

# The Standard

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## Special Telegram.

TO STANDARD.

Montevideo, April 25th.  
Another Richmond in the field, Mr. Thomas O'Gorman, correspondent of the Press, has arrived here to report on the civil war. He hopes to be able to join Government forces at Nico Perez.

Yesterday I wired Government bulletin and official report of battle at Cerro Colorado.  
A well known English estanciero just in from Treinta Tres gives sad report of estanciero business where the armies are passing. He says that they took twenty of his cattle, and at only five, selling the rest to a local butcher at seven and a half pesos a head. He was not even allowed to take the hides off the five cattle killed by the troops. Accompanied by his peones he went to the butcher and retook the 15 cattle, telling him to apply to the Prefect for redress.

Lamas has ordered 8000 ponchos and uniforms for his men and intends passing winter in Cerro Largo, evidently imitating tactics of Cuban rebel generals. Lamas was at his estancia the 7th, going south, but sent his main force northwards. Lamas was following Saravia, who was after Muñoz. He says that it is a great mistake that Lamas is commanding officer of rebels, the commander is Saravia, who is a General while Lamas is only Colonel. This upsets all ideas prevalent in B. Aires, where you fancy that the Argentine Major Lamas is leading the dance, but my informant is positive and speaks from personal observation. The rebel forces amounted in all to about five thousand men. Their horses were worn out and had the marks of well known estancias in San Jose and Colonia; they pursued Muñoz for three days after battle of Arbolito so closely that he had not even time to "corner" but Muñoz outmaneuvered Lamas and succeeded in joining the force of Gen. Muñoz. The troops kill cattle with the greatest waste, and as far as horses are concerned have carried off everything on four legs, including thoroughbred brood mares.

Last night the Eolo was unable to leave. She got her bowsprit tangled in the rudder or her paddle wheels with the anchor chain or buoy breaking the paddles so that she will have to remain several days for repairs.

The Venus coming here had a terribly rough passage, the water washing into the deck cabins. The Eolo having possession of the Company's buoy, Venus had to anchor a long way out, and her passengers got a terrible wetting when landing in row boats on account of the high sea running. Eolo's passengers remained on board and went up by Venus to-night.

U. S. S. Yantic did not get off to-day rough weather preventing her taking in supplies. Bottin's lighter tried to shove them into her by the stern, but had to abandon the effort.

Papers still continue to publish whole columns in regard to the summary which is being drawn up in the case of Rabeca, the would-be assassin of President. The summary has already reached 200 pages, the details are not worth telegraphing, you will find them in your exchanges.

General Pachano, Venezuelan Minister to Brazil, has arrived here on a visit. He intends extending his trip to your city.

Brazilian Government had ordered the "internment" of Dr. Terra and Ismael Velasquez, Blanco leaders.

The steamer Campana from Havre has brought a consignment of schrapnel and obuses for the Government.

Ex-minister of War Diaz is a candidate for post of Minister to England. Present occupant of post, Dr. Nin, is here awaiting solution of his difficulty with Swiss Government to which he was accredited at same time as to England.

General Vasquez has reached Nico Perez, where he takes command of nine thousand Government troops, and there will be music in the air. The general opinion in town is that the revolution is about played out. Tartar Prince sails for New York tomorrow with thirty seven passengers.

An English officer from the Basilisk tells me that war-vessels of that nationality will put their flags at half mast for the U.S.S. Yantic's departure. No more Sunday breakfasts on board that vessel, with pork and beans, and Boston brown bread, no more buckwheat cakes cooked by O'Gorman and the Japanese soot-eyed "chief" in the galley. The officers of the recently arrived Castine will do their best to fill the vacancies left by the Yantic. By the way I am informed that the officer of the Castine, who has a five weeks' thurst, got seventeen pounds sterling for a resident Englishman whom he met in the plaza. Good bye Yantic, after this last cruise you will never be seen in foreign waters. One of the officers of the Castine has brought out the latest thing in Cinematographs. It consists of a small volume of stiff leaves of the size of half a cubic inch which when dexterously pressed between thumb and finger exhibits in a life like manner all the phases of the Corbett-Fitzgerald fight.

H. M. S. Satellite, Captain Allen, recently arrived from West Coast, leaves tomorrow for home. Captain Allen told us a dog story which won the STANDARD challenge for dog stories. He passed the afternoon admiring the Montevideo girls who passed in the street and says that nothing like them is to be seen on the West Coast either for physique or clothes. To-morrow H. M. S. Beagle, Captain Gambie, leaves for the South. He expects to call in at San Blas about the twelfth May, where he hopes to have some good sport and to hear the music of the pianos or organs with which was freighted the American ship which sank near San Blas thirty years ago, of which music Admiral Kennedy gave such an enthusiastic description in his book. I gave Captain Gambie a letter to the managers of the Mulhall estancia at San Blas.

To-day Lieutenant Coffin of the Yantic went to pay a parting visit to Captain Rizzo the much wounded Commander of the Artigas. He found Rizzo down in

bandages and smelling strongly of disinfectants but as merry as possible and chatting gaily with about twenty visitors of whom the majority were ladies. Capt. Rizzo offered many attentions to the officers of the Yantic at Nueva Palmira. When Coffin complimented him on his bravery he replied "regular, regular". He says that he knows he killed two of the aggressors, the two midshipmen who deserted, and thinks he killed five.

Where was Moses when the light went out, and where are the representatives of Pearson and of Greenwood, who want to build the port of Montevideo? The answer to both conundrums is: in the dark. Mr. Beausire, Manager of the electric light company left to-day for home. He has managed the company well since its beginning and is now turned out by intrigues in the Municipality, which wants his place for one of its own friends. His numerous friends in the English colony greatly regret his departure.

Government decree placing all private associations for care of wounded under jurisdiction of National Committee of Charities has given rise to a good deal of friction. The Red Cross refuses to be subservient to the National Committee, and emphatically declines to hand over its funds, some twenty thousand pesos: as the law creating the Charity Committee limits their number. The decree which appoints a large number of new members will be impugned.

This afternoon I went to the police-station to see Rabeca, the would-be assassin of the President. He will not be seventeen till June. Dr. Felipe of the police, says that he presents all the signs of a neurotic subject, a degenerate with criminal instincts as described by Mx. Nordan and Lombroso. One of his eccentricities as elucidated by the police was that of taking four or five baths every day. This is considered by his family as a sure proof that he is mad. His father and elder brother are working in B. Aires; they and he are Socialists; the revolver which he used is completely unserviceable, all rusted and the mechanism out of order. He paid ninety cents for it. It is not true that he said "Don't kill me" (no me mate). When he was brought up stairs in the President's house. Mrs. Borda happened to come in, and seeing the President with a revolver in his hand and Rabeca held by the policeman, said to the President "don't kill the boy." H. E. then explained to her that it was the other way about—that the boy had tried to kill him. The President and Mrs. Borda both interrogated him, and his replies were most insolent and cynical, he said these and those to them. The local papers continue publishing columns of matter in regard to the affair, what his mother, aunts and cousins say; it is a mistake, just like publishing details of suicides, because such publicity will excite other weak minded youths to go and do likewise, in order to gain notoriety. The President should forbid all allusions to the affair in the daily press. The same day as the attempt on the life of the President, ex-President Herrera received an anonymous letter, saying that an attempt would also be made on his life.

LATER  
The gunboat Artigas arrived here this afternoon. An official bulletin just received states that Colonel Klinger has reached Artigas and reestablished the legal authorities, the Blancos retreating before him.  
In the return match of the united English war-vessels against the Albion Club the result was a draw, two goals to two.  
The match was very closely contested. The natives are beginning to take a great interest in football. The honors to-day were carried off by Lieut. Jackson of the Basilisk. He was the favorite of all and I heard the ladies cheering the "petizo" he is somewhat short of stature. The navy team was not so strong as last week owing to the departure of several vessels.  
The U. S. S. Yantic left this morning.  
Four arc-lights have been set up in the Plaza Matriz.

Stand-by O'Gorman.

(Per Havas Agency.)

## LARISSA EVACUATED BY THE GREEKS.

Greeks routed in Epirus.

The Powers will interfere.

But Greece must submit to their decisions.

The Duchess of York gives birth to a daughter.

Artas. 25th.—The latest news from Epirus reports that the Greeks have again recovered lost ground, and have this morning forced the Ottoman troops to retreat.

The Greek losses were heavy, but their forces now occupy the eastern coast of Pigiadia where they are fortifying themselves. This success has restored confidence in the public mind.

Constantinople, 25th.—The Turkish armies have taken possession of Larissa, finding there a large quantity of military stores in a perfect state of preservation.

Athens, 25th.—It is asserted that the Greek squadron bombarded to-day for several hours the port of Déde Agbacht in the Gulf of Amos (centre of the southern coast of Rumelia). A rumour is also current that Preveza has surrendered to the Greek squadron.

Salonica, 25th.—Marshal Osman Pachá arrived here to-day and immediately left for the Thessalian frontier to assume the command-in-chief of the Turkish armies in the field.

Vienna, 25th.—News has arrived that the Turks had routed to-day the troops under Col. Manos, on the road between Janina and Philippades. The Greeks fought stubbornly, but were finally compelled to retreat. This reverse will definitely prevent any attempt on the part of the Greeks to advance against the capital of Epirus.

London, 25th.—Princess Victoria Mary, Duchess of York, gave birth to-day to a girl. Mother and child are going on very well.

Constantinople, 25th.—The official organ publishes to-day a despatch from Edehem Pachá, dated from Turnovo, confirming the capture of that city and adding that his troops are now marching on Larissa which was yesterday evacuated by King George's forces.

Athens, 25th.—Another long Cabinet-Council was held to-day under the presidency of King George, in which it was resolved to resist stubbornly the invasion of the kingdom and to send to the front fresh forces. A telegram from Pharsalia announces that Prince Constantine arrived there at dawn this morning with three brigades and several batteries of artillery, to prepare the defence-works against the advance of the Turks.

Vienna, 25th.—The Emperor Francis Joseph left this afternoon for St. Petersburg; Count Goltschowski, the Imperial Chancellor, accompanies him. His Majesty goes to return the visit paid in September to Vienna by the Russian Emperor and Empress, and, it is said, to discuss what should be done in connection with the Greco-Turkish war.

Paris, 25th.—President Faure continues his tour in the west, accompanied by M. Meine the Prime-Minister and M. Barthou the Minister of the Interior. M. Faure visited Saintes this morning and arrived this afternoon at Rochelles. The same enthusiasm continues to be evinced by the populations of the various cities through which the Presidential party passes.

The old port of Rochelles was to-night brilliantly illuminated.  
To-morrow, M. Faure will visit the hospitals and barracks, previous to holding a review of the northern squadron anchored in the roads.

Rome, 25th.—The supposed accomplices of Pietro Acciari, the would-be assassin of the King, were to-day set at liberty, as there is an absolute lack of any proof against them. Acciari is certainly believed to be insane.

Paris, 25th.—A duel with swords was fought to-day between Prince de Chimay or Garaman, famous for the recent divorce case, and M. Clemenceau the editor of La Justice. Both combatants were slightly wounded.

St. Petersburg, 25th.—The Emperor has definitely confirmed Count Mouravieff in the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, 15th.—It is asserted here that the six Great Powers are unanimously resolved to interfere between Turkey and Greece in order to restore peace; but that, before any steps are taken, Greece will be required to pledge herself to the acceptance of the measures which may be decided on by the Powers.

London, 25th.—A battery of artillery, stationed in Dochester, has received orders to prepare at once for embarkation for South Africa.

## REVIEW.

As April draws to an end we enter the dull stage of the year so far as business is concerned, but politics begin to awake with the opening of Congress. This year a further feature of political activity will be the canvassing of parties, the preliminary skirmishes of the presidential election next year. It is remarkable that up to the present General Roca is the undisputed candidate to succeed President Urriburu; we devoutly hope that this is a guarantee of a peaceful election, and it may be assumed that if the Radicals find it impossible to reorganize their party and put forward a candidate, it is because the people are tired of the civil strife of former years: they want a good, strong government, and General Roca personifies that programme.

The President of the Republic is busily engaged penning his Message for Congress which will open in the beginning of May. Minister Escalante's chapter in the Message will be interesting as to facts and figures which will strengthen the credit of the country in Europe. There is no doubt that the finances of the Government are progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and it is to be regretted that as much cannot be said of this market, which is in the throes of a partial crisis, caused by wholesale losses of farmers and colonists.

The attempt of the La Plata Government to foist on the nation the settlement or agreement between the bondholders of the province of Buenos Ayres and Governor Urdonno has signally failed. Both President Urriburu and Minister Escalante threw cold water on the hopes of the Governor when impressing on him that the nation is not in a position to assume the burden of the Buenos Ayres debt. There is, however, a disagreeable rumour that the party who championed the absurd Full Pay Programme in Congress last November will also champion this Buenos Ayres Settlement next month in the same august body. So there is still danger ahead.

The Uruguayan Revolution appears to be at a stand-still, and it is difficult to make out the movements of the rebel leaders. During the week a sensation was caused by an attempt to murder President Borda by a youth whose mental faculties had been unbalanced by political emotions and hard-upping. H. E. was returning to his house when, as he was preparing to alight from his carriage, he heard a scuffle. On turning round, he found his aide-de-camp gripping a young man by the throat. It appears the young fellow had come up behind the carriage and levelled an old-fashioned pistol at the President, but in his excitement he had only half-cocked the weapon, and the result was that the pistol did not go off. The news caused considerable excitement not only in Montevideo but also here, where a large number of Uruguayan refugees at present reside. Our active correspondent at the Mount, Stand-by O'Gorman, interviewed the President a few hours after the incident, and we refer our readers to his telegram elsewhere. In the meantime the Revolution is at a standstill, and it is assumed that

the special mission of General Tajes to the Government here has had something to do with this cessation of hostilities. It was an open secret that the rebels obtained arms and secured provisions on this side of the river. It was from this bank of the Plate that they set out on their expeditions under the very noses of the sentinels on the Argentine gunboats in the river. But all this has come to a full stop.

