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MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

No. 1787.

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The Montevideo Times
MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 22, 1895.

NEWS OF THE DAY
THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

Saints Timothy and Hippolytus. Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485. Dr. Pacey born 1800. 234 days past, 131 to the end of the year.

Parliament.
Chamber of Representatives.

On Tuesday, after some routine business, the Minister of Finance entered the Chamber, and the discussion in detail of the Annual Law of Property-Tax (Contribución Inmobiliaria) was resumed.

Sr. Flores made a lengthy and vigorous but rather rambling speech in opposition to the amendments of the Executive. He denounced the bad faith of the Executive in not keeping the promises made last year to reform the tax, and the manner in which innovations were proposed without data to support them. The whole affair was the result of a bad political system, which dislocated all relations between revenue and expenditure. On the one hand the Government was spending \$300,000 quarterly in sundries (eventuales) when its allowance for the whole year was \$220,000—then there was the deficit of \$87,000 in the police accounts, although payments were made for a staff of 900 where only 500 existed; then there were the theatrical subventions—and now the Government, at a loss for funds to support its extravagances asks the Chamber to vote absurd imposts of an odious nature, without even giving data as to the probable result. Some limit to the imposition was absolutely necessary.

The Minister of Finance said that he could not enter into a general political polemic with Sr. Flores, but at the same time could not pass over his affirmations without protest. He was always at the service of the Chamber to give explanation on any financial matter when required.

Sr. Ramirez said that the incendiary (!) propaganda of Sr. Flores had nothing to do with the matter. They were there to discuss the question of property-tax, and had nothing to do with theatrical subventions or police deficits or any other lobby of the opposition. He thought the Minister had entirely proved his point. Sr. Ramirez then wandered from the subject to pronounce an eulogy on the honorable (?) administration of Dr. Herrera.

After some further discussion, not of much interest, closure was applied. A vote was then taken, with the result that the original article was rejected, and an amendment adopted establishing a minimum of \$100 for the imposition of the tax.

The sitting then concluded.

The Theatres.
Owing to the indisposition of the Sr. Bonaparte, "Lohengrin" was given at the Solis Theatre on Tuesday evening, in place of "Gioconda," and attracted a crowded audience eager to enjoy the beauties of Wagner's grand work, still practically a novelty here. The performance, on the whole, was scarcely equal to that of the same opera as given by Sr. Ferrari in previous years. Sr. Mascheroni's orchestra—which is in fact the attraction of the season, atoning for the deficiencies in the Company—was, we need hardly say, superb, and carried off the honours of the evening. The chorus showed some signs of want of rehearsal, but on the whole was good, and especially so in the wedding scenes. Some of the costumes were very rich and handsome. We cannot say that any of the principal artists excelled, though the ensemble was even and sufficiently satisfactory. Perhaps the best were Sr. De Marchi as Lohengrin, Sr. Corsi as Elsa, and

Sr. Di Grazia as the Herald. The want of a good baritone was again manifest, as it has been in several operas. The audience, which has taken Sr. Ferrari to its bosom this year, refused to see any faults, and there were loud calls at the end of each act.

This evening, at the Solis, will be given "Tarass Bulba," the work of the young Argentine composer Sr. A. Berutti. The fact that it is by a River Plate composer will be sufficient to ensure a crowded house. It was repeated several times in Buenos Aires, but under the circumstances that can hardly be deemed a final judgement on its musical merits. The artists taking part are Sres. De Marchi, Camera and Escolani, Srs. Corsi and Guerrini.

The gala nights at the Solis will be Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but we cannot yet say what operas have been decided upon.

At the Politeama, "Africana" was given yesterday, instead of Tuesday as we erroneously announced. This evening "Faust" will be repeated. This has been one of the great successes of the Company, and is worth hearing, if only on account of De Lucia. The gala nights will be Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday.

The serpentine dancer Miss Fuller makes her last appearance at the Círculo Theatre this evening.

POLITICAL NOTES.
The resumption of the Property-Tax Debate in the Representatives, on Tuesday, led to a discussion that was turbulent rather than interesting. For this thanks were mainly due to Deputy Flores, who was in one of his most flighty moods, and mingled violent denunciations of the general policy of the Government with wild wanderings from the point of issue and interpolated dialogues of no drift at all. As has happened before, this speaker spoilt all the force of his remarks by his discursiveness and thus ruined what might have been a notable and powerful speech. He must learn to drop this circus-clown style before he can hope to become a parliamentary influence. Still, the Chamber was in a generous mood, and actually refused to support its President when he tried to bring Sr. Flores to the point. The Minister of Finance retired into his shell before the violence of Sr. Flores, and politely declined to be drawn into a general political polemic. The cause of the Government was taken up by Deputy J. Ramirez, who, not satisfied with expressing the greatest satisfaction with everything the present Government has done or proposes to do, went out of his way to pronounce an eulogy, as uncalled for as it was false, on the wretched administration of Dr. Herrera. Finally the 1st Article of the Bill was passed with the introduction of a minimum of \$100 for the effects of the tax. This miserably mean concession was supposed to emanate from the Government itself, and though it will be of little consolation to the numerous minor proprietors now brought within the scope of the tax, it may still be regarded as a moral victory for the opposition.

It is noteworthy, in relation to the above, that the first and only reform introduced by Sr. Borda's government in the tributary laws, after so many opportunities, promises and expectations, has been this mean and odious extension of the property-tax. And yet the Government is surprised that it is not popular.

The political atmosphere is assuming a very disturbed aspect just now, and the general dissatisfaction and uneasiness is becoming very marked. For many days past, our native contemporaries have been occupied with revolutionary hints and rumours, of which we have hitherto taken no notice, but which are becoming too plain and frequent to be ignored. It is noteworthy with regard to these reports that, while our contemporaries mildly deprecate any unconstitutional action or disturbance of the public order, they do not pretend to the least sympathy with the government, but, on the contrary, agree that a change is not only desirable but very necessary. Some of them, in fact, urge the Government to initiate the change itself, as its best, if not only, means of self-protection.

