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W. H. DENSTONE.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 7, 1894.

BRAZILIAN MATTERS.

Of the many peculiar features of the much misapprehended Brazilian revolution, none is stranger, and we might almost add more exasperating, than the persistent efforts of certain New York "specials" to represent the movement in Rio as a monarchial conspiracy in the first place and that any sympathy with monarchial views is a crime in the second place. Their persistence in this, echoed throughout some of the widest read American papers, had no little effect on opinion in the United States, and doubtless contributed to the indirect assistance given Peixoto in maintaining his position, and to the openly expressed sympathy of many of the American papers with the despot. Peixoto, who has no lack of cunning, saw his own advantage in this, and doubtless stimulated his friends the correspondents to spread the report, as he also helped to spread it in his official reports and declarations, in which his adversaries were invariably alluded to as "monarchists" and his own cause as that of "the Republic." The latter was even a greater falsehood than the former.

That many persons concerned in or sympathizing with the revolution did entertain monarchial ideas we do not pretend to deny, but a monarchial restoration was neither the origin or the main object of the revolution, and it is utterly false to pretend that it was. The real secret of the movement and of the sympathy it attracted was to shake off a military despotism of the most degraded and objectionable type, and to restore civil and constitutional government—whether monarchial or republican was a secondary consideration. The former was the republic which Peixoto and his allies pretend has been preserved, the latter the criminal intention with which his opponents are charged. For our part, we consider South America has had rather too much of "republics" of this description, and any change from this, even a change to a monarchy, is unquestionably a change for the better. But the matter was never put to the American people in that light—or if so only in a small minority of the papers. The English-speaking residents in Rio saw it in that light, and hence their almost unanimous sympathy with the revolution. Residents in the River Plate have seen it in that light. The very fact that these residents, whose interests were certainly for peace and order rather than revolt, and who certainly were in the best position of any to judge, have approved the revolution, is best proof that there must have been considerable justification for it. And yet some self-satisfied "special" correspondents, who have nothing at stake, not even a reputation for veracity, who know little of the place, people, language and circumstances, go to Rio Janeiro, and after a few days' or even hours' superficial examination take on themselves to declare to the world that the revolution is unjustified and that all who sympathize with it are more or less criminals. Having formed this weighty conclusion, which was doubtless facilitated by the interest they had to keep on good terms with Peixoto and his authorities, they immediately proceed to make endless mischief by their denunciations of residents, acting, in fact, the part of informers. This is not the first occasion on which the American "specials" has played this rôle; there was a good deal of mischief of the same sort going on during the recent Chilean revolution, which was also considerably lied about, and it has not conduced to the credit or popularity of "specials" in this continent. In fact they are beginning to be regarded as persons to be avoided. Only to-day we have seen a

letter from a resident in Rio Janeiro commenting on the bad impression they left behind them and hoping that *Blank and Dash* would never show their faces there again. We do not mention names, not because we are afraid of their wrath, but because we do not wish to raise personal questions. There were some honorable exceptions—not many—but as a rule those "specials" were actuated by personal motives not always of the cleanest description, or, if by nothing worse, a desire to make a "sensation" for the journals they represented, regardless of what interests they injured in so doing. This may be an outcome of the American system of sensational journalism, but it is certainly not an admirable one and it is to be hoped it will not be extended. To show that we are not making unfounded charges we will mention one instance. One of these "specials" denounced the chief employees of a certain English Telegraph Company for giving information to the insurgent fleet. The denunciation may have been true enough, we cannot say, but there was no object in publishing it to the injury of the company, and the denunciation comes remarkably ill from a correspondent who was himself interested in obtaining a concession from Peixoto for an opposition cable and found the concession of the original company in his way.

