

Largest Collection
of
WARMING-STOVES
Economical and beautiful.
W. R. CASSELL & Co.
101—MAIPU—28.

The Standard

Cold Winter!
HAS COME
Home comfort must be
sought
The only collection of
WARMING-STOVES
in the country.
W. R. CASSELL & Co. Sole Agents
101—MAIPU—28.

Nº 6942.

BUENOS AIRES—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

TE FINO
Importación Directa de la
Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL.

- 1 "Patricio," "Ortola," "Ortola,"
- 2 "Brisa," "Argentino," "Argentino,"
- 3 "Corona," "Corona," "Corona,"
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Familia que no consume
HESPERIPINA
debe consultar con aquella
que consume con a gusto
UNA BOTELLA
de este sano licor—licor, y
se convencerá de que es una
NECESIDAD CASERA
21 años de éxito lo prueba.
N. S. BAGLEY y Cia.

WINTER GOODS

- Fenders.
 - Brass Steel
 - Bronzed Nursery
 - ASH PANS
 - COAL VASES
 - FIRE GUARDS
 - Fire Irons and Brasses
- Above in great variety and of newest styles.

BAZAR INGRES

189—Florida—189.
Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

The Standard

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS

HAVAS AGENOT
Cable communication still interrupted between Bahia and Pernambuco, and between Montevideo and Rio Grande. Telegrams come via Uruguay and Paso de los Libres.

Deaths yesterday, 27.
Rio Janeiro, 19th.
Baron Cotogipe has undertaken reorganization of Cabinet.

Paris 18th—Rochefort, commenting on the death of Olivier Pin in his paper *L'Intransigeant*, proposes, in the event of the French Government not demanding satisfaction from England, that two Frenchmen walk in France and average with the knife the death of the French ex-journalist.

London, 18th—The marriage is announced to take place shortly of Sir Charles Dilke with the widow of Mark Patterson.

Marselles, 18th—Yesterday 24 fatal and 50 fresh cases of cholera occurred in the city.

St. Petersburg, 18th—Government has ordered eight new cannon.

St. Paul, 18th—The arrival of the Pacific Coast emigrant train in New York, having traversed a distance of 3,378 miles in 8 days and 4 hours. This is the quickest travelling by this train on record.

Santiago del Estero, 20th—Dr. Irigoyen left Tucuman on Monday. He did not wish his partisans to make any demonstration on the occasion of his departure.

Giménez returned here yesterday. This gentleman has been engaged in the thankless task of bringing an action against a leading engineer in B. Aires.

The arrival is announced of Dr. Benjamin Araoz, who has been over

the province in support of Dr. Juaréz Colman's candidature. The worthy doctor arrives from Tucuman where he has founded a paper.

An accident on the railway caused the death of one of our most esteemed merchants, Don Antonio Candiotti, who was caught between two wagons and crushed to death.

Rosario, 20th.—The Constitutional Club will salute Senator Moyano on his arrival to-morrow.

Tucuman, 30th.—The "Razon" a Liberal organ, has proclaimed Dr. Bariloche as its candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. This is another triumph for the Roschista party.

Con. Cuenca will be proclaimed candidate to the Governorship.

Montevideo 20th.—It is stated that the mother of the Jefe Político of Corro Largo, M. H. Vasquez, has fallen seriously ill.

A Monte Pio will shortly be established by the Municipality.

Advices from the camp districts are very bad; it appears that cattle are dying everywhere.

The Azules published a very severe article to-day, criticising General Santos's Government and comparing the President to Guzman Blanco.

The wind is very strong; it rained heavily last night.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Dr. Pacheco's able speech, in answer to Deputy Davila's interpellation, is an open confession that he considers the past gloomy, but the future bright, and hopes that the position of that unfortunated national treasury is rather more satisfactory than he had a right to expect under the present melancholy circumstances. Afflicted, as we are, with the violent fluctuations of a depreciated currency; enveloped in newspaper articles, all tending to discover the panacea for our financial disorders; and all borrowing hopes swept by our own doors, by the parliamentary and journalistic press, it is a most pleasant feature to remark that the Minister of Finance, far from being alarmed, looks at the situation with the calm conviction that the storm has exhausted its fury, that it will soon pass and leave the market sound and ever.

The Minister has sharp eyes, since he sees the silver lining to the black cloud that overhangs the market and hides from all financial glasses the real situation which Dr. Pacheco scans, in such an eloquent manner, in his comparison of 1876 with 1885. Rapidly portraying a graphic sketch of the country's flourishing condition, he with much ability compared the present crisis with that of 1876 to 1879.

In a few words he grasped the immense strides made since the old paper dollar and empty treasury epoch, when both the virtuous Government increased revenues and the bankers increased profits, and he has pointed the finger to the "hunger and thirst" to meet the service on the gold debt.