Apart from this—or perhaps in connection with it—not a few of the papers are employing exceptional violence in their attacks on the Government, or more especially on the "cherterista" party which still dominates the situation, and is regarded, we cannot say unjustly, as the real source of all evils and iniquities. Thus President Borda comes in for abuse not only for his own sins of omission or commission, but also for those of Dr. Herrera, whose policy he perpetuates, even if he does not serve his interests. The *Razon* is the least immoderate and partial of all our contemporaries, and even this condemns the political situation in the strongest and most unmistakable terms, as witness the article we quoted last week. Amongst the other papers there is not one, native or foreign, that has a good word to say for the Government, and its only defender is its own official organ the *Nacion*, that has no weight whatever, and indeed no

readers, outside official circles. To cap all this, a rumour has been prevalent for several days that the Government, in order to strengthen its situation, or at all events to silence its critics, is contemplating measures for muzzling the press. This would be both dangerous and foolish, and would only make the people more disgusted than they are already. So far the notion has only made the critics howl the louder.

Two matters of recent occurrence which we can hardly pass over, have called forth especially severe censure—and in truth we cannot say the censure is unmerited. The first of this is the old affair of the police accounts. The State Accountant's Office has just presented its report from which it appears that the deficit in the police accounts left by Col. Abella, amounts to the considerable sum of some \$87,000! This means that this amount of money has been diverted by Col. Abella from the police expenses to meet which it was delivered to him, and has probably been employed, in all or part, at the instigation of his lord and master the ex-president Dr. Julio Herrera, in the electoral scandals of November, 1893, and March, 1894, in pursuance of their monstrous conspiracy to suffocate the suffrage and defeat the sovereign will of the people. In addition to this it must not be forgotten that it has been authentically revealed that the State has been charged for several years past for the provisioning of a staff of 900 policemen whilst there have only been some 550 on the actual list. And of the two men responsible for this, one occupies a seat in the Senate, and dominates the political movement of the Republic, laughing to scorn all ideas of impeachment or prosecution; and the other, after a series of banquets and congratulations from his political friends, is rewarded by the present Government with the post of Consul General to England, whither he is now on his way. We have merely stated the bare facts, without comment, but it is not surprising that such facts should produce violent language from any critic with the remotest notion of political morality and honesty, or the least regard for the credit of the Republic abroad. Such things can hardly be criticised in cold blood.

The other matter is more recent, but equally scandalous. Sr. A. Llobet will be remembered as one of the most unconditional followers of Dr. Herrera in the Chamber of Deputies, and an individual whose name had become unpleasantly mixed up with that of Dr. Herrera in certain scandals connected with the Western Railways, namely the extraction of a large sum of money from the National Bank by means of certificates for material which did not exist. Sr. Llobet claimed to be a qualified civil engineer, but some time ago it was discovered that there was a flaw in his title, and the University authorities took his name off his list. Great political pressure was brought to bear on them to restore him, by Dr. Herrera and his friends, but they honorably resisted the irregularity. Now, it seems, a few days ago, the Government sent to the Rector of the University an imperative note, almost amounting to an order, asking that a diploma be issued to Sr. Llobet. The answer to this has been the resignation of Dr. De Maria, the Rector of the University, one of the most honored and capable men in the Republic. Dr. De Maria tendered his resignation some months ago on account of an exactly similar affair in relation to the engineer Sr. Benavidez, but the matter was smoothed down. This time the resignation will probably be insisted upon, to the irreparable loss of the University, for after such an experience it will be difficult to find another upright man to take his place. The corrupting hand of Dr. Herrera, that debauches everything it touches, is plainly visible in this, and it may well be asked if there is one single institution in the whole Republic that is to be left uncorrupted by the influence of this indescribably immoral man? It engineer's diplomas are to be issued for political considerations, so may doctor's degrees, and the University may close its doors at once, for its examinations will be superfluous and the only road to title will be through complicity in political immorality. Like the business of Col. Abella, the matter is beyond criticism in cold blood.

The Executive has issued the regulatory Decree of the Witel Tax (*Patente de Rodados*). According to this the tax is to be paid in the Capital from Sept. 15 to October 30, and in the Departments from Sept. 20 to Nov. 10.

In relation to the Port Studies, Drs. Sanarelli, Soca and Soeseria have been appointed as a special Commission to study the water and mud of the bay from the medical, chemical and bacteriological points of view. Dr. Soeseria has also been appointed Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the University.

Dr. Elias Regules, Engineer Juan Monteverde and Dr. Claudio Willi have been respectively appointed Deacons of the Faculties of Medicine, Mathematics and of the

Section of Secondary Instruction in the University. These selections have given general satisfaction, especially in University circles. It is said that the Government has offered the Rectorate to Dr. Alfredo Vasquez Acevedo, in place of Dr. De Maria, whose resignation we refer to above.

It is again said that the Budget Committee of the Representatives is in reality trying to secure the suppression of superfluous administrative employees. We hope they may succeed. It is time we heard something about the report.

The annual visit of the members of the Superior Tribunal of Justice to the prisons took place on Tuesday with the usual formalities. The incidents were less interesting than usual. The release of several minor or doubtful offenders was ordered.

RURAL NOTES.
(For our Camp Readers.)
—We remind our camp readers and those interested in rural topics that they are always invited to send us any contributions appropriate for publication under this head.

—According to the figures published by the Argentine National Department of Agriculture about 3,000,000 hectares were planted to wheat in 1894, of which 2,000,000 were in Santa Fe, 450,000 in Buenos Aires, and the remainder (nearly equally divided) in Entre Rios and Córdoba. The production is estimated at 2,400,000 tons and the home consumption (at 180 kilos per inhabitant) at 900,000 tons. Up to this time about 1,000,000 tons have been exported.

—It appears that an enterprising colonist in Goya, Corrientes, who comes from Japan, is about to try tea growing as an experiment. The seeds he has already planted have sprouted, and with the necessary care and attention required it is hoped that the experiment will give sufficiently good results to encourage an extension of the plantations with profit to the grower.

