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No. 9,051 — BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892 — XXXII YEAR

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The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892,

TELEGRAMS
TO
STANDARD.

By direct cables via Lisbon.

London, 4th. — To-morrow 100,000 Lancashire weavers will strike against the 5 per cent reduction in wages. This will further increase the distress caused by the crisis in the cotton trade.

The import of cattle from Canada has been prohibited.

Ferrol, 4th—The efforts to save the ironclad Howe, which went ashore at the mouth of the river, have proved fruitless. She has sunk. Loss, a million sterling.

Palermo, 4th—Serious riots at Barcelona (Sicily). The troops restored order. Nobody killed.

Paris, 4th—The new Scientific Socialists are gaining ground amongst the upper classes, especially the students.

Berlin, 4th.—The divergence of opinion between the Socialist-Democrats and Revolutionists is increasing. The latter advocate a more Radical programme.

Vienna, 4th—The clauses about wine in the commercial treaty with Italy have been at last settled.

Austria has waived the chemical and alcoholic test; and it is thought that Italy will be satisfied.

Rome, 4th.—The elections commence to-morrow. Giolitti's speech last night has caused a favourable impression, and a large majority for Government is expected in the elections.

Granada, 4th—All quiet. The Governor has been dismissed, as the recent manifestations are attributed to his want of foresight.

Madrid, 4th—Recent events have deprived the Centenary fetes of much of their expected brilliancy

Political questions absorb public attention.

(Per Havas Agency.)

Rome, 4th—Premier Giolitti made his long-expected speech to-day. He said that the Cabinet's programme was equilibrium in the Budget, without injury to the military and naval services.

He referred to the cordial relations with Germany Austria and England as a solid guarantee for peace.

He said the Government would pursue not a party, but a Liberal policy. In Africa no further extension of territory was contemplated.

The Liberal papers predict that Government will win at the general elections.

Madrid, 4th—Alberto Bosch, Alcaide of this city, has resigned.

Brussels 4th—The Representatives Committee have rejected the Universal Suffrage Bill, and recommend the electoral system of England.

This has caused great discontent in the working classes; and they have resolved to hold a meeting to protest, next Tuesday, the day on which the Chambers will re-open.

(To the "Prensa".)

London, 3rd.—The Cabinet has resolved to refuse the request of the Washington Government that the Irish political prisoners should be released.

Lord Salisbury has commenced to attack the Irish Land Expropriation Commission.

There is £4,543,000 in silver in the banks of the United Kingdom, which is considered to be £1,222,000 in excess of public requirements.

Paris, 3rd.—Colonel Dodds is to get the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The whole Dahomeyan army fell on the French on October 21st, but were repulsed with great loss. The battle lasted two days. The French lost 10 killed and 73 wounded.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

On the 28th ult. Dr. Eduardo Costa proceeded by rail to Santiago, accompanied by a detachment of troops, as Special Commissioner from the Nat. Government to arrange the affairs of that province. Both parties laid down arms at his arrival, and ex-Governor Rojas was released from captivity. It seems, however, very doubtful whether Dr. Costa will replace Mr. Rojas in power, as the manner in which he possessed himself of the Government was hardly canonical. The incident of his overthrow may, meantime, be considered at an end, as no one takes the slightest interest in anything connected with Santiago or its politics. Dr. Costa was most cordially received by the people of that province, being one of the most popular statesmen of his time either in Buenos Ayres or the Interior.

The new Government, or rather the Finance Minister, Dr. Romero, is in hot water in connection with the proposed Board of the new National Bank. The list of names includes some gentlemen who would have no chance of election if the bank were in the hands of a body of shareholders. In view of the disappointment felt by the public at Dr. Romero's letting slip so favorable an opportunity as the present for turning the new National Bank into a joint-stock concern, and rescuing us from the tyranny of State Banks, His Excellency has published a declaration in the *Prensa* that he is decidedly in favor of such a policy, but that the opportune moment has not yet arrived. There, seems to be an under-current of opposition to him in the Senate, not because he has appointed Fulano or Diego to be Bank Directors, but because of his known opposition to the unlimited issue of shinplasters. The party of inflation, whose motto is "the more paper-money the better," and who assert in season and out of season that "the paper-dollar built up Buenos Ayres," still comprises a large and influential section of men. If unhappily their views should ever again be in the ascendant the country would be inundated with paper-money and all hope of national recovery postponed for half-a-century.

An official report published last week shews that the total currency on Dec. 31st 1891 was 252 millions exclusive of 13 millions of Government small-note issue, and of the authorized issue of the new National Bank, say 50 millions: in all 315 millions.

Meantime it is currently rumored that Dr. Romero has drawn up a plan for amalgamating all the State-banks in the Provinces with the new Banco de la Nacion, and converting this into a joint-stock bank with sole right of issue, and wholly free from Government control. All the present currency would be called in, and new notes issued. Such a reform would be a very great gain to the country, and would inevitably produce a steady and gradual decline of the gold premium, which is most desirable.

In another column we give particulars of the collapse of an ingenious, fraudulent association, called the South American Clearing House. Although the name was English there was nothing English about it, the prime-mover being a naturalized citizen, of Italian extraction. Cedula-holders were invited to deposit their Cedulas, the company paying them the suspended coupons: in this way a large quantity of Cedulas was obtained, which the "long firm" practitioners sold on the Bolsa, and then they absconded.

The Budget and the Customs-law for 1893 have not yet been voted. The report of the Committee of Deputies recommends no relaxation of the sugar-duty (which is £18 sterling per ton or 120 per cent ad valorem) but an increase of 10 per cent in the duty on common wines imported: this duty was 36 cents gold, and it is proposed to raise it to 40 cents or 20 pence per gallon. With reference to Minister Hansen's report we find that we were in error in supposing that the sum of 9,600,000$ gold received from London in 1891 was a balance of the Pellegrini loan: it merely represented the new issue of Moratorio bonds.

The U. States mail-steamer Alliance, first of a new line from New York to the River Plate, arrived in port on the 29th inst., having made a good run of 26 days. This line will probably lead to a notable increase of trade between this country and the U. States. The commercial treaty, for which preliminaries were arranged between Hon. Mr. Pitkin, U. States Minister, and the Argentine Government, awaits approval at Washington, and as Mr. Pitkin is now in the U. States it is probable that no time will be lost in the matter.

Mr. Temple has obtained from the National Government a further prolongation of two years to launch his proposed narrow-gauge railway between Rosario and Buenos Ayres. The project does not commend itself warmly to the public, as we have already two lines of railway on that route. The sole argument in its favor is that the narrow gauge system is complete between Rosario and the furthest point of the Republic, Jujuy, and that if there were no break of gauge a considerable amount of trade, at reduced tariffs, could pass to and fro between Buenos Aires and the Interior.

Mr. Roberts, general manager of the Western Buenos Ayres railway, accompanied by some friends, made an excursion last week to Trenquelauquen, the terminus of the line. The excursion party was surprised to see the extraordinary development of tillage along the line. The crops are in excellent condition, after the recent heavy rains. We have similar reports from the Upper Provinces, and the locusts have done little or no harm.

Advices from Asuncion shew that all difficulties between the Government and the Paraguay Railway Co. have been overcome, and a contract has been signed by President Gonsalez and Mr. White, whereby the Government agrees to give Moratorio bonds for the unpaid guarantee since Sept. 1890, and to release the Co. from the obligation of prolonging the railway, provided a floating bridge be constructed at Piripó, and a pier at Trinidad.

Exchange is weak: we quote the following:—

On London 47¼d.
On Paris 5.00 fcs.
On France 5.0½ fcs.
On Antwerp 5.01 fcs.

THE TRENT MAILS.

THREE DAYS LATER.

London, Oct. 8th.

The funeral of Lord Tennyson is fixed to take place in Westminster Abbey at half-past 12 next Wednesday, an offer of a burial place there having been accepted by the family.

Reports received in Dublin with regard to the failure of crops strengthen the fear that the coming winter will be a hard one for Irish agriculture.

The Emperor William, in confirming the election to office of Dr. Zelle, the new Burgomaster of Berlin, has written to him expressing his congratulations in cordial terms. Dr. Zelle is a Liberal, and the action of the Emperor gives room to hope that the time for boycotting political opponents of the Government is now over.

Cholera continues to spread in Budapest, and within twenty-four hours 51 cases and 19 deaths occurred in that city. In consequence the schools have been requested to transfer their sittings to Vienna. The epidemic is abating in Russia.

The ride from Berlin to Vienna and vice-versa has resulted thus: Count Starhemberg, Austrian, 71 hours, 26 minutes.

Baron Reitzenstein, Prussian, 73 hours, 40 minutes.

Lient. Miklos, Austrian, 74 hours, 25 minutes.

Baron von Reitzenstein's horse, which was reported dead, after lying in the road for more than four hours yesterday, gave signs of life, and was transported to the stables of the cavalry riding schools, where it is being carefully nursed. Baron von Reitzenstein, who received a number of interviewers yesterday, does not know the pedigree of his horse, but he knows the mare is Irish, and believes her to be thoroughbred. He bought her for £60 at Ghent five weeks ago, where she had only been used for driving. On the ride he never took a night's rest, but only time enough to feed the mare, giving her oats, peas, and Carlsbad salt to help digestion. He had sent a kind of bread made of oats, maize, and eggs on to the different stations. He always stayed with the horse in the stable, and on taking it out walked by its side for half an hour, and then mounting, trotted. Sometimes when the ground was favourable the mare trotted for hours together.

The list of records as it now stands shows that of the first 30 places ten were won by German riders, who stand 2nd, 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th on the list. Number 30 is Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

Washington, Oct. 7.

Admiral Walker, commanding the United States Squadron in the Venezuelan waters, has sent the following telegram to the Navy Department:

"The revolutionists have been successful, and General Crespo is victorious. The President and Ministry have abandoned Venezuela. General Crespo takes possession of Caracas to-day."

Admiral Walker had two warships at disposal to protect American interests. If more are needed, the Philadelphia will probably be sent.

New York, Oct. 7.

The Herald has received a despatch from Venezuela, via Curacao, stating that Señor Villegas Pulido, the acting President, has cancelled the exequaturs of the United States and British Vice-Consuls at La Guayra, thus incurring the hostility of their respective Governments.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 29th

How often we read in history of the best intentioned and clever men falling into irretrievable errors. No one can deny to Sarmiento patriotism, good intentions and a talent above the ordinary, accompanied by a sturdy honesty; yet, his administration was not by any means a bright page in Argentine history. Unconciously it was he who laid the foundation of the irresponsible and disreputable governments of the fourteen provinces. It was he who is really responsible for the election, no, not the election, the imposition of the national administrations that followed him, culminating in Mr. Juarez Celman, the predominance of Cordobese morality, and the absolute sacking of the Republic, nor more nor less than if it had been a conquered city in the days of Philip II. and the Duke of Alba.

It is best to look at the facts straight in the face. For the last dozen years all the provinces forming the Argentine Confederation have been governed, or rather misgoverned by oligarchies in which the people have had no voice. Governors, deputies, senators, legislators, all nominated by cliques; public moneys squandered without even a pretence of accounting for the expenditure. Justice a mere sham; criminals springing up like mushrooms throughout the land murdering, maiming and outraging with perfect impunity. The banks sacked by those who should have been their natural guardians, and morality at a lower standard than amongst the Kaffirs of Africa. The people toil, increasing day by day the material wealth of the nation, they pay their taxes, if not cheerfully; (that would be against human nature) but at all events with punctuality. There is not a province whose income is not amply sufficient for an economical and honest administration, and yet there is not one province out of the fourteen that is not hopelessly bankrupt, their banking institutions robbed to their last farthing, and not one of the governors, and for the matter of that a president or two, who should not be hauled up to the Old Bailey by an international Bobby.

Now, Your Excellency, Dr. Saenz Peña, President of the Argentine Republic, I would ask you how long this disgraceful state of things is to last? Are we to continue seeing the Argentine name a by-word in Europe, and a burlesque on constitutional government, or has Y. E. energy enough to assume the role of reformer and save your country? Like the thousands of assassins that enjoy perfect impunity, our governors of provinces enjoy perfect impunity in their chronic disobservance of the constitution of the nation; and yet when the people, no longer able to suffer their wrongs, rise against their unconstitutional vulgar oppressors, our National Government and our Congress, the members of which have with few exceptions been equally unconsionally elected, at once order an intervention to reimpose the delinquent.

Now, the problem of freeing the provinces from their hordes of unscrupulous rulers and placing them under a constitutional regime is undoubtedly a very difficult one to solve. The Spanish races have not learnt the art of government; and the different parties that struggle for predominance are in the main all tarred with the same brush. Were it not for this fact I would recommend that the people of the provinces should be allowed a free hand to work out their own salvation. There might be a few months of anarchy, or a few governors might be lynched, but things would settle into a much more healthy state. But after all, the great—the sovereign remedy—is to change the federal form of government to unitarian like Chile; do away at once and for ever with independent states and governors and govern the different political sections or countries by means of intendents, holding their posts direct from Congress and the National Government, as in France.

Our Municipality is still kept out in the cold by the rebellious Intendente, sustained by the Governor, Caffarata. The feeling of the citizens will be expressed at a monster meeting to be held on Sunday 30th. This meeting has been convened by some forty or fifty of our most respectable citizens, the requisition is already countersigned by upwards of a thousand inhabitants The resolutions to be submitted to the meeting are:—1st to express adhesion to the actual corporation. 2nd to manifest the public desire to see the present Consejo Deliberante enter into the full exercise of its functions. 3rd to solicit the friendly co-operation of the President of the Republic, which has already been solicited.

This letter will be despatched before the meeting takes place, but you will be able to see all about it in the papers at the commencement of next week. It is not anticipated that the police will interfere, although the Government would like to.

W. P.

IMPRESSIONS OF PARAGUAY.

Mr. Robert Bird, who is travelling in Paraguay, has writen to an evening contemporary a series of interesting letters which we summarize as follows:—"Here I am in Villa Morra, outside Asuncion, not far from the picturesque spot where Sarmiento passed the last days of his life. It is about an hour's journey in the tram from the capital, and the road runs through beautiful orange groves, where the calandrias, zorzales, alondras and hundreds of other kinds of birds keep up a delightful concert.

The town of Asuncion stands on a bend of the Paraguay, at about a league from the Pilcomayo. The waters in the port are not flushed by the current of the river and the port therefore may someday give rise to pestilence. The port presents a pleasing aspect. Not so the town, which impresses you somewhat unpleasantly. Disorder and neglect are the main features of Asuncion. There is not even a decent landing place. You go ashore in a boat and to get from the boat to the landing-stage you have to perform feats of equilibrium. You can if you like get down at the mole, but then you have to wait so long that people prefer the boat. At the Aduana or Custom-House, the officials indulge in a "siesta," during which the doors of the place are kept closed. This, however, is no inconvenience to the traveller, as the authorities very kindly allow your luggage to be examined at the Prefectura.

There are no carriages to be had. Hacks there are none, and as for private carriages there are perhaps half a dozen. The principal streets are paved and the sidewalks are kept in good order, but the streets of minor importance are utterly neglected. They are full of holes and you sink almost to your knees in the sand.

Asuncion is a regularly built town. There are some fine buildings, amongst others Lopez's palace. But the Municipality do not appear to do much and do not dream of embellishing the place. The streets are lit up with kerosene lamps.

There is electric light in the Plaza Uruguaya and on the road to the Cancha, which lies about 1½ miles out. The Hotel at the Cancha is lit up by electricity.

In August and September there are some very sudden changes of temperature. At least I found it so, but I was told that the season was an abnormal one, a statement which on mature consideration, I am inclined to believe, as the climate is recommended for consumptive people and there are very few doctors in Asuncion. But for the mosquitoes and other slight inconveniences the place would be the most delightful in the world.

There are several tramways running to the port, and a line runs out to Villa Morra, a beautiful spot about five miles out. The line is being prolonged to San Lorenzo, and very soon locomotives instead of horses will be used to pull the cars outside the town. Dr. Morra owns the concern.

The Central Market of Asuncion covers a block. The place is full of small wooden-tables upon which the women display their wares. The place is overcrowded. You may see one or two men selling in the market, but the women do everything. The meat is abominable, butter there is none, and as for vegetables there are none worthy of the name. There are good oranges and bananas. There is an utter want of cleanliness about the market which is simply repulsive. I should not advise a gourmet to come here. There is not even a good cigar to be had The spring water is very good. There is forest everywhere and yet fuel is scarce.

The Asuncion hotels leave much to be desired. The food is not good, and cleanliness is not the rule. However, outside the town there are some good hotels.

There is a large theatre here, in fact large enough for a town of 30 to 35 thousand inhabitants, but it is closed. The people not content with this, laid the foundation of another occupying an entire block. But they never got beyond the foundations, and there the unfinished pile stands.

The daily press is represented by the *Democracia, Independiente* and *Republica*, all small-sheets, appearing in the evening. I noticed a great want of telegrams from B. Ayres. The public library barely contains 1,500 volumes. Yet public education is not by any means neglected. And this is the sheet-anchor of Paraguay.

The Parliament sits in the Cabildo, which resembles the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres. Parliamentary etiquette is not very strict. The honorable gentlemen smoke while discussing the affairs of state, and when a deputy is at a loss for a word in Spanish. he falls back on Guarani.

There are a good many pianos in Asuncion, and this is an interesting sociological fact. There are two cemeteries, the principal one, La Recoleta, covering 10,000 square yards and being walled in. The front of the Church reminds one of that in Buenos Ayres. Dissidents are interred outside the enclosure, which should not be. I did not notice much care on the part of the authorities and relatives for the embellishment of the burial ground. The Tramway Company carry the dead to their last resting place. Women attend funerals and some people follow the coffin on horseback.

The Paraguayan womna—I am talking of the poorer classes—loves her freedom. She wanders a good deal, selling her wares. With three or four dollars capital invested in wares she is capable of going from one end of the Republic to the other. She lives in a hut, and she generally has a very numerous family who accompany her to the market. So long as she has tobacco to smoke and oranges, bananas and mandioca to eat, she is perfectly contented. The Paraguayan man is a lazy fellow. His wife supports him. She does all the hard work. He sleeps the time away or passes the hours gambling away the few dollars he may have earned, at the card-table or the cock-fights. He is scantily clothed. Even the tramway-guards and policemen wear no boots, and I heard of a deputy who only put on boots when he came to Asuncion.

The people seem perfectly contented. Guarani is the prevailing language, although Spanish is the official language. There is one railway working as far as Pirapó. It will soon reach Encarnacion, in front of Posadas. On the arrival of the train at Asuncion, you generally see two or three hundred women get down. They are dressed in their picturesque Paraguayan costume. They come in to sell their wares. The railway runs through a beautiful country, adorned by the most luxuriant vegetation.

THE BARRACAS MURDER.

At 6. p.m. on Thursday Gallo, the murderer of the gardener in Barracas, arrived in town in the Mar del Plata train. He had been caught the day before in the Plaza of Mar del Plata by Mr. Udabe, who, struck by the man's appearance which coinceded with the "signalement," accosted him and asked him his name. The man replied: "Romano." Then the Commissary said: "You are not Romano; your name is Gallo." The murderer nnabashed, confessed that his name was Gallo. He was taken to the police-station where he was cross-examined and where he admitted that he killed the Barracas gardener, a first cousin of his, whose name was also Gallo. Mr. Udabe put him in the train under custody and on Thursday night the body of his victim was disinterred in his presence. "There is your work," said the Chief of Police, pointing to the exhumed, decomposed remains. "Oh" "replied Gallo," one "Bachiche" less, what does it matter"

Gallo, the murderer, is a young man of about 26, tall, fair and of a prepossessing appearance. He comes of a criminal family. His father murdered his own brother. It transpired from the cross-examination that Gallo paid the victim's passage out on the understanding that the money was to be refunded to him. As he could no get back his money, he resolved to kill him, and the crime was perpetrated as described in our last. Gallo, the murderer, was pretty well-known to the police, for he had assaulted people more than once. His accomplice went to Italy. Gallo also went to marry his victim's sister, to whom he was engaged. He married her and returned here, and endeavored to get back to the quinta where he was formerly employed. But the owner would have nothing to do with him, as the fellow had stolen several valuable articles. He then went to Mar del Plata, under an assumed name, for a letter from Italy informed him that his accomplice had given himself up to justice and divulged the secret. Gallo's wife soon found out that her husband had murdered her brother, whereupon she went and informed the police, who, however, did not take up the matter. The wife has since disappeared. Gallo should be made to explain her disappearance. The name of Gallo's accomplice is Lambale, a cousin of his too. Gallo came to this country in the year 1886, and immediately obtained employment as mason under Mr. Antonio Riela. He nearly smashed in the skull of one of his comrades with a brick and had to fly. He was then employed as gardener by Mr. Carrasco in Barracas, and there he distinguished himself during 12 months as an exemplary workman. When questioned at the time of the murder in regard to the disappearance of the victim, he said that he had gone to work in the camp.

SALE OF 'ORMONDE.'

The public lately has been greatly interested in the negotiations going on regarding the sale of "Ormonde." The arrival of Mr. Charles Reed, the king of horse breeders in the States, and who in one bid jumped up the price of St. Blaise £10,000, with the express purpose of taking back Ormonde, according to the English and American papers; and Mr. Buchanan Baird's arrival a short time afterwards, acting on behalf of Messrs. Tattersall, of London and New York in the matter, made it seem assured that the horse would leave our shores.

Mr. Reed's first offer of £25,000 did not tempt Mr. Bocau, however, to alter from his original price £32,500, and Messrs. Tattersall, acting on advices from Mr. Bavid, secure the horse for £30,000, the highest price ever given for any thorougbred. We believe his new owner has already left England with the object of escorting him to his destinatian which we hear is California, and until his arrival the horse remains at the risk of Sr. Bocau, and we sincerely hope that nothing will happen during the interval to prevent the sale terminating successfully.

BELGRANO POLO CLUB CIRCULAR.

B. Ayres, Nov. 3.

Mr. Editor,

I enclose a copy of the famous circular of this very exclusive club, which has provoked so much bad feeling among those who are not fortunate enough to be members.

The circular is openly condemned by most of the members themselves, and excludes many persons who have done much to help on Polo in Belgrano. I am not a riding man myself and cannot play Polo, nor afford to keep a lot of horses, therefore I am excluded from a ball towards which I would have gladly subscribed anything in reason.

I remain
A non-riding Outcast.

CONGRESS.

THE DEPUTIES.

Dr. Gilbert took the chair at 4 p.m.

A Message from the Executive was read, including the Pensions, Bounty for Beet Root, and Drainage for Public Buildings Bills in the extra session.

Dr. Beracochea resigned his post on the Investigation Committee.

Dr. Garcia followed suit.

Dr. Lastra did ditto.

Dr. Beracochea then made a long speech, explaining why he resigned on the Júdge Pizarro question.

The House applauded his eloquent speech.

Deputies Alcobendas and Figueroa spoke. The latter's motion to deal with the Pizarro case at the next sitting was approved.

Deputy Berdier reported for the Budget Committee.

There was a brief discussion about reducing the duty of 40 per cent on woven goods, but the Finance Minister successfully advocated its retention at the figure named.

