative results. There is a good deal of logic in these remarks, especially if reviewed in the experience of the last twenty years. There is only one way of securing radical reform, and that is by appealing through the columns of the press to the mighty wave of public opinion. As long as *Censor* dwelt on this subject, we could find no room for objection, but, as the natives say "la cabra tira al monte," we see another plunge into finances, happily in rather shallow water. The depreciation of paper, it says, is now nearly 200, and it will soon fall to 500!! Let us pause after this.

The two last columns of the article are devoted to the progress and advance of the Argentine Republic, to the influence and circulation of the press in Buenos Aires, and to an appeal to all to subscribe to the paper. There are parts of the article that show the venom of the writer, and we are sorry to see this feature in the very first number of a newspaper.

There is, however, such great originality in Sarmiento that his paper will take firm root among the public and before long will enjoy a very large circulation.

We desire for the *Censor* the very best success, and hope that the able pen of its editor will succeed in reforming some of the great abuses of the day. Thrice happy mission for Mr. Sarmiento in the sunset of his long political career. The *Censor* is well printed and well got up, but it lacks the freshness of morning, and not all the genius of its talented editor can impart to its leaders the Aurora tipped gilding of long vanished years.

BARON HOLLEBEN'S IMPRESSIONS.

At foot we publish the letter of the German Minister to the Argentine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, thanking the Government and General Winter for all the attentions he met with during his long journey.

The Baron's impressions of the Rio Negro will be read with much interest by all, as it is a valley of great future especially if peopled by immigrants from the northern and central parts of Europe. The climate is delightful, the scenery is charming, and if the Rio Negro reminds the German of the valley of the Rhine, the Colloncura, the Nahuel Huapi and the Nauquen triangle will recall to the Swiss and Tyrolese the Alps on a grander scale and in a more genial latitude. In the Nauquen and the Rio Negro there is room for millions; the future of both territories is great and only a question of few years.

The following is the Baron's letter:

"B. Aires, Nov. 25, 1885.

"Monsieur le Ministre,

"As I have just returned from a somewhat lengthy trip through the Rio Negro territory, as far as Fuerte Roca and the confluence of the Limay and Nauquen, Ideem it my duty to acquaint Y.E., and through Y.E.'s medium the President of the Republic, with the very agreeable impressions of my excursion I feel pleasure at the thought that I am the first foreign diplomatic representative who has ever had the good fortune to personally visit the great belt of territory on which civilization has now settled, thanks to the victorious campaign of General Roca.

The fertile valley of the Rio Negro is now heavily stocked, and large estancias are everywhere to be seen. The town bearing the name of the President of the Republic, although founded exclusively for soldiers with limited means, is already a flourishing and important little spot, and the centre of a considerable trade, tapping one of the most fertile strips of territory in South America, the triangle formed by the Limay, Nauquen and the Cordillera, that awaits the industrious hands of man.

In congratulating H. E., the President and the Government of the Republic on the results obtained in so short an interval, I feel bound at the same time to return my best thanks to the Governor of the Rio Negro, and the officers of the regiments on the frontier, and of the gunboats, for the kindness and attention so conspicuously shown me during my excursion.

It affords me pleasure to make special mention of the ability and discipline displayed by the commander and officers of the National gunboat Rio Limay, in certain critical moments. I should feel unspeakably obliged, if Y.E., interpreting my sentiments, would return my most expressive thanks to Governor Winter and his officers for their kindness. I gladly avail myself of this occasion to reiterate the assurance of my most distinguished consideration and esteem.

Holleben

Dr. Ortiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs answered the Baron's letter as follows:—

M. le Ministre

I had the honor of receiving Y. E's letter, dated 15th inst, in which you give a graphic description of your late journey to the Rio Negro, praising the importance of the territory you visited and the courtesy of the authorities of that territory.

H. E. the Pesidernt cf the Republic, whom I informed of your letter, has requested me to express in his name his great satisfaction to read the results of your journey and your benevolent remarks with regard to the colonization of those fertile territories.

I have the pleasure of assuring Y.E. etc.

Francisco J Ortiz.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

November 28th, 1885

The sale of all M. Ribes's steamers to the Platense Co., which for the last 12 months has been pending, it was rumoured this morning is confirmed by telegram, and M. Ribes is expected out at the end of the year. The *Diario* states that the Platense line of steamers has been sold in England to the great Scotch steamer and ship builder William Denny, of the firm of Denny Bros. & Co., who will now put some new steamers on the line. The news is of such "bulto" that we must await further advices before we can say much about it.

The news of the death of Mr Peter N Hansen in Denmark was announced to-day. Deceased was an old and much respected resident of the R. Plate and father of Mr Hansen, our popular Sub-Secretary of Hacienda and also of Mr Hansen, Secretary of the Post Office. We tender to the family every expression of sympathy at their great loss.

Mr Gibbings, of Ranchos, was welcomed; he reports the camps in splendid condition everywhere; he sold his wool at capital prices, 117 and 122 %.

The great wine firm, Meyer & Co., moved to-day from Calle Piedad to their magnificent new premises in Calle Maipu, which is, without exception, the largest wine establishment in this city.

Mr. Wileman leaves to-morrow for Corrientes.

The sale of an estancia in Bolivar, 13,000 hectares, wire-fenced, etc., for 91,000 m/n, is reported. Buyer, Mr Villar.

A new meat fabric is about to be started on the Rio Negro, B.O., at the Paso de los Toros Meat, meat, and nothing but meat!

Large sales of wool in Rojas, Pergamino and San Nicolas are reported, at 70 and 80 %. Buyers, Messrs Terrasona & Co. and Messrs. Roth & Co.

There seems to be some hitch about the Bahia Blanca saladero, as the lease has been cancelled.

Wool buyers on 'Change report a fall of 8 % in wool this week caused by the reduction of limits, the bad news from Europe, and the fall in gold, and many fear a further fall.

Mr Nordenholtz arrived back from Rosario to-day having lost his trunk between the railway coach and the steamer; as everything in the trunk was marked, if it has fallen by mistake into the hands of a respectable party it will turn up again.

November 30th, 1885

This was the greatest liquidation day ever known on the Bolsa. Cash sales filling eight columns of the black board and reaching the enormous figure of 3,262,000. Everyone on 'Change expressed astonishment at the height to which gold speculation had reached. It was known early that favorable telegrams had been received from London about the loan, and that the final papers were to be signed to-day; and, they said at the ring that it was to counteract the favorable effects of this news on the gold market that a ring of speculators had combined to buy all the gold that was offered in the market. At one o'clock the roar and din was such that even the marker at the board could hardly catch the voices of the brokers; the hall was crowded with merchants who tried to read the figures on the board, but found it impossible. The Government broker entered and was at once enveloped; he sold 800,000 just as fast as he could mark the lots down and then retired. The National Bank broker took his place, he also was surrounded and in the twinkling of an eye sold half a million. The Provincial Bank broker with his towering voice also sold freely, but the ring was like a sponge absorbing every patacon offered, and when the bell rang out at half past one, notwithstanding that over 3,000,000 were sold cash, so insatiable was the speculation that prices, that in the morning were 141.50, closed at 145.50.

Three thousand more emigrants arrived yesterday in Montevideo in two Italian steamers; they will at once proceed to wash their clothes at Martin Garcia, where four thousand have finished their term and go up the country today. The passenger and emigration movement at present going on in the R. Plate surpasses all our previous experiences.

Captain Michael Carroll, of the Uruguay, paid us a visit yesterday. He reports politics very calm and business active. The extension of the Uruguayana Railway is being rapidly pushed ahead, and all the sugar men up there in the best spirits. They will all make money this year. Every trip he makes up the river he has his fine steamer loaded with a general import cargo of which, he says, a great part goes to Brazil. This is a new market for here and our Legislators would do well to consider this when arranging the long pending Misiones question.

Mr. Gilmour, our popular Argentine Consul in Liverpool, took leave of President Roca to-day and starts to-morrow in the Royal Mail for England. Mr. Gilmour has ever proved an active, good, and influential representative of this country in England, helping every enterprise started in England to foment and develop the industrial resources of this country, and his high and influential position in England, renders him a most desirable representative for the Republic in Liverpool where the name and credit of a foreign country is often judged by the character and position of its agent. We salute this distinguished gentleman on his departure, and hope to see him soon back again in the Plate.

A lot 1500 ar. wool Estacion Las Martillos, Chacabuco, Mr Laurence Kenny, sold to-day at 100 m/c; this is considered one of the finest wools of the River Plate and although being in rather bad condition still fetched this price owing to its extreme firmness.

December 1st, 1885

Yesterday's liquidation passed off very satisfactorily, everyone paying up. Brokers to-day fought shy of buying gold, as it was rumoured that both Banks intended to draw exchange. The following is the exact amount of gold and stocks paid in to liquidator for yesterday's liquidation:—

Gold	2,922,422.08
Cedulas G	804,000
Cedulas F	45,000
Nat. Bank Shares	460
Scrip, 70 o/o paid-up	3,450

This is the largest liquidation it has ever been our lot to chronicle, and it strikes us forcibly that paper money must be very plentiful when such colossal transactions are effected without a single failure.

The freight market rules weak enough to-day; another steamer was placed on the berth loading for Dunkirk at 17½. For Antwerp the rates rule at 25 fr., many steamers loading.

Mr James Bell, who has arrived out in the Leibnitz, was welcomed on 'Change; also Mr Nash. who has brought out 25 pure Durham bulls and cows for Curumalan.

Woolmen on 'Change were very depressed. It seems that there are no orders, and one well-known house telegraphed to Europe today offering a splendid wool at very low rates and the wool was not taken.

To-day the new 5 o'clock rule on 'Change came in force, and when the bell rung out there was a tremendous hubbub, all the brokers marching out. As, however, the merchants persist in standing in the Hall and talking of their business, we have our doubts if the new rule will be held to. The proper plan to adopt is to order the porters to close the Bolsa doors and request those in the building to leave, as 5 o'clock is a sufficiently late hour to close the Bolsa and the business of the day, but there are men on 'Change who would remain there until 2 o'clock in the morning if the Bolsa doors were kept open.

Telegrams, this morning, from the Alto Uruguay, announce that the river is rising rapidly. This news is as good to the shippers up there, as the rain last week was to the estancieros and farmers. We believe a large number of vessels up there were blocked up for want of sufficient water.

Mr. Samson presented a magnificent model of a powerful new drag, and had a long interview with the Minister of the Interior, in whose office he left the model. Mr. White, chief of the Engineer's Department, was also there and greatly praised the model. The drag, we understand, is intended for the Martin Garcia bar. To-morrow it will be shown to the President. We hope to see the Government accept Mr. Samson's offer.

The well-known estancia Castaño; 1 1/4 leagues, wire-fenced, isreported sold at 96,000 m/n. Don P J Bengole buyer.

Advices from Rosario report a lawsuit about the Water Works between Mr Lescano and Mr Dawney. It appears that the original concession was to Mr McInnes, who sold to Lescano, who sold to Dawney, who sold to a London syndicate; Lescano says he has not been paid and has applied to embargo the works.

The Tramway Co. from Rosario to Arroyito has concluded a contract with Portalis Freres for the materials. We hope our Rosario correspondent will enlighten us as to the line of route, &c, of this tramway, as here we are all in the dark about it.

Letters from Bahia Blanca state that Francesconi has arrived from the Sierra de la Ventana, having inaugurated the public road there in the presence of 300 people.

Dr Lucas Gonzalez is at last moving in his new Empresa for continuing the Tucuman Railway, and has sent engineers to survey the Government route.

It is rumoured that the advance to the National Government on the signing of the loan papers will be two millions sterling. Favorable telegrams continue to be received from London.