—Those of our readers engaged in the "Lino" trade will be interested in the following.—The arrival at New York a few weeks ago of a steamer from the Argentine Republic with a cargo of 120,000 bushels of flaxseed has brought to light some interesting facts. It seems that quite a trade has been going on in the United States in seed from the Argentine for some time past. The flaxseed, although dirty, is reported to be very good in quality, and the price is equal to about 5s. 4d. per bushel, duty paid, the latter amounting to 10d. per bushel. Crushers get a rebate on oil-cake exported, which makes the net price about 5s. paid for the South American article. American flaxseed is quoted at about 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5 1/2d. nominally. It is interesting to note (says the *Breeders' Gazette*, from which we take the above particulars) that two years ago America exported large quantities of flaxseed; now she is importing.

—In future it would seem that we shall have to look upon the rapacious loonst as a blessing in disguise, instead of the unmitigated curse it has generally been considered. We quote from information supplied to the *B. A. Herald*, as under.—"Mr. Lean began a most fascinating description of the camps he had visited (Pergamino) by asserting that the loonst had wonderfully improved the camps for grazing purposes; the result of their visitations being to kill out the hard grasses and make room for the fine mixed grasses which now cover the pastures and fields of this district. Besides camp, Rojas has the fine estancia of Mr. Ballesty, has been greatly improved by the periodical visitation of loonst. Of course, you must understand," said Mr. Lean, "that the existence of loonst is to any great extent means disaster to the agriculturist, but I am referring to find another upright man to take his place. The corrupting hand of Dr. Herrera, that debauches everything it touches, is plainly visible in this, and it may well be asked if there is one single institution in the whole Republic that is to be left uncorrupted by the influence of this indescribably immoral man? It engineer's diplomas are to be issued for political considerations, so may doctor's degrees, and the University may close its doors at once, for its examinations will be superfluous and the only road to title will be through complicity in political immorality. Like the business of Col. Abella, the matter is beyond criticism in cold blood.

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prejudice which caused British consumers to pay twice as much for the latter as they would give for the former. But the success of one shipment under extraordinarily favourable circumstances—only one sheep out of 250 having died on the voyage—has not proved the financial soundness of the project for sending live sheep from the Antipodes to this country. Another project is the shipment of horses, and this the Colonial Government will assist by paying half the freight on experimental shipments if they do not pay, provided that the animals consist of harness, hunter, and heavy draught gelding not over six years of age.

Civil Statistics.
According to the Monthly Demographic Bulletin for July, the population of the city in that month was estimated at 244,279. 6047 persons entered the port and 4528 left it, being an increase of 521.

Births, 592.
Males, legitimate..... 260
Females, do..... 251
Males, illegitimate..... 34
Females, do..... 47

Marriages, 135.
Men, Uruguayan..... 62
Do. foreigners..... 73
Women, Uruguayan..... 71
Do. foreigners..... 64

Deaths, 333.
Males..... 174
Females..... 159
Uruguayans..... 208
Foreigners..... 125

SUNDRIES.
—In the raid on the smugglers in the Post Office, on Sunday, six bags of valuable goods were discovered, two in the hands of the porters who were trying to convey them away clandestinely, and four concealed in a secret recess in Postal Packet Department. These bags contained valuable silk stuffs and handkerchiefs, ribbons, drugs, perfumes and other articles, the customs duties on which amounted to \$1300. This shows how profitable the business must have been. It is expected that other packets of similar goods will be arriving shortly, when they will at once be seized. Some of the best known firms in the city are hinted at as being concerned in the smuggling, and we must say that we are hardly surprised, considering the enormous temptation offered by the exorbitant duties.

—Verdi, if we may believe the Italian papers just to hand, has, by an innocent little expedient, at last induced Boito to put the finishing touches to his opera, "Nerone," the long-expected successor to "Mefistotele." Some months ago, it seems, Boito brought Verdi the sketches for two libretti, "Purgatory" and "Hades," both, of course, based upon Dante. Verdi, however, laughingly refused to look at any more words for music from Boito's pen until "Nerone" was completed. A week or two since, therefore, Boito brought the venerable maestro another bulky package. It was the score of "Nerone," and the two spent some hours in playing it over. As Boito was leaving, to Verdi's astonishment he likewise produced the complete libretto of "Purgatory," less an opera, of course, than a dramatic cantata. Whether, at his advanced age, the composer of "Il Trovatore" will undertake to set so imposing a subject to music, is, however, altogether another matter.

—Notwithstanding its overwhelming success at the general election, the new Government is not going to have such an easy task before it. According to yesterday's telegrams, the reply to the Queen's Speech was only carried by a majority of 70 votes, after a protracted debate.

—On Monday evening, when the English steamer "Victoria" sailed for Europe one of the stevedores named Manuel Martinez was found to be missing by his companions when they left the vessel. His friends are now anxious to know whether he has accidentally remained on board, or whether he has been drowned. They must wait for news from the vessel to solve the problem.

—The *Nacion* denies that the Minister of War is either about to resign, or to fight a duel with any newspaper editors.

—If any one is in want of conjuring apparatus, they will find some offered for sale in our advertisement column.

—The long standing Mora claim of indemnity of the United States against Spain has been definitely settled at last, and the amount, a million and a half of dollars, is to be paid on September 15. According to our contemporaries a large portion of this will reach Montevideo, the eldest daughter and principal heiress of the late Sr. Mora being the wife of the well known Cuban resident Sr. Bernardo Caymani.

—The English community of Buenos Aires has suffered a positive loss by the death of Mr. Paludan Seedorf, the well-known druggist of Calle Reconquista. He has for a long time been an invalid, but it was not generally thought that his illness was near a fatal termination. Mr. Seedorf was much respected and was one of the foundation members of the English Literary Society, of which he was once President, and to which he gave, when well, much attention.

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He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss and cherish his memory.—B. A. Herald.

The death has occurred, suddenly, from heart disease, of St. Bartolomé Michelini, one of the oldest and most important employees of the Barraca Británica. The deceased, an Italian, was much respected.

Habitués of the Solis Theatre would be much obliged if the fair denizens of the casaca would not talk so loudly during the performance. The other evening their loud and persistent chatter quite interrupted the softer passages of the opera, and was the cause of many an indignant "hush" from other parts of the theatre.