A discussion about the duty on wire had not concluded when the House rose at 6.45 p.m.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The Board of Public Works have advised Government not to charge duty on the material imported by Messrs. John Meiggs, Son and Co. for the Nanducito-Presidencia Roca Railway, and employed in the reconstruction of the Cordoba-Rosario Line. In regard to the material deposited in Santa Fé, the Board think that the corresponding duty should be levied.

The kilometrages of the Pacific and the Rufino Railways in August were—

	Pacific.	Rufino.
Locomotives ..	216,798	15,520
Carriages.....	461,460	18,860
Wagons	941,716	53,022
	1,619,974	87,402

The kilometrage of the Southern Railway in September was as follows:—locomotives 254,078, carriages 1,522,763, waggons 5.154,823. Total 6,961,664.

The Contaduria National have advised Government not to grant Mr. Pelaerz's application for an extension of time to carry out his contract for the construction of the railway from San Pedro to Rosario de la Frontera.

Mr. William White, in behalf of the Southern Railway, has applied to the Government for the quarterly coupons on the 50,000 national gold cedulas, which is the guarantee deposited by the Company at the time of the signing of the contract for the construction of the B. Blanca Railway.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Nice day yesterday. Sun up and gold down; and everybody laughing at the eclipse "sell" of the previous night. There was an eclipse, and a total one, but people could not see it; and, strange to say, for the very reason that prevented our discerning Mr. Drysdale's estancia house near Trenquelauquen the other day—it was not visible.

Things are getting complicated in Santiago. Governor Rojas and the vice-Governor presented their resignations on Thursday and the Legislature sat yesterday to accept them. While the honourable gentlemen were assembled, a note was received from the Interventor informing them that, as he did not recognise the legality of their election, they had no right to sit. The honourable gentlemen refused to acknowledge receipt of the note and pitched it into the waste-paper basket. The Interventor, hearing of this, sent his secretary to take possession of the "recinto." But the Legislators went on with their business, an account of which they sent to the Interventor, who in his turn refused to acknowledge receipt of any communication from them. The Interventor is beginning to have a hard time of it, but we suppose everything will come out all right in the end.

Messrs. Horrocks and Fulford's picnic to Campana to-morrow will be the event of the day, and hundreds of people will be glad to avail of it. Train starts from Central at 9.40; breakfast under an awning on Campana mole, and start back for San Fernando on board the steamer Adriatic at 1 30 p.m; then train to town, reaching Central at 7 p.m. It will be a delightful trip, and all for $15 per head, with a great reduction for families. Tickets can be had at the Station, 185 San Martin, and the Confiteria Mollard, corner of Corrientes and Suipacha.

We hear from our Paris Correspondent that it is rumoured M. Rouvier, who for so many years has given general satisfaction as French Minister Plenipotentiary in this country, and who is at present in Paris enjoying a well-earned leave of absence, will in all probability be named to another post, in which case Mr. R. Wagner, formerly and for many years French consul here, will be the most likely candidate to succeed him. Many of our readers will remember that Mr. Wagner passed from here to Montevideo as Chargé d'Affaires, then to Barcelona and Shanghai, where he took a prominent part in the defence of foreigners during the late Chinese massacres, on which occasion he was promated from "chevalier" to officer of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Wagner has numerous friends here both in foreign and native circles, and the French Government could scarcely make a better choice, for he possesses an intimate knowledge of the country and its commercial and political history since 1879, and a host of friends, French, English and Argentine would be delighted to welcome him back again in the Plate.

The British play going public will be glad to learn that Monday, 28th inst., is fixed for the performance of "Ours," which will take place at the Opera House. We learn that Mr. Hancock has undertaken the stage managership; and Mr. William Martin the arduous duties of looking after the properties, a better man for which post could not be found anywhere, and we shall be surprised if some of the scenic effects are not original and striking. We need hardly add that the performance is for benefit of the Boys' Orphanage.

We heartily congratulate the English Literary Society on the committee elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

President, Rev. Pelham Ogle, M. A.; Vice-President, A. Stuart Pennington; Hon. Secretary, Webster Atherton; Hon. Treasurer, J. Monteith Drysdale; Hon. Librarian, W. H. Raymond; Hon. House Steward, R. McKendrick; Hon. Director of entertainments, A. G. Morris; F. Bailey, W. S. Goode, C. Mackern, T. F. Murphy, Rev. W. Lyall Wilson, M. A. With such a committee the Society is in good hands and sure of increasing favor and prosperity.

The English Book Exchange, at 333 Florida, sends us an invitation for the inauguration of their this year's exhibition of Christmas and New Year's cards, which they say is splendid. We will take a peep at it.

Carmen will be repeated to-night at the San Martin Theatre, and we strongly recommend all who want to see Bizet's opera splendidly performed to go. At the last performance of this opera on Thursday the theatre was crammed to the doors, and la Bonazzo and Tetrazzini were frantically applauded. There will be a still greater rush to-night, so go early.

Government has refused to sell the station of the Andine Railway at Mercedes, (San Luis) to the Argentine Great Western Railway.

Viva Salta! Government has given it $10,000 to extinguish the Locusts.

The Finance Minister has ordered the Rentas Office to deliver to the Public Credit Office direct the due coupons of the Municipal Consols Loan, to have them duly entered and liquidated.

The Rev. C. F. Luckman, Vicar of the Anglican Church, Quilmes, wishes it to be known that a series of sermons will be preached at the Evening Services, commencing next Sunday, on the following subjects:—Must I have a religion? What should my religion be? What should I believe? What must I do to be saved? Am I in the right way?

Disagreeable news from San Juan. The people there are dull, and are thinking of a little game at revolution, like Santiago, to while away their leisure hours. Catamarca is getting impatient for an Interventor, and Dr. Costa might as well drop in there when he has fixed up matters in Santiago.

Particulars of the sale of Ormonde, that greatest of horses, will be found in another column.

The new Lord Mayor, Mr. Michael Cane, will "receive himself" of the post to-day. We beg to welcome his lordship to the Civic Chair.

The Locusts are in San Luis, and swarm from Mercedes to La Paz. We hope they won't drink all the Valiente Puntano wine.

We were up to our knees yesterday in mails by the Trent, and have to thank Messrs. Galli Bros for the latest papers from home and the habitable globe in general.

We welcome back Mr. E. Howard Stafford, who arrived in the Trent, and we thank him for sending us the result of the Czarevitch, which was wired to Pernambuco:—

Burnaby 1st.
Insurance 2nd.
Brandy 3rd.

The new Argentine cruiser Libertad has made her trial trip in England. She only did 14½ knots. No great speed for a modern cruiser.

The Belgrano Polo Club have arranged another entertainment which will take place at the Italian Hall, Calle Ituzaingo, Belgrano this night week. The Committee has resolved to offer the tickets for subscription among members only, the said tickets being available for use by friends introduced by them, excepting gentlemen resident in Belgrano who are not members of the Club. The number of tickets will be limited to 240, and if the full number be not subscribed the entertainment Committee are authorised, on the application of members, to issue invitations to gentlemen resident in Belgrano. The plays to be given are, "A Husband in Clover" and Who's to win him?"

The Colombian Skating Rink was again crowded to the doors on Thursday night with all the swells in the city. Ex President Pellegrini was there, looking remarkably well and as if glad at having thrown office to the dogs and taken up the ivory hammer.

The Government employees in Santa Fé all look twenty years younger, as it has been decided that their salaries are in future to be paid in shinplasters instead of in stamped paper and postage stamps.

The B. A. Amateur Dramatic Club are determined that if they "came in like a lamb" they will go out of the season "like a lion." We have just been informed that the long promised 2nd performance of Caste will be given on Wednesday 9th inst in the Odeon Theatre. One half of the house will be reserved until Tuesday evening for members of the Club who may obtain free seats on presentation of their card of membership, at Mr. George Mackern, Calle San Martin.

Great news for old Ireland. The *Liverpool Post* says:—"A rumour is prevalent in the Isle of Man that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will provide for the annexation of the island to Ireland, and much anxiety is felt in Douglas."

We shudder at all the "musica" threatened at the preliminary Chicago Show to be held in Duran's rooms. M Fremond is getting together the bands of all the Societies, and all others he can lay hands on, and intends them to play from morn till dewy eve, relieving each other so as to keep up unceasing high pressure of musical steam. This is awful to contemplate.

The Statistical Annuary of Uruguay has received a 1st class Medal in the Genoa Exhibition, where it appeared quite accidentally and without intention on the part of its director, Sr. Honore Roustan. It certainly deserves it, for it is one of the most complete works of the description published by any country.—*M. V. T.*

We have received a letter of prodigious length from "Interested" about the affairs of the English Literary Society. Brevity is the soul of wit, and we again beg of correspondents to bear this in mind. The letter contains the following statement as to the Building Fund:

1889-90...........	6,810
1890-91...........	3,769
1891-92...........	3,333

As to the payment of the auditor's fee "for the previous year" we published an explanation last week, which settles the point.

The most grateful news in town yesterday was that Mr O'Kill, the King of Ventriloquists, had quite recovered from his recent illness. He makes his reappearance this evening at the Zarzuela Theatre. We are glad to see that the Company has abandoned the "section" system of performance.

We are sorry to hear that the Argentine Miss Braddon, Doña Juana Manuela Gorriti, the talented novelist, is very unwell. We join her many friends in hoping for her speedy recovery.

The Uruguay Gold mines are looking up. Owing to the very fine yield from the San Gregorio Mines lately, there has been a great rise in these shares, they being quoted in Paris, 23rd September, at 15 fcs. Not long ago they were quoted 10 fcs lower.

The clearing-out of the manager of the S. A. Clearing House makes it quite clear that there are still a few fools in the world. Some of the said fools had a narrow escape, and managed to get back their Cedulas in time.

The news given on Thursday night by our young and giddy colleague the *Novedades*, to the effect that President Montt of Chile had been murdered, turned out to be a "crammer" pure and simple.

Major Barritt informs us that the Salvation Army is greatly in need of help in the shape of furniture, blankets, gardening implements or anything that would be useful at the Night Shelter and Farm Colonies; especially some beds and mattresses would be invaluable just now. They are fixing up wooden bunks in the Shelter, and gifts of timber would be extremely serviceable.

On Monday last at the British Cemetery the remains of the late Mrs. Pilgrim were laid in their last resting place. An immense concourse of people manifested the great popularity which the deceased lady had gained in her too short married life. The coffin, which was liberally covered with wreaths, crosses and other floral offerings, was deposited in the family vault of Mr. Thompson of Magdalena. We take this opportunity of offering Dr. Pilgrim, Surgeon General Manifold, the deceased lady's father, and the other members of the family our heartfelt sympathy.

We are sorry to note in the columns of a colleague that the Municipal Uncle's Bank is so woefully hard up that it is only open for a couple of hours daily, as it is unable to lend five cents, even on the security of the best $25 top hat in Gath and Chaves's shop. This is a tearful state of things.

"Otro!" The dull and distant province of Salta wants some Extinction funds, on the plea that the Locusts are eating up the tobacco crop. The Locust may smoke, possibly does; but the most eminent naturalists are agreed that he never chews tobacco, having a horror of that vulgar vice; so, trying to raise money by accusing him of it won't go down.

Church Services.

Passionist Fathers' Chapel, Calle Caridad.—Hours of Services on Sundays and Festivals—October 1st to April 1st.—April 1st to Oct. 1st, Mass at 6.30, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. Week days, Sept. 1st to May 1st, Mass at 5.30, 6.30 and 7 a.m.; May 1st to Sept. 1st, Mass at 5.30, 6.30 and 7 a.m. *Rosary (Sermon on Sunday) and Benediction at 3 p.m. Confessions every day from sunrise to sunset. The Passionist Fathers attend sick-calls of English-speaking Catholics in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Anglican Church of St. John Baptist, Calle 25 de Mayo—21st Sunday after Trinity, Nov. 6th — 11 a.m. Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rev. C. W. Holland, M.A.; 12.30 Sunday School, 7.30 Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. G. L. Robertson, M. A.
Tuesday: Octave of All Saints—9 Holy Communion, 8 Choral, Evensong (Festival.)

St. Lawrence's Church, Belgrano, Calle San Lorenzo, esq. Rivadavia.—9 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 Sunday School, 8 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. W. Holland, M.A.

St. Martin's Church, San Martin, Calle Buenos Aires esq. La Plaza—7.45 Holy Communion, 10.30 Sunday School, 4.45 Presbyterian Service.

St. James' Church, Campana, F. C. B. A. y R.—9.30 Sunday School, 11 Matins and Sermon, 6.30 Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Anglican Church, San Jose de Flores—21st Sunday after Trinity, Nov. 6th—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a.m; Evensong at 5 p m.
A. G. Lennox Robertson, M.A.
Vicar

Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity, Lomas de Zamora—21st Sunday after Trinity—8 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m. Matins, 2nd Celebration and Sermon; 2.30 p m. Sunday School, 8 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Anglican Church of All Saints, Banfield.—Anniversary Services—9a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 3.15 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

American M. E. Church, 718 Calle Corrientes—Preaching at 11 a.m. by the Rev. J. W. Fleming B.D., and at 7 p m by W. C. Morrie. Sunday School at 12 30 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

Union Church, Belgrano, 29 Calle San Lorenzo—Sermon at 4 p.m.

Banfield Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching at 2.30 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Hirst.

Quilmes Anglican Church, Calle Almirante Brown, entre Calles Buenos Aires y Alsina.—21st Sunday after Trinity, Nov. 6th—8 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m. Matins, 2nd Celebration and Sermon; 3 p m. Children's Service, 8 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Subject: Must I have a religion?
Cecil F. Luckman,
Vicar.

Quilmes Protestant Church—Calle General Brown between 25 de Mayo and Olavarria—Sunday School at 9 30 a.m., Usual services at 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. by Pastor George Smith.

Young Men's Christian Association, 521 Calle Cangallo (up stairs)—A Gospel Service will be held on Sunday evening (D. V.) at 8 p.m.

On Tuesday the 8th Nov. at 8 p.m. a bible class will be conducted.

Young Mens Christian Association of B. Aires, 521 Calle Cangallo (altos). The rooms of the Association are open every evening from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. for visitors and strangers.

We are informed that in the course of excavations recently made near the corner of Florida and Cangallo, a peculiarly shaped stone was discovered bearing an inscription in antique letters, of which—as far as they are decipherable—the following is a copy:—"THEFI: NESTPLA: CERE: NOW: NEDWHE: RE: THEBES, TGO ODSCA: NBEFO: UNDIST: HEE: SHCAUL: EGANG: ALL, 05: 94."

Whether the legend relates to anything in connection with the goddess Ceres, or to the ancient city of Thebes, or is even an indication of events to take place in 1894, we must leave for elucidation by our readers, to whom we recommend the subject as being one of considerable interest.

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ARGENTINE TILLAGE PRODUCTS.

Oct. 26th

We have received the subjoined letter from Mr. Alois Fliess, who estimates the value of tillage products at $145,600,000 gold, or £29,000,000 sterling, whereas our estimate is 85,700,000 dollars gold, or £17,000,000. We may confess beforehand that Mr. Fliess has devoted more labor to the subject than we have had time to do, and all the official sources at his disposal give him also a decided advantage. In fact we do not hesitate to consider him one of the best living authorities on Argentine agriculture.

Having said so much we must explain why we are still unwilling to accept his values. But we must first give his letter and tables:—

B. Ayres, Oct. 24th.

Mr. Editor,

In your issue of last Thursday you find fault with the extract from my book "Produccion Agricola y Ganadera de la Republica Argentina en el año 1891" published a few days ago in the *Nacion*.

My estimate of tillage products shews a value of $145,630,795 gold, and you say (as in your new Handbook) that the value does not exceed $85,700,000 gold. Herewith permit me to hand you two tables, one shewing the area under crops in each province, the other the estimated products and their value.

As there is no Agricultural Statistical department you may fairly ask my authority, which I proceed to explain. In July 1891 the Finance Minister, Dr. Lopez, commissioned me to collect *data* on this point, and I spent 9 months in various provinces doing so, with the aid of the local Governors.

In Santa-Fé and Entre-Rios I found minute agricultural returns, the offices for this purpose being admirably organized. In Cordoba, Mendoza and San Juan the same occurred, the irrigation tables of the last two provinces being accurately kept. In Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy there were no exact returns of agriculture, but Mr Tornquist's recommendation procured me many details from sugar-growers and others.

Moreover the various railway returns shewing the weight of products carried are of great importance and will be found in my book, of which I shall be glad to send you a copy in a few days.

As regards the provinces of Rioja, Catamarca and Corrientes, I have adopted the figures given by Dr. Latzina in a pamphlet prepared by him for the Paris Exhibition.

My estimate of the wheat crop is strengthened by the railway returns and the information that I have obtained from the millers in the various provinces. And finally as regards the province of B. Ayres I have the statistics collected by D. Adolfo Moutier in 1890 for the Government.

Therefore I maintain that my tables will certainly be within 5 per cent of the reality. My great object has been to arrive at the exact truth, and I am happy to think that the present controversy has resulted in making me acquainted with the diligent author of the Dictionary of Statistics whose works are highly spoken of Mr. Neumannn Spallart and the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Area under crops, acres.

	1891.	1892.
B. Ayres	2,406,000	2,765,000
Santa Fé	1,640,000	1,985,000
Cordoba	1,310,000	1,700,000
Entre Rios	604,000	766,000
Mendoza	477,000	500,000
San Juan	280,000	303,000
Tucuman	124,000	136,000
Corrientes	116,000	117,000
San Luis	148,000	148,000
Catamarca	112,000	115,000
Salta	100,000	105,000
Rioja	55,000	60,000
Santiago	50,000	62,000
Jujuy	47,000	50,000
Territories	47,000	50,000
Total	7,487,000	8,862,000

The acreage under the various crops in 1891 was—

	Acres.
Wheat	2,990,000
Maize	2,050,000
Barley	110,000
Alfalfa	1,495,000
Grapes	72,000
Tobacco	13,000
Linseed and turnips	140,000
Sundries	617,000
Total	7,487,000

The grain-crops of the provinces shewed thus—

	Wheat tons	Maize tons
Buenos Ayres	335,000	470,000
Santa Fe	507,000	50,000
Cordoba	107,000	167,000
Entre Rios	116,200	26,000
Mendoza	15,000	60,000
San Juan	15,000	32,000
Tucuman	1,500	40,000
Corrientes	2,500	29,000
San Luis	6,500	18,000
Catamarca	1,300	6,000
Salta	6,000	25,000
Rioja	6,000	18,000
Santiago	5,000	6,000
Jujuy	4,000	16,000
Territories	2,500	5,000
Total	1,130,500	968,000

The crop of Alfalfa was as follows:—

	Tons
B. Ayres	483,000
Santa Fe	500,000
Cordoba	1,885,000
Mendoza	1,253,000
San Juan	850,000
San Luis	326,000
Salta	142,000
Santiago	130,000
Other prov.	236,000
Total	5,805,000

The sugar crop stands thus:—

	Tons of cane
Tucuman	670,000
Other provinces	106,000
Total	766,000

The grape crop was as follows:—

	Value, $ gold
Mendoza	2,688,000
San Juan	2,655,000
B. Ayres	1,000,000
Entre Rios	300,000
Other provinces	1,167,000
Total	7,810,000

Linseed and turnips shewed thus:—

	Acres	Tons
B. Ayres	72,000	30,000
Sta. Fé	56,000	20,000
Cordoba	12,000	4,000
Various	2,000	500
Total	142,000	54,500

Tobacco was as follows:—

	Acres	Tons
Tucuman	5,000	3,000
Corrientes	2,800	1,760
Entre Rios	1,050	85
Various	4,150	640
Total	13,000	5,485

The weight and value of crops in 1891 were:—

	Tons	Value, $ gold
Wheat	1,130,000	45,223,000
Maize	968,000	14,648,000
Barley	49,000	1,488,000
Linseed etc	54,000	2,166,000
Alfalfa	5,805,000	57,219,000
Sugar-cane	760,000	3,835,000
Grapes	—	7,811,000
Tobacco	5,500	3,999,000
Sundries	—	9,242,000
Total		145,631,000

The provinces shewed thus:—

	Crops, value $ gold	Do. per acre $ gold
B. Ayres	28,850,000	12 00
Sta. Fé	28,438,000	17.30
Cordoba	28,041,000	21.40
Entre Rios	7,405,000	12.10
Mendoza	17,403,000	36.40
San Juan	12,315,000	44.00
Tucuman	6,740,000	53.60
Corrientes	2,626,000	22.50
San Luis	4,099,000	34.40
Catamarca	2,992,000	40.00
Salta	2,414,000	23.60
Rioja	1,254,000	22.40
Santiago	1,713,000	33.60
Jujuy	806,000	16.80
Territories	535,000	11.60
Total	145,631,000	19.20

A. E. Fliess.

There are three or four points in which our tables differ widely from those of Mr. Fliess, who places the three provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe and Cordoba on a level as regards the value of their tillage products. The tables compare thus:—

gold dollars	Fliess	Handbook
B. Ayres	28,850,000	33,000,000
Santa Fe	28,438,000	13,400,000
Cordoba	28,041,000	6,800,000

The way he makes up the products of Cordoba is as follows:—

	Tons	Value $ gold
Alfalfa	1,885,000	18,846,000
Grain	274,000	6,785,000
Sundries	—	2,410,000
		28,041,000

He estimates Alfalfa at £2 sterling per ton, say $10 gold, which is about the value of hay: but it requires 3 tons of the former to make one ton of the latter, so that the extreme value of Alfalfa ought not to be put at more than $5 gold or $16 currency per ton This would take nearly 10 million gold dollars off the above estimate. Moreover, we doubt very much that Cordoba grows even 1,000,000 tons of Alfalfa, which would be over 4 tons to the acre yearly, or double the average yield in Buenos Ayres.

He also estimates wheat at 40$ gold or 8£ sterling per ton, because in 1891 this was the price of wheat in Buenos Ayres. But, we remember seeing Argentine wheat selling in Liverpool at less, and we cannot believe that the growers of wheat in Argentina have ever received *on the spot* much more than 25$ gold per ton.

As regards grapes Mr. Fliess puts down the value of the crop for the Republic at 7,800,000$, which is fully double the reality. We are practically agreed on the area under vines, say 73,000 acres. The average crop is found to be two tons per acre, and the price is (100$ currency) 30 gold dollars per ton: this would give a total crop of 146,000 tons, worth 4,400,000$, instead of 7,800,000$.

The principal differences between Mr. Fliess's and our estimates are shown thus—

	Fliess $ gold.	Handbook $ gold.
Wheat	45,222,000	25,500,000
Maize	14,648,000	13,500,000
Alfalfa	57,219,000	23,000,000
Grapes	7,811,000	4,500,000
Tobacco	3,999,000	600,000
Sugar	3,835,000	3,000,000
Sundries	12,897,000	15,600,000
Total	145,631,000	85,700,000

We may add that Mr. Ftiess's estimate of the total area under tillage in 1891 is almost the same as ours, being 7,487,000 and 7,427,000 acres respectively.

Oct. 30th

We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter, as it fully bears out the figures in our new Handbook on a question of such transcendent importance as the value of the wheat-crop. Mr. Fliess supposes a crop of 1,130,000 tons, which is fully 50 per cent over the reality, and values the grain at 40$ gold per ton, whereas in the Handbook our figures are much lower, viz:—

	Tons.	Value, $ gold.
Fliess	1,130,000	45,200,000
Handbook	825,000	25,500,000

"Exporter" estimates the crop at 820,000 tons, which is only 5,000 tons less than we do: he considers our value, 30$ gold per ton, as not far from the mark. His letter is as follows—

Rosario, 28 October.