At any moment we may have a crisis in the Cabinet, the War Minister being on the brink of resignation. H. E. is by no means popular. He never was a civilian, he was forced to the front and pushed into the War Office, because it was found impossible to fill the vacancy otherwise without causing an open conflict between the two sets of officers who constitute the military hierarchy of this country. Our foreign readers may not be aware that the older officers entered the army as volunteers in the Paraguayan War and later periods, and won their spurs on the battle-field. But subsequently the Government opened a military college which has produced officers of deep study and a high order of talent. This young generation of officers now hold by their rank, after steady promotion positions of influence and strength. The result is a rivalry, whose evils could only be avoided by the nomination of a civilian to the portfolio of war. The Minister soon quarrelled with the officers under him, and thus placed himself in a position which seems untenable. We reter at length to this matter in another column, and we may safely predict the resignation of the Minister. The difficulty will be to find a suitable successor.

Business continues the dull tenor of its way in the midst of numerous commercial embarrassments that have entailed a restriction of credit all round and caused much distrust. Some big concerns have gone to the wall this month, and the causes we have foreshadowed in these columns for months past. A look at our railway table returns will show at a glance a great shrinkage all over the country, excepting, perhaps, the Great Southern and the Western zones. It is most fortunate that in spite of short crops and trade shrinkage, the gold premium keeps at a comparatively low level, in the vicinity of 2.00%.

Exchange continues weak. We quote: London—47 3/4.  
Paris—5.00 fcs.  
Antwerp—5.01 fcs.  
Hamburg—4.06 1/2 mks.

## SPORT.

RACING IN THE PARK.

It was an ideal day as regards weather: just fresh enough to quicken up everything and the attendance was very large. Backers, however, had a bad time of it as a mountain of dollars went down over Devona in the second event, the public apparently looking upon it as an impossibility that she could lose. On her previous form indeed it seemed so, but she lost nevertheless and lost badly, her third to Yanguetru and Plaisanterie being a very poor show, especially as she met with no reverse of luck in the start, getting away fairly well. This coming after another downfall of the favourite in the first race and succeeded by the victory of a big outsider in the classic did not help to put backers in much conceit with themselves. However they hit off "solid" with Malakoff which was a ray of sunshine on a dark path and this brightened things up. The classic was an awful take-down. To start with neither Loncoy nor 25 de Mayo were ever seen in the race, whilst though the finish was a very pretty and at the same time exciting picture it was a toss-up which would get the verdict of the three racing in. Not until the numbers went up, in fact, was doubt at rest, and even then it was a surprise to find Pilitto's bracket up, as it looked as if he had just missed getting up in time. However it was a very startling performance, considering that he was far from favoured in the start and had a big leeway to make up in the straight. Abrojo ran very well as also did Addio, and it struck us that if Garrido had not made so much use of the latter his chance would have been all the better.

In the long-distance Malakoff simply played with his field, a very ragged lot, except Violin who ran a pig, but in the sprint there was a very pretty finish between the heads of a cluster of which Extra proved the best. The mile was a center for Brick as he won with any amount in hand; the final proved a dead heat after a very punishing finish which brought business to a close.

**Premio Cristiana**  
For 3 year olds and more, one year residence in the country and who have run more than twice but have not won one. Weight for age, extra weight of 3 kilos for winners. Distance 100 metres. Prize \$1,400 to the first and 100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.  
Stud America, Diosma by Tissaphernes out of Lady Chesfield. . . . . 3 56 1/4  
Ec. San Facon, Tiradentes. . . . . 3 58 2/3  
Ec. Bend'Or, Rodin. . . . . 3 58 3/4

Also ran—Mundana and Margot.  
Garrido rushed Diosma right off the mark and taking 3 or 4 lengths lead showed the way to the paddock, Margot lying second and the other three at heels. About 100 metres from the post Tiradentes got to within half a length and whips were set going, but Garrido on the rails always had slightly the best of the finish squeezing home on Diosma by a head. Rodin close up third.

Sport—Diosma \$7.62, placé 3.81; Tiradentes 3.18.

**Premio Yanguetru**  
For two year olds. Weight 52 and 50 kilos. Three kilos extra to the winners of a race and 5 to winners of two or more races. Distance 1,100 metres. Prize \$1,700 to the 1st and 100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Kls.  
Stud La Confianza, Reserva by Carrasco out of Shirley 3 56 \*1  
Stud Amianto, Ortegai, by Orbit out of Geneve. . . . . 4 53 \*1  
Stud Paris, Cautiliere. . . . . 7 58 3/4

Also ran—Excellisor, Eureka, Revanche, Vivas, Antropofago.  
Ortegai made all the running, but challenged at the paddock by Reserva, a punishing finish between the pair resulted in a dead heat.

FOOTBALL.  
J. NEGROON'S XI vs. T. F. ALLEN'S XI.

Played at Belgrano yesterday, before a large number of spectators, who took great interest in the game, which resulted in favor of Allen's team by two goals to one. Allen winning the toss, naturally elected to play with the wind, which was blowing very hard from the railway goal,

but, notwithstanding, the ball was immediately whirled into Allen's quarters where a very severe tussle in front of goal took place, resulting in a corner, which, however, came to nothing. Negroon continued to press and when within an ace of getting a goal, the ball burst. A new ball being provided, it was at once carried down the field in front of Negroon's goal, but Ibbison saved beautifully. Some give and take play took place, when, the ball being in the very centre of the field, Fothergill kicked hard, and the wind helping, the leather dropped just under the post, surprising both the kicker and the goal keeper and registering first point for Allen's.

From the kick off, the ball was again carried to the railway goal, Negroon's men pressing very hard, and Colson got a very good chance, but kicked wide. Many shots were now made at Allen's goal, but Brown was equal to the occasion, and saved many times. From a good run down the left wing, Negroon had a capital chance, but kicked over. In fact Negroon's side was having the best of the game throughout the first half, but at half-time had not scored, as their shooting was very erratic.

Changing ends, and with the wind in their favor, it was thought that Negroon's team would win; but Allen's men seemed to pull themselves more together, and kept the ball constantly in their opponent's quarters. At length Rugeroni and Harvey had a chance, and dribbled the whole length of the ground, and passed to Colson, who had an easy chance but missed it. After another good run by Harvey, Negroon got his chance and sent the ball through, equalising matters. This put Allen's on their mettle, and a well combined rush by the forwards enabled Jordan to add another goal, thus winning the game.

For the Victors, Brown in goal was splendid, saving many a hot shot, Allen, Jordan and Syer amongst the forwards being very good and J. Royd at full back was frequently applauded for his good play.

For Negroon's, Rugeroni and Negroon were very good, the former especially; Negroon dwelling rather too much on the ball and not passing as often as he might. Ibbison and Botting as backs also played a good game.

J. Negroon's XI.  
Goal—T. Allan.  
Backs—T. Ibbison, H. W. Botting, Half Backs—H. W. Roberts, T. Roy, C. C. MacKenzie.

Forwards—Rugeroni, G. L. Macfarlane, R. Colson, H. Rugeroni, W. H. Harvey, T. F. Allen's XI.

Goal—W. Brown.  
Racks—J. Royd W. Fothergill.  
Half Backs—W. H. Goddard, J. Murphy, R. Barthmann.

Forwards—T. F. Allen, W. A. Jordan, B. E. Syer, J. Balcock, G. Christian, Referee—R. MacKinnon.

LOMAS V. LANUS  
This match, played yesterday at Lomas in fine and excellent weather for football ended in a victory for the home team by 4 goals against nil. The individual and collective playing of the teams and their form cannot be taken as a sample of what they can do inasmuch as the men were completely out of practice, this was specially noticeable in the dribbling, passing and shots for a goal, still the game was a good one from start to finish, and well worth watching. Lanus virtually played their League Team.

The game started at a few minutes to three, Lanus playing with the wind in their favour. A couple of minutes sufficed for the home team to score the first goal, J. O. Anderson dribbling the ball down to the enemy's posts very quickly indeed. After a further spell of tough play, J. O. Anderson took the ball again, but this time passed it to C. Gibson who lost not a moment in heading it through the goal.

The teams charged over after the usual three quarters of an hour's play. Lomas now had the wind with them and made the best of it in every way, and scored two more goals. The ball in the first case bounding off F. Jacobs' head. While the second was shot between the posts by C. Gibson. Coste kept goal in tip-top style for the visitors, and saved many a goal. Millar, a Lanus man, got wounded during the first 1/4 of an hour's play and the game had to be stopped for a time. He however played on pluckily again.

The following were the teams:—  
Lomas.  
Backs—J. Wright and A. Anderson.  
Half backs—L. Jacobs, C. Wright and F. Jacobs.  
Forwards—C. Gibson, G. Comber, H. Anderson, F. Spencer and J. O. Anderson. Goalkeeper—P. L. Bridger.

Lanus.  
Backs—T. Bridge, Geo. Brown.  
Half backs—A. A. Millar, W. Dunn and W. Buchanan.  
Forwards—W. Cowes, C. D. Moffat, G. Brooking, C. Comber and D. Gibson.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

By thunder! The fluctuations in the fortunes of war in classic Greece beat the antics of the Gold Eagle on the Bolsa in the ways of ups and downs and leaps and bounds in all directions. While we were writing on Saturday of the tide of war having turned in favour of the Greeks, the said tide was again lashing back on them with fatal force, and the countrymen of Themistocles are now, we fear hopelessly dished. Larissa, the headquarters of Prince Constantine, has been evacuated, and the whole Greek army is in full retreat, at least it was on Saturday evening, but Lordness what is going on while we write. The news that the Prince had 110,000 men at Larissa must

therefore, have been a thundering lie. In fact the cablegrams seem to be fibbing harder than ever since the war began. It will soon be seen now if Bulgaria means to sail in to help Greece, and if the Big Powers will be able to keep out of the mess.

Princess May yesterday gave birth to her first daughter. Married to Prince George on 6th July, 1893, her eldest boy, Prince Edward, was born on the 23rd June, 1894, and her younger, Prince Albert, on the 14th December, 1895.

A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday morning at 10.30, outside the great entrance gates of the Corrales del Rey Works.

A man, his wife, and two children were crossing an open space in front of the works when, without apparent reason, the man took out a revolver and shot the woman who immediately fell; he then fired another shot at her as she lay, and after a short time of meditation, as if to assure himself that his victim was dead, he placed the revolver to his own head and blew out his brains. We are sorry to hear that the children of our friend Mr. Rowbotham were unwilling witnesses of this terrible scene.

Five autumn days yesterday, but decidedly coolish. Nevertheless, there was a good attendance at the sports and pastimes, a fashionable throng in carriages in Rotten Row, and the Zoo thronged with citizens of all sorts, sizes and ages, all enjoying their Sunday out.

Judging by the remarks yesterday of some of our Argentine colleagues, who are well posted in politics, there will be a "fit" in Congress over Governor O'Quinn's little game to saddle the nation with the debt of the Queen Province. Nothing more likely. There is a broad field for a political scuffle over this very dubious business.

More "fino amor" between the East and the West Coasts. Brazil and Chile have signed a commercial treaty for five years. Any secret clauses, we wonder?

More of it. In order to prevent the spread of the contagious disease that has broken out in the Artillery Guards encampment at Villa Mercedes, San Luis, all the private clothes of the lads have been burned. As the great majority of them are of poor parents, these will be put to the expense, which they can ill afford, of new clothes for the youngsters. Would it not have answered the purpose, to disinfect the clothes?

We see amongst the fearfully long telegrams of our leading colleagues from B. (p) that the Government troops are again indulging in throat-cutting, several corpses having been found near Santa Ana with the throats cut.

The N. G.'s will come marching home before the week is out. Next Thursday, the 29th they will hear the welcome word "Dismiss." A very curious order has been issued that the lads are to leave their uniforms and arms at the encampment and return home in civilian dress. This will entail the trouble and expense of having their private toggery sent to them. Can nothing, or next to nothing, be done in this line country in a business-like way, with a little foresight? There is always some queer blundering going on. Of course, if the boys are to come back in uniform, the idea of a review by the President in this city, like last year, has been abandoned. So much the better.

The Geographical Society intend to give Dr. Berg, Director of the National Museum, who lately threw off his allegiance to the Czar and became an Argentine citizen, a grand "vista" before he starts next month on a visit to his native land. Dr. Berg well deserves this compliment, as he has done good service to his new country in writing over a hundred scientific works that have greatly contributed to diffuse a better knowledge abroad of this fair land.

That high-born scamp the Viscount de Guadiana is "in" again for burglary, although he was only released a few weeks ago for a similar offence. Bred in the bone, my masters.

The long standing Military unpleasantness is expected to come to an end (and it is about time) before the week has half run its course. It was said yesterday that the Minister of War will certainly resign to-day or to-morrow. He has good while in office done the state good service which the public will remember long.

Our two big contemporaries are again hitting hard at each other about the respective merits of their telegraph services, and have gone so far as to point out each other's slips of the pen and typographical errors, and also to hint at "expansion" and "cutting." It's amusing, if they don't give the public too much of it. The *Nacion* scored a tacit yesterday in referring to a recent telegraph in the *Prensa* announcing that the sublime Porte had declared war against Turkey!!! One requires a glass of Port wine to relieve the exhaustion from laughter at reading such an amusing blunder.

