

MAUA BANK,

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Office of this bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the increasing business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank:—
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is loaned on movable and other securities approved by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties, who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which the bank may draw up to an amount previously contracted under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the post as being allowed to retire at any time, for means of exchange, part or the full amount at their wish, even when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred eighty-eight hundredths of a dollar is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto, Graciosa, Paysandú, and other places in the Republic, Brazil, and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank makes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1897.

MAUA BANK,

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
In account current, specie, 4 per cent.
For balances in favor of customers, 4 per cent.
In account current, paper money, 4 per cent.
For balances in favor of customers, 4 per cent.
Deposits on 15 days' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 30 days' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 60 days' notice, 4 per cent.
Fixed deposits from, 4 per cent.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.
May 1st, 1897.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, in 1884, at moderate premiums, all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Juan Armstrong, President.
Sr. Don Juan Armstrong, Vice-President.
Sr. Don Juan Armstrong, Secretary.
Sr. Don Juan Armstrong, Treasurer.
Sr. Don Juan Armstrong, Auditor.
Sr. Don Juan Armstrong, Manager.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martín.
On the following places:—
LONDON.
UNITED STATES.
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND.
ANTWERP.
PARIS.
GENOA.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1894.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martín—104.
20 d3x.

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS
Has just received a Large Assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
For the coming season, which will be
SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.

103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.
Agents for the "Standard."
Have constantly on hand,
Planes of Pencil, Wolf & Co. Paris.
Do. of Edward Westermann, Berlin.
Do. of C. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do. of J. Richter, Leipzig.
Machine of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs.
Charts and Maps.
English books and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.
220 d3xpm2.

FEYREDEU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del País.
Wool Brokers.
Office Calle Peru 250.
91—xp 0 10.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES.

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid.
Facts in solution, 1/2 and 1/4 each.
NAMES OF COLORS.
Magenta, Rose, Violet, Blue, Green, Orange, Yellow, Phosphoric, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine, Brown, Black, Beige, Soluble Blue, Brown.
The majority of our dyes are entirely new, and in boiling water, and are not affected by the action of other ingredients.
We have a large stock of all the above, and are prepared to supply at the lowest prices.
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
104, GOLDMAN STREET, LONDON.
N. B.—We are also at 104, GOLDMAN STREET, LONDON.
32—1m 14

La Bienhechora del Plata

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION
Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated rates. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.
Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1894.
GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Don Jose Maria Cantillo.
Committee.
Sr. D. Mariano Miro, President.
" Eduardo Lombardi, Vocal.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vocal.
" Pedro Holterhoff, Vocal.
" José Martinez de Hoz, Vocal.
Consulting Committee.
Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
" Enrique Pelzer.
" Estanislao Frias.
" Edmundo von Seutter.
" Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas.
DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Sr. Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.
Sr. Don Jorge Perey.
BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 115 [2nd. altos].
Constitution on the 20th February, 1897.
Capital Subscribed—2,313,792 31 sil.
Number of Policies—2130.
Bonds Purchased—512,238 33 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

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THE

NO. 1570—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED).
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.
Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund £100,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties previously introduced and interest allowed on overdrafts.
Customers have the advantage of having the proceeds of their deposits invested in the most profitable manner, and of having the same at their disposal at any time.
Deposits are received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the post as being allowed to retire at any time, for means of exchange, part or the full amount at their wish, even when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred eighty-eight hundredths of a dollar is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Bills of exchange are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto, Graciosa, Paysandú, and other places in the Republic, Brazil, and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank makes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1897.