There has been a terrible affair in the artillery barracks of Tula, capital of a Russian province. An explosion destroyed the entire building, killing some 300 men and officers. It is not known what caused the explosion, but it has been found that the foundations of the barracks were completely undermined with large galleries.

It has just been telegraphed from Rio Janeiro that the Italian barque "Beppe" has been destroyed by fire off San Victoria. Seeing that the survivors arrived here five days ago, the telegram seems rather stale.

The Custom House paid \$8,544 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

LONDON NOTES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Twenty-one polls taken on Monday were made known yesterday. In the English counties the Conservatives won the Chertsey, Banbury, Doncaster, and North Somerset Divisions; while Mr. Strauss, a Dissident, defeated Mr. Conybeare in the Camberne Division. There was no change in Scotland; but on a three-cornered contest in East Wiltshire the Nationalists. About forty polls were held yesterday, among other places at West Monmouthshire, where Sir William Harcourt was elected by a majority of 5,287.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to Mr. Herbert Samuel, wishing him success in his Liberal candidature for South Oxfordshire, says that the best way to secure good government for this country is to entrust power to the professors of that political creed which may justly claim the credit due to nearly all the beneficial measures which have made the history of the last sixty or seventy years illustrious. He adds that it has been the Liberals and their policy, not the Tories, who within that period have secured for the country the great advance in prosperity and have made it a contented instead of a discontented people.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., speaking at Haddington last night, claimed that it was beyond all contradiction that the Conservative party had been in the front of the movement for social reforms during the present century. He denied that the late Government had shown any special ability in their administration either of home or foreign affairs.

At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council, Sir Arthur Arnold, the Chairman, reviewed the work of the past year. After comparing the proceedings of the Council with those of the House of Commons, he dealt with the question of finance, and expressed the hope that the School Board would not issue an independent stock. Having complained that the premises of the Council were disjointed, undignified, and inconvenient, he expressed the opinion that the ever-narrowing controversy with regard to unification would speedily terminate in general agreement. He congratulated the Bridges Committee on having surmounted the main difficulties in the construction of the Blackwall Tunnel. He adverted to the satisfactory condition of the Fire Brigade, spoke of the improved condition of the river, and, after references to betterment, water purchase, and the housing of the working classes, said he thought the exercise of the Council's authority with regard to theatres and music halls had been, upon the whole, wise, just, and beneficial. Complimentary references to the Works Committee and the Technical Education Board concluded the address. The reports that were afterwards considered included one containing serious allegations as to the faulty supply of the East London Water Company.

A large contingent of sailors and petty officers belonging to the Spanish squadron now on a visit to Plymouth were yesterday entertained at a dinner, to which a number of sailors attached to the English men-of-war in the port were also invited. Much enthusiasm was created by the reading of a telegram, couched in words of welcome, from the Queen, and the festivities generally were of the most cordial character.

In King-street Chapel, Plymouth, yesterday, the 152nd annual Wesleyan Conference was commenced. The Rev. Walford Green presided, and the ministers present numbered about 600. Dr. Waller was chosen as the new President and the Rev. Marshall Hartley as Secretary. The Conference will be continued to-day.

Searches have been made in the neighbourhood of the Lötschenthal, in Switzerland, for the missing Englishmen, but without success. It is feared that Mr. Benecke and Mr. Cohen have lost their lives by an avalanche.

At Catford Bridge yesterday the match between Kent and Surrey ended in a victory for the latter team by ten wickets. In the contest between Leicestershire and Warwickshire, at Birmingham, the visitors made in their first innings 106, and the home eleven 238 for five wickets; while at Leeds Yorkshire beat Somerset

set by 103 runs. Playing at Manchester against Gloucestershire Lancashire have five wickets to fall and want 45 runs to win. In the Nottingham match at Brighton the home team, with two wickets down in their second innings, require 186 runs to avert defeat.

In the Chancery Division, yesterday, Mr. Justice Chitty ruled that the London Anti-Vivisection Society and the Victoria-street Anti-Vivisection Society, to each of whom 3000l. had been appointed under a will, are charities in the sense in which the word "charity" is used in law.

Sitting in the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Romer decided against the claim of the Hampstead Vestry that Fortuna-green, at West-end, Hampstead, is an open space to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants. He granted an injunction to the lords of the manor, who had brought an action against the vestry. It was announced in the Divorce Division yesterday that the parties in the Tasker case had come to terms, and that a deed of separation had been agreed to on certain conditions.

Robert Hudson was yesterday at the York Assizes found guilty of the wilful murder of his wife and child last month. This was the case in which the victims were discovered buried on Roper Moor under circumstances which created great excitement at the time. Medical evidence showed that Hudson was perfectly sane, and he was sentenced to death.

Six men were convicted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of highway robberies accompanied with violence, in some cases of an exceedingly aggravated character. The Recorder said he was determined to do his best to stop these brutal crimes, and in addition to long terms of imprisonment ordered that each of the prisoners should receive twenty lashes with the cat.

There were 2,557 births and 1,996 deaths in London last week, the former being 86 below and the latter 309 above the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate per thousand, 16.9, 18.0, and 21.0 in the preceding three weeks, further rose last week to 23.7. Deaths from scarlet fever, 23, exceeded the corrected average for the week by 4; those from diphtheria, 39, were 10 in excess of the average; and those from diarrhoea, 373, were 125 above the average. There was another slight rise in deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, the total for the week being 193. Four deaths were attributed to influenza.

Between the 1st April and the 20th inst. the receipts into the Exchequer amounted to 27,935,196l. as compared with 25,272,930l. in the corresponding period of the last financial year, and the expenditure to 31,400,510l., as against 31,505,257l. On Saturday last the Treasury balances stood at 2,360,222l., and on the same date in the previous year at 1,415,682l.

EPIDEMICS FROM OTHER WORLDS.

Dr. THOMAS S. BLAIR, IN THE "MEDICAL NEWS" (U.S.)

