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The Standard THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE. Barometer... 768 769 767 Thermometer-Centigrade... 22 22 22 Maximum Minimum Average... 10 19

Telegrams (Per Havas Agency.) The Cretan Clouds. Probable Blockade of the Piræus. Excitement in Constantinople. Unpaid Turkish Troops in Canea. Terrible Cyclone in the United States. A Town Blown Down. The Panama Scandal. Misery in Spain. Bakeries Sacked by Hungry Crows.

Paris, 31st.-The Attorney General of the Republic this afternoon denied the rumour stating that the Courts were in possession of the famous 'Dossier Cottet' in which a further number of Senators and Deputies are implicated in the Panama scandal. This evening papers state that the authorities did not find any proofs of the Senators and Deputies being implicated during the search made at their private residences.

Constantinople, 31st.-Excitement again prevails here, and further excesses are feared in spite of the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent them. A number of Armenians were arrested to-day on suspicion of inciting their companions to acts of violence.

London, 31st.-It is asserted that the Powers interested in the Eastern Question have decided to hurry on the blockade of Greece in view of the bellicose policy of the Cretan rebels.

London, 31st.-A dreadful cyclone has blown down hundreds of houses in Oklahoma territory in the South of the United States. The town of Chandler has been all but razed from end to end, and twelve persons killed and 15 seriously injured.

Madrid, 31st.-This morning the Spanish troops captured an important rebel camp at Cavite, Manila, after a short but sharp fight.

Canea, 31st.-The Turkish garrison of this city have not received their pay for several months, and are so discontented that daily breaches of discipline occur, and a general mutiny is expected at any moment, in which case the state of affairs would become most critical.

New York, 31st.-A cyclone has destroyed the small town of Chandler, killing 45 persons and injuring 200.

Vienna, 31st.-Government has prohibited the shipment of seven million ball cartridges for Greece.

Athens, 31st.-The Cretan refugees have petitioned the European Powers to raise the blockade in order that they may return to Candia.

Mindanao, 31.-Telegrams from Jolo state that tree commerce has been proclaimed in the Archipelago, but fire arms and spirits will be subject to the regulations of the Government.

London, 31st.-The Times comments on Minister Dominguez's letter and states that Argentine credit will gain materially, thanks to the new measure, which prepares the way for unification and perhaps the conversion of Argentine debts after the redemption of the high-interest loans. It trusts that the Argentine Government will refrain from doing anything to injure its credit.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The great money market of the world passed yesterday a vote of confidence in favour of the Argentine Government. The fact has riveted the attention of the civilized world, and we beg to congratulate Argentina in general and Minister of Finance Escalante in particular on the compliment. According to our telegrams from London, the decree of the Argentine Government confirming the law of Congress that provides for full payment of interest service on the national loans has caused a rise of over thirteen per cent. in Argentine securities. In a financial focus, like that of London, where fluctuations are reckoned by fractions, and panics and booms only reach ranges of five to ten points, such a fluctuation as that witnessed yesterday in Argentine bonds must have caused a sensation; and this is all the more significant as, owing to the war cloud in the East, the threatening state of affairs in South Africa, the war in Cuba, and many other political factors, all stocks and shares in Europe are depressed - Argentines alone are booming.

Table showing the following Argentine loans: English Loan 1894, Railway Loan, Nat. Bank, do. 1882, Treasury Bill Conversion, Hard Dollars, Cent. North Ry. 1st Series, B. Aires Port Loan, Consolidated Loan (42), City Improvements, Nat. Bank, do. 1886, B. Aires Loan, Public Works 1885, Conversion Loan 1888.

A 5% rise on the above aggregate in 24 hours is a record in the London money market, and must put all Argentine bondholders in the best of humor.

It may interest our readers to know what rate of interest and what amount of interest the Argentine Government paid on the above under the Romero settlement, and how much it will pay from beginning of July next.

Table showing the following is the comparison, viz: Romero From July 1st Settlement next. Loan, Interest Amt., Interest Amt.

The service under the Romero readjustment up to 1896 was \$1,550,635 stg.; since then eight to nine millions more Morgan Bonds were issued, and the service up to July 1898 should be 1,640,635 stg.; but, since Congress has ordered full interest service, the annual interest running on the above loans from July 1st next will be \$2,306,765 stg.-or £346,130 more than under the Romero Settlement - a magnificent Argentine present to the bondholders.

The following were the telegrams received yesterday: London, 30th.-There was a marked rise in Argentine stocks to-day on the Exchange, and at the closing hour Findings had risen 4%, Morgans 5%, and the city of Buenos Aires Drainage Bonds 4%.

This remarkable rise is due to a letter from the Argentine Minister, Dr. Luis L. Dominguez to Lord Rothschild, chairman of the Argentine Bondholders' Committee. The Argentine Minister states in his letter that on the 27th inst. the Government in Buenos Aires decided to carry out the law of Congress for the resumption of full payment of interest on the debt - in other words the Government will begin paying the full interest on the fourteen loans, forestalling by one year the terms specified in the Romero Readjustment, Lord Rothschild, in an interview with a newspaper representative stated that the Argentine Government knew better than its creditors what it should do to pay its pending engagements. At the same time he expressed a hope that some decision would be arrived at with regard to the Provincial Bonds.

London, 31st.-The Times comments on Minister Dominguez's letter and states that Argentine credit will gain materially, thanks to the new measure, which prepares the way for unification and perhaps the conversion of Argentine debts after the redemption of the high-interest loans. It trusts that the Argentine Government will refrain from doing anything to injure its credit.

Vienna, 31st.-In consequence of differences in the Municipal Council, Mr. Lueger, famous for his anti-Semitic ideas, has resigned his post as burgomaster, a decision that has caused a great sensation in the laboring classes.

Manila, 31st.-The troops to-day bombarded and almost completely destroyed Rosario, where the rebels had taken up a strong position. The rebels withdrew, leaving many killed and wounded.

Sevilla, 31st.-The state of things here is critical, many factories having closed their doors. To-day several groups of hungry men attacked and sacked the bakers' shops. Fresh disturbances are feared.

Washington, 31st.-Congress has sanctioned the new law of the Custom-House tariff.

Canea, 31st.-The insurgents took flight from the firing of the iron-clad Uaper-down whose big guns caused great destruction amongst the belligerent forces.

by one of the most daring dealers, began to put down the price of gold under the stimulating influences of a propaganda in Congress in favor of a resumption of the payment of full interest on the national debt. That campaign, ostentatious in its opposition to the Finance Minister, Dr. Romero, was the great lever of the speculation for a fall in gold, and much as the fall of the Minister was desired, that aim was subservient to the still greater ambition to force down gold and raise in millions in the fall.