Nothing was more absurd, however, than the manner in which some of these "specials" speak of royalist sympathies as a crime. Thus we read in the *Sun*, referring to one resident in trouble, "He was, of course, British born and an ardent royalist," and then, later on, referring to the attitude of the British vessels, "an outrageous effort of the British authorities to re-establish monarchy on American soil." We should have thought American readers to be more intelligent to be taken in by fantastic rubbish of this description. Monarchism may have its faults, but it is the first time that we heard sympathy with it spoken of as a criminal offence. Those who believe in monarchial government, whether Brazilians or English, have just as much right to put their opinions and to attempt to put them in practice as Americans have to be republicans or democrats. Neither the one opinion or the other is a crime. Brazil's troubles count from the day she abandoned a benevolent imperial rule for a so-called republican rule that is only a military despotism of the lowest description. She has fallen to the lowest grade in civilised governments—and this it is that Americans are asked to applaud, and that the most advanced government in the world has tacitly supported. If it is for this that American influence is to be exerted in the Southern continent, the less we see of it the better, for it is assuredly the reverse way to progress.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.
Saint Paul the Bishop. First Reform Bill passed, 1832. 118 days past, 207 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There was no parliamentary business on Tuesday. The Representatives were convoked to continue the Lamas pension debate, but once more no-quorum, which was, however, partly excusable since the principal speaker on the subject, Sr. Dominguez, was too unwell to attend. It is remarkable, however, that the resolution of the Chamber to hold daily sittings should have been followed by two consecutive no-quorums. The delay has given time for public opinion against the pension to increase, though what effect this may have upon the unconditional "herrerista" majority in the Chamber is questionable.

In Government circles everything is remarkably quiet for the moment. The Ministers attended at their offices on Tuesday, but, contrary to expectation, no general Council was held. The ministerial crisis is entirely quiescent, but we will not venture to say that it is absolutely disposed of. The concession has been gained that the disputed accounts of the Chief of Police are to be treated in general Council, and there the matter rests for further development. Public opinion is satisfied to see Sr. Vidiella at his post again, and would be still better satisfied to see Chief of Police Abella replaced, thus not only removing a motive of contention, but also a certain sign of "herrerista" influence. It would certainly not be to President Borda's favour if he were to sacrifice a popular and trusted Minister for the sake of an unpopular and untrusted Chief of Police, and it is to be hoped that he will not venture on so unwise a course, whatever the influences brought to bear in favour of the latter.

The Finance Committee of the Senate are again tackling the vexed question of the Brazilian Loan, and it is said that Sr. Porto resists any modification in the present proposition. The matter will probably be

treated by the Senate in general committee, with the presence of the Minister of Finance.

The Legislative Committee of the Senate has at last commenced to study the very important question of the proposed reforms in the abominable Electoral Law of last year. A meeting was held on Tuesday, at which the Minister of Government was present, and it seems that he expressed himself as opposed to any immediate reform on the score of want of time. Perhaps the recollection that there were four senatorial elections in November which the "herreristas" hoped to appropriate to themselves, had some influence in the matter. Finally the Minister was asked to consult with the President of the Republic as to the advisability of the Executive framing a Bill on its own account, or at least forwarding to the Chambers a Message clearly expressing its views as to the reforms desirable.

The "herrerista" candidates for the four vacant senatorships are said on good authority to be Dr. Julio Herrera himself, who will stand for Soriano, Don Felipe Lacueva, Don J. L. Cuestas and Dr. J. J. Segundo. Intrigues are already on foot to secure their election—we need hardly say not by the popular vote—and it is to be sincerely hoped for the welfare of the Republic that they will not succeed, for we can conceive no greater danger than the return of Dr. Julio Herrera to active power and the suffocation of the independent majority in the Senate.

According to the *Tribuna* a proposition is on foot to arrange for the payment of local taxes, property tax, licences, etc., in quarterly instalments instead of the present yearly quota. This would certainly be a great relief to the smaller commerce and industries, but we are afraid it would entail greatly increased expenses in the collection.

The paper just quoted also says that a syndicate of foreign capitalists has been formed to offer \$3,000,000 to the Government for the building of bridges throughout the interior, it is not explained upon what terms. We think the announcement doubtful until confirmed.