Mr. Editor,

I have read with interest the article in your issue of 20th.

Your valuation of $25 gold is certainly much nearer to-day's value than Mr. Fliess's, as, according to latest cable advices, Liverpool spot price is equal to $32.50 gold, and all charges from chacra to Liverpool would bring it out at under your valuation; but I consider $25 gold per 1,000 kilos a very fair average value here.

Mr. Fliess seems to have compiled his estimates of quantities with great care and pains, and been well backed up by such official help as exists; but I think the latter is very primitive, and the official returns of acreage and yield per acre are not obtained direct from farmers themselves or even from recognised authorities, as in the United States, England and France.

The returns in these latter countries are published within two months of completion of harvest, and, as the results of their harvests with that of Russia practically govern the course of prices of wheat for the cereal year (which is considered to finish 31 July), reviews and forecasts with estimates of supply and demand form the chief subject of leading articles in European and American grain trade journals during the month of September, and, generally speaking, these estimates are fairly accurate.

Mr. Fliess estimates that the last crop grown was 1,130,000 tons. Now, if this was so, I would like ask what has become of it?

Up to date exports of wheat barely reach 430,000 tons, thus leave 700,000 to be accounted for, and the natural inference would be that it has been or will be consumed within, in the year, or we might deduct 30,000 tons as stock to be carried over into the next year. Though this perhaps equals the quantity carried over from last year.

In the United Kingdom the recognised quantity of wheat required to feed the 35 million inhabitants is 27½ million quarters, or say 175 kilos each person per annum.

It will readily be conceded that the consumption of wheat in this country per head is nothing like that of England, where bread forms the staple food of the working classes, so that, if we allow 120 kilos per head here, I think it is liberal. This with a population of 3 millions gives 360,000 tons for consumption.

	Tons.
Thus we have exported	430,000
Stock to be carried over	30,000
Quantity consumed	360,000
Total	820,000

leaving 310,000 tons to be accounted for.

I may be wrong in my estimated consumption, but I think my estimate of the total wheat grown last year is a liberal one.

Exporter.

Ed. Note.—We fully agree with the above letter except as regards population and consumption. The population is certainly at least 4,000,000, and estimate consumption at 95 kilos or 210 lbs. per head. The consumption in other countries is as follows per inhabitant:—

	Lbs.		Lbs.
G. Britain	354	Russia	110
France	440	Austria	220
Germany	132	Italy	215

Thus our estimate of consumption per head in this republic is about the same as in Austria or Italy.

We're awfully glad to learn from our Asuncion exchanges that the English Cosmos Club there is in a very prosperous condition It counts 150 members, and adds to their number every month. The Cosmos counts men of all nationalities amongst its members, though founded exclusively by Englishmen. It is the only club worth the name now in Asuncion.

THE CHILIAN BUDGET.

Oct. 28th

Our trans-andine neighbors, in spite of the recent civil war and of the preceding war with Peru, have reason to rejoice that their financial position is by no means unsatisfactory. In matters of revenue and paper-currency that republic compares with Argentina as follows:—

	Revenue	Paper-issue
	$ currency	$
Chile	63,330,000	51,000,000
Argentina	77,400,000	290,000,000
	$ gold	$ gold
Chile	23,700,000	19,200,000
Argentina	24,400,000	90,600,000

The revenues of the two countries, reduced to gold at the present rates of exchange, are nearly equal. But as regards paper-money the Chilian revenue for 10 months would suffice to redeem theirs, whereas Argentina would require 4 years.

Chilian revenue is summed up in four items:—

	$ currency		£sterling
Nitrate duties	25,000,000	=	1,880,000
Import dues	20,000,000	=	1,500,000
State Railways	14,000,000	=	1,050,000
Sundries	4,330,000	=	240,000
Total	63,330,000		4,670,000

The estimated expenditure is only $53,280,000, leaving a surplus of $10,000,000, which it is proposed to apply towards redemption of the paper-money by June 1895. The paper-issue is made up thus:—

	$
Government notes	19,870,000
Balmaceda's tickets	12,000,000
Treasury notes	9,500,000
Issue of banks	9,630,000
Total	51,000,000

These notes at their present value of 18 pence represent a sum in gold of only £3,800,000, and if even the price of redemption were fixed at 24 pence it would not be difficult for Chile to procure a stock of gold equal to 60 per cent, say £3,000,000 sterling, which would be a reserve amply sufficient for the proposed conversion.

The currency of Argentina to be converted at 24 pence would represent a value little short of £30,000,000, and the necessary reserve of (at least) 50 per cent would call for a special loan amounting to £15,000,000 sterling. When we remember the great effort that it cost the Italian Government to borrow £18,000,000 for redeeming of paper-money we cannot but conclude that the prospect of redeeming Argentine currency is exceedingly remote. In the ordinary course of events no man or woman now living can hope to see such a consummation. Six years ago it would have been quite feasible, but since then the issue has been increased from 70 millions to nearly 300 millions.

On the whole the financial position in Chile is much better than ours. They have revenue and expenditure nearly balanced, whereas our Treasury payments last year were $124,300,000, and our revenue was only $77,400,000: the condition of the provinces is much worse still.

TRENQUE-LAUQUEN TRIP.

Oct 29th

Mr. Roberts, the general manager of the Buenos Ayres Western Railway, left the Once by express train on Thursday morning at 7 a.m. having invited a few friends to accompany him in a survey trip over the line to its present terminus at Trenquelauquen. The weather was most particularly unfavorable; it was a cold blustering misty morning, and very many of the gentlemen invited kept telephoning at that early hour their inability to attend; the train was kept back 10 minutes waiting for Mr. Maschwitz from La Plata, but he did not come, and our party was reduced to six and consisted of the following:—

Mr. Roberts, general manager.

Mr. Adams, resident engineer.

Mr. Pinsent, of London, Director of the British Bank of South America.

Mr. Hunt, manager of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway.

Mr. Thurburn, manager of the London and River Plate Bank.

Mr. E. T. Mulhall, of the STANDARD.

The morning was so dreary, as we passed through all the beautiful 'quintas' of Caballito, Flores and Moron, that we saw nothing much to admire, save the generally improved aspect of the road since it became English property; the straggling posts anp wire fences have been all removed and the line is shut in now on both sides by a high screen fence through which nothing can pass and which must have cost the Company a good deal of money; but it is always a great protection to its property. Along the line as far as Ramos Mejia and Haedo, the place is so built on that it is but one succession of "quintas" and country residences, and at this point there is a junction which connects the main line with La Plata, a branch, which was started many years ago by the Provincial Government, the then owner of the line, to direct the wool and other produce from the Plaza Once to La Plata; but the scheme failed, and we very much doubt if this Haedo branch is to-day of much utility. Moron is just the same as ever, if we except OhioPark, once the beautiful residence of the late Mr. Coffin and now cut into chacras in the hands of Italians. From here to Lujan it is pretty much all chacras, and I don't think we saw a flock of sheep until we reached Mr. Nicholas Lowe's estancia and Mrs. Achaval's alongside. As we went by express train we stopped nowhere, having our own cook and provisions in the train and a Pullman dining car fitted up most luxuriously, besides that a drawing room and sleeping apartments. We doubt if the Shah of Persia ever had anything better. By the time we arrived at Chivilcoy, we were all very hungry and all ready for breakfast, which was served up in Café de Paris style; and just about now the rain began to cease.

Most of our readers are so familiar with the country and the route of the Western Railway as far as this point that it is unnecessary to say much about the camps around. Chivilcoy is, and has been for the last 30 years, the head centre of our wheat districts, and it is just 26 years ago since we attended the inauguration of this very railway to this point. Don Adolfo Alsina, the then Governor of Buenos Ayres, gave a banquet in Chivilcoy to celebrate the occasion, and silver medals were struck, of which one exists in the Standard "Museum."

The sad accident which occurred in the train, resulting in the death of Mr. ———, Belgian Consul, may still be remembered by a few of our readers, and it has taken 26 long years to continue this railway to its present terminus, Trenquelauquen, which is not much to boast of for the Government of Buenos Ayres. We point to the matter merely to show that in 10 years, that is to say, from 1856 to 1866, the old Government of Buenos Ayres, without a cent of capital and solely out of the earnings of the road, built the line to Chivilcoy, the most difficult and most expensive part of the whole line, whilst it took the subsequent Governments of Buenos Ayres 26 long years with loans, mortgages and every possible method of raising the wind, and with it splendid earnings from Chivilcoy, to run it out through the cheap level track to Trenquelauquen and then burst up and sell the line, since neither the Government nor the earnings of the Railway were able to pay the mere interest on its debt. So unexampled a piece of mismanagement calls for greater remark than we can here afford. Mr. Roberts informs us that for ten leagues on either side of the Railway hereabouts it is nothing but wheat and maize, and the goods' traffic is so great that oftentimes they start 250 waggons in a day. The last maize crop surpassed very expectation, and there are still 40,000 tons to be exported. One hundred thousand bags have gone up within the last few days to Buenos Ayres, and there are still 300,000 bags in the deposits around the station. From Gorostiaga to Alberti, a distance of 45 kilometres, the whole country on both sides of the Railway, 10 leagues deep on each side, is covered with chacras, which are every day extending. The once far-famed estancia of Gorostiaga will soon be one vast chacra. At the Larea station Mr. Unzue is cutting off several leagues of land to form a new colony, and from here to the 9 de Julio, a distance of 75 miles, the whole country is under cultivation, Bragado is a thriving, prosperous place and owes its vitality to the plough. From this point the Western Railway will run its new branch to Lincoln, which is another very rising district with rich black soil more suited to the chacrero than to the estanciero. At Dennehy and Olascoaga there is great agricultural industry going on, and around each little railway station there is a colony. Mr. Gardner B. Perry, the well-known American merchant, has a nice estancia hereabouts. We looked for it but could not see it; we believe it is not visible from the railway. At the station Casares we could see the estancia house on the splendid property which Mr. Bullrich will sell by auction in a few days. This estancia was started many years ago by Mr. Carabassa the banker, who spent a good deal of money on it and complained that the place never gave him 1½% on his money. It is stocked with the best cattle and sheep, but to our mind it will in another lustrum be all wheat and maize. The late Dr. Lausen had also a large estancia here which has passed into the hands of Baron Hirsch for the benefit of the Jews; but we very much doubt if the descendants of Abraham will ever make good farmers, and Mr. Hunt, the manager of the Rosario Railway, told us that the Jewish colony at Palacios on his line of railway has proved a failure and that he is now taking the Jews from there by train to make a fresh start in Entre-Rios. Mr. John Campbell, has also a very fine estancia hereabouts where he breeds splendid carriage horses: some of his marks may be seen of an evening in Palermo.

Wonderful to say, although we are now getting into very outside camps, we seem to be getting thicker and thicker into chacras. Mr. Pinsent, who has just arrived from London in the Magdalena and who is connected with some of our banks and some of our greatest industrial enterprises, was perfectly astonished at the immense green fields of wheat that seem to stretch to the very horizon. One sees nothing of the kind in Europe, as here we have for leagues and leagues a single unbroken wheat field.

We now enter on the magnificent Drysdale properties, three splendid estancias all together, covering from 12 to 15 leagues of land; and here also the same change is going on. When started, the place was made a first-class sheep and cattle farm, with some of the best stock in the country; now, from what we could see from the window of the Railway-carriage, the land is going under the plough. The wheat looked splendid, even more lovely than the magnificent monte around one of the estancia houses, which is close to the line; on both sides they were ploughing up the virgin soil, and we noticed here what we didn't see in any other part; that the women were following the plongh and sowing the maize. Mr. Thurburn, manager of the River Plnte Bank, was so charmed that he wanted us to stop the train and go over to Mr. Drysdale's, house and we very nearly did so, as some horses ran before the locomotive for fully a distance of two leagues, which somewhat detained us; ultimately they rushed off at a gateway and we were able to go ahead full steam on. From here until we reached Mr. Coussandier's colony there is ono immense lagoon; the Railway runs right through it. It seems another Government blunder connected with this road.

Passing the Drysdale properties every station on the line is a young colony. Guanaco and Chiclana stations are on the Drysdale land, but Pehuajó, Castelli, Passo and Beruti are stations on other lands which are far more colonies than estancias; and it is really wonderful how, so very far out, the land should be more ploughed up than inside, which goes to show that the cheapness of these outside lands has much to do in fomenting agriculture. The greatest and most prosperous colony on our whole route is that at La Junta which is the next station to Trenque-Lauquen: it is called the General Paunero colony, was started by Mr. Lanusse of La Plata and managed by Mr. Cousandier, formerly of Caballito. This is a veritable Centro Agricola and the only one that we know of that has survived the crisis. Here there is a large flour-mill, also grain deposits, administration house, fonda, stores and so forth, clustering around the Railway station. The colony covers 8 square leagues, with a frontage of 4 leagues and a depth of one league on either side of the railway. The crops looked magnificent and the wheat seemed to be the most advanced of any we had seen in our day's journey. The colony has 5,000 hectares under wheat and they are ploughing up as fast as 500 bullocks will do the work, to soo the maize They have the best agricultural machinery and all the colonists are prosperous, contented and happy. Mr. Hunt, the manager of the Rosario Railway, which runs through some of the greatest colonies in the country, took a very great interest in all the details concerning this prosperous Centro Agricola. Last year it had a great misfortune in the shape of a camp fire, which destroyed in machinery, wheat and hay fully 70,000 dollars: but the season this year promises to be so splendid that the colonists are in the best of good humour and expect to recoup everything. Mr. Lanusse, the proprietor, lives in a neat cottage surrounded by a beautiful quinta; his bank in La Plata, which at one time did such an enormous business, went down in the crisis, but his colony went up; and although the place is heavily mortgaged to the Mortgage Bank, we believe for 500,000 nats, still it is a very fine property and one or two good seasons, will clear it of everything. Mr Roberts tells us that they find no difficulty whatever in getting new colonists, and that the terms are so favorable that any poor man with a family and willing to work can make a good start there, and with a few good seasons a home and an independence. The land or farm is sold to the colonists at a fixed price, about 200 acres each farm; the colonist is supplied with a house to live in, with food to support his family, with ploughs and bullocks and everything necessary; in the harvest time he is helped in every possible manner to get in his crop, which is sold for him at the highest price and the amount credited to him, and so fair and honorable are the dealings that of the hundred and odd families on the land not a single one is discontented. Mr. Cousandier is the general manager; he lives at the mill and is an active and intelligent officer. There was an air of comfort and prosperity about the whole place which very much charmed us, and not only had they immense fields of wheat but also large tracts under alfalfa, and all their produce comes to town by rail at a reduction of 25% on the freight, according to the special Centro Agricola law. It was 6 to the minute when we arrived at Trenquelauquen, being the hour fixed by Mr. Roberts for our arrival when we left town in the morning. The place is a rising, growing town, but there is not much to write about it. A few years ago it existed but in name: not even a mud "rancho;" to-day it boasts of from 3 to 400 brick houses all looking neat and cleanly; the station is being enlarged, and Mr. Adams showed us two new rooms that they are putting on to it. The railway company has a good piece of land, which they are turning to account; they have a large goods shed, locomotive shed and turning-table, and also a capital "corral" with a 'brete' for loading cattle and sheep. This "corral" was full of fat capons, which the peons found much difficulty in passing through the 'brete' into the waggon. We all bore a hand, however, and soon got them in. The waggons are large, commodious and double floored and specially built for carrying with ease 200 sheep in each waggon. The train from town arrived after 7 o'clock, and then the scene at the station was a busy one; we noted close on a dozen of coaches at the station waiting for the train, which much surprised us, as we did not expect to see a coach in the whole neighbourhood; but Mr. Adams told us that it was perfectly astonishing the amount of business carried on at the place, and in the height of the wool season there are oftentimes 3 to 400 bullock-carts laden with wool in the large open space facing the goods shed.

We strolled along the line to the limit of the rails and looked into the boundless Pampa; a few leagues ahead is the spot where the brave pioneer English settler perished, Mr. William McClymont. We suppose the land is ploughed up now and sown with wheat and maize. Such is life. The shades of evening were closing round when the butler from the train summoned us to dinner. We should have liked to have picked up some more news about the place, but it seems there is not a single Englishman in the town although in the district there are numerous English proprietors and a London land company has an immense estate of 100 square leagues, which is stocked and fenced. Chevalier Oldham of Montevideo has also a fine property out here; also Messrs. Brown, Jacobs, Newton, Ricketts, Ham, Baring and the Colonizadora Company have alongside the Railway 80,000 hectares, which they trying to sell.

A railway excursion dinner party is always pleasant and gay, since as a rule railway managers are men of great information, extremely affable and born polite. The dining room was lighted up with electric light, a thing we never before saw in a Railway car except in the coaches running to Balbriggan, as nearly all the English companies use gas. The electric light is made and accumulated in the works of the company at Tolosa. The dining saloon, the table, the dinner and general get up, completely eclipsed the Café de Paris, and we sat chatting and smoking until a late hour when we adjourned to our rooms for the night to wake up at 6 o'clock in San José de Flores.

The line seemed to us in the most perfect order; there was no bumping of the coaches, and the train ran so smoothly that we could well understand the great attention paid to the ballasting. A few years ago the road was in such a wretched state that columns of the STANDARD were filled with complaints by the passengers; everything was neglected and out of order and the trains used to jump, so that the Western Railway was called the 'Switchback' line But now everything connected with this company, its management and its administration shows improvement. The traffic is growing so fast that increased accommodation is called for, and Mr. Adams, the resident engineer, is now building another large galpon at the Once, which will be ready in a few months. Mr. Roberts has succeeded in making his station at the Plaza Once the great cereal and forage market of Buenos Aires. It is a rather lucky thing for him that the wools of the West go in his waggons to the Central Produce Market since the hay that now comes into his station daily, fills the galpons which a few years ago held the wool. The English shareholders of the Western Railway ought to be well on their guard how they part with their shares, as they have a property of very great worth, which, managed as at present, will increase daily in value, and to our mind the shares of this company at their present price are the greatest bargains going in the Plate or in London.

THE MORGAN LOAN.

In our review of Minister Hansen' report we fell into the error of supposing the Morgan Loan was that negotiated in London by Dr. Pellegrini in 1886, whereas we find that it is the "Rothschild Agreement Loan of 1891" as known in England, or what we call in Buenos Ayres "the Moratorio Loan."

It appears that the Pellegrini Loan was launched not by Morgan but by Baring Brothers. The error would be of little importance but that we supposed the sum of 9,600,000$ gold which appears in the Treasury receipts for 1891 was a balance of the Pellegrini loan, whilst in reality it represented the amount of Moratorio bonds issued during the year.

Whether it was correct or not to include these bonds among Treasury receipts for 1891 may be an open question. Meantime we hasten to confess our error, and to publish the subjoined letter from Dr. Plaza, which appeared in the *Times* of Oct. 4th:—

Dashwood House,
London, Oct. 2nd.

Sir,

Referring to "Investor's" letter, which appeared in the money article of the *Times* of the 30th ult., I have been informed by my Government that the confusion arises from the fact that the *Buenos Ayres Standard* states that the $9,600,000 proceeds from the "loan of 1886, instead of referring to the "funding loan," as may be seen in the Finance Minister's Report (Memoria, page 161.)

The above mentioned sum represents the total amount of funding bonds issued to meet the service of loans and railway guarantees corresponding to that period.

Consequently, as the said sum has been debited to the General External Debt account of the nation, it had necessarily to appear among the assets of the same year, as has been done.

I am sir,
Yours faithfully,
V. de la Plaza,
Special Delegate and Financial Agent of the Argentine Government.

THE SANTIAGO REVOLUTION.

The following telegrams shew the high pitch of popular excitement in that distant province:—

Santiago del Estero.
Sunday, 3.30 a.m.

I have just returned from the suburbs whither I went with a revolutionist patrol. We had hard work dispersing the numerous groups of citizens, who were discussing the idea of murdering Rojas. The greatest excitement prevails. The guards round the houses occupied by prominent partisans of Rojas have been doubled, as a popular attack may at any moment take place.

Dr. Taboada, who is very popular, is haranguing the people and beseeching them to be calm. Several persons have asked Mr. Pedro Garcia to give them Rojas's head as a guarantee. Mr. Garcia, of course, refused to countenance the murder of the deposed Governor, who is stated to have informed the revolutionary 'junta' that he is disposed to withdraw his application for intervention, view of the determined attitude of the people.

This morning it was reported that 500 men had left Cordoba to join Rojas's forces. The rumor caused a good deal of alarm, but it was only a "canard."

Subscriptions are being raised for the family of Nepomuceno Luna, who was killed in the attack on the Cabildo.

The ladies of Santiago are organizing a manifestation in favor of the revolution The idea is gaining ground of striking a gold medal to commemorate the event. The provisional Government are busy making appointments of district-authorities.

A Commission has been sent to seize a lot of armament supposed to have been sent to Ruiz and to be lying in the estancia Santa Cruz.

Santiago,
Sunday Evening.

The provisional Government has decreed the release of all the political prisoners made during the revolution, but Governor Rojas, in view of the hostile feelings of the people, claimed the privilege of remaining in the Cabildo. The President of the Court here has managed to escape unhurt to Catamarca. Judge Figueroa is in Mr. Eusebio Garcia's private house.

In the meantime, Ruiz continues to recruit his forces amongst the "peonadas" of the estancias; but the revolutionists maintain that he can no nothing, as the public feeling of the province is against him.

The news of the result of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies in Buenos Ayres caused tremendous excitement here. The people gathered in the Plaza and expressed very hostile feelings towards the Governor. A young man named Iglesias got into the room where Rojas was confined and threatened to cut his throat for bim, should the Government try to reinstate him.

FINANCES AND CURRENCY.

Oct. 29th

The annual report published by Dr. Latzina for the year 1891 has just appeared and contains some returns of general interest. The revenue of the Republic has grown since 1870 as follows:—

	$ currency	$ gold
1870	—	15,330,000
1875	—	17,780,000
1880	—	20,250,000
1885	38,550,000	28,600,000
1890	73,150,000	29,260,000
1891	77,400,000	20,700,000

Since 1870 population has risen 110 per cent, but revenue only 33 per cent. The average of national revenue per inhabitant in 1870 was 8$ gold, and is at present only 5$, but the people feel the weight of taxation much more now than 20 years ago. We need not go far to find the reason. The provincial and municipal taxes in 1870 were very light; wine and sugar were cheap, for in those days Protection theories had not been proclaimed; and the epoch of fraud and Free Banks had not begun.

The advance of the National debt since 1870 is stated by Dr. Latzina as follows:

	$ gold		£sterling
1870	47,500,000	=	9,400,000
1875	82,900,000	=	16,400,000
1880	86,300,000	=	17,000,000
1885	118,400,000	=	23,500,000
1891	360,200,000	=	71,500,000

The great piling up of public debt was in the last 6 years, which shew an increase of $242,000,000 gold or £48,000,000 sterling, with nothing to shew for it but the unfinished Madero Docks: the waste of public money was about £7,000,000 sterling per annum. The national debt on Dec. 31st 1891 shewed thus:—

	$ gold		£sterling
Foreign Debt	135,600,000	=	27,000,000
Internal	224,600,000	=	44,500,000
Total	360,200,000	=	71,500,000

The above, however, is exclusive of $38,500,000 (currency) of internal debt, of which 37,300,000 belongs to the Patriotic Loan of June 1891.