THE

PROVINCIAL BANK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF BUENOS AYRES.
BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
Deposits of not less than \$100 m. and \$100 m. interest. The deposits will not be entitled to interest until the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the bank will deliver to the depositor, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the end of the month or on retiring the deposit. The bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above mentioned.
The bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts promissory bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.
The bank draws at sight upon the following places:—
DOLORES, CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS, MERCEDES,
LOBOA.
The bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.
RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOW—
To private deposits, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do. 100,000, 5 do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
To private deposits, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do. 100,000, 2 do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
CHARGES.
Discounts in currency, 1 per cent. per annum.
Do. specie, 1 do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
On deposits in both currencies in account current, 3 per cent.
On do. do. subject to 30 days' notice, 4 do.
On do. do. subject to 60 days' notice, 5 do.
On do. do. subject to 90 days' notice, 6 do.
On do. do. subject to 120 days' notice, 7 do.
On do. do. subject to 180 days' notice, 8 do.
On do. do. subject to 240 days' notice, 9 do.
On do. do. subject to 300 days' notice, 10 do.
On do. do. subject to 360 days' notice, 11 do.
On do. do. subject to 420 days' notice, 12 do.
On do. do. subject to 480 days' notice, 13 do.
On do. do. subject to 540 days' notice, 14 do.
On do. do. subject to 600 days' notice, 15 do.
On do. do. subject to 660 days' notice, 16 do.
On do. do. subject to 720 days' notice, 17 do.
On do. do. subject to 780 days' notice, 18 do.
On do. do. subject to 840 days' notice, 19 do.
On do. do. subject to 900 days' notice, 20 do.
On do. do. subject to 960 days' notice, 21 do.
On do. do. subject to 1020 days' notice, 22 do.
On do. do. subject to 1080 days' notice, 23 do.
On do. do. subject to 1140 days' notice, 24 do.
On do. do. subject to 1200 days' notice, 25 do.
On do. do. subject to 1260 days' notice, 26 do.
On do. do. subject to 1320 days' notice, 27 do.
On do. do. subject to 1380 days' notice, 28 do.
On do. do. subject to 1440 days' notice, 29 do.
On do. do. subject to 1500 days' notice, 30 do.
On do. do. subject to 1560 days' notice, 31 do.
On do. do. subject to 1620 days' notice, 32 do.
On do. do. subject to 1680 days' notice, 33 do.
On do. do. subject to 1740 days' notice, 34 do.
On do. do. subject to 1800 days' notice, 35 do.
On do. do. subject to 1860 days' notice, 36 do.
On do. do. subject to 1920 days' notice, 37 do.
On do. do. subject to 1980 days' notice, 38 do.
On do. do. subject to 2040 days' notice, 39 do.
On do. do. subject to 2100 days' notice, 40 do.
On do. do. subject to 2160 days' notice, 41 do.
On do. do. subject to 2220 days' notice, 42 do.
On do. do. subject to 2280 days' notice, 43 do.
On do. do. subject to 2340 days' notice, 44 do.
On do. do. subject to 2400 days' notice, 45 do.
On do. do. subject to 2460 days' notice, 46 do.
On do. do. subject to 2520 days' notice, 47 do.
On do. do. subject to 2580 days' notice, 48 do.
On do. do. subject to 2640 days' notice, 49 do.
On do. do. subject to 2700 days' notice, 50 do.
On do. do. subject to 2760 days' notice, 51 do.
On do. do. subject to 2820 days' notice, 52 do.
On do. do. subject to 2880 days' notice, 53 do.
On do. do. subject to 2940 days' notice, 54 do.
On do. do. subject to 3000 days' notice, 55 do.
On do. do. subject to 3060 days' notice, 56 do.
On do. do. subject to 3120 days' notice, 57 do.
On do. do. subject to 3180 days' notice, 58 do.
On do. do. subject to 3240 days' notice, 59 do.
On do. do. subject to 3300 days' notice, 60 do.
On do. do. subject to 3360 days' notice, 61 do.
On do. do. subject to 3420 days' notice, 62 do.
On do. do. subject to 3480 days' notice, 63 do.
On do. do. subject to 3540 days' notice, 64 do.
On do. do. subject to 3600 days' notice, 65 do.
On do. do. subject to 3660 days' notice, 66 do.
On do. do. subject to 3720 days' notice, 67 do.
On do. do. subject to 3780 days' notice, 68 do.
On do. do. subject to 3840 days' notice, 69 do.
On do. do. subject to 3900 days' notice, 70 do.
On do. do. subject to 3960 days' notice, 71 do.
On do. do. subject to 4020 days' notice, 72 do.
On do. do. subject to 4080 days' notice, 73 do.
On do. do. subject to 4140 days' notice, 74 do.
On do. do. subject to 4200 days' notice, 75 do.
On do. do. subject to 4260 days' notice, 76 do.
On do. do. subject to 4320 days' notice, 77 do.
On do. do. subject to 4380 days' notice, 78 do.
On do. do. subject to 4440 days' notice, 79 do.
On do. do. subject to 4500 days' notice, 80 do.
On do. do. subject to 4560 days' notice, 81 do.
On do. do. subject to 4620 days' notice, 82 do.
On do. do. subject to 4680 days' notice, 83 do.
On do. do. subject to 4740 days' notice, 84 do.
On do. do. subject to 4800 days' notice, 85 do.
On do. do. subject to 4860 days' notice, 86 do.
On do. do. subject to 4920 days' notice, 87 do.
On do. do. subject to 4980 days' notice, 88 do.
On do. do. subject to 5040 days' notice, 89 do.
On do. do. subject to 5100 days' notice, 90 do.
On do. do. subject to 5160 days' notice, 91 do.
On do. do. subject to 5220 days' notice, 92 do.
On do. do. subject to 5280 days' notice, 93 do.
On do. do. subject to 5340 days' notice, 94 do.
On do. do. subject to 5400 days' notice, 95 do.
On do. do. subject to 5460 days' notice, 96 do.
On do. do. subject to 5520 days' notice, 97 do.
On do. do. subject to 5580 days' notice, 98 do.
On do. do. subject to 5640 days' notice, 99 do.
On do. do. subject to 5700 days' notice, 100 do.
On do. do. subject to 5760 days' notice, 101 do.
On do. do. subject to 5820 days' notice, 102 do.
On do. do. subject to 5880 days' notice, 103 do.
On do. do. subject to 5940 days' notice, 104 do.
On do. do. subject to 6000 days' notice, 105 do.
On do. do. subject to 6060 days' notice, 106 do.
On do. do. subject to 6120 days' notice, 107 do.
On do. do. subject to 6180 days' notice, 108 do.
On do. do. subject to 6240 days' notice, 109 do.
On do. do. subject to 6300 days' notice, 110 do.
On do. do. subject to 6360 days' notice, 111 do.
On do. do. subject to 6420 days' notice, 112 do.
On do. do. subject to 6480 days' notice, 113 do.
On do. do. subject to 6540 days' notice, 114 do.
On do. do. subject to 6600 days' notice, 115 do.
On do. do. subject to 6660 days' notice, 116 do.
On do. do. subject to 6720 days' notice, 117 do.
On do. do. subject to 6780 days' notice, 118 do.
On do. do. subject to 6840 days' notice, 119 do.
On do. do. subject to 6900 days' notice, 120 do.
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On do. do. subject to 7020 days' notice, 122 do.
On do. do. subject to 7080 days' notice, 123 do.
On do. do. subject to 7140 days' notice, 124 do.
On do. do. subject to 7200 days' notice, 125 do.
On do. do. subject to 7260 days' notice, 126 do.
On do. do. subject to 7320 days' notice, 127 do.
On do. do. subject to 7380 days' notice, 128 do.
On do. do. subject to 7440 days' notice, 129 do.
On do. do. subject to 7500 days' notice, 130 do.
On do. do. subject to 7560 days' notice, 131 do.
On do. do. subject to 7620 days' notice, 132 do.
On do. do. subject to 7680 days' notice, 133 do.
On do. do. subject to 7740 days' notice, 134 do.
On do. do. subject to 7800 days' notice, 135 do.
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On do. do. subject to 8400 days' notice, 145 do.
On do. do. subject to 8460 days' notice, 146 do.
On do. do. subject to 8520 days' notice, 147 do.
On do. do. subject to 8580 days' notice, 148 do.
On do. do. subject to 8640 days' notice, 149 do.
On do. do. subject to 8700 days' notice, 150 do.
On do. do. subject to 8760 days' notice, 151 do.
On do. do. subject to 8820 days' notice, 152 do.
On do. do. subject to 8880 days' notice, 153 do.
On do. do. subject to 8940 days' notice, 154 do.
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On do. do. subject to 9360 days' notice, 161 do.
On do. do. subject to 9420 days' notice, 162 do.
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On do. do. subject to 10620 days' notice, 182 do.
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On do. do. subject to 10740 days' notice, 184 do.
On do. do. subject to 10800 days' notice, 185 do.
On do. do. subject to 10860 days' notice, 186 do.
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On do. do. subject to 11460 days' notice, 196 do.
On do. do. subject to 11520 days' notice, 197 do.
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On do. do. subject to 14100 days' notice, 240 do.
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On do. do. subject to 15240 days' notice, 259 do.
On do. do. subject to 15300 days' notice, 260 do.
On do. do. subject to 15360 days' notice, 261 do.
On do. do. subject to 1542

Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports.

The first meeting will take place at Palermo on the 21st May, open to all comers on payment of subscription. Entries must be made before the 15th. For particulars as to subscription and entries apply at 30-32, Modern Bldg., 41 San Martin.

PROGRAMME.

Flat Race—100 yards.
Length Jump—Running.
Length Jump—Standing.
Vaulting.
Flat Race—440 yards.
High Jump—Running.
High Jump—Standing.
Flat Race—One mile.
Throwing the Hammer.
Putting the Stone.
Tossing the Ring.
Hurdle Race—150 yards, 10 flights, 3 feet.
Throwing the Cricket Ball.
Three Legged Race—100 yards.
Consultation Stakes—200 yards, flat.
N.B.—No event will take place without the entry. Prize will be declared consequent on the entries made.

JUST RECEIVED.

BEST LIMERICK BACON.

66—Calle de la Piedad—66.

Just received for the coming season 5 & 6 1/2 10 & 11 & 12 & 14 all wool flannels & Hosiery Shetling Quits.

1st class Crimean suits, inside shirts, pants, ready made clothing &c heavy, all wool stockings and 1 hose, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.

64, 66 & 68—Piedad—64, 66 & 68.

25—1m 34

ESPINOSA & KYLE.

Respectfully to announce that they continue to prepare the Anti-Cholera Compound Spirit, invented by Dr. Rubini of Naples, and employed by him with the greatest success during the late epidemic in Europe. This invaluable medicine has been constantly prescribed by Dr. Leslie of this city since the first appearance of the epidemic in this country, and is prepared in accordance with his instructions.

E. & K. prepare the solution of the Permanent Compound of Potash (the active ingredient of the well-known Cond's Patent Fluid), highly recommended for its powerful disinfectant properties.

Pure Carbolic Acid, Chlorinated Lime, and other disinfectants always in stock.

ANTICUA BOTICA DE MARENCO, COLONER OF CALLES FLORIDA AND TUCKMAN.

93 (10pts)

W. Leslie,

OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES.

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The Daily and Weekly Standard

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AGENCY OF MR. HERRING,

44—PASEO JULIO—44.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi adeam, nil veri non adeam dicere."

Cicero.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

Montevideo, May 6.

Departure of Brooklyn—farewell on board. Toasts to English friends. United States and Standard. Admiral visits Flores—leaves to-day. Grand Te Deum yesterday.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIENTAL.

CHOLERA DECLINING.

CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT.

On Sunday the steamer Oriental, without mails, arrived in port, bringing dates to the 1st May. The war news is, as usual, of a most unimportant character. The Paraguayans are as busy as ever in the trenches and night attacks, and the Allies head and ears in business, landing maize and hay from Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and all the small ports along the Paraná.

The Argentine army has about 3,000 horses, and the Brazilians 30,000, besides some 6,000 bought in Entre Rios. People can have some idea of the magnitude of the forage business, when they consider that the horses are rationed with as much regularity as soldiers; each horse is fed on maize and hay. The maize costs, put at Itapiru, ten patacons the fanega; each animal consumes half a cuartilla daily. The monthly cost for forage for the horses is over two millions of patacons. Chaceros along the river have risen from absolute poverty to greater independence than that of the sheepfarmer; cows are neglected, sheep are despised all along the banks of the Paraná, and nothing is now thought of, save raising corn and hay, for as they say the Brazilians. The stupendous expenditure in forage alone gives an insight into the colossal cost of the present war.

Cotemporaries seem to despise the task of reflecting on the fearful consequences of this unprecedented expenditure upon Brazilian posterity; indeed it is difficult to say what Brazilian posterity will be composed of, for the mortality returns from wounds, sickness, and cholera are also very severe, and some of the flower of the land sleep in untimely graves beneath the gloomy cypresses of Corrientes.

Verily, the war seems to be carried on as if the end of the world was to ensue on the fall of Lopez. Day follows day with the same unbroken monotony. Millions upon millions expended, the bone and sinew of the country, dying off away from home and friends; thrown into the river or buried in a foreign soil, does it require the presence of the wizard to foretell the grand wind-up? If Brazil produced as much gold as coffee, or silver as tobacco, such tremendous extravagance must entail a debt which will make posterity bankrupt. Caxias has a fine army, a powerful navy,

and yet though time in the present case is more than money, it is life, credit and existence. He strolls listlessly through the palm-trees day after day, waiting mails from Rio and men and arms from Osorio. Time was when we were told, and even believed, that the real motive of this inactivity on the part of the Allies was to exhaust Lopez; but we have survived that delusion, rather is it the other way: Lopez is trying to exhaust the Brazilians. Lopez pays nothing to his men, he is in his own country; everything that it yields is at his command; the crops this year have eclipsed all former seasons; the women of the country are the farmers, whilst their sons, husbands, and brothers are fighting at headquarters. The war over to-morrow, Paraguay suffers only in population, for even supposing the conclusion of hostilities in the most favorable light for the Allies, it is a dream an illusion, and a madness to suppose that Paraguay can ever repay the Allies the cost of the struggle.