Mr Tedin most properly has asked the Government to name a Committee to inspect books, accounts, &c., of the Central Northern Railway in view of the charges made by some of the papers. We consider there is no better managed railway in the R. Plate than the Central Northern under Tedin's direction who is one of the ablest and most popular railway managers in this country.

The export of wool from this port is gradually advancing; we note that in the last fortnight we shipped 10,301 bales, and soon we shall double that figure.

Messrs Thurburn Fabre & Co. had goods to the value of 14,000 m/n destroyed on board Colonial, but the British & Foreign Insurance Company paid the loss.

From Mendoza we hear of another expedition to a new petroleum mine; strange that with all the petroleum discoveries up there we never see any of the oil coming down here.

In Cordoba they are starting a new porcelain and glass company; we hope it will pay. In Patagones the people have discovered a new industry, which is giving great employment—a species of cement discovered in the hills, and which is selling at good prices in this market.

The Custom House of B. Ayres receipts for month of November were $1,543,305 m/n, or say 58,595 m/n less than Nov. 1884. The 11 months receipts are $21,579,126 m/n, against 19,772,940 same time last year, difference in favor of 1885 of 1,806,185.

December 2nd, 1885

Telegrams received here this morning, and dated London 30th, announce that the loan papers were to be signed yesterday, and will be launched on the 15th inst. This news produced the best effect on the market.

It was also rumoured to-day that telegrams had been received stating that £500,000 stg. will be shipped on the 9th inst. for the Plate, for the Nat. Government.

It is generelly announced on the Bolsa that both the Banks will draw for the French mail. This, no doubt, is the cause of the scanty transactions effected to-day, as the brokers are holding back until they ascertain the rate.

Mr Nicholas Lowe called on us this morning and complained bitterly of the scarcity of waggons on the Western Railway. It is really astounding that this flourishing railway, after so many complaints during the past two years, should neglect their interests so much, particularly as they have been so frequently forewarned. Mr Lowe delivered his third lot, about 1,000 arrobes, a week ago at Mercedes, and it only arrived to-day. The wool would be sold and baled ere this had he forwarded it by the antiquated system—the bullock-carts. The wool will be on sale in the morning.

Mr. Naeff, who has arrived out from Europe, was welcomed on 'Change. He has been absent 5 years, and yet looks younger than the day he left. He finds the country advanced fifty years, since he left it.

The splendid quinta property in Calle Entre Rios, belonging to Don Bartolo Costa, has been purchased by Mr. Veyra, 156,000 m/n.

A small estancia in Castelli, 178 squares, sold for 51 nats per square.

We hear of an acopiador of wool, who has bought 37,000@ in various lots in Ayacucho; prices not stated.

Commendador Vecchi, the Italian Government Commissioner, at present visiting this country, is of opinion that soon the Italian emigration to the River Plate will reach 20,000 per month.

At 5 p.m., the National Government received a fresh telegram from London, announcing Bono General signed. Havas message announces the Burmese war over, and King Theebaw submitted.

Mr. Theodore Tedtsen was welcomed today, and enveloped in a legion of friends on his return from Europe by the German steamer. He has been five months absent, travelling about Europe and enjoying himself in the old, haunts of Fatherland. He also visited Ireland and stayed a fortnight at the Lakes of Killarny, and he was so charmed with the scenery and the people that he cherishes the hope of returning to what he considers the finest place on the earth.

The Custom House receipts at Montevideo for last month amounted to 459,760 pats. gold, which shows very well for the trade of that place.

The loss of a schooner on the Oriental Coast of the river in the last gale is confirmed; she was called the Luis, with a cargo of maize and wheat. She was caught in the gale as she sailed out of the mouth of the River Rosario, and foundered so suddenly that the Captain and crew perished, and not a trace was left of the vessel, cargo, or crew. Another wreck about there is also spoken of.

Our brother editor in London, who took such an active interest in getting the Cable Company to charge B. Ayres for one word, and the Pagaré Committee that also used its exertions for the same cause, may now be congratulated on their victory. From January 1st the charge will be only one word. Mr. M. G. Mulhall's letter in the *Times* had the desired effect.

December 3rd, 1885

Mr Nicholas Lowe sold his third lot of this year's wool this morning at 110 %, the same price as his last lot. We congratulate Don Nicolas on the high price, and there is no man in the R. Plate that better deserves it. Messrs Duggan Bros., brokers.

Advices from the Northern camp districts state that the lino crop this year is a complete failure, and that wheat and maize will barely pay expenses.

The preserving meat factory, La Uruguaya, commenced working on the 1st inst. The meat of the 10,000 animals contracted for with the Mocoreta Saladero is already being delivered.

The colonists in Santa Fe have already commenced getting in the wheat crop. The year promises to be very good.

Parties holding shares in the Eastern Tramway in Montevideo are requested to call at the Office, Calle Ituzaingó No 309, on the days 9th, 10th and 11th, to have them changed for the newly emitted hypothecated guarantee authorised by the general meeting held on the 30th October.

The Rio Negro, belonging to the Chargeurs Reunis Company, which arrived in Montevideo on Monday, made a remarkable run this time to the Plate. She left Havre on the 10th Nov., touching at Teneriffe on the 16th and arriving here on the 30th, thus making her trip from Havre in 20 days and from Teneriffe in 14½ days.

The hull of the Hermes, wrecked some time ago, was sold to-day at 160 dollars, as also the remainder of her cargo at same price. Buyer, Mr Jones. The Hull of the Gainsford was also sold for 165 dollars. Buyer, Mr. John Sloan.

The little schooner Rio Negro, Captain Rasmussin, arrived up this morning from Patagones, with a cargo of Patagonian salt, 500 fanegas, sold to-day at 2 nats per fanega. It is a good sign to see the Patagonian salt trade coming to the front.

The Minister of War's report, beautifully bound and got up, was given round to-day. It contains a full report of the Bay of San Blas with the new chart of the Bay.

Advices from the Rio Negro report the sales of several troops of novillos at 16 nats. Baron Pollnitz is in Patagones, he offered 15,000 m/n per league to Mr Kincaid for his estancia which was refused; land on the river is rising in value and there are many parties down there trying to buy some of the estancias in the valley.

Mr Pierce has arrived from San Luis. He bored 150 yards and found no water; but at the Station Jocoli, beyond Mendoza, he bored and found water.

The sale of the Casado Railway is spoken of. This will be a great thing for the people in Loreto and Venado Tuerto, as the extension will be carried through these lands to the Picasso Station.

Mr Bird, of Azul, has sold his wool down there at 90, and Mr Salaberry and others at 85 and 88½.

The captain of the schooner Rio Negro reports a German vessel almost lost off Punta Raza, in front of Mr Buckland's estancia, the captain having mistaken Mr Buckland's windmill for a lighthouse. Mr Buckland, seeing the barque making for the coast, set the mill going, but the mistake nearly cost the captain his vessel.

The long pending lawsuit between Marini and the Mercantile Bank has been at last finally decided and in favor of the Bank. This was the most celebrated suit in this country the Plaintiff demanded $500,000 pats damages, and the suit has held for over ten years.

Exchange in Montevideo is reported weak and Unifieds are down to 47, which is a great drop.

December 4th, 1885

Fifty Old Gas Shares were marked up sold at 2,000, shewing a fall of 70 paper dollars on these sold by Mr Templeton at the end of the month. This shows a decline in such a short time.

Mr John McDonald, of Villa Nueva, sold his wool this morning at the splendid price of 120 % the arroba. We offer Don Juan our warmest congratulations on getting one of the highest prices this year. Messrs Duggan Bros. brokers.

To-day they are discussing in La Plata the removal of the Mortgage Bank out there, turning the head office here into a branch bank. This matter has been discussed for over a twelve month, so it is very probable that it will be definitely decided now. Should it take place, the branch here will only have power to lend money in the city, which will visibly affect the Cedula market.

The beautiful Ledesma quinta in Caballito, on the Flores Road, was sold recently for 40,000 m/n, a very fair price; buyer Mr Pedro Costa.

The Orione, from Genoa, arrived last night in Montevideo. She has on board 1,400 emigrants and 1,000 tons of cargo. It is really wonderful the large number of people coming out here at present, and there are few countries indeed where one sees a large steamer entering port with more passengers on board than tons of cargo.

The Montevidean Senate has authorised the Government to coin 1½ million silver dollars.

The sale of a nice quinta property in Flores, a few squares from the railway and adjoining Mr. M. G. Mulhall's quinta, is reported for 14,500 m/n; the legal valuation was 12,000 m/n. The premises measure 30 x 120, with a fine new dwelling-house, and the place is considered to have been sold cheap. Many of the people in Flores knew nothing whatever of the auction until after it came off.

Mr E Casey had a long interview with President Roca to-day at the Government House, on the subject of the new British Hospital. President Roca has kindly promised to act as "padrino" and to lay the foundation-stone in a few days, of which ceremony due notice will be given.

Some few years ago it was predicted that the day would come when the Italian steamers would bring out here more passengers than tons of cargo, and to-day the prediction was verified. A steamer entered with 1400 emigrants and 1000 tons of cargo. Mr Cibils, Mr Rufino Varela, Mr Hughes and many others on 'Change commented on the matter, which may be accepted as a veritable sign of the times we live in.

The Provincial Bank of Entre Rios is about to open agencies in Gualeguay and other country towns of Entre Rios.

Don Gregorio Soler is reported to have bought an estancia, 1250 hectareas, on the Sauce Corto, for 6550 m/n.

All the farmers and chacreros who sowed and lost their lino crop in this province are now sowing maize in the land occupied by the lino. We hope they will have a good crop.

The following are the figures in detail of the returns of the Custom House for the month of November:—

Import dues	$1,383,259.66
Additional dues	49,623.[illegible]
Storage	31,696.82
Export dues	56,238.34
Additional dues	2.63
Interests	4,304.96
Fines, 2 o/o	426.84
Custom House wharf	222.45
Light dues	8,006.69
Pilots	255.00
Port dues	3,358.69
Stamp	7,671.23
Riachuelo	13,309.12
Riachuelo wharf	11,517.35
15 o/o increase in import tariff	206,881.21
Ditto in export	8,730.43
Eventualities	1.44
Total	$1,785,406.63

Collected:—

Cash	$1,515,517.10
Bills	269,889.43
	$1,785,406.63

December 5th, 1885

As most of the brokers last night surmised the London Stock telegrams turned out to be all wrong, the correct figures were posted up this morning. All Argentine stocks are very firm in London, some of them shewing an advance. The President of the Bolsa, Mr Legaretta, took active steps this morning to find out the origin of the error in last night's telegram.

Mr E S Bowring, of Salto, B.O., was welcomed on 'Change. He reports camp and cattle in fair condition, and the shearing nearly over.

Before the Rosario Railway can be inaugurated the Civil Engineers' Department have notified the Company that the line must be thoroughly inspected by a competent Committee of Inspectors. Mr S V Noailles has appointed Chief Engineer Rosetti with Messrs Olguin & Candiotti as assistants. Mr Stavile has been appointed to inspect the rolling stock. The gentlemen named will commence their inspection about the 8th, starting from Campana. A long list of the things required have been set forth, which the company is bound to supply. Once satisfactorily concluded the inauguration comes off.

Mr McNally, who arrived this morning from Pernambuco, was enveloped in friends when he entered the Hall. He speaks most favorably of Pernambuco and says the Bolsa there is on the beach and freshened by the sea breeze, which we have not got here.

We have to announce the arrival back after a month's absence of Mr C P Hayward from the Banda Oriental, where he has been 'prosecuting the advantage of the celebrated "Especifico de Glycerina" by giving six public trials of his remedy; but, he informs us that a small amount of "sarna manquera," etc. etc. amongst the flocks in those camps, as the estancieros take great care of their sheep without bringing them home at night to sleep in dirty corrals very often the hotbed of disease. Nothwithstanding the camps are not so good as the Buenos Aires camps the sheep are more healthy, of larger size and the wool cleaner. We purpose publishing with, Mr Hayward's permission, in the course of a few days, leaves from his diary as he has taken great note of the estancias he has visited as well as several most interesting photographs of Banda Oriental estancias.