"Charity." This is a title of a Single Number shortly to appear under the patronage of the Committee of Uruguayan Ladies for Relief to the wounded in the Uruguayan revolution and edited by Messrs Barozzi and Dolfin. The sale of this paper, to appear once only, will be under the supervision and for the benefit of the above named fund. Apart from a charitable side of the question, the number will be of artistic and literary merit, most of the best known writers and artists of this town having promised their valuable services and cooperation.

(WEEKLY ISSUE.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. UNITED KINGDOM.

London, 19th.—Turks and Greeks recommenced hostilities this morning. The Turkish troops finally took possession of the Pass of Milona after overcoming a most desperate resistance by the Greeks. The positions occupied by the latter were captured after repeated bayonet charges. The Greeks were almost annihilated, while the Turks suffered very severely.

London, 20th.—Telegrams received from Larissa announce that Greek soldiers and insurgents have occupied several villages and important positions almost without resistance, in the Turkish Province of Epirus.

London, 21st.—Sir George Curzon this afternoon held an interview with the Portuguese Minister with reference to the rumours regarding British policy in regard to Delagoa Bay.

London, 22nd.—Telegrams from Salonica report that the Turkish Fleet, which left the Dardanelles yesterday, is in Salonica and ready to engage the Greek men-of-war.

London, 22nd.—It is a general belief here that Larissa will shortly fall into the hands of Ethem Pasha. It is asserted that the Turkish Army will suspend operations once this is effected, until Greece withdraws her soldiers from Crete. The Great Powers approve this policy of the Sublime Porte, as it serves to bring the present campaign to a speedy end. The Sultan has, it is furthermore asserted, already drawn up the plan of government for Crete which will amount to Home Rule.

London, 22nd.—The Greek Fleet has taken the Port of Katerina after a furious bombardment which the Turks could not stand. The Port of Katerina is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Salonica.

London, 23rd.—The Sublime Porte has ordered the Turkish Fleet to concentrate on Constantinople. This order is due to the bad condition of the men-of-war, which are not fit to encounter the enemy.

FRANCE.

Paris, 19th.—A Cabinet Council was held in the Elysee Palace this morning. President Faure presiding, about the Eastern question, and it was decided that France, acting in concert with the other Great Powers, will not interfere in the war between Greece and the Turks.

Paris, 19th.—The *Temps* publishes a telegram from Obok saying that an Italian mission that left Harar a few days ago for Entotto has been massacred by a South Ethiopian tribe, Captain Bottego, a well known explorer, headed the mission.

Paris, 20th.—The Sultan's Ambassador here states that he received a telegram this afternoon announcing that Turkish troops have occupied all the positions near Tournavos, a city which cannot hold out much longer against the Turkish soldiers. The telegram furthermore states that the Sultan's troops have forced the Pass of Milonas and that Larissa is seriously threatened. The Greeks are falling back on Larissa.

Paris, 31st.—It is asserted that the Great Powers, with the exception of England, have adhered to a proposal of the Russian Imperial Chancellor, who asks that the Powers should hold a council before interfering in the Greco-Turkish conflict, should this intervention become necessary.

Paris, 22nd.—A decree has been issued appointing Mr. Ponsignon, Consul General in Barcelona, to the post of French Minister in Montevideo. The decree also appoints M. Thevenaz, Consul in Paris, to the same post in Rio Janeiro instead of M. de Lacaze. The post in Paris will be taken by M. Ambrogi. M. Andre is also appointed to substitute M. Felix Bernard in La Plata.

AU TRIA.

Vienna, 19th.—Telegrams from Arta report that the Greek fleet in that gulf bombarded the Turkish city of Preveza again this morning. The port and city are almost a total mass of ruins, whilst the Turkish batteries have been completely silenced.

Vienna, 20th.—Telegrams from Preveza announce that the Greek vessels and batteries on the other side of the Straits resumed the bombardment of that city this morning. The Turks on the other hand bombarded the Greek city of Arta yesterday afternoon and even fired on the military hospital there.

Vienna, 20th.—Telegrams from Constantinople report that the Sultan has ordered that all the Greek steamers and sailing vessels detained when the official declaration of war was made shall be allowed to continue their voyage.

Vienna, 21st.—Emperor William arrived here to-day from Berlin. His Imperial Majesty was received at the railway station by Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Goluchowski, Chancellor of the Empire.

Vienna, 22nd.—Emperors William and Francis Joseph reviewed the troops garrisoned here to-day. An enormous crowd of people witnessed the manoeuvres. Emperor William warmly congratulated the Austrian General who commanded the troops on the splendid bearing and efficiency in drill of the men.

Vienna, 23rd.—Telegrams from Larissa report that the Greeks are resisting the advance of Ethem Pasha's soldiers. The flooding of the Plains of Larissa also hampers the march of the Turkish army.

Vienna, 23rd.—The Sublime Porte has resolved to immediately send 50,000 soldiers to the Greek frontier.

GERMANY.

Berlin, 20th.—The Emperor left to-night for Vienna presumably to confer with the Emperor Francis Joseph on the fresh phase assumed by the Eastern Question.

ITALY.

Rome, 19th.—A Consistory was held to-day in the Vatican, presided over by the Pope. The health of Leon XIII continues excellent, according to the clerical organs. The French Bishops Coullié, Sourrien and Labouré were raised to the dignity of Cardinals.

Rome, 20th.—Government states that it has received no telegram from Africa confirming the news of the massacre in Ethiopia of a mission under Captain Bottego, but that the expedition is perfectly safe and marching towards the Gulf of Aden on its way back to Italy.

Rome, 22nd.—An attempt was made to-day to murder His Majesty while he was driving to the Royal Derby in an open carriage. It appears that an individual suddenly rushed up to the carriage and made a lunge at the King with a dagger. His Majesty's coolness and the rapid intervention of the other occupants of the carriage and cavalry escort frustrated the designs of the villain who is now in prison. The event has created a profound impression in this city.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 19th.—The Greek residents in Turkey who are unable to leave that country have been taken under the protection of the French Embassy here, at the request of King George; and the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, has notified the Sublime Porte.

Constantinople, 20th.—The Bulgarian Government has again advised the Sublime Porte that Bulgaria has decided to remain perfectly neutral in the present conflict between Turkey and Greece. This declaration has created a very favourable impression here.

Constantinople, 20th.—Telegrams from Salonica report that Ethem Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army engaged in the war with Greece, has captured the garrison of Bonnali and the town of Kirkeptano.

Constantinople, 20th.—Telegrams from Salonica report that the attempts made by Greek troops to destroy the railway from Salonica port Kavala have been completely frustrated. The line is guarded by Turkish troops, and communication with the Greek frontier is on a perfectly safe footing.

Constantinople, 21st.—The fire of the Turkish batteries under German officers did terrible work amongst the Greek troops and greatly demoralized them. The insignificant victories of the Greeks at Kivend and Damass have been crushed by the triumph of the Turkish army in the centre of operations.

Constantinople, 24th.—The Turkish troops are in possession of the Pass of Mati, which the Greeks defended so heroically, until finally driven out, falling back on Turnavos. Ethem Pasha is now trying to cut off their retreat.

Constantinople, 24th.—The public and Government have great confidence in General Osman Pasha the new Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army. It is reported that Osman Pasha will concentrate all the troops under his command on Tournavos and deal the Greek Army a decisive blow, by attacking their centre and by taking Larissa and their important forts in the north of Thessaly.

GREECE.

Athens, 21st.—The Greek ironclad *Spartel* left Arta last night for Valona. General Manos has advised the Powers that her fleet has received strict orders to respect the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris in 1836.

Arta, 21st.—The column of troops which left this city under Colonel Manos today destroyed the Turkish batteries in Imarei, and advanced as far as Philippide, which the Turks had abandoned a short time before, burning the forts and destroying the provision depots.

Athens, 21st.—Several Greek war vessels bombarded to-day the city of Lepotaria.

The bombardment of Platamona continues. A shell exploded in a powder-magazine which blew up causing many deaths amongst the Turkish garrison.

Arta, 22nd.—The cavalry regiments which occupied several Turkish villages between Philippides and Ianna, the Turkish troops fled on the approach of their enemy and were hotly pursued.

Athens, 22nd.—The Turks lost over 500 men in the bombardment of Preveza, whilst their enemy's losses are insignificant. Preveza is in a totally dismantled condition.

Athens, 23rd.—The Greek Fleet has bombarded Arta and Saranta after to-day dismantling Preveza.

Athens, 24th.—The "Proia" an official organ states that the Greek forces are concentrating on the line to Pharisalis in the centre of Thessaly. This implies retreat from Larissa and Turnavos.

Arta, 24th.—The Greek Fleet continues bombarding Arta and the fort of Saranta both of which are a mass of ruins. A quantity of arms, among them a number of rifles, have fallen into the hands of the Greek marines.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, 23rd.—The papers are all filled with accounts of the Artigas affair. This morning arrived the "Toro" with the wounded Commander Rizzo of the Artigas. Numerous friends went on board to see him.

He has three wounds on his head, a ball in the face and another in the arm, his whole body is covered with sword thrusts and his left arm with cuts. It is astonishing that he should be yet alive. Nevertheless, he is much better and doing well, having shown the greatest cheerfulness on the voyage, chatting even with his friends. He was removed on a bed to the ambulance in waiting, but the bed being too wide to enter he had to be sawed off. Dr. Brian is not going to Europe as he dreads losing his post of Mayor of the Capital and his influence with the Municipality. He also wishes to nurse his candidature for the Senatorship of the department of Flores. Sr. Beisso, however, will leave as announced.

Count Antonelli has been unable to obtain the liberation of the Italian seaman who manned the *Ernestina* R. which company he submitted to a court-martial and a summary is being drawn up.

The Government has no intention of calling out the National Guard, but will form some new battalions to garrison the capital, amongst them a battalion of post office employees and one of Municipal employees. In Salto 630 names are enrolled in the National Guard.

At the Banco Commercial meeting, all the old directors were re-elected, but two of them refusing to serve again were replaced by Messrs. Mate and Saavedra. Earnings for past half year \$46,041; dividend of 3% for the six months declared.

Estancieros from all sides are complaining that the troops carry off all their horses leaving them only two for each estancia a number insufficient to carry on their work. They will ask aid from the rural association of which Gen. Perez, War Minister is a prominent member.

A new and terrible, but unknown, disease is ravaging the herds of cattle; in one establishment 150 animals died within a few days.

The wife of Dr. William Hill, son of our old friend Don Lorenzo Hill, has given birth to a daughter. Mother and child doing well. Don Lorenzo's grandchildren are becoming so numerous that they will suffice to repair the ravages of the present civil war.

The U.S.S. *Castine* has arrived back and her new officers were heartily welcomed. One of them sold a five weeks' thirst for a large sum. Her principal officers are—Captain R. M. Barry, Lieutenant N. S. Houston, Navigator Henry Morrell, Chief Engineer R. L. Reed, Dr. R. D. Wilson. Mr. Powers, Manager of Telephone Co., has been fishing with Escobar on the

tug *Uruguayo* and taking a miraculous catch, forty five dozen fine fish. They fished over the wrecked steamer *Malich*, lost eleven years ago on the English Bank, and employed a professional diver with a box of bait to bait the hooks. The authorities have sent a circular to river steamship agents and to the captains and mail agents of the steamers forbidding them to receive all correspondence which has not passed through the Post Office. On this account on Tuesday the correspondence of the Argentine Legation was refused on board the boat leaving that night. The messenger of the Legation was explained to the Post Captain, who with his usual courtesy placed a steam launch at his disposal to chase the steamer. The chase was unsuccessful, and the mail remains here.

Don Pedro Bidart has offered to sell Government twenty five thousand horses. At Cerro Colorado while the four hundred men of Lamas, vanguard were occupying the fort of General Muñoz. Another party of 2000 men went round behind Muñoz's lines and took fifteen hundred horses. "Omni grano salis".

There is a rumour in town that General Santos Arribo has surrendered to Lamas. I mention this report but I am informed on the best authority that it is absolutely false. No such telegram has been received by Government.

Count Antonelli, Italian Minister, has authorized, even requested, me to state that the different versions of his action in the case of the crew of the *Ernestina* R. are entirely mistaken. When the *Ernestina* R. carried Lamas and his officers to the Banda Oriental, she was under the Argentine flag, and consequently any official action to obtain the liberation of her crew, must come from the Argentine Government. The families of some of the Italian members of the crew wrote to Count Antonelli, asking him to try to obtain their release, but he took no official action. However, being on excellent terms with the Oriental Government, he asked in a non-official way as a friend the present Interior Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Hordeñana, for information as to their probable fate. Hordeñana replied that their case had been submitted to the ordinary civil Judge, not a court martial as has been stated, and a summary drawn up from which it results that the crew were probably entirely innocent in the expedition of the *Ernestina* R. and will probably be set at liberty shortly.

While driving at Peñarol, Mr. Frank Henderson, Manager of Central Railway, met with an accident and was thrown from his carriage. Though bruised he was not seriously hurt.

Rabeca has been frequently examined at the central prison where he is confined. He has appointed Dr. Azarola, secretary of the University, as his defender. A man named Torrado has been arrested because Rabeca states that when he asked Torrado to change the balls in the revolver he told him that it was to kill the President. Torrado denies this.

It has been resolved to have a careful medical examination of Rabeca's mental faculties, as he is evidently not in his right mind. It has been discovered that the revolver failed to go off because Rabeca had forgotten to remove the ramrod. Last evening it was evidently the intention of the Blanco to declare that the whole affair was a farce, got up by Boards to discredit them, but so many people said that they would not fail to do this that the idea has been abandoned, particularly in view of the facts brought to light by the judicial investigation.