Admitting, as we have had steadily occasion to do so in enigmatic terms, that great changes have come over the republic in the last five years, raised as it has been on the crest of a tidal-wave of prosperity; admitting the Minister's hopeful view of affairs, so far as comparison is concerned with new railways, new harbors, new towns, and new buildings, he has not forgotten the most striking instance of the country's progress—the growth of Government expenditure, whether provincial or national. In the short span of a lustre the expenditure of the National Government, not to mention the monstrous cost of governing the provinces of Buenos Ayres, has advanced 100 o/o; this is at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

Verily, such progress in the cost of Government bears out increased revenue, increased taxes, increased loans, keep up at such a pace, the Government must employ all the Lombard street men to ship gold sovereigns to the Plate. Such extravagant progress could only be met by yearly loans in the London market, as is the case with Australia, whose credit appears to be unlimited. If this cost of governing is not cut down to limits proportionate to the stoppage in the country's progress, it is like to glean any consolation from a comparative retrospect with 1876. Nothing could be more fallacious.

It needs little study to see that the great danger of the present situation is the false security and false hopes inspired by the comparatively insignificant effects of a 40 o/o premium on gold and a proportionate discount in the legal tender. The Government and the market are hapting too much on the gloomy reminiscences of 1876, and the easy state of affairs of the moment.

We are free to admit that up to the present the effects of forced currency have fallen short of the exaggerated apprehensions entertained when it broke out last January. All shuddered at the prospects of another Avellaneda, and we are rather surprised to see the premium much higher than in 1876 and the effects of the crisis much less severe. It is this very feeling that is leading the Government into a false security, painfully visible in its reluctance to make sweeping economies.

This false security is urging the Government to keep up a budget of 90 millions. In order to effect this, Dr. Pacheco is resorting to a "patching" policy, in framing a budget, in every item of which the public read deficit.

In filling up the gaps of previous years by half-measures that flavor of the pay-your-way-as-you-go policy; of borrowing ten millions here, twenty millions there, and so on, to meet the crying necessities of the moment, shutting

his eyes and blindly trusting to fate to shape the market, the crisis and the future in such a manner as to make both ends meet. This is the upshot of trusting to hopes, instead of applying the knife to the cancer. Thus the ship of state is bumping on the sand banks with hopes of getting off with a spring tide. If any assurance could be given that affairs in the market will mend this or next year; that the present state of affairs will continue without aggravating the situation, we understand the attempt of the Government to maintain the present expenditure.

But, should the crisis leap from its present shores and degenerate from a financial into a commercial disorder, where will be the treasury, the budget and the Finance Minister? The task of economy now falls on the shoulders of Congress; let the deputies reduce the budget 40 o/o at least. Then we may laugh at the crisis and at the future, but not until then, as the present policy is paving the way to a serious state of affairs.

LONDON LETTER.

UNSATISFACTORY POSITION OF AFFAIRS.
(From our own Correspondent.)

July 18th.

The Bourses have returned to their senses, but all the old scares have been revived, and people who had made up their minds to have a rest for a few months, are again asking themselves the question—In the struggle for India, "about which Mr. Vanberg has a work in the press," really at hand? No doubt, the cause, which have been at work, almost unceasing, during the last thirty years, have dislocated the Old World, which settled itself down after the peace of 1815. In mechanics, in changes in the political and commercial centres of gravity, in the supplanting of old dogmas by material views and ambitions, and in the practical intolerance, rather than the theoretic acceptance of social ideas, so lately scorned as Utopian, Europe is this moment, compared with what was in the infancy of man now middle-aged, as the end of the sixteenth century to the epoch that knew not the Reformation or the New World. What we call, loosely enough, "new epochs," are simply the sudden changes in the course of a stream, due to an upheaval here, or a land-slip there, which have passed unnoticed by the crowd.

Such a change is now imminent, and cannot be stemmed by Bismarck, or Emperor, or change of Ministry. These things are the weeds and straws moved by the agitation underneath, in which some see the finger of a mover and controller beyond our ken.

Not content with even such proximate causes as Chancellors and Kings, the matter of fact British newspaper, like the *Economist* and the *Standard*, is apt to interpret the signs in the heavens or on earth, as caused by distant raised by good-jobs. These people do raise a good deal of dust; but they do not make it. They may tap and tape, but the current is not theirs. Granted that the Russian scare of a day or two ago was made by Stock-Exchange "beers," and even by financiers in a position to utilize shreds of diplomatic gossip, the materials of their game have now a chronic existence, and are to be traced, with *Jane's Gazette* and the *Standard*, to the spark of danger there will only be transferred to some spot, perhaps nearer home.