SUNDRIES.

—Peixoto's fleet, consisting of the *Niteroy*, *Andrada*, *Tiradentes*, 15 de Novembro (ex-Republica) *Gustavo Sampaio* and four transports, left this port yesterday morning for Rio Janeiro. The transport *Aymoré* left on Monday with troops to reinforce the garrison at Matto Grosso. The cruiser *Itaipu* left several days ago for Rio Grande with arms and munitions. There still remain here the *Bahia* and the transport *Paranahyba*, but only for a few days.

—Now that Peixoto's fleet has gone we hope we may hear less of rows in the cafés, and the resident Brazilians, nearly all revolutionists, may live in peace.

—The Derby was run at Epsom yesterday, the result being Lados 1, Match Box 2, Remember 3.

—The death occurred on Tuesday, at the ripe age of 80, of General Ciriaco Burgos, a veteran who entered the Uruguayan army in 1842 and earned his first laurels in the war against the tyrant Rosas. He was buried yesterday with full military honours.

—The death occurred at Asuncion, on Monday night, of Sr. Ricardo Garcia, Uruguayan Minister to Paraguay. He was buried with the honours due to his position. The news was formally communicated to the Government here by the Paraguayan Minister Sr. Decoud, and telegrams of sympathy were exchanged. The Ministry will be left in charge of Dr. Frias until the new Budget is sanctioned.

—Good news. The Opera Company for the Politeama will arrive from Italy about the 15th, and Messrs. Crodara and Carbone have induced the glorious Tetrazzini to join it and she will sing some operas in which she has not yet been heard here. As this Company contains some other first-class artists and brings a repertoire full of novelties, we may anticipate a brilliant season.

—The Zarzuela Company for the Solis Theatre made its debut last night. In addition to the "star" Sr. Julian Romea it contains some very popular artists, such as Dolores Millanes, Sta. Linares, and Sr. Gil, and is consequently a strong one. The programme consists of light pieces of which two or three are given each evening. The second performance will take place tonight.

—It is remarkable that those who are the readiest to attack and injure others are the first to howl when their own tactics are turned on themselves.

—The Custom House paid \$11,149 into the London Bank yesterday on account of the foreign debt service.

—From London telegrams we learn that the building of the railway on the west coast of East India has commenced amid great popular rejoicings.—The first clause of Sir William Harcourt's Budget, relative to the tax on personal property (income tax) has been voted in the Com-

mons by a majority of 104 votes, which is a considered a great triumph for the government and has affirmed the position of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet.—Sir John Rigby, questioned about J. S. Balfour, answered that it would be indiscreet at present to make public the steps taken to secure his extradition.—J. M. W. Turner's famous picture "Ancient Italy" has been bought by the French Government for the Louvre collection for £8000.

BUENOS AIRES

—D. Luis Silveira, the umpire in the arbitration between the Post Office and Messrs. Echeverria and Co., has awarded \$50,557 to the latter as compensation for the rescission of their contract for the construction of telegraph lines.

—It has been proved that the head porter of the Rosario Bank, Marcelino Guarnieri, in complicity with Ambrosto Galardo, effected the robbery. The latter made false keys and the former made use of them to extract the notes. The sum of \$200,000 has been found in a box which was buried at a depth of five metres at the carpenter's shop "La Trabajadora." The accused confess that the remainder of the money is buried at an estancia near Acebal Station.

—Dr. Zapata proposes to transport criminals to Tierra del Fuego, Santa Cruz and Chubut. How have the Welshmen offended the Minister that he should turn their territory into a penal colony?

—Mr. F. Chevalier Bontell will leave in the Clyde for England. He will be absent for six months.