The general opinion is that Rabeca is a degenerate, with weak unbalanced mind and a tendency to homicidal excitement to an active outburst by the attacks of the opium press upon the President.

The Chilean Minister had a long interview with the President and announced to him his near departure to take up his post as Minister to Peru. His successor is expected here early next month. Yesterday deputies Lacueva and Cardoso Carvallo left on a visit to General Villar commanding the army of the north. The object of this visit is the subject of much curiosity.

Commander Rizzo, the much wounded Captain of the Artigas, continues to improve in a surprising manner. The severe wounds in his hands have healed up without any treatment. He would seem to have been built of excellent materials. A friend who went to see him yesterday found him asleep and apparently dreaming, for he was talking in his sleep in very emphatic terms and engaged in punching his pillow vigorously, probably he was fighting over again in his dreams the boarding of the Artigas. By the way you have given curious accounts of the composition of the crew which captured her—first all Greeks, then all Uruguayans. As a matter of fact there were only three Orientals, the rest were Germans, Chileans and Italians.

The concession of the tramway to the United and Maroñas, having nearly run out, that company has offered the Municipality \$40,000 for twenty-five year renewal of it. The Municipal engineer, Sr. Serrato, in his report advises the rejection of the proposal, and recommends the Municipality to charge a percentage on the gross receipts of the company as is done in Buenos Aires.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The declaration of war by the Ottoman Empire comes, not indeed as a surprise, but as a long dreaded calamity, the ominous shadow of whose approach had been for some time past hovering over the minds of thinkers of the financial rulers and the world. The solemn farce of the European Concert has merged into a tragedy, and it seems to us, as we contemplate from this remote corner of the globe the intrigues of European diplomacy, that this inevitable rupture of hostilities is the fiercest flame in the oft-predicted conflagration that is destined to light up the end of the century and usher in a glorious age of moral, political and economical reaction.

There is in the concatenation of events an unbreakable chain of logic, and just as we have seen the test of the European Concert, so shall we in due course appreciate the true value of what is foisted on the toiling peoples of the world as the progress and enlightenment of the nineteenth century. The European Concert was formed with the humane and soul appealing object of keeping private ambition and interest in abeyance, of causing the good of the many to prevail over the desires of the few, in a word of maintaining the peace of Europe at any cost. Nothing could have

been more in accordance with the principles of our vaunted civilization or more in harmony with the general aspirations of the nations of Europe. The persistent, tacit proclamaed the disinterestedness of the Concert appeared to have a soothing effect, a reassuring influence in all except the minds of those students of history who had taken the trouble of comparing the text of European treaties with the arrangement of the map and the conditions of the different races. How declining empires of the ill-starred Turk on the humane pretext of preserving its integrity from the rapacity of neighbors or the cancer of internal corruption? The hypocrisy of the present European concert is quite plain. On the 2nd of March the Powers sent an ultimatum to Greece allowing six days for the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, and the diminutive and degenerate remnant of the Danai, encased in the bright armor of a Christian champion, not only scorned the awful injunction, but have so far carried their point that they have forced the unwilling and peaceful Turk to declare war. And the Powers, unmindful of their own ultimatum, wholly absorbed by the unmovable desires they were so anxious to conceal from the gaze of the world. We now see why Germany was indifferently why Austria drew closer to the Teuton and then embraced Italy; why Lord Salisbury consulted Count Goluchowski, why Count Mouraviev travelled from Paris to Berlin, why Mons. Hanotaux, fearful of displeasing Russia, reproached the Guildhall utterances of the wealthy lord of Hatfield. But still positions are very far from being defined. Is the Ulan behind the Bashibazouk? In what stream will the Cossack's steel slake its thirst? So far, the declaration of war has merely revealed the presence of vulgar intrigue in the seemingly glorious European concert, under cover of which the Powers have united to disagree as to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. For that consummation is within measurable distance. The Turk is doomed. Not one chance has been allowed him to reform or regenerate: the powers have always caused the incubus of official corruption to be respected by the struggling and oppressed people. The recollection of the splendid reaction—1874-75—is still fresh in the memory of the present generation.

At this time the people made a bold effort to shake off the oppression that weighed them down, and they even succeeded, through the medium of the Young Turkey party, in wresting from the effete monarch such concessions as representation, free suffrage, proper administration of justice, religious toleration and other reforms destined to raise the nation to the rank of a civilized and progressive people. But Turkish progress would never have suited the designs of the Czar, and the logical result was the declaration of war by the Muscovite. The hands of the Ottoman clock were put back on the field of Plewna, and the Russian Bear feasted at San Stefano, only to be compelled to disgorge later on by one of those delightful European Concerts summoned to preserve the integrity of the Balkan Empire, that is to more evenly distribute the spoils.

In thus referring to the flimsy nature of European concert and the falseness covered by the mask of principles, we are led, by a natural association of ideas, to doubt the force of the progress and enlightenment with which the rulers of Europe pretend to identify themselves. People, decimated by consumption, by emigration, by vice, forced to produce first for the ruler and last for themselves, cannot be qualified as either prosperous or happy, in spite of the triumphs of science and of intellectuality. The condition of Europe is not, therefore, what it should be, and it cannot logically last. The war which has just broken out, and which in all probability will involve the great Powers and test both their moral and their military armament, is possibly the signal for a reaction. It will, perhaps, serve to mark the darkest hour before the dawn of the new century. And indeed, without wishing to lay oneself open to a charge of cynicism, we may say that however calamitous it may prove to Europe, it cannot but improve the condition of the new world. Already wheat and our hides rising prices for our wheat and our hides and our produce. It is eminently practical to view the event in this hopeful light; but, doubtless, the Angel of Death that now soars over the wings overshadow a continent, is the bearer of some terrible lesson for those who trifle with the life, the toil and the destinies of nations.

THE PAMPA CENTRAL.

Of all the national territories of the Government none shows such satisfactory progress as the Pampa Central. Twenty years ago it was but a geographical expression, a "terra incognita" to white men. The savage hordes of Nauncurá, Pincan, and other Indian chieftains were the only possessors of those one hundred thousand square miles of fertile rolling plains west of Buenos Aires and South of San Luis and Mendoza. To civilization the Pampa Central was a sealed book until General Roca, as Minister of War of Avellaneda, led the chapter of Indian horrors. In the comparatively short span of eighteen years a new province, we may say, has sprung up on the old Indian hunting grounds, and a population of about fifty thousand is scattered through its length and breadth, with innumerable herds and flocks, increasing fast under excellent government and bidding fair to eclipse the long Buenos Aires as a pastoral zone.

When General Roca, in 1878, first gazed with his troopers through this immense region there was not an estancia, not a hut up to the very banks of the Colorado—to-day there are four hundred estancias of importance and two thousand smaller settlements, and every day records the starting of some new cattle-ranch or sheepfarm. Twenty years ago the only road in the Pampa Central was the lugubrious high-way, about 100 metres wide, paved with the bleaching bones of millions upon millions of cows—the horned deserters left behind, too weak to follow in the mad gallop after every lunar invasion into the stockied camps of Buenos Ayres. In every raid, in every retreat, the animals used to drop by thousands, and thus this road was trampled to the banks of the river. To-day there is a

regular diligence service to all quarters, and a fine high road was built to the very gates of Obos-Malal in the Andino fastnesses. A rail-road runs from Bahia Blanca to Hual and before the middle of the year will reach the heart of the Pampa Central. Thus the locomotive's whistle will be heard in the very Salinas Grandes, the old headquarters of Califaucra, the ambitious, savage potentate of the Pampa, who for two generations kept all the troops of the republic in check, who signed treaties with Buenos Aires, Paraná, and our Chilean friends, who boasted of a jurisdiction over the lives and property of all from San Rafael, in Mendoza, to the gates of San Luis and Junin, of Bragado and Azul.

Another railroad is being fast completed from Treque-Lauguen to Taay at this point the two railways will converge this year, and if we call attention to the fact it is from a conviction that there could be no better investment for capital to-day than the cheap estancias lands in this territory. It is still a virgin zone, and has a great future before it. The railways that meet at Taay must at no distant date forge ahead to the Neuquen, to Mendoza, and especially North to the province of San Luis. There is a great awakening impending in that quarter, which is destined to be the great pastoral farm of the republic.

How fast the Pampa is growing, nearly unneeded by people in Buenos Aires, may be gleaned from our wool markets. Over eleven thousand tons of wool come now to market from that territory. Five years ago not half that quantity was received, and we may mark that the stock of sheep which was 6,000,000 in 1891, has doubled since then. With fifty thousand settlers, 12,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 cows, and half a million of horses, this new Argentine estancia is a triumph of civilization, but it is only in its infancy, since even ten times the above figures would still sound insignificant on such a large territory—an area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles.

In another generation, when the Pampa Central will figure as a province in the confederation, with local and national representation, governors and ministers, a home and a foreign debt, we have no doubt that National gratitude will honor the memory of the founder or Reclaimer of that great territory by calling it General Roca province. The bare suggestion of such posthumous honors will, no doubt, raise a storm among the political enemies of this great Argentine, but we think we should be paying the settlers of the Pampa Central a very poor compliment if, when dwelling at length on their progress, we neglected to call attention to the man whose brains gave birth to that province by ridding it of Indians and placing it on the road to wealth and prosperity. But a generation ago the Pampa Central was known as the Empire of Calinaura—a generation hence we see no reason why it should not be known to the world by the name of the soldier and statesman who smashed up that savage sway. One thing is certain—the progress of the Pampa will always be linked to Roca's name, perhaps stamped on a provincial and national covenant, certainly in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, who will never forget the reclaiming of such a vast region of the republic.

THE URUGUAYAN REVOLUTION.

Although we willingly admit that the general current of popular—and until lately official—sympathy on this side of the Plate has been running in favor of the Blancos, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the Revolution has made little or no progress—at least of a practical nature. A conviction is beginning to steal over our sympathy that the campaign, so vigorously and hopefully undertaken, is by no means as triumphant as the rebel accounts or the expectations of the Revolutionist Committee would have us believe. Experience, extending now over the events of an entire generation, has taught us to doubt the successful issue of revolutions that do not triumph within 24 hours from the first blast of the bugle, and to more fully appreciate the depth of General Mitre's remark that "the worst government is preferable to the best revolution." Much, of course, may be adduced to argue in favor of rebellion, particularly from the point of view of freedom and patriotism, and other shibboleths with which cunning intrigue has from time immemorial been enabled to fire the innocent masses and hurl them upon one another to the advantage of the few and the destruction or enslavement of the many. But from the standpoint of reason, or as it is generally styled common sense, nothing could be more absurd for a people than to injure itself for the purpose of overthrowing a Government elected by its vote and tolerated by its indifference. The corruption, the public pilfering and the official profligacy with which Roca stands charged, not so much by the people as by his thirty years' political adversaries, was not last 20 years without working the ruin and devastation which the present rebellion has already caused. But it is idle to direct attention in this direction. The disasters of 20 centuries have failed to root out that innate popular love of novelty which induced the greatest of generals to qualify revolutions as "res novae"; and it is not likely that our fiery neighbors will ever be persuaded to see in the present revolution anything more than a noble effort of honest principle to resist the encroachment of corruption.

In the meantime—the pastoral industry of the country has been stricken with paralysis and the sources of production dried up by the ravages of marching troops. The vitality of the nation has been debilitated from its proper channels, and if the Banda Oriental do not sink and disappear in the ocean of its unnecessary troubles, it is because a special Providence handles the destinies of these River Plate countries.

But return we to the revolution. What progress has it made? What advantage have the Blancos gained: what in a word can they show to explain or excuse a campaign that has already lasted a month, upset business, spread terror and brought the country to the brink of ruin? The Battle of Tres Arboles? Why it was not even a victory! For, had Lamas, the rebel leader, really won, he would have taken the Government soldiers prisoners, he would have seized their armaments, their provisions; he would have captured the officers, and lastly, he would have advanced. But he did nothing of the sort! and therefore the only victory

the rebels can claim is purely of a moral nature—a very negative kind of triumph in the technical field.

The seizure of the gunboat Artigas was another moral victory to the rebels—that is, as a feat of reckless bravery it may have contributed to discourage President Borda's entourage, but it possesses no practical value, since the vessel, having fallen into the hands of the Argentine authorities, must be returned to the Uruguayan Government.

The useless character of these triumphs, the only salient events of the present campaign, is very apparent; but what is still more evident and more reprehensible is the shocking expenditure of human life involved in these hollow achievements.

THE PROVINCIAL DEBTS.

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In assuming these lines we are not animated by any feeling hostile to the excellent La Plata Governor, nor by any wish to pile on the agony, but we think it imperious to dwell on certain glaring facts that do enormous injury to the credit of the province abroad.

It is understood that the Minister of Finance, Dr. Escalante, is in favor of helping the provinces out of its straits, and we have already published in these columns a rough sketch of the proposed agreement. As the finishing touches are now being applied to that negotiation, we think the moment has arrived to call the attention of Minister Escalante to the fact that the settlement of the Buenos Ayres debt must stand over and give precedence to other claims.

The bondholders of Santa Fé, for instance, are entitled to priority; they have been systematically treated with a neglect akin to chicanery in the Government, and in Congress. We think that the National Government will see the justice of these remarks, and take them into consideration.

WAR OFFICE MATTERS.

At a moment when a storm is raging over the head of Minister Villanueva, threatening to hurl him from his seat in the Cabinet, two bulky volumes have been issued from the official press recording the organization and transactions of the "intendencias" or purveying-departments of the army and navy.

