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MONTEVIDEO.

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The Montevideo Times

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VOL. V.

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

No. 707.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

D. R. IRVINE—Physician and Surgeon, specialist in diseases of women and children. First prizeman in surgery. Consultations 12 to 2.—Telephone Montevideo 1015 Calle Rincon 26. 149pm.

G. P. MORRISON—SURGEON DENTIST, Calle Cámaras corner of Rincon. Consultations from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 88 pm.

PRINCE and HILL—NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS. Calle Cámaras No. 163. Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. 87 pm.

J. O'DONOGHUE, Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the Odontological Society of London. Member of the British Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 9 to 5. Calle 25 de Mayo 256. 81 pm.

ANTONIO SIERRA, Surgeon Dentist. Specialist in diseases of the teeth and in the preparation of artificial teeth, with or without plates. Teeth stopped in gold, platinum or enamel. Teeth and stumps extracted without pain. Calle 18 de Julio 261, corner of Queguay (altos). 275 pm.

ANTONIO CARVALLO, Surgeon Dentist. Specialist in all branches of dental surgery. Painless extraction of stumps and decayed teeth. Artificial teeth prepared. Stoppings of all classes. Calle San José 120, corner of Araya. 1978 Dec. 31. 81 pm.

CARLOS D. DURAN—Corredor y Rematador Público.—Escritorio, Calle Rincon N.º 10, esquina Zabala. 270 pm.

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY.
FITZPATRICK'S STUDIO.
CALLE RINCON 176.
NEAR THE PLAZA MATRIZ.
85 pm.

ENGLISH BANK OF THE R. P. Credit certificates brought and sold. Good prices paid. Piedras 172, corner of Zabala; and 25 de Mayo 245, corner of Misiones. Dec. 25.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. Agent in Montevideo, Jorge Perey, Zabala 109. 255 pm.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER can be seen in operation daily. Machines on sale. Operators trained. All kinds of Copying done. Annie F. Jones. Oficina de la Remington Typewriter, Calle Misiones, 188. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 82 pm.

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MORTGAGE CEDULAS AND UNIFIED DEBT, brought and sold at Bolsa price, with a small commission. Piedras 172, corner of Zabala; and 25 de Mayo 245, corner of Misiones. Dec. 25.

JOSE LEBOLO-CARLEY, Professor of English, French, and Italian. Lessons in private houses or in schools at moderate terms. Apply Plaza Zabala N.º 41. 277 pm.

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SAPOLIO FOR HOUSE CLEANING.—Sold all over the world, acknowledged the best for cleaning and polishing Metal Work, Kitchen Utensils, Floor, Paint, Marbles etc.—Sold by Chemists, Grocers, and Ironmongers, and Wholesale by Ernesto Stutz. Calle Sarandí 189. pm.

MARTINEZ & ESTAPE.—English Grocery Store. Large assortment of Wines, Port, Sherry and Bordeaux, Spirits and Liqueurs, Havana Cigars, Canned Goods of all descriptions, CALLE 25 DE MAYO 201A. 106 pm.

SUMMER COATS. The well-known house "Sombrereria de Paris" gives notice that it has received a complete assortment of summer coats. Hats, vests, ties, etc. Prices without competition. Plaza Independencia, corner of the Theatre Suite. 1870 Dec. 28.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES, minor and major, brought and sold at Bolsa price, with a small commission. Piedras 172, corner of Zabala; and 25 de Mayo 248, corner of Misiones. Dec. 25.

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These Cards continued on the 4th Page.

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The Montevideo Times

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No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

Sole Proprietor and Editor
W. H. DENSTONE.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

MONTEVIDEO
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.
Saint Francis Javier. Dr. Tait died, 1822. R. Montgomery, poet, died, 1855. 337 days past, 28 to the end of the year.

Parliament.
In the Chamber of Representatives, on Tuesday, the discussion in general of the Port Dues Bill was resumed.

Sr. A. M. Rodriguez continued his refutation of Sr. Casaravilla's theory that the State could reduce at will tariffs fixed in private contracts or concessions. He also maintained that if any claim was made against the concessionaires for dues improperly collected, the money claimed would have to be restored to the Packet Companies from whom it had been collected, not to the State which had virtually protected the concessionaires. Such a claim for restitution had already been made by Sr. Sierra. Sr. Casaravilla's theories were dangerous as they would give rise to enormous reclamations which, in another form, had already been rejected by eminent authorities. In his opinion, since the Executive had celebrated these contracts, the Executive should apply to the Tribunals for their annulling, but there was an article in the Civil Code which forbade their being proclaimed absolutely void.

Sr. Johnson said that if the contracts had been celebrated by the E. P. without proper authorisation of the Legislature, they were by that fact void and valueless.

Sr. Rodriguez replied that in this case the E. P. represented the State. The State could not have two faces, one as Executive Power, the other as Legislative Power.

After considerable discussion on this constitutional point, Sr. Rodriguez concluded by saying that public opinion would applaud a decision favorable to the Bill in discussion.

After the usual interval, Sr. Casaravilla spoke again in support of the doctrine that it was within the jurisdiction of the Legislature Body to reduce any class of imposts, even when they are pledged for the service of a debt. Suppose these imposts were found destructive to national wealth or commerce, as in the present case, who could deny the faculty of the Chambers to reduce them? Indemnization was a distinct matter. He referred to the 45% of the Customs revenue affected under the Conversion scheme—which he said had not yet been accepted and which really encountered great resistance—was not the State in a position to raise or lower the Customs tariffs as occasion required? In the conflicts of interests, the supreme law was that of public welfare, of national life and prosperity, this was supreme over egoistical private interests. They both could and should legislate on the past when public necessities demanded it. He quoted Story and Colmeiro in defence of his doctrine. He then referred to the opinions emitted by the Finance Committee of the Chamber when reporting on the Conversion Scheme. He said the Committee advised the Chamber to sanction the modification or reduction of a perfectly legitimate contract through which foreigners had given us considerable quantities. Was that a violation of contract? It could not be called a friendly arrangement, for it had aroused protests in Belgium, Spain, Germany and all parts, not even excepting London. (In reply to Sr. Rodriguez.) The minority was that which had accepted it. How could that be called a friendly contract which was celebrated under the pressure of a debtor who owed

ten and said to his creditor, "I owe you no more than five." It had been said to the creditors, "We will deliver you such much and no more," and the creditors had to submit by the force of circumstances. If this could be done with undeniable legitimate contracts, it could be done with such doubtful ones as the lighthouse concessions. He thought the most convenient solution of the question was found in the substitutory Bill he had presented.

On the motion of Sr. Lenzi, it was here resolved to hold daily sittings until the matter was settled in both discussions.

Sr. Ros said that the time had come to adopt a definite resolution. At first intended to oppose the Bill, but since modifications were to be allowed he would withdraw his opposition. He then presented a substitutory Bill (referred to elsewhere) which, he said, would save all further difficulties. He then entered into some explanations as to the intent of his bill, and upheld the right of the State to expropriate.

The affair was then put to the vote and was declared approved in general. The sitting then terminated.

The Port Dues Question.

The manner in which the Parliamentary Debate of Tuesday was reported leaves us in some doubt as to whether the approval in general was extended to the original Port Dues Bill recommended by the Committee of Finance, or the substitutory one proposed by Sr. Ros at the conclusion of the debate. We believe, however, that it was to the latter.