It seemed a foregone conclusion that the resumption of interest service would much improve the credit of the country and "ipso facto" appreciate the value of the legal currency. The wide-awakes, who knew all that was going on in the lobbies of Congress, who could forestall the issue of the debates and count the votes in favor of the Full Pay Programme, did not lose time, and they sold gold by the million for end of January, February and March; they would not sell much for cash, as they had little money and less credit, but they operated largely on long dates.

The game seemed very simple - a mere question of raking in differences out of a foolish market. But all saw through the cards that were played, and the fools of speculation were caught in their own meshes, with millions sold and no credit to help them. A crucial moment came in February, when the chief dealer suddenly died on the eve of the liquidation, but the bulk of his business was already carried over to end of March. Under the circumstances, with a cornered bearish speculator, and with a threatening settlement looming for the 31st March, it was no wonder that the whole market bought gold, believing that in all these difficulties the premium was bound to rise like a balloon.

The very magnitude of the purchases of gold defeated the rise in gold, and the arrangement of the Castells liquidation sufficed to turn the whole current of the market, and cause a fall of several points, thus upsetting all the calculations that were made at the beginning of March. The market at large may be congratulated on the result of the month's speculation, but it must not be forgotten that the banks were the principal factors in such a happy result, as they cut down credits, made paper money tight, and clipped the wings of speculators.

The tightness of paper money helped to put down gold and acted as a powerful brake upon the speculation; this we see particularly in the volume of the gold business, which during March was considerably under the figures of February. The following table gives the volume of the speculation during March:

Table showing the volume of the speculation during March: March, 1st Ring, 2nd Ring, \$ gold, \$ gold.

RESUMES, \$ gold. First Ring, 21,882,198. Second Ring, 9,413,280. Total, 31,295,478.

This is a beggarly business when compared with the \$6,000,000 \$ sold during the month of February; in fact, we must go back to 1895 to find a precedent for such a dull month as March, viz:

Table showing the daily averages of gold sold on Change since 1885 were as follows: 1885, 1886, 1887, \$ gold, \$ gold, \$ gold.

Whilst business at the ring in March ruled invertebrately dull, prices remained remarkably steady, when we consider all the doubts that surrounded the upshot of the Castells settlements. The month opened with the premium at 212.50%, highest rate, and closed at 205%, lowest rate of March, comparing with previous months, as follows: -

Table showing gold prices for January, February, and March: Premium, Premium, Premium.

Highest, 190.90. Lowest, 183.40. Average, 187.13. The monthly averages show that gold is rising slowly, but steadily. The general opinion in the market is that, making due allowance for the erratic and short-lived ups and downs caused by the speculation, we shall see up to the end of June a gradual rise in the gold premium, and everything points in that direction.

LONDON LETTER.

INAGURATION-DAY. (From our own Correspondent.)

March 5th. The New York correspondent of the Times seems to have finally coughed away the murky atmosphere he breathed in the British Isles, and which almost made a damp Englishman of him. The blue skies and effervescent air of America have restored the native brilliancy of his mind, characteristic of the land of his birth, in which the common Anglo-Saxon becomes transfigured. Mr. Smalley's power of imagination in describing the pageantless splendours at Washington upon the day of the inauguration of President McKinley enables us to recall the fiction by Martin or someone of the Day of Judgment. The Archangel Michael stands amid the Saints in a blaze of ethereal light, while the fiends and the wicked are hurled into blackness of night. As you will guess the Saints are Republicans. The fiends are Populists, and the wicked all who voted for Bryan. The London Times naturally praises the delicate touch and brilliant colouring of its correspondent, but its leading article is rather amusing. The Times, much as it is inclined to hail the power of Ithuriel's spear, and much as it rejoices in the discomfiture of the devils and the fall of the damned, it won't have the Archangel's political economy at any price. Mr. McKinley's inaugural address, though long and interesting, cannot be expected to enter minutely into financial questions. His well-known protectionism is thoroughly apparent and if not quite so clear in regard to sound money he does not much favor the Silverites. He threatens Trusts, but the general opinion here is that these institutions are too well supported by the Republican party for Mr. McKinley to interfere with them effectually. With regard to bimetalism the new President is in favor of international agreement, but meantime until the condition is realized where the parity between Gold and Silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, he will do his best to keep the country virtually on a gold basis. The jingo, says the Times, had a cold douche in Mr. McKinley's address, which should bring all except the utterly incurable to their sober senses. The Times does not feel confident, but it hopes that the arbitration treaty under the new President's regime will pass through in an unutilized condition. The President claims for America the initiation of the treaty of arbitration. This assertion the Times challenges, wishing of course to retain for Lord Salisbury the credit of one of the noblest ideas of the present day. We can, however, leave all these matters for the present and turn to the simple description of the proceedings upon Inauguration Day. Mr. Smalley thinks that of the two striking figures of men of bulk and of great stature who sit upon crimson chairs close together, in Mr. McKinley the Napoleon look has grown more marked. In Mr. Cleveland there is an appearance of force not free from coarse vigour, and a character self-contained, self-confident, masterful. By the side of Mr. Cleveland this stamp of refinement in Mr. McKinley shows clear, yet the strength of will and of intellect seems no less, but more. The ceremonies are of no great concern, except for the fulfilment of the necessary formalities of office to the new Vice-President. Perhaps the very simplicity and business air of it all is the most striking feature. Meanwhile the audience in the Senate chamber began silently to disperse, aided in their progress by a too long prayer. Out into the sunlight streamed senators, diplomatists, soldiers, judges, and ladies. The change from the dim, if not religious light, of the

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SCAB' and 'CO. 265'.

Senate chamber, to the blaze of broad noon outside is startling. Along all the front of the Capitol, from the east portico to the east portico has been built a great platform, capable of holding many thousands. But the real sight is the unprivileged multitude below, filling the great area in front of the Capitol, enveloping it, crowding every inch of space for a quarter of a mile, troops intermingled with the populace itself of every hue, the glint of steel, the flash of gold, the radiance of colour showing everywhere against the black of ordinary wear. But one thing that overpowers every sense is the magnitude of the crowd. To estimate it is impossible. The unit of calculation would be scores of thousands: the Capitol its triple dome hundreds of feet above. The columned facade stretches till lost to view right and left, the endless ranges of broad steps leading up to the porches and great entrances all black with myriads of human beings, the glorious landscape reaching for many miles to each point of the compass, the city of Washington far below us, the Capitol crowning a great hill, the blue sky bending over all—such is the gorgeous scene before us. There were no less than 30 thousand troops in line, of all arms, of all services, and under the command of General Horace Porter, once aide to Grant, now Ambassador designate to France—man of character and capacity, and charm. Washington is all aflame with flags, with enthusiasm, with eager zeal for the spectacle which comes but once in four years, and has never been more splendid than to-day, for to the last the sun has shone, and the air is luminous and bracing. The President's voice reaches, the people listen, and the Republic vibrates to the touch of a new firm, and strong hand upon the helm.

