

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the increasing flow of 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 advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants and other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously arranged under conditions established for such cases 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 depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheque, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills on various countries drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1888.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.
Deposits on 15 days' notice, 6 per cent.
Do. do. do. 30 days' notice, 6 per cent.
Do. do. do. 60 days' notice, 6 per cent.
Fixed deposits from
P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.
Jan. 1, 1888.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:
FABR.
First-class to Southampton, £25 and upwards.
Ditto, to Lisbon, £22. Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.
RETURN TICKETS granted at the above rates available for TWELVE MONTHS.
A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Exceeding Four Adults Passages.
Persons desirous of prepaying the cost of Passage from Europe to this port, their respective relatives or friends, can make arrangements to that effect, it agreeable to them, at this Agency.
RETURN TICKETS are now issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX MONTHS, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.
For further particulars, apply to ABRAHAM ROBINSON, Calle Parque 88.

Chief Offices: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.
MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Colonia, Rosario, B. O.
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitución, Domestico, South Barracas, Lomas de Zamora, Glac, San Vicente, Chascomus.
NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, San Isidro, Pergamino, Olivos.
MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50 m/c, or \$52. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c, or \$27.
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, \$70 m/c. From Plaza Constitución, \$110 m/c. From South Barracas, \$115 m/c. From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the line, \$25 m/c. Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.
Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitución, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving the message.
The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.
NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words, \$20 m/c. Every additional Ten Words, \$10 m/c. From the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, to the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words, \$70 m/c. Every additional Ten Words, \$35 m/c.
HOURS OF BUSINESS: Week-Days (including Feast), 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Mornings of the Plaza Constitución, and Six Squares from Retiro and Europe.
NOTICE: For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway lines will not be received at the head-office, owing to interruption on that line.
By Order, JOHN H. OGDEN, Superintendent and Engineer.
JAMES S. HILL and Co.
43-DIFENSA-43
Custom House and Commission Agents. 141, 145

Chief Offices: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.
MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Colonia, Rosario, B. O.
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitución, Domestico, South Barracas, Lomas de Zamora, Glac, San Vicente, Chascomus.
NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Retiro, San Isidro, Pergamino, Olivos.
MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50 m/c, or \$52. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c, or \$27.
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, \$70 m/c. From Plaza Constitución, \$110 m/c. From South Barracas, \$115 m/c. From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the line, \$25 m/c. Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.
Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitución, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving the message.
The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.
NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words, \$20 m/c. Every additional Ten Words, \$10 m/c. From the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, to the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words, \$70 m/c. Every additional Ten Words, \$35 m/c.
HOURS OF BUSINESS: Week-Days (including Feast), 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Mornings of the Plaza Constitución, and Six Squares from Retiro and Europe.
NOTICE: For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway lines will not be received at the head-office, owing to interruption on that line.
By Order, JOHN H. OGDEN, Superintendent and Engineer.
JAMES S. HILL and Co.
43-DIFENSA-43
Custom House and Commission Agents. 141, 145

Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, 248-CALLE CHACABUCO-248
Offers an English Education, comprising Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Composition.
Morning Classes from 9 to 12. \$50
Evening do. for Plain and Fancy Work 30
To be paid in advance Monthly.
Those who are unable to pay are taught in the Afternoon.
PROGRAM OF THE
RACES IN BELGRANO
On 25th of MAY.
First Race, at 2 p.m.
Match for \$5,000, 5000 m. Once round. Weight, C. Castres' 'Pepito'—Luzan.
G. Welchman's 'Queen Sabé'—Saino.
Second Race at 2.30 p.m.
Sweepstakes for 'bona fide' hack horses, with shoes. Once round. Weight 1, 150 lbs. Entry, \$100, with \$1,000 added from the Funds of the Jockey Club.
Third Race at 3 p.m.
Decisive Heat, ordered to be run by resolution of the Jockey Club Committee, dated 12th May, 1889, Half round.
G. Anderson's 'Habano'—Bayo, 134 lbs.
G. Welchman's 'Old Warden'—Black, 138 lbs.
Fourth Race at 4 p.m.
Hurdle Race—Once and a-half round, with eight jumps. Weight, 160 lbs. Entry, \$200, with \$2,000 add'd. from the funds of the Jockey Club. Winner of \$5,000 and more, to carry 110 lbs. extra.
NOTES:
Entries for the second and fourth race to be made on the Course to the Secretary, till 10 p.m. of the day of the Races. Jockey costumes to be strictly adhered to. In the Hurdle Race, four horses to start, or the added money will not be given.
Special Trains every half hour between 25 de Mayo and Belgrano, beginning at 12 noon. Entrance for Carriage, \$20. For riders, \$5. Grand Stand, \$20. (Members of the Jockey Club and their families free.)
GEO. P. CRAWFORD,
171, 4p, my21
REAL YUNGAS COFFEE
Just received, a consignment of this deservedly far-famed Coffee, which is now on Sale at a moderate price and in quantities, from 20 lbs. upwards.
JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
9 and 11 Calle Defensa,
136, 12p, my10
EDUCATION.
DR. WHITE, 303 San Martin, is in immediate want of a Gentleman to assist him in his School.
185, 9p, my19
APPLETON'S JOURNAL.
Persons wishing to subscribe to this Journal, will please apply to the Libreria Americana, Florida, No. 74, where a list has been opened for the purpose.
175, 9p, my21