The main points of Sr. Ros's Bill are as follows.—Art. 1. establishes a uniform rate of 6 cents per ton as general impost corresponding to all the lighthouses, to be paid by vessels from any port at the first port of the Republic at which they touch. (The dues according to the original Bill amounted to 7 1/2 cents.) Art. 3 declares of public utility the expropriation of those private lighthouses the concessions for which have not yet lapsed and which do not suffer from any vicissitudes irregularities. Art. 4 authorises Government to take legal steps to enquire into the validity of all the concessions. According to Art. 5 the produce of this impost will be deposited monthly and be devoted to a fund of expropriation. According to Art. 9 vessels landing or receiving passengers or emigrants will not be exempted from dues. The remaining articles are practically the same as before.

According to figures set forth by Sr. Ros in the first debate, there is a large sum to be reclaimed from the private concessionaires for dues improperly collected; this being deducted the expropriation of all the private lighthouses will only cost the State a little over \$100,000, a sum quickly compensated by the dues to be received on their account.

Customs Revenue.

The following are the Custom House receipts for the month of November, 1891.—

Imports,	\$ 427,911.30
Exports,	35,812.87
Various,	16,723.46
Departments (estimate)	30,000.00
Total	\$ 510,447.63

Same month, 1890 \$ 510,153.62

This is a poor result, and a falling off of over \$400,000 from the receipts of September and October. We notice however, that from some causes we are quite at a loss to explain, for several years the Customs receipts have generally shown a considerable falling off in November to revive again in December and January. Taking the last five years, the receipts for November have, with one exception, been the lowest of any month in the year.

A Just Criticism

A special correspondent of the *Financial Times*, writing from Montevideo in August last, takes a somewhat optimistic view of the situation—actual and prospective—of the Uruguay Republic. He contends, and we ourselves most potently believe, that Uruguay need not have been in monetary straits had her resources been honestly administered. In the days of Latorre and Santos the Custom-house receipts were little other than an account current at the disposal of those distinguished worthies. We take the following extract from this communication:—

Seven or even ten million dollars a year will not be the ultimate capability of the Uruguayan Customs-house as a tax-collector. When the large estancias, which hitherto have barred all economic progress, are broken up and brought under the plough, a great influx of emigrants must be the first result. The next will be a rapid increase of population, and from that will naturally follow an expansion of foreign trade, involving more imports and more customs revenue. In view of the very limited and mainly pastoral population which Uruguay has to depend on, its public revenue is surprising. What might it not be made if a few thousand estancieros were peacefully transformed into twenty or thirty thousand farmers!

At present the agriculturist has only a slender footing on one corner of the Republic—the three departments facing the River Plate between Montevideo and Colonia. There he has to hang on by the skin of his teeth, with very little help or encouragement from the Government. He has not even any railways, except on the outskirts of the agricultural district. In order to get his produce to Montevideo, he must ship it on small schooners down the nearest stream and along the coast, or he has to cart it thirty or forty miles to a station. Railways brought to his door would add 30 per cent. to the value of his crops, and soon multiply his scanty numbers twentyfold. There is a notable disparity between the pastoral and agricultural exports of Uruguay, the one being 90 per cent. of the whole, and the other only 6 per cent. There were, in fact, only four out of the eighteen departments—Montevideo, Canelones, San José, and Colonia—which could pretend to have any agriculture at all.

Re «The Financial Times.»

The *Financial Times* is a second or third class London financial journal, which we rarely see, but which we have occasion to believe has, from interested motives easily to be guessed, undertaken the defence in England of the Uruguayan Government and its financial schemes on the same false and sycophantic lines as were once adopted, with signal failure, by an English journal published here. In other words it has made itself the unscrupulous organ of Uruguayan speculators anxious to falsely impress the British public. A recent number of this paper had the following paragraph:—

"The statement published in the *Standard* yesterday on the authority of the *River Plate Times*, that the interest on the City of Montevideo Loan may possibly be reduced, is not at all probable. From our knowledge of the position of the City's finances, we would be prepared to deny the story, and the fact that the London agents for the loan have heard no whisper of such a proposal seems emphatically to stamp the story as without foundation."

This inspired and characteristic contradiction of the *Financial Times* is entirely false, as its readers have good reason to know before this. Our assertion was well founded and entirely correct. But the strange part of the paragraph is that the *River Plate Times* should be introduced as authority, seeing that that title has not been employed for over twelve months. We were in hopes that all association with it had been forgotten long ago. There is evidently something "under the surface" in the whole affair.

We may add that, if we are not much mistaken, the *Financial Times* enjoyed the proud distinction of being the only English paper which expressed approval of the Conversion Scheme. Our readers will not have forgotten the allusions made in the debates on the Scheme to money spent in press propaganda. Perhaps the *Financial Times* could explain where some of that money went.

The Charge against Mr. Smithers. At the Mansion House Justice-room, Thursday, Oct. 29, before Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Arthur Edward Smithers (52), described as a bank director, surrendered to his bail on a charge of having on June 30 last, in the City of London, been being a director of the English Bank of the River Plate—fraudulently taken and applied for his own use and benefit certain of the property of the company, to wit, a sum of £7,134 11s. 8d.

Mr. Horace Avory, barrister, prosecuted; and Mr. George Lewis represented the accused.

Mr. Avory said he wished to qualify an observation he made last week in opening the case. He had then stated that it was not known to any of the directors or to the auditors that sums of money were being used by the prisoner out of the office cash. Further inquiries made it doubtful whether it could be established that it was not known to any of them, then any observation which he had made with regard to the clerks not disclosing the fact must be qualified also, and no blame would attach to the clerks. It made no difference in point of law as to the prisoner's position.

Mr. Warley (clerk to the Official Receiver of the bank) was further examined. He said he found entries in the books showing that the prisoner was in receipt of a salary of £2,500 a year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, the witness said the bank was formed in 1881 with a capital of £1,500,000 fully subscribed. Of that amount was paid £750,000, and the rest was uncalled. The directors were men of high position—Mr. Cater, the Hon. S. Carr Glyn, Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Mr. M. H. Moses, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sim, and the prisoner. He had been informed that for seventeen years Mr. Smithers had been manager of the River Plate Bank. Mr. Smithers was a man of high reputation, and was one of the founders of the bank, holding between 200 and 300 shares. Prisoner paid about £2,300 for the shares. The articles of association stipulated the appointment of auditors. On July 18, 1881, a special

resolution was passed with reference to the duties of the auditors, and that was confirmed on August 8 following. There was a balance-sheet made up made up to September 30, 1890. Substantially, that would include the loans granted by the directors to Mr. Smithers. It would include the amount to prisoner's debit on the foreign branches' account. It would include the £7,000 of cash which was transferred up to July 13, 1890. The auditors would have access to the book containing that account. He could not say that they did see the account; all he could say was that the entries appeared in the book. On the balance-sheet the directors declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The balance-sheet stated that the gross profit for the year was £265,000, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts. The total indebtedness of the bank, including the share capital, was £10,983,000. The assets, as described on the balance-sheet, amounted to £2,506,000, and, in addition to the profits made, the bank had also a reserve fund of £350,000 invested in English securities. The Baring crash came in November, and brought very serious losses upon the bank.

Do you not attribute the ruin of the bank to the crisis in the Argentine securities?—It would have to do with it very largely, but I cannot say of my own knowledge what is the exact cause yet.

What would you say was the cause?—At present I can hardly say, as we have not gone fully into the affairs of the bank.

Can you suggest any other cause?—I am not prepared to give any other cause.

You don't put it that it was due to Mr. Smithers running away with these securities?—I don't put it that way.