MORE ORIENTAL NOTES.

CANTON WOODVILLE.

STAND-BY-O'GORMAN DISAGREES WITH "THE IDLER"

It was only a few days ago that I wrote an article on pig-sticking in Morocco for the STANDARD in which I mentioned the to-day famous artist, Caton Woodville as one of our party. Caton Woodville, this afternoon in the English Club while glancing through the lately arrived magazine, I came across an article in The Idler describing Caton Woodville and his work, which gives an anecdote in regard to that same pig-sticking expedition. The whole article jarred on my nerves, and I like to believe that the reporter has misrepresented his victim, for otherwise, Woodville has strangely changed since I knew him twelve years ago. The interview in question represents the celebrated war artist as a sort of big-little-Un-man, quite in the style of Melton Pryor's Constantine description of himself in another magazine. The description of the boar hunt bears intrinsic evidence of having been faked, or else Woodville was pulling the leg of his interviewer. It relates an incident of Woodville arriving late with his party and waiting in a gully with their guns for the boar to come, and after shooting him Woodville entered a thicket and threw himself upon the boar's back, ripping him open with his knife, while a native was yelling in the thicket at the sight of the decapitated head of a murdered Dervish who had been making the "hadji" to Mecca via Timbuctoo! No such incident occurred. First of all, no guns were allowed in hunting the boars; none were carried. Every man carried a bamboo spear with a heavy lead butt. You had to gallop after the boar and impale him from behind or from the side, or, if he charged you, sit still on your horse and try to receive him on the point of your lance. If you missed, your horse certainly, and yourself perhaps, were apt to get some nasty gashes from his tusks. I remember all this well, for on one occasion, happening to get separated from the rest of the hunt and losing my bearings in the woods, I came out on a cleared space where I found a Moor of our party seated on his horse in front of a furious boar, who was getting ready for business by making holes in the ground and whetting his tusks, foaming at the mouth while I was for charging him at once, but the Arab yelled to me, for the love of Allah to keep still. Just then the boar charged him. Horse and rider were motionless, he with poised lance, but he missed the shoulder, and pierced the boar's side well back. The keen lance entered as into cheese, but the brute continued his rush, snapping the lance off short, and passing under the horse, whose belly he gashed with his tusks. Then came my turn. I galloped after the boar, but suddenly he stopped, and turned facing me. Covered with blood and foam, his bristles erect, seated on his hanches and gnashing his tusks, he was not a pleasing object to contemplate. My horse, a wretched beast, stopped also, and stood quivering with fright. Thus I waited for the boar's charge, but it came not. Then, dangerous as I knew it to be, I determined to charge him, and, lifting my reins urged on my horse with a cheerful cluck and a touch of the spurs. An attempt to turn aside was his answer. Then holding his head I spurred him hard. Sideways and backwards he went, but not an inch forward, he had smelt the blood. Then the Arab called to me "give me your spear,

your horse is a coward. You can't make him charge. I know the beast". On his wounded horse, which was not half so good looking as mine, he rode up beside me, and I handed him my lance, drawing my revolver, in case the boar had understood the operation, which he had watched with attention. The Moor charged him, but he turned tail and fled for after him. Just as he reached the edge of the wood the Moor caught up, and ran my spear into his hind quarters coming out in the ribs, while I took a pot shot at him, hitting him behind the fore shoulder. He cleared out dragging the lance with him. Afterwards the dogs found him dead and I got back my lance. Meanwhile we bandaged up the wounded horse with strips which the Moor tore from some part of his voluminous apparel. On returning to camp when the affair was related I was reprimanded for having fired my revolver, which is allowed only when one is dismounted or charged with a lance broken or dropped, a case of personal danger. Thus you see that the "Idler's" story of Woodville watching with a rifle for the boars to rush down is impossible, apart from my happening to know personally that no such incident occurred.

But there was another incident during Woodville's stay in Morocco which I notice he did not relate to the reporter of the Idler. Down on the beach near Tangiers he had a board shanty which served for a studio. One afternoon young Green, son of the British Minister, another youth, both boys of about eighteen, and myself, having nothing to do, decided to stroll out to Woodville's studio and see how he was getting on with his pictures. We found him with a very pretty Moorish girl who had been posing as a model. For some unexplained reason she was in tears. She told me she was a Rifi. If you don't know what that is ask General Martinez Campos or any Spanish soldier who has served at Melilla. The Rifi are the wild mountain tribe who recently gave Spain so much to do, and for whose exploits the present unfortunate Sultan of Morocco is paying Spain such a heavy indemnity, though the poor man never gets much taxes or bacshish out of the hardy mountaineers. Neither Woodville nor the young Englishmen spoke anything the girl could understand, and I served as interpreter, but she failed to explain to me the cause of her tears. Young Green knew only one word of Moghrebini, a nasty word he had picked up in the Bazar of the Souk. Unfortunately he used it to her and she struck him with a whip. A fine game at tag, or rather a steeple-chase, ensued between the Rifi girl and the two English boys, quite innocent and full of high animal spirits. I lay down on a sofa in a corner and looked over some sketches. Woodville was cleaning his brushes in another corner. Suddenly in the height of the merriment the door opened and in came Mrs Woodville, severely clad in a dark riding habit with a whip in her hand. She had ridden over to the studio to see how W. was getting on. For a moment she was framed in the doorway talking in the situation. Then she advanced with a stately stride (she is a tall and stately person) to the Rifi girl, and pointing her whip at her, said: "Go." The Rifi did not know a word of English, but she understood and she went. I was sorry she left abruptly for I should have liked to see her again. She was wondrously pretty, just sixteen, and had all the little grace and the fire of her race. Then Mrs Woodville began to express her opinion of our conduct with a volubility and violence which I should never have expected from the phlegmatic Anglo-Saxon I had previously supposed her to be. As it had happened to be found on a sofa in the corner looking at sketches, quite innocent, I ventured to protest and try to avert the storm. It was all no use. Poor Woodville! Artists, as has been frequently said, should live for art, they should never marry, particularly if they require models, specially, sinitous Rifi maidens.

Since then I have noticed that Woodville confines himself to warlike subjects, in which he has achieved celebrity, but I never see any female figures in his drawings.