We must take up our minds that since the Franco-German war the old foundations have been loosened, and that some of us will fall—somewhere the ground will give. It was part of Mr. Gladstone's sanguine temperament not to see this. He believed steadfastly in the mercy of a watchful Providence, in the saving truths of the Anglican Church and the healing doctrines of Free Trade and a constitutional Monarchy. Lords Salisbury and Churchill are more sceptical and pessimistic. They do not even believe one bit in their own Toryism. They are already terrifying their party, not simply by following the radical line of their predecessors, which was, so far judicious, and, under the circumstances of their advent to power, unavoidable; but they patronize the *Pall Mall* gospel of plain-speaking evangelism, and Mr. Parnell, who has extracted from the Government a promise to re-open the Manxstrams trials, and to virtually revise the administration of Lord Spencer; whilst Lord Ashbourne—formerly Gibson—is introducing into the House of Lords a Land Purchase Bill—a fraud, but nevertheless, in the Radical direction.

The *Times*, even the *Standard*, the *St. James's Gazette*, and the *Globe*, Conservative organs of various shades, are furious. But the little pink-papered *Globe* makes an admission which is the key to the Government policy, and an apt illustration to my long exordium. "We acknowledge," says the *Globe*, "that a new departure in Ireland is necessary. 'Yes, a bit of ground has opened there, and if the blind do not see it, they smell a new scent from the earth, differing from the conventional odors of Fleet-street, of clubs, parlour, and society supper-rooms. The cry now is, 'a new departure in Scotland, and that essence of sound sense, commercial figures and general stupidity, the *Economist*, is to-day guilty with the threat that if only Scotchmen are to arrange the affairs of Scotland, only Englishmen must rule in England, and the legions of hungry Scots—who are rather too clever for us—must die of starvation, or you, you put your faith in 'moderation,' 'goodness,' the *Times*, the *Economist* and *Globe* know even the *Telegraph*, just thinking of that! The matter has nothing to do with Scotchmen or Irishmen, any more than with Cornishmen or Westmoreland men.

It is simply that in remote districts when as now the concentration of the world's doings in certain points increases day by day, those people relatively far away receive the dust and refuse of the modern machinery of life, and few of the advantages. It is not their fault, it is not our fault; but governments should see where the hitch is and not allow things to slide because free competition is a wholesome doctrine and land laws and ancient traditions no longer in consonance with modern conditions. "In this country," as poor, feeble Mr. Gladstone said five years ago "are impossible to alter."

But if we don't alter them the Scotch and Irish and English will say as Mr. Parnell said: "Still make you." And Parnell has had. Lords Salisbury and Churchill are relatively younger men what is coming and try to meet their enemy half-way in the hope of planting a sep somewhere that will turn his attention from the vital parts of the existing constitution. Of course they are only saving of the sign-post on which, like Hogarth's carpenters, they are setting at the wrong end. That is not our affair. Ministries may come and go, but the world at home and abroad which has had its equilibrium disturbed is bound to find its level and some of us will be shaken.

The following is an epitome of today's news from the papers:

St. Petersburg, July 17, Midnight.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* referring to the sensational statements published by the foreign press regarding the Afghan boundary question, says:—"According to telegrams received here from London, a certain military activity prevails among the Afghans in the western districts, especially in the direction of Herat. We ourselves also make mention of reinforcements of the Russian troops in the direction of Zulkhair. We are in a position to declare that, though some movement of Russian troops have taken place, they were of a quite unimportant character. In any case the Russian Government is firmly resolved to do nothing which might compromise the result of the pending negotiations. We trust that public opinion will not allow itself to be disturbed by groundless reports. We ourselves do not attach any special importance to the articles published by certain papers during the last season."

Paris, Saturday, 10 a.m.—It is stated that reports received by the French Foreign Office leave no doubt of the intention of Russia to seize Herat.

The most remarkable news from Central Asia is that which reports the extremely bold aggression of the Russians upon Persian territory. Our correspondent says that, crossing the Heri Rud from Pul-Khatun to the Persian side of the River, they have not only taken possession of a caravan route to the stream, but have pushed inland and occupied positions fully ten miles to the west of the river. This looks like business indeed. The truth is, however, that long since Persia was allowed to fall under the domination of the Aghs, it is now more than a vassal State. It is known as the India Office that a secret treaty was made some time ago by which the Russians were to be permitted to send troops across certain portions of Persian territory, and what is more, furnished with supplies. But the Russians seem now to be acting in excess of all such arrangements; and the fact that they should do so at the present time is rather ominous. Such measures are not usually taken by the aggressive powers, and are only resorted to when the capital is to be \$500,000 in shares of \$200 each, and the concession is for 40 years. The loans on real estate can be not less than \$5,000, and can be made only on property of twice the value of the loan. The loans on personal property can be not less than \$1,000, but may be up to two-thirds of the value of the property hypothecated.

The Visconde de Mesquita has given \$500,000 for the purchase of the land in charge of the Misericórdia hospital. He will be known as Conde hereafter.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

London, July 16th.