Can you suggest anything but misfortune as the ruin of the bank that then stood in that position?—I can hardly tell, sir; for the whole of their business was done in the Argentine.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Lewis, the witness said that as regarded Mr. Smithers' loan account the loans were granted by the directors, and securities were lodged against the loans. The loans passed through the books. The securities did not include the prisoner's house at Brighton.

Has it come to your knowledge that with respect to the advances that he was getting from the till there were deposited the deeds of his freehold house at Brighton?—No sir, the deeds were found by us at the bank, but there is no record as to the purpose for which they were deposited. They were not deposited against those loans.

Will you swear that as against that balance Mr. Smithers had not deposited the deeds of his freehold house at Brighton?—I can say that there is no record whatever to show it.

Will you swear it is not so?—I cannot swear that.

They are not deposited as security for any other speculation?—No that I am aware of.

Can you suggest any other loan for which they were deposited than that?—I should not like to say they were deposited against any loan. The house at Brighton sold for £4,000. Witness received the money, and paid it over to the bank.

Do you find there is one shilling of the money Mr. Smithers had of this bank that has not been properly entered in the book?—It is all kept in a book belonging to Mr. Smithers. Mr. Smithers has received advances from the till as far back as 1883. Mr. Smithers paid up the advances from the till each year, and in 1889 paid up £7,000.

Do you find any director who did know of the account of the advances from the till?—No.

Taking the rough cash book, do you find a record of every shilling debited against this gentleman?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Avory: Is there a record anywhere, except in the rough cash book and the prisoner's own private account book?—None whatever.

Mr. Lewis: Don't call it private account book.

Mr. Avory: That is the name written on it.

Re-examination continued: There was no record of any sums taken by Mr. Smithers after 1890. The deeds relating to the Brighton property were deposited in the outer safe, and not the one that the other securities were deposited in. There was no minute of the deposit of the deeds relating to the Brighton property. He saw the prisoner several times during the liquidation.

Answering further question, witness said he had no charges to make against the clerks of the bank. So far as he knew, they were honourable and able men.

At the conclusion of the witness's evidence, the case was further adjourned till Wednesday next at two o'clock.

Mr. Lewis applied that the amount of bail might be reduced adding that the accused had no intention of absconding.

Mr. Alderman Phillips said he would grant the application on the distinct understanding that by doing so he was not expressing any opinion on the case.

Bail was then allowed in two sureties of £1,000 each, and the accused in £2,000.

SUNDRIES.

—The discussion in the Representatives of the Port Dues Bill is proceeding most favourably, and there seems great probability of the question being settled in a highly satisfactory manner for everyone except the unjust concessionaires. The Deputies certainly deserve congratulation on the manner in which they have treated the question. If they were always to proceed thus, there would be little room for adverse criticism. We regret our limits prevent us giving a fuller report of the very interesting debate.

—The attention of those interested in the Conversion Scheme is called to the remarks made by Sr. Casaravilla in the debate reported elsewhere. He, at all events, does not believe that the Scheme is yet accepted. Apropos of this, we may also mention that a telegram from London, received yesterday via Buenos Aires, says "The arrangement of the Uruguay Debt is believed probable." This confirms our belief that the matter is still pending, despite the very positive announcements made here that it was settled. Government maintains an indiscreet silence on the point.

—The financial schemes remain in *status quo*, still awaiting telegrams from London. It is said, however, that the Directorate of the National Bank are not entirely conformable to the schemes relating to the new Bank, though what voice they have in the matter we do not at present understand. Official interference is still the sore point at issue. It is denied on good authority, however, that there is any difficulty in the Cabinet respecting the question or any shadow of a Ministerial crisis.

—La Nacion is a wonderful paper, and although it has chosen to look upon us as "the leader of a formidable opposition," we expect we shall yet have to welcome it as a convert to all our opinions. After astonishing us a few days ago by a vigorous tirade against inconvertible paper money, it again astonished us yesterday by a healthy and admirable article against State interference in banking, the very subject on which we ourselves had written. It says, almost repeating our own words, "The intervention of the State in banking affairs, amongst us, has always been disastrous," and goes on to declare, let us hope with official authority, that Government has no intention of claiming further interference. We extend our hearty congratulations to the *Nacion* on its again appearing on the right side of the question. Perhaps it is beginning to find out that our opinions are not so dangerous or unfriendly after all, and that our policy of candid criticism and truth-telling is the best patriotism. Long may it think so.

—Tuesday's *B. A. Standard* contains an account of recent atrocities perpetrated in Corrientes which makes one's blood run cold, and which could not be exceeded in the centre of Africa. As is generally the case, the perpetrators were army officers and soldiers. Such unmitigated savagery should make every foreign resident in the River Plate rise in protest. Whilst such things can happen the River Plate is a very long way from civilisation. Yet the natives give themselves ridiculous airs and pretend to be superior to European criticism. Some day they will receive a rude lesson and be taught what they really are.

—A frock coat and silk hat or an elegant uniform glittering with gold lace may be put forward as outward signs of civilisation, but underneath them there still frequently lurks the treacherous, murderous spirit of the half-savage Gaucho. We could willingly dispense with some of these deceptive outward trappings if these were a little more of the genuine spirit of civilisation underneath.

—As will be seen by the announcement elsewhere, the programmes and tickets for the Athletic Sports will be on sale from to-day at Hutchison's Botica and at the English Club. The Sports will commence on Friday afternoon at 4.30 p.m., and on Tuesday at noon. As usual there will be a "Sport" under the management of Mr. A. Cosens. We understand that Mrs. R. A. Thurburn has kindly consented to distribute the prizes. Arrangements are being made for a band to be in attendance, a very necessary item in the proceedings.

—Jose Rocha, the unfortunate soldier who has already been 9 months in the Penitentiary on a simple order of the Minister of War, still remains illegally and unjustly detained. On November 28 Judge Montano issued an edict to the effect that Rocha, being accused of a military offence, was beyond criminal jurisdiction, and referred the matter to the Superior Tribunal. As there is no court in the Republic competent to try military offences, on this plea Rocha may remain in prison for the rest of his life, without even learning of what he is accused. It is certainly monstrous that any person can be so treated in a civilized land. The Minister of War has not yet consented to give any information on the matter. He considers himself above ordinary law or justice.

—La Nacion denies, for about the fortieth time, that the Minister of War intends to resign, and adds that he is in perfect accord with the President and that there is no motive at all for his resignation. With due deference to our contemporary, we think there is every motive for his resignation, and that it would be first proper and popular act he has committed since his appointment.

—A recently released quarantine says that the Isla de Flores (Island of Flowers) is surely so named because it is the most miserable spot on the face of the earth. The only flowers he found there were some flowers of sulphur in the dispensary. Why is it that we treat our quarantines as if they were condemned prisoners rather than honored but unfortunate guests?

—It takes eight hundred full blown roses to make a single tablespoonful of the famous perfume, and you can get enough perfume out of an onion to drive a dog on a gallop out a slaughterhouse. And yet we admire the rose more than we do the onion.

—We believe that that the Politeama reopens this evening with the Italian Opera Company from the Eden Oriental. Otilia will take the part of Edgardo and Sara Mancini that of Lucia in «Lucia de Lammermoor» «Cavalleria Rusticana» is to be given on Saturday.

—The rain yesterday made a pleasant and refreshing difference in the temperature, and it was once more possible to keep oneself decently cool.

—The forthcoming concerts of La Lira and the Verdi Institute are both fixed for Friday evening. It is a pity two such excellent programs should clash.