December 7th, 1885

The sale of a small lot of 50 Old Gas Shares was effected at last quotation, viz 2,000 %.

The week has opened with good news from London, all the loan papers signed, sealed and delivered, and everything concluded, and £500,000 in gold to be shipped on the 9th in the Royal Mail to the National Bank for account of the Government. Side by side with this news we have two shipments of £100,000 each on the way out to the Provincial Bank to be followed by three shipments more of similar amounts and to the said Banks. Thus we have five millions pats. gold coming out to this market as fast as steamers can bring it. Yet spite of all this, gold is as hard as ever, and the market was stunned this morning by one well known German broker buying in a single lot 100,000 m/n for the end of the month.

We are sorry to learn that Mr Albert Diehl, Messrs Mallmann & Co.'s former hides-artista, is not coming back to the R Plate for the present. His furniture will be sold by auction on Thursday at Tallaferro & Sanchez, San Martin No 51.

The sale of a neat dwelling house with a fine site 25x75, in Calle Rio Bamba, in front of the Irish convent, is reported for 16,200 m/n. The property is well-situated and considered a bargain; all property in that locality rising in value.

Strange to say the oil frabrica in Calle Rivadavia, belonging to V. Sicard and Co, which was burnt down again on Saturday night, was not insured. The policy was drawn up and ready for signature. Fate seems to have done her worst with this fabric.

We hear of the sale of 300 novillos on an English estancia in Sta Fé, at 20 nats per head. This beats the estancieros in Buenos Ayres; also on same estancia 5,600 nats received during last few months for young mestizo bulls sold.

Most of the Basque "puesteros" on the Los Nogales camp, Montes Grandes, have sol their wool to Sr Arenio at 104 %.

The sale of Mr M Somoza's camp in Santa Fe, department of Rosario, composed of one league front by two deep, with house, galpons &c, is reported sold at 40,000 m/n. Buyer, Mr L Moreno.

Mr A Pico, of Azul, has sold his wool, placed here, at prices between 105 and 100 %.

Early on Sunday morning a great fire was reported to have broken out in the large oil factory, known as La Industrial, adjoining the Lacroze station in Calle Rivadavia. At 1 p.m. it was first discovered, and the only peon on the promises was with difficulty saved. He was found in his bed in a senseless condition, no doubt overcome by the smoke. The bomberos, with Commander Calaza at their head, were soon at work fighting the fire, but their efforts were in vain, as their only resource—the water from the large tank in the Lacroze station—very soon ran short, and the heavy wind fanned the flames, which, aided by the immense quantity of oil, soon completed the work of destruction. The fire broke out in the large deposit set aside for the oil ready to be delivered, and measuring 50 metres long by 15 wide, the zinc roof of which fell in a short time after the bomberos arrived. The origin of the fire is not yet known, and strange to say this same factory was completely destroyed by fire this time last year. Premises were not insured.

All the auctioneers are up to their eyes in business. Mr P Ebbeke, one of our oldest auctioneers here, will sell on next Thursday a splendid property with frontage both to Calles Rivadavia and Piedad, measuring 30 yards front on each street by 139 deep. Base 75,000 m/n; only one square from the Once. The same auctioneer will sell on Tuesday the 5th of January 24 leagues of good camp in the Province of Santa Fe and lying on the river Calchaqui. The camp is covered with splendid timber, and parties interested will be shown over the property by applying to the agent at the colony Romany. It will be put up in lots of six leagues each, with option to buy the whole, and the payment conditions are:—¼ cash, ¼ at six months, ¼ at twelve months, and ¼ at eighteen months without interest. This is an opportunity that parties looking for good camps seldom get.

December 9th, 1885

Private telegrams were received both yesterday and this morning confirming those of Monday: the loan done and much gold on the way out.

Freights still weak and, strange to say, little cargo offering. At this season steamers should be able to fill up at once, but the shipbrokers state that they find it difficult enough. The rates are:—for Havre and Antwerp 25 francs, and Dunkirk fs.20. Outsiders taking even lower than 17½.

An Irish gentleman, who resided many years in the R. Plate and is at present a settler in New South Wales, writes to us inquiring after the price of lands in this Province. He states that many Australian capitalists are taking great interest in this country at present and will probably make large investments here.

The Armandale is expected to arrive to-day from Liverpool, Ville de Buenos Aires from Havre, Matteo Bruzzo and La France from Genoa are expected to arrive to-day at Montevideo. The Aconcagua leaves to-morrow Montevideo for Liverpool.

At the present moment the port-movement is very brisk and the great volume of import trade may be gauged from the fact that yesterday nine sea-going vessels entered the Outer Roads and Riachuelo. The frozen meat business is lively; the Dilsberg is loading at Zarate several thousand sheep and a considerable quantity of beef, which will be conveyed to Europe on a new frigorific system.

The town of Zarate is on the high road to progress and prosperity, and recent advices announce the final establishment of Sr Pascual Varando's Aguardiente Factory, now in good working order. Messrs. Maupas, Estrada, Escalada and Co's paper mills, situated at a short distance from the Aguardiente factory, are not yet working, as the machinery department is still incomplete. On the opposite side of the river Mr Alexander Junor's tile-factory is situated, and the yield averages 50,000 tiles per month, which is a handsome figure, in view of the embryonic state of the factory.

Mr James Craig, from the Guardia del Monte, was welcomed to-day. He reports the camps in good condition and sheepfarmers pretty well satisfied with the year's results in that district. Sheep out there, he states, are suffering from a "peste" in the shape of maggots, by which all the estancieros have suffered more or less. He sold his wool at 95 % in his "galpon." The "peste" is becoming very general throughout the camp, and it will be to the advantage of our sheep men to place themselves in communication with Mr Hayward, at present here, and who guarantees to completely eradicate this "peste."

The negotiation pending for some time regarding the purchase of the Ribes line of steamers by the La Platense has resulted in nothing, and Mr Ribes, who went to Paris to arrange this business, has already left for the Plate. Mr Ribes asked 10,000,000 francs, but the Platense would only pay 8,000,000. So much the better for the public, as there is nothing that brings down prices better than spirited competition. The La Platense has already taken the iniciative, and has increased its capital, which at present figures at 5,000,000 francs. Mr. Denny, who has built some of the steamers and is a large shareholder, has subscribed for more, as also some large Scotch capitalists. Five new steamers have been ordered.

The 1,400 immigrants that came out in the Italian steamer Orione were landed at the Martin Garcia Lazaretto yesterday. Double this number are at present required in Sta. Fe to get in the wheat crop. As we have already stated, including the number on their way out, the immigration figures for this year will be over 100,000. Comendador Vecchi Bey states that we will probably have double this number in a couple of years hence.

Mr. Latzina's trade returns are the study of the whole market and were out to-day. They are sufficiently satisfactory, showing a very important increase of exports when compared with the same months last year.—

The following figures of trade of the Custom House of this city for the last month, and 11 months previous, will be read with interest. The figures are compared with the same period of the preceding year:—

Countries.	1884 Imports from $ m/n.	1885 Imports from $ m/n.
Germany	7,028,577	5,936,131
W. Indies	801	64,446
Belgium	4,361,466	5,210,447
Brazil	2,164,047	2,181,002
Canada	432,781	1,009,779
Chile	3,388	34,823
Spain	4,026,356	3,000,466
United States	5,200,633	4,881,141
France	13,183,872	11,901,184
Italy	3,375,004	3,589,189
Netherlands	853,537	660,018
Paraguay	758,807	668,230
Portugal	29,930	80,138
U. Kingdom	24,874,635	24,547,081
Sweden & Norway	15,273	32,764
Switzerland	..	99,951
Uruguay	2,801,842	3,220,251
Various	39,415	150,302
Total	61,577,368	67,267,343

Countries.	Exports to $m/n.	Exports to $m/n.
Germany	4,713,011	6,548,228
W. Indies	..	485,979
Belgium	10,580,131	11,209,653
Brazil	687,267	1,082,138
Chile	187,204	215,393
Spain	780,930	1,174,913
United States	1,409,369	1,454,091
France	17,433,219	21,169,847
Italy	1,377,094	1,925,771
Holland	..	10,098
Paraguay	37,073	22,592
Portugal	50,713	97,597
England	2,176,551	5,745,302
Sweden & Norway	..	37,207
Uruguay	1,799,147	1,808,698
Various	229,922	340,431
Total	41,461,631	53,333,938

The following figures show the official values of imports into and exports from this market for the last 11 months, compared with the same period last year:—

Imports subject to duty:—

	Official value. 1884 $m/n.	1885 $m/n.
Articles of food	9,928,800	8,540,933
Articles of drink	7,225,269	6,164,327
Tobacco	764,037	971,751
Yarns and textiles	14,998,002	15,601,259
Hosiery	2,230,722	2,324,77[illegible]
Chemicals	1,995,[illegible]14	1,659,578
Lumber	3,678,826	4,651,086
Paper, &c	1,432,935	1,738,948
Leather, &c.	1,089,184	1,330,942
Iron, &c.	6,211,368	5,845,412
Metals & instruments	1,338,597	1,375,422
Earthenware, glass, &c	1,735,818	2,043,333
Coal and combustible articles	1,763,405	411,640
Sundries	2,707,277	1,912,889
Gross total	57,099,454	54,55[illegible]

Imports free of duty—

	Official valuation. 1884. $m/n.	1885. $m/n.
Live asses	1,300	440
Live horses & mares	16,932	23,450
Live pigs	658	200
Live sheep	101,439	30,130
Live cows	77,057	28,715
Sheep-dip	127,823	197,942
Fresh fruit	24,688	45,611
Materials—		
For railway	5,996,098	2,996,602
For gas	9,490	63,434
For mines	1,620	813
For sugar factories	..	..
For Riachuelo Works	15,200	260
For Public Works	848,484	295,132
For tramways	138,174	72,823
For telegraphs	..	140
For works in La Plata	..	790,468
For machines & instruments	27,762	22,762
For water supply	21,161	..
Gold coin	4,091,950	5,168,638
Silver coin	46,138	118,797
Church ornaments	19,955	8,485
Stones for construction	314,623	207,096
Plants	7,020	6,014
Fresh fish	320	760
Various articles	53,119	23,112
Total,	11,941,011	12,713,053

BIRTHS.

On the 27th inst., at the quinta Bienvenida, Calle 25 de Mayo, San Jose de Flores, the wife of H F Gunning, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult, at Estancia "Las Tejas," Departamento Colonia, Banda Oriental, the wife of G. Lucas-Calcraft Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

On the 21st inst, at St Calle Entre Rios, by the Rev. J. W. Fleming B.D., Valentine George Gilfillan Scroggi, assistant paymaster of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Co., to Agnes Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr W Moules.

On 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride, 442 Salta, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Bentt, to H Oldknow Jones, of Crediton, County Devon.

Devonshire and Wexford papers please copy.

DEATHS

At Nyborg, Denmark, after a short illness and in his 70th year, Peter Nicholas Hansen, for many years a resident of this city.

On the 27th inst, Henry Charles Thornton, aged 42 years.

On October 28th, 1885, at Oaklands, Spital, Cheshire, William Rodger, aged 76 years.

On the 29th ult, at the British Hospital, after a long and painful illness, Catherine Marsden, aged 39, R I.P.

On December 4th, at his residence 595 Rodriguez Peña, George C Dickson, aged 57.

On Nov. 23rd, in the Partido of Ajo, Dionisio Daly, aged 58 years. Deceased was a native of Multifarnham Co. Westmeath, Ireland, and leaves a wife and family.