A strange visitor.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Oldbury during the last two or three days owing to the conduct of a foreigner. It is stated that the visitor, who bore the appearance of an Eastern gentleman, was actually engaged on Friday making inquiries for a gentleman, who he understood, had taken up his abode in the town some years ago. In the evening he entered the house of Mrs. Charles Marlow, in Pinfold-street, and told her that he was trying to find a Capt. Bowen, who some ten years ago saved his life in a shipwreck at Gibraltar, and to whom he wished to make a present. As he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to discover him, he begged Mrs. Marlow to keep the gift for Captain Bowen in case he should turn up, but, if not, she was to retain it for his sake and in memory of the act that prompted the gift. He then uncovered the present and handed it to Mrs. Marlow. It consisted of a large vase of beautiful arranged flowers worked in silk of many colors, the edge of each flower being bound with very fine silver wire. It stands about 36 high, and is enclosed in a large glass shade. According to the man's story, it was made in an Eastern monastery, and is worth something like 40 guineas. Previous to his departure, the gentleman knelt down on the ground, went through a short religious ceremony, and kissed Mrs. Marlow's hand. Nothing further has been seen or heard of the strange visitor.—*Birmingham Post.*

Extraordinary Robbery at a London Bank.—On Friday week, an extraordinary bank theft, executed with extreme cleverness, was carried out at Messrs. Lloyd's bank, Lombard-street, by a person described as a tall, gentleman-looking man between 40 and 50 years of age. A collector from Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s bank, Strand, called in the usual course of business at Messrs. Lloyd's with both town and country cheques to be cashed. These he handed over the counter to their respective departments, and left them to be examined, whilst he departed to transact other banking business. In the meantime the cashier, whose duty was to receive the country cheques, having examined his proportion of the payments, amounting to about £150, handed bank notes for this sum to the town cashier, who, in his turn, was required to pay over the money, together with the total of his own taking, to

amount \$2,138,528. The length of the branch is 45 kilometres, and there is no interest guarantee on the capital to be employed.

The Rio Claro, St. Paulo, railway wishes to raise \$200,000 to \$300,000 for the 14th extension. It is as stated the present shares are at \$15 premium, or 7 1/2 per cent. above par, the company should have little difficulty in finding the necessary funds. The Junta traffic receipts left a balance of 13,728,8570.

The Royal Mail Company has decided to resume the Bahia call for the steamers of the 9th, but will discontinue the Vigo call during the prevalence of cholera in Spain. The steamer of the 24th will call at Macao and Santos.

Russia has imposed an additional 20 o/o on coffee. The Centro has our sincere condolences.

On the birthday of the Imperial Princess 54 slaves were freed by the efforts of the Municipal Chamber.

The President of the United States has appointed Bayless W. Hanna Esq., of India, as minister resident and consul-general to the Argentine Republic. The reason for uniting these two offices does not appear.

The two telegraph lines in the six months, July-December 1884, transmitted 182,336 telegrams, or 2,829,637 words, and the revenue collected was \$44,910,840. Of the telegrams 23,878 were free. It does not seem to us that 100 telegrams per day, on an average, is any great thing to crow about.

In reply to the appeal of the "Sociedade Central de Imigracao," that it would dispose of its plantations in lots, the directors of the Bank of Brazil says the bank does not hold such a number of plantations as is supposed and that the by-laws do not permit the step suggested.

The musical critic of the *Jornal do Commercio* estimates that each note (if that be the correct expression) that Sr. Damagno sings in "Aida" costs Sr. Ferrari 18781. Now, if we suppose, the *Jornal* critic is a "dead-head," what earthly difference can it make to him whether Damagno earns 17810 or 178100 for each note?

The report of the police delegate upon the robbery, or fraud, at the Portuguese consulate has caused some sharp replies from the two experts appointed to examine the books. The delegate seems to have no hopes of "spotting" the guilty party, although he apparently is persuaded that he is in some manner connected with the consulate.

By a decree of the 11th ult. the Government has authorized José da Silva Loyo and others to incorporate a Banco de Credito Real in Pernambuco in substitution of the "agricultural and commercial Bank," previously authorized. The capital is to be \$500,000 in shares of \$200 each, and the concession is for 40 years. The loans on real estate can be not less than \$5,000, and can be made only on property of twice the value of the loan. The loans on personal property can be not less than \$1,000, but may be up to two-thirds of the value of the property hypothecated.

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LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

On the 24 ult. a force of troops of the line left Victoria, Espírito-Santo, and surrounded a house in the municipality of Vianna, capturing a corner, who shortly after committed suicide by poison.

The Parangú light (at the bar) has been in operation since the 14th inst. It is a fixed light, visible on all sides, and is situated on the rock at the bar. The light is visible for a distance of six miles.

The telegraph staff who are carrying the wires to Visau, Pará, have had some severe experience. The Indians have been shooting pointed arrows at them. The Barão de Capangema will have this all fixed straight at the Berlin convention.

In five provinces 87 slaves have recently been freed by the emancipation fund at an average of \$416. In alluding to this, the *Jornal do Commercio* points out that under the new law fixing values, the cost would have been greatly increased. The average cost of emancipation under the fund certainly tends to decrease, but Sr. Saraiva's project will put a stop to this, for it is not to be expected that an owner will accept less than the legal value for his merchandise.