The amount of paper-money in circulation on March 31st 1892 was:—

Bank	$ currency
National	90,020,000
Provincial, B. Ayres.	57,920,000
Cordoba	15,550,000
Santa Fe	15,090,000
Entre Rios	8,530,000
Tucuman	4,000,000
Salta	4,430,000
Santiago	3,770,000
Corrientes	3,160,000
Mendoza	3,000,000
Catamarca	2,390,000
Rioja	3,000,000
San Juan	1,660,000
San Luis	630,000
Private banks	1,750,000
National Argentine	3,000,000
Treasury notes	40,000,000
Total	257,900,000
Withdrawn	2,600,000
Actual issue	255,300,000

The above, however, is exclusive of $13,500,000 small notes issued by Government, bringing up the total to nearly 269 millions. We cannot say whether the "clandestine issue" of $18,500,000 is included.

In an appendix we find the prices of real estate in the varions parishes of our city as follows, per square metre:—

	1890. $m/n	1890. $ gold.	1891. $m/n	1891. $ gold.
Merced	206	82.0	227	62.0
S. Ignacio	181	72.0	206	56.0
S. Miguel	221	88.0	158	44.0
S. Nicolas	106	42.0	114	31.0
Piedad	106	42.0	86	23.0
Socorro	98	39.0	92	25.0
Monserrat	82	33.0	73	20.0
San Telmo	56	22.0	51	14.0
Concepcion	54	21.0	45	12.0
Balvanera	35	14 0	27	8.0
S. Cristobal	13	5 20	7	2.0
Recoleta	26	10.40	19	5.20
Boca	13	5.20	24	6.60
Barracas	18	7 20	10	2.70
Flores	3	1.20	2	0.55
Belgrano	4	1.60	2	0.55
Average	13	5 20	10	2.70

In San Miguel and some other central parishes the value (in gold) shewed a fall of 50 per cent, and in the suburbs of Belgrano, Flores and Barracas the fall was still greater. The Boca is the only parish which shewed a rise.

TRADE WITH G. BRITAIN.

Oct. 28th

The trade-returns published last week for the year 1891 compare with the preceding year as follows:—

Imports	1890 $ gold	1891 $ gold
RR. materials	25,560,000	9,930,000
Dry goods	15,150,000	9,120,000
Coal	4,440,000	3,160,000
Hardware	5,050,000	2,530,000
Sundries	7,620,000	3,570,000
Total	57,820,000	28,310,000

Every branch of imports of British merchandise shews a heavy fall, the aggregate for 1891 being less than half of that of the preceding year. The suspension of railway construction accounts for a decline of nearly 16 millions, and the impoverished condition of the country, accentuated by Protection and high duties, explains the rest. The average value of imports for 5 years ending 1890 was 45,400,000$.

As regards Argentine exports to Gt. Britain we find as follows:—

Exports	1890 $ gold	1891 $ gold
Maize	6,805,000	360,000
Wheat	3,870,000	8,400,000
Froz. mutton	1,530,000	1,695,000
Hides	1,690,000	1,440,000
Wool	1,445,000	590,000
Tallow	620,000	500,000
Timber	610,000	670,000
Linseed	570,000	210,000
Sheepskins	510,000	470,000
Sundries	1,650,000	2,465,000
Total	19,300,000	16,800,000

The quantities exported shewed thus:

	1890 tons.	1891 tons.
Wheat	129,000	140,000
Maize	340,000	17,000
Mutton	19,000	21,000
Wool	4,800	2,250
Tallow	5,400	4,300
Linseed	14,400	3,500

In 1890 the tariff valued wheat at £6, in 1891 at £12, per ton, the latter being fully 80 per cent over the real value.

By devices of this kind the Government would have us believe that the exportation of wheat in 1891 was double that of the preceding year, whereas there was but a trifling increase. A system of this kind naturally throws ridicule on Government statistics.

Shipping returns shew that the entries of British vessels into Argentine ports were—

	1890 tons.	1891 tons.
Steam	2,292,000	2,129,000
Sail	358,000	236,000
Total	2,650,000	2,365,000

It is very surprising that, whereas the imports of British merchandize fell 52 per cent, the tonnage of British vessels declined only 11 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

THE INTERVENTOR IN SANTIAGO.

Quite an avalanche of telegrams were received on Tuesday and yesterday, mostly confirming the numerous details already wired from the seat of revolution. The Santiago question may be considered settled on the following basis: —(1)—Election of a new Governor; (2)—renewal of the Legislative and judicial powers, and (3) election of ex-Governor Rojas to a seat in the National Senate. It is possible that there may be some difficulty about the last mentioned condition. In the meantime the following are the latest telegrams from Santiago:—

Santiago, Nov 1st—The Interventor visited Governor Rojas to-day. It is not known for certain what was said during the visit, but it is said that the Governor reiterated his offer to resign and furthermore volunteered to persuade the Vice-Governor to resign.

At the same time Governor Rojas is stated to have informed the Interventor that it would not be right to go back on his election. Governor Rojas, moreover, expresses his conviction that, if the Interventor ensures liberty of suffrage, he will be reelected.

Santiago, Nov. 1.—Com. Olmos, adjutant to General Arias, has been named Chief of Police, an appointment that is much approved.

A manifestation in favour of Governor Rojas, has somewhat rekindled excitement. The Governor came out on the balcony and implored the manifestants to disperse.

A boy, named Montenegro, was wounded with a revolver-bullet by another boy 14 years old. The latter was accompanied by a score of young enthusiasts, who created a good deal of disturbance.

The Interventor has called a meeting of the Legislators, to take place to-morrow at 7 a.m.

Disturbances broke out last night at Zanjon. The Interventor has sent a company of the line to restore order.

Santiago, Nov. 1. I had an interview with Adolfo Ruiz to-day as follows:—

Reporter—Which was the most difficult moment of your expedition?

Ruiz—When I was informed that Col. Ruiz had disarmed his men. The news caused consternation amongst my friends, as we did not know what to do with all the firearms and ammunition we had with us. However, we managed to get all our war-material to Herrera. We soon recruited men, and immediately marched to Mr. Rojas's estate at Trinidad, where Col. Ruiz awaited us with 40 men.

Reporter—Why did you go to Trinidad?

Ruiz—On account of the advantages of position. We simply intended to save Rojas's life by laying siege to Santiago, well knowing that our presence would make his enemies hesitate before killing him. We also wished to vindicate the honour of our party and prevent the province falling into the hands of persons who would prove a public calamity.

I had sent out agents in every direction to recruit fresh forces At Gramilla I received a telegram from General Roca advising me to avoid all encounters, as an Interventor had been appointed and the President of the Republic would act with strict justice and impartiality.

Reporter—What do you think the Interventor will do?

Ruiz—Well, the only thing in justice he can do is to reinstate Governor Rojas.

Santiago, Nov. 1.—Several senators and deputies of the local legislature have already informed the Interventor that they will not resign. This has caused quite a sensation, as it was generally believed the legislators would immediately resign. Should the legislators persist in this attitude serious complications may supervene.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR AT FLORES.

Oct. 25th

On Saturday afternoon the Quinta Riestra was the scene of one of the pleasantest garden-parties that has taken place in Buenos Ayres for a long time. The fête was got up by Miss Violet Leslie in conjunction with several other very young ladies of the vicinity, for the benefit of the Boys' Orphanage. There were 5 stalls, tastefully decorated, and the weather being favorable the fine old Riestra Quinta looked to great advantage. About 3 p.m. visitors began to arrive from the city and various suburbs, and at 5 o'clock there was a large number of persons on the ground. The following were the stalls:—

No. 1. The Misses Helen and Frida Wanklyn.

No. 2. Miss Louie Crowther.

No. 3. Miss Janet Runciman, assisted by Miss Lilian Jones.

No. 4. Miss Violet Leslie, assisted by Miss Alma Methven and Miss Tita Alston.

No. 5. Refreshment stall, served by Miss Tottie Mussen, Miss Muriel Methven and Miss Hettie Robertson. Bran pie, Master Wille Leslie.

Miss Jessie Mollet, in the picturesque dress of an Italian peasant, sold from a basket, walking about.

It was a magnificent gathering of children, from Flores, Caballito, Belgrano, Devoto and the city, and the young people enjoyed themselves greatly. Rarely if ever has there been seen before such a gathering of English children in Buenos Ayres. The refreshment stall of course was in much request, and was admirably served; most of the cakes and refreshments were presents from English ladies. It is impossible to do justice to the various stalls, which were stocked with toys and knicknacs, marked at low prices. The raffles formed an amusing feature of the entertainment. Altogether it was a most pleasant soiree, and the results for the Boys' Orphanage were magnificent, producing the net sum of $587 currency, after deducting $20 for expenses of waggons etc., and the amount was yesterday lodged in the London and R. Plate by Mrs. Michael Mulhall, who requests us to express the deepest gratitude to the young ladies who have so zealously and generously come forward to the aid of the Boys' Orphanage.

This aid is all the more opportune because the Argentine Government has been unable this year to renew the subsidy which it granted to the Orphanage in 1891. The young ladies of the Quinta Riestra bazaar have deserved well of the British community for their efforts on behalf of the only Boys' Orphanage of English-speaking people in all South America. We are requested by Miss Violet Leslie to convey her warmest thanks to those of her young friends who took an active part in the bazaar and contributed to its complete success.

The flags and decorations were kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Walker and Co. of the Buenos Ayres Port Works.

CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS.

Oct. 27th

It may have escaped the notice of most of our readers that the gold premium in the month of Sept. 1892 was steadier than it had been for more than 3 years, namely since May 1889. The price of 100 gold dollars last month shewed as follows:—

Highest quotation	330
Lowest "	321
Month's average	327

The extremes shewed a difference of no more than 9 points, which is less than 3 per cent, whereas we have frequently seen fluctuations of 10 per cent and more in a month.

In the absence of a fixed currency what is most desirable is the minimum of fluctuations, and hence the month of Sept. 1892 was eminently favorable to the commercial and general interests of the country.

We do not wish to see a sudden improvement of the currency, such as Mr. Lidderdale and Lord Rothschild predicted, namely a fall of the gold premium to 50 per cent in less than 12 months. This would ruin numbers of people, and cause a tremendous shock to trade and business of every description

The tendency of course will be (unless more paper-issues be resorted to) a gradual decline of gold premium, and if this were to proceed at the rate of one per cent a month the effect on the general interests of the nation would be marvellous. For this purpose, however, it would be necessary to burn at least one million dollars monthly, which is clearly impossible. The most that could be done would be to burn $100,000 every Monday morning at the Government House, and then the gold premium would descend slowly and steadily.

The present opportunity is so favorable for a complete banking reform that we cannot but regret most sincerely the indisposition of Minister Romero to make a decided effort to convert the new National Bank into a joint-stock concern, wholly free from Government control. The working-classes will not come forward with their deposits so long as they see that their hard-earned savings may be sent up to Entre Rios or other of the provinces in the form of a loan.

Never did any finance-minister come into office in Buenos Ayres with higher expectations on the part of the public than Dr. Romero. It remains with himself to shew whether he be worthy of the great confidence that his own countrymen and the commercial body repose in him.

ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

Oct. 26th

In presenting the Seventeenth Annual Report, your Committee feel that the Members may fairly congratulate themselves on the Society's having held its own during such a critical period as the past twelve months. With the returning prosperity of the country it is confidently hoped that the Society, having survived the collapse of many more recent English institutions, will enter upon a period of wider activity, so that long before attaining its majority it may find itself established in premises more commodious for its members, and worthier of its name.

The addition of twenty-eight new Members during the last three months is a gratifying feature.

Your Committee regret that the past year has witnessed exceptional changes in their personnel, no fewer than five Members having for various reasons vacated their positions; they especially regret the loss of your President, the Rev. J. H. Gybbon Spilsbury, through his removal to Concepcion del Uruguay, and of your Vice-President, Mr. William Pilling, who recently left for England. Both of these gentlemen have in their time rendered the Society valuable services, of which it has, in the former case, made public recognition.

In acknowledgment of his services to the Society, and his continued interest in its welfare, your Committee have elected as a corresponding Member the Rev. D. J. Moir Porteous, B. D. They believe this action will be in accordance with your wishes.

During the year 34 volumes have been added to the Reference Library and 117 to the Circulating as against 4 and 55 respectively during the previous year. The number of volumes borrowed has been 3969 as against 3861, and the number of Depositors has increased from 319 to 330.

Your Committee have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of books from Rev. G. Spilsbury, Dr. F. Moreno, Don Eduardo Olivera, D. Matias R. Mexia, Mr. F. Orange and Mr. Bruce Percy.

From the Syllabus which is appended, it will be seen that a great variety of subjects, literary, historical, and scientific, have been discussed and debated. In the department of Entertainments a new departure has been made by the organization of holiday excursions. The Society may justly claim to have led the way in this direction, and your Committee trust that their action will meet with your approval To the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly contributed their services at the Musical and Dramatic Entertainments the Committee tender their sincere thanks.

Mr. William Pilling, Vice-President, has resigned on his leaving for Europe; Dr. H. S. W. Goodhue, Messrs Webster Atherton, J. Monteith Drysdale, and John Skinner retire by rotation, and Dr. Hiron and Messrs. E. W. Darmer and E Reydams (substitutes).

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended August 31st 1892 compare with the preceding year thus:—

	1891 $	1892 $
Income	11,381	11,026
Rent	4,016	3,719
Newspapers	1,429	1,655
Light, fuel &c	1,538	1,470
Sundries	3,788	4,733
Expenses	10,771	11,577

The balance-sheet for Aug. 31st 1892 may be condensed thus:—

Assets	$ currency
Books and furniture	11,880
Investments and cash	6,919
Subscriptions to collect	404
Total	19,203
Building fund	3,333
Capital account	13,432
Sundries	2,438
Liabilities	19,203

MR. SEEBER'S TREATISE ON ECONOMY.

Immediately before his accession to power Dr. Saenz Peña requested from Don Francisco Seeber a statement of his views on the economical position of the Republic, with such suggestions as he might think calculated to bring about a better state of things. The result is an elegantly printed volume of 500 pages, published by Mr. Jacob Peuser, which we commend to our readers, as it contains a good deal of valuable information and much sound advice. The book is in two parts, the first on administration, the second on finances, and we propose to give a "precis" of both, one after the other.

In the preface the author lays down the indisputable principle that taxation should be evenly distributed. In Buenos Ayres, on the contrary, as he shews, there is a multiplicity of taxes which press on the poor but not on the rich, on those who work but not on the drones of the social hive. Foremost among unjust taxes, he goes on to say, is the Customs Tariff which is so framed as to protect half-a-dozen industries, to make things dear for working-men and to fill the pockets of a ring of cunning patriots. As regards other taxes they are not fairly collected, that is some people have to pay them with the utmost "religiosity," but the collectors allow other persons to remain several years in arrear. This is the natural consequence of giving all public posts not to suitable persons, but to favorites or those recommended by "compadres."

Argentine Ministers and representatives abroad, with few exceptions, he considers mere figure-heads, an opinion in which most of our readers will cordially agree. The banking-system of the Republic is infamous, devised apparently for the ruin of all legitimate trade. Shinplaster banks are sown broadcast over the country, and sound joint-stock banks are persecuted and over-taxed. Year after year the volume of paper-money is expanded.

Thirteen of the Federal Provinces made loans in Europe, and then stopped payment They are at present hopelessly bankrupt.

Coming home to the National finances it is clear, says Mr. Seeber, to any man outside a lunatic asylum that the Moratorio compact of 1891 cannot be carried out, and that our friends in London (before Dec. 1893) must make up their mind to scale down either the capital or the interest of Argentine debt.

Cap. I. *Administration.* The present melancholy position of Argentine finances is due mainly to the deliberate connivance of Congress, in refusing to call the Government to account for expenditure outside the Budget. The sums thus spent without proper authority were excusable in the period of 12 years from 1862 to 1874, during the Paraguayan war, the revolts in Entre Rios etc., but the extravagance in late years, especially 1887-89, is utterly unpardonable. The following table shews the sums spent without authority from Congress:—

	$
1862-68	2,500,000
1869-74	17,000,000
1875-80	12,000,000
1881-86	9,500,000
1887-89	37,400,000
Total	78,400,000

While this enormous amount of public money has been spent without authority thousands of persons to whom the Government honestly owes sums ranging from ten dollars upwards have been unable to get paid. No fewer than 12,300 creditors whose claims are fully admitted by Government cannot get their documents approved by Congress, without which formality nothing can be done. Some of these debts are 10 years old, but no funds are provided in the successive Budgets to meet these claims: the unfortunate creditors wear out their boots, then their bodies and souls, in hopeless efforts to procure sums of 50 or 100 dollars due them. Congress will not take up their case, because 12,300 accounts to be settled are more than any Senate or House of Deputies would have the courage to examine into, if even the span of human life were long enough.

It is not surprising, says Mr. Seeber, that all the Government offices are in the most deplorable confusion: the clerks come when they like, take máte, have visits of friends, and do little or no work. They should have regular hours, as in the private banks, and never be allowed to go "pasear" unless their work be done.

Public money is scandalously wasted in the items of stationery and printing. No country in the world uses such rich note-paper and envelopes. A certain house in Paris charged £4 sterling per hundred for embossed cards of one of the departments of the Casa Rosada. Blue-books are published in 3 volumes, which might be profitably condensed to one volume. Until the Gas Co. recently cut off the gas in the Government House for non payment it was common for the clerks to keep the gas burning all day.

Cap. II. *Honesty.* This is a word which should be printed on every door in the Government House. Heretofore public money was thrown out of the windows in the most reckless way. Guns, bridges, ammunition etc.: in these articles millions were spent without consulting Congress. Still more shameful was it to see men in office gambling on the Bolsa, for the rise or the fall, on the strength of measures resolved on by Government and not yet known to the public. They were in a manner gamesters playing with loaded dice. All this time the men in office were not so greedy for themselves as to fill the pockets of hangers-on. A better atmosphere would prevail if Senators and Deputies were to serve their country without pay.

Cap. III. *Corruption.* The public offices are full of men who get in by the recommendation of friends. Some of them have disgraceful antecedents. The result is that the State Banks have been sacked, that the sanitary interests of Buenos Ayres are shockingly neglected, and that men drawing the public money are interested in houses of ill-fame. This extreme corruption is not wholly spontaneous: it has been promoted and fomented by gentlemen from Europe, sent out to Buenos Ayres to bribe and corrupt our officials of all degrees. Had we done right we should have sent the rascals to the Penitentiary. These same rascals are now telling the world that Buenos Ayres is a den of thieves.

Cap. IV. *Court of Claims.* In order to protect the rights of persons to whom the Treasury owes small sums a Court of Claims should be established, as in the United States. "Come to-morrow" is the reply which the 12,300 creditors mentioned above receive when they ask for their money; they wear out boots, and die in poverty. This is shamefully dishonest.

Cap. V. *Red Tape.* So interminable are the rounds in getting any document through the Government House that these documents get piled up. No Minister has the faintest idea of the number or amount of claims on his Department, which go to make up the Floating Debt. Every Minister has to sign so many hundreds of documents daily that he often signs with his eyes shut.

Is it a wonder that public money is wasted? The Nat. Government paid $17 per cubic metre of brickwork, when the School-Board was getting the same work done at $7. The Government paid no less than $450,000 for the foundations of the new Post Office. As for the Commissariat contracts, for the army and navy, they have become a by-word and a scandal.

Cap. VI. *Public Officials.* Although the Republic spends $10,000,000 yearly on education the public clerks are much below par. Many are ignorant, others azy, but most of them wear diamond rings. A high functionary said publicly last week:—

"I have a battalion of incompetent clerks shoved into my office, because they were in destitute circumstances." Half the number, if well paid, would do better. The head of a department should be fearless in turning out bad clerks. Gen. San Martin said "I seek the enmity of all blackguards."

Here ends the first part of Mr. Seeber's Commentaries, and our readers will find that the second part is no less outspoken and to the point. "Rem acu tetigit."

CHUBUT COLONY.

Oct. 26th

From a gentleman who has recently visited the colony we have the following particulars. The original colony comprises 450 farms of 240 acres each; the ordinary selling price of a farm was £120 in 1880, and is now £300 or $5,000 currency. The population is about 3,200, of whom 2,500 are Welsh, the rest being made up of English, Italians and Argentines. There are two towns, Rawson and Gayman, governed by their respective municipalities; they contain 3 clubs, 9 schools, 15 chapels, one printing-office, 42 shops and 350 houses. The assessed value of the colony by the census of 1888 was £330,000 sterling, but it is now much greater.

The colonists have made 235 miles of canal, at a cost of £40,000 sterling, which has been a great aid to agriculture. The length of fencing is 373 miles, representing a cost of £15,000. In June 1890 the dam on the principal canal gave way under the weight of ice, but it has since been repaired.

Strange to say the colony suffers most from a plague of wild swans and ducks, especially the former, which destroy much grain. The wheat-crop varies from 5,000 to 8,000 tons, some of which is shipped by the Gulf line of steamers to Liverpool, but the larger quantity by schooners to Buenos Ayres.

There is not an "entente cordiale" between the colonists and the railway Co., the latter charging 15 shillings a ton for a length of 47 miles. The colonists say that the railway has done them no good whatever, and prefer water-carriages by the river. Nevertheless, the Co. talks of extending the line from Trelew to Gayman, and up the valley towards the Cordillera.

The valley of Martyrs, 80 miles above Gayman, is marked out for a new colony, the Government giving 100 free farms to the first settlers. The want of irrigation is much felt. Higher up, at Fofo-Cahuel, where the South American Land Co. has a large cattle-ranch of 1,200 sq. miles, the land is better.

October Valley, or the new Welsh colony, is beautifully situated in the Corcovado valley of the Andes, and promises to attract a number of sheep-farmers, notwithstanding that it is 300 miles from the Chubut colony, the intervening country being mostly a wilderness, crossed by a rough waggon track. The late Mr. Ashael Bell spent five months exploring these Andine valleys, which are supposed to contain several gold-fields. Mr. Thomas, of Chubut, founded the new colony in Oct. 1888, with 60 Welsh families. The lands are rich, well watered and wooded, and the colonists have thousands of sheep and cattle. Deer, ostriches and guanacoes are abundant. Strawberries and currants grow wild in profusion; they were apparently introduced by the Jesuits of the 17th or 18th century.

Chubut may yet become a wine country: there is a Frenchman at Rawson who grows grapes and peaches of the finest flavor. Labor is scarce; wages are usually $2 currency a day. The colonists enjoy good health.

CUSTOMS-TARIFF FOR 1893.

Oct. 27th

In a few days the tariff for next year will be discussed in Congress, and the proposed amendments by the Committee in the House of Deputies shew that we need expect no relaxation of the tremendous import duties that at present weigh us down. On the contrary some items are to be increased; the duty on common wine for example is to be 40 cents (gold) per gallon, which is equal to an *ad valorem* duty of 80 per cent, the ordinary value of such wine in Europe being 50 cents per gallon. The duty is at present 35 cents per gallon (8 per litre), and there is neither rhyme nor reason in the proposed increase. Wine is in this country a prime necessity of life, and as the home production is not equal to one-third of the quantity required for consumption an infamous branch of manufacture has sprung up, making Argentine wines out of alcohol, potatoes, algarroba, log-wood, old boots and other ingredients, to the damage of public health.