—The death occurred yesterday, at the age of 46, of Sr. Jose Mansilla, at one time well known in commercial circles and lately an esteemed Government employee.

—According to yesterday's telegrams from Buenos Aires, the yellow fever patients on board the «Charente» were reported as doing better, especially the commander. She is ordered positively to quit Argentine waters on Friday. (La Razon says that, according to the Sanitary Convention, the authorities have no right whatever to issue such an order.) The death is announced of Mr. John Wells Williams, who had lived there since 1840, and was highly respected by the English colony. The political «accords» has broken down.

—The police, acting under «superior orders» have recently been making themselves decidedly objectionable to passengers in the streets, interfering with them both improperly and impudently. We now learn, from the Dia, that they have received orders to «move on» all persons in the plazas of an evening, that is to say, not to allow them to stand about to listen to the bands. This is simply intolerable and should certainly be resisted. What are the bands there for if they are not to be listened to? The Chief of Police should see into this and revoke these absurd and objectionable orders, which are only making the police more disliked and contemned than before.

—The formalities have commenced for the restitution of the Prado to Sr. Adolfo del Campo, putting an end to a long and violently disputed case.

LONDON NOTES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23. Last night Mr. John Morley, presiding at the annual public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, referred to the case of Sharp v. Wakefield, and said it was essential to insist, when the question was next touched, that majorities in localities should be given the plenary powers attributed to the justices by that decision. The results of the Brewster Sessions had been grievously disappointing, and in many cases the action of the magistrates in Quarter Sessions had been outrageous. Parliament would be startled when the question of tied houses came to be fathomed. Bogus clubs should be subject to registration.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. W. O'Brien visited Cork yesterday for the purpose of attending a county convention, and then taking part in the work of the election. At the meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Dillon strongly denounced the tactics of the Parnellites, and especially the attempt made upon the office of The National Press in Dublin. He also declared that threats of personal violence to himself had come to his knowledge. During the day there were stirring scenes in the streets. At night the troops were called out to protect the Nationalists while they held a meeting.

The result of the Strand election is that Mr. Frederick Smith has been returned by a majority of 3,006.

This is the smallest Tory majority ever known in the borough, the majority in 1886 having been 3,546, and in the previous year 3,159.

On Section A of the Labour Commission resuming its inquiry yesterday, evidence was given by Mr. Weeks and Mr. Lamb, both representing the Northumberland Coal Owners' Association. They were against any attempt to reduce the hours of labour. On the other hand, Mr. Jaques, a working miner, was in favour of a reduction «by hook or by crook».

The third annual dog show under Kennel Club rules was opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday, there being nearly eighteen hundred entries.

In consequence of the disclosures made during a recent trial at Berlin of the unwholesome condition of public morals in that city, the German Emperor has addressed an order to the Minister of State, in which he expresses his great concern at the extent of the evils, and suggests measures for their suppression. The police are commanded to proceed against certain classes of criminals with extreme severity, and magistrates are enjoined to inflict the severest penalties which the law allows.

The Newmarket Houghton Meeting was commenced yesterday. There was only a limited attendance, and the course was exceedingly heavy in consequence of rain falling throughout the previous night. Of the several events the Cambridgehire Trial Plate went to St. Dunstan, a Maiden Plate to Reality, the Fordham Welter Handicap to Whitehall, a Plate of 200 sovs. to Prince Hampton, the Old Nursery Stakes to Metallic, a Selling Plate of 103 sovs. to Upstart, the Water Hall Plate to Ralph Neville, and the Criterion Stakes to Mortgage. The Troy Stakes were divided between Rigmarole and Chloris, who ran a dead heat.

The Court of Appeal, reversing a decision of a Queen's Bench Divisional Court, yesterday ruled that a grocer's assistant was not a workman within the meaning of the Employers' and Workmen's Act.

In connection with the recent attempt to wreck the Eastbourne express, two schools boys, aged twelve and eleven respectively, were remanded at Croydon yesterday charged with placing two railway «chairs» and an iron «fish plate» on the metals near South Croydon. They appeared to have confessed that they put the irons on the rails to see what the train would do with them.

According to the Registrar-General's return the deaths in London last week, 1,429, were 173 below the average, while the death rate per thousand, which had been 15.7, 17.2, and 16.3 in the three preceding weeks, came out at 17.7. For the first time for many weeks no death was primarily attributed to influenza. There was an increase, however, in the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, diphtheria, and whooping cough.

Between the 1st April and the 24th inst. the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to 44,499,753s., as compared with 46,394,016s. in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the expenditure to 51,340,950s., as against 49,833,373s. On Saturday last the Treasury balances stood at 1,239,811s., and on the same date in the previous year at 1,899,908s.

COMMERCIAL

Stock Exchange Montevideo, Dec. 2, 1891. Closing quotations. Cédulas A. cash, 23.60. National Bank, cash, 8.40.

Business to-day was weak and all but confined to National Bank shares. These were weak in the first ring at 8 and 7.80 but strengthened a little after hours and closed at 8.40 for to-morrow, 8.20 for Saturday, 11.60 sold.

\$43,000 Cédulas A went at 23 to 23.60 closing at the latter. There was no other business.

Sales. 1st RING. Cédulas A. \$20,000 Dec. 15 23.60 3000 cash 23

National Bank. 150 cash 8 50 7.80 200 8 200 Dec. 15 7.80 50 tmw 8 100 8 50 Dec. 15 7.60

AFTER HOURS. National Bank. 50 Sat. 7.80

2ND RING. Cédulas A. \$5,000 tmw 23.00 5,000 23.20 10,000 23.60

National Bank. 150 Sat. 8.20 30 tmw 8.20 120 8.40 10 cash 8.20

Bank. Commercial. London 90 d/s. 52 52 1/4-3/8 Paris. 90 d/s. 54.3-4 54.8-50

Antwerp 90 d/s. nom. 5.50 Buenos Aires 19500 nom. Buenos Aires par to 1/8 prem.

DISCOUNT. 12% VALER. 12%

BUSINESS NOTES. —Shareholders in the Cerveceria Germania are convoked to extraordinary meeting at 4.30 p. m. on the 10th instant, to discuss modifications in the Statutes.

—Business in saladero and barraca produce continues very dull, and operations so few as not to give reliable quotations.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 12 1/2, d. per milreis.

—Gold opened in Buenos Aires yesterday at 377.26, rose to 379.10 and closed at 370.50.

—Mr. Thomas Hogg, the popular submanager of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, leaves this week for Montevideo to fill the same post in the bank down there. The whole market regrets the change. Mr. Hogg's connection with the Bank dates back over 25 years, as he entered before the «Oficina de Cambios» was started, and when the late Mr. J. H. Green was manager. During his long years of service in the Bank the following gentlemen filled the post of manager.—Messrs. Green, Smithers, Maschwitz, Naylor, Todd, Anderson and Fensomay, and now on his removal to Montevideo Messrs. Wright and Pritchard are named to fill his post. We shall all miss Mr. Hogg, whose politeness and urbanity were only equalled by his strict and unswerving attention to Bank rules and Bank business.—B. A. Standard.

PRECIOS DE TABLADA. Para abasto. Vacas—pesos 11 y 11 1/2. Novillos—pesos 15, 16 1/2 y 18. Terneros—pesos 13, 14 y 15. Bueyes—pesos 4.

Para saladero. Vacas—pesos 8 1/2. Novillos—pesos 12, 13 1/4, 13 1/2, y 14 3/4.