A telegram from Matto Grosso states that Dr. José Maria Metello has been elected deputy from the 1st district of that province. This 1st district is probably the one in which, as we are informed, there exists a parish containing 600 inhabitants, of which only 13 are voters.

Paraná and Sta. Catharina are quarrelling about their boundaries. And Alagoas and Pernambuco will soon commence the same story.

According to the *Provincia do Espírito Santo* the public debt of that province amounts to \$15,376,873, of which \$82,809 are fundal.

The province of Sta. Catharina, as represented by its capital, is tremendously indignant at the commission report on the D. Pedro I railway. It is felt necessary and advantageous for the province, why do not the inhabitants build the railway themselves, instead of making charges on the commission.

M. Aimé Burioux has been appointed representative in Brazil of the "Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens."

The ladies of Jaki, St. Paulo, have determined to take one share of the capital stock of the Rio Claro railway wishes to raise for the construction of a branch to that city.

The surveys and estimates of the Timbubá branch of the Great Western railway are approved. Including rolling stock and telegraph the total

Messrs Coutts's representative later on. When this gentleman returned in an hour or so and applied for the money, where all the necessary ingredients are to be found, from Cleveland to Black-hand ore, down to the very limestone and clay required in separating attle from metal in the blast furnace. Of the 16,000,000 tons of iron produced in Europe, full 50 per cent. falls to the share of England, and of these about 4,000,000 tons are annually exported as pig iron, Bessemer steel, rails, bars, sheets and castings, or in their most valuable form—machinery.

And here we are just in front of one of the most interesting exhibits in the whole gallery. Mr. George Hodgson's tastefully got up enclosure, with six of the most ingenious power looms, in full working order. They are adapted to weaving various kinds of fabrics—from plain light goods to heavy cloths—with several shuttles and many heads in pattern. Listening to the courteous explanations of the most energetic manager, his keen, shrewd eyes fixed upon you whilst, with legitimate pride, he draws your attention to this or that new improvement in his wonderful self-actors, who can help conjuring up before his mind's eye the shades of Hargreave and his "Fanny," Crompton and his "Mule," and last, not least, the Rev. Dr. E. Cartwright's self-acting power-loom (for which Parliament voted him, in 1803, a national reward of 210,000). What immense improvements have since been made in this automation, what Cartwright himself then called "a most rude piece of machinery," that we have every opportunity to convince ourselves of by watching the marvellous speed of the Plain Bradford Loom. "Now, then, count that," says Mr. Tetley, the manager, with his most cunning smile; and in fact it is stupendous, upwards of 400 picks per minute, more than six per second, and still the solid and never-ending fabric is produced. The finest breaks, on the shuttle requires a fresh bobbin, a most ingenious little lever at one stop the automation in spite of the headlong speed. A simple girl can watch two or three such looms, where formerly often two weavers were required for one loom. It is no wonder that you hear of establishments in Bradford where there are 1,200 such looms at work, turning out their 30,000 yards a day. More than 16,000 such power-loom are annually manufactured in Bradford vicinity, a town which in 1801 contained hardly 14,000 inhabitants, and to-day has nearly 200,000. This is not a technical paper, nor am I sufficiently initiated in the mysteries of treadles and tappets, jacks and jags and gears to give a comprehensive description of Mr. George Hodgson's Circular Box Loom, working six different colours at a time, and picking them up without stopping; the famous Leasing Loom for weaving lasting and serge de Berries; the Rising Box Cloth Loom with compound centres for moving the boxes. Although British textile machinery has been shown on a larger scale in Paris (1867 and 1878), and Vienna (1873), not to mention all London (1862), Leeds (1875), and Huddersfield (1883), yet the improvements effected within the last few years are so numerous and so efficient, and the looms here exhibited by Mr. George Hodgson, of Bradford, are so effective an illustration of this fact, that he is as proud of his prize at Antwerp as he has proved to be at every one of the above national and international exhibitions.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Antwerp, July 7.

There is hardly any doubt about the fact that both England and Germany will learn a great deal in the art of effectually exhibiting when we compare the courts of those two great nations with those of France, Austria, and even Italy and Russia. It is an open question whether, in the interest of their industrial reputation, both would not have done better to stay away altogether from such a competitive show as the International Exhibition of Antwerp. It is true that we do see of this in entirely due to the private initiative of highly interesting men, like the German and French exhibitors, the English and Germans are not officially represented, nor were they in the position to avail themselves of a grant from their respective Governments. One thing is quite certain—neither of them will rise in the opinion of the great mass of exhibition visitors, who only look at the surface and judge by outward appearances. For the inquiring observer there are several highly interesting objects to be admired. The chemical industry, for instance, in the German Court is represented in so worthy a manner that it merits a special article, and some of the English exhibits in the machinery gallery certainly show improvements of no mean order, and do in every way honour to their owners and inventors.