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2179—NINTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1889. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

CALLE DE LA PIEDRA, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).
Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1888 £1,150,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the first proof strong rooms for safe custody.
Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Hamburg, Genoa, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Cordoba. All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, Buenos Ayres, March, 1889.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDRA, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:
On deposits in both currencies in account current, 3 per cent.
On deposits subject to seven days' notice, 3 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 15 days' notice, 4 per cent.
On deposits subject to 30 days' notice, 4 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 60 days' notice, 5 per cent.
On deposits subject to 90 days' notice, 5 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 120 days' notice, 6 per cent.
On deposits subject to 180 days' notice, 6 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 240 days' notice, 7 per cent.
On deposits subject to 300 days' notice, 7 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 360 days' notice, 8 per cent.
On deposits subject to 420 days' notice, 8 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 480 days' notice, 9 per cent.
On deposits subject to 540 days' notice, 9 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 600 days' notice, 10 per cent.
On deposits subject to 660 days' notice, 10 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 720 days' notice, 11 per cent.
On deposits subject to 780 days' notice, 11 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 840 days' notice, 12 per cent.
On deposits subject to 900 days' notice, 12 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 960 days' notice, 13 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1020 days' notice, 13 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1080 days' notice, 14 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1140 days' notice, 14 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1200 days' notice, 15 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1260 days' notice, 15 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1320 days' notice, 16 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1380 days' notice, 16 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1440 days' notice, 17 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1500 days' notice, 17 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1560 days' notice, 18 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1620 days' notice, 18 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1680 days' notice, 19 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1740 days' notice, 19 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1800 days' notice, 20 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1860 days' notice, 20 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1920 days' notice, 21 per cent.
On deposits subject to 1980 days' notice, 21 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2040 days' notice, 22 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2100 days' notice, 22 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2160 days' notice, 23 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2220 days' notice, 23 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2280 days' notice, 24 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2340 days' notice, 24 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2400 days' notice, 25 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2460 days' notice, 25 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2520 days' notice, 26 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2580 days' notice, 26 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2640 days' notice, 27 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2700 days' notice, 27 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2760 days' notice, 28 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2820 days' notice, 28 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2880 days' notice, 29 per cent.
On deposits subject to 2940 days' notice, 29 1/2 per cent.
On deposits subject to 3000 days' notice, 30 per cent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$116 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest from the date of such deposit; after five 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 depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit. The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile 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 branches: DOLORES, CHIVILCOOY, SAN NICOLAS, MERCEDES, LOS OSOS, BAHADERO, SALTO, AZUL.
The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.
LEASES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.
The Bank loans to artisans and operatives sums from THREE TO TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.
CREDIT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.
The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108

From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:
Allowed in account current, 5 per cent.
60 & 90 days fixed 7 " " On bill
30 days' notice 7 " " cur.
7 days' notice 7 " " cur.
Charged in Account Current 12 per cent. per annum, both currencies.
BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased at current rates.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE issued on—
THE NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND.
THE BRITISH LION COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.
LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.
MALET, FRERES, & CIE, PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE, GENOVA.
VIBAL, QUADRAS, & CIE, BARCELONA.
MEXENDEZ & BAERENA, VIGO.
BANCO NAVIA & CO., and LUMB, BROTHERS & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVIDSON & CO., NEW YORK.
WANKLYN & CO.,
Are authorized to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.
LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOVA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.
COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.
LETTERS OF CREDIT IN EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge).
These Credits can be obtained on application from THE NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND.
LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., LONDON.
MALET, FRERES, & CIE, PARIS.
The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Lion Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of WANKLYN & CO., Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1889. 251, xp, 91

ELECTRIC BELLS THE RIVER PLATE ARGENTINE PLUMBERY, 27 and 29 CALLE MAIPU.