The two volumes before us reveal a powerful and sincere effort to do away with the abuses that had crept into the provisioning of the army. Formerly, each regiment looked after its own provisioning; a committee of four captains handled the cash and the provisions.

The following is the substance of the detailed report, furnished by General Muñoz to the Minister of War, General Pazos, of the battle of Cerro Largo.

On the night of the 14th my army encamped on the positions abandoned by the Blancos, but it was all that the horses could do as they were completely tired. During the night the enemy again marched at dawn on the 15th at the Santa Lucia gate.

THE BLANCO REVOLUTION.

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In the din of strife the Anniversary of the landing of the immortal Thirty Three Patriots, under Lavalleja on 19th April, 1825, passed nearly unnoticed. No anniversary is dearer to the patriotic Uruguayan, whether Blanco or Colorado.

Conflicting advices arrived yesterday announcing two sanguinary engagements at Caslonos and in Cerro Largo. Both Blancos and Bordistas claim the victory. It looks as if only skirmishing has been going on. The inactivity of Lamas confirms the version that he is short of ammunition and is waiting for supplies from Rio Grande, where the Castellanos are only too glad to pay off Borda by helping the Blanco cause in every possible manner.

President Borda sent the gunboat General Suarez yesterday from the Mount to Zarate to take over from the Argentine Government the prize Artigas. The latter is in such bad condition that she must be towed to the Mount. She is practically of no value, and it is now said that her capture by the Blancos was not according to orders from the Revolutionary Committee.

The Uruguayan Government have rigged up the small steamer Labrador as a gunboat with a few weak-firing rifles. President Borda is afraid of some "coup de main" on the coast, but up to the present his gunboats have done nothing beyond stopping Argentine steamers on the Uruguay, raising storms of protest from delayed passengers, and rendering his Government still more unpopular.

Montevideo, 24th. The following is the substance of the detailed report, furnished by General Muñoz to the Minister of War, General Pazos, of the battle of Cerro Largo.

On the night of the 14th my army encamped on the positions abandoned by the Blancos, but it was all that the horses could do as they were completely tired. During the night the enemy again marched at dawn on the 15th at the Santa Lucia gate.

The following despatches were received to-day by the President. Yaguaron, April 33rd (10.25 a.m.). The Blanco officers Baraldo, Larriero and others embarked to-day in the s.s. Juncal de Artigas. Nuñez said that he is only awaited the receipt of some cartridges to leave for Buenos Aires, with all who might wish to accompany him, in a steamer that he intended to charter.

Yaguaron, April 23rd, (6.47 p.m.). To the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the steamer which left to-day for Rio Grande went five Orientals who had been serving with Nuñez and to whom I granted safe-conduct. Two Argentine officers, who had been fighting under Nuñez, also presented themselves, asking for funds to return to their country.

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Terra has informed the Committee that he is leaving for Porto Alegre. I am going to take for the army all the funds available and will go by Rio Grande, returning thither subsequently to arrange the political question which has been neglected as no one has approached the Argentine Government. I shall also endeavour to collect more "elements".

Another telegram sent from Yaguaron states that Arribio with 2000 men is before Artigas. It is added that the remnants of the forces of Saravia and Lamas are being hotly pursued by Government troops.

A very representative meeting of the British community was held in the banquet hall of Prince George's Hall last night, to consider the best means of celebrating the conclusion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. H. B. M. Minister, the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington opened the proceedings, by reading a paper on the subject of the proposed celebration of an event unprecedented in the annals of English history.

On taking the chair Mr. Fleming called for some proposal from the meeting, when Mr. R. O. Watson suggested that a committee should be formed, such committee to receive suggestions, and to report to a future meeting.

Mr. R. Bridgett, H. B. M. Consul made a very powerful appeal on behalf of the Sailors' Home. After twenty five years experience amongst the Mercantile Marine, he felt quite competent to speak upon the subject, and he thought that the sailors could be no more fitting manner of celebrating Her Majesty's Jubilee, than by erecting a home worthy of the great Empire over which she rules.

Dr. Alston, asked if the celebration was to be confined to Buenos Aires, or spread through the entire Republic. He thought that a scheme might be entered into by the Committee, whereby a fund, to be called the "Victoria Fund" might be raised, the said fund to be used for general charitable purposes.

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Poor province of Buenos Ayres! She once had the best managed and perhaps most valuable railway in South America. Her bank once ranked third in the financial world, after the Bank of England, after the Banque de France.

The market value of these bonds would be about 25,000,000. In other words the bondholders are willing to sacrifice at least 12,000,000 of their claims against the Province.

So far we see that the settlement involves a large sacrifice on the part of the creditors and a heavy burden on the national tax-payer. But what does the Province of Buenos Ayres offer? What does she suffer in this settlement? And here we see the laughable side of this extraordinary arrangement.

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"Now, my boys, come up"—whispered our pilot, and the first boarding parties, headed by Conrad von Eichstedt and Franz von Droste sprang forward, but to their dismay they found that they were still 15 to 20 metres from the gunboat.

The third section of the boarders prevented the Artigas crew from coming on deck or getting into the armoury. Meanwhile, the last section of the boarders, headed by Alberto Suarez, had climbed up and took up the task of Franz von Droste; he and Alberto Rodriguez, the 2nd Chief, fell under the bullets of Commander Rizzo and Lieutenant Gradin. We had lost a good many of our companions, but under Thomas Ritter and Conrad von Eichstedt we cut our way through.

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THE LA PLATA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

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PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL.

THE BRITISH COMMUNITY HAS EVERY reason to be proud of the success of an idea upon which, at the period of its inception, some doubt was cast by a lurking pessimism, not altogether extinguished as yet, as the supporters of the project for a Sailors' Home to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee may yet have occasion to feel.

At the settlement of the province is nothing short of humiliation, and there is even some barefacedness in it. Six years of reputation has evidently changed the character of the project to regain their credit and status. If the proper men were in the La Plata finance-office and sat in the Senate and Deputies, they would not tolerate any increase in the Budget unless that increase went to pay the creditors: we should not see the expenditure of the province rise from 13,000,000 in 1895 to 18,000,000 in 1897 without a single dollar going to pay service on the London loans.

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PROVINCES.

There was a truly tremendous blow-out at La Plata on Sunday at the opening of the new University there. All the big-wigs of the province, from Governor Udaondo downwards, were bidden to the festival, and there was an enormous attendance of love...

There was a distinctly sun-burnt air about the Bolsa this week, and judging therefrom, the whole ring and hall must have been outside during the week, blazing away at the partridges. A genial, staid member of the former tells us he had a very pleasant holiday at the estancia Los Trevelares in the Pampa Central, about 18 leagues from the Villegas prolongation...

Our Autolyens friend Mr. Nicholas Murphy announces by circular his second Fair and auction at Mercedes for 2nd June. The last sale was a great success, splendid prices having been obtained, and according as these fairs gain on the public, the more successful they are bound to become.

Rosario advises report rain general in the province. The applicants for the Distress Cedulas talk of withdrawing their petitions, owing to the very dilatory proceedings of the bank in despatching the applications.

Here is a beam for breeders and estancieros. A cable received announces that an army commission, composed of Col. Trueman, Major Wood, Captain Peters and three veterinary surgeons are booked for the Plate in the Danube to buy horses for cavalry chargers. This means a splendid opening for the country. We have got more horses than we know what to do with, though of course the bulk will not be of the size requisite for cavalry, but for artillery the wiry, hardy, sound and steady mestizo should do well, and as the standard has been steadily undergoing improvement for some time back, there should be little difficulty in doing business. It will mean a great deal for the future of horse-breeding in the Plate if a satisfactory deal be made. It opens up horizons.

We have received a letter from our esteemed friend Dr. Stewart of Asuncion announcing an epidemic of a new disease there. He says it is not the influenza proper known to medical men, but is first cousin to it. It is very virulent, with high fever and great pain all over the body. Fortunately, it is rarely fatal, but it keeps doctors and apothecaries very busy.

They seem to be having a fair sample of a deluge in Tucuman, heavy rain for 5 days running. This will throw the millers back completely, so that instead of starting in the beginning of May the work will not be in swing till the end of that month. Flour is down, but sugar, alcohol, leather and hides are all up.

Advices from Parana report rain all over the province. On the 25th inst. the Sociedad Rural will commence distributing the wheat and linseed to the farmers, and has called for tenders for the supply of 500 tons wheat and 300 tons linseed. The Local Board of the National Mortgage Bank has dispatched nearly all the applications for Cedulas, but there seems to be very little heart in this business, as it is a general impression that the Central Board will throw the greater part of them out.

Our intensely earnest colleague, La Capital, Rosario, which has never been known to perpetrate a joke, has a tearful apology to its readers for having announced that the Improvement Works in the Rosario Port would be started immediately with the prolongation of the Mole. Only the most reliable information, says our colleague, would have induced it to make such a declaration, but as there is not the remotest sign of anything done, or any preparation going on, the port will remain in statu quo. The German bank, it is reported, is about to start a branch in the commercial capital of Santa Fé.

Governor William of B. Ayres made his bow to the Finance Minister again yesterday and left for the latter's consideration the draft of the ad-referendum contract for resumption of the National Government is very favorably disposed, so that the matter is as good as done, unless some difficulty crop up in Congress. The Governor is to get a definite answer from the Minister on Saturday.

Mr. John Todd, connected with the gold mines company working in the vicinity of Chos-Malal, has arrived from the Neuquen, having come up via San Rafael and Mendoza. He goes up to Santa Fé to join a private expedition against the Chaco Indians, as the Argentine War Office shows a disposition to send soldiers to protect the settlers on the northern frontier of that province from the periodical marauding of the savages. The expedition will number thirty, but all crack shots.

The late rain has been general all over the Province of Buenos Aires, Camp and cattle in General Rivas, San Pedro, Bragado and Chivilcoy are in tip top condition.

Cattle in Ganaleguaychu are on the other hand passing through a period of sickness called "Tristeza," which is carrying them off by the score.

Rain has fallen very heavily in Salta, killing locusts and improving the appearance of camp and cattle. But business is paralysed.

Advices from the Neuquen report a big prairie fire which seems to have caught on to the pine forests and bared about 12 square leagues between Honeguemay and Pino Hachado; 4,000 logs ready cut and waiting to be shipped to Las Lajas, the military camp, were almost wiped out, a thousand only being saved and that through a timely rain. Trade seems to be brisk with Chile, a troop of 30 carts with general stores having crossed over from the other side, taking advantage of the Customs stations having been suppressed, and there is a store or "boliche" in every valley now. The first section of the carriage road by Añelo is finished. It is reported that the works have been stopped at the Millamichico mines, through the tunds giving out.

The South of the Province has done so well this year in cereal raising that we may expect to see a much larger area of turf turned, as there is more money and more labour. At Sauce Corto the Russian colonists have ploughed a large area of camp and the sale is reported of a league to 3 colonists for \$30,000 gold, which will be put under wheat, whilst \$3 is paid per square for lands 8 leagues from the station. Messrs Lahusen Bros' station, Cuchuco, 12 leagues from the station, will have 2 leagues under cultivation. It is said that Sauce Corto has sold upwards of \$1,500,000 worth of wheat up to the present; with a quantity still to realize.

Advices from Tucuman report serious losses in the cane fields from the floods, which overflowed the irrigation canals. This will throw the mills back too, as the roads are intransitable. The Government has tackled on a smacking tax of \$3,000 to all firms selling draughts on B. Aires, which will thin the ranks.

From Rosario the advices report applications for seed to the tune of 91,675 quintals, whilst the commission can only count upon supplying a bare 18,000; the Government has still to deliver \$50,000 with which more seed will be purchased and apportioned to the farmers in greatest need. It is said that there are over 70,000 bags of wheat held in Rosario by speculators who are awaiting an advance in prices to let go. Several mills to the North have stopped working.

FINANCIAL.

Some stray rays, escaped from the official financial parlour, portend a very roseate hue in Dr. Escalante's contribution to the message. It is said that the Minister will be able to show a wonderful balance-sheet, ample resources to meet the fulfil-pay programme, and clean receipts for all the armament arrears. What a grand crash for an opening flourish on the keyboard! There are hints scattered broadcast, however, that H.E. will not go into the minute details of how all this has been effected, and we suppose he will not. It is not natural to suppose that he would. But the main fact is there, that independent of the means on which the ill-natured wish to cavil and harp, out of sheer "cussedness," mind you, the means have been found to straighten up the plant and lop off the unwieldy, unsightly shoots. Some people are never satisfied, of course. To-day they are vaunting that the Minister cannot get credits, to turn round next day and jeer at the credits they refused credence to. It is a mean spirit and poor patriotism. So long as the end is desirable and the means favorable and advisable, where is the hitch and the halt? Time will tell, and put the boot on the right foot.

What with the war in the East and the trouble over the river, there was no end of topics to-day for the usual after-hour discussion. The sympathies are all Greek and Blanco respectively, but we hear a lot of business has been stopped, which has not put the market in the best of humour. One well-known live stock and real estate broker who had let a business for \$60,000 gold completed on Wednesday, was in a pent-up volcanic humour, as when he made his bow to the principals to-day, preliminary to the signing, etc. More probably the reluctance of the President proceeds from a misgiving that if he backs up Buenos Aires, he will be expected and asked to do the same for the others, dispensing with the lien, because there is none to offer. It is a sad tale down for the Provincial Government and for the creditors, but after all it is sound principle and sane doctrine, and the creditors will simply have to accept the joint without trimmings, that is the National guarantee. In any case Congress will have its say in the matter, which may alter the bearings and result.

BANKING ITEMS.