The bombardment of Curupaiti, the Troy of the River Plate, is now and then carried on; that is to say, a few random shots are fired each day before sundown; the Paraguaians sometimes reply.

The dispute about the hospitals has subsided, the Corrientinos themselves are to blame for the hospitals being in their city. The row was a most unmeaning one. When Caxias first arrived he ordered all the hospitals to be removed to Cerro, when this was known in Corrientes it caused a 'bona fide' row, and a deputation waited on the Marquis, requesting him to rescind the decree, as the hospitals maintained a very excellent trade in the town. The Marquis, anxious to keep the Corrientinos on good terms, yielded, so the row about knocking them down, &c., is solely caused by the Corrientinos, and not the Brazilian authorities.

Itapiru has sprung into a large thriving town, and such is the conviction of the army sutlers, that the present campaign will last for ever, these army merchants are making handsome shops, counters, &c.; but the days for fortune making have passed, and a camp pulperia in B. Ayres is about as good a speculation as a canteen at Tuyuti.

At Cerro there is great activity. Ships' guns, mortars, &c., repairing at all possible speed. Cholera has struck down a number of mechanics, and it is very generally run, and now that the cholera has passed from Tuyuti to the enemy's lines, and is committing ravages, although the latest arrived deserters state that the complaint which is prevalent there is called 'carneal,' and easily cured.

All eyes are turned at present towards Candelaria. A Council of war has been held; the junior officers are all for marching with the whole army up there, and leaving the fleet in the Paraguay rivers to blockade Paraguay, by far the most sensible move; but the old fogeys are opposed to this, and, as a matter of course, they gain their point.

The whole country around, from the Paraguay to the Uruguay, are found at every estancia and puesto, Brazilian deserters. An English estanciaero, from near Nogoya, states that they make poor peones. Buyers of horses for the Brazilian army are in Entre Rios.

Another steamboat company is talked of in Corrientes, and subscriptions to the new stock canvassed amongst the dealers, but it is much doubted it will ever succeed.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

During the prevalence of cholera last month it was our melancholy task to chronicle each week the state of the city, to struggle against sad realities, and as far as consistent with truth to make things look as bright as possible for our readers. The epidemic has passed, but not so its effects. Two thousand fresh graves in a few short weeks is a matter too awful to be forgotten in a moment. We gaze on the mortality statistics published in the papers with a shudder, and thank the Almighty we have survived. And yet, after all, what have we profited by this terrible lesson? Have we closed up the Recoleta, stopped the supply of fetid water to the poor, prohibited 'vasura' street repairs, and compelled property owners to supply their houses with clean proper 'comunes'? Nothing of the kind. Buenos Ayres is the same to-day as before the cholera visited us, the same old 68. 84. of bad management and neglect. A hollow farce at improvement has been attempted by the Government in the shape of shutting up the saladeros, and thus paralyzing the only trade we at this season possess. We put it to our readers, we appeal to the Governor, if it would not have been far better to have shut up all the old privies in the city and ordered new ones, with proper sewers, to be at once constructed. But to shut up the saladeros cost nothing, whilst on the other hand the closing of the 'comunes' and opening new ones would cost millions.

There is a superstition in this town, and we charge the Government with fostering it, touching these saladeros,

which all the world admits are a nuisance. People invariably persuade themselves into whatever they like to believe, and in the *haut ton* and *demi monde* of Buenos Ayres it is generally supposed that the saladeros are injurious to the public health. How far true this may be or not we shall not take on us to say, but of one thing there can be no doubt, namely, that the saladero district of all others suffered least during the epidemic.

It may suit the country, and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, by timely notice and proper legislation, to remove these establishments from their present locality, but it is the grossest of all delusions to suppose that the stoppage of the saladeros checks cholera, or even in the slightest improves the sanitary condition of the city. What had the saladeros to do with the cholera in San Fernando, the Tigre, San Nicolas, Rosario, Patana, Corrientes, and Curupaiti? We have no hesitation in asserting that this saladero edict is a subterfuge, and a mere clap net. It was essential to do something, cholera was raging, we were all frightened, then—down with the saladeros.

When the occasion offers, and the proper time arrives, we are prepared to prove that if public safety demanded the edict public money must recompense the loss. The decree was ill provided, unconstitutional, and uncalled for; it was a political blind, to divert public attention; it is now seen through, and must be repealed.

But we ask what other measures have been adopted to prevent the return of this terrible scourge. The winter is now setting in, we have a few months to prepare for the summer, the period of all others most dangerous. Has the Government taken a single step towards practically improving the health of the town? This is the real point at issue. The Recoleta is still open; why does not Governor Alsina shut this up? Surely the stoppage of burials there would not affect our Exchange market. What about the watermen? Have any measures been taken to compel them to take the river water from some point above the Gas House? Would an edict forcing the watermen to fill their carts at the battery, at least until the Baron Campy's water supply is complete, interfere with our trade or stop the business of the Custom-house? What about the houses with filthy 'comunes,' and the premises without any at all? Would a decree ordering some improvement in this regard endanger the Oficina de Cambios or affect the paper dollar.

The plain fact of the matter is that the Government House people have gone off at a tangent, and instead of hitting the nail on the head have struck their own fingers.

The state of the city calls for the most decided action on the part of Governor Alsina; let him strike at real nuisances, at poisonous abuses, instead of grappling with imaginary dangers. The filthy river water sold through this city daily is a crying evil, why not at once remedy it? and the tearing up of old graves in the Recoleta to make room for new ones is an abuse which cries to Heaven for reform.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

(Our special correspondent.)