EUGENE PICARD, Proprietor.
In this new Establishment will be found every Electric Apparatus, such as Electric Wire of all kinds, suitable for Electric Telegraph, Electric Bells, and all Scientific Instruments; Magneto-Static Light, Electric Bells, Acoustic Tubes, and Surgical Instruments of every kind; Plunge Baths, &c.
Great reduction in Rates. 186, 119
TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charge are most Moderate.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.
ENGLISH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
404-CALLE SAN MARTIN-404
PER LA PLATA.
I received 40 cases winter socks in Shetland Lamb's Wool, Tweed, Derby, Ribbed, Brown, unbleached, white and striped cotton, cotton with colored merino feet.
English holly and hazelwood, photograph picture frames in oak.
English walking sticks in oak, black and white thorn, holly and hazelwood, photograph picture frames in oak.
Gentlemen's linen cuffs.
ON SALE, WINTER CLOTHING.
Prices as follows:—
Stout tweed pants from \$100
Woolen frock coats from 150
Complete suit from 160
English great coats from 180
ATTENTION.
COMPLETE SUIT OF BLACK CLOTH.
Being pants, vest, and choice of coats, either a suit or frock coat, silk line, or a winter morning jacket, of celebrated make, Goutard.
Black and colored silk neckties, from 50
Pants from 110
English boots, guaranteed for four months 100
PILOT CLOTH OR PEJA JACKETS.
Pilot cloth or pea jackets from 120
Do. English from 150
Do. Extra stout, suited for Camp or River wear from 250
Do. Vulver cloth, 500 yards from 250
City use from 250
A most complete assortment in merino cloth and other under shirts, varying from \$20 to \$150, in each style in merino, cotton, and flannels gentlemen's night shirts.
White Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs, per dozen, \$30; Fancy Border, full size per dozen, \$30; Black and colored silk neckties, from \$5 each, Evening Dr. S. White Merino, &c.
CLEARING OUT
For Winter Suits Cravats and other Goods, expected per City of Buenos Ayres.
DURING MAY
I shall sell at following reduced prices:
Paper collars, per dozen, \$5 m/c; soaps, in boxes containing three tablets, one Honey, one Glycerine, one Brown Windsor, formerly \$12 m/c, now \$10 m/c.
English white shirts without collars, hitherto \$70 m/c per dozen, now \$60 m/c.
Marine Caps (Cheese Cutters) hitherto 550 m/c, now \$55.
Boy's winter cloth caps, at old price, \$15.
Boy's winter caps, Assorted, \$250.
A few English shirts, at \$15 each.
Children's White Cotton Socks, \$25 per doz.
Handsome and strong Iron Drinking Mugs, \$20 each.
Toothbrushes, 50 each.
Do. Children's 12 cents.
Rucksack Gloves.
Black Cashmere Scarves and Mullers.
CHARLES J. FLOWER,
404-San Martin-404
N.B. Prices marked in plain figures.
31, 1m, 1y11

THE RIVER PLATE

Now on Sale
THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.
MACKERRAN, 44 Calle San Martin.
LOPELLO, 75 Calle San Martin.
RUAN, 74 Calle Florida.
CLAYPOLE, 23 Calle Defensa.
G. BEHRENS, 103 Calle Zavalla, Montevideo, per 424.
KEAN and SOAMES, Rosario, price \$3 Bol.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL.
135-CALLE SUPIACHE-135.
(Mr. BREXAN Corrientes and Parque).
Mr. BREXAN has opened a School for Young Gentlemen at the above address, joined by Mr. Mulehy, who also has much experience in Teaching.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:
English in all its branches: French, Spanish, and German; Secret and Universal History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Writing, Literature, &c.
Terms apply at the School; or at 132 Calle Parque.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY.
132-CALLE PARQUE-132.
Mrs. C. BREXAN and SISTER, the Principals, have had one of the largest English and French Academies in Montevideo for the last eight years, and can give reference to several of the leading families in Buenos Ayres. They will be happy to receive Pupils from Montevideo, Rosario, and other parts of the Republic, and are offering Singing and Dancing Classes for Saturday afternoons. Boys above seven years of age will be admitted.
Course of Instruction: English, French, and Spanish in all their branches; Arithmetic, Piano, Singing, Fancy and Plain Work, and Attended Flowers, &c. Oil Painting, Water Color, &c.
A limited number of Boarders will be received. 79, xp, 107

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 35, and 36 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. FENSA.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL: D. ANARCARIS LANUS.
The rate of interest on all deposits will be:
On account current, 5 per cent. per annum.
Thirty days' notice (for the present), 6 " " "
Ninety days' notice, 6 " " "
CHARGES:
On specie and currency 11 " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and papers discounted on conventional terms.
SAVINGS BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 5 per cent. per annum.
A. MARCO DELPONT, JOSE B. SALLA, Managers.
Buenos Ayres, 11 m

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INCOME, £160,000.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Factories, and other buildings, and in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by fire are promptly paid for. Losses by fire arising from lightning made good.
The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the Lives of Her Majesty's Ministers.
The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.
Official registration has been entered in the Public Office, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 12 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to:
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company 1y-11

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.
[Sectioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1885. Also by the Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
Don Enrique Ochoa,
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Don Jose Martinez de Hoz.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
Guillermo Schindler.
The Company insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.
Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.
Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium, and the loss of the same being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.
Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.
The Company offers the following Rewards:—
\$120 To the first Horse ready to lend assistance in the case of fire.
\$20 To the second do. do.
\$20 To the first fire of water.
\$24 To each of the five succeeding pipes which run from the Water Works, or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.
The Company will also give a Reward of \$54 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give notice of any Fire within the Municipal Limits Insured, and all further particulars to be had at the Office, 118, PIEDRA, or at any of the Country Agency.
MARITIME DEPARTMENT.
By virtue of Decree of the 24 of April and 9th of June, 1885, the House of Representatives of the Argentine Republic, and also having been registered in the Public Archives, this Company has been authorized to issue Maritime Policies, in accordance with the laws and regulations, in such case made and provided.
For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 118 Piedra, upstairs.