That thousands of tons of meteoric matter and cosmic dust are annually precipitated upon then earth, and that the amount of such deposit is subject to great variation, are generally admitted. That much of this matter is permeated with life-germs has been announced by a few observers. Darwin described a shower of strange organisms, covering an area of over a million square miles, proving by its extent an origin probably beyond the limits of our atmosphere. In a fall of yellow snow at Peckeloh, Germany, Weyer found myriads of germs. A most remarkable cosmic shower occurred in 1755 in Northern Italy. The precipitation embraced an area of about two hundred square leagues, and was an inch in depth at places, the Alps also being covered with a coloured snow to a depth of nine feet. In October 1846 a shower of microscopic organisms was observed in France, and over one hundred different forms were described of a character similar to that of no known species. Ehrenberg estimated that forty-five tons of organic germs fell in this shower. In 1803 Italy and all Southern Europe were visited by a similar shower, and ten years later Calabria was the scene of a like phenomenon. Palestine and also Western Kentucky have had such showers. It is hardly reasonable to infer that the immense amount of organic matter in such showers is all of terrestrial origin. Recent investigations have proved coloured snows to be filled with organisms, and the polar snows are said to have yielded more than three hundred different life-forms. These organisms can hardly be produced in our atmosphere, millions of hundred weights of them, according to Dana, having fallen since the days of Homer, who first described them in the Iliad. I have given but a partial list of such phenomena, and am indebted to Professor I. N. Vail for some of the data presented.

It is regarded as proved that all terrestrial matter, except as influenced by igneous action, contains living germs. Matter is matter throughout the universe, and it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that bacteria exist upon other planetary bodies and in the cosmic clouds in interplanetary space. Countless myriads of the cosmic germs reaching us are dead, presumably because of the intense cold of space, but it is remarkable how tenacious of life are some germs and the spores of most bacteria. Certain varieties will thrive in ice. I have not the article at hand, but I remember reading detailed experiments made about 1889 that proved that the ordinary bacterium termo could, in successive generations of its growth, be gradually subjected to greater and greater heat

until germs were made to thrive in a temperature fatal to their ancestors. Some of these germs might live for a time and then die out. If they did, any disease they might engender would die with them.

In the Fourteenth Century the so-called "Black Plague" suddenly came upon the world and carried off nearly fifty million victims. It was apparently a specific germ-disease and spread much faster than the lines of commerce could carry it. It seemed to be everywhere, on sea and land. An old chronicler says: "The impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death, and a dense and awful fog was seen in the heavens." On several occasions peculiar clouds have accompanied plagues. What caused the black plague and why has it ceased from off the earth? On the theory that the plague was caused by cosmic germs, its widespread character is understood. Its cessations might be ascribed to the earth swinging out of range of the cosmic dust carrying the germs, which, not finding proper environment on the earth, ceased to multiply, and so became extinct. The old type of "spotted fever" could be accounted for on like grounds. It is almost unknown now, and much resembled the "black death" of 1866 and 1867, which is now an extinct disease.

Between the years of 1811 and 1864 epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis largely prevailed as a practically new form of disease, and was widely spread and very fatal. The epidemic form of this disease has all but disappeared. Here, then, we have a group of epidemic affections coming unannounced and as quickly disappearing. Demonstrated theories do not account for this.

There will shortly be a reduction of the tariff for all parts. E. JONES, General Manager.

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Direct Communication with Brazil
and all parts of the Argentine Republic.
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MAIL STEAMERS
LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. EOLO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3.45 p. m. maritime branch 4.15 p. m.

—The str. GOLONDRINA will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3.45 p. m. maritime agency 4.15 p. m.

OTHER DATES.

—The R. M. S. DANUBE will leave Aug. 23 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p. m. maritime branch 2 p. m.

—The str. SUD AMERICA will leave Aug. 23 for Rio Janeiro, Las Palmas and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. maritime branch 1 p. m.

—The str. CONGO will leave Aug. 23 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 2 p. m. maritime branch 3 p. m.

On the 22nd of August.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. Passengers booked for all the leading ports in Brazil, West Indies and New York.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES KNOTT, CERRITO 52.

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SAILINGS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.
Monday, 19, Venus for Buenos Aires and the river Uruguay.
Tuesday, 20, Eolo for Buenos Aires and the river Uruguay.

Wednesday, 21, Venus for B. Aires and the river Uruguay.
Thursday, 22, Eolo for B. Aires and the river Uruguay.

Friday, 23, Saturno for B. Aires and the river Uruguay.
Saturday, 24, Eolo for B. Aires and the river Uruguay.

Sunday, 25, No sailing.
Passengers may take their tickets either at the offices of the Company or on board the steamer. Special inducements are offered to families of 4 or more persons. Hour of sailing 5 p. m. Uruguay Telephone 174.

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IMPORTER OF Natural Mineral Waters, Harzer Sauerbrunnen Grahof, — Guinness's Extra Stout; Bass's Pale Ale; Ginger Ale, «Bulldog» Brand, — Pilsen Beer, mark «Gambinus» — München Stout, «Klosterbräu» — Wines, Rhine, Moselle, Bordeaux, Champagne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Cognac, Hennessy and Co's. Hardy and Co's. French, — American Whiskey, «Old Saratoga», the best Whiskey in the market, and Field «Bourbon» — Old Scotch Whiskey «The Provost» — Fine Old Highland, Glen Scot, Glen Spey, Glenlivet, — Irish Whiskey «The Viceroy» and John Johnson and Co's «J. J.» — Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, — Gilbey's Orange Bitters and Peppermint, — Holland's Gin «Prince of Orange», — Cocoa and Chocolate from A. Driesen, Rotterdam — Upmann's Havana Cigars.

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Sellos de Correo.

Se compra sellos usados del Paraguay, tambien los no usados de la nueva emision, a buenos precios segun los lotes. Tambien se compran sellos usados del Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil y Bolivia, pero solamente de los prvisionarios y altos valores. Calle 33 num. 61, de 1 a 5 p. m.

WANTED, Nursery Governess to take charge of two children. Apply, Plaza Independencia 33.

A WIDOWED LADY seeks employment as nurse or companion for invalids, or to take charge of a house or of children. Good recommendations. Apply «Widow» to this office. 624 Set 7.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

SLEIGHT OF HAND.—To be sold at a very low price, a complete set of conjuring apparatus. The buyer will receive instructions from seller. Apply by letter «Conjurers» this office. 937 Sept 22.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Aug. 21, 1895.