OUR BOLIVIAN LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sucree, March 6th To the Editors of the STANDARD, Dear Sirs, The telegrams from Bolivia to your city, are now so full and numerous that a correspondent can hardly say anything about public events which is not ancient history by the time a letter reaches you. All is quiet here; no one in Bolivia appears to be thinking of disturbing the peace; nevertheless there are rumours, I hope unfounded, that complications exist which may involve the bigger half of South America in war, dragging this country into the contest. Let us hope that good sense and Christianity may triumph over the desire to array big battalions and formidable warships! Our new President seems to be disappointing in some ways both his friends and his enemies. His administrative ap-

pointments are good, as a rule; one result being a great increase of Custom-house returns. But his diplomatic appointments are lamentable: the less said about them the better. There is one event which may be of great importance for the future of Bolivia, which I have not seen mentioned in the cable news from the Argentine or Chile. A representative of an important Yankee syndicate, Mr. Eugene J. Swan, has been here for two months, and has now left for the States via Potosi, Oruro and La Paz. He takes with him a concession for a railway from Santa Cruz to the river Paraguay; a contract for the renting of the Potosi Mint, which has to be confirmed by our next Congress; also a loan proposition, which may or may not come to anything, the question being whether North American investors will care to take Bolivian Bonds at a moderate discount.

Mr. Swan has also had many important mines of gold, silver and tin examined by a competent engineer, for the said syndicate, but I have not yet heard the result. We hope to hear great things from Mr. Swan's clients, and if the Yankees are this time in earnest, as appears to be the case, the next ten years will see the dawning of a new era for Bolivia. We have here still, as a sort of American commissioner for the syndicate and for other capitalists, a most energetic man, Mr. Frederik W. Granert, a naturalized Yankee, and his wife, a talented and sympathetic lady, who can boast of the good blood of all three divisions of the United Kingdom handed down by her ancestors. Agricultural prospects had been very gloomy in the country. From all quarters we had news of scanty rainfalls, and from some regions actual drought. Locusts also have made their appearance in the South to scare the farmers; but as yet have done small damage. Perhaps next year they may turn up in formidable numbers. But the close of February and these first days of March have brought satisfactory rainfalls, and the harvest promises to be an average one.

Post office arrangements in Bolivia are now very unsatisfactory, especially as regards printed matter and samples. For years your correspondent has advised his friends in Europe never to write or send papers except "via Buenos Aires", as letters are delayed from one to three weeks longer by the Pacific route, and papers, samples, seeds etc. are often delayed for months, and many never reach their destination. By the Buenos Aires route I was accustomed to get regularly every week my London weekly papers. But for four months, I am sorry to say, that both papers and letters are reaching me with great irregularity; and, of course, other people are prejudiced in the same way. Here the P. O. people lay the blame on Potosi, and in Potosi, on Tupiza and the Argentine Post offices. Through the STANDARD I would respectfully call the attention of the Buenos Aires Post Office authorities to this matter; as a representation from them to the post-masters of the N. W. frontier, and of Tupiza and Potosi may serve to put the service on its former excellent footing.

For two weeks I have been in Potosi, and found the famous cerro doing its best to keep up its old reputation for riches. In February the English Company's mines produced over 16,000 marks, and have a year's production in sight. The Tin industry is also looking up, owing to improved processes of reduction, in spite of the low price. But we are pained to hear of a serious fall in silver, which if not produced by the bears of the Stock Exchange, hoping to recoup a month or two hence, is a bad outlook for the miners of this and other silver producing countries. A new building for the Head office of the Banco Nacional de Bolivia has just been inaugurated here, but without ceremony, although it is an edifice of the best modern style, and I should say far the finest work of architecture in Bolivia. The architect is Sr. Campanovo, a Swiss, who I believe learnt his profession in Argentina. It cost over \$240,000, about double the "presupuesto"; partly on account of an unexpected outlay to secure a good foundation. On that account, the Directors thought it better to inaugurate the building in a quiet way. 'Tis a pity that it is situated in rather a narrow street, so that it will be difficult to get a good photograph of it.

We have also a fine theatre building, which will cost over \$300,000, and a Presidential palace, which will, if ever finished, represent an outlay of over half a million. The puzzle is, where the money is to come from. Exchange 19d and tending to higher appreciation of gold.

CABINET OF MILLIONAIRES.

The following is a complete list of the Secretaries in the new Administration, which, as the Daily Mail abundantly proves, may in all justice be described as a Cabinet of Millionaires: Senator John Sherman—Secretary of State. Mr. Lyman J. Gage—Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Russell A. Alger—Secretary of War. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss—Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. John D. Long—Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. James Wilson—Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Joseph McKenna—Attorney General.

Mr. James A. Gary—Postmaster-General.

The Minister of War held a long interview yesterday with the President of the Southern Railway Local Board, in reference to the branch line from Bahia Blanca to the future military port of the Republic. The cost of the proposed line will be £100,000, paid by the Southern line. Later on in the day, Mr. White held an interview with the same Minister, during which the bases of the contract were amply and carefully discussed. The Southern Railway does not ask for any guarantee, but requires permission to construct a wharf for its own traffic. A project asking for permission to construct the line will be sent to Congress as soon as it opens.

The weather last night was anything but conducive to theatre visiting, but such is the popularity of Ernest Novelli, that the Politeama was crowded with a most fashionable audience, and on his first appearance on the stage, the eminent actor was greeted with a roar of applause that must have been most gratifying. The piece selected "Papa Lebonard," is one that is well calculated to show the wonderfully versatile powers possessed by Novelli, as, at times, the audience are roused to laughter by the comedian, and at other times, the tragedian comes to the fore and the audience are in tears. So it was last night, and at the end of the third act, many of the audience rose to their feet, and applauded one of the best actors that have appeared amongst us. Sr. Novelli was well supported by Sta. Giannini, Sr. Ruggeri and Sr. Cassini.

At the conclusion of the comedy, a new double asbestos curtain was lowered. This is a curtain that is perfectly unflammable and shuts off the stage from the auditorium. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Evans, Livock and Co. and has received the approbation of the Municipality and the inspector of theatres.

At the Odeon to-night, the Sansone Company give Africana, and in the cast are included the names of Sr. Bassi, Sr. A. Bonner, and Sres. Rotoli, Vilalta and Arcangeli.

Mr. John D. Long is a "down-east" Yankee, having been born at Buckfield, Maine, in 1838. He is a graduate of Harvard. He practised law at Boston, and soon gave that up, and when the war broke out he led a troop of Michigan cavalry, emerging a colonel when peace was restored. He has been Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Joseph McKenna is by birth a Quaker. He was born, in 1843, in Philadelphia, but migrated with his father to California in 1855. He is a lawyer, and has been a member of the State Legislature and of Congress.

Mr. James Wilson is a Scotchman, having been born in Ayrshire. He is sixty-four years old, and went to America forty-two years ago. He is professor of agriculture in Iowa, where he had a seat in the Legislature. He has been a member of Congress. Mr. Wilson is a millionaire.

Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss is a New York merchant. He is a prominent Eastern Republican, and is the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, of which Mr. Mark Hanna is chairman. He is between fifty and sixty years of age. He is the head of one of the greatest wholesale dry goods firms in America. He is a millionaire.