On Sunday 28 Nov., Thomas, son of John Rooney, aged 12 yeass, killed by a kick while falling from a horse. Much esteemed.

On the 4th inst., at 800 Bolivar, Cecil Henry, infant son of Samuel and Jane Abbott.

Not worth a cent!!
The Christmas and New Years Cards
Of last season were really not worth a cent compared to the immense assortment just to hand direct from our London Agents.
These cards surpass those of former years in artistic design, quality and low prices.
Before purchasing elsewhere we would respectfully recommend the English speaking public to call and inspect our magnificent stock of cards.
La Nueva Libreria Europea
136—Florida—136
Buenos Aires.
The proprietor of this establishment (Mr. Arnoldo Moen) is ex-manager of the house of L. Jacobsen & Co of this city.
57 d7 31

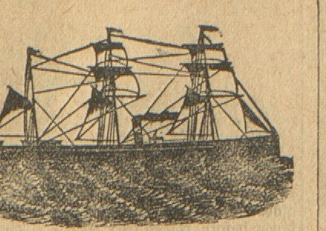
Latest Numbers Received
OF
Seaside and Franklin Square Libraries.
A Family Affair by H Conway
Carriston's Gift by same
A Maiden all Forlorn, and Barbara by The Duchess
Dick's Sweetheart by same
Hazel Kirke by Marie Walsh
A Vagrant Wife by F Warden
A Mad Love by author Lover and Lord
The Consequences of a Duel by Boisgobey
Zig-Zag, the Clown, by same
The Belle of Saratoga by Lucy R Comfort
Put asunder by C M Braeme
Serapio by George Ebers.
Two Stories by Mrs H Wood and Wilkie Collins
A Strange Voyage by W Clark Russell
Heart's Delight by C Gibbon
A Coquette's Conquest by Basil
Love's Harvest by B L Farjeon
The Royal Highlanders by James Grant
Home Influence by Grace Aguilar
Adrian Vidal by W E Norris
In Sunny Lands by William Drysdale, illd.
The Salon of Mad. Necker by Vicomte D'Haussonville
Darien Exploring Expedition, illd., by J F Headley
The Courting of Mary Smith by F W Robinson
Revised Version of The Old Testament
Adam Bede, illustrated; and others.
William Mackern
137—Calle Florida—137
Between Cangallo and Cuyo
e 30 d3 14

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
L. Jacobsen & Co have received an immense assortment of the above, being the choicest products of the best makers.
The variety is wonderfully great, and surpasses all former years, not only in brilliancy of colour, but in elegance of design, combining all that is chaste and artistical.
Amongst these pleasing souvenirs of the season are to be found novelties of the most striking character and perfect gems of art, not only calculated to interest for the hour, but to elevate and improve the taste of old and young.
A special vast department, with an extra body of able assistants is exclusively devoted to this branch of the business where a permanent exhibition of these highly esteemed presents will be held till the termination of the season; the assortment, containing valuable artistic cards, small hand painted on satin, ivory, Bristol board etc etc, as well as less expensive ones, will be always at hand to choose from.
Parties desiring Christmas cards to be delivered to friends on Christmas Day or New Year's Cards on New Year's Day, can obtain this by giving their orders to us in time, when they will be posted by our London agents at proper period to be in hand on the desired day.
Libreria Europea
242—Florida—244
82 n9 d31

Foreign Newspapers
AND
Periodicals.
We beg respectfully to inform our numerous friends and the public in general, that we are now preparing our list of subscribers for the coming year.
A series of sixteen years experience has placed such facilities at our command, that we are enabled to guarantee punctuality and despatch of quite a superior character.
We shall be greatly obliged by receiving orders for all European and American periodicals as early as possible.
The Illustrated and Scientific papers are always supplied in
London City Editions,
printed on heavy-toned paper, without any extra charge for same. We only furnish the cheaper paper editions (printed for circulation abroad) when specially ordered.
Catalogues of English, Scottish, Irish and American Newspapers, and other periodicals, with any desired information, will be forwarded to any address, for which early application is desirable.
L. Jacobsen & Co.
242—Calle Florida—244.
e 194 n23 d15

PLUM PUDDING
Best Sultana Raisons, Currants, Malaga Raisons, Canted Lemon, Orange and Citron Peals, Spices, Plum Pudding in tins of 1, 2, 3 lbs, tins, Cross and Blackwell. A large assortment of Fry's fancy boxes Chocolate Creams. Best Ports, Cherry Brandy, Ale and Porter. About 1000 tins of Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, complete assortment.
Tea and Coffee Deposit
Corner of Piedad & Reconquista
Luis R. Scheiner
SUCURSAL
337—Piedad—337
Frente a San Miguel.
218 n26 d22

Aviso Oficial
Num, 37
Oficina de Tierras Publicas
Se avisa al publico que el 12 de Diciembre del corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de terrenos que forman parte de la Seccion 11 en una estension de 70,000 a 100,000 hectareas. La base de venta sera de 8 cts. m/n la hectarea.
Las condiciones para la venta son—
Una parte al contado en el acto del remate y el resto en 8 anualidades.
El remate empezara a las 1½ p.m. el dia indicado, en la oficina, y terminara en el dia.
La Plata, Setiembre 10 de 1885.
IGNACIO FREIRE,
Oficial Mayor
Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesadas a esta oficina.
1o3 s12 d12


P. S. N. C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.
The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from
MONTEVIDEO
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government
FOR EUROPE
Aconcagua, Dec. 11
Magellan, Dec. 25
Britannia. January 8
Aconcagua calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux Plymouth and Liverpool.
Magellan calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
Britania calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux Plymouth and Liverpool.
FOR THE PACIFIC
Valparaiso, Dec. 17
Patagonia, Dec. 31
Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports up to Callao and Panama.
In order to give further facilities to passengers from South American ports to England, the Directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have determined that their homeward steamers will call at PLYMOUTH to land passengers. This will enable passengers to reach London and the Midland counties from 2 TO 3 DAYS EARLIER than they would by the old system of making Liverpool their first port of call in England, and as the steamers in any case proceed to Liverpool passengers have the option of landing either there or at Plymouth.
Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.
Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.
Passages to Montevideo Free
For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—
YARROW HETT & Co.
Buenos Aires—CANGALLO 34.
Montevideo—SOLIS 55.

Chargeurs Reunis
Conpañia Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.
Linea regular entre el Rio de la Plata, Brazil, Burdeos, Havre, Dunkerque y vice versa
Salidas fijas de Buenos Aires
El 18, 28 y 30 de cada mes
Vapor COMTE D'EU. Capitan Viel saldra el 4 de Diciembre para Dunkerque y Havre.
Vapor SAN MARTIN. Capitan Lehuby, saldra el 15 de Diciembre para Dunkerque y Havre.
LINEA DEL PARANA
(cargando en Rosario, San Nicolas y S. Pedro)
Vapor VILLE DE ROSARIO. Capitan Porier, saldra el 6 de Diciembre para Burdeos y Havre.
Tarifa de Pasages.
1ª CLASE $150 oro, 3ª CLASE $50 oro, ó su equivalente en m/n. curso legal.
N.B.—Los pasageros de 1ª clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasage gratis en los vapores Apolo y Minerva de la Company Platense.
Pasage del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada "gratis."
En la agencia se despachan pasages del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.
Tercera clase (en camerote) $60 oro
Entrepuente $32 oro.
El precio de los pasajes es en oro ó su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del dia.
Por mas informes al Agente General
P. Christophersen
Buenos Aires, 98 PIEDAD
Montevideo, 144 Calle Piedras
Rosario, 45 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas Calle Belgrano 26, y Campana.

"Houston" Line
of Steamers
WEEKLY
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND THE
Brazils and River Plate.
(Including River Parana ports, and the Boca del Riachuelo.)
The following high classed steamers will be dispatched:
S. S. "THESSALY"
Captain Gordon
for
LIVERPOOL
Calling at PERNAMBUCO
Loading in the Boca
To sail on
5th DECEMBER
S.S. PARA
Capt. Walters
FOR
ANTWERP
AND
LIVERPOOL
will sail on or about
9th DECEMBER
PASSENGERS to a limited number can be supplied with excellent accommodations on those steamers sailing from the Boca.
The steamers of this line are specially adapted for this trade, and offer every inducement to shippers. Being of the very highest class, insurance may be effected at lowest rates.
For freight and other particulars apply to the Agents
Johnston & Co.
207 Calle Reconquista.
88 s9 xp

Societe Generale
DE
Transports Maritimes
A VAPEUR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly-Service to and from the River Plate
MONTEVIDEO,
RIO JANEIRO,
BAHIA
BARCELONNE
MARSEILLES
GENES
NAPLES.
The Steamship
LA FRANCE
Captain Grosfils
will sail on
18th December
20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.
1st Class $150 m/n
2d " 120 "
3d " 50 "
3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.
The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.
Recives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.
For Freight and Passage apply to
P y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

James T. Ramsay,
Wool and Produce Broker,
CONSIGNATARIO
DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS
151—ALSINA—151

David Methven (hijo)
Consignatario
De Frutos del Pais
151—ALSINA—151

REMATE
POR
Adolfo Bullrich & Cia.
Remate Especial
PARA CRIADORES
De la raza Hereford
Notables Animales
De Sangre Pura
Importados Directamente por el Sr. D. Arturo H. Yeomans
CRIADOR
En el Condado de
Hereford
2 Toros, 2 Vacas
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
El Miercoles 16 de Diciembre
A las 2 de la tarde
Remataremos al contado y orden del Señor Arturo H. Yeomans, remitidos directamente por su hermano Juan H Yeomans, afamado criador de la raza Hereford, los siguientes animales.
TOROS
SEARLE—Nacio 2 de Junio de 1883
ANXIETY—Nacio 13 de Diciembre 1882
VACAS
COWSLIP—Nacio Abril 1881, hija de Sire Arthur, H. Book vol. XVI.
TULIP 3—Nacio Marzo 1882, H. Book vol. XVI.
e 84 d9 16

REMATE
POR
Pedro Ebbeke y Cia.
De un valioso campo
24
Leguas
Sobre el Rio
CALCHAQUI
En Santa Fe
Lindando por el lado Este con Don A de Iriondo, por el lado con Don M Cabal, por el del Norte con Don J Scorciaffico y por el costado Oeste con el Rio Calchaqui.
Dividido en 4 lotes de 6 leguas cada uno, son accion a los demas. El mejor campo de toda la Provincia de Santa Fé. Terminos ventajosos para el pago, a saber:
¼ parte al contado
¼ do al 6 meses sin interes
¼ do al 12 do ,,
¼ do al 18 do ,,
El Martes 5 de Enero de 1886
A las 3 de la tarde
En nuestra casa
Calle Peru 80
Venderemos por orden de su dueño al mejor precio el magnifico campo arriba indicado conocido por sus ricos pastos, esplendidas aguadas y seculares bosques de las mejoras maderas que tiene la Repuplica, v. b. g. ñandubay, lapacho, quebracho, algarrobo, tatane e ifinnidad de otras maderas cuyo solo valor es superior al precio que se paga por la tierra.
Un costado lindero esta alambrado y los otros dos empizan a alambrado ya, quedando solo el frente al rio que es alambrado natural, advirtiendo que en Santa Fe no hay obligacion de pagar medianeria.
Titulos de primer orden.
Por planos y mas datos a nuestra casa calle Peru 80.
Nota—Las personas que quieran ver el campo antes del remate, encontraran en la Colonia Romany un encargado para enseñarseles. La dilijencia de mensara que se les pondra a la vista, podra darles mejores detalles que una simple vista ocular.
46 d5 j5