—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 106 pass.

—Str. Malvinas from Paysandú.

—Str. Herodot from Valparaiso, for Hamburg.

—Str. Otto from Paranaguá.

—Str. Corrientes for B. Aires.

—Str. Orión from Genoa, 42 pass.

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for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

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Captain: H. W. Hayes,
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for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orissa
Twin Screw
Captain: A. Hamilton,
14th September 1895,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, La Pallice, (La Rochelle), Plymouth and Liverpool.

Britannia
Captain: H. Brown,
7th September 1895,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Orellana
Captain: G. E. P. Cook,
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The s.s. «Orellana» and «Orcana» will not take second class passengers.

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamers are all illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.

Table-wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates.

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Desechando los ácidos, los vinégres de que tan gran abuso se ha hecho, el Dr Cazenave combina en esta deliciosa agua los bálsamos más raros, el Tola, la Mirra y el Olibano, tan codiciados por los antiguos; así ha compuesto el más maravilloso perfume, y, al propio tiempo, el más á propósito para el cutis. Por su acción tónica y estimulante el Agua Balsámica da á la tax un brillo y una pureza sorprendentes, le presta ternura y suavidad, quita al agua su crudeza y mantiene la frescura y la salud de los órganos más delicados.

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este

Ferro-Carril Uruguayo del Este en combinacion con el Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.

Itinerario á regir desde el 25 de Mayo de 1895 hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS	REGRESOS
Montevideo (F. C. C.)... 6.40 a.m.	La Sierra... 2.35 p.m.
Empalme Olmos (F. C. C.)... 8.30	Mosquitos... 3.35
Id. (F. C. C. del Este)... 9.00	Las Toscas (Parada)... 3.55
Las Toscas (Parada)... 9.40	Empalme Olmos (F. C. C.)... 4.35
Mosquitos... 10.00	Id. (F. C. C.)... 5.10
La Sierra... 11.00	Montevideo... 6.55

Nota.—Por tarifas, etc., dirigirse á No. 72 Calle Zabala, Montevideo, ó á la Administracion.

Empalme Olmos, Mayo 21 de 1895.

FRY'S PURE COCOA

It is an excellent dietetic food and beverage, highly nutritious, palatable and invigorating.

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Blank Books ruled and bound to order

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.



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All orders carefully and promptly executed, workmanship guaranteed G. SCHWENGEL.

Á los Médicos y á los Enfermos.

La TISIS incipiente, las ESCOROFULAS, el RAQUITISMO, los CATARROS PULMONALES, la CLOROANEMIA (colores palidos) y la DISPEPSIA atonica (digestion difícil) se curan radicalmente con el ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO FERROQUINADO, inventado y elaborado exclusivamente por los farmacuticos Carrera y Manetti, y aprobado y recomendado por el Consejo de Higiene Pública.—Hiero, Quina y Aceite puro de hígado de bacalao de Noruega: he aqui los componentes de esta preciosa medicina, que es a la vez medicamento y alimento muy conveniente en la convalescencia de toda enfermedad larga, pues es el mejor agente de re-constitucion organico-fisiologica.

El verdadero remedio para los RESFRIOS, TOS CONVULSA, TOS NERVIOSA, CATARROS BRONQUIALES, IRRITACIONES DEL PECHO, ESTOMAGO y GARGANTA, es el Jarabe pectoral de Lactuario balsamico, aprobado por el Superior Consejo de Higiene Pública, y solamente elaborado en la Botica del Globo de Montevideo.

La lactancia artificial y mercenaria, los alimentos impropios y muchas veces la denticion, son causa de los frecuentes y á menudo fatales desarreglos de las vias digestivas.—Empacho—de los jóvenes seres que no pudiendo nutrirse se debilitan y mueren sino se les administra el Jarabe para Empacho que el Honorable Consejo de Higiene Pública aprobó, y las madres de familia bien conocen y aprecian. Solo él de la Botica del Globo de Montevideo, adonde se inventó y elabora debe considerarse legitimo.

La falta de apetito los dolores de estomago, la debilidad, los colores palidos, y las enfermedades del bello sexo en general, se combaten con el Vino de quina ferruginoso de la Botica del Globo de Montevideo. Esta casa recibe constantemente de Noruega el verdadero ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO, que expende á médicos preciosos.

Todas las citadas medicinas son legítimas y llevan la siguiente marca de fabrica registrada y el librito á modo de garantía.

Sweet May.

(A SHORT STORY.)

(Continued.)

«Did he tell you all these interesting facts himself? He seems to have succumbed very quickly; but I suppose the fever has left some slight weakness. All right, I won't say any more, if you will put that stick down. I suppose he was the boy who used to stay with the Ainslies soon after I settled here. He was a little pale fellow in petticoats, and he and Bob used to toddle about hand-in-hand, and get into mischief at every available opportunity. I recollect being called in one night, and finding the two little wretches surrounded by the whole of the family. They had managed to smuggle a quantity of half-pie apples under their pillows during the day, and after they had been put to bed they had a mighty feast, with disastrous results.»

«How very funny Mr. Meredith must have looked. Fancy him in petticoats! Why, he is six feet high now, I am sure: Bob looks quite short beside him. How I would like to ask him if he remembers the green-apple episode.»

May met Meredith several times in the course of the next week or ten days. It was the holiday season, and advantage was taken of the unusual influx of unmarried males from the universities and from London to give parties of various kinds, at a time when a fair division of the sexes could be relied upon. The same people met everywhere, and talked to each other about their servants, or their tenants, or their neighbours, as the case might be.

May secretly chafed at the monotony of existence, and sometimes felt a mad impulse to do some outrageous act in order to see whether it was possible to move the phlegmatic people who drifted so quietly down the stream of life. Nobody's barque was upset, or apparently came in any way to grief; if an accident did happen, it was kept studiously quiet, and the injury was patched up without the knowledge of other people.