Government has approved the statutes of the Banco Industrial Argentino, with a capital of \$500,000 currency. The object of this bank is to give credit "en forma hipotecaria" either from its own resources, or in conjunction with the National and Provincial State Banks, when the Government so orders.

We see the tension in business and crucial strain caused by repeated failures taking effect on the banking stocks, which are all weak, as in truth are stocks in general. French Banks fell off to-day, and Spanish banks 2 points, which would be nothing if confined to such a small margin; but unfortunately it seems improbable the fall can end here, and it is the general impression that it is only beginning. However, the private banks have been over noted for very sound, capable administration, and there can be little doubt of their weathering the storm bravely, whilst nothing but such a sharp crisis could move them at all. But banks like ours have to take the good with the bad, and must only brace up now for a sharp bout.

As a sign of the times we may report that the Banco de la Nacion is not discounting—no funds whatever. It seems that a leading firm was about to submit an application, and mentioned it to a director, who told one of the partners that it would be quite useless, as the bank had no money, and the "solicitudo" would simply stand over. Of course, the application was not tendered, and capital is made out of this to support pleas for a fresh emission, in order to oil the springs. The car is not swinging along easily certainly, but that kind of oiling will not improve things much, especially as it is the difficulties of the road that are causing the jerky and snag-up. But so matter what is at fault, the old idea is always to try a salve of shipplasters as sovereign cure.

MARKETS.

With gold rising and the bellicose telegrams pressuring a demand for produce, the eyes of the market are riveted on the movement in wool, hides and cereals. Wool, unfortunately, is a drug, so much so that even the rise in gold has failed to put any life into business, but in cereals the activity was tremendous, 2000 tons of wheat and 4000 tons of maize changing hands at advancing prices. Superior wheat was taken by the millers at 11 to 11.20, and there was some movement in inferior for export. Maize was in great demand and improved in price, and for superior dry hides of the province \$10.20 was paid. In fact, if it were not for the helpless and hopeless state of wool, business in produce would be very promising indeed.

April 21st

The sales to-day in the markets were: Wool, 900,000 kilos. Wheat, 476,340 do. Linseed 370,000 do. Consignees reported the markets very firm to-day for everything except wool, which shows no signs of moving, though it is reported that cables have been received by houses asking prices for various classes of wool patronized by the British and French markets. If this leads to business it will cause stir and set things moving again, in the only article that hangs fire. However, there is no great stock of wool either, the estimate of consignees being about 10,000,000 kilos, of which the Central Market has 90%. Exporters have been busy in wheat and maize this week.

April 22nd.

The advices from the produce markets were more cheery, that is to say wool looked more buoyant, which would seem to point to better advices from Europe, as this is the only thing that will work a change in the prospects. All the good wools have moved off already, and the artists sped, so that we are really left now with the remnant of the clip on our hands, and a very big, bad remnant too, as it is the debris. It would take a stunning rise in gold therefore to move it, but of course if gold went up and orders to buy came from Europe, the wool would move off quickly now. Cereals keep firm, as also sheepskins and hides. During the past few days the following saladero produce has been sold: 12,000 river hides at \$18 gold. 2,000 cow " " 18 " 100 pipes tallow at \$ 8 " Mr. Santiago Kenny, leading consignee, reports the following sales: 100,000 fine wool. Arceifes 6.00 5,000 " " Lincoln 6.40 1,500 cow hides matad. S. Fernando 9.70 1,200 " " Lomas 10.20

LIVE STOCK 300 steers for export Pergamino 88.00 100 " " C. de Areco 88.00 IN CORRAL Salto 68.00 70 steers. Sinpacha 57.00 60 " Zapola 58.00 70 cows Monte 28.00 51 " S. Vicente 28.00 53 calves " 11.00 100 wethers. Zapola 9.00 500 " Pergamino 7.50 450 " " 6.40 380 " V. Tuerto 5.60 200 lambs. Lomas 3.40 100 " " 3.00 The Executive issued a decree to-day to the effect that, as it has been proved in practice that the present Regulations, of the exportation and importation of live stock are defective: and in order to give this branch of our foreign trade every facility, the Finance Minister has named a Commission—Messrs. Daniel Cash, Antonio Delino, and the President of the Rural Society, to revise, with the assistance of the inspectors of live stock, the present regulations. A month is allowed for the report of the Commissioners.

April 23rd

In the produce markets to-day there was no change in the general conditions. Cereals, hides and sheepskins keep firm and wool depressed. Some Pampa Central wools have been sold at \$3 to 4.50, these poverty stricken prices being due to the bad yield given by these wools in Europe. Business is dull, though more from lack of stuff than difficulty of prices, which except for wool keep well up. In saladero produce there were no hides sold, but various lots of tallow, some 1100 pipes at 8 ".

A leading miller says that the market is now in a position to judge the produce of the current harvest, and his opinion is that the surplus of wheat export is not worth talking about. There will be more maize, but still not the quantity expected. A broker pinning his faith to these anticipations bet a hat to-day that there will not be 200,000 tons of wheat exported this year, and will not discount the hat either.

April 24th

Consignees reported the produce markets much brisker to-day and quite unusual movement in wool, from 4 to 4 million kilos sold at firm prices. This would seem to intimate better news from Europe, but a leading member of the gremio says that, unfortunately, there is nothing in that line, and that the improvement may be attributed to the fall in exchange and a rush of buyers to close their business and get away. Cereals are much the same as before. The stock of wool in market, now is estimated at 8 million kilos, whilst the arrivals are mere dribbles which looks as if we had come to the end of the clip.

INSURANCE.

It is reported that the manager of the Lloyd Platino Insurance Co. leaves shortly for England to arrange about putting live stock insurance on an improved footing, which we presume will mean lower rates. The latter are out of all proportion with those ruling for the North Atlantic passage, so that something may be done, especially if sufficient interest can be brought to bear on shippers to improve the conditions of shipment. However, all this is coming about in the normal course, and the lowering of rates will be a step in the right direction.

The Finance Minister has ordered the \$100,000 lodged as guarantee by the New York Insurance Company to be returned to it.

COURTS.

Things seem to be quieter in the law-courts. At all events the agony list is not growing, being now up short for the moment. Some old sores are being dressed. Mr. Ignacio Bolo handed in his balance-sheet yesterday, and Messrs Gil Tibaldi and Company have offered a composition of 5 cents to the dollar. A gentleman named Lorrusse has applied for an order restraining Messrs Gubba and Company from selling their Locust-Hill, on the ground that he infringes a previous patent, and the Eisenstadt Railway Company has been billed by the Federal Judge to compensate a householder in South Barracas for the shaking of his house from the passage of the trains. That was the sum of yesterday's legal doings.

The Judge of Commerce has approved of the statutes of the Chateau Parry Company, which was formed some months ago for the liquidation of the assets of Parry and Company. The capital consists of 3,000 fully paid shares of \$40 each, which are to be delivered to the creditors of the firm in satisfaction of their claims. The Board of Directors is composed as follows:—President, Mr. Joseph Toso, representative of Messrs W. Edwards and Company; Treasurer, Mr. Hugh Miller, manager of the Anglo Argentine Bank Ltd; Secretary, Mr. Vere Caldwell; Members, Messrs T. S. Fowler, representative of the Apollinaris Mineral Water Company, Joseph Blagden; Substitutes, Mr. Harvey Tudor, representative of Messrs C. Barry and Company and Mr. Henry A. Tanner, representative of Messrs C. Davidson and Sons Ltd. The directors are to dispose of the Chateau Parry at Quilmes and of all the other property of the firm, and are to be entitled to 5 per cent of the proceeds as their remuneration. The liquidation is to be completed in 10 years from the date of registration of the statutes, but with power to the shareholders to extend the period.

There was a good deal of discussion in the hall and ring to-day over the failure, or rather suspension of payments, of the leading mayorista firm of Arabehey and Co., which is one of the two talked of during the past few days. What calls attention is, that, whilst the assets sum up to close on a million, dollars the visible assets, that is to say the merchandise, real estate, stocks, cash &c. do not run to half the balance must be therefore goods difficult to realize, which is a very poor look out for weathering the gale. And the worst of the business is that this failure is only a precursor of others, at least so it is rumoured, and such rumours are generally shrewdly close to the mark.

In reference to our statement yesterday, referring to the application for a moratorium by several "mayorista" houses in this market, we note that Messrs Julian Arabehey have applied for "moratorium." The balance-sheet presented by this firm shows the assets to be \$91,876 divided as follows:—\$208,431 in goods, \$19,373 in shares, \$46,540 in real estate, besides other small sums which go to make up the nine hundred and odd thousand dollars. Their liabilities are: \$863,035.

MILITARY.

Preparations have already commenced for the return of the N. G.'s to their hearths and homes from all the encampments. There will be a repetition of last year's post-work when the City Guards return here, and they and the Line troops will be reviewed by the President of the Republic.

The Military Port will be intensely and severely Argentine, as all the engineers with exception of Mr. Luigg will be "patricios" and also all the material employed. Some articles will have to be imported of course, such as Portland cement, machinery etc., but the stone will be hewn or blasted at Tandil, the sand dug out of the nearest "medanos," the lime brought from Cordoba and the foundry work distributed amongst the leading firms here. The idea is an excellent one. It is to be hoped it will prove equally satisfactory when carried into practice.

The military storm has lulled for the moment, and the Chief of the Naval Staff, Colonel Garcia, has carried his point, and will sail in chief command of the two Divisions of the squadron in a day or two. Captains Barilari and Correa, accepting the situation like gallant officers as they are, will quietly embark and resume their respective commands. Those who know say that the present lull in the War Office went last long, and that the next "torments" will be the worst.

Whew! The artillery encampment at Villa Mercedes in San Luis is a pretty costly experiment. Each projectile fired costs \$15.50 gold; and as 2500 of them have been fired during the mobilization, the total outlay on this item alone is \$39,750 gold. This gives some idea of what the Greco-Turkish war is costing those two bankrupt countries.

Our gallant and distinguished friend Colonel Czetz, a General in the Hungarian army) has just been the recipient of a high honour from the Buda-Pesth Government and several distinguished citizens, having been elected Honorary President of the Museum of Historical Relics at Kolosvar. The gallant officer is the only survivor of the Generals who took part in the great struggle of 1848-1849. He is held in the highest esteem in his native land, and they are anxious to have him back, but he prefers the beautiful climate of the land of his adoption.

THE CATALINAS CO.

As there seems to be considerable doubt still in the minds of some Catalinas shareholders as to the actual scope and bearing of the sentence of the Supreme Court on the various points at issue with the Company, we give the following resumé of the finding:—

1st—The Judge in the Lower Court ruled that the concession was null and void in view of the time elapsed, say since 1852; the Supreme Court on the contrary declares the concession always to have been, and still to be, in full force.

2nd—The Lower Court ruled that the company had no right to a pro-rata distribution of cargo; this has been reversed, with an exception for all deposits built on ground reclaimed from the river. 3rd—The Lower Court denied the right of the "Catalinas" to be recognized as fiscal deposits; consequently the Government, according to the Customs House Law, was debarred from sending cargo there. The Supreme Court recognizes the Catalinas as fiscal deposits, and as also having a right to receive cargo transhipped into lighters, or that may arrive in La Plata port to be discharged here. 4th. The lower court would have it that merchants had no right to have their cargo sent to "Catalinas." The Supreme Court rules that article 23 of the Catalinas concession holds good, by which merchants can have all their cargo sent there if they desire it.

We may say that the more the sentence is looked into, the more favorable does it appear for the Company, in spite of the contention that the Government deposits will be ample for all the requirements of trade. As we have pointed out, this is a very near-sighted view, and the fact that under actual conditions the Company is working steadily along, shows that there is a basis of business there. Had the Company come out second best in the law-suit, not only would the Debenture holders be severe losers, but the shares would not have been worth the paper they are printed on. By the turn that affairs have taken there will be new life and vigour for the enterprize.

HIDE MARKET.

Mr. Martin Meyer, the leading hide broker, reports as follows for the fortnight:— Sales from 1st to 15th April:— 10,000 dry ox-hides for North America— Classified and "desecho" from this province at \$3.35 and \$3.10 gold. Entre Rianos and Correntinos at \$3.2 and \$2.90 gold. 3,000 for the North of the Continent— "Matadero" steer and cowhides nominal. Camp hides, according to class, at \$2.5 to \$3.90 gold. 20,000 hides for France, Italy and Spain— 10,000 classified and "desecho" hides from this province at \$3.35 and 3.10 gold. 5,000 Correntinos at \$2.90 gold. 2,000 "inservibles" at \$2.55 gold. 3,000 Santa Fé and Cordoba at \$2.30 to \$2.50 gold. In stock—10,000 from this province, and 2,000 Entre Rios. Total in stock 12,000 hides. "Saladero" salted steer hides— 4,700 steer hides, 30 kilos, at \$4.1 and 15% gold on board. 600 cowhides, 22 kilos, at \$18 gold on board. No stock. "Matadero" salted steer hides— 20,000 hides at reserved price. In stock 2,000 hides. "Saladero" tallow— No sales. No stock. "Matadero" tallow— 500 pipes and bordalesas at reserved price. No stock. Salted potro hides— 4,500 hides, 15/15 1/2 kilos, at \$3.2 1/2 to 3.25 gold. No stock. Potro grease—\$2.30 to 2.40%. Jerked beef—No sales.

General News.