HOTEL EUROPA, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at \$35 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.
Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.
Guinness's Stout.
Burgundy Wine.
German Beer.
Genuine VELLINER and YVORNE Wines.
Rhine Wine.
Bordeaux Wine.
Bourgeois Wine, &c.
Sandwiches and Cakes.
Every description of English and American Dishes.
There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel.
English, French, German, and Italian spoken.
CLARAZ and TAMM, Proprietors.
168, xp, 221
CALLE DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRA.
Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—
Gold or Paper, 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 months, 6 do. do.
Do. 6 months, 9 do. do.
Do. 12 months, 10 do. do.
Persons advanced on Deposits in the Central Savings Bank, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.
The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money.
P. P. MONTEVIDEO, 270, xp, 211
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1887. 187, 3m, 224

JOHN B. DYDE, MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND OULIST.

Of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the Medical Board of Health, Montevideo, holds daily consultation [Sundays excepted] at his house, 62-CALLE RINCON-62
Between the hours of Eleven and Two.
Montevideo, March 20, 1889. 187, 3m, 224
MERCHANT TAILOR.
338-RIVADAVIA-338
Just received, from the best European Manufacturers, a large and varied assortment of Fancy Clothes, especially adapted to the coming season.
Particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, Buenos Ayres to inspect the above, and returning to all who may favor him quickness, satisfaction, and cheapness.
Persons in a hurry to catch the Train can be fitted up with taste, at a moment's notice, in the Ready-made Department. 204, 2m, 224
FRESH ARRIVALS.
MR. THOMAS HOLMS
61-CORRIENTES-61
BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS,
SPECIAL LIST OF REPTS.
CLAN TARTANS.
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS,
TARTAN SHAWLS AND PLAIDS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
UNDERTWEARING,
HOSIERY,
BABY LINEN,
PERFUMERY,
&c. &c. &c.
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
ENGLISH DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61
297, xp, my5
ENGLISH EDUCATION.
WHITTINGTON COLLEGE, HIGH-GATE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Foreign Pupils taught exceptionally, at the following moderate terms:—
Under 14 years of age up to 50 Guineas per annum.
Above 14 years of age, 6 Guineas.
References in Buenos Ayres, and the principal Foreign Houses in London.
Prospectuses, with references, at the Office here Standard. 4, 3m, 24

ACQUEDON AND PAREJA AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PENAMARCO.
For the sale of Camp, House Property, &c., either by auction or private contract; also Agents for the purchase of horses, animals for breeding purposes; and all kind of Commissions connected with Camp business.
Money advanced on all articles left with us for Sale by auction. 62, 2m, my11
BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS AND CHOICE PLANTS.
GALVANISED WIRE BASKETS, furnished with Plants, as in the Crystal Palace, London.
ORNAMENTAL BASKETS for Flowers, with Presentation Cards, as much in vogue in Paris.
ETRUSCAN TERRA COTTA Flower Pots and expanding Covers, suitable for the Drawing-room.
Select varieties of Hardy, half-hardy, and Greenhouse FLOWER SEEDS, recently imported from Europe.
BOUQUETS made to order, with richly embossed papers.
At the Quinta Fuentes, No. 261 Calle Callao, between Arenales and Juncal. 141, 6p, my20

VAPOUR GENERAL BATTLE.

Por liquidacion de una Compania.
SE VENDE en las Casas de Vapor General Battle, de fuerte construccion y pronto para navegar. El que si interesa podrá examinarlo en su puerto. Para tratar con respecto a la Calle del Peru No. 35 (frente a la Iglesia) a las 10 y 12. 123 3p 262

LOUDET, PHOTOGRAPHER.

314-CALLE PIEDRA-314.
Mons. LOUDET.
Rogos to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LouDET visited the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1867, in order to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with every improvement in the above important art; and, since his return from Europe, he has placed his Establishment on precisely the same footing as those of the first Photographers in Paris, London, and the principal cities of Europe. The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of these in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prizes Medals, and which may be mentioned those of Dallmeijer, of London, &c.
The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of these in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prizes Medals, and which may be mentioned those of Dallmeijer, of London, &c.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LouDET visited the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1867, in order to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with every improvement in the above important art; and, since his return from Europe, he has placed his Establishment on precisely the same footing as those of the first Photographers in Paris, London, and the principal cities of Europe. The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of these in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prizes Medals, and which may be mentioned those of Dallmeijer, of London, &c.
The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of these in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prizes Medals, and which may be mentioned those of Dallmeijer, of London, &c.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.
The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.
Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every respect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with so much unqualified approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ay

MONTEVIDEO.