Para el interior. Vacas—pesos 9, y 10 1/2. Saladero Killings. Dec. 2 Totalizate

H. Piñeyra. Vellozo & San Martin. Federico Cibils. Apestequy hnos. P. Denis & Co. 145 1754. Ramon E. Anza. 206 1457. E. Mouret y Ca. Aguerre y Ca. Castellanos & Co. 42 2620. O. Soriano & Co. Lesca & Co. 730

Total 393 6561 Same period 1890 10670 Prices Novillos 12 to 14 3/4. Prices Vacas > 8 1/2. Buenos Aires, Dec. 2, 1891.

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Estracto de Tabaco de Virginia. South Down Sheepwash. PARA CURAR. La Sarna de las Ovejas. LIBRE DE VENENO. El mejor antisarna conocido. El único que hasta hoy ha dado resultado completo segun numerosos certificados en nuestro poder.

Adoptado en Europa, Australia, Estados Unidos de N. América, Africa y por todos los estancieros y criadores en el Rio de la Plata. Precio: \$0.70 el kilogramo al contado. Envase: Cajones con 10 latas a 5 kilogramos—50 kilos. barriles de más o menos 100 kilos cada uno.

Unicos Importadores, Aug. G. Linck y Cia. Buenos Aires, Cuyo 546.—Montevideo, Piedras 201, esquina Misiones. 263 pm.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. Cooper's Dipping Powder! LONDON WOOL SALES, APRIL, 1891. In the April Circular (24th.) of Messrs. Reider, Alexander & Co., the eminent firm of London Wool Importers, occurs the following:—

THE WHOLE OF THE FLOCKS. THAT PRODUCED THESE 18 IMPORTANT WOOL CLIPS (save one lot as to which we are not informed,) WERE DIPPED IN THE COOPER DIP. Ashworth and Co. 136—SARANDI—136 260 pm.

TEA! Arrived per S. S. «Coleridge», Choicest LAPSING SOUCHONG, the best tea imported in the market. In 1/2 and 1 lb. Packets. Also in 12 lb. boxes at reduced prices. New Season's SOUCHONG, a good and cheap tea sold only by the box of 12 lbs.

Botica Inglesa, «Hutchinson» No. 303, Calle 25 de Mayo, esquina Ituzaingó. 265 pm.

Advertisements. TO LET. One or more furnished rooms in the house of an English family, suitable for single gentlemen or small family. With or without board. Apply Calle Uruguayana 113a. Bella Vista 1332 Dec8.

Christmas Presents. Gold Plated Jewelry Of Every Description Sold by J. A. Easton. 105—Calle Juncal—105 1374, Dec. 31.

Scott's Emulsion. Scott's Emulsion can be used without difficulty as an incomparable therapeutic agent, on account of its pleasant smell and flavor. Montevideo, Sept. 10, 1891.

Liquid Meat. Manufactured by Villemur y Valdez Garcia. Rewarded with Gold Medals in the Barcelona and Paris Exhibitions. The most natural and powerful of tonics. Immensely superior in nutritive properties to all meat extracts, of agreeable flavour and easy digestion. Strengthens in the same time as cod liver oil without its unpleasant flavor, and gives tone with greater certainty than preparations of iron.

AMUSEMENTS. Nuevo Politeama. (CORNER OF QUEGUAY AND COLONIA) Italian Opera Company, including the Oriental Tenor Otilia. Thursday, Dec. 3. Lucia de Lammermoor. Thursday, Dec. 3.

AUCTIONS. Enrique G. Maeso. JUDICIAL.—Al mejor postor.—De los mejores campos de la República—3,832 cuerdas de campo situadas en la segunda seccion judicial del departamento del Durazno, lindando con el arroyo Villaboa, sucesion Trueba, Leal y rio Yi. Con alambrados, montes y poblaciones, con magnificas carboneras que en un año han producido 2000 pesos.

Whoooping Cough. Attention is called to the alarming development of this infantile complaint. In pointing out the danger, we also call attention to the most efficacious remedy, namely the Sulpho-balsamic Syrup of Extract of Pectoral Spices, preparation authorised by the Board of Health and prepared by the ORIENTAL PHARMACY.

42--Plaza

MAUA DRY DOCK MONTEVIDEO Receives vessels at reasonable rates. There are workshops at the dock, for executing quickly and economically every description of repairs, to the hull or machinery of iron or wooden vessels.

Dankelman and Schrader English Tobacco Store. 233-Calle 25 de Mayo-233 MONTEVIDEO. Large stock of English and North American tobaccos and cigarrettes.

THE RIVER PLATE Western & Brazilian TELEGRAPH COMPANIES (LIMITED). MESSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD REGISTRATION OF ADDRESSES FREE

Cast-off Clothing. The Committee of the Night Shelter ask for shirts, trousers, boots and shoes, for the distressed English-speaking people.

THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAPH AND THE PLATENSE BRASILEIRA UNITED STATES DIRECT Telegraph Companies United CENTRAL OFFICES

RATES Great Britain (per word) \$ 2.00 United States \$ 2.25 Argentine Republic, 40 cts. per 10 words, addresses free.

WHISKY Dawson's Perfection. " " Special. " " Extra Special. Duvillie's V. R. Port and Sherry Wines.

TOBACCO Old Judge and Vanity Fair. On Sale by J. A. EASTON. 105 --Calle Juncal--105. 258 pm.

English Drapery Store First class assortment of English soft goods, dress materials, hosiery, habdashery, linen, tweeds and cashmeres. New seasons goods.

W. MEIKLE Y Ca. 64 --CERRO --LARGO --64 INTRODUCTORES. Hierros de todas clases, para herreros, carpinteros, etc.

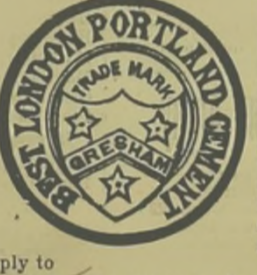
"River Plate Sport and Pastime" An 8 page weekly Sporting Journal, and record of all matters relating to British Sports and Pastimes in the Argentine and sister Republics.

Banco de Londres y Brazil Capital suscrito... £ 1.250,000 Id. integrado. £ 625,000 Fondo de reserva.. £ 450,000 SUCURSAL EN MONTEVIDEO, ZABALA 85

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros DE N. GODDARD 53 CALLE SOLIS 53 (ALTOS) Seguros Contra Incendio. COMPANIA NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE SEGUROS MARITIMOS Y FLUVIALES

BEST LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT James Mc. Ewan & Co., Limited. Sole proprietors of the celebrated GRESHAM BRAND

Which has gained the first award at the Melbourne EXHIBITION, 1888. In competition with the best Manufacturers of Portland Cement in Great Britain. The attention of Engineers and Contractors is specially called to this high-class brand of Portland Cement.



Especifico "LA PLATA" PARA CARNEROS Este liquido esta absolutamente libre de toda sustancia venenosa y es el mejor especifico conocido para curar sarna en los carneros y toda enfermedad de la piel en aquellos, en los caballos y en toda otra clase de ganado.

ESPECIFICO DE GLICERINA (NO ENVENENA) Puede usarse con agua fria. Barriles de 400 lb. cada uno. Tambores de 20 lbs. y 50 lbs.



Bell, Towers y Ca. Calle 25 de Agosto números 101 al 109 MONTEVIDEO 202 pm.

'GERMANIA, BREWERY' CERVECERIA GERMANIA This Brewery, the plans, machinery and materials of which come from the most celebrated manufactory of Germany and are therefore in accordance with the very latest advances of science in this branch of industry.