—The following letter, dated June 1st, was sent by the Buenos Aires Manager of the Bank, Sr. Marcó del Pont, to the President D. Eduardo Lanus:—I am sorry to communicate to you that in taking the balance of cash at the end of May I found four bills as follows:—A bill for \$480,000, due October 25th 1893, drawn by the executors of the will of Mariano Marengo and accepted by the Señora Rita B. de Marengo; another bill for \$350,000, due February 8th 1894, accepted by Mariano F. Marengo; two others for \$374,817 and \$75,101 respectively, due February 10th, 1894, also accepted by Mariano F. Marengo. The discounting of these bills was not authorized by the Board of Directors, nor is there any entry of them in the Directors' Minute book in the bill office or the accountants' office, and their existence was only known by their figuring in the cash as outstanding bills. The Cashier states that they were given for money which Sr. Marengo asked for at different times and which the cashier paid to him on account of the authority which he possessed as Manager. I consider that these are very serious facts and that I fulfil my duty in bringing them to your knowledge. Sr. Lanus immediately submitted this letter to the Governor of the Province, who issued a decree directing Sr. del Pont to deliver all the particulars of the matter to the Judge of Instruction in Criminal cases for him to institute the proper investigation. Sr. del Pont accordingly sent to the Judge Dr. Servando A. Gallegos, the above particulars of the bills with the following further particulars:—the date of the first bill is July 27th, 1893, at 90 days; of the second, January 9th, 1894, at 30 days; of the third, January 1894, at 30 days; of the fourth, January 11th, 1894, at 30 days. The first three bills amounting to \$1,204,816, were given for cash extracted from the treasury by Sr. Mariano F. Marengo. The last for \$75,101 replaced a similar sum in deposit certificates extracted in the same manner. The fact the bills were not entered in the books accounts for their existence not being made known until the balance of cash was taken at the end of May—for the first time since Sr. Marengo ceased to be Manager. The cashier, Sr. Sr. Viola, is unable to say when the money was paid to Sr. Marengo. It was at various times and in various amounts. Subsequently, Sr. Marengo endeavoured to make the transaction more regular by depositing bills, which were renewed from time to time. Sr. del Pont requested the Judge to act with the utmost promptitude in the matter, and sent him the said four bills and also a letter received by Sr. del Pont from Sr. Marengo, on May 31st, which is dated the 30th of May and in which the writer asked him to keep the matter quiet until he had effected an operation which he believed would enable him to arrange for payment of the bills. On Sunday the Judge's secretary signed acknowledgment of the charges against Sr. Marengo having been made and of the documents referred to having been lodged with him. The Judge did not issue any order yesterday for the arrest of Sr. Marengo: having to deal with so distinguished a personage, the Judge thought it right, previously to issuing any such order, himself to examine the Bank books.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Giffen has just issued a valuable and interesting Report upon the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, with reference more particularly to the alleged greater relative progress which has been made by certain foreign countries as regards their imports and exports, and especially the latter. The competitor whose progress has attracted most attention is Germany, but Mr. Giffen, in continuation of an inquiry made in 1888, has extended his researches into the figures for France and the United States, and has examined carefully the import and export statistics of the different countries with which the four countries named transact their business. The result does not by any means suggest that German export trade has been developing enormously in comparison with that of the United Kingdom; indeed, of the four countries, the export trade of Germany has, during the six years under review, increased at the slowest rate of all. On the other hand, the increase, both in the import and the export trade of the United States is great and conspicuous, but apparently the trade is not of a kind which comes into competition with that of the United Kingdom, and so far as the exports are concerned, the increase is mostly in the trade in bread-stuffs and other food products and raw material, such as cotton, largely with the United Kingdom itself. According to Mr. Giffen's figures, the imports of the United States and Germany alike increased by 33 per cent. during the period from 1884-85 to 1890-92, while British imports increased by 13 per cent. and French imports only by 6 per cent. Turning to the export trade, we find the increase in the United States figures was 26 per cent. The French exports are higher by 14 per cent., the British by 10 per cent., and the German by only 5 per cent. Turning to the details of the imports of the various countries of the world for 1890-92, it appears that while in certain Northern European countries, Germany, as would be expected from its geographical position, runs the United Kingdom hard, exporting more than we do to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and at almost equal amount to Norway; France, on the other hand, as would also be expected from its geographical position, runs the United Kingdom hard in the southern countries, viz., Spain and Italy. Taking, however, the countries named as a whole, the proportion of trade done by England is higher than it is for either, France counting for very little in the northern countries of Europe, and Germany for but little in the southern, more especially in Spain. In the matter of European trade, the United States is an inferior competitor to either the United Kingdom, Germany, or France, and the imports therefrom, as above mentioned, are of a different character from the exchanges between European countries themselves.