TEATRO SOLIS

OPERA ITALIANA Y BAILE

17 y 18 Faccion del 1º Abono

SABADO 22 y DOMINGO 23 de MAYO

Primera representacion de la gran opera en cinco actos del maestro MEYERBEER

LA AFRICANA

Fuente en escena con todo el lujo y aparato con que se representa ultimamente en el teatro de la Scala en Milán.

Las decoraciones todas nuevas, están pintadas por el Sr. F. Sereno, el mismo que las pintó y dirigió en el teatro de la Scala.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

PERSONAJES

Selha, en la escena del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

2º Acto.—La escena del Palacio de Gobierno.

3º Acto.—El buque del almirante de D. Pedro en viaje.

4º Acto.—Gran Plaza Indiana del Induccion, en la cual se ve de un lado el Templo del Dios Brama, y del otro el P. Leio de la reina.

5º Acto.—Un Jardín de la India.

Cuadro 2º.—El Manzanao o a orillas del mar.

Las decoraciones son las siguientes:—

1º Acto.—La escena representa la gran sala del Almirazgo en Lisboa.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

AGRICULTURE.

[Continued.]

ADMITTING generally the importance of agriculture, I will now endeavor to show why the plan you suggest of puesto cultivation is quite impracticable. In the first place, to cultivate even a square of ground, a certain amount of capital is necessary, and this the puesteros does not possess. He must fence it in, and fence it well, otherwise the sheep and cattle will get in in spite of every precaution, and destroy his crops, and there is nothing so destructive as tame cattle, as I know to my cost. Then he must have plough horses or tame bullocks, ploughs, and other implements, seed, &c., and all these cost money. Then the next difficulty is, that certain crops must be planted in certain seasons, and this is precisely when the sheep require most attention, so he must either neglect his flock, or pay some one to look after them, an additional expense; then the 'Codigo Rural,' which protects the chacarero in the 'tierras de pan llevar,' does not protect him in the camp; it is virtually a dead letter, and if your neighbor's cattle break your fences and destroy your crops, you spend a week in galloping backwards and forwards to the nearest Juzgado, and in the end find that you have lost your time. Then you are exposed to a variety of other contingencies, such as, 'seca,' 'langosta,' 'bicho moro,' &c., &c. You will say that you are exposed to these in the chacaras also. So you are, but not to so great an extent, there being a number of chacaras together, one protects the other; every tree that is planted, and every bank that is thrown up helps to break the force of the wind; and whatever may be the reason, the 'chacaras' have never done so much damage in the chacaras as in the open camp.

Another great objection, and the principal one, is, that the lands which have been considered the best for sheep, I mean those within a radius of thirty leagues from Buenos Ayres, are by no means suitable for agriculture. I do not mean to assert that grain and other crops cannot be produced on them, but the crops are more dependent on the weather and other contingencies, than on the lands outside, and for the same amount of capital and labor the same result cannot be obtained. Any experienced chacarero will tell you that a willow wand stuck into the ground at Chilivcoy or Chacabuco will in two years become a tree; that potatoes, which in the inner camps seldom grow larger than walnuts, and yearly degenerate, there grow to a pound weight; that wheat, maize, zapillos, anything, in fact, grows more luxuriantly there, and of a better quality than inside. This is undeniably the case, and there must be a good reason for it. My theory, which, however, may not be the right one, I merely offer it as a suggestion is, that the soil of the inner camps is for the most part a black clayey loam, resting on a stiff clay subsoil; this clay prevents the rapid absorption of rain, which, when it falls in quantities, if it has no means of escape, hangs on the ground and rots the grass; hence, after a few dry rains, even in a dry season, we hear people complaining of having too much. The same cause which prevents the rapid absorption of rain in wet seasons, prevents the subsurface moisture from rising to replace that lost by the evaporation in a dry season; consequently, in the inner camps, if it does not rain every six or eight days, the plants are all burnt up and the camp becomes quite black and dry. This does not happen outside, but it is from Chilivcoy westward, where the camps have remained green after ten months' sea; there the surface soil is a sandy loam resting on a sandy subsoil, the rains are quickly absorbed, and the roots of the plants are kept moist throughout the driest season.

Agriculture, to be profitable, should be conducted on a pretty large scale, as with the appliances which capital will give, such as good granaries and improved machinery worked by horse power, the risks and inconveniences caused by an uncertain climate and scarcity of labor can in a great measure be avoided; and, of course, as we have a choice of land, that should be selected on which there are the fewest natural difficulties to overcome, and where there are at the same time facilities for transport of produce.

The cultivation of flax has been of late recommended. As I have not any practical knowledge of the subject, I cannot of course offer an opinion, but should say that it is at least worth a trial—who knows that it may become an important article of export one of these days?

At the risk of being considered a pessimist, I must say that my faith in the future of this country as a grain exporter is not great; at any rate, I think that many years will elapse before we shall be able to export wheat or flour to compete with Ohio. Up to the present we have not been able to grow enough for our own wants.