PINTURERIA
DE
MONSERRAT
E. FORGUES,
Aubine y Despaux.
Importing House
Paintings and Varnishes
ASSORTMENT
OF
Colored Papers
CRYSTALS
AND
Smooth Glass Stock
Frames and Mirrors, Engravings and Oleographs and Billiard fittings.
Nicknacks and Bazaar. Splendid stock of articles for engineers, painters and decorators.
160—Calle Moreno—160
ESQUINA
BUEN ORDEN
1 d1 31

GRAND
WINE DEPOSIT
OF
THE GRAPE
E. TABIRE
Cangallo 272.
This house recommends itself for the excellency of its wines of all sorts and nations. Spanish wines, Priorata, French wines in case, damajuana and barrel. The purest and most excellent wines of St John and Mendoza and of the best brands. Also Port wines of the best and oldest vintages and brands.
Sherry wines of all known marks. Malaga, Champagne, etc.
e 107 n12 d13

TO THE
Mercantile Community.
During the vacation of the Courts the office of the Mercantile Register under my charge will always remain open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for Protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes, Contracts of Partnership, Sales, Powers of Attorney etc.
ANDREW R. TERRY.
Bolivar 5
Plaza de Mayo.
49 d5 17

Julio Peyredieu
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
Wool and Produce Broker,
Escritorio:
282—Comercio—282.
149 o xp

Por fallecimiento del dueño D Eugenio A. Schmid.
Se vende la acreditada fabrica de cerveza Magdelid, con contrato por muchos años.
Dirijirse al Rosario de Santa Fé a la misma fabrica.
15 d2 19

REMATE
POR
Tallaferro y Sanchez
LA GRANDIOSA
Propiedad
ALTOS Y BAJOS
Rivadavia 710
Entre la Calle Solis y el gran boulevard
CALLAO
El paraje mas codiciado de la
CAPITAL
La Gran Propiedad
Forma 2 esqlendidas casas altas Y dos magnificas casas bajas
Inmenso numero de habitaciones
Comodidades de todo genero
Lujosa y solida construccion decoracion de
Gran Merito
El terreno en que esta construida es esplendido
17 1/2 vs. de fte. al Norte, por 75 varas de fondo
La gran avenida de Mavo tocara por sus fondos
TESTAMENTARIA DE LA SRA
Micaela Cascallares de Paz
Orden de sus herederos todos mayores de edad
Venta Por division de condominio
Base Infima
60,000 PESOS M. N.
CURSO LEGAL
El edificio solo vale el double
La gran propiedad
Puede producir una excelente renta
Venta Ad-Corpus
TITULOS PERFECTOS
El Jueves
17 DE DICIEM.
A las 4 de la tarde
Venderemos por un precio mayor que la infima base fijada, la grandiosa propiedad a que nos referimos y cuyo detalle es en parte como sigue.—
TERRENO 17½ vs frente a la gran calle Rivadavia, por 75 vs de fondo, terreno alto y de forma regular, sin ninguna clase de martillo. El fondo de esta gran fica que dara con frente a la gran avenida de Mayo, resultando entonses que tendra dos frentes, de una importancia comercial inmensa, no solo porque el terreno es propio para edificar en el casas para negocio, sino tambien por distar pocas varas del boulevard Callao, futuro emporio de industrias en nuestra gran Capital.
EDIFICACION—La propiedad forma dos inmensas casas altas en las que existen las siguiedtes piezas, escritorio, sala, ante-sala, pequeña sala para recibo, comedor, 7 hermosos dormitorios, 1 magnifico altillo, hermoso cuarto de baño, water closet, gran despensa, hermosa cocina, carbonera, cuatro piezas de madera para el servicio, gas, aguas corrientes etc, etc.
CASAS BAJAS—Actualmente formando una sola con grandes patios, 10 hermosas habitaciones cada uno, piezas para el servicio, cocinas, letrinas, galerias en los hermosos patios celosias en todas las puertas, pisoe de piedra etc.
Tanto la planta alta del edificio como la baja, son construidas con una solidez lugosisima, la perfeccion en los detalles es tal que no habra en la Capital casas mas solidas ni mejor ventiladas.
Rogamos a los Srs capitalistas se dignen visitar la gran finca, pues viendola apreciaran detalles que escapan a un aviso de remate.
Por mas informes a nuestra casa, Calle San Martin 51.
4o d4 17

Andrew McBeath

Arrived in Buenos Aires January 1869 and for some time was engineer on board of the river steamer Goya. Any information about the above named person will be thankfully received by his brother John, care of W. SAMSON & Co. 212 Reconquista

74 d7 11

Dr D. T. R. Davison M.D.
Late Resident Physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary
168—Suipacha—168
Consultations between 1 and 2 p.m.
104 n11 xp

Dr. Rozzalupi
PHYSICIAN
Particularly dedicated to Nervous Diseases,
199—Corrientes—199
Hour of Consultations—From 9 to 11 a.m. From 2 to 5 p.m.
Electrotherapic Cabinet.
214 o23 xp

William Strong
English Tailor
26—Florida—26
LATE
P. Murray & Co.
ESTABLISHED
1844
285 o31 xp

Co-operative
Stores Society
31 Buen Orden
Present number of members
500.
The object of this Society is to purchase goods of
Reliable Quality
and distribute them amongst members at the
lowest possible prices
all profits, after deducting working expenses, to be returned to members, according to the number of shares they hold. The shares are only $5
five dollars each.
New branches of business will be continually added on as capital comes in, till we have on sale all the articles that a family can require. Goods are sent out
carriage free
within the radius of Barracas al Sud, Flores and Belgrano.
Price list issued monthly and sent post free throughout the Republic to all applicants.
Non-members can buy goods at the Stores, but they are not entitled to the discount allowed to members.
All members joining up to the 30th of November are intitled to the half of dividend for the first year ending January 31st 1886. Those entering December and January will receive on dividends the first year.
e 90 s11 xp

ESKUALDUN ezkondurik baten beharra bada establecimendu handi baten landatzeks.

Beharden iakitatiak dutienak, leku ortan sartzeko, eguinendu beze ontarzuna dembora llaburretan.

Trat tzeko beharda eman izkiribuz bere iakitazunen eta pherestarzunaren bermiak, Maipu Karrkan No. 94 Estancia Cia Standard.

43 d4 22

For Sale

Second hand English made double Harness, as good as new. For small horsea. Apply Harness this office.

239 s28 x

Aviso Oficial

Oficina de Tierras Publicas

Se avisa a todas las personas a quienes se les haya concedido en arrendamiento tierras en la Provincia que deben abonar el importe de los arrendamientos que adeudan antes del 1 de Enero del año entrante, bajo apercibimiento de dejar sin efecto las concesiones respectivas.

La Plata, Noviembre 20 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE
Oficial Mayor

8o d1 31

Fox Terrier

Young thoroughbred, with new red-cloth lined leather collar and chain; jumped from break-van of 5 p.m. train Northern Railway at Retiro Station. Answers to the name of Beau. A reward for returning same to Calle Peru No. 113.

71 d7 11

FOR SALE

Two flocks of fine Sheep, and also the puestos to be rented. Apply to Michael Tyrrell, Mercedes.

159 n19 d19

SE ALQUILA—La Barraca calle de Salta No 761 que ocupa una superficie de 5.750 varas cuadradas, por el alquiler mensual de 350 m/n. Para tratar Reconquista No 140. 119 j12 xp

SE ALQUILA—El edificio calle ue Florida Nos. 153 a 157 que mide 20 varas de frente por 94½ varas de fondo y por el alquiler mensual de 1700 m/n. Con obligacion de respetar el contrato por la tienda No 155. Para tratar Reconquista 149. 118 j12 xp

A Young Man, recently returned from completing his education in Europe, seeks employment with a commercial or other respectable firm. Enquire A Z this office. 29 d3 f3

Piezas Amuebladas

En la Calle de Juncal 57 altos, que es hoy el barrio mas pintoresco y aristocratico de la capital, se alquilan algunas piezas amuebladas, todas con balcon a la Calle y a precios modicos. 244 n3o d15

TO LET a very nice sittingroom with one or two bedrooms all well furnished and with windows facing street, in the house of an English family. Florida 395 (altos). 12 d2 19

GOOD CAMP for cows and sheep, situated on the Zanja, in the 2nd provincial section, Nos. 3 and 5 containing five leagues adjoining the estancias of the family of Dr. Durañona, Larreta Brothers and Sr Vega y Parlatina will be let on a contract for five or ten yearr. Apply Calle Piedad 49. 52 d5 j5

TO LET in the house of an American family a neatly furnished bedroom suitable for a single gentlemen, with board if required. Terms moderate, Calle Suipacha No 495 (altos.) 59 d7 11

TO LET a sala and bedroom, furnished, windows to the street; also a large and well ventilated bedroom suitable for a single gentlemen or a married couple without children, Piedad No 650, bajos. 6o d7 16

WELL Furnished Rooms in the house of a respectable family, with every convenience and balcony to the street can be had at Calle Chacabuco 409, between Independencia and Estados Unidos. 64 d8 24

FURNISHED ROOMS—Wanted to rent 2 sitting rooms and a bedroom within five squares of Plaza Victoria, one of the former may be unfurnished. Address L E at office of this paper. 63 d7 11

TO LET in an English family two large rooms, furnished, together or single; also a sala, ante-sala to let at the end of December; good board if required, and attendance; terms moderate, 214 Calle Europa, between Peru and Chacabuco. 66 d7 11

TO LET to two single gentlemen or a married couple without children. a sala, furnished. Apply Independencia 522. 86 d9 12

TO LET a double and single bedroom, furnished, for single gentlemen, board if required, terms very moderate. Apply to Mrs. Thomas Sheil, Venezuela 15. 87 d9 12

WANTED a young girl to take care of a baby. Maipu 162, altos. 85 o9 12

WANTED at once a thoroughly good general servant in a small family where nurse is kept. Apply 786 Bolivar. 83 d9 12

DEPENDIENTE practico en los trabajos de agricultura, se necesita uno en casa de Ledesma, 35 Piedras; inutil que se presente sin buenas recomendaciones de otros establecimientos agricolos en el pais. 82 d9 12

AN Estanciero, 20 leagues from Bahia Blanca, wants a working partner with capital. Full particulars upon application, Address A B Post Office, Box 958. 80 d9 j9

WANTED by a young merchant a plainly furnished and airy sleeping department; must be altos and within 10 squares from the Bolsa Address J L Casilla Correo No 55. 77 d9 16

A Young English lady, recently arrived in this country seeks an engagement as companion to a lady, or Governess to young children, either in town or country. Address R, Standard Office. 78 d9 25

COOK female, wanted, who, self dependent, can overtake the kitchen work, Calle Tucuman 590. small family. 76 d9 12

WANTED female Cook and male servant for a small family, must know their busiuess. Good conditions offered, Calle Buenos Aires 64 (Cinco Esquinas.) 75 d9 12

WANTED by an English lady an engagement in a genleman's family, to educate two or three girls in English, French and Piano (studied in Paris) and Singing. A liberal salary required. Highest references. Address M, Calle 18 de Julio 240, Montevideo, Banda Oriental. 24 d4 j3 e o d

WANTED a Chemist's assistant. Apply to Messrs Murray & Seedorf, Calle Reconquista 84. 55 d7 11

CLERK—A young man with knowledge of Custom House work and speaking English, German and Spanish, wants a situation. Best references. Apply to A F this office. 69 d7 15

AN Englishman with practical knowledge of woollen and cotton goods, also book-keeping, wishes an engagement for whole or partial services. Apply to X Z this office. 68 d7 11

HOUSEMAID and waitress required for a small family. Apply Calle Cuyo 102. 72 d9 11

WANTED—A woman cook for a small family. Irish preferred. Apply 384 Calle Talcahuano. 62 d7 11

AN English married couple want one large furnished or partly furnished room and board, neor the outskirts, say beyond Callao or Santa Fe. Apply B this office, by letter. d7 11

KOECHIN gesucht die selbständig die Küche übernehmen kann bei einer kleinen Familie, Tucuman 590. 73 d7 11

WANTED for an estancia a married couple, man as cook, the wife as general servant; also wanted on same estancia a family to take care of sheep and attend a tambo. Address Tambo this office by letter. 23 d3 xp

WANTED for an estancia in the Banda Oriental a Mayordomo, thirty-five to forty years of age, reference required. Apply by letter to Z care of Don Jaime Nadal, Fray Bentos. 216 n26 xp

PRIVATE LESSONS in English, Spanish French and Mathematics. Address Professor, Academia Britanica, 49 Belgrano 4o o5 xp

WANTED immediately for an English estancia in Nueve de Julio, a general servant, work light, washing given out. Apply by letter at this office to T A. Good references required 5o n6 xp

Notice.