Playa Capurro, Paso del Molino Or by telephone «LA URUGUAYA» No. 1649, «LA COOPERATIVA» No. 1572. 208 pm.

"River Plate Sport and Pastime" An 8 page weekly Sporting Journal, and record of all matters relating to British Sports and Pastimes in the Argentine and sister Republics.

British Bank of South America ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1863 Head Office London, 2a. Moorgate Street Subscribed Capital 1,000,000 Reserve Fund 225,000

The Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited. London: 15 Nicolas Lane, E. C. Buenos Aires: 486--Piedad--494 Montevideo, Calle Zabala 82

Capital subscribed. £ 500,000 Do. Paid up. £ 250,000 Reserve Fund. £ 10,000 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial Firms and private individuals.

London and River Plate Bank, Limited. London, 52 Moorgate Street; Paris, 16 Rue Halévy Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa-Fé

BILLS OF EXCHANGE Issued and Purchased on the following places LONDON And all the principal towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

FLUIDO QUIBELL Libre de Veneno Para curar la sarna en las OVEJAS. Remedio infalible, completamente inofensivo y sin rival. Destruye instantaneamente toda clase de Parasitos, Lombrices y Gusanos.



ANT-KILLING MACHINES The horticulturist Domingo Basso has received improved machines for the radical destruction of ants' nests. THREE SIZES, PRICE WITHIN EVERYBODY'S REACH.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE THE SPLENDID STEAMER "ELBE" Captain B. G. ARMSTRONG Will leave on the 10th of Dec. 1891, for SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON and ANTWERP.

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS PHENIX ASSURANCE Co. DE LONDRES ESTABLECIDA EN 1782 (Compañia de Seguros contra incendios) INDEMNITY Mutual Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

THE CHILDREN CRY FOR SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA

Montevideo Harbour Mission and Sailors' Home 12a--CALLE PIEDRAS--12a NEAR THE PORT MARKET Reading, Writing and Dining rooms, open daily for the use of Seamen of all Nationalities.

BOOTS AND SHOES. LA COQUETA 299-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-299 (Next door to Hutchinson's Botica) Men's Patent-Leather Boots at \$4.

FLUIDO LITTLE ESPECIFICO SIN RIVAL para curar LA SARNA EN LAS OVEJAS Premiado con Medalla de Oro en Christchurch (Nueva Zelandia)

FLUIDO LITTLE MORRIS LITTLE & SON DONCASTER ENGLAND UNICOS AGENTES BATES STOKES & Co. MONTEVIDEO. Agentes en campaña--Varela y Garcia, Salto; Nicolás Casaretto y Hermono Payandó; Blas Solari y Ca., Mercedes; Bernardo Larraide, Colonia; Santos Garcia y Ca., San José; J. Estol y Ca., Porongos; Coirolo y Moreira, Manservillaga; Galen y Romero, Estacion Godó; Simpson y Hernandez, Durazno; Pedro Mendinbal, Florida; Pesquera Inos, Estacion Sarandí Grande; Estan Alvarez y Ca., Paso de los Toros.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

HADGESNESSIM'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES—The only genuine original brand. Sole Agents in the River Plate, Denmark and Schrader, 25 de Mayo 233, Montevideo. 84 pm.

ROSS'S ROYAL GINGER ALE—The original brand imported by Barclay, Mackintosh and Co.—255 Misiones. 152pm.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—Splendid assortment just received of English and French goods for summer wear. Latest patterns. Reduce prices. Coruzzi Brothers. 270—Calle 25 de Mayo—270. 191pm.

VINOS DE HARRIAGUE (Del Salto Oriental). Embotellados, en botellas y cuarterones. Se vende en lo de A. Lemite e Hijo, Antigua Agencia, CALLE CERRITO No. 84, entre Solís y Colon. 201 pm.



Most Important for All Families

College for cutting out, designing and making for ladies' dresses and all concerning a family, in every description of style, by the professor of the Instituto Normal, FELIPA B. DE ZAPATER.

Dress Your Children Well!

The well-known drapery store "LA PERUANA" is now selling off 500 suits of duck for children of 4 to 11 years at the low price of 12 REALS EACH.

Corner of Calles Andes and Canelones

POPULAR BREWERY

RICHLING AND Co.

SILVER MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888. Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.



Workshop for repairs in clockwork and jewelry. Ordinary watches attached to, or the most complicated work.

257—Calle General Liniers—257 (PLAZA INDEPENDENCIA) 279 pm.

Ferro-Carril Central DEL URUGUAY.

A LOS ACCIONISTAS

Se avisa que el viernes 20 del corriente se empezará a pagar el Dividendo correspondiente al semestre que terminó el 30 de Junio p.pdo y los intereses devengados sobre las acciones de 45% de 1893 hasta dicha fecha.

F. HENDERSON. Administrador. 1301, Dec 24.

Parisian House

HATS AND LATEST NOVELTIES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 100a and 100b. Calle San José. (Between Convencion and Arcepey.)

This house receives permanently all the latest requisites, such as shapes, feathers, ribbons, velvet, tulle, laces, and every other material necessary for making Hats and Bonnets.

Parisian workrooms for the manufacture of straw, felt and fancy Hats. All kinds of Hats and Bonnets made to order. Repairs and alterations undertaken. Feathers and materials cleaned and dyed.

J. S. GONTHART (HATTER) and CO. 100a—CALLE SAN JOSÉ—100b. MONTEVIDEO. 1317 Dec. 16.

Agates and Onix Stones OF THE COUNTRY.

A complete assortment of articles made exclusively of the beautiful Stones of this Country, suitable for gifts or souvenirs.

First prize in the Buenos Aires Exhibition of 1882.

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Fernando Sternberg

202—Calle 25 de Mayo—202 MONTEVIDEO 115 pm.



English Steam Printing Offices

AL LIBRO INGLÉS 61-Calle Treinta y Tres-61

This printing establishment has a complete assortment of new type, cuts, borders, etc., etc., and having the newest machinery is prepared to undertake any orders in printing, ruling, perforation, numeration and book-binding.

Blank Books ruled and bound to order PRICES VERY MODERATE All orders carefully and promptly executed, workmanship guaranteed

Our Miserable Mission.

(A SHORT STORY.)

(Continued)

CHAPTER II.

The next morning I came down to breakfast with a strong conviction that upon my friend's conduct that day depended much of his future happiness.

If he would but take my advice and assert himself, all would be well, I had little doubt of that. But I was by no means sure that he would do this, and the uncertainty was enough to make me very uneasy on his account.

The first five minutes, however, amply reassured me. There was a look of dogged resolution on his face that was most encouraging, and I proceeded to enjoy an excellent breakfast all the more heartily when I perceived that my pretty little hostess scarcely tasted anything.

Matters were looking hopeful, and I prepared to play my part in this little domestic drama with a lively appreciation of its importance that could not fail to inspire me to renewed effort.

As soon as breakfast was over—a very silent meal it had been, too, for Mrs. Durant's conversation had been wonderfully spasmodic, and Durant himself had scarcely spoken—my friend led the way to the library; this, like the drawing-room, opened on to the verandah.

"We made an attempt to commence hostilities last night, Tom," he said dryly, "but now comes the tug of war. We must come to an understanding this morning, Beatrice and I, before the Wright woman arrives."

"Hadn't I better leave you to fight it out between yourselves?" I suggested.

"Oh no; not at all. I'd better be absorbed in the paper when my wife comes in, eh?"