Dear labour, expense of transport and shipment, and a variable climate, are the great drawbacks which make the business so uncertain that the chacareros consider themselves fortunate if they get one good year out of three.

THE PRISONS OF PARAGUAY.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

On the 6th of March we received orders to embark, and on the afternoon of that day we did embark on board the Rio Apa steamer, and proceeded all right in the direction of Timbo, where we arrived next day at dawn.

Lopez having received information that our ironclads had gone to Yacyfearing to be boarded, gained courage, and planned a scheme more efficacious than breaking through the siege, and which need not entail the loss of all his war material, &c.

Unfortunately he was able to carry his plan into effect, and our fleet learned too late that the small Paraguayan steamer which had escaped on the 19th February, by hiding in small rivers, sailed with impunity between two positions occupied by the Imperial fleet conveying troops, artillery of all calibre, horses, &c.

As I said before I reached Timbo on the 7th, and in the afternoon of the 8th, although I was extremely debilitated, I received orders to march with the rest of the prisoners, who were all in the same circumstances as myself, almost naked, and very ill. In the afternoon of that day we marched nearly two leagues by roads covered with marshes, in some of which the water reached to our middle.

Marching through the Chaco, we reached Monte Lindo, the last Paraguayan post about the beginning of April.

During this time several of our fellow sufferers died, among them Captain Cavalcante do Albuquerque, whose corpse the prisoners were made to carry.

Among the prisoners there was a deserter who called himself Lieutenant Simplicio Luiz.

I have reason to believe that he was a simple cadet of some Pernambuco corps. This party had been appointed as captives by the Brazilian prisoners; he spared no effort by which he could annoy us, contributing to the death of not a few, advising those who carried their exhausted companions to drown them in the streams, and shouting "Kill that nigger," and "flogging us whenever, from excessive fatigue, we could not walk.

Simplicio had done great harm to our countrymen in Paso Pucu. Having learned to speak Guarani he acted as interpreter, and as such in order to ingratiate himself with Lopez, he reported all he heard.

This intriguing, infamous, and miserable Brazilian had been allowed by Lopez to keep his sword, and taken employ in his service, receiving a salary the few times that the army was paid.

From Monte Lindo we went to the river side in front of San Fernando, and were taken across to the opposite bank, whence we marched straight to the camp, where we found that Lopez had concentrated all his forces. I remained some days exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and witnessed the death of Second Lieutenant Campos, who like the rest, died without any sort of assistance.

Capt. Palacio had been replaced by Major Franco, who treated me with a little more consideration, and supplied us with some comforts and better food. My health was, however, getting worse and worse. I had lost all hopes of living—all my clothing consisted of an old cotton shirt and poncho of coco thread, which was so full of lice as to make it a source of martyrdom rather than shelter.

In San Fernando I lived with a little more liberty but a great reserve, until the march for Lomas Valentinas. My health, which at first had been getting worse, began, after two months, to improve, and whether, owing to change of air, or simply to Divine protection, I began to recover, after having suffered from intermittent fevers, cholera, and other diseases, for which water was my only cure.

During my stay in San Fernando I had no news of my fellow-sufferers, except Major Aranda, Lieut. Quinteros, both Argentines, Major Versen, Prussian, who occupied the same room with me, besides Major José Maria Martinez, Argentine, and Simplicio Luiz, above alluded to.

On the 27th of August I left San Fernando. The conspiracy against Lopez favored me greatly. Not having been considered implicated (I ignored all about it), I was told off to the dungeon, as several of my companions, but allowed to continue in the grand house. Major Versen, upon whom suspicion had fallen with great injustice, was removed to prison, and I supposed him dead.

The march from San Fernando to Lomas was consequently very easy for me, although I had to walk barefooted day and night, and was obliged sometimes to feed on raw meat, as there was often barely time to kill. In less than six days we went over the distance between San Fernando and Lomas or Piskisiri.

During the transit I had occasion to witness the most afflicting scenes of horror and barbarism. Lopez, learning that our cavalry tried by forced marches to overtake the Paraguayan army on the road, had to hasten his retreat, and as the condition of the prisoners prevented their keeping up with the

THE PRISONS OF PARAGUAY.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

main body of our army, he ordered that all those who lagged behind from fatigue should be passed through the bayonet, an order that was on several occasions carried out near me, and I had afterwards to tread over the corpses of my fellow-sufferers, at times I remarked that the order was executed with refined barbarism, as the tired prisoners were bayoneted and thrown into the wood only half dead!

I remained in Lomas Valentinas until the day I was able to escape from the claws of the tyrant, the 27th Dec. of last year. Whilst I was there I spent the best period of my captivity: my health was better, the food had improved, and I enjoyed a certain amount of freedom.