Rio de Janeiro, 20th April, 1867.

I availed of the Italian steamer Venezia to send you my last missive on 12th inst. as that vessel was almost certain to outrun the bearer.

A beautiful little steam-yacht of 69 tons, arrived here from New York on the 11th inst. after a passage of 50 days. This small craft belongs to an American gentleman, Mr. Thomas P. Baldwin, who has been a resident and established here for many years; the yacht at present bears the name of its owner.

The next English mail steamer will be the Shannon of 3,472 tons, which on her last voyage from Rio to Europe took over 300 passengers.

The American frigate Pawes was at Maranhão, where she arrived on 25th inst. in command of Captain Woolsey. The Navarre arrived here on 17th inst. and I send you separately a summary of the Commercial and Miscellaneous advices to hand by her, as the Guarú by which I despatch this missive is pretty sure to arrive at Montevideo before the Carmel.

The National Exhibition Committee in compliance with the wishes of H. M. the Emperor, have published a book, entitled *The Empire of Brazil at the Paris International Exhibition* of 1867, containing a brief account of this country and its vast resources to which are annexed the catalogue of the objects which figure at the Paris Exhibition and an excellent chart of the Empire. This book is to be translated into the French, English and German languages, and I may here add that for the English translation your correspondent Cabral has been selected by the authorities, and is now deeply engaged in this work.

The revolutionary movements in the province of Pernambuco has completely subsided, most fortunately without any further conflicts between the exasperated populace and the authorities; meantime the steam corvette Niterói left this port for Pernambuco on the 15th inst.

The French packet Annis from Marseilles arrived here on the 14th inst. in 30 days; this vessel is larger than the Carmel and has come to take her place on the branch line between Rio and the River Plate.

The great excitement in Rio is now the want of conveyance or transport for passengers &c. from the city to Praia Grande and S. Domingos on the other side of the bay as after a series of gross errors and the greatest mismanagement the Ferry Company is now on its last legs and the station was again a few days ago the scene of some riotous conduct on the part of the populace.

At 5 p.m. on the 15th inst. no boat was forthcoming in accordance with the time-tables to convey the passengers from the city; at 5.30 p.m. when there ought to have appeared another boat there was still none appearing, meantime the station became crowded with people waiting for conveyance who gradually lost all their patience and broke out in protests and threats; at 6 p.m. a boat appeared but after landing the passengers it had brought from Praia Grande, the engineer declared that owing to the disorder of a valve the boat could not make any more trips.

At this point the popular indignation broke out completely as all means of returning to their homes and families was thus retired from the unfortunate parties who had already waited over an hour. The windows and seats of the station were broken and the matter was becoming very serious when the Chief of Police appeared and calmed the excited individuals promising them a conveyance to Praia Grande; his excellency then sent for a steamer from the Arsenal de marinha which in two trips took all the parties over. Since this the boats of the Ferry Company have been examined and only one is in a state fit to run across the bay, so that, those parties who have been living on the other side are now all migrating to the city this has injured the householders and shopkeepers at Praia Grande and an attempt is being made to start another line of steamers.

It is reported that the Marquez de Caxias has written a letter to a person in Rio stating that he intended to make on the 20th inst. a decisive attack on the Paraguayan lines, so we may look for very important news by the Amo.

The bearer (Guarú) takes further reinforcements of 600 men to the Brazilian Army invading Paraguay.

The papers here have been calling upon the authorities to interfere and prevent the sale of tickets of a Corrientes lottery which they assert is only a speculation under the pretext of benefiting the wounded soldiers.

Three large balloons are ready and will be sent at once to the seat of war where they are intended to be used for the examination of the operations and fortifications of the Paraguayans from a 'duly exalted position.'

Arrivals of cargo sea this month from the River Plate have been 21,447 q.

Shipments of produce to the River Plate since my letter of the 12th inst. have been—Coffee 100 bags for Buenos Ayres and a fair amount of globada and other sweets. For Montevideo. Tobacco 1517 rolls; Coffee 113 Bags; Rum 75 pipes and also a large quantity of cigars and sweets.

Exchange on London has been done at 24d to 24½ private paper but small amounts. On Paris business has been done at 35rs p. fr. but to no extent. Sovereigns some 3000 have been sold at 105/300.

Brazilian 6 p. stock—87 p. and 86½ p.

Gas Company Shares 210s.

The French mail St. Annis and the Brazilian packet Tocantins have just brought down from the North some 1,000 men for reinforcements to the Brazilian Army in Paraguay. Of these 600 men go in the bearer and the remaining 400 with go in a few days by the transport Teixeira de Freitas.

The Ministers seem determined to remain in office and face the chambers which should be opened on the 4th prox. and we shall then see if they have the strength to hold their place. I for my part doubt it and expect to see a violent opposition and then either the retirement of the Ministers or a dissolution; but the latter event would be most certainly a calamity for the country.

CABRAL.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday morning the little steamer San Jose sailed for the Uruguay on special charter; she took no mails, letters or papers, and the object of her trip is kept up as a secret.

The week has opened well. The Telegraph announces the immediate opening of the port of Montevideo, and on good authority from the Government-house we learn the saladero edict will be rescinded. The cholera is now vanished, having passed into ordinary diarrhoea with sometimes acute symptoms.

A gentleman who arrived on Sunday per Venezia from Gualeguaychu via Montevideo, gives the most anxious account of the quarantine in Entre Rios. Gualeguaychu is now closed to Fray Bentos, and the last diligence that arrived there from Uruguay was

stopped outside of the town, and the passengers put in three days quarantine. Things in Entre Rios are said to look squally, and the townspeople are ever discussing the probabilities of a "pronunciamento." It is even rumoured that the National Government has ordered the disbanding of the troops at San Jose, but of this there is nothing very certain. Benítez's saladero is working away hard and fast; also Santa Candida. The English estanciaeros on Garcia's land are all preparing for the coming English races at Gualeguaychu on the 25th.