It will be seen that only one of these men—and he a Quaker is without a heavy banker's balance. Of course the Schuadhorst of the campaign—Mr. Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, O.—has not been forgotten. He is a dealer in coal and coke, and it is announced that the McKinley tariff is to be reimposed on coal and coke.

Not a member of the Cabinet, it will be further observed, is under fifty years of age.

RAILWAY AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE OESTE-SANTA-FE-CINCO RAILWAY.

We have before us a copy of the Report on the working of the Oeste-Santa-Fe-Cinco Railway line for the year 1896. A glance at it suffices to show that the management of the line is in admirable hands, as is proved by the fact that the holders of the Obligations have been paid the 3% guarantee, whilst Baring Bros. received £2,500 for renting and amortization of the rolling stock. The Report goes on to deny the news published with reference to the P. C. & A. negotiating for the purchase of this line. And now we come to the most important part of the Report, which refers to the Receipts and Expenditure during that year. The Receipts in 1896 amounted to \$1,520,310 and Expenditure to \$851,574. This last item shows that the company economised to the extent of \$668,736. The Receipts for 1896 show a falling-off of \$3,474, as compared with the previous year, when they amounted to 1,523,785. The Receipts for the passengers traffic show an increase of 23,321 and the Receipts from carrying luggage and parcels show a decrease of 2,366, equal to 10.20%. The falling-off in the grain harvest naturally affected this, like other lines and the Receipts for transporting wheat, linseed, etc. fell off 109,458.

The number of passengers carried over the line in some year was 135,611, an increase of 1.39% when compared to the previous year. No less than 270,034,500 kilos of produce were carried over the line during 1896, an increase of 2,291,100, equal to 1.10% when compared to 1895. The goods traffic Receipts during the same period were \$1,159,210. The working Expenses of the line amounted to \$551,574, as against \$320,950 in the preceding year.

The number of bags of grain carried in 1896 was 2,154,077, showing a falling-off of 175,311 as compared with 1895. The rolling-stock and permanent way of the company is in excellent condition, as is shown by the certificates of the Engineer of the Company and the Superintendent of the line. During the year 31 small bridges were constructed at different parts of the line, while 885 metres of rails were laid down at Artega.

The Finance Minister has ordered \$300,000 to be paid to the "Carbonera del Puerto" Company for coal supplied to the Movimento Department.

Don José Alejo Ledesma has been named "vocal" on the Board of Public Credit.

The Finance Minister has refused to allow in duty free some machinery for the "El Dorado" Mine.

The Minister of War held a long interview yesterday with the President of the Southern Railway Local Board, in reference to the branch line from Bahia Blanca to the future military port of the Republic. The cost of the proposed line will be £100,000, paid by the Southern line. Later on in the day, Mr. White held an interview with the same Minister, during which the bases of the contract were amply and carefully discussed. The Southern Railway does not ask for any guarantee, but requires permission to construct a wharf for its own traffic. A project asking for permission to construct the line will be sent to Congress as soon as it opens.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

The weather last night was anything but conducive to theatre visiting, but such is the popularity of Ernest Novelli, that the Politeama was crowded with a most fashionable audience, and on his first appearance on the stage, the eminent actor was greeted with a roar of applause that must have been most gratifying. The piece selected "Papa Lebonard," is one that is well calculated to show the wonderfully versatile powers possessed by Novelli, as, at times, the audience are roused to laughter by the comedian, and at other times, the tragedian comes to the fore and the audience are in tears. So it was last night, and at the end of the third act, many of the audience rose to their feet, and applauded one of the best actors that have appeared amongst us. Sr. Novelli was well supported by Sta. Giannini, Sr. Ruggeri and Sr. Cassini.

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LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 31st. The Deputies met to-day and discussed the note from the Senate asking them to withdraw their vote to it in reference to increased salaries to the legislators in the Budget. After a long debate it was resolved to withdraw the note, and send the whole case to the Court for its decision. This vote leaves the final sanction of the Budget still open.

The presentation of the plans for the new railway from here to Mercedes has caused a very good impression in both places, and amongst esancieros on the route. The works will be commenced within six months from the approval of the plans and must be finished in three years.

The police have found out that the young man who flew his brains out in the Hotel del Comercio was named Salvador Picaba, and was a nephew of Mr. Benito Guzmán, a merchant in this city. The change in the time-table for the trains from here to the Port will come into force to-morrow.

The new University here will be inaugurated on the 5th prox. Gold medals to commemorate the event, will be given to the Governor and the Rector, Dr. Dardo Rocha.

In the convent of the Sisters of Charity at Tandil, a little girl has been burned to death through her dress catching fire from a candle.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rain came down gloriously again yesterday, flooded the streets, made lots of sticky mud, got through the roofs of half the houses in town, spoiled the carpets and curtains, and acted generally in its time-honoured fashion in these fine latitudes. Business and pleasure were both at a stand still, and shopkeepers and traders were sighing and twirling their thumbs all day, without a cent's worth to do. A good many of those who were praying for rain last week are now afraid that they put too much fervour into their orations, and that the drought has been exchanged for a deluge that may do more harm than good. We hope not.

The dastardly outrage committed on the Blitz family, three of whose members were so severely burned that they lie at death's door, was of course a leading topic yesterday. The cowardly assailant is under lock and key, but the inquiry so far throws only a faint light on the motives of the criminal act. There is, nevertheless, ground for assuming that Volper, the prisoner, was a mere instrument in the hands of a rejected suitor. Volper yesterday, questioned by the police magistrate, stated that he was guided by personal motives of revenge, but it is known that his brother had applied for the hand of Miss Blitz and was rejected. It would appear, moreover, that the suitor, on leaving the house, threatened to use violence.

General Tajés yesterday presented his credentials at the Government House. Cordial speeches were interchanged, and then a decree was issued recognizing him in his capacity of Special Envoy and Minister Plenipo, on special mission. Hundreds of people called on him yesterday, for the General is well known here.

There were two extraordinary accidents in the port yesterday. During the thunderstorm, a flash of lightning struck an unfortunate workman in Dock 3 and killed him on the spot. The terrible flash and clap of thunder shortly after noon shook the city, the latter sounding exactly like the discharge of a 10-ton gun on board a first-class battleship. At the same time the other accident; one of the horses of a victoria coming too near the edge of the wharf slipped and tumbled in, luckily without dragging the other horse and the carriage along with him. The horse was rescued. The name of the peon killed by the lightning is Pablo Fabiani.

The ancients considered that kind of death as a particular mark of divine favour. What an immaculate, respectable lot! The French Deputies must be Last night's telegrams say that no fewer than seventeen more of them are implicated in the Panama Canal thieving.