On the 23rd of September the attack at the bridge Turubiy took place—at which Captain Joaquin Gomez Person, and a corporal of the 6th regiment of infantry, whose name I forget, fell prisoners. Capt. Person was at once removed to Lomas, and he will be better able to inform Y.E. what happened to him till the 4th of October, when he joined me, and Commandante Marco made me responsible for his conduct.

On the 1st Oct. Lieut. Amorim Valherto, in the reconnaissance of the lines of Piskisiri, was also made prisoner, and a day or two afterwards handed over to me under the same conditions.

The reconnaissance of Piskisiri, although without immediate advantage to the Allies, would, in my opinion, bring, as a consequence, the operation in the Chaco, which gave a result so glorious to our arms. The emissaries sent by Lopez to explore the ground had declared this operation utterly impossible. My confidence, however, was increased when I learnt that this arduous task had been entrusted to the brave General Argollo.

In the first days of December I heard that our forces had crossed the Paraguayan river and landed at San Antonio. On the 6th the engagement at Itororo confirmed this news. I was not deceived by the announcement spread by the Paraguayans that our forces had been defeated, and the number of wounded brought back strengthened my supposition—these exceeded 3,000, and the hospitals were crowded beyond measure, and my barometer (the looks of the women) indicated fair weather for our cause.

On the 11th the battle of Arahay took place. At first I was greeted with the terrible news—"The black men have been completely routed"—but later on I learnt the truth. In an improvised ball of courtesans a woman told me that the Paraguayans had lost the action, leaving in our power all their artillery, that the rout had been complete, and only Gen. Caballero had escaped as in Tatayiba. The ball lasted but a short time, because the General, knowing that both the Paraguayan men and women had no inclination to dance, ordered the suspension of festivities.

A panic terror spread itself in Lomas. Carts were got ready for the retreat. My hopes sunk within me and I at one time dreaded lest I should have to accompany the savages to the Cordillera. How often have I asked myself why is the enemy not pursued vigorously?

After the battle of Arahay an incident occurred which I must not pass in silence. I was informed, if I mistake not, on the 12th of December that the President of the Republic wanted to speak with me, and on account of this I received some clothes (a pair of drawers and a shirt). In fact I was next day taken by Commandante Marco to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, but we did not find the President and Marco informed me that I should have to go again during the night. Fortunately or unfortunately it rained hard during the night, and I was not again called upon to renew my visit. On communicating to my companions the notice I had received they expressed as much surprise as myself. It was indeed an extraordinary occurrence for a prisoner to go to Lopez's quarters, and more so into his presence. We made all kinds of conjectures, among others Major Versen said to me, "Lopez wants to escape, and wishes to send you to the Marquis." My interview with Lopez not having taken place a report spread in the camp that it was with Madame Lynch and not with Lopez with whom I was to have spoken. Be this as it may, this even had perhaps some important meaning.

On the 21 Lomas was attacked, and I witnessed the fighting from the centre of the enemy's army; the attack lasted till the 27th, when I managed to escape with all my companions eight in number.

Having now mentioned all that refers to myself, I will inform Y.E. of others matters in conformity with the orders I have received.

(To be continued.)

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo, May 18, 1869.

When I last wrote I had occasion to notice the prevalence of much sickness in this neighborhood; but now I am glad to say, "the air we breathe" has become more pure and refreshing, and all unhealthy symptoms have vanished. Last week we had several days of constant rain, and I believe there has not been such a heavy fall of water for

many years. Every hollow was a rushing river; and if the people on the flat camps of Buenos Ayres have been visited with a similar deluge, I am afraid every one there has been obliged to "paddle their own canoe." Now the weather has set in very cold, with frost at night.

I cannot report business or pleasure in the camp to be in a very lively state. There is abundance of grass, and plenty of animals to eat it; but what will we do with them? Fat capones are bought at 11rds., but at this season of the year few are in a fit condition for the saladero, and so large flocks remain large. It is feared the present will be a bad year for the lambs, as, owing to the frequent rains, the grass has no strength in it. Estancieros are complaining fearfully, and so are the pulperos, and some of them are threatening to shut up shop altogether. When matters come to the worst, they mend, it is said, and there is no lane, however long, without a turn in it. It is to be hoped that the present dark period is the turning-point in the destiny of these R-publians.

One good sign of the times is that ploughs keep arriving here, so that in all likelihood the agricultural will supersede, or, at all events, go hand-in-hand with the pastoral. The time may not be far distant when the ploughshare will take the place of the sword and lance, and we shall be able to sit under our vine and fig-tree, none of the throat-cutting Gauchos daring to make us afraid. Then it may be that the trained sons of toil will take the place of the restless and indolent puesteros, and tend a flock of sheep for the privilege of cultivating a few acres for his own benefit. Then the country would indeed, make rapid strides of progress.

Hitherto a beginning has only been made. It is impossible for any nation to become great because of her ability in producing dirty wool.

In my wanderings through the camp I have often come across a broken hedge, enclosing a square piece of ground, but without any vestige of a house. It told the old story—a three years' lease, a mud rancho, making the most of it during the short tack, and then a flitting, after which the hut was suffered to go to ruins.