TUESDAY

This busy, money-grubbing hive, the city of the Most Holy Trinity, and of Good Air, resumed its daily-bread work yesterday after the Easter holidays. "Bata" to know the order of the day, and all the up morning trains were fairly bursting with passengers. The topic of the day in all circles was the declaration of war against Greece by the Sick Man. The Greeks began well, and won the opening skirmishes at sundry places that will open the cells of memory of classical scholars—Murm Olympos, Mount Ossa, Rheasala etc. etc. All the Greek gods and goddesses, the whole Parnassus, must be turned in side out with turmoil and terror at the numbering of Mausers, Gatlings and Maxim at their feet, while Turkish demons and Greek devils slaughter each other with an infernal racket that Jupiter Tronans himself could hardly surpass. Last night, telegrams, however, report a partial Turkish victory, at the Pass of Miloskoo, which they carried by desperate charges with that arm of arms for good infantry—the bayonet. Who says now that modern repeating rifles have rendered the bayonet useless? The victors lost ten or twelve; but the rifles could not stop them; they carried two positions; but the Greeks still hold the heights. Wonderful to say, public opinion in Europe is now reported to have turned round suddenly in favour of Turkey, as Greece is considered to have provoked a war that, may set the whole Continent in a blaze. In English military circles the opinion is that the Turkish army will sweep over the whole of Greece, if the Great Powers do not interfere. Aye; there's the rub.

There'll be trouble for Borda with this country if he doesn't look out. The steamer Triton, on her last run up the Uruguay, was stopped the other night by the Uruguayan gunboat General Flores, which fired a blank cannon shot across her bows. Then an officer and several sailors of the Flores jumped on deck to search for two Blanco officers supposed to be on board, but they could not be found. After a lot of swagger and threats, the Triton was allowed to go on to Fray Bentos, escorted by the steamer Labrador, which is doing duty as a man-of-war. At Fray Bentos the same bluffing and searching was repeated, to the terror of the 200 passengers on board, most of them ladies and children. Dr. Alcora will certainly have something hot and strong to say about this outrage on the Argentine flag.

The rumoured poisoning of a foreign doctor by his wife, daughter and son-in-law, which startled the English community yesterday, the doctor said the former gave him arsenic in his tea on Sunday after dinner. He saw her stirring the tea as he suddenly entered the room, and unfortunately drank

it, though he had refused to take it a few minutes before. In a few minutes his pains were so acute that all his previous suspicions were confirmed, and he rushed into the street, took a coach and told the driver to go straight ahead. He faint in the carriage, but revived as he got to the 2d Comisaria, where he denounced the attempt on his life, and was given an antidote by a doctor of the Asistencia Publica. The wife, daughter and son-in-law were subsequently arrested; but were yesterday released, as the police doctors failed to detect any symptom of the alleged arsenic or indeed of any other poison. There appears strong likelihood that the unfortunate doctor is suffering from hallucination and the police-Magistrate in compliance with the representation of the family, has ordered the mental faculties of the so-distant victim to be examined. This explanation of an unfortunate affair at best, though sad enough for the unhappy man, at any rate removes all stain on the family.

WEDNESDAY

The military middle assumed a deeper hue yesterday, as the gallant Chief of the Naval Staff, Colonel Garcia, threatened to resign, unless Captains Barilari and Correa were deprived of their commands, instead of merely refusing to accept their resignations, which is the latest decision of the President of the Republic. When all this military unpleasantness is taken into account, it is not surprising that the whole question had been settled by a decree, which has already appeared, definitely stating that the Chief of the Staff, "ipso facto" has full right to do as he pleases—to assume the command of any or all of the squadrons—without any reference whatever to the ordinary rank or priority differences. Col. Garcia has consequently fully gained his point. Capt. Correa and Barilari, their resignations refused, have been ordered to embark to-day.

The war in Europe has knocked the poor little scuffle in B.O. out of people's heads and nobody seems to care much now about the news from the other side of Jordan. The military resignation mania has crossed the river. The Commander of the Southern army, has resigned, and the latest news from London lean appears to have vanished, as Borda has asked the Chambers for \$2,000,000 to be guaranteed by the tobacco tax. The Government lives with its "alma (if it has any) en la boca." A shot was discharged accidentally or on purpose, and the whole Jeterura was in a funk; doors closed, troops called under arms, and nothing. There is no further news from the tented field.

There was a Cabinet Council of two hours' duration held yesterday, all about the President's Message to Congress. All the Ministers concurred in the President's laudable desire to have as much retrenchment as possible. "As possible"!! The reiterated assertion by the *Prensa* that there is something wrong with the drainage works is making a good many citizens nervous, the more so as all who run, walk, or drive through town can smell the foal odours referred to by our colleague. It is to be hoped that the Board of Public Works will investigate the matter without delay. Now that the cesspools have all been filled up, anything wrong with the "cloacas" would be a very serious thing indeed.

The Lord Mayor is going to try two new systems of pavement: one of granite cubes, so that when one side is worn away the other can be successively used; the other is a French system, asphalt bricks, which are said to have a resisting power of 600 kilogrammes to the square centimetre. The square in Rivadavia, between Peru and the Plaza, will shortly be torn up for a trial of the granite cubes.

THURSDAY

Emperor William loses no opportunity of making friends for himself, and his subjects in distant lands. He intends to send out here shortly a costly work of art to be competed for at the next Tournament of the Tiro Federal Argentino.

We shall be eating European Chilean salmon here before long. The experts named to report on the matter say that salmon can be successfully bred in the rivers in the South of Chile.

Our Brazilian friends are preparing a grand pow-wow to receive Admiral Goni's Chilean squadron, brand new from England, on its arrival at Rio. There will be an official ball, a regatta, picnic on the Corcovado, concert, banquet, literary "veladas," theatrical performances, boxing matches (!!), "paseos," illuminations and fireworks what, "Muy bien!" Any secret intriguing?

Can any of our readers in the equine line tell us whether Colonel Prater, Major Wood and Captain Peters, the three officers who are on their way out here in the R. M. S. Danube to purchase horses for the British army, are going to find animals strong enough and big enough to carry English troops? We were asked the question yesterday but could not answer it. Mounted on average Argentine horses, the very lightest of British cavalry regiments would look as if mounted on ponies, though the game little brutes would probably carry the riders farther and faster in war time than the big European horses reared and kept in stuffy stables all their lives. It is probable that the quest may be only for artillery horses.

Now, girls, revel in delightful mental anticipation of the Cinderellas to come. The dates have been fixed by the Committee as follows: May 19th, June 16th, August 14th and September 22nd. There will be only four, but you may be able to either smile or tear (or both) the Committee into giving one more as a "Mepa."

FRIDAY

We are glad to hear of the success that is attending the founding of the Barker Memorial School. Although at present carried on in temporary premises, under some drawbacks, the number of pupils has steadily increased each month since its opening in February, and at the present moment is over seventy. The urgency for the rapid conclusion of the new building is now greatly felt, in order that ample accommodation and every convenience may be secured for the large number of children that will be attending the school. It is hoped that the building can be inaugurated next June.

The official inauguration of Mr. Bright's electric tramway, which took place last night, was certainly a most brilliant affair

and the enthusiasm displayed by the guests, and by the large crowds which had gathered to witness the new marvel, was commensurate with its importance to society at large—which is saying a very great deal. Not a hitch occurred and the guests, who did not return to town till near mid-night, were loud in their praise of all the arrangements made by Mr. Bright for the convenience and comfort of the public, and thoroughly confident that the new departure would prove the greatest possible boon to all of us. We reserve for tomorrow's issue further details of what occurred last night.

Here's a warning to those fools who cannot travel without an aviary or menagerie for their friends at home. On the last run home of the s.s. Manilla there were several parrots on board, and many of the passengers caught what doctors call "parrot consumption" from them. Some of these unfortunate people died, and the rest are still in a dangerous condition.

The Brazilians are preparing, as we said yesterday, a tremendous blow-out to welcome Admiral Goni's Squadron on its way to Chile. A novel and striking item has been added to the card, viz. an imitation volcanic eruption on the three high mountains in Botago Bay. How are the lava, ashes and boiling water to be managed?

SATURDAY

The local talk of yesterday was about the coming resignation of the War Minister next week, and the meeting of Congress. There was a long Cabinet Council held about the President's Message, and how to put the best face on the Budget and financial position of the country.

There is nothing new about the B.O. resolution. Matters in the tented field appear to have come to a dead halt. In Montevideo the attempt to send Borda to the other side of the Styx still supplies food for chat.

President Uriburu, truthfully interpreting the sentiments of the entire Republic, yesterday despatched to King Humbert a telegram expressing his own horror and that of the Nation at the attempt made on His Majesty's life and congratulating him warmly on his Providential escape from almost certain death.

We are requested to state that, in connection with the Bishop's Council, a public meeting will be held at Prince George's Hall on Tuesday next the 27th inst; at 8.30 p.m., to consider the Educational question, and the advisability of establishing Schools in the Republic on a religious basis. The Rt. Revd. The Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands will take the chair, and the meeting will be addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Shillind, H.B.M. Minister Mr. W.A.C. Barrington, the Rvds. Pelham Ogle, and Stevenson, and Messrs J. Zimmermann, Cordner and Boutell. Everyone who can attend is earnestly requested to be present.

The war in Europe is already beginning to benefit this country. It was rumoured yesterday that the meat freezing and preserving factories had received enormous orders from Europe. Live stock export will also get a big spurt if the war should last.

SUNDAY

You know what's before you to-day, readers, in the way of piety and sport, and if you don't, we refer you to our Church, Sport, and Theatre columns. The thermometer took a dip yesterday, but it was almost a top-coat and red-rose day; and to-day will probably be the same, giving the ladies a chance of showing their paces in those grand furs to which our fair contributor Parisine refers in another column. Please remember also to keep your umbrellas and waterproofs well within reach, as Mr. Campos, the La Plata Wiggin, has predicted a storm for the 26th, and he has not as yet missed a single one of his numerous meteorological shots.

There will be the highest of high jinks for the young N. G.'s, at the Denmark encampment to-day, as the neighbours are giving them a grand "carne con cuero con vino" breakfast, with suddy other toothsome dishes, for General Palacios and all the big-wigs, military and civil, for leagues around.

The Committee entrusted with the Jubilee Festivities in Buenos Aires have decided to give a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "H. M. S. Pinafore" on the 21st or 22nd of June. With this object they ask all persons possessing copies of this opera to be kind enough to lend the same, and for this purpose to send them at once to Mr. H. T. Thompson (Lord Chancellor Thompson) Artes 830. The Committee guaranteed to return all copies in as good condition as when received, or new copies instead. We call upon our readers to respond to this appeal promptly, as loyal Britishers should.

There seems to be another outbreak of suspicious "amor fraternal" between our Chilean and Brazilian republican cousins. While the latter are preparing to receive Admiral Goni and his fleet, the former have got up a big pow-wow in honor of the Brazilian People, to come off in Santiago to-day. The what, the why, and the wherefore of all this we are in blissful ignorance of.

Commercial News.

There was a rare rattle and swing in gold at the first hour. The bulls elated with the prospect of a slump in exchange and general upheaval in Europe snatched up all the gold offering, both for cash and dates, deafened the Bolsa with their din of "compro contado, compro fin del mes," and rang out the cry harder and sharper as they felt the market give with them. The quotation opened 2 points over the closing rate of Wednesday, which was discounting the change with a vengeance and could not be maintained right away; but gold was on the rise none the less and after reacting to 207.50 the quotations swarmed up to 208.50 again, and left off with buyers at 208, which was also the rate after the hour. For end of month a point pass was set going which subsequently contracted to 50 cents. For other dates little interest as regards sellers. In stocks there was a palpably better feeling in Catalinas, though the business done was unimportant. A batch of Spanish Banks was done at 180. Nothing else of note.

TUESDAY. The real effect of the European development seemed to be only coming in full rigour to-day. Yesterday gold rose appreciably it is true; but still there was no alarm in the market, so feeble indeed being the impression that it was about all the bulls could do to keep the quotations stiff. That was yesterday. To-day there was a marked difference. The quotations were in a rising mood and the market very stern. The abruptness of the change may be attributed to the fact that as yesterday was a bank holiday in England the slump in stocks could only be appreciated when business was re-started to-day. It is reported that the cables show a severe drop in everything, and with exchange also collapsing the premium, as the broker, had to reflect the altered circumstances. The bullish star is, therefore, in the ascendant again, and opinion unanimsly deems that the liquidation will see gold at 910. The guttersnipes and trimmers are all on the rise; the cambistas, who were making a nice thing on the fall, have also turned, and we may take it that there is not a bear left in the market. But the reaction will also have to be counted with soon, and though people are already talking of 920 as a foregone conclusion, it is the overflow of speculative enthusiasm. After all, things are not looking so generally gloomy, so to speak, since if gold is on the rise and exchange on the decline, this is only a perfectly natural outcome of the situation, whilst there is considerably more movement in produce to be adduced as a set-off. Taking things in lump the prospects are for a steady rise in the precious metal, consonant with the conditions of the market. But 930, or even 920, is quite out of the question, unless there are fresh developments of an unfavorable kind.

FRIDAY. That the gold market should be crumbling, weak, collapsing in view of the picture of what the situation presents is extraordinary. It's more; it's puzzling, annoying, worrying. No one can make it out, and the more one tries to figure it out the more inexplicable does it seem. If this goes on, every man on Change will go bald as a coot, from over-taxing the brain. There it is, however; a nice kind of puzzle to work out; exchange flat as a pancake, stocks as limp as a wet rag, the commercial crisis thickening, the trouble in Europe gathering and gold falling. There is no overflow of logic or reason about that, but as it is really so, logic to the contrary notwithstanding, there must be some cause, as such things do not happen by nature or instinct, or just because they shouldn't. But to get at the lever—there's the rub. For a start it is safe to premise that the lack of all speculation is a principle factor, and another one perhaps not less important, the manipulation which saves the Government from coming on the market to fill its requirements. Thus without any bent defined by speculation or forced by official demands, the market is practically left to itself; the little gold that comes on from produce is ample for requirements, and prices keep on the level, the bull assumption, of course; the Government may be meeting its needs in the ordinary way and buying gold, but at all events it is the only explanation available, and will serve its purpose, especially as it does not alter the circumstances. The question, however, the real question, is how long this abnormal state of affairs can last. It is a root-conviction that gold has to go up, or at least have a rise, as the only logical outcome of the situation.