"Yes; be as cool as you like, uncivil even, and we'll soon bring Mrs. Durant to reason." As I spoke I caught the sound of light footsteps in the verandah behind me, and continued in quite a different tone: "I really can't quite agree with you, Durant. Now I think Miss Wright a really intelligent woman—for a woman, you know."

Never had I seen anything to equal my friend's look of amazement as he heard me utter this unexpected sentiment; then he too heard the footsteps, and all was understood. "That's because you don't know her," Mrs. Durant exclaimed, coming forward hastily, and speaking with some warmth. "She is too high above him."

"Eh? What's that?" he demanded. "She is as far superior to us as St. Catherine was to her worshippers," the little woman continued in a somewhat exalted strain. "Raised, as it were, on a pedestal high above our heads, we humbly admire her, whose wonderful talents we are, at that distance, scarcely capable of discerning."

"That I can understand," I said with conviction. "I think I might almost begin to admire her if she were out of sight. She is the sort of woman who looks best in the dark; don't you think so, Mrs. Durant?" "No, indeed! In the dark you would lose the light of intellect—surely my hostess, unaccustomed to such a talk, was growing slightly mixed—the play of expression that makes the charm of her face, for otherwise poor Clement is not very handsome; but then, what does mere beauty matter to one who has such a mind?"

"As Miss Wright says," her husband remarked dryly. "If you will make quotations, Beatrice, you really ought to give us your authority."

"How do you know Clement said that?"

"It has the Wright ring about it, and it is so palpably the sentiment of a plain woman."

"I believe you would like your wife to be a fool," he said pettishly.

"Do you think so? I ought to consider myself a lucky fellow."

"Why? she asked abruptly.

"Because it isn't often a man gets what he likes."

"Do you mean that you consider me a fool?"

"Undoubtedly."

"You are flattering," she exclaimed passionately.

"No, I am only honest," with studied indifference. "You may always trust me to tell you the plain truth."

"I hate the plain truth!" and she turned away with a petulant frown.

"Yes; women usually do. But there, don't bother me now. I want to read."

"What?"

"You never spoke to me in that way before."

"It's about time I began, then. That is my way of speaking, and I intend to stick to it."

"Good gracious! What is the matter?"

"You are not all mind, and I'd thank you to stand out of my light."

"Why, I'm not in it. How disagreeable you are to-day!"

By this time I was beginning to feel a trifle in the way. Yet Durant's words, to say nothing of my own curiosity, kept me near the spot. I lounged out into the verandah; they could see me there distinctly, and if I could also hear distinctly, that was their affair and not mine.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS

At a recent examination of a bankrupt it was observed that he

kept a great number of banking accounts. "Lissy" said the learned judge, "that you have six or seven bankers; what could you want so many for?" "To overdraw them, to be sure," was the frank and candid reply.

GRAND FACTORY of Trunks and Travelling Articles.

The proprietor of this establishment, taking into account the necessity of the present crisis, advises its customers—and the public in general, that he has REDUCED THE PRICE of all articles, such as trunks, portmanteaux, travelling bags, with or without fittings, and other travelling accessories.

L. SORBET. 100—Calle Rincon—100 276 pm.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay. Aviso al Comercio.

Se avisa que esta Compañía paga en los días Viernes de dos a cuatro de la tarde. Las cuentas deberán presentarse los Miércoles. Montevideo, Noviembre 23 de 1891. La Administración. t 366, Dec 8.

Carpintería-Mecánica DE LOS Dos Amigos

Pedro Garrone y Francisco Sanguinetti CONSTRUCTORES

Instaladores Mecánicos

Se encargan de construir e instalar toda clase de molinos a vapor en grande y pequeña escala; tahonas, fábrica de leños, máquinas para panaderías, norias para elevar aguas, sadores y sepiadoras de trigo, nuevo sistema, máquinas oleas y balangueras, cojinetes de todas dimensiones y toda clase de máquinas concernientes al ramo. Taller a vapor y depósito permanente de las máquinas arriba expresadas.

Calle Cuareim No. 34. Entre Nueva York y Valparaíso (Playa de la Aguada.) t 239, Jan. 8.

AMERICAN DENTISTS BOURSE AND HILL CERTIFIED SPECIALISTS

351—SARANDI—351

The new system and great secret of placing crowns and bridges of gold and porcelain, and beautiful artificial teeth without plates, prepared in full perfection and security, for the first time in this capital, by the specialist surgeon-dentist W. E. Hill, Sarandi 351, is a true and notable advance in dental science. Witness the following certificate of the eminent North American specialist, Dr. Horsay:—

CERTIFICATE. Dr. Horsay, Surgeon-Dentist of New-York, Specialist in crowns and bridge work.

I certify and declare that Dr. W. E. Hill, surgeon-dentist, is entirely competent to practice with all safety dental crown and bridge work. I also certify that Dr. Hill has performed in my presence a number of these works of the most difficult description, completely and perfectly, proving to me that he is the only person in Montevideo who possesses the true secret of this novel, useful and notable process, the only one who has the apparatus, the experience, knowledge and skill indispensable to be able to employ with success the most modern positive and beautiful process as yet known in dental science. 182 pm.

Practical Watchmaker. Teofilo Ramelot

Repairs of every kind in clocks, watches, musical boxes, etc. All orders executed with promptitude and at moderate prices.

604—Calle 18 de Julio—604

Between the Plaza Artola and the Cordón Church.

BRITISH HOSPITAL MONTEVIDEO

The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids.

Free patients received upon certain special conditions. Foreigners admitted on terms as stipulated.

Subscribers of 12 dollars per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid.

High Jamieson, Resident Medical Officer. For further particulars apply to James Twiers, Hon. Sec. Calle 25 de Agosto 107.

Atfred Harley, Hon. Treasurer 55 calle Solís.

The Rio News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. (Established 1873; Reorganised 1879)

The only English newspaper published in Brazil. Circulates widely throughout Brazil and in foreign markets interested in Brazilian trade and investments.

Foreign subscriptions: £2 per annum. Advertisements: 1 inch, 30 shillings per quarter, 24 shillings each additional inch.

For further particulars, address the Proprietor: A. J. Lamoureux, Caixa A, Rio de Janeiro.

The Salvation Army.

Territorial Head quarters Major de Barritt Casilla de Correo 422 Buenos Aires.

Divisional officer for Montevideo Staff-Captain Ewans. Calle Colon 118.

Donations of food, clothes and money thankfully received for "The Night Shelters" and for work among the poor.

Persons desiring workmen by the hour, day, or permanently should apply to Staff-Captain Ewans. Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R.P. Bank, made payable to Major de Barritt, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to the Divisional Officer in Montevideo.

Hotel Universal DE JUAN ERASUN

(Ex-proprietor of the Hotel Español) CALLE ITZALGO, CORNER OF PIEDRAS (Next door to the Giblis Theatre)

From to-day I beg to offer to the public and my numerous customers this large establishment recently fitted up on a par with the finest hotels in the Capital, unsurpassed in its culinary department and the elegance and comfort of its rooms and unequalled in the cleanliness, promptitude and cheapness of its service.

Travellers are charged for breakfast, dinner and bedroom on the street, \$1.50 per day. Besides the bedrooms, all of which overlook the street, the establishment has several commodious and independent suites of rooms suitable for families at the same moderate prices.

The very place for commercial travellers and merchants, who will here find themselves surrounded by the most important commercial and industrial houses.