The sugar-duty is unaltered, $70 per ton unrefined, $90 refined: this tax of £18 sterling per ton is much more than the value of sugar in the world's markets. It is fully 120 per cent *ad valorem.* The result of this frightful and overwhelming impost is that we are now paying to the grocers of Buenos Ayres 70 cents per kilo, that is £45 sterling a ton, or three times the current value of the article. If the difference went into the National Treasury we should not grumble, as it would lighten the other taxes. But the fact is that the sugar-men get £20 a ton from us over the fair value, and as the crop is estimated at 60,000 tons it follows that we are paying an internal tax of £1,200,000 a year, say $20,000,000 currency, to a group of cunning patriots in the upper provinces, who boast (all too loudly) of their brilliant efforts in promoting native products.

It would puzzle the most infatuated Protectionist in Buenos Ayres to shew what possible good can result to the country from these nefarious taxes on wine and sugar. Even Dr. Plaza, amid the blandishments of fashionable life at Cheltenham, feels that the policy which be set on foot in 1876 has proved a most tremendous curse. We can survive the sacking of State Banks, the gigantic frauds, clandestine emissions and countless enormities of late y ears.

But we cannot survive the Argentine wines, for they kill the consumer. And if any of our population do escape the deadly compounds the remainder of their days is overshadowed by taxation and misery, while the sugar-men give way to joyful acclamations of "Viva la Proteccion, Viva Dr. Plaza, Vivan los 20,000,000$."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Thursday, October 27th 1892.

The gold market resumed its downward march this morning, in spite of the news that the Rojistas had defeated the Santiago rebels at Gramilla and that the Interventor and National troops would not leave for the scene of action until to-morrow. Meanwhile, by the time he enters upon his jurisdiction he may find the tables turned, the rebels turned out and the Rojistas again in power. The market, however, attaches little importance to Santiago at present; the revolution no longer affects the speculation and gold appears to be sinking under its own weight. Though the settlement of the month is at hand, the requirements are not felt, and the fact leads to the surmise that the market is "long" not "short" of gold—an ominous symptom at this stage of the month

The managers of the private banks have held meetings and have interviewed the Minister of Finance, urging the expediency of abolishing the 10% tax on the profits of their respective banks. It is to be hoped that the Government will bring the matter before Congress and send in a bill to repeal that tax, which is too heavy a burden on private banking The fact that the 7% tax on foreign joint-stock companies has been suppressed by the Finance Committee of the Deputies leads us to suppose that the bank tax will be suppressed also. In the case of some banks, the tax is not only too heavy, but also unjust; this is especially the case with banks started with local capital and under local boards. The Government should foster banking capital instead of surrounding it with nearly insufferable difficulties.

An estanciero from Santa Fé who arrived in town to-day tells us that the wheat prospects are very fine. Many of the colonies count on an average yield of 18 metrical quintals (each 220 lbs.) per cuadra, which is a fraction over 16 bushels an acre, the ordinary yield being only 10 bushels. He adds that Mr. Fliess's estimate of 40 gold dollars per ton of wheat is extravagant, the colonists being well pleased when they get 25 or 27 gold dollars. He thinks the Handbook estimate of 30 gold dollars is if anything too high.

The cold weather has been fatal to the shorn flocks in the distant rural districts. Some estancieros have lost heavily, in some cases nearly 20 % of their animals. The mortality is especially heavy in the South of the province. It is always dangerous to shear in the distant South before the middle of November, and those who shear in October are aware of the risks they run in this fitful climate.

A fine parcel of Chubut wheat has arrived in the Riachuelo. A small part of the consignment has been sold at 9.20$ per 100 kilos for export to Brazil. The best wheat in the Republic is grown in Chubut.

Advices from Mendoza state that a representative of the Credit Lyonnais is at present on a visit to that city, we suppose the presence of the company's agent is in connection with the finances of the Mendoza Government.

During the month of September 798 properties with a ground floor of 984,432 square metres were sold in this city for $8,327,999 m|n. The highest price paid per square metre was 768,33 in the parish of Catedral al Sud, and the lowest was 92 cents for land in Flores.

The number of Mortgages effected during the same month were 153 with a ground floor of 86,444 square metres and the amount advanced was $1,950,109 m|n.

The City tramways carried during September 5,532,266 passengers and the railways 511,585 do and 135,385 tons of cargo.

15,000 tons of quebracho wood were exported from this port and Rosario during the last fortnight, principally for Antwerp, Bremen and Havre, there are 10000 tons loading at present.

Messrs Marenco and Co received yesterday from various insurance offices the sum of $870,000 m|n for losses by the burning down of their deposits.

Don Patricio Ham sold this morning 8,000 kilos of fine Rambouillet wool from Dr. B. Irigoyen's estancia La Choza in Partido Rodriguez at 7.80$ ℳ per 10 kilos.

Ex-Minister Hansen applied to-day to the Camara Sindical to be enrolled as money-broker. The petition of Mr. Hansen bears also the signatures of Don Ernesto Tornquist and Don Francisco Bustamante.

Business in the National Land Office seems to be very brisk; people are at last getting their titles and their deeds through after years of delay. The deeds of sale are being made out for 20,000 hectares, stretching from the Isla Pan tanoso in the Rio Negro to the Ejido de Viedma. The price paid, we suppose, is the Government price. Mr. Stephen Guerrero buyer. Several parties, who in the years of boom rented large tracts of land from the Government, are now giving back the land and getting up their pagares. Down in Patagones there is much excitement caused by the arrival of two parties from La Plata who state that they have rented from the Provincial Government the Government lands in the 5th Section; these lands, as we have on previous occasions remarked, are all settled upon by squatters, chiefly Basques and Danes who have large flocks of sheep and have been doing remarkably well, as they paid no rent and all the lands down there are better suited for sheep than cattle. These people will all have to move off these lands or pay rent of at least $1,000 per league. It is estimated that there are over 1,000,000 of sheep and all of a very good class on these lands. A French Basque sheep-farmer has arrived in town from these lands, he says that fully 100 sheep-farmers have been turned out from their "puestos" on 15 days' notice by the authorities, the owner of the land has established his titles and demanded possession. Some of these lands are marked on the map as belonging to the late Terence Moore, but they all now pass into the hands of their present owner, who is the largest sheep-farmer and cattle estanciero in the province of B. Ayres.

Friday, October 28th 1892.

The gold market opened very weak this morning; the back of the bullish speculation appeared to be completely broken. Business was active and about twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $50.60, fell to $50.30, and closed heavy at $50.40, say 209.67% premium. A few hundred sovereigns were sold at $15.70, say 211.51% premium, but this price was nominal.

The National Government has accepted the resignations tendered by the President and Directors of the Board of the Banco de la Nacion and has proposed to the Senate the following gentlemen to form the new Board:—

President, Manuel A. Aguirre.
Leonardo Pereyra
Marco Avellaneda.
Doctor Vicente Garcia.
Ernesto Tornquist.
Fco. Mallman.
Ventura Martinez.
Josée de Carabassa.
Juan Drysdale.
Carlos Becú.
Jose M. Rosa.
Antonio Malaver.
Francisco Uriburu.
M. Correa Morales.
Ricardo Lavalle.
Bartolomé Bernhard.

Government has officially recognised Messrs Eduardo Madero, Uladislao Frias and Amancio Alcula, as constituting the local boards of the following railways: B. Ayres and Pacific, Villa Maria and Rufino, and Bahia Blanca North Western.

We take the following from our colleague *La Prensa*:—

"With regard to the remarks of our "colleague STANDARD on the liquidation "of the National Bank and the reform "of the charter of the Banco de la Na"cion, we had occasion to ask Minister "Romero his opinions. He informed "us emphatically and in energetic lan"guage that his fixed and irrevocable "resolution is to found a joint-stock "bank and oppose State-banking. This, "he said, is not achieved in a day, nor "is it carried out by decrees only; it "needs money; he for one, does not be"lieve that banks can be started without "capital. There are many schemes; I "have my own; the only thing wanting "is a favorable athmosphere in the mar"ket to create such an institution. A "Government, only a week old, cannot "improvise in this fashion. I need "leisure to prepare the operation, as I "believe that the Government, when it "applies to Congress, should not only "present a plan but rely on elements to "realize that plan."

These assurances of Minister Romero spread much satisfaction in the market to-day. It is agreeable to hear the Finance Minister declaim against State banks and banks without capital. In fact, the fall in gold this morning may be traced to these ministerial utterances, and it is to be regretted that the ideas of the Minister cannot be immediately put into force. Dr. Romero is no doubt aware of the peculiar frame of mind in the market, at a moment when all greet the new Government as a tangible guarantee of political and financial reform. So rooted was this conviction that for months past the market was veering round from gold into paper, thus preparing the road for the very projects the Minister has so much at heart. The transfer of power, the consensus of opinion, the decline in gold, the dawn of the busy season, the close of the year, one and all appeared to combine to favor the scheme of turning the Banco de la Nacion into a joint-stock concern and thus do away with the relics of State banking; the Minister can well imagine the disappointment of the market, its regret that the scheme must be put off till next Congress session and run all the risks of a hap-hazardous political situation, darkened by the Santiago cloud and full of ominous threats from the very parties who helped to put in the present Government; add to this the distrust that arises from the steady issue of paper by the Banco de la Nacion to redeem the Patriotic Bonds according to the tenets of the recent laws.

The meeting of shareholders of the Compañia Anonima Pastoril Argentina-Belga came off to-day. Five thousand shares were represented by the twenty gentlemen present. Mr. A. Fels was in the chair. The report of the year was read: we see that locusts played sad havoc with the crops of the estancia, viz:—

Wheat	1,131	hectares
Oats	256	,,
Maize	800	,,
Alfalfa seed	150	,,

Out of an expected return of 1,500,000 kilos wheat the crop only gave 208,694 kilos. Locusis ate 1,600,000 kilos of maize crop. There is at present under cultivation—

Wheat	1,200	hectares
Oats	185	,,
Linseed	57	,,
Maize	400	,,
Alfalfa seed	150	,,
Various....	82	,,

The harvest this season promises splendid results. Owing to the damages done by the locusts, the profits of the year were carried to the reserve fund and about $24,000 gold wiped out for wear and tear of machinery and agricultural implements. The estancia has in live stock—

21,130 cows
4,284 horses
28,462 sheep
164 pigs.

All the above are animals of good breed, the crossing of animals having been cared for many years. The sheep gave an increase of 63%, a very large raise indeed. The shareholders gleaned from the report that a favorable year is in store to recoup all the losses of last year. The meeting resolved to grant to the Tramway Rural the land necessary for passage at the corner of the Company's splendid "invernada" inside. The shareholders then proceeded to elect two directors, and Viscount Obert and Mr. William F. Mulhall were elected unanimously. Mr. Fels thanked the shareholders for their approval of the report and ventured to promise more satisfatory figures next year. Mr. W. Mulhall moved a vote of thanks to the Board, and the meeting broke up.

In political circles it is said that in the Senate there is decided dissatisfaction with Minister Romero's choice of Directors for the Board of the Banco de la Nacion; furthermore, it is dreaded that this dissatisfaction may defeat the Minister's scheme of handing over the liquidation of the National Bank to the Banco de la Nacion. With regard to the Board of Directors proposed by the Minister to the Senate, the opinion in the market is unanimous, that individually no better names could be found. Some objection may be raised on the plea that some nationalities are left without representation, or that others have too much or not sufficient; but all agree that the names are excellent, and the impression produced on the market is favorable. With regard to opposition to the liquidation of the National Bank at the hands of the Banco de la Nacion, there may be some political aim at the bottom of the affair; but the market views the Ministerial measure or scheme as an economy and therefore most plausible.

Half the Bolsa adjourned to the Central Station at half-past twelve to witness the departure of the National Interventor, Dr. Don Eduardo Costa, for Santiago del Estero. The Station was filled with Senators, Deputies, bankers, merchants, brokers, officers, soldiers; and such was the squeeze that the special train could not get off at the appointed time—a delay that may mean much for our friends in Santiago. The National Interventor was installed in the magnificent gala carriage of the Buenos Ayres or La Plata Government, specially ordered in the Sardanapulan times of five years ago; we doubt if the Czar of Russia travels in a more luxurious apartment. A whole regiment is sent up with the Interventor, and tomorrow a mid-day order ought to be restablished in the rebel city and province. Crowds of friends flocked to the station to wish Dr. Costa success in his delicate mission, which looked threatening enough with all the pomp and circumstance of war around him. It was rumoured at the time the train was starting that another train was leaving the La Banda station in Santiago del Estero with rebel troops to fight the supporters of the deposed Governor at Gramilla.

The gold market was weak this afternoon, but prices did not fall. Ten thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at $50.30 and closed at $50.40, same price as in the morning. To-morrow being weekly settlement day and the eve of the monthly settlement, a heavy day's business may be anticipated. Stocks and shares were dull at the second ring.

A friend writes from Frias station, on the Cent. a. Cordoba Railway:—The indefatigable Manager, Mr. Duncan M. Munro, is on a tour of inspection along the whole line. It rained here consecutively for four days and nights, which has done a world of good to the vines and cane-sugar, besides filling the Albigasta river for future use. The revolution in Santiago has not affected prices in anything, as it is the most non-political villa in the world; it is a local affair that will not affect any person or thing outside of the town of Santiago itself, which only recognises politics as its capital and stock in trade.

The Finance Minister issued two decrees to-day; one annulling that of 1890, prohibiting the quotation of gold, and another annulling that which only allowed exchange to be drawn in paper.

The Finance Minister issued another decree cancelling the contracts for levelling and paving the Madero port.

Saturday, October 29th 1892.

The gold market rallied this morning under the unfavorable news that the Senate opposes the Minister of Finance, not only in the formation of the new Board of the Banco de la Nacion, but also in the transfer of the liquidation of the old National Bank to the kind offices of the Banco de la Nacion. The market smells a rat and is taking in sail. This sudden opposition of the Senate opens the eyes of all to the danger of State banking being implanted on the wreck of Minister Romero's embryonic schemes. It is an open secret that there is still a strong party in favor of the supremacy of a State bank, owing to the facilities it affords to Government and municipalities and to the immense political influence it confers. Minister Romero is known to be a sworn enemy of the State banking system, and hence the push to place obstacles in his way and, if possible, to get him out of the Cabinet where he is a permanent threat to the old free and easy financing that brought on the crisis and the smash of the State banks.

The market watches with keen interest the struggle between the Minister and the Senate. Should the Government make a Cabinet question out of the two measures before the Senate and should the Senators defeat them, the resignation of Minister Romero might be proclaimed a public disaster, for it would imply the triumph of the supporters of State banking, the revival of all the provincial banks and a return to the familiar old policy of printing shinplasters to fill impecunious treasuries. These doubts and fears are the main topic of discussion in the hall, and dealers and capitalists are proceeding with great caution. Gold, which looked so bearish yesterday, turned into a bullish channel this morning; not that the requirements of the settlement are of any great importance, but owing to the dread that the Minister may be defeated both in the formation of the new Bank and the liquidation of the National Bank.

About fifteen thousand ounces changed hands for cash at the first ring; the price opened at $50.60, say 20 cents higher than last night's closing price, rose steadily to $50.90, and closed at $50.80, say 212.13% premium. Two hundred sovereigns were sold at $15.76, say 212.75% premium. A far more active speculation was expected at an early hour, as the bulk of the month's liquidation must be effected today; affairs, however, ruled singularly dull.

We close to-day amost exciting week, and the payments at the tables show that it was a very busy week also. The political aspect has much improved since the nomination of Dr. Don Eduardo Costa as Interventor in Santiago del Estero; a more capable man for this difficult post could not be named; the whole market reposes the most entire confidence in him and in his sound judgment, and we look forward on his return to peace in Santiago and the whole question settled, which will add to his already high reputation as a statesman and a jurisconsult. But another very difficult question for our new Government has cropped up, and which threatens the market with an even more serious trouble than the revolt in Santiago. We refer to the new list of Directors of the Banco de la Nacion, which was the absorbing topic on 'Change to day, and which gave rise to all sorts of comment. Parties who are well up in politics say that there is a majority in Congress against the handing over of the liquidation of the Banco Nacional to the Banco de la Nacion, as also to the lists of Directors published in the morning papers. We suppose the matter will blow over without any crisis, which some say is inevitable. We can only say that the market in general approves of Dr. Romero's projects, but the great interests at stake make the whole question a most difficult one for the new Cabinet. The impression in the market is that the Minister has already all his arrangements made for the transfer of the bank to a joint stock company. One of the most remarkable features of the week is the rise in the value of National Bank cheques, which at once shows the effect of Dr. Romero's proposed measure. Business in every department ruled brisk during the week. The "almaceneros" are up to their eyes despatching goods to the camp, and the new wool is coming in so fast that the season has begun earlier than usual. It is almost to be regretted that some branches of our export trade are so brisk. The pine market is already so much overstocked that we have now six times the stock of white pine we had this time last year, and still the cargoes keep arriving. Soon there will be no room for the pine to arrive. No doubt there is recovery in the building trade, as we see many new houses going up, and the price of bricks has risen during the week, but native cedar is selling cheaper than American pine, and it would be well for the market if there was some pause in the arrivals. It is estimated that 5000 new hands have arrived in the Capital during the week, which is really good new, as hands are very scarce in the camp; and Mr. Kelly, the well-known estanciero and cattle-broker, tells us that they are paying shearers in the North $5 ℳ per 100 and even hard to get at that price. We remember in days of yore when Mr. John Hannah paid $15 m/c (old paper dollars) per 100 to his shearers.

Exchange dropped during the week and a small lot of sovereigns went forward to Rio. It seems that there is a strong demand for sovereigns in Rio, and the government there is paying high prices, as they have to remit the gold to London to pay the interest on their debt. This time last year large shipments of gold were made to the Plate, and we learn from a leading banker that, if required, gold will be brought out. The operation last year did not look well at the time, but it proved a very good business afterwards for the shippers. Money rules very easy, and very large sums were paid out at the tables on 'Change, chiefly for wool and maize; but although most of the banks are overflowing with money, still in certain circles money is felt very tight. Retroventa sales on some splendid properties were made at 1¼ per month during the week, and some of the very best city property is offering for sale by the brokers. These properties belong to parties who were considered the richest in this city.

Judge Garay approved to-day the following division of property among the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Anne Smith de Malcolm, which amounts to 664,000$, viz.:—

	$
Don Juan Malcolm.....	332,000
Don Juan A. Malcolm	166,000
Ana Malcolm de Ackerley	166,000

The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé, through the Juez de Primera Instancia, has applied for embargo of the amounts that Don Juan Canals must receive from the National Government on account of repeal of his port contract.

Monday, October 31st 1892.

Contrary to expectations, a very heavy gold business was transacted this morning, and the settlement proved to be the heaviest of the year up to date. There can be no doubt that gold ran short this morning and some big dealers were caught in considerably, for in spite of the steady sales going on outside for the end of November, the price for cash gold kept very steady; furthermore, the announcement that time bargains in gold will be resumed on Wednesday turned the market into a bearish frame of mind, as the new departure implies a heavy supply of floating gold from month to month; but even this eventuality made little impression on the price of ounces, and the requirements of the liquidation counterbalanced all the bearish pressure.

Over forty thousand ounces changed hands this morning; the price opened at $50.60, fell to $50.40; rose to $50.70, and closed at $50.60, say 210.90% premium. A few hundred sovereigns were sold at $15.65 to $15 72, say 212% premium. The greatest activity and excitement prevailed in the ring all morning, and the liquidation was heavy on 'Change and at the banks. All the brokers were in good humour at the news of the resumption of time bargains; they now look forward to an era of commissions, for they have been living on expectations and wooden matches for the last two years. The Germans believe in low gold and a very heavy bearish speculation next month.

Messrs Bravo, Barros and Company sold yesterday 5½ leagues of camp in the province of Santa Fe, known as the estancia Los Barrillas, for $230,000%, say at the rate of $40,000 per league. Buyer, Mr. Michael Hearne. The estancia is one of the oldest and finest in that part of the province of Santa Fé.

The auction sale of lands at the Coghlan station by the Ferro Carril Pobladores fell far short of the prices we all counted upon when the company was started, but this is due more to the crisis than anything else, as the position of these lands is excellent and the buyers on Sunday are sure to make a very good business in time. 37,700 square varas sold for 47,894%.

The week has opened with a better feeling in everything, which is mainly due to the brilliant success of Dr. Don Eduardo Costa as Interventor in Santiago del Estero. Everything connected with this gentleman's mission has been read with avidity by the brokers; his triumphant arrival, crowned with a wreath of roses by the matrons of Santiago, his admirable proclamation to the Santiagueños, his liberation of the imprisoned Governor and his energetic despatch of National troops to the scene of local strife are all discussed with the greatest interest by the people on 'Change, and many of the brokers measure his great popularity in Santiago by the fact that the ladies not only crowned him with flowers when he entered the city but they also attended the grand ball, given in his honour, notwithstanding that a few days before they had pledged themselves not to go. Thus this dark Santiagueñan cloud which hung so threatening over the country has, through the genius of the Interventor, been dispelled, and the telegrams that flashed to-day to London will remove all uneasiness in that market. We shall have a warm welcome for Dr. Costa when he returns to Buenos Ayres, and though the Bolsa may not tender him a wreath of roses to put around his hat, as he descends from the train at the Central Station, still its appreciation of his great and valued services, although less demonstrative, is not the less sincere.

The bank question in the Senate, which looked so threatening on Saturday evening, has undergone a mild change for the better, which we attribute to the great common sense of some of Dr. Romero's most influential friends and advisers. There can be no doubt that Dr. Romero's programme is a sound and safe one, and the mere personal questions that have arisen from his list of Bank directors should not be allowed to interfere with measures of such great importance as the economical liquidation of the old National Bank and the transfer of the new bank into a joint stock company. There are so many in the market who wish to be bank directors that Dr. Romero cannot hope to please the crowd, and the elimination of Messrs. Unzué and Luro from the list of directors has caused profound surprise in produce circles. Mr. Unzué is son of the founder of the firm, who narrowly escaped drowning in the bay of Montevideo 25 years ago. Mr Luro is also son of the founder of his great firm, and both these men might be considered as representative of camp interests; no wonder, therefore, that the people in the Plaza Constitucion and in the Central Produce market and in the Plaze Once de Setiembre discuss the matter with great animation, but the ever-changing turn of affairs brings to the front new men with the new times, and they say on 'Change that in such great questions as the improvement of the currency, men representing camp interests are the least to be consulted. The news at the ring this morning was that Messrs. Estrada, Tornquist, Pereyra, Alcorte and Correa Morales were unwilling to accept the post of directors. Mr. Pereyra of course could not accept, owing to his connection with the Spanish Bank; but there is no good reason why Mr. Tornquist should not act and, we believe, he declines more in deference to the feeling that the German element is too much in the ascendant than anything else, which is a mistake, as the more Germanic we make the new bank the better We hope to see it yet rise to the rank of the great London and River Plate Bank.

Wednesday, November 2nd 1892.