I beg to advise my Customers and the Public in General that finding my Drapery Business increasing, and being unable to devote the requisite attention to the Grocery Department, I have decided to wind-up the latter, and occupy the Premises with the extension of the Drapery Business.

So that any parties indebted to the Grocery, will oblige by settling their accounts as soon as possible.

Taking this opportunity of thanking the public for past favours, and hoping to be still more worthy of them in the future.

I remain
Theirs respectfully
ALBERT GEBBIE.

—0—

I am now showing a nice lot of articles suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, comprising amongst other articles a few very pretty oil Paintings, neatly framed; Oleographs of Scotch scenery; also a few lovely Plaques, painted on Opal; some choice medallions, luncheon baskets, skeleton claret jugs China cups brackets, albums, inkstands, Note paper, and Christmas Cards with Photographic views of this country. Also a variety of white wood work, such as jewel, Care, handkerchief and card boxes, blotters napkin rings etc etc with views of Montevideo on them. Also a few toys, magic lanterns, dolls etc.

Albert Gebbie
Wholesale and Retail Warehouseman
51—*CALLE DEFENSA*—51

THEATRES

JARDIN FLORIDA, (Teatro de Verano). Empresa Ballesteros. Gran Compañia de Zarzuelas Españoles.
Sabado 12 de Diciembre 1885—
EL ANILLO DE HIERRO
Zarzuela en 3 actos
A las 8½

EDEN ARGENTINO. [Variedades]—Empresa Gomez & Janssens. Compañia Lirica Italiana de Operetas y Operas comicas.
Sabado 12 de Diciembre
BOCCACCIO
Opera Comique en 3 actos
Entrada Gen. $1 m/n. A las 8½

TEATRO NACIONAL—Museo Barneoum Coleccion anatomo-patalogica. Contiene un sin numero de bjetos de Anatomia, Patalojia, Microlojia, Etnololia, piezas mecanicas y de la Inquisicion. Abierto todos los dias de 10 a.m. a 10 p.m.
Entrada general $0.50 m/n.

DEUTSCHE
Sing-Akademie
Buenos Aires

98th CONCERT
Under the direction of
Maestro P. Melani
Monday 14th December
At 8 o'clock p.m.
In the Saloon of the 'Societá Unione Operai Italiani.'
Programme
First Part
1—Overture Meerresstille und glückliche Fahrt, Orchestra Mendelssohn
2—Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt, Chorrus and do.... Beethoven
3—Solo for Piano Miss Anna Freund:
a) Barcarole..... Neupert
b) La Campanolla..... Paganini-Liszt
4—Two Chorusses a capella:
Gute Nacht! Das Mädchen und der Schmetterling... Alex. Staeger
5—At request of the members Schicksalslied, Chor and Orchestra..... Brahms
Second Part
6—Introduction to the 3rd act of the Opera Lohengrin, Orchestra..... Wagner
7—Song of the Weavers and Ballad from the Fliegende Holländer: Solo for Soprano and alto, female chorus, ladies and orchestra..... Wagner
8—Solo for baryton with piano Messrs Omero Paoli, Bindo Paoli:
a) Am Meer..... Schubert
b) Du bist wie eine Blume Schumann
9—Solo for piano Miss Anna Freund:
a) Novelette No. 7—e-dur Schumann
b) Walzer op. 42—as-dur Chopin
10—Zigeunerleben, Chorus and Orchestra, arranged for string instruments by Gradener..... Schumann
88 d10 13

Freitag 11. December
Probe mit Orchester.
Sonntag 13. December
Generalprobe.
DER VORSTAND

FRANCE.

Continental and Colonial Agency
14, Rue de Chabrol,
PARIS.

Executes Indents for every description of French, Belgian, Swiss, German and English Goods, at best Manufacturers' Lowest Prices. Commission, Two-and-a-Half per cent. All Trade and Cash Discounts allowed to Clients. Original Invoices forwarded when requested.

Remittancee, through a London or Paris Banker, payable on delivery of Shipping documents; or, direct to the Manager.

The Agency Represents, Buys, and Sells, on Special Conditions, for Home and Colonial Firms.

—0—

Piece Goods Cashmeres, Cambrics, Silks, Velvets, Lawns, Chintzes, Muslins, Carpets, Cloths, Millinery, Laces, Gloves, Fringes, Parasols, Haberdashery, Gold and Silver Lace, Flannels, Feathers, Pearls, Boots and Shoes, Glass and China-ware, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Electro-Plate, Musical Instruments, Fans, Ecclesiastical and Optical Goods, Mirrors, Toys, Perfumery, Wines, &c., Ollman's Stores, Books, Artistic Furniture, Stationery, Chromos, Machinery, etc.
d1 xp

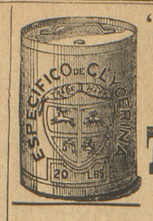
English School
MONTEVIDEO
H. Irwine Whitty M.A.,
Trin: Coll. Dublin.
Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist in Experimental Science
Late Senior Assistant Master AT
King Edward VI. School, Norwich.
Assisted by competent Masters.

The school is situated in the most healthy suburb of Montevideo, and is specially suitable for boarders. The dormitories are fitted up with cubicles in the style of the best English Schools, securing the maximum of comfort and privacy. There is a large garden, and an excellent enclosed play ground, with a cricket field adjoining; also covered sheds for recreation in wet weather. The class-rooms are large and airy, and overlook the play-ground and cricket field.

For terms and prospectus apply to Mr H. Irwine Whitty, English Club, Montevideo, or at the School, Quinta de los Tres Molinos, Union Road; also at this office.

N.B.—School reopens on Monday, September 7th, at 9 a.m.
e.o.d 25 '777

L. Garrahan & Bros.
Wool and Produce Broker
2—CALLE ECUADOR—2
Corner of Rivadavia and Plaza Once de Setiembre
BARRACA DEL PLATA

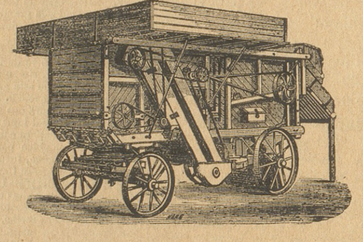


'Facts are stubborn things'
Ask Don Nicolas Lowe
IF
THE GLYCERINE DIP
Had anything to do with it?

Sole Importers
MOORE AND TUDOR
Calle MAIPU 95, Buenos Ayres.
Sold in all camp towns.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
HENRY HEATH'S HATS
105, 107, 109, OXFORD ST., LONDON
GATH & CHAVES
159—CALLE PIEDAD—161.

WILLIAM FOSTER & CO.
LIMITED
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Steam Engines. Threshing Machines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.



SPECIALITY IN
Combined Threshing and Corn-Shelling
MACHINES

The advantage of "THE COMBINED," specially made for this country, is manifest, because by simply changing the drum, it will SHELL MAIZE all the year round or immediately after the Wheat and Linseed is over.

SOLE AGENTS
MOORE & TUDOR
93—Calle MAIPU—95
Buenos Ayres.
z e 146 a20 xp

FLUIDO LITTLE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Sold in Drums
5 and 10 gallons
Also in casks of 40 gallons

The best and cheapest
DIP
For the Cure and Prevention
OF
SCAB IN SHEEP
Beware of all clumsy imitations of this Original Fluid Dip.
This Dip is non-poisonous,
Perfectly harmless in handling, and mixes instantaneously in
COLD WATER

General Agents for the Argentine Republic
RUNCIMAN & CO.
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
BUENOS AIRES
85 o10 xp

Marca Registrada
TOMAS DRYSDALE Y Cia
TDC
ESCRITORIO PRINCIPAL:
96, CALLE MORENO
BUENOS AIRES
UNICOS INTRODUCTORES
DEL
ALAMBRE de RYLANDS
DE ACERO Y DE FIERRO
CALIDAD GARANTIDO LO MEJOR HECHO
Alambre de acero Frances y Aleman
MADERAS Y FIERROS DE TODAS CLASES
FERRETERIA EN GENERAL

Pino Blanco	Fierro	Alquitran
Pino de Tea	Acero	Brea
Madera dura	Bujes	Tejas Pierre Sacoman
Postes	Carbon de Fragua	Baldosas Piso
Medios postes	" de Cocina	" Techo
Estacones	" de Cardiff	Tierra Portland
Varillas	Coke	" Romana
Torniquetes	Bleque	Fierro Galvanizado
Cañas	Cal viva	Cal apagada

ESPECIFICOS PARA CURAR LA SARNA
EXTRACTO DE TABACO "HOJA DE ORO"
GLYCERINA DE TOMLINSON Y HAYWARD
TOMAS DRYSDALE & Ca.
88-CALLE MORENO-96
Sucursales: Calle MEJICO 2 á 16—Calle PEDRO MENDOZA 254 á 265, Boca

ON 'CHANGE

November 19th, 1885

We have again to congratulate our friend Mr Lowe on the magnificent sale of his second lot of wool, 1240 @ at 110 m/c, being one dollar m/c in advance of the price paid for the first lot. Mr Lowe has proved that good wool and well cared sells well. Messrs Duggan brokers.—*Standard*.

ON 'CHANGE

December 10th, 1885

Gold	43.40 o/o prem.
Cedulas A	98¾
Cedulas F	78¾
Cedulas G	83¾

"Winter lingering in the lap of spring" was the universal complaint on 'Change. The oldest broker on the Bolsa confesses that he never before remembers such weather at this time of the year, and half the brokers put in an appearance in the most rigorous winter clothing. The gold market opened at 143.60, dropped to 143.30, rose again 20 cents, and finally closed cash at 143.40; cash sales 162,300. For the end of the month 375,000 sold, opening at 143.50, dropping 20 cents, and closing at opening prices. For Saturday a large amount of gold sold, yet prices in nothing gave way, opening at 143.30, and closing at 143.40; sales 275,000. For January very little business done, only one sale of 10,000 at 143.30. Total sales for the day 827,300.

It was known on 'Change that the Government received a telegram yesterday from London announcing that the Bond was signed in London that day, and they said that the *Sud America* of this evening would publish the names of the bankers in Europe on whom the Government would draw, but our colleague *El Diario* was the first to give the particulars, and all the brokers devoured the paper. It stated that the contract was signed at half past 12 o'clock between the Government and a group of bankers represented by Messrs J S Morgan & Co; that these bankers had contracted with Messrs Baring Bros. to launch the loan jointly with the house of Morgan & Co. on a commission of 1 o/o, and the Government to receive an advance of £1,800,000 stg. This was the sum total of the loan news current on 'Change. Some brokers said that there was to be a meeting of Bank-managers this evening to arrange about the rates of exchange, others stated that Mr Sastre, President of the National Bank, was with the Minister of Hacienda all day.