With reference to the commerce with countries outside Europe, Mr. Giffen holds that there continues to be no question as to the great preponderance of the trade of the United Kingdom. To Egypt this country sends 37 per cent. of all that country imports, as compared with 10 per cent. sent by France and 2 per cent. by Germany. To the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chili, we send from 29 to 43 per cent. of all they import, as compared with about 13 per cent. sent by France, 9 to 22 per cent. sent by Germany, and 7 per cent. sent by the United States. To China the United Kingdom sends 21 per cent. of its total imports, while Germany and France contribute nothing, or hardly anything, and the United States only 4 per cent. To Japan this country sends 34 per cent. of its total imports, against 8 per cent. sent by Germany, 5 per cent. by France, and 9 per cent. sent by the United States. In the period 1884-85, the United Kingdom contributed no less than 45 per cent. of the imports of Japan, and though this proportion has now fallen to 34 per cent., it can scarcely be said that Germany, France, or the United States have increased their trade with that country at the expense of the United Kingdom, for in 1884-85 Germany contributed 7 per cent. of the import trade, against 8 per cent. at present, and France and the United States 5 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively, or precisely the same percentage as at present. In the trade of British Colonial and other possessions, the preponderance of the United Kingdom as the country from which they import is overwhelming. To British India, this country contributes no less than 70 per cent. of its total imports, to Australasia 43, and to the other chief British possessions in much the same proportions. Although German trade in the same direction has increased, its proportions remain comparatively unimportant. It remains to be said that the exports of the United Kingdom to each of our three great competitors preponderate largely over the exports from any one of these competitors to the other. In each of the instances the exports of the United Kingdom exceed those of either of the other two competitors, whilst in the case of the United States the amount contributed by the United Kingdom exceeds that of the other two combined. Mr. Giffen, in conclusion, maintains the comfort-

able conviction that the figures he has marshalled may be fairly said to indicate that there is no weakening in the hold of the United Kingdom (in comparison with its chief competitors) upon either the import or export trade of the world.—Daily News.

THE DESTINY OF ANGLO-SAXONDOM.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR GEORGE GREY.

Here are a few extracts from an interesting interview with Sir George Grey:—“The colonies won't want to go unless they are treated so that they are treated so that they cannot stay, which is impossible,” he said. “Even if that were possible, only partial dismemberment would take place, because England must always be the one whose counsels will receive most attention in the Anglo-Saxon world. She is the mother of them all.” “With you (asked the interviewer) Irish Home Rule is built up, in part and parcel of the big venture, of Anglo-Saxonism?”—“Surely. What else could it be?—that clearly is the road it would lead. Call it Irish Home Rule, call it local government, anything you like, it comes to the same end—the giving to Ireland of her own affairs to manage and the merging of all that belongs to the whole Anglo-Saxon people in a great head council. Study this race problem of all who make the Anglo-Saxon people and see how strangely, in many directions, it works towards the future.”

“One man vote, the vote for women, in fine all the recent legislation in Australasia with which we associate your name—that is all in the making of the great Anglo-Saxon world which you are girdling the world in the future?”—“Quite so. It's amusing to hear folks saying we must not move out of the traditions of our great grandfathers, that we must hold by what has been. There comes a time in the history of the world when the machinery of national life gets played out, when it must be remodelled. The disastrous thing would be if there was no remodelling of human laws when they get past their time.”