There was the light of other days around the board this morning as the ring opened and the old quotations of gold were resumed. Everyone seemed pleased that the stupid, round-about quotation of the price of ounces for the price of gold had been abolished. The elderly brokers again came to the front and seemed willing to resume their old places. All parties admitted the great blunders of the past and congratulated Dr. Romero on his sound good sense in rescinding the decree of Dr. Lopez, which, without in the least helping, seriously inconvenienced the market. The fair, straightforward way of quoting gold was abolished to establish an ideal, where by subtraction, addition, multiplication and division the premium on a gold dollar was arithmetically made out. To meet the difficulties caused by this extraordinary attempt to reform the gold market and cure the then Bolsa fever, the brokers were obliged to resort to little books printed by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company which gave the price of ounces reduced into gold dollars. Thank heaven we are all over that nonsense now; the Minister whose ideal was the gold ounce, has long since retired into private life. We are willing to suppose that he introduced the remedy with the very best intentions, but the cure was worse than the disease. Dr. Lopez aimed to cure the gold fever by starving and bleeding the patient. He prescribed the following mixture:—

℞

	Gramat.
Unciæ	16,275
Mileges.....	11,320
Aquilæ Americanæ...	10,364
$ Montevideani.....	1,072
Hisp. Doblones.....	5,166
Teut. Mark Banco....	4,941
Angl. Reginæ.....	504

Fiat haustus.
Sig. sumend, bis in die.

All well shaken up together with 350 oz of essence of paper gave the price of gold for the day. This to be taken twice a day between 12 and 1 and between 3 and 4 by all brokers and merchants suffering from the gold fever. The first result of this horrid mixture was a dizziness in the head which brought on a species of financial D. Ts. Happily for us all a new doctor has changed the remedy; the temperature of the patient has gone down 15 degrees. Dr. Lopez's ideal gold coin is abolished. We can all make up our own gold accounts without reference to a broker or the little red book of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company; the starvation and bleeding system is handed over to more enormous patentes on the brokers and no more doses twice a day of the horrid ounce mixture. The young brokers, who have aged a good deal during the last 12 months, can now return to their former way of living; breakfast at the Criterion, lunch at the Brunswick and dine at the Cafe de Paris; Bieckert and Quilmes beer will be replaced by champagne cocktails "ad libitum," which cool the heated brain and revive confidence. The great Cato is said to have repented only of three things during his life:—

1st—To have gone by sea when he could go by land.

2nd—To have passed a day inactive.

3rd—To have told a secret to his wife.

The Argentine Cato will also repent three things:—

1st—To have made the gold ounce the ideal of Argentine gold speculation.

2nd To have allowed the free banks in the provinces to continue in existence.

3rd—To have divulged to the Bolsa the great secret of its power.

Dealers in gold operated this morning in a gingerly manner: they were not quite sure of the ground under their feet. They, at first brush, made a rush, then backed and stood still. The speculation, which promised great activity at first, began to languish and the intrepid bearish sally was followed up by a bullish rally. About three hundred thousand dollars changed hands for cash: the premium opened at 207, rose to 208¼, and closed at 208 %. Two hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of the month; the bears began operating in erratic fashion at 205 %, jumped right off to 207, fell back to 206 and closed at 207 % premium. Backwardation at one time reached two points, dwindling to one at the end of the ring. The premium for longer dates was quoted at 207 % also.

The market at large was prepared to see a headlong fall in gold this morning and the majority stared at the black board amazed to see the steadiness of the premium. A much heavier speculation was also anticipated, but the small dabblers and tribe of outsiders who generally cluster to the railings were too timid to venture into the arena: they are cautiously feeling their way, but they will eventually fall in and drop with proverbial religiosity their margins into the hands of the brokers and dealers, paying commissions and heaping on 'pases': they are the moths drawn into the speculative flame.

Owing to a very heavy supply, cheques of the Provincial Bank fell to 42 per cent discount: it is said that over half a million of this paper has been sprung upon the market through the liquidation of a firm that failed in 1890. National Bank cheques were quoted at 10% discount. Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank closed at 18.30 per cent of their face value.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co., in their fortnightly produce circular, report larger arrivals of wools, more activity, but a fall in prices under the level of previous fortnight. The wools that have arrived up to date are in most unsatisfactory condition: they are heavy with "semilla" and "carretilla." Special fine qualities, in good condition, are freely sold at $7.70 to 8.30 per 10 kilos. Inferior qualities are sold with difficulty at comparatively low prices. Special cross-Lincoln qualities, free of "carretilla" and with little "semilla," fetch as high as $9½ %: but the quality must be exceptional: the general class is quoted at 8 to 9 dollars: good qualities in bad condition are sold at ruinous prices. Cereals have fallen heavily during the fortnight: French and Barletta wheats were quoted at $8.60 to $8.80 for very special parcels. Maize is very slack: no demand for export and little demand for local consumption.

The Austrian Consul, who has just arrived from Paraguay, brings rather good news from that quarter. The premium on gold has dropped from 700 to 500. The crops promise well, and everything in the country, even the Government, is thriving.

Engineer Seurot has reported favorably on the proposed extension of the port works at Concepcion del Uruguay. Nearly half a million has already been spent on the works and $50,000 more will suffice to carry out the proposed extension.

The second consignment of Don Nicolas Lowe's famous wool from Atlamira, in Mercedes, arrived in the Central Produce Market this morning. This parcel is in every respect equal to the first one, and was admired by all the consignees, barraqueros and artistes. Messrs. Duggan Bros. will sell the parcel to-morrow.

The following is a close estimate made of the new sugar crop:—

	Kilos.
Tucuman and Santiago..	52,000,000
Salta and Jujuy.....	3,000,000
Litoral, Paraná and Uruguay	5,000,000
Total.....	60,000,000

It is rumoured amongst the brokers that all the Provincial Banks will be amalgament and that in Dr. Romero's new scheme there will be but one bank of issue in the whole Republic and that bank will be the Banco de la Nacion transformed into a joint stock company, completely free from all Government influences. The present currency will be all called in and exchanged for notes of the new Bank. The scheme is a very vast one and if carried out will settle the currency question, as we shall have paper-money at par in less than 5 years. The whole market, and we may say the whole country, supports Dr. Romero's scheme, and whatever capital he requires to carry it out will be forthcoming.

It was announced to-day that Government will ask Congress for funds to finish the Avenida de Mayo. Retrenchment!!!

The Governor of San Juan having complained to the National Government of the tax imposed by the Government of Rioja on produce passing through that province, the Attorney General has declared srid tax to be illegal.

Thursday, November 3rd 1892.

Gold continued very steady this morning and the speculation continued on the same cautious lines as yesterday. Two hundred thousand dollars changed hands for cash at the first ring; the premium opened at 209, rose to 209.50, and closed at 209.20%. Operations for the end of the month were small, opening at 208.50%, rising to 209, and closing at 208.50%. About half a million was sold during the morning. There was a certain flatness about the speculation this morning and it was quite evident that the market was disappointed at the steadiness of the premium and brokers at the meagre proportions of the gold business

An evening colleague states that a dead set will be made in the Senate against the Minister of Finance, with a view of forcing him to resign. The main cause of this violent opposition in the Senate is the financial policy with which the Minister is credited, viz: liquidation of all the provincial banks and abolition of State banking. In the Senate, there are many who believe that the provinces need State banks, and the Minister's sound views are distasteful. It is to be hoped that the Minister will defeat the opposition and carry his two measures—the transfor of the liquidation of the National Bank to the Banco de la Nacion and the formation of the new board of the latter bank.

The smash up of the South American clearing house is another very severe lesson to this market. It was started two years ago, when the Provincia Mortgage Bank stopped payment of its coupons, with the extraordinary programme of advancing the coupon money and holding the cedulas. Its name being English, and according to its advertisement, started on the same basis as the clearing house in London to meet the necessities of the market and to help the Bolsa; its offices being splendid, got up with luxury and banking magnificence, no wonder that the unfortunate holders of cedulas, mostly widows and people retired from active business, were at once taken in. The Bank offices were crowded with clients who deposited their cedulas, received their coupon money and trusted to the programme that at a given date a conversion of the cedulas would be made through the influence of the South American clearing house. The founder of this burst-up concern has bolted; his name is Edward de Galles, formerly a "conftero" in Flores. The accountant of this Bank, Mr. Alexander Leporati or Leporello, is up before the Judge and has already made his declarations revealing the great swindle of which these unfortunate cedula holders are now the victims. Dr. Gallegos, the Criminal Judge before whom the case is brought, has already discovered the names of about thirty victims who each deposited from 50,000 to 100,000 cedulas, all of which, according to Leporati, were pledged by Galles or sold on the Bolsa. Yesterday evening the cashier delivered to the judge the keys of the office and the safes, and the judge has named Messrs. Ventura Lima and Nestor Fernandez to inspect the books, assets &c. and make a statement. Galles, it seems, always spoke in a very confident tone to his clients, stating that he was the representative of bankers and well known city merchants, which must have been a downright lie. The whole concern from beginning to end seems to have been a fraud. The very name and title is fraudulent, since the legiimate business of a clearing house has nothing whatsoever to do with the paying of coupons or the conversion of stock. It was a fraud also to announce in the programme that the concern was started on the same basis as the London Clearing House. It was a fraud to advance the coupon money on the deposit of the cedulas, which were actually pledged on the Bolsa, to raise the wind for the operation; but the greatest of all frauds was allowing such a concern ever to be started in this market. The amount of the swindle must have been very large to meet the expenses of two years' existence in superb city offices, and we call special attention to the fact that more than a year ago a committee was named by Government to inquire into and report upon the standing and condition of the numerous joint stock companies, banks, agencies etc., that cropped up during the boom. How is it we ask that this South American clearing house was not shut up a year ago? It is to be hoped that our new Minister of Hacienda will adopt some measure to protect the unfortunate public from a repetition of such swindles. This Galles or Galleys is an Italian by birth and an Argentine by naturalization, married and kept up a fine establishment; can't speak English, but of polished Machiavellian manners. Some months ago he offered Uruguay very favorable terms for the starting of a National Bank, and by some mistake got Mr. Carabassa's name into the scheme. The market, ever confiding, has got frightfully stuck, and his protested pagarés and "cauciones" abound. On last Saturday evening when the heavy business of the bank was closed a dangerous and almost disastrous fire burst out under the desks of the Manager and sub-Manager of the Royal Insurance Company where the Bomberos found suspicious supplies of inflammable matter ready to start the blaze. Luckily the fire was put out in time to save the destruction not only of the insurance office but also of the valuable Cedula deposits of the burst-up bank. The business of this South American Clearing House was not confined to Cedulas or coupons. The Manager bought not long ago in the harbour of Montevideo the fine Spanish exhibition steamer the Conde de Villana, at present in Dock No. 3; and it speaks badly for the Flores people as he occupied several important Government posts out there. It was currently rumoured to-day that he has left for La Plata en route for Mejan.

Messrs Eastmann and Kenny sold to-day 10,000 kilos of Lincoln cross wool from Salto at $7.50 per 10 kilos; another parcel of same quality from Suipacha was sold by them at the same price. They also sold 7,000 kilos of heavy North wool, defective, at $5.50% and 1,500 heavy matadero at 67 cents

The news from Santa Fe is most unpleasant; the fine flour mill of Messrs. Milesi Hermanos in one of the colonies, is put up for auction by the tax collector to collect the illegal grain tax. It seems the tax is only 3000 nats, but with the fines imposed it reaches 39,000 dollars, which is most monstrous, and we trust the Federal Judge will at once stop the auction.

Advices from Devoto and Venado Tuerto in the South of Santa Fe are most satisfactory. There is not a locust in the district and the grasses are plentiful, cattle are in fine condition and wheat is growing well The alfalfa fields are exceptionally fine and farmers state that a prosperous season is ahead.

Births

On the 23rd October, at Calle Parana 1231, Mrs Hope Gibson, of a daughter.

On the 23rd October, at Calle Patagones No. 552, the wife of Geo. Bell, of a daughter.

On the 22nd October, at Temperley, the wife of F. H. Chevallier Boutell, of a son.

On the 21st October, at Calle 2 de Mansilla, Palermo, the wife of Thomas Bryand, Engine Driver, F. C. Pac., of a son.

On the 19th October, at Estancia Los Leones, Sta. Fe, the wife of Wm. L. Livingston, of a son.

On the 28th October, at 76 Calle 3 de Febrero, Belgrano, the wife of Robert Paton, of a son.

On the 7th October, at the Estancia Doña Juanita, Provincs of Cordoba, the wife of Mr. Oscar Arlt, of a son.

On the 29th October, at Calle Herrera 1960, the wife of O. L. Gertner, of a daughter.

On the 26th October, at 2465 Charcas, the wife of George S. Gilchrist, of a son, still-born.

On the 1st November, at Quinta Moro, Flores, the wife of John B Wanklyn, of a son.

On the 1st November, at Quilmes, the wife of J. Robinson, of a son.

On the 2nd November, at Cochabamba 479, the wife of John Milne, of a daughter.

On the 1st November, at 1371 Calle Piedras, the wife of Crosbie H. Lloyd, of a daughter.

On the 26th October, at Hotel Franco-Argentino, Pigue, F.C.S., the wife of G. O. Baldock, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 22nd October, at the Civil Registry, afterwards at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, B.D., J. Whitelaw Wilson, eldest son of David Wilson, Dumbarton, to Janet Dora Tasker, only daughter of Thomas Tasker, Cupar, Fife.

On the 25th October, at "La California", Las Rosas, Province of Santa Fé, by the Juez de Paz, and afterwards by the Rev. J. M. Spangler, John Benitz to Marjorie Morris, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Macintosh, Glasgow.

Deaths.

On the 17th October, at her residence, in the Arroyo Luna, Margaret Fox Geoghegan, in the 86th year of her age. Deceased was a native of Corrick, County Wesimath, Ireland, and a resident of this country for over forty years. Irish papers please copy.

On the 17th October, at his residence, Estancia Appin, Lobos, John Duncan, eldest son of the late Duncan Livingston.

On October 24th at San Fernando, Harriet Smith, aged 27 years, the beloved wife of Alfred J. Hughes.

On the 19th of October, at San Nicolas, Alice, the beloved wife of S. F. Dashwood, aged 42 years.

On the 5th October, at Guayacan, Chile, Robert William, third son of the late Robert Leighton, of Valparaiso, aged 42 years.

On the 23rd October, at the British Hospital, William Wain, aged 54 years; married.

On the 29th inst. at Calle Rivadavia No. 7355, Flores, Constance, the beloved wife of Dr. E. Graham Pilgrim.

On the 27th October, at Santa Teresa, Villaguay, Louise, the wife of Walter Daniell, Esq.

On the 31st of October, at 1318 Calle Artes, Katharine Whitty, of the County Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

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For Pacific from Montevideo

POTOSI, Capt. Hayes.
Nov. 7th for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, and Valparaiso.

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At Buenos Ayres, Reconquista 365; Montevideo, Solis 55; Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Vincent, C. V.

Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co, Ltd.

Monthly line of steamers
between N. Zealand & London

Steamer	Tons Reg.	To sail from Rio Janeiro
DORIC	4784	Sept 9
ARAWA	5036	Oct. 7
COPTIC	4448	Nov. 4
IONIC	4753	Dec. 2
Tainui	5031	Dec

THEATRES.

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Gran compañia Gereografica, Citta di Genova de propiedad Giovenni Ansaldo.
Sabado 5. Cristoforo Colombo.

TEATRO SAN MARTIN—Compañia de Operetas, Operas Comicas y Fiabas de Rafael Tomba.
Sabado 5. Carmen.

TEATRO ODEON Calle Esmeralda y Corrientes propiedad del Sr. D. E Bieckert. Gran Compañia Dramatica Italiana de Giovanni Emanuel.
Sabado 5. Sor Teresa.

TEATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa: Juan Orejon. Gran Compañia de Zarzuela serie y cómica; por seciones.
Sabado 5. Filipo, La Leyenda del Monge, Los Baturros, El gran Petardo.

TEATRO DORIA Rivadavia esq. Pichincha. Gran Compañia Milanesa dirigida por Gaetano Cavalli.
Sabado 5. Jose Garibaldi.

TEATRO DE LA ZARZUELA—Piedad entre Urugugnay y Paraná. Empresa:—Pastor Garrido. Director de Escena Rojelio Juarez.
Sabado 5. El Sr Luis El Tumbon, El Novio de Dña Ines, Nada Entre Dos Platos.

TEATRO ONRUBIA—Compañia cómica Lirica Española, Director de escena:—Eduardo Roldan. Por seciones.
Sabado 5. Aqui Leon, De Madrid a Paris La Caza del Oso, Chateau Margaux.

EOLIES—FORLET Calle Maipu entre Cuyo y Corrientes Direccion Forlet. Funcior todas las noches.
Sabado 5. Los Amores al Molino, Ki Ki Ri Ki.

CIRCO BUENOS AIRES—Compañia Ecuestre y Acrobatica dirijida por el Clown Bozan.
HOY—Juan Mareira.

COLUMBIA Elite Roller Skating Rink, Calle Charcas, facing Plaza Libertad. Open to the public on Sunday 30th, 1892. Three sessions daily. Morning 9.30 to 11 30 or ladies only. Afternoon 2.30 to 5 p.m. Evening 8 to 11. Band of 30 performers directed by Professor Bellucio, every afternoon and evening. The largest building in the Southern Hemisphere, dedicted exclusively to Roller Skating. None but Columbia Rink skates allowed in the building. h925 28 xp

SAN MARTIN THEATRE.

A Grand Italian Operatic Performance will be given by the whole strength of the "Tomba" Company in aid of the funds of the

British & American
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
ON
Friday 11th November

Zarzuela "Gran Via" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Boxes and seats can be secured at the Library of Mr. Mackern, Florida 233, on and after November 7th.

Prices of admission—Private boxes 1st and 2nd tier $25 without entrance; upper boxes $12 m$n do., orchestra stalls $5 including entrance, cazuela $3 with entrance, general entrance $2, gallery seats $1 with entrance, entrance only 50 cents.

Commence at 8.30 p.m.

ON 'CHANGE.

Friday, November 4th 1892.
Gold Premium.

First Ring......... 207 60%
Second Ring....... 206.60%

The gold speculation entered a brisk stage this morning and the volume of business was much above the average The "carrying-over" process is beginning to grow and will, no doubt, assume large proportions owing to the approaching end of the year The change in the method of gold operations and the removal of all restraints upon time bargains have given a lively and excited appearance to the ring, reminding one of the palmy days when millions were chalked daily upon the black-board. In the hall also far more general interest is evinced in the progress of affairs at the ring, and altogether there is a great change for the better in the temple of Mammon. Much of the improvement is also due to the falling tendency of gold, for the whole market appears to be booked for a heavy fall; the only disappointment is in the intensely speculative quarter where dealers are disgusted at the slow progress of the fall; they want an avalanche, a "degringolade," no matter the dire consequences at the liquidation of end of month when the whole feathered tribe, fluttering around margins, might be scattered and mangled on the mosaic floor of the Bolsa. One of the greatest benefits of the "moneda Nacional" quotation is the considerable reduction in fluctuations; speculation is now seated on a much firmer basis than when ounces and sovereigns were quoted. Thus nearly a million gold dollars were sold this morning for cash and all dates; yet the fluctuations for cash did not exceed twenty cents in the ounce; at the present juncture a difference of one point in the quotation of the ounce would be equal to six or more points in the premium.

About a quarter of a million gold changed hands at the first ring: the premium opened at 209, fell to 207.30, and closed at 207.60 %. Operations for the end of the month embraced 368,000$, opening at 208 %, closing at 206¼ % premium—a backwardation of one point more or less. The premium for end of December was nominal at 206 %. Patriotic Bonds were dull at 73.20 to 73.40 for cash and 73.50 for end of the month. Nothing was done in Internal Bonds. Catalinas opened with fainting symptoms at 8 10 but managed to hold up at 8.30. Municipal Consols fell to 61. La Plata Cedulas were stationary at 32.

Exchange ruled weaker than yesterday: the rate, which trembled yesterday at 47⅝d. on London, fell to 47⅛d. Discounts were easy: all the banks are full of money and, in spite of the dawn of the busy season, the supply is much above the demand.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring today:—

$212,500	gold cash	at	309-308.80-40-30-20-40-20-40 30-20-308-307-90-80-50-30-50-60.
$100,529	Saturday	at	308.80-70-20-30 20-30-308-307-80-70-60-50-60.
$368,000	Nov. 30th	at	308-307.50-307-307.20-50-20-307-307.20-307-306.80-307-306.50.
$ 15,000	Nov. 12th	at	308 307.50
$ 31,000	Nov. 15th	at	308.30-307.80-70-30-20-307.
$ 10,000	Dec. 31st	at	306.50-306.
$737,029			

Patriotic Bonds—
For cash.. 30,000 at 73 20-30-40.
Nov. 30.... 30,000 at 73 50.
Catalinas Moles—
For cash.. 700 at 8.10 20-30.
Nov. 30... 2,300 at 8.50-20-30.
Municipal Consols—
For cash.. 48,000 at 61.20-10-61.
Provincial Cedulas:—
For cash..G 1 000 at 30.80.
For chsh A.. 1,350 $fts. at 31.00.
For cash C... 1,200 $fts. at 31.50.
For cash E.... 1,200 $fts. at 31.00.
For cash..F 5,450 at 30.80.
For cash .G 1,000 at 30.80.
For cash. K 4,000 at 32.10.
For cash..L 21,000 at 32.00.
For cash..M 7,900 at 32.00.
For cash..N 25,000 at 32.00.
For cash..O 2,500 at 32.00.
For cash..P 12,000 at 32.90.

Immediately after the first ring, Mr. Pietranera called an auction, ordered by the Judge, and knocked down six thousand shares of the Argentine Gas Company, supposed to be stock pledged in a local bank for account of a foreign firm. This large block of stock was moved off in lots of 200 shares, prices ranging from 45 to 48 and a fraction above. The stock held its price bravely, in spite of the sudden avalanche, and the highest quotations were the last bids; compared with last week's prices the Argentine Gas share shows a fall of seven points.

Mr. Charles Davis, who has arrived up from the Straits of Magellan, was warmly welcomed on 'Change by his numerous friends. Mr. Davis made one of the quickest trips on record, having left here for Europe in June, visited London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp, arrived back in Montevideo, where, owing to a fall on deck, he was unable to go ashore on Flores Island; he went on to Punta Arenas, missed the steamer there and went round to Coronel and Concepcion, in Chile, where he caught the Pacific steamer and came back to the Plate. Thus in 4½ months he visited Europe and Chile and returned to Buenos Ayres, which is about the quickest trip on record.