Large and well furnished rooms well suited for the representatives of manufacturing houses. On the evenings when the Giblis Theatre is occupied the interior doors communicating with the theatre and the large and elegant saloons of the hotel will be opened and the dining halls of the establishment will be converted into a restaurant, café and supper rooms, the finest liquor, coffee and refreshments of all kind being served.

Breakfasts and Dinners sent to private houses, f.r. moderate prices. The N. R. tram, coming from the Central railway station, will bring passengers to the door of the Hotel for 4 cents.

The Oriental train from the mole which goes either to the Playa Ramirez, the Penitentiary or the Barrio Real, also passes the door of the Hotel. The Portico tram may be taken just at the very corner of the Hotel.

Pension per month \$30. Half Pension do. \$15. Breakfast 50 cents, Dinner 60 cents. Supper 5 cents. Hot and cold baths, shower baths, etc.

604—Calle 18 de Julio—604 Calle Itzualgo, corner of Piedras MONTEVIDEO 187pm.

Prices Current

IMPORTS (NOTE.—The figures in the first column denote the prices when duty paid, those in the second column the prices in bond.)—November 16.

ABSINTHE—Per doz. Silliman . \$ 11.50 \$ 5.00 N. American . . . no sales

ALCOHOL—Terceros of 463 litres N. American . . . no sales German . . . 66.00

BEER—And Stout, per doz. Bass . 1/1 5.10 3.00 1/2 5.30 3.20

Guinness boar, 1/2 5.00 2.85 1/1 5.20 3.20 > pig 1/2 5.40 3.40

> pelican 1/2 4.70 2.80 Spatenbrau 1/1 4.70 2.60 Colmbach leg. 1/1 4.50 2.40

Christiana 1/1 3.90 1.80 Vienna 1/1 4.30 2.20 Milwaukee 1/1 4.50 2.60

1/2 4.90 2.80 Menich 1/1 4.20 2.25 3/4 4.50 2.50

Pilsener 1/1 4.50 2.10 Crystaline 1/1 4.30 2.20 1/2 4.70 2.60

Superior large tins . 2.00 1.75 Ordinary . . . 2.00 1.25 Inferior small tins . 0.62 0.50

Boonekamp . . . 11.15 6.50 Angostura . . . 19.00 15.00 Orange . . . 9.40 4.50

BRANDY—In cases, Per doz. Hennessy V.O. . . 19.10 14.00 Hennessy ("") . . 17.10 12.00

Hennessy ("') . . 14.10 8.60 Martell ("") . . . 14.00 9.10 Martell ("') . . . 13.20 8.60

Grand fine Champagne. 17.60 13.00 Other marks. 8.00 to 17.00 4.00 to 11.00

English, per kl. . 1.25 0.85 Danish, per tin. . 1.25 0.85

White, per mil. . 2.50 — Colours, > . . . 4.50 —

Chiquot 1/1 22.00 18.00 1/2 23.00 19.00 Monopole dry 1/2 — —

Carte Blanche 1/1 14.00 10.50 Other marks. 10.00 to 20.00 6.50 to 15.00

Family 0.180 0.120 Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 0.120 0.080

Van Rossen . per doz. \$15.00 8.00 Langalaan . . . 15.00 8.00

Other classes . . . 14.50 7.50 Paté Grasse per kl. . 0.78 —

Gruyère . . . 0.95 0.55 Parmesan . . . 0.83 —

English . . . 0.89 — Gorgonzola per kl. . 0.89 —

Menier per kilo . 0.94 0.57 La Gallega . . . 0.80 0.48

La Flor . . . 0.74 0.48 La Española . . . 0.74 0.48

Penix Coruñesa . . 0.70 0.42 CINNAMON—Per kilo. Ground . . . 0.75 0.51

In sticks . . . 0.53 0.22 CLOVES—Per kilo. . 0.73 —

Mocha per 10 kl. . 8.20 7.20 CODFISH—Per case 12.00 8.50

GIN—Langalaan per 15 bott 11.00 4.00 Three Anchors . . . 9.70 3.00

Superior per lb . . 0.48 0.30 Good . . . 0.37 0.25 Ordinary . . . 0.34 0.22

Refined . . . nom. nom. Common . . . nom. nom. LOBSTERS—canned, per doz.

Morton . . . 11.20 6.20 Other marks . . . 10.00 5.20

Wax, Dellacha . . . no sales. Wooden . . . no sales. MINERAL WATERS—per case

STARCH—per 10 kilos. Matze, Magnolia . . . — —

Clement . . . — — Juan Shaw . . . — —

Rice, Remy per 10 kl. . . . — — Cat. . . 1.925 to 2.005

Crocodile . . . — — Lion . . . — — Sugar—per 10 kilos. Refined in cases.

Paris Say Pilé . 1.92 to 2.01 1.18 to 1.113 > Le Baudy . . . 1.827 1.000

Rotterdam European, in bags; French, white . . . — —

German, do. 1st . . 1.70 to 1.75 do. 2nd . . . 1.43 —

European, in cases French . . . 2.05 to 2.09 German . . . 2.00 1.50

TABLE SALT—per doz. 2.00 1.50 TBA—per lb. Superior . . . 1.20 1.10

Good . . . 1.00 0.90 Common . . . 0.40 —

Tobacco—per 10 kilos N. American . . . — —

Virg. leaf, good . . . 2.20 to 2.00 VINEGAR—Per 45 kilos duty paid, 4.150 —

Per 45 kilos duty paid, 4.150 — LUMBER—on board. White Pine, deck g, patesones . . . nominal

2nd. quality . do . . . 2nd. . . do . . . Select . . . do . . . no sales

Clear . . . do . . . Pitch Pine, general assort . . . do . . .

SPRUCE—PORTLAND CEMENT—per barrel. Elephant, 50 lb. duty paid 4.80 to 4.70

Growth 300 . do . . . Gresham 300 do 3.00

POTASH—English, per cwt. landed 3.300 RESIN—per 128 kilos, duty pd, M . . . 53 to 45 reals

K . . . 53 G . . . no sales F . . . —

ROMAN CEMENT—Per barrel, duty pd. 2.20

ROUGH SALT (Cádiz) Per fanega, on board 0.80 to 0.85

TILES—Por 100 on board. Roofing, . . . —

Flooring, . . . — French, . . . —

WIRE—per roll of 46 kilos landed. Iron fencing, Nos. 5 and 6, 19 1/2 reals, d/p

Steel do. Nos. 7, 8, and 9, 21.50. EXPORTS

BARLEY—per fanega. For brewing . . . \$ 4.00 to 4.20

Inferior . . . 3.00 to 3.10 Chilean . . . —

BRAN—Per . . . 1.20 to 1.40 BRAN—42 kilos with bag . . 1.00

FLLOUR—per @. Extra, mark O . . 0.90 First class, sifted . 0.85

Medium . . . 0.83 Second class . . . 0.60 to 0.65

HAIR—per qq. Horse, superior . . 16.50 Cow . . . 16.00

do. washed . . . 17.50 Horse tails, 1st . . 28.00

do 2nd . . . 14.00 do 3rd . . . 7.00 HIDES—From camp and slaughter house, per 40 lbs . 3.00

Culls . . . 3.10 Kips, 6 to 14 lbs, per 40 lbs 3.40

do. culls . . . 2.00 Horse hides per 10 lbs. 1.30

do inferior . . . 0.05 do camp dried . . 1.00

LINSEED—per @. 0.90 to 0.70 MAIZE—per fanega. In grain, white and yellow old . . . —

Ditto new . . . 2.30 to 2.