Meredith was of a different type to the rest of the men with whom May had come in contact. Her acquaintance with the members of the other sex had been limited, and she had never met one of them who combined a knowledge of the world with a taste for literature. Meredith was well read, especially in English poetry, and was ready to impart his knowledge to another, if he was quite certain that other desired him to do so; he would no more have thought of obtruding information upon mere acquaintances than he would have thought of «throttling» them. It was only by chance that May discovered his love for poetry. He had been describing a Cingalese view.

«I think it must have been some such scene that Tennyson had in his mind when he wrote 'The Lotus Eaters.'»

«You mean,» said May, «the lines commencing:

«Ah! you love Tennyson, Miss Emmerson.»

«You are quite right, I do love his poetry; but I do not think it is a necessary consequence that because I quote I admire him. Many people quote a poet because he is for the moment fashionable, or because they think it is a mark of culture to be able to do so.»

«Very possibly; but I do not judge from the mere fact of knowledge of the words. I am very rarely mistaken as to a person's real feeling towards a poet's works after I have heard him or her quote a passage from one of them. You know what the poet means, and feel with him; but I am afraid you must think me very impertinent to criticise you in this way.»

«Oh, dear no!» replied May, laughing. «I assure you that I do not so often get praised for my literary attainments that I can afford to sniff disdainfully when incense is offered to me.»

There was never any suggestion of flirtation between them. May enjoyed Meredith's society more than she did that of anyone, except her father; but she never thought of him otherwise than as a friend, who had tastes somewhat similar to her own, and who had travelled extensively and was able so to talk intelligently of the things he had seen. He was much older than the boys who formed her body-guard, and he never tried, as they did, to pay her compliments or to make nice little speeches. Of course, other people could not be expected to see her conduct in this light. It was agreed by the ladies assembled at Miss Stope's, upon that elderly damsel's «At home» day, that May Emmerson's conduct in openly angling for Meredith was shameful, and that someone ought to warn the poor man. A few of the same ladies incautiously commenced to discuss the subject at the Rectory in the presence of Frank Scarlett, and were considerably startled by the comment with which he favoured them. He was very miserable just at that time owing to May's preference for the society of Meredith, but he would not

hear a word said against her. Had the events now being related taken place a hundred years ago. Scarlett would have seized the first opportunity to insult Meredith, in the hope of killing him in the duel which would have been certain to result; but as they occurred in the latter part of the nineteenth century, this form of consolation was denied him. He could not disguise from himself that everything was in Meredith's favour. He bought a Tennyson, and read religiously through it from cover to cover, in the hope of raising himself to the Meredithian level. It was terribly hard work, but he persevered heroically. When he had, after infinite work, finished the volume, he called upon May, and managed to drag the name of the poet into something he was saying.

(To be continued.)

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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.) June 4.

ABSINTHE.—Per doz. Silliman . . . \$ 10.00 4.50 Noilly & Prat . . . 9.50 4.30 Other marks. 10 to 12 5.00 to 6.30

ALCOHOL.—Ticieres of 463 litres N. American . . . 0.085 to 0.080 German, per litre. — BEER.—and Stout, per doz. Bass beer . . . 5.00 2.85 Guinness beer . . . 5.00 2.85

Guinea beer . . . 5.20 3.40 Imperial . . . 4.50 2.20 Bulldog . . . 4.90 2.70 Pilsener . . . 5.10 3.00 Biscuits.—per case.

Superior targetins . . . 2.40 1.60 Ordinary . . . 1.90 1.24 Inferior small tins . . . 0.42 0.30 BITTERS.—per doz. Boonekamp . . . 10.50 6.50 Angostura . . . 18.75 15.00 Orange . . . 10.50 7.00

BRANDY.—In cases.—Per doz. Hennessy V.O. . . . 17.50 13.50 Hennessy ("") . . . 15.80 12.00 Hennessy ("") . . . 13.00 9.00 Martell ("") . . . 13.50 9.00 Silver Cup . . . 8.40 4.00 E. X. S. O. . . . 22.00 18.00 Bis. Dubouché . . . 14.70 12.00 Grand line Champagne, 22.00 18.00 Other marks. 7.50 to 15 4.00 to 11.00

English, per kilo . . . 1.25 0.85 Danish . . . 1.25 0.85 CAPSULES.—for bottles. White, per mil. . . 3.00 to 5.00 — Colours, » . . . 3.00 to 5.00 — CHAMPAGNE.—per doz. Chiquet . . . 23.00 20.50

Carte Blanche . . . 14.50 11.00 Carte . . . 12.50 10.00 Mackstaine . . . 18.00 12.00 Sportsman . . . 16.00 12.50 Other marks. 10.00 to 26.00 6.20 to 15.00

CANDLES.—Composite, per packet. Family . . . 0.105 0.065 Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 0.115 0.065 CHERRY.—Van Rousen per doz. . . \$16.00 8.20

Langelaan . . . 10.00 8.20 Other classes . . . 14.50 6.70 Paste glass per kilo . . . 0.85 0.40 Gruyere . . . 0.95 0.55 Parmesan . . . 0.80 0.44 English . . . 0.90 0.53 Gorgonzola . . . 0.80 0.53

CHOCOLATE.—Mentier per kilo . . . 0.890 0.540 Matias Lopez . . . 0.93 0.60 Fry's . . . 0.88 to 1.40 0.56 to 1.00 Roma . . . 1.00 0.55 CINNAMON.—Per kilo. Ground . . . 0.75 0.50 In sticks . . . 0.34 0.25 CLOVES.—Per kilo . . . 0.35 0.20

COFFEE.—Mocha, per kilo. 0.80 to 0.82 7.00 to 7.20 Codfish . . . 10.00 6.50 GIN.—Langelaan per 15 bott . . . 10.00 4.00 Three Anchors . . . 9.50 3.00 Wyand Fockink, jars . . . 8.20 3.80

HAM.—Sup. per kl. 1.05 to 0.92 0.66 to 0.80 Good . . . 0.81 to 0.87 0.56 to 0.62 Ordinary . . . 0.75 to 0.78 0.48 to 0.52 KEROSENE.—per 10 litres Refined . . . 0.75 to 0.70 0.45 to 0.42 Common . . . 0.75 to 0.70 0.45 to 0.42