The following is a table of the closing rates of ounces and corresponding gold premium at the daily first ring for last month compared with September:—

Price of onnces:—

	Sep.	Oct.
1st	53.60	53.20
2nd	53.70	53.20
3rd	53.60	53.50
4th	—	53.40
5th	52.50	53.60
6th	52.80	53.40
7th	52.20	53.30
8th	—	—
9th	52.80	53.00
10th	52.20	52.40
11th	—	—
12th	53.20	51.90
13th	53.30	51-30
14th	53.20	50.50
15th	53.20	—
16th	53.50	50.60
17th	53.50	50.50
18th	—	50.80
19th	53.70	50.80
20th	53.40	51.10
21st	53.20	50.90
22nd	53.20	—
23rd	53 30	51.10
24th	53·30	51.30
25th	—	51.20
26th	53.50	50.80
27th	53.40	50.40
28th	53.20	50.80
29th	53.20	50.80
30th	53.20	—
31st	—	50.60

Gold Premium:—

Date	Sept.	Oct.
—	%	%
1st	229.33	226.88
2nd	229.95	—
3rd	229.33	226.88
4th	—	228.72
5th	222.50	228.11
6th	224.41	229.33
7th	226.88	228.11
8th	—	227.49
9th	224.41	—
10th	220.73	225.65
11th	—	221.96
12th	226.88	—
13th	227.49	218.89
14th	226.88	215.20
15th	226.88	210.29
16th	228.72	—
17th	228.72	210.90
18th	—	210.29
19th	229.95	212.13
20th	228.11	212.13
21st	226.88	213.97
22nd	226 88	217.74
23rd	227.49	—
24th	227.49	213 97
25th	—	215.20
26th	228.72	214.59
27th	228.11	212 13
28th	226.88	209.67
29th	226.88	212.13
30th	226.88	—
31st	—	210.90

Custom House returns of October:—
$6,220,611 paper.
$51,236 gold.

Brokers will be glad to hear that, according to a new rule about to be passed, their number will henceforward be limitted to 500, which in conscience is enough for the business of the place. The seat of a broker on the Bolsa will henceforward be of a marketable value. Brokers to-day all looked in good humour, now that there is no more of the ounce dose of Dr. Lopez twice a day. Things are changing rapidly on'Change, and changing for the better. We are all going back to old times, and pleasant times they were, when Pancho Reynolds ruled the ring, Mr. Krutish went round the houses, and Mr. Jacobs kept his bank; Mr. Winter also kept a kind of private bank, but there was then only one bank in Buenos Ayres, and that was the Provincial Bank, and Messrs Lumb and Armstrong were the principal foreign capitalists. Gold speculations were just as strong then as now, but there was no such thing known then as the South American Clearance House Bank; and the brokers and merchants then slept "siesta" after breakfast, a very good and sanitary custom, and one which we hope to see re-established in the hot weather this summer.

The American salvage steamer J. D. Jones, 161 tons, commanded by Captain Williams, with a crew of 35 men, arrived at Montevideo on the 2nd, on her way to Sandy Point, where she will be employed in the salvage of the German steamer Artesia.

It is worthy of note that the receipts of the Montevidean Custom House for last month fell so low that the per centage paid into the London and River Plate Bank was insufficient to cover the stipulated monthly remittance. The Government, however, made good the deficit.

A few shares of the Bolsa Building Co. were sold to-day at 35 premium, which shows a very heavy drop in this stock from former prices, when the stock was considered cheap at 100 premium.

The Punta Piedras railway is going ahead fast. The rails now reach kilometre 40. The first section, which runs from the junction with the Ensenada Railway to kilometre 36, will be finished and opened to public traffic at the end of next month. The full length of line will be ready at the end of February. The contractors have been very active, and a lot of work has been done in a short time. All the lands along the line are rapidly going into agriculture.

Exchange ruled very weak this afternoon. Fair amounts were reported at 47⅛d. on London, and small operations in francs at par on Paris, 5.0¼ on France payable in Paris, and 5.01 frcs. on Antwerp. There is little doing in exchange owing to the comparatively dull business going on in produce circles.

Surveyor Oyuela, by order of the Judge, began to day the measurement of the 58,000 square metres of ground that formed the Cadret concession, recently cancelled by the National Government. This area is situated in the lands known as the Catalinas property, facing the South Basin; the company bought the concession, which now goes back to the Government.

The cheques of the Provincial Bank closed at 35 % discount; those of the National Bank were nominal at 8 to 10 % discount. Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank closed at 20.30% of their face value.

The wool markets continued very weak this morning, prices ruling flat and business dull. Messrs. G. Kelsey and Co. sold
6,500 kilos in the Central at 9.30$m/n; a fine parcel of cross-Lincoln quality from Curumalan.
13,000 do. from Arroyo Corto at 8.85$, same fine quality.
4,000 do. Rambouillet lambs' wool from Castilla at 6.80$.

The large wool consignment of the San Miguel estancia in Pergamino, some two hundred tons, has been sold to a German exporter at 6.18$m/n per 10 kilos, delivered on the estancia. The quality of this well-known wool is Negrette and Rambouillet.

Mr. Antonio Devoto has sold the wool from his estancia Arroyo Dulce, in the district of Salto, about 180 tons, at 6.70$ per 10 kilos The wool is of Lincoln quality.

About 350,000 kilos of wool in Rojas and Salto have been bought by a San Pedro barraquero at 6$ to 6.20$ per 10 kilos, mainly fine wool, mestiza Rambouillet.

All Custom dues in Paraguay will be collected in gold in 1893.

About 180,000 kilos of old wool were sold in the South Market to-day at 8$ per 10 kilos.

The great news of the day on'Change was the sale of the famous horse Ormonde for £30,000. The seller is Mr. Boucau and the buyer Mr. Buchanan Baird, who effects the purchase for Tattersall's account. Lovers of horseflesh will deplore that the sale entails the departure of the noble animal from these shores. Argentines might have bred winners of the Derby and formed the nucleus of the finest stud of racing horses in the world. We hear that Ormonde leaves half a dozen of his breed in this country. Cablegrams from London announce that Tattersall's agent left England to-day: he will be here at the end of the month to take over Ormonde. We suppose that there will be great sportive rejoicing in the States when they hear that Ormonde goes to California, not to England.

The latest news on Change this evening was that the Senate would pass the new Board of the Banco de la Nacion and the proposed change in the liquidation of the National Bank.

The gold market ruled very weak at the second ring. Two hundred thousand dollars were sold for to-morrow: the premium opened at 297 % and closed at 206.40 %, weak. The premium for the end of the month closed at 205.80%, and for end of December at 204¼ %. The market closed with a heavy bearish feeling. Stocks and shares were more or less stationary at the morning prices.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the second ring today:—

$212,200	Nov. 5th	at	307.50-307-307-10-307-306.90-307 306.70-60 70 60-50-40.30-40-50-60-80-307-306 70 60-50 60.
$156,200	" 30th	at	306-305.80-60-50 40-50-20-40-30-50-60-70-306-305 80.
$ 25,000	" 15th	at	306.00.
$ 55,000	" 12th	at	309.50-306-305-80-306-40-30.
$ 15,000	Dec. 31st	at	404.50.
$463,400			

Patriotic Bonds—
Nov. 5.... 36,000 at 73.40-30.
Nov. 30.... 10,000 at 73.40.
Catalinas Moles—
Nov. 5.... 1,100 at 8.20-30-40
Nov. 30.... 700 at 8.20-20-30.
Agricola Comercial—
Nov. 5.... 100 at 22.
Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
Nov. 5..K 6,200 at 31.00.
Nov. 5...L 30,000 at 32.20.
Nov. 5..M 20,000 at 32.00.
Nov 5..N 18,150 at 32·32.20-10.
Nov. 5..O 12,300 at 32-32.20
Nov. 5..P 13,300 at 32·32.20.

The returns of the Custom House today amounted to

	Gold	$m/n
Imports	8,830	165,437
Exports	432	26,179
	9,262	191,616
Returns of the month up to date	27,508	152,772
Same time last year		610,957
Difference in favor of Nov. 1892	27,508	152,772
Receipts since Jan. 1	80,074	66,536,684
Same time last year	156,653	40,037,717
Difference in favor of 1892	—	26 498,967
Difference in favour 1891.	76,578	

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 306 for payment of Customs dues.

List of vessels chartered by Erfjord and Bugge during the month of October:—

British bk. Bodrhyddan, 524 tons, quebracho wood at Boca for channel f. o., rate 17 ⅓.
Norw. bk Alf, 536 tons, quebracho wood at Boca for channel f o, do 18.
Norw. bk Canmore, 729 tons, quebracho wood at Boca, do 17.50.
Swed. bk Atlantic, 996 tons, lumber at Pensacola for Boca, do $12.75 gold.
Br. bk Langland, 639 tons, wheat at San Nicolas for channel f o, do 15s. 9d.
Swed. bk Gefion, 465 tons, lumber at Ship Island for Boca, do $13½.
Nor. bk Kornmo, 568 tons, quebracho at Boca for channel f o, do 18½.
Br. bkln. Nelson Hewerton, 240 tons, guano at Boca for channel f o, do 18.
Am. ship Annie M. Surul, 1010 tons, bones at Boca for Delaware, do $3.50 gold.
Argentine bq Oneata, 553 tons, hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do $2.50 gold.
Norw. bq Acteon, 555 tons, quebracho at Boca for channel, do 18½.
Norw bq Pandora, 515 tons, quebracho at Rosario for channel f o, do 19s. 6d.
Norw. bq Pram, 698 tons, lumber at Pensacola for Boca, do 13½.

Arrivals at the Central Produce market to-day—

Nov. 4.

70 waggons with the following—

	Kilos
1463 bales wool	106,277
2517 cow hides	22,114
590 bundles sheepskins	9,775
6 bags hair	660
12 bags turnip seed	1,070
1 bundle nutria hides	9
878 bags wheat	63,910
940 bags bran	32,303
129 bags maize	10,000
1 bag feathers	10
93 potro hides	810
By carts and lighters—	
540 bags afrechillo	22,009
18 bales wool	1,656
82 bales wool	6,476
848 bags maize	62,127

Prices at the Corrales—

Nov. 4.

Novillos—
Gordas 48-55
Carne gorda 32-37.
Buenas carnes 24-26.00
Vacas—
Gordas 40-55.
Carne gorda 22-26
Buenas carnes 16-18.
Terneros—
Buenos 10.00-20-00
Mamones 6.00-13.00
Hides—
Novillo hides 9.00-10.60
Vacas 6.00-7.00.

SLAUGHTER.

Novillos y vacas	804
Terneros	327
Reses inutilizadss	3
	1134

Produce market

Sales at the Plaza Once to-day:—

Cueros vacunos de campo—249 cueros a pesos 6.00, por A. Jolly.
Cueros de becerros—70 cueros a pesos 700 por Chillado G. y Ca.
Cueros de nonatos—80 cueros a $ 9.00 por Chillado G. y Ca.
Cerda de porto—60 kilos a $ 12.00 por Chillado G y Ca.
Cerda de vaca—21 kilos a ps. 9.00 por Chillado G. a Ca.
Maiz morocho—125 bls, a ps. 5.75, por S. Zoppi; 125 id id 5.75 id G. Martelli y Ca.
Trigo frances—500 bls, a pesos 8 20, por B. Brastrup.
Trigo barleto y frances—350 bls. a ps. 8.50, por Chillado G. y Ca.
Triguillo—18 bolsas a pesos 4.20, por M. Sorbet.
Afrecho—238 bls. a 3,85 por S. Zoppi.
Afrechillo—100 bolsas a 3,60 por Orcoyen C. Avendaño.
Pasto 100 tardos a 30,50 por S. Zoppi 62 ii id, 36 id M. y Bruzo; 35 id id, 24 id G. y Paglieri; 30 id id 29 id P. y Cueto; 36 id id, 30 id Manzini.

Sales at the Plaza Constitucion:—

Lana fina—6.000 kilos a ps. 7.50 por Salaberry y Errecaborde; 24.000 id 6.25 id Santamarina e hijos.
Lana lincoln—10.000 kilos a ps. 8.00 y 8.10.
Cueros lanares desechos—300 docenas a ps. 0.75 por Hilario Echauri, 950 id id 0.76 id Jose Rodriguez, 100 id 0.65 F. Beazley.
Cueros lanares consumo—89 docenas a ps. 0.85, por Hilario Echauri; 50 id 0.86 id Jose Rodriguez; 50 id 0.75, id Francisco Beasley.
Cueros vacunos epidemia—160 cueros a ps. 6,30, por Jose de los Santos; 180 id, id 6,10, id L. Moleres y Ca; 150 id, id 6.10, id Cernadas e Iribarne.
Cueros de corderitos—300 doc a $ 3.10 280 por Devoto Balbiani y Cia; 100 id id id 3.05 id Jose de loS Santos. 200 id id id 3.10 id L. Moleres y Cia.
Maiz morocho—200 bolsas a ps. 5,60 por Manuel Patiño y Ca.

Bolsa Telegrams.

Montevideo, Nov. 4.

Consolidada 32.70.
Cedulas A 23.10.
Arrivals—
Mercator from Rangoon.
G. Baccinini—Cadiz.
Stormy Petrel—Newcastle.
Sailings—
Eolo and Montevideo leave to-night.

London, Nov. 4

Argentine 1884 loan 44.
Do 1886 loan 70½.
1887 54½
1888 loan (gold) 4½% 38
National Cedula A 33
Do B at 31
Prov. Cedula I 12.
Prov. Cedula J 11.

Mails.

Nov. 5.

Montevideo for Uruguay at 9 a.m.
Allianca for Brazil, Antilles and U. States at 2 p.m.
Strassburg for Las Palmas, Coruña and Antwerp at 12 a.m.
Eolo for Montevideo at 4.30 p.m.

Nov. 7.

Bresil for Rio Janeiro, Dakar and Lisbon at 12 a.m.

Nov. 6.

Lafayette for Colonia at 8 a.m.
Venus for Uruguay at 9 a.m.
San Martin for Asuncion at 12 noon

Shipping News.

Nov. 4.

Wind from S.E. to-day. River showed 24 feet at 4 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

The Ortegal, Trent, Pampa and Sicily arrived.

ENTERED.

Provencal from Rosario to fill up with jerked beef and hay for Rio.
Lomas to discharge at Southern Railway wharf.
Myrtle Branch to discharge.
Iquique ditto.
Hannover ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Carrie L. Tyler, Navigator, Unione, and Lipora for Roads, in ballast, excepting the Tyler, which has loaded hides.

EXPECTED.

The Olimpo from Antwerp is expected to-morrow.
The San Giusto will arrive to-morrow from San Nicolas to load.
The Iquique is loading for Valparaiso.
The Rosario with 1000 passengers and 150 tons of cargo, left St. Vincent on the 3rd for the Plate.
The Alliance will leave for New York to-morrow, and the Strassburg for Europe.
The Bearn will not sail till 12th for Marseilles.
The Reina Margarita from Genoa is expected at Montevideo to-night with 1,200 tons of g. c.
The Lusitania's passengers will be here from Montevideo to-morrow.

Birth.

On the 2nd November, at 21 Cerrito, Belgrano, Mrs. Franz Mallman, of a daughter.

Marriage.

On the 21st September, by special licence, at the residence of the bride's father, W. G. Perrott, B.E., late of Mendoza, youngest son of Richard Perrott, J.P., Mardyke, Cork, to Margaret Alexandra, eldest danghter of Robert McCowen, J.P., Barrow House, Tralee.

Deaths.

On the 4th October, at the British Hospital, suddenly, Julia R. Bowers, in her 45th year. R.I.P.

On the 2nd November, at 896 Calle Olavarria, General Brown. Benjamin James, youngest son of Captain and Lizzie Bustin.

Mrs. Margaret Geoghegan.

There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass in the Chapel of the Passionist Fathers, on Maguire's camp, on Thursday 17th of November, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Margaret Fox de Geoghegan. Friends are invited. nv4 17

Rio Segundo Brewery.

Stout and Pale Ale

These beers were reported on by the famous Analyst Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall of London, the greatest authority on the subject in the world, and pronounced to be well brewed beers and free from metallic or other impurities.» They are brewed from genuine Malt and Hops, without any admixture of chemicals, and pasteurized to preserve them in good condition for an indefinite period.

On sale at all the principal Restaurants and Confiterias in town.

Delivered at consumers' residences in quantities of 1 dozen and upwards.

Orders promptly attended to by the Sole Consignees
ALLAN RAMSAY & Co.
732-736 Calle San Martin.
504 a 20 xp

Thomas Wood and Co.,
161—MAIPU—161

Having a competent staff of mechanics and every facility for doing Engineering work, are prepared to erect or take down machinery in any part of the Republic; also to carry out repairs of all classes, including marine engine and ship works. Estimates given. Union Telephone 210. Engineering stores of all kinds on hand.

Paper Money.

Projectors every now and then start up with plans for curing all the economical evils of society by means of an unlimited issue of inconvertible paper There is, in truth, a great charm in the idea. To be able to defray the expenses of government without taxation, and, in fine, to make the fortune of the whole community, is a brilliant prospect, when once a man is capable of believing that printing a few characters on bits of paper will do it. The philosopher's stone could not be expected to do more.

The substitution of Paper for metallic currency is a national gain: any further increase of Paper beyond this is but a form of robbery.—*John Stuart Mill on Inconvertible Paper Currency.*

Paper Money properly means paper made legal tender, and not legally convertible into gold, or anything else, at the pleasure of the holders, or at any given period. No part whatever of the value of such paper money is derived from confidense. It circulates because it is made legal tender, and because the use of a circulating medium is indispensable; and its value, supposing the demand to be constant, is in all cases inversely as the quantity in circulation.—

Adam Smith

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

T Maidment, R Green, C Spinks, W C Well, Mrs. Green, J. W. Taylor, Sam Birch, M. Maguine, J. Bathelor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"THE EQUITABLE"

Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The undersigned offers to give verbal explanations regarding the best form of policy which "The Equitable" is now issuing, and solicits intelligent brokers with good references. Please apply from 1 to 2 p.m. to

Ismail Morales,
Gen. Agent.
377--FLORIDA--377
Buenos Ayres.
634 oc20 nv30 e 5 d

SERIES OF
EXCURSION TRIPS
TO THE
Most Picturesque Parts
Of the Republic.

First excursion on Sunday the 6th November 1892 by special train at 9.40 a.m. to Campana, breakfast on the mole, return by steamer Adriatico to the San Fernando Docks, via Parana de las Palmas, Rio Capitan, Abra Nueva, and Rio Lujan, returning to Central Station at 7 p.m. by special train. A Band directed by Maestro R. Furlott will accompany the tourists, and M. Casthor, the well-known French actor, will entertain the excursionists with his amusing personifications of celebrated men.

Tickets $15.00; children $8.00; 10 o/o reduction for families of 5 or more.

For further particulars apply at our offices, San Martin 185, where tickets can be obtained from Saturday the 29th inst. until 6 p.m. on Saturday the 5th prox. It is advisable to apply early for tickets as the number will be limited.

HORROCKS & FULFORD.

In case of bad weather this trip will be postponed till the following Sunday or the tickets can be returned.
810 oc4 6

Quilmes.

Quinta to let, 8 rooms, kitchen, stable and coachhouse. Seven squares from station. For particulars apply T. Houghton, Oficina de Encomiendas, Quilmes. h128 4 8

TO LET furnished, a quinta house in Temperley, three squares from the station, for the summer season, or unfurnished, with contract for two or three years. Has every accommodation, 12 rooms, fine floor, plastered ceilings, mosaic vestibule, Venetian blinds, bathroom, electric bells, servants' rooms, coachhouse for two coaches, stables, algibe, pipe-water all through the quinta. The house is situated in the middle of the garden and there are fine avenues of trees and all kinds of fruit trees. For terms etc., Venezuela 1083 at any hour. h116 4 8

TO LET a furnished house, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom etc. Apply by letter furnished, this office. h123 4 8

TO LET furnished sala, bedroom and antesala; also one small room, 338 Cuyo, altos. 115 4 8

TO LET ½ a square from Constitucion, a nicely furnished bedroom for a single gentleman. Please apply 1486 Salta, almost corner of Pavon. 111 4 8

TO LET the beautiful house. Santa Fé 2618. 124 4 8

TO LET for 200 nacionales per month (water cloces and municipal taxes paid) a house with 9 rooms, bathroom, cloacas, kitchen, etc, in Calle Corrientes 2020. Good guarentee required. Apply at 2026 in the same building; English family preferred. 134 4 8

TO LET in house of a foreing family a pretty and nicely furnished room for a single gentleman; bathroom. Rivadavia 881, 2nd floor at the left. Very central. 141 4 8

TO LET furnished, a nice bedroom, with board, airy and bright. Apply 1213 Peru. h131 4 8

SAN ISIDRO.—Wanted a well furnished room with dinner in the house of an English or French family. Apply by letter to E. N. this office. 144 4 8

TO LET two rooms, well furnished, with every accommodation, English family. Apply at any hour. Calle Piedad 1723, only lodger. 146 4 21

WANTED a cook and housemaid for a casa-quinta in Banfield. Apply Calle Lima 119. 145 4 8

WANTED a general servant for Belgrano, Suipacha 109, or to inquire Tacuari No 100, esq Victoria. Good wages. 130 4 8

WANTED a nurse for a little girl, nearly two years old. Apply 97 San Lorenzo, Belgrano. 132 4 8

WANTED youth well up in office work, for general manager's office, knowledge of English and Spanish required. Apply by letter Gerencia F. C Oeste, Estacion Once. 149 4 8

WANTED smart boy to help in housework, in Quilmes. Must be well recommended. Apply Cuyo 372, from 8 30 to 9 30 a.m. 127 4 8

SERVANT wanted; family spends 5 months in Cordoba and remains in this city rest of year. Apply at Alsina 1440. 119 4 8

WANTED respectable woman at wait to table and assist, married preferred. Husband can have room in the house. Florida 125, altos. 120 4 8

WANTED situation by a man with three boys, all able to work; can give references. Apply to Answer this office. 114 4 8

A RESPECTABLE woman wants situation as general servant or good plain cook; Apply Calle Piedad 3124. h121 4 8

WANTED a situation by a boy of 17 to take charge of horses, can ride and drive well and make himself useful in the quinta. Apply Y.P. Post office, Temperley. 136 4 8

WANTED a Groom. Apply at the Bolsa, Room No 8. 137 4 8

COOK and Housemaid. English couple wants situation, good cooking and thorough knowledge of house work. Apply to Arran, this office. 129 4 8

STOKER wanted (for the country) none but a competent man need apply, liberal wages paid. All particulars to Casilla de Correo 2283. 140 4 8

JUNIOR CLERK wanted for general office work. Apply H. H. H. this office. 130 4 8

AMERICAN DESK in solid walnut with 43 divisions, suitable for a Bank, will be sold by auction at Olmi's mart, 566 Piedad, on Wednesday, th inst at 7.45 p.m. 143 4 8

FURNITURE—Wanted to by a set of furniture for dining-room, sala and bedroom for family use. If the furniture is good and solid I will pay good prices. Address N. Rómulo, 160 Reconquista, (altos) from 12 to 4 p.m. 135 4 8

LACES, LACES—Ladies who want effective laces for dress trimmings should call on Deakin & Davis, 578 Victoria. 142 4 8

DUTCH BOARDING-HOUSE, Calle 25 de Mayo 318. altos, breakfast and dinner at any hour of the day. Moderate prices. 68 4 14

FOR SALE—Two large copper Boilers for Brewery, in good condition, 4 meters cubic capacity. Also 6 Lift pump for power. G. Whyte, plumber, Balcarse 185. 110 4 8

E. B. E. To-day we open our Exhibition of the very latest in Christmas and New Year's cards. Do not miss it. English Book Exchange, 333 Florida 125 4 8

E. B E. Now is the time to send your Christmas Cards and wishes to your friends in India, Australia; China and other exotic countries. We have the best selection. English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. 126 4 8

LESSONS in English required. Apply by letter stating terms to E. T. 27, this office. 118 4 8

DR. G. WELIKLI

PHYSICIAN and SPECIALIST for eye-diseases has moved his study to Calle Alsina 939. Consultations from 2-4 p.m. For poor people gratis, Tuesday and Friday 8-9 a.m. 128 nv4 dc4

Manila Cigars.