Colonia is hermetically sealed up against Buenos Ayres. When the Uruguay steamer called there on Friday some of the passengers wanted to take a whaleboat across to Buenos Ayres, but it was utterly out of the question, the boatmen stating that they would not make the trip for 500 pats.

The news from the Provinces per Tala is of a satisfactory nature; every thing goes on quietly. Panero is organizing the Provincial Government, and with the exception of a few bands of gauchos in the mountains everything seems quiet again.

During the prevalence of the cholera at the Tigre, two countrymen fell victims in a few short hours. Mr. James Inverarity, ship-carpenter, and Mr. Edward Mooney, sheep-farmer, Barradero. It seems that when Mooney took sick Inverarity went to him; he returned home unwell, and actually expired before Mooney.

The number of excursionists on Sunday was immense. The little town of Belgrano was crowded, and Watson's far-famed hotel the scene of unusual mirth and gaiety. We would recommend this dignified municipal to extend his premises, especially his dining rooms, so as to have the whole of his establishment in keeping with his cuisine.

The Government has just named Don Emilio Castro to the office of inspector-general of all the railways in the province. We hope this appointment will prove beneficial to their proper working. His salary, we hear, is \$12,000 a month.

We notice in the *Nacion Argentina* Dr. Muñoz's answer to the Comision Sanitaria. The old veteran's arguments are tart and pungent. We certainly think the army medical men merited a little more consideration from their professional brethren.

The fine arts are becoming fashionable in Buenos Ayres. We have noticed lately at Messrs. Roncoroni's several paintings of considerable merit, and which as yet have not drawn one word of praise from our art critics. Mr. F. Rawson had on exhibition some time ago a painting which was in wonderful keeping with the subject chosen. It was an old fruiter, and according to the distinguished artist taken from life. The pose is natural and life-like, and the coloring and harmony excellent. We cannot also fail to congratulate Mr. Epaminondas Chiani on the rare talent he has exhibited in some of his last paintings.

On the night of the 29th ult., the Montevidean physicians held a meeting at the house of Dr. Garcia Wich, to resolve on the measures to be adopted on the event of cholera attacking that city; the particulars have not yet appeared. Such provisional measures are most commendable, we are happy to think however that in the present instance they will prove unnecessary as the scourge has now passed away leaving their city almost intact.

The Oriental Government has approved of the project for the construction of a mole at Nueva Palmira of late years the trade of this thriving little place has greatly increased and the want of something of the kind has long been felt.

The returns of the Montevidean Custom house shows a steady increase being no less than 331,132.40 cts. for last month.

Wednesday the 1st of May being the feast of Sts. Phillip and James, the patrons of Montevideo was as usual kept as a half holiday in that city; as almost everyone was away at the English races, the usual imposing ceremonies were postponed until Sunday.

Now that our affrighted citizens are returning from their rural retreats the demand for houses has increased and several habitations which were last week deserted and shut up, are now thrown open and full of life again, it is probable in a short time there will be a scarcity for city dwellings as ever. Now is the time for Mr. Julio Langlois to commence operations, this enterprising gentleman has formed a company in Montevideo for the construction of two story houses, square roomed, conical roof; just the thing so much required in our city.

To judge by Sr. Lopez Britto's reception at La Paz, the Imperial Commissioner is likely to succeed in clearing the existing difficulty, with Bolivia, which was beginning to look so threatening. Already the Brazilian envoy has set to work, and each point, he represents, is carried on in the most friendly and liberal manner.

The news of Matigrejro's assassination is not confirmed and in Rio Janeiro it is generally believed to be a hoax.

The Opera season has now set in in Montevideo and every night the Solis is crowded to hear the charming Briol. On Friday night the function was postponed on account of her indisposition.

On Monday 29th ult. a German named Pereira was stabbed in Calle Colonia M.Video, no third party was present at the time and the murderer of course escaped, a young man passing by observed the body and at once informed the authorities who are taking steps to find the perpetrators of the crime.

The nomination of Sr. Candido Bustamante of Chief of Police vice Sr. Aguiar is hailed with joy by the citizens of Montevideo. It is thus the vegetable difficulty is solved, Sr. Bustamante has retired from the *Tribuna*.

From the Swiss Colony of Nueva Helvecia we hear of an other murder the victim's name is Colono Godogor the murderer was taken and handed over to the tender care of the Juez where he still remains, notwithstanding the cries of the neighbors to have him at once tried and executed.

The Bonfires have not yet ceased to be lighted. Last night and the night before innumerable fires were lighted up in the various parts of the city. It is an undoubted fact that fire is one of the greatest discontents known. The city of Constantinople was of late never free of the terrible scourge of cholera until the French Commissioner suggested illuminating the place every night in this manner. It is upon this basis that Messrs. Claypole and his Defensa friends have not ceased since the cholera made its appearance to clear the atmosphere, by burning out the obnoxious gases. Their Saturday night display was one of the best yet seen, and we must acknowledge that our Rivadavia friends, several of whom were on the ground, notwithstanding their nitre and sulphur were completely outdone, as usual the main figure was a Judas dressed and adorned as a citizen of the 19th century and not at all unlike a well known Anglo Saxon resident, he seemed to suffer from corns as he was represented in the act of belaying a little shoeblack who had been either brisk or hasty in his task.

The crowd was immense, there was no getting up or down the street; whilst crowds were whisking in and out of Claypole's, brandying torches in a manner terrible to behold, the scene was hale and glorious, and the occasion of many a crack joke and fiery allusion. To judge from the number of empty barrels rolled out from Messrs. Claypole that place must be well nigh a dry store. Our Defensa friends are deserving of their country. The first meeting of the new Philharmonic Society on last Thursday at the Coliseum was a very successful one. Many of our English amateurs took an active part in the choruses, as well as several of our German friends. Practices were kept till 10.30, after which the Committee announced that the regular weekly meetings of the Philharmonic Society would be held now every Thursday night at the Coliseum. Doors opened at 7.30 o'clock. To commence punctually at eight o'clock.