The Finance Minister received a telegram from the Argentine Minister in London yesterday, stating that his Full Pay decree has created the very best impression in the Argentine happy financial family there, and that Lord Rothschild warmly congratulated him on the improved credit of his country. The Hebrew peer did not venture on any forecast as to the march of the gold premium, his attempt in the seat line when he signed the famous agreement with the Financial Spohn having proved so terribly wide of the mark.

There was little or no news yesterday about the B. O. revolution. The whole flare-up seems to have come to a sudden halt, probably owing to the rain and the "Typhoid mission" combined. Old "Tudo-el-Mundo" says that General Tajés is like Barros Arana's grand-papa—he cannot keep his mouth shut. Loquacity is the bane of all South American statesmen and diplomatists.

More of it! Uncle Paul Kruger has followed up his scamp of a nephew's insults to the Queen of Great Britain by repeating them in an address to the Transvaal Legislature. So says a telegram to the Times; but we fancy this is only another version of his nephew's insolence, as the old boor and Boer camp sinner, such an ass as to deliberately provoke England to wipe him and his slim sham republic out of existence.

The stubborn tenacity of little Greece, no doubt at the bidding of her secret friend amongst the Big Powers, is bringing the Cretan question to a head. England, France, and Italy refuse to join in any use of force against Greece; Germany threatens to leave the concert and blow a solo on her own horn; Austria is trying to coax Greece to listen to reason, and the Russian Bear looks on in silence, as he did at the Japs and Egiphts, being certain that, no matter how the matter may end, he is sure of a meal. Meanwhile the combined Admirals confess that the blockade of Crete is useless, as supplies and provisions for the insurgents are landed every day. What an admission from the commanders of such splendid fleets! But, perhaps, they have secret orders to turn their blind eyes on blockade runners.

It is with genuine pleasure that we interrupt our editorial labour to enjoy turning over the freshly cut leaves and devour the contents of the two stately volumes of Macmillan's Colonial Library, Fridt of Nassau's "Farthest North," a valuable and highly appreciated contribution to the STANDARD bookshelf from the world-famed London Publishing firm, just handed to us by their local agents, Messrs. Jacobson, who, we understand, received, in consequence of this marvellous work by the R. M. S. Clyde just in. If our columns were not so crammed, or if type were more elastic, we should enjoy the luxury of reproducing some of our favourite pages, for instance Page 165, Vol. I, but as our space will not allow of this, we advise all our readers to get the book and read it for themselves. Not the least among the many charms of this work is its truthfulness. Dr. Nansen is no Americo Vesputio telling fibs to make himself interesting, but this unique tale is the simple, truthful account of brave men's heroic deeds, men who, enjoying with the frankness of boyhood their adventurous pleasures, are Vikings, Norsemen, born heroes, and at the same time men of science. Very many thanks to Mr. Jacobson for procuring for Argentine Britishers this literary treasure, and when all his copies are sold out and still more wanted, we will invite our subscribers to call and enjoy a chapter of "Nansen" in a quiet corner of our editorial sanctum, a treat indeed to be highly appreciated!

The only thing in this country that rain is impotent to stop or interfere with is the Lottery, and its vicaries hung on the Wheel of Chance yesterday as usual, the lucky purchasers of the following numbers blessing the day they were born: 10,548, \$50,000; 17,238, \$10,000; 3,837, \$5,000; 12,517, 20,652, 15,594, \$2,000. 15,588, 20,999, 18,668, 1,661, 11,086, 15,564, 1,571, 20,874, 6,695, \$1,000; 4,288, 16,265, 6,386, 10,024, 1,669, 1,042, 17,139, 16,920, 4,919, 1,489, 6,504, 11,505, 7,614, 15,314, 10,485, 11,757, 7,390, 10,709, 12,293, 8560, 8,474, 8,381, 11,304, 13,364, 15,234, 47,706, 9,572, 7,254, 10,058, 15,829, 11,007, 17,303, 4,577, 10,993, 8,659, 15,258, 17,077, 11,790, 18,034, 4,555, 5,197, 6,077, 9,001, 20,637, 12,021, 14,050, 2,542, 20,571, 14,050, 2973, 2,681.

The Dons have had another disagreeable loss in Cuba. The plucky patriots have absolutely captured two of their gunboats. It is said that one of them surrendered, which makes the matter worse. The world is so occupied with Crete now that nobody but the patriotic Dons themselves bestows a thought on the weary struggle in the Pearl of the Antilles.

La Mejor Agua Purgante Natural. Bago pura supurante-antidoto clausura. So venden en todas las Progracias y Farmacias.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

The school is now in full working order for the Fourteenth Year and with a new Kindergarten Department under Miss McLaughlin, a Graduate of the best Training College in the United States. The list of pupils already in attendance numbers 186 and the Boarding House is nearly full.
A. WATSON HUTTON, M.A. Etc. Rector.
1884 d26 xp

LOMAS ACADEMY

Boarding and Day-School for Boys and Girls
2nd Quarter begins on Monday 29th of March 1897.

Incorporated with the Colegio Nacional

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

Select English School For Girls
1411 Calle Floris, San José de Flores. This school offers a complete course in English, Spanish, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Gymnastics, Dancing. The school-building is surrounded by spacious corridors and beautiful grounds. Accommodations for a limited number of boarders. Apply to Miss Clara J. Armstrong, Refere, es: Messrs. Richard and James Agar, Defensa 124, Mr. C. J. Musson, A. W. R. Estacion Once, Mr. John C. Wigg, Bolsa 211, Mr. R. J. Ruciman, Chacabuco 124.
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St. ANDREW'S SCOTCH SCHOOL

552--ITUZAINCO--552.
This School re-opens on Feb. 3rd at 10 P.m. For prospectuses or other information apply to Messrs. J. Grant and Sons, Cangallo 489, to Messrs. Grant and Sylvester, Cangallo 542, to the Headmaster at the School, or to the Hon. Sec. Peru 352.

SAN FERNANDO

English Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.

The Boarding accommodation in this school is unequalled in any other school in the Republic. The next quarter commences on the 1st. of April. Pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors and National College examinations.

For Prospectus apply to A. Stuart Pennington (Lon. Univ.) Head Master 1216 25 xp

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Is the best preserver and beautifier of the hair of children and adults; prevents falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf, and is the best brilliantine, and a little goes a very long way; it really is most economical for general use; is sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and as it has a most delightful perfume, it is the most luxurious dressing for the hair. Bottles, 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d.
Rowland's Kalydor.

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectively than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients. Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Rowland's Odonto
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by Druggists and Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that Rowland's are the best and only genuine. 482

COMPANIA PRIMITIVA DE GAS DE BUENOS AIRES.

ASAMBLEA GENERAL ORDINARIA.
25. CONVOCATORIA.

De acuerdo con lo prescripto en el Artículo 14 de los Estatutos, participamos a los Señores Accionistas que la Asamblea General Ordinaria convocada para el 7 de Abril, no podrá tener lugar en dicho día, por no haberse depositado el número de acciones que determina el Art. 13.