There is no progress here, and it is the same all over the province. For the future we picture smiling and substantial homesteads with fields of waving corn. In the meantime, estancieros are endeavoring to grow as much grain and other produce as will pay for the working of their establishments.

With you, the Argentines, the good work will be easy and certain under the leadership of such an enlightened President as Sarmiento; but I know not what is to become of the poor Orientales, if their promises of amendment prove as false as the promises expressed in their worthless currency. Battling till crazy about banks and bank projects, they require to go back to first principles and learn to give an answer to the question, "What is money?"

KLIDE.

GUALEGUAYCHU.

May 5, 1869.

Since the return of the estancieros, on the conclusion of the English race meeting, to their duties in the camp, there has been little going on in the way of amusement. The meeting was held a month earlier than usual, in order that it might not interfere with the interests of sheepfarmers, who, however, owing to the repeated postponements necessitated by the state of the ground, found their flocks already lambing. For this, the weather has since been all that could be desired, and general good 'marking' is confidently looked for. The system of having only one lambing in the year is becoming the rule here, and with good results.

The Club was invited to the races at San José, but as the leave of absence which the members had allowed themselves, had been more than exhausted by the delays above referred to, none were able to attend these. Many, however, will, no doubt, be present at His Excellency's fête on the 25th of May, to which they have been favored with a special invitation.

Whatever may be the case elsewhere, farmers of live stock in this province are far from despairing. Sr. R. Villar has lately purchased eleven leagues of camp, with stock, within two leagues of this town, for \$114,000. Mr. Wm. Forrest also bought, on Friday last, 6,000 head of cattle at a good fraction \$1.3, while a smaller lot sold on Tuesday at the same figure.

An Australian farmer, who lately bought an estancia about eight leagues from town, and has since gone to England on a visit, is now returning with the intention of enclosing his camp with a wire fence, while another Australian is looking out for an investment of three or four leagues.

About seventeen leagues on the other side of Gualeguaychu, two leagues of camp, the property of the late Mr. Campbell, has just been sold to two gentlemen from the neighborhood of Gualeguay (also Englishmen) who gave \$1.3 a head for the cattle on the 'guerencia.' Novillos for the fabrics are fetching from \$1.2 to \$1.3 Bolivianos. A small flock of mestizas changed hands last week at 14rds. Bolivianos,

The Standard.

Will fail to succumb, will not succumb to the

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

PEACE RUMORS.

PEACE is said to be the dream of the wise, war the natural state of man; but many years have elapsed since that celebrated line was written, and it may be adapted to the Plate, by saying that war is the 'dream of the army contractors, bay men, steamboat proprietors, and barraqueros, peace the unnatural state of the River Plate.

The peace rumors which were so current through to us yesterday are more than contradicted by the presence of Gen. Osorio in Buenos Ayres, en route for Luque. Of all the men who have figured in the Paraguayan drama, Gen Osorio is the least qualified to act, as peace maker; his name signifies war.

It is right, however, to remark that if, as has been stated, President Lopez leaves Paraguay with his family, placing his country's flag under the protection of the United States Legation, the aim and object of the triple alliance will be accomplished, and the Allies, we suppose, will be willing to treat with the new Paraguayan Government. But is Lopez prepared to leave Paraguay; has he really authorized the proposals to be made which are now so freely discussed; that's the question. We have made enquiries at official sources, and discovered nothing to justify the rumor.

THE PRISONS OF PARAGUAY.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

main body of our army, he ordered that all those who lagged behind from fatigue should be passed through the bayonet, an order that was on several occasions carried out near me, and I had afterwards to tread over the corpses of my fellow-sufferers, at times I remarked that the order was executed with refined barbarism, as the tired prisoners were bayoneted and thrown into the wood only half dead!

I remained in Lomas Valentinas until the day I was able to escape from the claws of the tyrant, the 27th Dec. of last year. Whilst I was there I spent the best period of my captivity: my health was better, the food had improved, and I enjoyed a certain amount of freedom.

On the 23rd of September the attack at the bridge Turubiy took place—at which Captain Joaquin Gomez Person, and a corporal of the 6th regiment of infantry, whose name I forget, fell prisoners. Capt. Person was at once removed to Lomas, and he will be better able to inform Y.E. what happened to him till the 4th of October, when he joined me, and Commandante Marco made me responsible for his conduct.

On the 1st Oct. Lieut. Amorim Valherto, in the reconnaissance of the lines of Piskisiri, was also made prisoner, and a day or two afterwards handed over to me under the same conditions.

The reconnaissance of Piskisiri, although without immediate advantage to the Allies, would, in my opinion, bring, as a consequence, the operation in the Chaco, which gave a result so glorious to our arms. The emissaries sent by Lopez to explore the ground had declared this operation utterly impossible. My confidence, however, was increased when I learnt that this arduous task had been entrusted to the brave General Argollo.