Cedulas rule firmer, and in the growing tightness of the money market property holders find out that, after all, the Mortgage Bank is the greatest aid and assistance. In fact, it is now the only place where money is to be had, since all the banks, both State and private, have stopped discounting, and the tightness in the money market is each day increasing and beginning to cause apprehension. Thirty-nine thousand six hundred Cedulas G sold, opening at 83¾ and closing at 83½; 30,000 do for end of month at 83¼. Series F 15,600 at 78½ and 3,000 for to-morrow at 78¾, and 1400 Series A at 98¾.

The wet weather, it seems, puts back the saladero "faena" three weeks, and perhaps a month.

Discount brokers report no bank in town discounting, either in gold or paper, and lists of "pagares" were taken from bank to bank to-day, and could not be done anywhere. The presumed cause of all this is that both National and Provincial Banks are drawing in their circulation.

The wool market this morning was at a stand-still; stations crowded with wools, but no buyers, and much wool going into deposit.

Telegrams from Europe were received to-day by nearly all the houses. The news about wool is said to be somewhat better.

Mr Casey sold this morning one lot of Entre Riano wool in the South Market at 98 ⅝.

The following gigantic land purchases are reported in the Paraguayan papers:—

Don Felipe Casnedi, 100 leagues for $10,900.
Don Francisco Walden, 100 leagues for $21,800.
Don Manuel Ansagasti, ½100 leagues for $21,800.

The three buyers are all residents of Buenos Ayres.

The following is a summary of operations effected this morning at the ring during official hours:—

Gold—
For cash 162,300 at 143.60-30-50-40
For Saturday 275,000 at 143.30-50-20-30 to 143.40
For Dec. 31st 375,000 at 143.50-30-50
For Jan. 31st 10,000 at 143.30
Sales, 822,300

At afterhours gold fell sharply, and as the bell rang out 5 o'clock the last sale 30,000 for Saturday was made at 142.50, at which rate the market closed, sellers.

The *Sud America* this evening published a telegram from Paris 9th inst which gave the following list of credits to the Government to draw against for the £1,800,000 advance:

Baring Brothers	£400,000
Société Generale	369,000
J S Morgan & Co	337,500
Banque de Paris	287,200
Credit Industriel	193,500
Comptoir D'escompte	106,400
R L Cahen D'Anvers	106,400

A portion of these credits are handed by the Government to the National Bank to pay its debt, and the bank draws to-morrow for the French packet; they say on 'Change at 3.55 equal to 140.80 gold, and for the following packet at 3.50.

Exchange ruled to-day at the following rates:

London—47½-⅝
Paris—5.01
Antwerp 5.02-03

Not much done owing to the pause in wool purchases.

The storm has proved very severe in Montevideo, and has done much damage in the quintas. The B ca, as a matter of course, was flooded, and the water came up to the Yellow House.

H. E. Sr. Montt, Chilian Minister, arrived up this morning to attend the grand banquet given in his honor. We shall all miss this distinguished Chilian gentleman, one of the most popular of our foreign Ministers.

The death of the millionaire Mr Vanderbilt is announced by telegram; he was sixty years of age, and leaves a fortune of two hundred million dollars gold. His two sons, who are both good business men, inherit this vast fortune, with their sisters. Old Commodore Vanderbilt was father of deceased, a most remarkable man who began life as a ferry man between Staten Island and New York, and died worth 100 millions. Mr W H Vanderbilt, deceased, was a remarkably successful man; he bought up the Haarlem Railway stock at the rate of six cents to the dollar, and sold out at 148. The New York Central was, however, his greatest venture, becoming sole owner of the road. He sold in one lot 25 millions with option of another 25 millions to J S Morgan & Co., who took the option, and Mr Vanderbilt put the whole fifty millions into U. States Four per Cents., being the largest holder in the world. He deposited the stock in Washington, and collected his coupons, 2 millions gold dollars. He was very fond of fast trotting horses, and sold the Maude S, the fastest trotter in the world, for 40,000 pats to Mr. Robert Bonner. He built a palace on the 5th Avenue, with 2 wings, lived in the centre house himself, with his married daughters on either side. He was in every sense the greatest Railway King of the century, and his great success was mainly due to his believing in the progress of his country and going with that progress, which doubled his father's fortune for him.

We regret to state that Don Melchor Belaustegui is given over by his doctors.

The City Improvement Board meet to-morrow to arrange the important matter of connecting the houses with the sewers.

The Provincial Government sends its message to-day to the Legislature, asking for Government guarantee on capital in Meat Export Companies—a most important bill.

At the Plaza Once the following business reported:—

73 waggons with produce arrived.
The arrivals were:—
12,000 @ of wool
230 doz. sheepskins
150 lios corderitos
128 cow hides
56 nonatos
23 potro hides
307 bags flour
411 bags wheat
50 bags bran
63 bales hay
1,700 bricks

and much other produce.

Little business done, owing to the small arrivals and bad weather.

No variation in prices of other produce in general.

The sales were—
Wool—
400 @ sup., 98, Casey
3,500 @ sup. and reg., 92, 90, 80, 73, Elordi
1,800 do, 86, 85, 80, Ojea
3,000 do, 85, 80, 75, Chilado
1,800 do, 78, Ll. & Benitez
1,600 do, 75, Duggan Bros.
1,500 good, 76, 7½, Balieto
300 borrega, 73, Elordi
200 do, 75, Chilado
400 do. 78, 75, 73, Ojea
300 bellies, 43, 40, Ll & Benitez
300 bellies, 42, 41, 40, Ojea
Cow Hides—
200 camp at 215
150 matadero, 190
100 nonatos at 160
Sheepskins—
Per doz. at 24, 23, 15 rls. lb
Total, 500 doz.
Peladas, Per doz. at $40, 15
Corderitos, 150 doz. inf. at $15
Wheat—Per fan. Costa, 80
Total, 120 fanegas.
Maize—Per fan. morocho in grain at 60, 59, 58, 55
Maize—Per fan. yellow in grain at 62
Total, 1,400 fanegas.
Hay—40 bales at $12 m/n per ton.

At the South Market the following business done:—

246 waggons with produce arrived.
The arrivals were:—
47,600 @ of wool
4,620 doz. sheepskins
5,200 doz. corderitos
1,500 cow hides
143 potro hides
340 @ hair
27 casks tallow
136 doz. deerskins
1,600 lb murria
130 carpinchos

and other produce.

At Barracas al Sud arrived—
108 bales wool
125 capones
6,600 bricks

Owing to the rain this morning very little business done.

Wool, sheepskins, hides, hair and cereals continue firm.

The sales were:—
Wool—
500 @ extra, 125, Bonifacio
2,000 @ special and good, 108, 90-83, B & Durañona
1,000 do, 100, De los Santos
2,000 do, 100, 82, Cramer
1,500 do, 106, 77, Gonzales
1,000 do, 100, Ortiz
2,000 do, 99, 93, Gutierez
1,500 sup., 90, Moores
1,500 do, 92, 84, 75, 72, Nolte
2,000 do, 95, 70, Leyte & Co.
1,000 do, 95, Cosentino
1,500 do, 3.39, 3.72 m/n, Unzué
3,000 do, 85, 82, Leguinecche
2,500 do, 87, 78, 75, 72, Fernandez
700 good, 83, Patiño
300 borrega, 74½, Ojea
200 borregs, 85, Cernadas
250 borregs, 94, Bonifacio
200 do, 72, Patiño
250 do, 85, Correas
70 bellies, 50, Bonifacio
200 do, 45, Leguinecche
150 do, 40, Leyte
Cow Hides—
420 camp at 220, 215, 210, 200
50 nonatos at 150
Shoepskins—
Per doz. sup at 31-25, 24-17 rls.
Matadero at 25
Total, 1,310 doz.
Corderitos, 520 doz., $18, 15
Hair—50 @ at 190
Deerskins—70 doz at 50

Mr Allan Ramsay's proposal to supply the Andine Railway with fuel has been thrown out, the Engineers' Department considering his terms too onerous.

The Committee named by Government to superintend the prolongation of the Rosario Railway are at present in Campana. In consequence of the severity of the weather they have not yet been able to continue their work.

From Engineer Albertini's report on the progress of the well, 300 metres deep at present, which is being sunk at Balde Station on the Andine Railway, we glean many interesting facts and particulars relating to this gigantic work. The well, when Mr Albertini was named engineer to conduct the works, was already 207 metres in depth. From that date the works have been pushed ahead at the rate of 30 metres per month, against 10 metres per month under the management of Engineer Gregou. The success and completion of this work, which was begun two years ago, are of great moment, since the territory at that point is deplorably barren, the only signs of life and activity being the station.

The great and unlucky oil factory La Industrial, viewed from Calle Piedad, presents a most melancholy appearance and leads one to think of the smoking ruins of Troy. The broken barrels promiscuously strewn over the back-yard, the fantastic aspect of the walls blackened by the smoke and in some parts completely demolished by the "bomberos", are exactly the same features the factory presented last year when destroyed by the flames. The owners are most unlucky, since they lost ninety thousand nacionales by the first outastrophe, and this time 70,000, the business not being insured.

A fatal case of typhoid fever is reported on board the Italian steamer Orion, which anchored recently in the outer roadstead.

The shipping movement in Bahia Blanca continues brisk; latest intelligence announces the arrival of several vessels, including the Norwegian barque Crown, and the German barque Vorwärts, the first from Newport and the latter from B. Ayres.

The Government decree, approving the plans presented for the construction of a port and mole in Uruguay, has just been issued. Several modifications have been made in the contract, but the concession is none the less valuable.

A colleague publishes the following important commercial telegram:—

"New York, Dec. 8th

"B. Aires, dry cow hides of 20-23 lb, 22½ to 22½ centavos per lb.

"B. Aires, becerros of 10-13 lb, 19½-20 cts.

"Stock of dry hides, 190 to 210,000.

Mr Robert Walker, of Salado, F.C.S., sold one lot of Lincoln wool in the South Plaza at 112 ⅝; one lot of mestizo Lincoln at the magnificent price of 117 ⅝. Mr J T Ramsay broker.

The London papers received to-day are to the 14th ult. We extract the following from the city article:—

"Rates of discount are firm, but foreign money came in this afternoon for the discount of bills at 2½ o/o. The Paris exchange does not rise in confirmation of this, but a counter movement seems to be going on. While English money is going to Paris for investment in the new issue of 4 o/o, Treasury Bonds announced by the French Government, French money is taking up bills in the London discount market. Banks here were not working at all freely to-day; and, as there are signs that the Bank of England is getting hold of the surplus outside by means of the sale or loan of Government stock, this attitude of abstention is likely to be kept up. The Bank of England directors are naturally anxious that the outside banks should support the rise in the official rate yesterday, by allowing more than 1½ o/o on deposits; and if the Bank take money off the market this object will probably be effected next week. At present the outside banks do not profess to see the necessity for allowing 2 o/o. Attention continues to be directed to the Berlin and N. York exchanges, but the time is growing late in the year for shipments of gold to America, where the surplus of cash is large. Indeed, there are reports of American orders for iron and other goods in this market. The sum of £15,000 in gold was sold by the Bank to-day. In the silver market bars were dealt in at 47 7/16d per oz., while Mexican dollars were fixed at 47¼d per oz.

"The cheques were returned this evening of Mr Hatch, a dealer in the Stock Exchange, whose provincial connections are understood to be unable to pay the differences arising from loss through the rise in Mexican Railway, Grand Trunk, and American stocks. The liabilities within the Stock Exchange are heavy."