THE SALADERISTAS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The article on the saladero question, which appeared in your columns on Thursday, has naturally caused considerable attention. Indeed it was not likely that the Government measure, ruinous and arbitrary in its bearings, could possibly be carried into execution unchallenged.

If the resolution of the Government be adhered to, it will give a blow to liberty of industry such as has not yet been witnessed in the River Plate. The Executive, comprising men of the best intentions, and known for their love of liberty, has unwittingly, or through complaisance to the popular will or sanitary reasons, or expediency, acted on illegal and unconstitutional principles. Besides this, there is the question of expropriation, for their removal cannot be legally effected, without the introduction into the Legislative of a bill to that extent. This reminds us of the discussion raised on the advisability of the demolition of the Recoleta Vicja, which comes to more or less the same thing. It is strange that J. C. Gomez should have been the first to moot the question, seeing that the distinguished lawyer maintained very different opinions, if memory fails us not, in the celebrated case of his clients against the leaseholders of the market.

We are not opposed to the Government, except upon the above principles. On the contrary, we think the removal of the saladeros not only opportune, but absolutely necessary, unless it be chemically proved that the saladeros are not injurious to the public health.

According to the latest reports, it is the intention of Government to have the saladeros closed up to the month of October. If this is true, the consequence will not fail in being disastrous to the prosperity of the place. It is proper that the question be thoroughly discussed by the press, and well weighed by thinking men, in order if possible to arrive at conclusions which shall not prove detrimental to the commerce of the whole country.

It is not the saladeros only which obstruct the course of the Riachuelo, or fill it with filth. It is the refuse thrown from the thousand vessels which cover its waters; it is the drainage of the Boca, which includes some thousands of inhabitants; it is its naturally sluggish waters, arising from the dead level nature of the country, which gives the stream little or no flow. At all events, the stream must be cleansed by means of a drag kept constantly playing, whether the saladeros be removed or not, unless we wish to see it one day closed to navigation, a slough of despond, and the brooding place of constant fevers. This seems to us a much more serious affair than the saladeros.

The absence of infectious diseases in the vicinity of the saladeros, is a strong argument in their favor. This suggests us the idea of the advisability of forming a scientific commission, which should enter upon a chemical analysis of everything connected with the business, and the more so, as we are told that Mr. Cambercero (father) victoriously combated Professor Puiggari on the same question some years ago.

WAR ITEMS.

On the 9th of last month a 'chasque' arrived at the allied camp announcing the march of Osorio through Misiones with a force of 4,000 men, of whom almost all are cavalry. The Marques anxiously awaits his arrival, and has despatched the battalion 14th of the Line under Colonel Vandebé Lins to incorporate with the Marshal's forces in their descent on the enemy's flank. As this point is believed to be destitute of those natural defences, whose gigantic proportions at Tuyuti form the great bulwark of Lopez's power, great faith is placed in this new movement, and if necessary more men will doubtless be detached from the grand army.

The cholera has spread to the Island of Cerro, where it has caused much alarm among the operatives. Should it continue there is no doubt it will greatly affect the 'morale' of the army; already much discontent is being manifested at such delay, and Porto Alegre earnestly urges a general attack along the whole line; he does not appear very sanguine of success, but he argues with truth that, come what will, they cannot be much worse off than at present.

Mr. Gould, H.B.M. Secretary of Legation, appears to have had a narrow escape in his trip to headquarters. The *Republica* correspondent says—'Whilst this gentleman was admiring some of the allied outworks, the enemy opened fire, and the shots went whizzing round Mr. Gould, killing a luckless soldier hard by. It would seem that Mr. Gould's visit was purely a pleasure excursion and in nowise appertaining to diplomacy.'

A strange occurrence took place the other day at the outposts. A stag whilst quietly strolling in front of the enemy's line, was assailed by a horde of hungry Paraguayans who having discharged their pieces rushed eagerly forward to secure the prey; finding himself badly pressed the wounded animal charged madly at the nearest assailant, knocking down the commander, whose cap stuck on its ankers; it made straight for our lines. Aroused by the sight of the hostile colors, and receiving no reply to his challenge, the sentry raised his piece and the animal fell with the Brazilian bullet. The leather helmet was torn from his head, and in a few minutes the whole company were feasting on his ribs.

The army correspondents are loud in their demands for the return of President Mitre; his successor however active is not very popular, and the state of the army has not bettered since the General's departure. The pay-masters must have been carried off by disease, as the men are now several months without pay.

On the 10th ult. a grand high mass was celebrated in the Marques of Caxias tent in memory of the valiant Commanders Sampaio, Wolf, and Cabrita who fell in the Island fight on the 10th of April, 1866. Generals Emilio Mitre and Gelly Obes attended with full staff.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN SMYRNA AND MYTILENE.

The Malta Times publishes very interesting details of the terrible earthquake which was felt on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of March at Smyrna, Magnesia, Adramiti, in the Dardanelles, at Gallipoli Constantinople, and throughout the neighbouring districts. At Adramiti, in Anatolia, the earth heaved violently a second time on the morning of the 8th. The terrified inhabitants sought refuge on the adjoining heights, but some fled to the shore, ready to take shelter in the shipping if the shocks continued. At Smyrna, according to L'Impartial de Smyrna, the first shock took place at seven minutes past six in the evening of the 7th. It was exceedingly violent, and lasted thirty seconds, the oscillations being from north to south. Five minutes afterwards a second shock, still more violent, seemed to rock the earth to its very foundations, and struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants. The oscillations

Mensageria Correo del Estado
PARA LA CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR Y ZARAT
Su agencia calle de Tacuarí N.º 9 y 11.
Esta diligencia saldrá intablemente de la
lla de Luján para la Capilla del Señor y Zará-
los días impares en el primer tren que sale
Porque a las 6 de la mañana y regresará a la
pital los días pares en el siguiente tren.
Los encomendados y los que deseen comprar s-

Mensajerías Union Argentina.
 AGENCIA CALLE TACUARI 19.
 Los señores propietarios de estas Mensajerías avisan al público que desde el día del presente han trasladado su oficina a la casa número 19, Salto, Rio Grande, en la cabecera de la Capital para la Ciudad Mercedes, los días martes en el tren de las 3 de la tarde, para salir desde los días jueves a las 7 de la mañana, para el Salto a las 6 de la mañana.
 Junio 1.º, 1896. LA EMPIRES.