The Teneriffe Tobacco Store, at Cangallo 724, has received the famous Manila cheroots. Good and cheap. 724 Cangallo. h147 4 8

TO ENGINEERS and contractor. Situation as assistant or inspector wanted by young man, speaking several languages, Spanish fluently; has first class recommendations. Please apply to Flanders, this office. h148 4 8

FINE CENTRAL PROPERTY for sale. A few squares from Plaza Victoria, of a surface of 9 yards front by 50 deep, good monthly rent, with 20 rooms, with one story. Will be sold privately at a very low price, as the owner is leaving the country immediately. As the property has to be sold, it will be given at a really low price. To see the owner, please call on Mrs. Montis, Peru 1339, from 10 to 5 p m. h117 4 8

English Butcher's Shop

Families supplied with first-class Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Sausages, Vegetables etc. at lowest prices. Orders punctually executed. Address: Calle Santa Fe No. 3169 to 3173.
THE MANAGER.
133 nv4 dc31

X

CHARLES OLMI
Important Auction Sale
Of Furniture
FOR
Bedrooms,
Drawing-Rooms,
Dining-Rooms and Offices.
On Wednesday November 9th
at 7.45 in the evening
In my Rooms
566 -- PIEDAD -- 566
On view day and evening from Tuesday

X

DAVIS & PENNINGTON
Accountants and General Agents
Contractors for advertisements of all classes.
284-SAN MARTIN-284
Union Telephone 972.
587 s19 xp

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large airy house with all the latest sanitary arrangements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town excellent cooking and attendance, with cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. Apply Paraná 1231. 82 m3 m3 xp

HOUSE TO LET

Calle Ministro Ingles esq. Juncal. Eleven rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, coach-house and stabling for three horses etc. Gas throughout. Good garden. Built especially for an English family, with every regard to comfort. Apply 163 Calle Maipu.
190 oc6 xp

TO LET—Four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen and utensiles, in a healthy part of the city; also five rooms in a quinta, kitchen etc near Almagro. For particulars, apply Amsterdam this office. 671 20 5n

TO LET the splendid house Calle Santa Fe 1063, two stories, has every accommodation desirable. For terms any day from 2 to 5 p.m. h839 25 n10

Plaza Constitucion
TO LET

A nicely furnished room, suitable for a gentleman. Apply 1463 Calle Lima. 814 oc25 nv11

Small Furnished House

or furnished rooms required for two months by English gentleman and wife. Address stating terms, to Mr. Bayley, Hotel Provence. h982 29 7

TO LET, with board, in quinta house, one small comfortably furnished room. Terms moderate, Rioja 989. 1006 31 8

TO LET at once, furnished, a nice quinta house, two squares from the barranca in Belgrano. The house is dry and healthy, has 6 rooms, bathroom, aguas corrientes, kitchen and gas. Apply by letter to Don Bernardo, 345 San Martin, in town. h26 2 5

TO LET in Palermo, one square from English High School, splendid house, containing 9 rooms, bathroom etc, aguas corrientes and gas. Cheap rent. 3383 Aracz, Palermo. Apply 767 Cuyo.

TO LET—An altos house in Calle Santa Fe 1417; has 5 rooms, also bathroom, servants rooms, etc. For inspection apply from 1 to 7 p.m. Lowest price $150. s51 n 25

TO LET—A well furnished department for single gentlemen or married couple, with or without board, in the house of an English family, with garden gas, agua corriente, shower-bath, stabling if required; trams to all parts of the city. Apply Calle 135 No 315, Barracas al Norte, behind Sta. Lucia Church. s 53 n 25

TO LET one or two furnished rooms in an airy house, healthy location, use of a shower bath, etc. Apply at Coronel 792, between Santa Fé and Juncal. 7 2 5

TO LET—Nicely furnished bedroom, gas, bath, attendance etc. Board if desired, Florida 125, (altos.) 6 2 5

TO LET a furnished bedroom. close to Retiro Station and 10 minutes walk from Plaza Victoria. Reconquista 1050. 11 2 5

QUINTA—To let a nice quinta Calle Gauna No 210, between Medrano and Almagro. Apply at Ayacucho No 556. 13 2 5

TO LET a fine house furnished, very central, has nine rooms and every accommodation. For inspection and particulars Cuyo 1848, from 2 to 4 p.m. 25 2 5

TO LET nice airy rooms in a quinta house, well furnished, in Belgrano, to married couple or single gentleman, with board. Apply 29 Calle San Lorenzo, Belgrano. 21 2 5

Lodgings.

LADY in delicate health wants superior lodgings in town for 2 or 3 months, from middle of November, for herself, sister and nurse. Sitting room and two bedrooms, must be airy, quiet and well furnished. Good board according to circumstances, private meals, could keep a servant of her own if desirable. Willing to pay well for suitable accommodation. Adress Elena this office. 29 2 5

TO LET comfortable furnished sitting rooms and bedrooms, with windows to street. Apply to Mrs Duc, San Martin 694, altos. 25 2 9

TO LET—Comfortable, well furnished apartments with balconies, by day or month. The house airy and central; every convenience; breakfast and dinner, shower-bath, etc. Cuyo 431. 56 2 5

TO LET—The comfortable English building house 132 Rioja. Contains 6 rooms. complet gas, water and drainage services. Keys 3058 Rivadavia. For terms etc apply 312 Suipacha 52 2 9

TO RENT—Two squares from the Tigre Station. a beautiful, complete furnished Quinta-Chalet with three thousand varas ground, distributed in flower and vegetable garden, with the necessary rooms for a family, and separate rooms for servants and gardener. For particulars apply Store of Mr Martin Hermann, Plaza in San Fernando. 5 2 11

TO LET in Belgrano a modern built house with rooms, garden etc. Calle Ituzaingo 55. Keys and terms at No 45 same street. 14 2 9

WANTED two bedrooms and sala furnished with board for gentleman lady and two children. Apply stating terms to Apartments, this office. 42 2 5

The English Family Hotel.—962 Cangallo. Specially suited for Estancieros' families. Airy rooms, open patios, English cooking, cleanliness and Home comforts. Address Mrs. Gordon, 962 Calle Cangallo. 61 3 5

TO LET with or without board, a well furnished room with bathroom, shower bath, cloacas, gas etc. Cuyo 2113. 63 3 6

TO LET two well furnished rooms, nice garden, gas and first class shower bath, without board and all home comforts. Apply Bolivar 1644. 68 3 6

TO LET in a few days two nice rooms, house clean and airy, good attendance, Cuyo 458. 71 3 4

TO LET

The exceedingly, comfortable and well-finished house, Calle Belgrano 2309, recently occupied by Thomas Hogg, Esq. It is situated in the most elevated part of this city, with large parlor and reception room, large dining room and six bedrooms. Bath room, 2 w c., large patio with grapery, gas and water piping, and all modern conveniences. Rent: three hundred dollars monthly. Keys, Almacen, next door, can be seen at any time. 101 nv3 9

TO LET a very comfortable and agreable house, Calle Araoz, esquina Juncal. Seven rooms, bath room, gas, aguas corriente. etc. Apply upstairs in same house. 94 3 6

TO LET rooms with or without board in a English family. Apply Calle Lavalle 671. 86 3 10

TO LET furnished bedroom with board, in an English family. English billiard-table, piano, stable and shower bath. 3840 Santa Fe. h97 3 6

TO LET a nice room to street, also a pretty little ante-sala well furnished, bathroom and every convenience. Moderate price. Tram to door. Caridad 364, between Belgrano and Moreno. h98 3 6

TO LET nice furnished sala and bedroom, or two rooms. Price cheap. Small Dutch family. Calle Suarez 1280, half a square from Montes de Oca. h92 3 6

OFFICES required, 5 or 6 rooms in a central position, with good light. Apply stating particulars under cover, to B A W, Casilla 1475. h90 3 6

SERVANTS.

Irish Convent.

Ladies who require servants will please call at Calle Rio Bamba 698, corner Tucuman. 332 f16 xp 1w

WANTED a plain good cook. Apply P. M. this office. 7 xp

WANTED a good waitress. Victoria 539, (altos), from 2 to 4 p.m. 834 oc25 nv6

Mrs. Holdeway.

Experinced Ladies' nurse; will be disengaged in Nov. Calle Europa 638 836 oc25 nv15

MARRIED COUPLE wanted for the camp, cook and gardener or cook and housemaid. Apply at Calle Maipu 133. h960 29 6

WANTED a situation by a man as gardener, carpenter or handy man, on an Estancia. Address Estancia, c/o this office. 28 2 5

WANTED a good servant for a Beer Saloon. good wages. Apply Paseo de Julio No. 320 54 2 5

WANTED for the camp cook and housemaid, sisters preferred. Apply Calle Maipu 133. 57 2 5

WANTED for the Sea Side, housemaid and nurse must have good references. Good wages paid. Apply 1493 Salta.

WANTED married couple without children, woman as cook, man for quinta and look after 2 horses, good wages to suitable people. Apply R. J. Farran, at 11 a.m. at 541 Cangallo or Quinta del Molino, 1 square from Station of Rosario Railway in Belgrano. 65 3 6

WANTED situation by a respectable man as porter waiter or indoor servant, speaks English, German and Spanish. Address Carlos this office. 67 3 6

COOK and a housemaid seek a situation in an English family. Apply at Rivadavia 3153. 69 3 6

WANTED by a girl aged 14 a situation as nurse in the house of an English family. Address M. C this office. 37 2 5

WANTED a situation as plain cook or general servant. Apply to Astor, this office. h79 3 6

WANTED a respectable girl as apprentice for dressmaking. Apply Mrs, Bennett, 3589, Calle Rivadavia. h8s 3 6

WANTED a clean respectable girl as general servant; one who understands plain cooking preferred. Apply Mrs. Bennett, 3589 Calle Rivadavia. h82 3 6

WANTED general servant, must be able to do plain cooking for a family of 3. Apply W. Davis 9 Tucuman near Moreno, Belgrano. 80 3 6

WANTED a young girl 16 or 17 years old to assist with housework, in a family of three. Apply Calle Serrano 1155 (Palermo.) 108 3 6

WANTED, a plain good cook. Apply Araoz 3891 esq Juncal. 95 3 6

HOUSEMAID wanted one well recommended. Apply Calle Rivadavia 5018. 99 3 6

TABLE-MAID WANTED. Useless to apply without recommendations. E. M. Heriot, Cangallo 378. 105 nv3 6

WANTED. Competent tinsmiths, Calle Defensa 546. 103 nv3 6

HOUSEMAID WANTED. To wait at table, must be well recommended, and very high wages will be paid. 549 Tucuman. 102 nv3 6

HOUSEMAID. Wanted for bachelor's house in the camp, 4 hours from town, a housemaid, widow preferred, no objection to one child. Wages 30 dollars. Apply J. K. Fair, Estancia Blandengues, Lezama; F. C. S. 19 2 xp

WANTED a situation by a young girl as housemaid or waitress. Apply 6-3 Paraguay. 12 2 5

WANTED a woman cook for the camp, for a family of two persons, or else a man and wife, the former as gardener, the latter to wash and iron Also wanted a young lady who can play the piano and knows something of cooking. Address 1244 Calle Libertad. 10 2 5

SITUATION—Father with two sons (ages 15 and 16 years) seeks situation, understands agriculture and all kinds of camp work. Apply 'Labour' this office. 8 2 5

SITUATIONS wanted by married couple, (no family) wife as nice plain cook, husband handy man accustomed to gardening and horses Good reference is required. Apply Jake, this office. 12 2 5

A GERMAN woman seeks a situation as plain cook in a small family Apply Ayacucho No. 27. h27 2 5

A RESPECTABLE young man wishes to accompany some gentlemen, or do any responsible commission for the Chicago Exhibition. Particulars to B G, Moreno 1475. h38 2 5

MUCAMO para adentro y afuera se precisa. Ocurrir a las 8, Avenida Alvear 339. h34 2 5

COCINERA de profession con cama, se precisa. Se le paga 60 pesos. Ocurrir de 11 a m. a 1 p.m. Avenida Alvear 339. h35 2 5

WANTED—A situation by a married couple, man for general work and wife as plain cook, can do washing. Apply Homer this office. s 50 n 2 5

WANTED good servant girl for small English family, comfortable home and good wages, 1608 Buen Orden No 23. 1 2 5

HOUSE AND TABLEMAID (experienced) wanted for an English estancia 4 hours from town. Apply Mrs Reid Las Barrancas, Estacion Lezama F.C.S. 62 3 6

SITUATIONS.

LESSONS given in Spanish, French, English and German languages, drawing, painting and general tuition by a lady with 10 years experience in this country. Best of references from some of the principal families in the city. Cordoba 918. 504 15 n15

INSTITUTRIZ INGLESA—Se necesita para dar dos lecciones semanales afuera de la capital. Callao 157, de 5 a 7 p.m. 2 2 5

A GERMAN lady seeks an engagement as companion or Governess. Has German diploma; can teach several languages, music and painting Apply by letter to A A, General Hornos, corner of Calle 62 16 2, 5

Commercial

Account books written up and posted with monthly balances, struck by a first class accountant; terms moderate. Address Accountant, this office. h72 2 5

ENGLISH BOY, 14 years, seeks work in business house or office; understands English and Spanish. Apply English Boy, 1631 General Hornos, Barracas al Norte. h87 3 6

WANTED a smart and experienced salesman for dry goods, importing house. Apply with all particulars, stating references and salary expected, to "Tejidos" Casilla de Correo 41. 96 3 6

OFFICE BOY—Wanted a lad accustomed to office work, and who can speak English and Spanish. Apply in writing to "Gerencia", Casilla de Correo 765, Capital 58 3 6

ENGLISHMAN 25, speaking and writing French fluently, knowing book-keeping and typewriting, quick at figures, good penman, and possessing knowledge of shipping work, desires a situation as book keeper or general clerk in commercial house, highest references. X Y Z this office. 59 3 5

BOOKKEEPER. Wanted a bookkeeper, one speaking English and Spanish preferred, but none but thoroughly competent men need apply. Address with references and where last employed to A. A. Casilla del Correo 526. 72 3 6

ENGLISHMAN will teach children 2 or 3 hours daily for board, lodging and washing, Tutor at this office. 73 3 6

WANTED for an office a clerk well versed in Spanish and English languages. Apply to casilla de Correo 1455. 78 3 13

REQUIRED, a young lady as companion and help in a small family; must speak English well; comfortable home; light duties. Good references expected. Address G M, Bajo Hondo, F C S. h83 3 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINERO—Sobre alhajas, objectos de valor Polizas del Monte de Piedad, y titulos; se adelanta Paraguay 1072 po 15 xp

SECOND HAND clothes, boots, hats furniture etc, bought and sold. Please apply by letter or personally to Michael, 1308 Grl. Lavalle. 790 24 n24

CORNS. Perspiration, Freckles, Flies, Vermin and other discomforts attendant on hot weather may be speedily and effectually cured by applying Genuine Remedies. Recipes for any of the above sent for $1 00 paper. Frederick Williams, Rojas. 683 21 n17

THE END

The final closing week of the Bankrupt Stock Emporium

NO MORE
Bankrupt Stock Emporium
after this week

As the owner is embarking in another business, come one come all and take advantage of the tremendous crash in prices during six days only. No reasonable offer refused. everything not sold at the termination of this week will be auctioned off at any price in order to vacate the premises. Splendid North American oak furniture, elegant sala suites, 'roperos,' magnificent soda and beer fountain, bedsteads, bedroom suites, chairs, tables, desks, chandaliers, mattrasses, pictures, gas brackets and everything else will positively be liquidated this week at the

Bankrupt Stock Emporium

78--SUIPACHA--78

THE END

COGNAC BRADFORD, introducido por Reyne Hermanos y Cia., a 1.50 y a 2 pesos botella Pidase en todas las confiterias y almacenes. h397 13 n13

HIGIENE Y ENFERMEDADES de la nariz al alcance de todos, por el Dr W. Tello, se venden a 60 centavos el ejemplar en la libreria de Jolly, Victoria 721. 138 5 n8

Thousands of People

have broken lavatories, China, crystal, terra cotta marble, statues and other articles. Why not send them to J Ramsay, where they can be neatly repaired at moderate prices. Santa Fe 2511. h697 21 n21

TO ESTANCIEROS—Wanted situation as book-keeper in a colony or estancia. Slight knowledge of Spanish; could teach English. Good references. Englishman; this office. 964 29 6

WANTED A CHACRA—Wanted to take charge of an Estancia, or to work a Chacra on the half-profit system. Must be within 50 leagues of Buenos Aires. Address "Alpha" c/o Major de Barritt, Calle Chacabuco 1488, B. A. 9 2 10

DEAKIN & DAVIS have some beautiful dresses at very low prices in the following materials. Crepes, Beiges, Nuns Veiling, Bengaline, De Laines, Cashmere, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Muslins, etc etc. 578 Victoria. 23 2 5

THREE CASTLES' tobacco (Wills) and Red Cross, received at the Teneriffe Tobacco Store, Cangallo 724, together with a fine assortment of Manila and Teneriffe cigars. the best and cheapest in town. Only house. h43 2 5

E.B E.—Our exhibition this year of Christmas and New Year's Cards will be the greatest and most exquisite Buenos Ayres has ever seen. English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. h24 2 5

ICE CHESTS! ICE CHESTS!! ICE CHESTS!!! For sale one or two good ice chests, also a new bridle. Rix, 338 Cangallo. h30 2 5

THE PROPRIETORS of the Creamery are in no way responsible for the inferior cakes and scones lately sold by the man who was formerly in their employ, and the collection made by him towards the purchase of a horse and cart was entirely unknown to and unauthorized by them.
E. COBHAM
Manager.
h32 2 5

THE DELIVERY of Creamery cakes, scones and English bread has unavoidably been temporarily suspended during the enlargement of the ovens, but will be resumed in a very few days. Cangallo 521. h32 2 5

PIANOS in any state purchased. Apply by letter or personally to D Marginnot, Moreno 1984. s 55 n 2 d 2

JUST published the best collection of photo views ever taken of Cordoba, Cosquin and Alta Gracia. Call and see for yourself. Largest publishers. Arturo W. Boote y Cia. 767 Cuyo. h49 2 5

TRAVELLERS and tourists should not fail to call on Arturo W. Boote and Co., Cuyo 767, and see their beautiful collection of photo views, comprising all Argentina. Special albums given away. h48 2 5

HOW LONG does it take to see the wonders of Argentina? One hour, if you call at Cuyo 767 and see the beautiful collection of photo views on sale. Albums given away. Largest publishers. Arturo W. Boote and Co., 767 Cuyo. h47 2 5

FOR SALE or to let in the picturesque suburb San Isidro a splendid house, situated half square from the Plaza, in one of the principal streets, recently built, regardless of cost and with every accommodation for summer months. Has a beautiful garden with exquisite and rare plants, pipe-water and piping for gas, 24 rooms, including two bathrooms, all newly painted, cellars, pantries, algibe and all necessary accommodation. For terms apply at Calle Suipacha 463, this city. 18 2 30

La Infalible.

This machine destroys ants, rats, camp rats, biscachas and all animals that live under the soil, patented recently by the National Government; sold only by the Inventor, Juan Schatz, Calle Cuyo 1451, or the seed deposits of Messrs. Vicente Peluffo and Co h1000 31 n30

DALY'S Irish seed, Champion potatoes and early rose, cabbage and cauliflower seed. Apply to Messrs. Dennehy, Mercedes, Gillen, Carmen de Areco, Brennan, 3124 Piedad, and to Peter Daly, 1763 Calle Lavalle, B. Ayres. h575 18 xp

To Contractors and Estancieros.

We offer a splendid choice of tents and coverings for stacks at very moderate prices Sailcloth establishment. Madero Port, Bolivar 165 Giuria, Longobardi & Co. n118 21 xp

FOR SALE 2 marble fireplaces of very superior quality, also a few gas chandeliers, brackets etc., together with some office furniture. Interested parties can communicate with W A B, Casilla 1475. h89 3 6

DEAKIN and DAVIS have now received all sizes in ladies' black lisle thread and cotton stockings (diamond black). 578 Victoria, (opposite the Ciudad de Londres) h88 3 6

TO BE SOLD on account of owner leaving the country, a fine 3 body wardrobe, with mirrors, bed, lavatory commode, table and six chairs, all solid walnut, English workmanship. Paraguay 856. h85 3 6

WANTED two retrievers or other retrieving dogs. Good price paid on approval after trial offers of "El Campo y el Sport" Bolivar 455. 84 2 6

COTTAGE-Piano for sale by Jules Renche, Paris, good tone and touch new last February. Apply 5 to 6.30 p.m.. 1178 Calle Herrera, (altos) corner of Suarez, Montes de Oca, Barracas al Norte. 109 2 6

To Almagro, Flores etc. and Town.

The Pastorized Butter is now delivered direct to families at 70 cts. per lb. Firmer and Fresher than any other. Address orders Casilla de Correo 1247. 107 nv3 6

IMPORTING HOUSES or consignees. A practical diligent man offers his services as canvasser for general merchandize etc. and collecting accounts. Moderate commission. Apply by letter to J. M., Casilla de Correo 695. 100 nv3 6

TEA, TEA.—Just arrived "Our New Season's Tea" Prices greetly reduced. The English Grocery Store 634 Rivadavia. 74 3 6

MINERAL WATERS:—Apollinaris, Koenigsbrunnen, Giesshubler, Vichy, English Soda water and Ginger ale etc. The English Grocery Store 634 Rivadavia. 75 3 6

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S Pickles, Sauces, Jams, soups, and table delicacies. The English Grocery Store 634 Rivadavia. 76 3 6

PARAGUAYAN POSTAGE STAMPS of Colombus Centenary, very scarce, are sold only by the watchmaker. Corrientes 615. 77 3 6

Theodolite

An elegant theodolite with all of its equipments in perfect order for sale cheap at the Bankrupt Stock Emporium 78 Suipacha. 64 3 6

ICELY'S RAILWAY Station Directory cloth cover, $1.50 paper, $1.00 at the Booksellers' kiosks, or at 228 Piedad. 66 3 6

E. B. E.—Rider Haggard's Nada the Lily (his latest!) Illustrated edition, in cloth or in paper cover to be had, at the English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. h91 3 6

THE
CALEDONIAN HOUSE
Have just received
THE MOST SELECT STOCK
OF
Cricket
AND
LAWN TENNIS GOODS
In the City

Small assortment of Ladies' Lawn-Tennis shoes.
Shirts.
Lawn-Tennis and Cricket suits made to measure.

J. H. FRENCH & CO
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817 25 25

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Oil Store
AUBINE, DESPAUX & CO.
954--VICTORIA--954
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IMPORTERS OF
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Articles for Presents.

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THE BEST YET PRODUCED

Wholesale & Retail
577 oc18 nv18

THE 'VICTORIA' TEA ROOMS
744--CANGALLO--742

Breakfast from 7 to 11 a.m.
Luncheons from 11 a.m.
Afternoon Teas and English Pasty—A speciality.
Tea Dinner from 5 o'clock.
Ladies rooms—Tea and Light Refreshment.
(Side Entrance Upstairs)

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