LOBSTERS.—canned, per doz. Morton . . . 11.20 6.40 Other marks . . . 10.00 5.50 MATCHES.—per gross Wax . . . 0.85 Wooden . . . 0.85 MINERAL WATERS.—per case St Gallier . . . 12.50 8.50 Vichy . . . 13.50 10.00 Seltzer . . . 10.00 7.60 Bonnefont . . . 17.00 10.00 Fridellshacher . . . 13.00 10.80 Joehoes . . . 18.00 14.00 Pougès . . . 14.00 10.00 Apollinaria, 50 1/2 bot . . . 1— MUSTARD.—Per doz. English . . . 1.05 to 3.50 1.40 to 3.00 French . . . 1.70 to 2.10 1.20 to 1.70 PEPPER.—Red, per kilos . . . 3.20 2.20 Whole, per 10 kilos . . . 2.05 1.50 Ground, per 10 k . . . 0.675 0.495 PRUSSIAN BLUE.—Per case, Especial . . . 0.50 0.35 — Common . . . 0.40 0.30

OLIVE OIL.—French in bottles, per doz. Plagniol . . . 4.40 3.35 OLIVES.—per keg. 1 1/2 @ . . . 0.70 0.50 1 3/4 @ . . . 0.70 0.50 OTHERS.—canned, per doz. Kemp & Day . . . 6.50 3.30 Murray . . . 8.00 4.15 Morton . . . 7.00 3.40 PICKLES.—per doz. English . . . 2.50 to 3.20 1.50 to 2.00 French . . . 2.60 to 3.70 1.50 to 2.40 RICE.—per 10 kilos Italian extra 1.22 to 0.75 0.75 to 0.79 Indian good 0.93 to 0.95 0.45 to 0.47 ordinary . . . 1.150 0.680 RUM, in cases. Jamaica, extra, 12.50 to 15.00 8.50 to 10.50 — Fire, 10.00 to 12.00 5.50 to 7.50 Ordinary, 8.50 to 9.50 4.00 to 5.50 Martinique, Sap. 8.00 to 10.00 3.50 to 5.50 SARDINES.—in tins, per 4 1/2 French . . . 0.40 0.19 Spanish . . . 0.40 0.17 SAUCES.—per doz. Lea and Perrins . . . 4.60 3.40 Other marks . . . 3.20 2.30 SCHWAPP.—per doz. Geyer . . . 4.30 1.90

Potters . . . 4.00 — Van Rousen . . . 4.00 — SOAP.—per 10 kilos. Malaga . . . 3.43 2.44 Italian . . . — — STARCH.—per 10 kilos. Matze. Magnolia . . . 2.16 1.120 — Juan Shaw . . . 1.880 1.125 RICE, Remy per 10 kilos . . . — — » Cat. per case . . . 5.10 — » Tiger . . . 2.20 1.60 — Heumann . . . 2.30 1.55 SUGAR.—per 10 kilos. Refined in Regs. Paris Say Plé . . . 1.780 1.050 — Le Baudy . . . — — Rotterdam . . . — — European, in bags, French, white . . . 1.500 0.818 German, do. 1st . . . 1.44 0.737 — do. 2nd . . . — — European, in cases French, per 10 kilos . . . 1.05 1.178 German . . . 1.78 1.029 TABLE SALT.—per doz. 1.87 — Loose, per 10 kilos . . . 0.35 — TRA.—per kilo. Superior 2.63 to 2.40 2.40 to 2.18 Good . . . 2.18 to 1.20 1.97 to 1.87 Common . . . 0.61 to 0.56 0.35 to 0.30 TORACCO.—per 10 kilos N. American . . . 1.50 to 3.30 VINEGAR.—Per litre. Per demij. of 15 to 16 litres . . . 0.90 WHISKY.—Bottles, per doz. . . 12.00 to 9.90 7.50 to 5.50 Jars, per doz 15.60 to 15.00 11.00

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EXPORTS

BARKLEY.—per 100 kilos. For brewing . . . \$ 0.90 to 1.0 Inferior . . . — — Chilean . . . — — BIRDS.—Per 10 kilos . . . 0.25 to 0.26 BRAN.—100 kilos with bag . . . 0.80 FLOUR.—per 10 kilos. Extra, mark O . . . — — First class, sifted . . . — — Medium . . . — — Second class . . . — — HAIR.—per 10 kilos. Horse, superior . . . — — Cow . . . — — do. washed . . . — — Horse tails, 1st . . . — — do 2nd . . . — — do 3rd . . . — — HIDES.—From camp and slaughter house, per 10 kilos. 3.10 to 3.3 Culls . . . 2.20 Kips . . . 1.75 do. culls . . . 1.25 Horsehides . . . 1.80 do inferior . . . 0.90 do camp dried . . . — — LINED.—per 100 kilos 0.28 to 0.30 MAIZE.—per 100 kilos. In grain, white and yellow old . . . 1.45 to 1.50 Ditto new . . . 1.00 to 1.20 In spike . . . 1.45 to 1.50 Cuarentino, new . . . 1.45 to 1.50 OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Per kilo . . . 1.10 to 1.50 SHEEPSKINS.—Mest., 3/4 wool, per k. 0.140 to 0.145 Do 1/3 to 3/4 do. 0.110 to 0.115 Do 1/4 to 1/3 do. 0.110 to 0.115 Do 1/4 and 1/3, epidemia borrego Criollo skins . . . 0.205 Shorn skins, sound per doz . . . 0.80 Do do culls, do 0.46 Lamb skins, sound, do 0.70 Do do culls, do 0.030 WHEAT.—per 110 kilos. Superior, Colonia . . . 2.40 to 2.60 — Carmelo and — Palmira . . . 2.40 to 2.66 — Lombardo . . . — — — Rosario . . . — — Medium . . . 2.20 to 2.35 Minimum . . . 2.10 to 2.15 Wool.—per 10 kilos. Mestiza, good brands . . . 1.90 to 2.60 Do 1st. good clean 1.70 to 1.80 Do 2nd . . . 1.25 to 1.3