I stopped rather abruptly in my last in the midst of mountains of coal and their economisers, of which I noticed principally Messrs. Edward Green & Co. of Wakefield and Manchester. Now it requires rather a bold flight of imagination to see some 20,000,000 tons of coal that England exports, besides seven times that enormous quantity she herself consumes, in the solitary block of "Peacock Vein" anthracite exhibited by the Gwinn Cae-Garwen Colliery, Limited, in the Industrial Court; although it would be difficult to find a finer piece of coal anywhere, for it contains no less than 91 per cent. of carbon, and burns entirely smokeless leaving only 2.25 per cent. of ash. Belgium, on the contrary, has thought fit to erect a complete coal-mine in full working order, and that in the immediate vicinity of Brussels lakes, carpets, and bronze objects of fine art, crowded by regular triumphal arches and porticoes built of all kinds of coal-bricks, and showing specimens of every one of her principal mines. But what is the most striking feature of all in the midst of that whirling of twisting and turning wheels in the Gallery of Machines was the tasteful pavilion of the fifty-five Westphalian collieries, occupying some 170 square yards at the east end of the gallery. The pretty little temple neatly lighted by electricity, is inside and outside brimful of most instructive geological, topographical, and statistical details. There we see a remarkable collection of all kinds of mining implements, besides some really enormous blocks of excellent Westphalian coal, weighing no less than two and three tons each. Germany certainly attaches great importance to her annual production of 70,000,000 tons of coal, which not only keeps her steam-engines in full swing, but permits her to export some 10,000,000 tons a year. This is not so unimportant a matter as some people may think, for even from a production of 300,000,000 tons of coal, only 215,000,000, or more than the whole quantity of the United Kingdom. Fully the half of this stupendous sum is paid to about 1,100,000 colliers in the form of wages. After all, the somewhat hackneyed term of "black diamond" is not such a misnomer, for the productive value of our annual coal production is nearly eight times as great as the exchange value of all the gold produced during the same period.

After the indispensable food of our iron and steel progeny, it is but just that we should bestow a thought upon the other primary substance human ingenuity makes them of—the ore which nature puts at the disposal of some favoured peoples. Now Belgium in spite of her annual production of some 700,000 tons of iron, never was very rich in iron, and notwithstanding the fine blocks exhibited by the Société Conil-Marquille, some of them containing as much as 48 per cent. of metal, her store of raw material will no doubt be completely exhausted before many years are over. The greater part has to be imported, principally from Spain, the country *par excellence* for iron ore, both as to quantity and quality. The famous Société Colckerill of Seraing, possesses a regular flotilla of some ten steamers, plying continually between Bilbao and Antwerp, fetching the necessary supply of ore. In Belgium stands by no means alone Krupp in Essen, and a great many other important foundries in Germany, as well as in France, and even in England, avail themselves of the abundance of rich pyrites to be found in the North of Spain. Germany exhibits a very remarkable collection of the oligist and red ore from Nassau

and Lorraine, containing up to 60 per cent. of iron. The most favoured country of this, however, is England, where all the necessary ingredients are to be found, from Cleveland to Black-hand ore, down to the very limestone and clay required in separating attle from metal in the blast furnace. Of the 16,000,000 tons of iron produced in Europe, full 50 per cent. falls to the share of England, and of these about 4,000,000 tons are annually exported as pig iron, Bessemer steel, rails, bars, sheets and castings, or in their most valuable form—mach

Buenos Ayres ENGLISH HIGH-SCHOOL 257—PERU—257.

NOTICE

Parents and Guardians intending to send children to this school, are requested to do so...

Teaching Staff

The Staff, which is now completed, consists of the following, and will be seen by the qualifications appended...

I.—Teacher, A. Watson Hutton, B.A., F.R.S., Master of Arts (Honours) in Philosophy...

II.—Lady-Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton, Solicitor of the Normal Training College, Edinburgh...

III.—Spanish, French & Master, M. Edmund Favre, 'Gradué en Lettres'...

IV.—Elementary Mathematics and General Account, Miss E. Watson Hutton...

V.—Music Teacher, Miss M. Russell, of the Ladies College, Edinburgh...

VI.—Jr. Ill. Sergeant and Gymnastic Master, Mr. Wm. G. Water, late of the First Edinburgh Rifle, and Captain of the 1st Battalion...

Proprietors with full particulars on application.

EDITOR'S TABLE (Continued from 1st page)

President Santos refused to take a copper of salvage for the gunboat Araya...

The National Colleges are to have a brand new Reglamento. By all accounts they require it badly.

Signor Briesco (Italian for Briggs) has been condemned to an indefinite period of imprisonment...

There is a squall and a squeeze among the Government employes at La Plata...

The steamer Prince, with the status of Admiral Brown on board, will be here in a few days...

A gent named Urtillane was locked up on Wednesday for giving a shipping clerk a thundering smug on the poll...

The City of Buenos Ayres Tram Co. has given up the combination system...

Our Buenos Ayres Morning Post says that the 'recoils' and 'sarsas' and dancing teas...