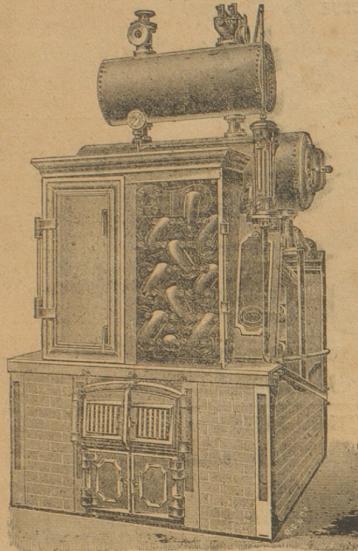
En consecuencia el Directorio tiene el honor de invitar nuevamente a los Señores Accionistas para la Asamblea General que tendrá lugar el Martes 18 de Abril, a las 2 P.m., en el local de la administracion, Moreno 350.

ORDEN DEL DIA.

- 1o. Lectura de la Memoria y aprobacion del Balance.
- 2o. Pagar el Dividendo a repartir.
- 3o. Eleccion de tres Directores Titulares en remplazo de los Sres. Alfredo Demarelli, Adolfo Fallich y Jose A. Uriarte, y de un suplente de Director.
- 4o. Eleccion de Sindico y Suplente de Sindico.

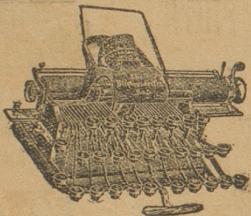
Se previene a los señores Accionistas que apesar de lo dispuesto en el artículo 16 de los Estatutos para dar cumplimiento al Artículo 3o del Código de Comercio y poder concurrir a la Asamblea, deberán depositar las acciones en las Cajas de la Compañia hasta el Viernes 2 de Abril, a las 4 P.m.
Buenos Aires, 28 Marzo 1897.
R. H. MURRAY, Gerente Secretario. 1121 m29 ap 7

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Esta máquina sencilla y muy sólida posee todas las letras, signos y númeracion usadas en la escritura. Su tamaño es pequeño y viene en una caja de madera con agarradera, su peso es insignificante. Esta máquina no debe faltar a ningún viajero, en los escritorios, establecimientos rurales etc, etc.
La máquina mas barata se vende en plaza a \$100 oro y esta se vende a \$50 ps. 50 ro

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UNICOS AGENTES
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THE LATEST & BEST THRASHING SET
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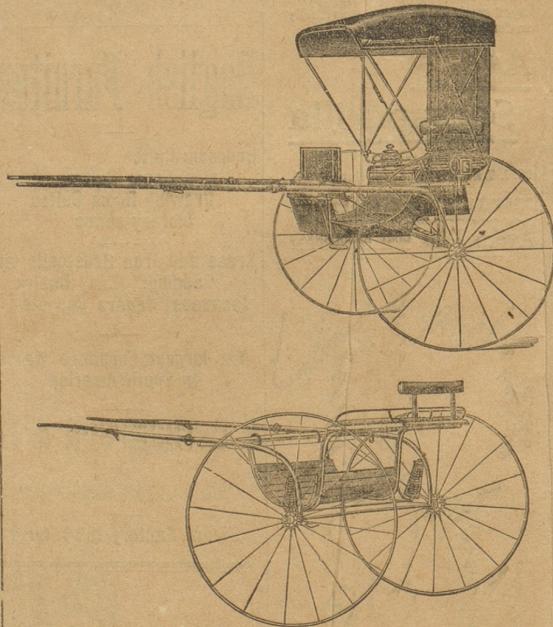
MOORE & TUDOR BUENOS AIRES.

The fame so justly acquired by Martell's Brandy has always awakened the cupidity of unprincipled merchants, the public SHOULD THEREFORE protect themselves against falsifications and imitations.

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302 BALCARCE, BUENOS AIRES
ARTHUR GEO. FRUEN
Manager.

ON 'CHANGE.

Wednesday, March 31st 1897.
Gold Premium

First Ring..... 205.00

The liquidation closed with a bang today at 305, the last price of gold, or say exactly 10 points under the opening rate of the month, and as the bell pealed out the warning note and the market chalked the line under a mammoth cash business, the ring gathered round the King to congratulate him on his wonderfully accurate forecast of liquidation on a fall, made precisely at the time when the whole market lived in a daily expectation of prices rattling up at least to 330. He took his blushing honours in his usual nonchalant way with a "pase, si era natural, no mas," but it is none the less remarkable that sharp as the ring is in reading between the lines and discounting situations, he was the only man in the market to "size" the very difficult phases of an extraordinary liquidation with mathematical accuracy. Everybody else was in the moon, and it was the telling clearness of the King's arguments that led us to predict a fortnight ago a weak market for the March settlement. Unfortunately, with the settlement over the tendency of gold will now necessarily be the other way. We are plunging right into the worst, or say, the dullest months of the year, and though there is a big "descubierta" hampering the movements of the speculation, the normal development will be bullish, with a commercial crisis in full swing, sharp if not severe, and the Government demands made more exhaustive by the Full Pay Bill. We have the prospects of gold shipments to face later on. The Presidential question is happily already a foregone conclusion, which is very reassuring, and the country is intrinsically sound, which admits of great possibilities, but we have now to bear the full brunt of the loss of the harvests and restricted credits. It is the "bad quarter of an hour" again, but at all events the country has seen infinitely worse, and pulled through almost without an effort.

The business in gold at the first hour was marked by a very stiff cash movement, which saw a big break in prices. Almost from the start it was apparent that there was a heap of gold to be liquidated, so that though prices opened at 306.50 and closed up to 307, this did not last long, the market collapsing under sheer weight of metal to close weak at 305. For the 15th and 30th April prices held up, though it was rather from lack of speculation than anything else, so that if we are to judge by the reluctance of the market at present, April will take a very low place as a speculative month. After the hour gold was a trifle firmer at 305. In stocks Catalinas were briskly dealt in at firm prices, and a brisk discussion was in progress as to whether under re-organization the Preference shares would rank as ordinary capital or come in immediately after the Debentures, the latter being the generally accepted idea, though as in this market such classifications of stock are not common, nobody could exactly say how the business stands. The point is, that if the creditors consent to class their Preference shares as ordinary stock, (with regard to capital, not earnings of course) the proposed scheme would, it is said, be gladly accepted. But even this is dubious, and it is looking very far ahead to be considering the liquidation and return of capital, as what really interests all stock holders in the concern is what dividend return they are likely to receive at present or in future. As to the capital, the general impression is that if the business were liquidated to-day the shareholders would not receive a solitary cent, so that whatever prospects they have in the working and profits therefrom. Why this antagonism then to a proposal to reorganize and develop the concern with a view to working it to thorough advantage?