Mensajerías del Comercio para Carmen de Areco y Arrecifes.
 The undersigned, manager and owner of above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of this present month, he will run an entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arrecifes, Mercedes and Carmen de Areco, on one day, five times a week, starting from Buenos Ayres on Mondays at 7 o'clock, and returning to Buenos Ayres on Saturdays at 10 o'clock. He begs to state that his diligences are worked with great neatness and not "pasá cuchuco." Every mail will be taken care of, and the passengers will be taken care of. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia. JORGE VALLE.

N.B.—Wagons in connection with above are ready at a moment's notice for the conveyance of rams, sheep, or heavy luggage, &c.
 Sept. 10, 1896. 133 [x]

"LA FAVORECIDA"
 Para Lobos y Saladillo.
 Agencia, Victoria 213.
 Los abajo firmados tenemos el honor de anunciar al público y particularmente a nuestros recorderos que habiendo comprado a Don Paul Spittani la mensajería que dicho Señor tenía establecida bajo este nombre entre Buenos Ayres y Lobos y Saladillo, nos permitimos anunciar a la gente que ahora tenemos establecida en la car

de Labada Morán, lunos arriego el orden las Salidas y Regresos del modo siguiente.

Para Lobos.
Sale de Morón los Jueves y Domingos.
Regresa a Morón los Viernes y Lunas.

Para el Saladillo
Sale de Morón los Jueves.
Llega al Saladillo los Viernes.
Sale del Saladillo los Domingos.
Llega a Morón los Lunes.

Alflorece nuestros servicios en la nueva carra que establecemos contamos con la protección que se ha dignado dispensarnos hasta ahora, esperamos que el público lo valore por su puntualidad y exactitud en el servicio que queremos haciendo personalmente.

Los Empositos,
SANTAMARÍA Y CIA.

Mensagerías Nacio ales.
Para la Capilla del señor.
Esta diligencia que hace pervivencia entre Buenos Aires y la Capilla del Señor, tiene sus salidas los días del mes de Mayo, en las siguientes Salidas para Irupé día 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.
Regresos para Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31.
En la mañana las Salidas de la Capilla serán a las 4 de la mañana a fin de llegar a las 6 de la mañana en Buenos Aires. Las salidas para Buenos Aires son por el primer tren de la mañana.
Las únicas encomiendas de que serán responsable el empresario serán las que se entregan a las agencias respectivos.
En Buenos Aires, calle Victoria 24, al pie de la Capilla, casa del Subecrio.
El conductor y dueño.
SANTIAGO GUILERMOY.
NOTA—En la Capilla se recibiran encomiendas hasta las 9 de la noche. 31—xp.

Mensagerías de Saborido y Garcí

A L P U B L I C O
Vienes en el día de Buenos Ayres al Saladillo.
Los Empositos que se citan ponen en conocimiento del público y de sus numerosas relaciones, que con el objeto de proporcionar todas las ventajas que ofrecen susculpa su profesión, ha resuelto establecer el servicio del Saladillo a fin de Mayo por Chivilivo y huan seis viages a cada modo siguiente:

Mensagerías Flor de las Flores

CORREO DEL ESTADO

Para el Carmen de las Flores,
Administración calle de Sorochica No. 914.
S. S. d. r. de Buenos Aires, todos los Domingos por
el primer tren del ferro carril del Sud hasta la Es-
tación Aluminoso.

Y de las Flores todos los Miércoles.

NOTA.—Los quiques y encomiendas se recien-
tizan hasta las 4 de la tarde de la víspera.

El Empresario—E. MENENAGE

Al Carmen de las Flores.
LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.
CORREO NACIONAL.

La Administración, Rivadavia 414 y 443.
Por Moron, Cineselas, Monte de las Flores, 2,
12, 16, 22 y 26. De las Flores a Buenos Aires por
Cañuelas y Moron 6, 9, 16, 19, 26 y 29. Otra el
el primer tren por Jeppene, Puerto Tril, La
Estancia y 11 de Setiembre a las Flores, los 3, 6,
13, 21 y 27. De las Flores por este camino 5,
12, 16, 22, 18, 24 y 30.

NOTA.—Los quiques y encomiendas se recien-
tizan hasta las 4 de la tarde de la víspera de la es-
tada.

El Empresario—

MICHEL M. LAYO.

Compañía Argentina de Seguros
Marítimos.

La Junta General de Accionistas y de que trata el
artículo 27 de las estatutos de esta compañía
que va inserto al pie de presente aviso, feundi-
do este año, el día 6 de Mayo a las 2 de
la tarde en el escritorio de la misma compañía.

Buenos Aires, Abril 18 de 1897.

Por orden de la Dirección
El Jefe
F. E. MORENO.

Artículo 27. Todos los fines en el mes de Mayo
la Dirección convertirá a la Junta General de
Accionistas y presentará a esta inventario y
balance general de los negocios de la compañía
hasta el 30 de Abril anterior, acompañado de un
estado de los recursos y de los gastos de los
adversos, que se hubieran experimentado en
año, y las medidas que considere conveniente
al interés común para lo sucesivo.

104-15-p-a21

Diligence Office.

257—CALLE PIPPA—Ombiwa.
A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses
will have this office for Gibes and San Antonio
the odd days, returning on the even days
from San Antonio.

[illegible]