We were awfully glad to hear it, as the papers will no longer be able to do a 'recoil' on to de 'Sis'...

Los suscritores que no abonasen las cuotas en las fechas designadas...

Los suscritores que no abonasen las cuotas en las fechas designadas...

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Los suscritores que no abonasen las cuotas en las fechas designadas...

Real Bremen Cigars Extra fine, 50 cents each. To be had at 124 Calle Piedad...

Real Brazilian Cigarettes To be had at 124 Calle Piedad, between San Martin and Florida...

Black Cigarettes (hebra) Made of the best Rio Novo tobacco, every day fresh...

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ALGERIAN and MATHELAN CIGARETTES, which will give you the most refined taste...

Great variety of the very best NORTH AMERICAN CIGARETTES and TOBACCOES...

124—Calle Piedad—124 Between San Martin and Florida, at the Conditaria Anglo-Americana...

120—Calle Cangallo—120 319 419

ASTHMA The undersigned Medical Doctors certify to having received on various occasions...

(Poligals Anti-Asthmatic Syrup) (Jarabe Anti-Asthmatico de Poligals)

Barlon, Juan Demaria, Baena.

ON SALE AT Demareh, Parodi & Cia Drug-Store

And at the principal Apothecary Shops in the Republic. 96 413 413

Mackinlay & Latham Land-brokers and General Commission Agents.

Reconquista 175 2do Pzto. Agente in Chacoasmas Eduardo y Diego Zimmermann

M. PFISTER Watchmaker and Jeweller Piedad 218

Dr. D. T. R. Davison M.D. Late Resident Physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary 168—Suipacha—168

BANCO Nacional. Se avisa a los suscritores de acciones por cuotas que...

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London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED) LONDON. 52 Moorgate Street

PARIS. 16 Rue Halévy BUENOS AYRES MONTEVIDEO ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorized Capital £1,500,000. Subscribed do 1,000,000

BANKERS IN LONDON Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co.

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened on request.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed Period.

Letters of Credit issued to and for the use of the Bank.

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The English Bank of the River Plate. LIMITED. BUENOS AYRES

71-77 CALLE RECONQUISTA ROSARIO

Corner of Calles PUERTO AND CORDOBA MONTEVIDEO

117—Calle Misiones—117

Authorized Capital £1,500,000. Subscribed do 1,000,000

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Banco Nacional 93—Reconquista—93

Horas de oficina: De 10 a. m. a 4 p. m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p. m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

Depositos en cuenta corriente, 5 0/0 a plazo de 30 dias y 6 0/0 a plazo de 60 dias y 7 0/0 a plazo de 90 dias

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Banco Carabassa & Cia. CALLE PIEDAD

Esquina Reconquista.

Desde la fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

Depositos en cuenta corriente, 5 0/0 a plazo de 30 dias y 6 0/0 a plazo de 60 dias y 7 0/0 a plazo de 90 dias

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REMATES POR ADOLFO BULLRICH & CIA.

Resumen de los Remates DE ANIMALES A efectuarse en el mes de AGOSTO

SETIEMBRE

Martes 1, Miércoles 2, Jueves 3, Viernes 4, Sábado 5, Domingo 6, Martes 8, Miércoles 9, Jueves 10, Viernes 11, Sábado 12, Domingo 13, Martes 15, Miércoles 16, Jueves 17, Viernes 18, Sábado 19, Domingo 20, Martes 22, Miércoles 23, Jueves 24, Viernes 25, Sábado 26, Domingo 27, Martes 29, Miércoles 30, Jueves 31.

NOTABLES CARNEROS IMPORTADOS

Sangre Rambouillet, Wartenberg, Von Homeyer, Batlewo, Saengeran, Kayser, Richthofen y OTRAS

TINTORERIA A. PRAT

74—Calle de Snipacha—74 BUENOS AIRES

Se tñe, se limpia, toda clase de ropa y géneros. Se blanquean al estado de nuevo las cortinas de muselina.

Al Comercio

Guillermo H. Moore tiene el agrado de ofrecer a los Sres. Hacendados y agricultores a los clientes de la extinguida firma de Lavalle y Moore...

Poder General

Con esta fecha he conferido poder general y amplio para todo el relacionamiento con las personas de contrataciones y correajes...

Haras de Kidbrook

A 7 millas de Londres y 1 milla de Blackheath (North Kent)

A LOS HACENDADOS

Se arrienda con contrato de cinco años un Establecimiento de Campo, situado en la Provincia de Santa Fé, a 400 leguas al Sur del Rosario...

Este establecimiento tiene una casa para familia y piezas para capataz, peones, corrales, jagüeles y cinco puestos de material y demás útiles.

NOTICE

We beg to advise the public and our clients in particular that, having terminated the liquidation of the business, two of the partners having retired...

COMERCIAL NOTICE

We beg to advise the public that the Firm, formerly existing in this market, composed of the partners Thomas, John and Joseph Drysdale and trading under the name of Thomas Drysdale & Co...