The following figures of exports from the port of B. Ayres for the last 11 months and same period last year will be read with interest:—

Exports subject to duty—

	Official values. $m/n. 1884	$m/n. 1885
Animal oil	73,040	22,730
Cow horns	66,618	90,186
Bones and ash	178,174	299,186
Hair	445,205	528,826
Goatskins	16,011	11,728
Kidskins	16,524	2,588
Carpincho skins	15,302	207
Sundries	85,125	46,568
Salted cow and calf hides	1,427,696	2,173,837
Dry ditto	2,665,692	3,116,340
Salted horse hides	227,121	489,396
Dry ditto	120,084	45,173
Dirty sheepskins	3,780,527	4,466,363
Nutriaskins	198,872	136,954
Hidecuttings	53,415	57,347
Dirty wool	24,129,755	27,216,427
Ostrich feathers	36,452	45,719
Grease and tallow	1,142,716	1,986,912
Total,	34,678,329	40,736,482

The exports free of duty were—

	Official values. $m/n. 1884	$m/n. 1885
Live horses	6,630	9,257
Live pigs	..	..
Live sheep	51,625	41,975
Live mules	1,628	5,080
Live cows	7,834	14,167
Bran	28,928	53,702
Canary seed	2,156	23,265
Barley	3,112	24,893
Preserved beef	527,690	1,604,416
Fresh fruit	6,906	8,974
Guano	7,012	10,511
Flour	123,418	159,476
Linseed	673,423	1,319,799
Maize	1,321,848	2,071,840
Peanut	23,807	39,914
Manure	8,685	..
Coined gold	1,898,598	5,661,634
Coined silver	882,997	863,561
Hay	4,644	10,930
Pepsina	..	56,150
Dry blood	17,550	12,924
Ammonium	..	..
Turnip seed	5,416	14,555
Wheat	1,284,823	306,738
Various articles	438,949	251,730
Various merchandise	105,034	26,965
Total	7,432,813	12,597,456

GENERAL DEL SUD

Dec. 9.

Introduccion. Abastecedores,	Captazes, Procedencia. Animales.	
B Aspitia, Lomas		47
Duggan hnos, Monte		29
Id	Cañuelas	80
A Ceballos, Ajo		89
C Almeyra, Tordillo		14
S y Mandia, Ajo		160
Id	Loberia	147
E Cardenas, Chascomus		150
		796

PRECIOS

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 440 480
1er aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 260 320
Id 2° 180 220
Flaco chan heria, 100 160
Cueros de novillo, 186 210
Id de vacas, 120 135
Terneros grandes, 120
Terneros chicos, 100
Id mamones, 80
Novillos de saladero 300
Novil os para invernada 300 340
Desechos, 80 120
Id vacas, 230
Vacas y novillos en pie, 500
Se carnearon para el abasto 621 animales y 44 terneros.

MONTEVIDEAN TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, Dec 10th

Ville de Buenos Ayres, from Havre, arrived. Owing to the gale no communication with shore.

Aconçagua, from Valparaiso, sails to-morrow

Sirio left Genoa yesterday for the R. Plate with 1,300 emigrants.

Unifiada at 45¼ for cash
100 bordalesas tallow, 12¼
Rio de la Plata sails.

MARITIME.
DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11ht

Diana for Sta. Fe
Rio de la Plata, Uruguay

Steamers expected in December—
12th Strassburg from Bremen
*Bessel, Liverpool
14th Pampa from Havre
Albany, Liverpool
15th Tasso from Antwerp
16th Gironde from Bordeaux
19th Abissinia from Genoa
Lamport, Newport
*Holbein, Liverpool
20th Sully from Havre
Hamburg, Hamburg
21st Canadian from Glasgow
22nd Pascal from London
24th Elbe from Southampton
26th Flaxman from Liverpool
28th Adria from Genoa
3th Orenoque from Bordeaux
*Goes up to Rosario.

Steamers to sail in December—
11th Para for Antwerp
13th Congo for Bordeaux
14th Herschel for Antwerp
15th San Martin for Havre
Horrox, New York
Orione, Genoa
17th Wexford for London
Tagus, Southampton
Zephyrus, London
18th Rio Negro for Havre
Matteo Bruzzo, Genoa
La France, Genoa

Steamers expected in Montevideo—
14th Menes from Hamburg
24th Magellan from Pacific
19th Maurice et Reunion for Marseilles
20th Hogarth for Antwerp
22nd Hevelius for Antwerp
23rd Ana de Sala for Barcelona
28th Pascal for New York
Pampa, Havre
Gironde, Bordeaux
30th Vilaine Buenos Ayres for Havre

Steamers to sail from Montevideo—
11th Aconcagua for Liverpool
14th Menes for Pacific
16th Valparaiso for Pacific

BIRTH

On November 3rd, at Bowden, Cheshire, the wife of Walter Heald, of a son.

DEATH

Oct. at Prince's Park, Elmswood, Liverpool, C. S. Bowring Esq.

MARRIAGES

On the 20th inst., at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, Alfred Naylor, of Valparaiso, Chile, to Winifred, third daughter of Hugh Lee Pattinson, of Scots House, County Durham.

On Nov. 3rd, at the parochical church of St. Kevin, Dublin, by the Very Revd Dean of Buenos Aires, Monsignor Dillon, assisted by the Very Revd J Connolly, P P, and Very Revd E Flannery, of Arrecifes and San Pedro, Eugene G Gahan, of Suipacha, Buenos Aires, to Ellen Kenny, of Carmen de Areco, Buenos Aires.

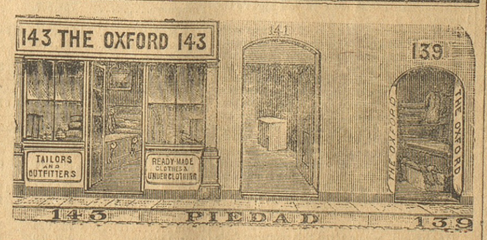
'Rochester Lamp'
Just Received.
This lamp is nickle plated and gives a high equal to 65 sperm candles, by actual measurement.
Gentlemen who are awaiting the arrival of this lamp, will do well to call without delay, as the invoice is a small one.
J. A. BENNET
195 Florida
79 d9 xp

Lovers of
GOOD TEA
Who know the difficulty of obtaining it in this city will be pleased to know, they can procure a fresh and pure article, at a moderate price at
195 Florida
J. A. BENNET.
164 n19 xp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
A new and Beautiful Assortment
OF
Gold Plated
BRACELETS
BREAST PINS
EARINGS
VEST CHAINS
AND BUTTONS
Just received, and for sale at—
195 Florida
J. A. BENNET.
48 d5 xp

PURE
Cod Liver Oil.

Prepared by LAMAN & KEMP,
An infallible remedy for the cure of all diseases of
The Throat,
Chest and
Lungs.
Used perseveringly together with the
ANACAHUITA PECTORAL,
it has effected surprising cures in many desperate cases of
Consumption
and other Lung Diseases.



The McCormick
HARVESTING MACHINE CO
CHICAGO
"LA TIJERA"

A Matchless Iron Mower

This No. 2 Mower was placed upon the market for the first time last season, and the result has been that in one season it leaped to the very front rank of all Mowers, and is to-day absolutely without a successful rival.

SOLE AGENTS
For the Argentine Republic
J. MOHR BELL & CO.
335—Victoria—339
BUENOS AIRES
o15 xp

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP
The Company's splendid steamer
TAGUS
Commander J. D. SPOONER
3,299 Tons. 600 Horse-power
Will sail on
December 17th
Taking cargo and passengers for
Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP
The Company's well-known steamer
ELBE
Commander J. BRANDER
3,06 Tons, 600 Horse-power
To sail on the
JANUARY 1st, 1886
Taking cargo and passengers for
Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, VIGO, Southampton and Antwerp.

These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY L. GREEN
228 Reconquista

L'pool Brazil and R. P. Steamers.
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires

LIVERPOOL
DALTON Russell DECEMBER 13
(Loading in the River Parana)
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
CAXTON Askew DECEMBER 15
[Loading in the River Parana]
DUNKIRK AND LONDON
HERSCHEL Braithwaite DECEMBER 17
(Loading in the River Parana)
NEW YORK
(direct)
HORROX Rendle DECEMBER 20
[Loading in the River Parana]
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
HOGARTH Eddes DECEMBER 20
[Loading in the River Parana]
ANTWERP AND LONDON
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton
HEVELIUS * Carroll DECEMBER 22
(Carrying the Belgian Royal Mails)
NEW YORK
(via Rio Janeiro)
PASCAL MacMillan DECEMBER 28
LIVERPOOL
LASSELL Hammond DECEMBER 28
(Loading in the River Parana)

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor 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.

Insurances effected if required.

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

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,
245 Reconquista—245
Agents at Montevideo—
C R HORNE & CO.
" " Rosario
H S FERGUSON.
" " San Nicolas—
SERVANDO E GOMEZ
" " an Pedro
H LETICHE.
" " Bahia Blanca—
E P GOODHALL

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
33—Calle San Martin—33

HISTORY of PRICES SINCE the YEAR 1850. By Michael G. Mulhall, Fellow of the Statistical Society, "The Balance-sheet of the World," etc. With eight Coloured Diagrams. Crown 8vo. Price 2 dollars gold. Orders for copies received at this office.

Imperial German Mail
'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'
Line of Steamers
FROM BREMEN

The magnificent steamer
FRANKFURT
CAPTAIN KOHLMANN
will sail on 10th of DECEMBER for MONTEVIDEO, SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, VIGO,
Antwerp and Bremen
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transshipment for
Hamburg
And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—
K. von Emster,
AGENT
Maipu 101.

Wenk Brothers
26—RIVADAVIA—26
Jewellery, Watches and Silver Ware
ESTABLISHED 1866
Workshops on the premises for manufacturing and repairing.

The house in a position to make any kind of ornament in the most modern and elegant style, and can also comply with any order with which it may be favored.
74 n8

Rodolfo A. Warner
AGRIMENSOR
106 Calle Santa Fe
ROSARIO.
a 149 31 xp

F. Reepen & Co.
Consignatorio de Frutos del Pais
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
1272—CALLE CANGALLO—1272

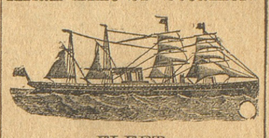
WOOD'S HARVESTING MACHINES
THREE FIRST PRIZES
TWO GOLD MEDALS AND £25
It was a glorious Victory
French Government Trial for 1885
And most important of the year
SELF BINDER TRIAL
At Chartres on July 30th and 31st and August 1st. First Prize Gold Medal awarded to the Wood's in competition with HORNSBY, MACCORMICK, OSBORNE, CHAMPION and JOHNSON.
Signed W. A. WOOD.

FIRST PRIZE
At Laferte, France, August 2nd, 1885, in Competition with Hornsby, McCormick and three others.
Signed W. A. WOOD.

LATEST TABLE
From the Harvest of 1885
First Premium of £25
Awarded to
Walter A. Wood's Binder.
At the Border Union Agricultural Society held at Kelso, Scotland, the 28th day of August 1885, in competition with English and American Machines.
Signed W. A. WOOD.

Sole Agents for the River Plate—
JUAN & JOSE DRYSDALE
—CALLE PERU—
e 77 n9 xp

Allan Line of Steamers



FLEET

ACADIAN	NEW FOUNDLAND
AUSTRIAN	NORWEGIAN
BUENOS AYREAN	NOVA SCOTIAN
CANADIAN	NUMIDIAN
CARTHAGINIAN	PARISIAN
CASPIAN	PERUVIAN
CIRCASSIAN	PHŒNICIAN
CORINAN	POLYNESIAN
GRECIAN	PRUSSIAN
HIBERNIAN	SARDINIAN
LUCERNE	SARMATIAN
MANITOBAN	SCANDINAVIAN
MONTEVIDEAN	SIBERIAN
NESTORIAN	WALDENSIAN

The splendid steamer
WALDENSIAN
2256 Tons, CAPTAIN JAMES
will sail for
DUNKERQUE
ON THE
17 of DECEMBER
For freight and other particulars apply t the Agents
WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.
212, RECONQUISTA—Buenos Aires, and
66, ZABALA—Montevideo.

Regular German Mail.
Ham