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day:—
\$ 899,000 cash at 306.50-307-307-306
50-307-306.50-307-306.50-306
205.30-306.50-306-306.30-306
306.50-306-306.00-50 305-305-20-305.
\$ 172,000 April 3rd at 307.50-308-307-306
307-307.50-306.50-306-306-306-306
\$ 5,000 April 5th at 308.
\$ 11,000 April 1st at 306.50.
\$ 189,000 April 15th at 306.50-306-306-306-50-307-70-308.
\$ 170,000 April 30th at 310.50-311-310-310.80-310.
\$ 40,000 May 31st at 314.50-314.
\$1,431,000

Liquidation price:—
Gold..... 306.00
Catalinas Moles—
For cash.. 7,700 at 7.50-80.
April 15.. 1,000 at 7.70-80.
April 30.. 4,400 at 7.80-90.

Funded Bonds of the Floating Debt—
For cash.. 12,500 at 85.00.
Banco Comercio—
For cash.. 10 at 86.00.
Provincial Hypotecary, Cadulas—
For cash.. P 60,000 at 17.40.
For cash.. 8% 40,950 at 17.40.

Everybody was talking to-day of the tremendous spurt in Argentine stocks in London on the official announcement there of the decree promulgating the Full Pay Bill. This is just as it should be. It shows that the creditors are only too glad to take the National Government's assurance of coupons in full at its full value, since the reverse would show an unwarranted and unwarrantable incredulity as to the seriousness of the authorities' action. Those who think or at least thought the move premature are not the few, but that point definitely settled, there can be no question about the earnest intention of the Government to see that the will of Congress is carried into fullest effect. The advance therefore in rates advised by cable is fully explained, and that

It has been so long delayed may be attributed to a reasonable doubt in the minds of bondholders as to whether the Government would be able to furnish the means towards carrying the law into practice.

About 2 or 3 months ago we reported that the Southern Railway was buying up large tracts of land at Banfield and Laus, which created a stir in the market at the time, people being anxious to find out what the land was for.

Parana advises report the storm there a young cyclone, the whole place inundated, and the farmers in great grief, as it has rained all over the province.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of some of the largest trade exhibitions and markets in the world, which are annually held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, England.

Business men nowadays do not take any chances, sentimental or other. An up-to-date merchant of Montevideo who is importing to a large amount articles for the celebration of the Queen's diamond jubilee, reflected that if Her Majesty should die before the 22nd June he would suffer a heavy loss.

The withdrawal of gold from circulation has been very heavy. A delivery of \$1,943,000, showing a very heavy delivery of what is known as "new" gold, due to the uncertainty of the situation, which makes the houses very squamish about continuing the business.

We hear that there was heaps of paper offered to pass Catalinas to-day, but not taken, all the shares retained, which shows that the steady purchasing of stock not only for some time past has a solid foundation and is not a spasmodic speculative device.

caused by these same brokers' failures the brokers caught in will have to go, whilst the others remain. It sounds paradoxical, but it is the Bolsa code, and may possibly come up for application before the business is wound up.

Table with columns: BANKING EXCHANGE RATES, BANKS, Gold, Paper, London, England, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, etc.

Table with columns: The London Bank draws at the following rates, Gold, Paper, New York, Valparaiso, Rosario, Montevideo, Mendoza, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia Blanca, La Plata, 100 Pesetas, etc.

A leading broker, commenting on the prospects of the gold movement during coming month, said that if the premium did not pass 220 it would be a miracle.

The approval of the Southern Railway's proposal for the extension to the Military Port was very favorably received in the market, as though it is only a small business, 30 kilometers of line, estimated to cost \$1,000,000, it opens up new districts, gives employment, and is in every sense a step forward.

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Nothing was talked of in the evening but the new billings up to 90, which marks a further rise of 4 points, or say over 11 points in a brace of shakes, from night to morning.

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PRINCIPAL DAILY EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with columns: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total, Previous Week. Rows include: Wool, Wheat, Flour, Lard, etc.

The Minister of Finance has fixed the price of gold for payment of Custom-dues at 305, for Thursday, April 1st.

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

Auctioneer Pascual Trujó was unable to sell 19,343 hectares of camp belonging to Mr. William Mooney, in Reconquista, Province of Santa Fé.

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Arrivals—247,308 kilos of wool, 3002 head of sheep, 4222 do cows, 200 do horses, 10 do mules, 17 do calves, 17 do pigs, 17 do chickens, etc.

PLAZA CONSTITUCION MARKET.

Arrivals—250 kilos wool, 167 bundles sheepskins, 170 cow-hides, 5 bundles hair, and 973 bags of cereals.

PLAZA ONCE SEPTIEMBRE MARKET.

Arrivals—1122 bags shelled maize, 3159 do wheat, 280 do flour, 95 do turnips, 546 do linseed, 755 do oats, 102 do barley, 100 bundles straw, 1823 bags of hay.

CORRALES DE ABATO.

Arrivals—1777 sheep, Sales to-day—Capones mesticos, 185 gordos mestizos at 65, 63.70, 58, 59, 54, 53, 62, 50, 50.50, 48.50, 48, 83 carne gorda at 48, 184 buena carne at 48, 42, 40, 116 carnes finas at 30 and 26.

BARRACAS AL SUD.

Arrivals—1677 sheep, Sales to-day—Capones mesticos, 185 gordos mestizos at 65, 63.70, 58, 59, 54, 53, 62, 50, 50.50, 48.50, 48, 83 carne gorda at 48, 184 buena carne at 48, 42, 40, 116 carnes finas at 30 and 26.

Bolsa Telegrafica.

Hypothecary Bank shares 13.50. Deuda Liquidada 69.00. Deuda Consolidada 69.10. Consols in London 38.50.

Arrivals from Glasgow.

Tokomaru—Sydney. Sailings—Venus, Rivadavia and Triton leave.

The Seal of Universal Approval. D.C.L. SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKIES. LONDON GIN. Dr. J. P. STEELE, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), writing from Florence, says—"Your 'D.C.L.' Whisky is highly appreciated, particularly for invalids, and has proved quite invaluable in my wife's case."

ALFRED MANSELL & Co. (Shrewsbury) England. Exporters of high class pedigree stock and Secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep Breeder's Association.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE. Original and only Genuine. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. J. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

LAIDLAW'S POLVO DE TABACO. (Patented under Argentine Law.) The original and only genuine Polvo de Tabaco IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB.

KEATING'S LOZENGES. USE KEATING'S LOZENGES. USE KEATING'S LOZENGES. USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

BUCHANAN. A TRIAL will convince you that CURATIVE BUCHANAN is superior to all other Sheep Dips. IT NEVER FAILS.

RUSHTON & Co. 152—PERU—152. e.o.d. 878/10 3p. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