SATURDAY. The market is still in full swing with mental gymnastics, that is if it has not given up altogether trying to grasp a wholly abnormal situation, as the quotation, like unto that famous King who made the celebrated military demonstration on the big hill, dangle up dispiritedly a few points, only to sway back again immediately, betraying complete indifference, alike to the efforts of the bulls and aspirations of the bears. This is very satisfactory of course, but will it last? That it will run over the month is now pretty certain, as there is no speculation, and consequently no shortage, so that there will be no squeeze to cover; but how about May and June 2nd and July 2nd and August? How will the market pull through these four months with the crisis gathering and credit at a standstill? If there were any hopes of Europe tiding us over the winter, they are now at an end, and there is not much likelihood either of the future clip or crops being discounted, which means that the market will be as dead as a doornail. We have gold superlatively weak—weak in this, that the bulls cannot move it a peg, which forces the conviction that we have reached the pivot point at 800. There is no other solution to the problem, and the very fact that opinion in general does not accept that price, looking daily, hourly, for the spurt that never comes, is proof that it cannot be far wide of the mark. However that may be, the gold market is absolutely at a standstill. There seems to be no gold requirements, at least what there are, the supply from the produce markets is ample to cover, so that the fluctuations are mere oscillations. The outlook is very distinctly for a rise, but the market is weak.

The business in gold at the first hour was very much below the average, the aggregate being a bare 3 of a million, which for a settlement day is meagre, especially with the cash business running to nearly a million dollars. It is simply due to a lack of speculation, but, strange to say, brokers reported to-day that there were lots of first rate sellers on time, a feature novel to the market. Prices showed little or no change; they opened for cash at 302.50 and closed at 302, with a 2 points pass for May, 800 were dull, and the only item of news in this line was the confirmation of the rumour about the Government lawyer moving in the Catalinas business, to effect some disgorge of lands. It was said in this regard that during Dr. Pellegrini's term of office a decree annulling the permutation was issued, but not acted upon. Holdings were tolerably full at a second hour, and the business in gold momentarily quiet, the total falling under half a million, and prices oscillating within the speculative radius of 50 to 60 cents. The rate opened and closed at 301.80, which was also the after-hour price. In stocks there was nothing touched almost, except Catalinas, and strange to say, in spite of all the bearish rumours, reports, and intelligence so assiduously kept aloft the price of the shares does not show signs of slumping, so that there is evidently a back-bone in the stock still. The buyers were not of the sort to let go at the first rattle, which accounts to a great extent for the buoyancy; and it is curious to note that while dividend paying investments are all looking down, Catalinas were the only ones up to-day. A batch of Banco de Italia shares changed hands at 86.

THURSDAY. To try thinking at the awkwardness of the situation were to be simply absurd, if it were possible, which is doubtful, for, with exchange rapping out so sharply the grades as the rates decline, the unhealthy, unpromising condition of things at the present moment is forced even upon the most pachydermatous optimist. Here we are, facing the winter with exchange, already under par, and precious little of it; a commercial crisis in full bloom that is causing a quaking expectancy right through the market; a shortage in exports that must tell its tale before long. A leading merchant said to-day that in a matured connection of over 40 years with the market, he had never known things so bad before; not even in 1890, he said, were things as bad as to-day, because then the crisis was political and financial, whilst now it is a commercial hemorrhage, that is, all the gold offering, both for cash and dates, deafened the Bolsa with their din of "compro contado, compro fin del mes," and rang out the cry harder and sharper as they felt the market give with them. The quotation opened 2 points over the closing rate of Wednesday, which was discounting the change with a vengeance and could not be maintained right away; but gold was on the rise none the less and after reacting to 207.50 the quotations swarmed up to 208.50 again, and left off with buyers at 208, which was also the rate after the hour. For end of month a point pass was set going which subsequently contracted to 50 cents. For other dates little interest as regards sellers. In stocks there was a palpably better feeling in Catalinas, though the business done was unimportant. A batch of Spanish Banks was done at 180. Nothing else of note.

WEDNESDAY. We cannot take it that the break-back in gold reflects anything more than the natural reaction on an 8 point rise in two days, but it may be assumed that this reaction was provoked perhaps by the very glowing account of the state of the finances presented by Dr. Escalante to the President in the Cabinet Council yesterday. It has transpired that in this exposition the Finance Minister was able to show a very clean bill of health, coupon money all in London, armament arrears wiped out and local expenditure clear to the day; add to this a general resolve of the Chief of the State and his secretaries to curb expenses to the utmost, and it is easy to understand the right-angled inflexion move in the gold market. If such news will not provoke a reaction it would be paying the Executive the poor compliment of taking its balance-sheet and resolution at a heavy discount. On the other hand, with exchange at par and the winter only started, it would be flying in the face of reason to expect a collapse in gold. If it is satisfactory to see the Government able to pay its way, and looking on the other hand the immediate prospects are hazy. That is the meal and substance, the marrow and pith of the situation—the flag of credit kept flying under very trying circumstances. There are nasty rumours afloat of a phalanx being formed to force an emission through Congress, and this, with the authority of Dr. Pellegrini's name tacked on to it, causes uneasiness; but if we have scraped through such a time so far without recourse to such terrible expedients, nothing would excuse their adoption now, especially with the Government prepared to throw its weight into the scale in contra. Nobody really attaches much importance to the rumour; still the persistence with which it is kept going is annoying and disquieting.

The atmosphere smelt of brimstone and sulfur at the second hour, when the bulls began to pay the lever, and the rise again. Rumours were set afloat of two important wholesale firms being in difficulties, and guarded now in all their dealings, cautions being called in, even on the very best signatures, and other intelligence items of a bullish complexion. Prices immediately reflected the change, though it is quite possible that any picture of a slump may be only a shadow. Exchange is really the ominous feature of the perspective, and every day seems to make the imminence of gold shipments more certain. Some spoke of 4.38 1/2 being done to-day on Paris, but it is not a rate, if it were done, as takers still hold out for 5 francs, and there is a notable scarcity of bills. Prices opened and closed at 301 1/2, with a 2 point pass for May, but at the rate the rate strained and stiffened up to 302 1/2, at which it left off buyers. In stocks Catalinas were very limp, dropping to 7.10. Some French Banks were done at 81 and Banco del Comercio shares at 86, whilst Santa Fe Consols fell off to 38. The aspect in general, therefore, is not inviting.

THURSDAY. To try thinking at the awkwardness of the situation were to be simply absurd, if it were possible, which is doubtful, for, with exchange rapping out so sharply the grades as the rates decline, the unhealthy, unpromising condition of things at the present moment is forced even upon the most pachydermatous optimist. Here we are, facing the winter with exchange, already under par, and precious little of it; a commercial crisis in full bloom that is causing a quaking expectancy right through the market; a shortage in exports that must tell its tale before long. A leading merchant said to-day that in a matured connection of over 40 years with the market, he had never known things so bad before; not even in 1890, he said, were things as bad as to-day, because then the crisis was political and financial, whilst now it is a commercial hemorrhage, that is, all the gold offering, both for cash and dates, deafened the Bolsa with their din of "compro contado, compro fin del mes," and rang out the cry harder and sharper as they felt the market give with them. The quotation opened 2 points over the closing rate of Wednesday, which was discounting the change with a vengeance and could not be maintained right away; but gold was on the rise none the less and after reacting to 207.50 the quotations swarmed up to 208.50 again, and left off with buyers at 208, which was also the rate after the hour. For end of month a point pass was set going which subsequently contracted to 50 cents. For other dates little interest as regards sellers. In stocks there was a palpably better feeling in Catalinas, though the business done was unimportant. A batch of Spanish Banks was done at 180. Nothing else of note.

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The business in gold at the first hour was very much below the average, the aggregate being a bare 3 of a million, which for a settlement day is meagre, especially with the cash business running to nearly a million dollars. It is simply due to a lack of speculation, but, strange to say, brokers reported to-day that there were lots of first rate sellers on time, a feature novel to the market. Prices showed little or no change; they opened for cash at 302.50 and closed at 302, with a 2 points pass for May, 800 were dull, and the only item of news in this line was the confirmation of the rumour about the Government lawyer moving in the Catalinas business, to effect some disgorge of lands. It was said in this regard that during Dr. Pellegrini's term of office a decree annulling the permutation was issued, but not acted upon. Holdings were tolerably full at a second hour, and the business in gold momentarily quiet, the total falling under half a million, and prices oscillating within the speculative radius of 50 to 60 cents. The rate opened and closed at 301.80, which was also the after-hour price. In stocks there was nothing touched almost, except Catalinas, and strange to say, in spite of all the bearish rumours, reports, and intelligence so assiduously kept aloft the price of the shares does not show signs of slumping, so that there is evidently a back-bone in the stock still. The buyers were not of the sort to let go at the first rattle, which accounts to a great extent for the buoyancy; and it is curious to note that while dividend paying investments are all looking down, Catalinas were the only ones up to-day. A batch of Banco de Italia shares changed hands at 86.

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Government says so and this counteracts and helps. Congress opens early in May, which will also help, and the Message is as usual all flowers and poetry, even if it were not refined in the tins and flow the rise may be curbed to a great extent. There is nothing to favor a fall, however. Any movement at all must be the other way.

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PRINCIPAL DAILY EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with columns for Producers, Tons, and Previous Week. Rows include Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, and various agricultural products.

NOTE.—The above are official figures and embrace shipments from all the leading ports of Argentina, including Buenos Ayres, La Plata, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Villa Constitucion, San Nicolas, etc., etc.

Table with columns for National, Prov. de B. Aires, and Shares. Rows include various financial and commodity data.

Table with columns for Banco Constructor de la Plata, Banco Agrícola del Rio de la Plata, and other financial institutions.

Table with columns for Wheat, Maize, and other agricultural products. Rows include prices for different grades and types.

Table with columns for Plaza Constitucion Market. Rows include prices for various goods and commodities.

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100 de trigo y sed. 74 de linseed, 77 do barley, 171 do alfalfa seed, 87 do birdseed, 1233 bales hay.

Table with columns for Correales de Abasto. Rows include various types of flour and grain.

Table with columns for Live Stock. Rows include prices for various types of livestock.

One thousand cows for inversedna have been sold in San Pedro at \$21 per head, also 1000 steers at \$35 each.

Table with columns for BARRACAS AL SUR. Rows include prices for various types of produce.

The commander of the National transport Villario has forwarded to Engineer Ayerza of the Naval Headquarter Staff a report on the capture of the barques Otono and Familia Facci Ferrari while in the act of loading guano taken from National territory.

Our peripatetic correspondent writes us from Lima that everything is doing well there, and the little maize crop is looking splendid, good prices offering, especially from Bahia Blanca.

Arrivals—164,967 kilos of wool (1830 bundles of sheepskins, 167 do cow-hides, 54 do 27 bundles of hair 100 casks of grease.

Arrivals—160 bundles sheepskins, 12,810 bundles sheepskins, 12,945 cow-hides, 1,032 do potro hides, 4 bundles various hides, 249 bundles hair, 21 do other cereals.

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Vessels expected in B. Blanca—S. S. Bellasco, 2,480 tons, to load bales for Dunkirk and Antwerp.

La Plata Port—The manager of La Plata port has forwarded the report on the commercial movement in the port during the year 1896.

Arrivals—Diego T. Gahan, F. Gerards, A. Gaston, J. A. Greaves, P. Gilbert (2), Geo. Gibbs (3 Mrs. Golding).

Departures—Per ss Victoria: Conte Giuliano de Visart V. C. d'Italia, Mr. Leopoldo Diaz, Mrs. Maria Leguizamon.

General News—The commander of the National transport Villario has forwarded to Engineer Ayerza of the Naval Headquarter Staff a report on the capture of the barques Otono and Familia Facci Ferrari while in the act of loading guano taken from National territory.

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PRINCIPAL ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

Table with columns for Wool, Wheat, Maize, Live Steers, and Live Sheep. Sub-columns include Quantity and Value for each commodity, broken down by year (1896, 1897) and quarter.

Table with columns for Sheepskins, Flour, Linseed, Dry Hides, and Frozen Wethers. Sub-columns include Quantity and Value for each commodity, broken down by year (1896, 1897) and quarter.

Notes explaining the data, including 'Note.—In the above table all figures of quantity and number are official...' and 'The figures of export of live-stock for 1896 and previous years include animals sent across frontier to Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia...'.

CHARTERS

Table listing shipping charters with columns for Name, When, Where to load, Cargo, Freight, and Destination.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Table showing railway returns with columns for Railway, Miles Open, Receipts of Week, and Aggregate Receipts to Date.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

Table showing tramway returns with columns for Tramway, Miles Open, Returns of Week, and Aggregate Receipts to Date.

PRICES OF WOOL.

Table listing wool prices for various regions (Pasto Terno, Pasto Fuerte, Patagones) with columns for Superior, Good, Middling, and Inferior grades.

SHIPPING DURING WEEK

From April 18th till April 25th

Table showing shipping arrivals and departures with columns for Flag, Name, Whence, Cargo, Where for, Consignee, Flag, Name, From, and Destination.