FERRO-CARRIL DE BUENOS AIRES

En combinación con el tren del ferro-carril del Oeste que sale a las 8 a.m. de la estación Once de Setiembre...

Table with columns for routes (Rosario, Tucumán, etc.) and prices.

SEWING MACHINE

Warranted No. 1 American. In this establishment we command the largest and most varied assortment of Sewing Machines...

Singer ever Unrivaled

Without this TRADE MARK, none are genuine.

Osborne & Co.

65—Chacabuco—65

PADRILLOS Y YEGUAS

Sangre Pura SE VENDEN EN LAS HARAS DE KIDBROOK

Las personas deseadas de comprar sangre pura encuentran una cantidad de Padrillos...

NOTICE

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COMERCIAL NOTICE

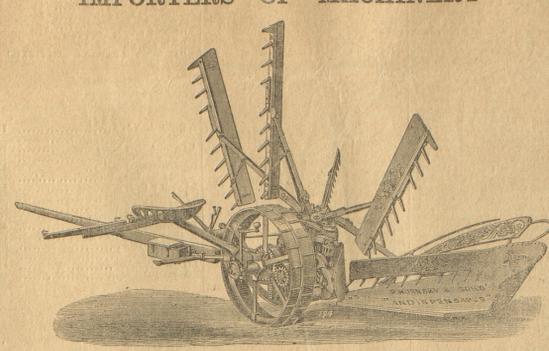
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COMERCIAL NOTICE

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M. FORRESTER & CO. 97-CALLE FLORIDA-97 IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY



HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS Manufactured by the celebrated Firm R. HORNSBY & SONS LD. GRANTHAM

ALSO ENGINES PLOUGHS WINNERS P JIMPS THRAHERS HARROWS HORSE GEARS SAW BENCHES ETC ETC ETC

B. Bertie-Marriott SOLICITOR

NOTICE OF REMOVAL On the 27th of November to 74—CHACABUCO—74

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A LA Ciudad de Londres

Entre Rivadavia y Florida Entre Rivadavia y Florida 38, CALLE PERU 38

AVISO A LAS SENORAS Exposición el Lunes 17 de Agosto de 1885 y Dias siguientes.

De las Novedades recibidas por los paquetes Niger, Equateur, La Plata, etc., etc., etc.

MODAS

Señoras, Gorras y Sombreros para señoras, niñas y niños. Genéros de fantasía para Vestidos. Todas las clases, todos los gustos...

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES

38—CALLE DEL PERU—38 Buenos Aires Exposición el Lunes 17 de Agosto y dias siguientes.

ESPECIFICO NACIONAL

CURA RADICAL DE LA SARNA EN LA ESPECIE OVINA



La medicina especifica nacional para curar la sarna en la especie ovina...

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bileous Affections.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

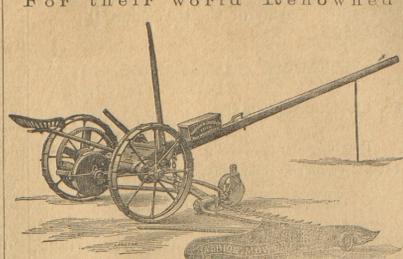
OF THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED IN 1845 PURELY MUTUAL

Assets on 1st January 1885..... Gold \$ 69,283,753.57 Annual income..... 13,661,350.66

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HARRISON M'GREGOR & CO. HAVE ALWAYS OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARDS



ALBION MOWER

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES AGAR CROSS & CO. 83—Calle Maipu—83 Buenos Aires



ALBION MOWER. SOLE REPRESENTATIVES AGAR CROSS & CO. 83—Calle Maipu—83 Buenos Aires

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH

Stamp and Works, Lincoln. The Royal Agricultural Society of England have awarded every First Prize to Clayton & Shuttleworth for Portable and other Steam Engines since 1853...

Al Comercio

Se desea trascribir el contrato de un local situado en una de las mejores calles de la ciudad...

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Reuter's Life Syrup No. 21

A positive and radical cure for every form of bad blood, foul humors, scrofulous sores, Ulcers and Tumors, guaranteed to cure and eradicate every vestige of Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary.

Reuter's Healing Soap

Bath, Toilet, Nursery, and the Healing of Skin Diseases of every kind.

H. D. Woodwell MANUFACTURER OF RUBBER STAMPS AND WOOD ENGRAVER

Engraving of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, etc.

JOB PRINTING

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Blank Receipts, Programmes, Invitations, all work neatly done and promptly despatched.

Corns

Alex Ross' Chloro quickly turns them into a soft condition so that they may be easily removed.

Hair Destroyer

Alex Ross' Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck or arms without injury to the skin.

HAIR DYE

Alex Ross' Hair Dye instantaneously changes grey hair or whiskers to a perfect brown or black.

NOTICE

The Subscriber will leave Buenos Aires shortly for a six months tour of the United States and Canada, calling on the way at the principal ports in Brazil and the West Indies...

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