“To sum up, Sir George, your goal has been the making of an Anglo-Saxon community which shall hold the balance of the world for righteousness?”—“Manifestly it is destiny. It has been interrupted now and then, as, for example, when it looked as if the Southern American States would be separated from the North. But nothing to my mind can turn the end as certain as any human thing can be. As to a scheme of Anglo-Saxon confederation, it has to be remembered that we are Monarchies and Republics. The natural jealousies which would arise must be avoided, and that I should do by having a head Anglo-Saxon council, which should meet at different places—one time in London, say, another time in Washington, another time in Sydney, or Melbourne, or Auckland. This body would be called to session whenever anything affecting all Anglo-Saxondom had to be dealt with. The separate States would rule themselves just as they do now; the head council would be the guide in those things which concerned the whole Anglo-Saxon world. In such a way the world could be guided for good; war could almost be abolished—simply by the sheer moral influence of Anglo-Saxondom—and the world made happier and better altogether. No change in the particular form of government of any State in the great confederation would make a difference to that confederation.”

“The realization of this would mean the dominance of the world by the English tongue?”—“And the consequent lifting of the world in intellect, because all the barriers set by different tongues would be removed. If you work out the details of all that we have merely wandered over, you will see how accurately they fit into each other. They suit each other like the component parts of a perfect machine.”

Sir George Grey was 82 the other day.—Westminster Budget.

CLIPPINGS.

A word of warning to those who are attracted by the allurements of the stage is given by Miss Fanny Brough. There is a good deal of exaggeration, so this clever lady has told a “Casell's” Saturday Journal interviewer, with regard to the salaries paid to certain classes of performers. She has often surprised herself by her discoveries in this matter, for she has often supposed that so-and-so was enjoying a very good salary, and has discovered that the salary was in reality a very small one. Salaries in London have improved, she admits, since she first went on the stage. But in the country there has been a serious reduction. A “jeune premier,” or “walking gentleman,” who could always count on £1. to 100. per week with a touring company, now often has to be content with 50 or 60. Another thing “age-struck” people who read about the high salaries received by this actor or that actress forget, is the time lost by most members of the profession when out of engagements. Excellence in the actor's art can come only by experience, for which reason Miss Brough does not recommend those who are determined to go on the stage to join a touring company, which plays, perhaps, only one piece for six months or more. Better far is it to become a “supers” at a London theatre, and then watch and wait until promotion is obtained to the position of an “understudy.”

“J. H. writes—I think the following extract, which I have taken from a speech of the Bishop of Tarn on the 12th May, 1894, at the annual meeting of the Society of Church Missions to Roman Catholics,

ought to bring comfort to the hearts of those who believe that religion and the Established Church are synonymous terms, and oppose the Bill for the disestablishment of the English Church in Wales in the belief that its spiritual influence will be impaired thereby. It will also of interest to all those who, putting party spirit aside, would wish to treat the question on the highest grounds, and not with that selfish narrowness and prejudice against Nonconformists that seems, alas, to actuate so many. “I regard,” said the Bishop, “the recent political changes in Ireland as favourable to the spread of the Gospel of the grace of God. I know that they are not universally so regarded. I must say that the special political privileges and powers of those whom I must for the moment call our opponents are increasing. But I now see before me the Church of Ireland, disestablished and stripped of her endowments, and I fearlessly say that, after a lapse of twenty years since that change took place, she is a holier Church, a stronger Church, a more successful Church in all that is spiritual and true than she was twenty years ago. In the fourth century the Church of God was supported by all the power of the Emperor Constantine, and she was then cold and dead and not a missionary Church. When the fifth century came the Roman Empire was broken in pieces, the Church then began to manifest spiritual life, because she was leaning on God and not on any secular power, and she conquered the fierce northern conquerors of the Roman Empire, and they became Christians.”

John Roberts, the champion billiard player, has now realised the chief object of his professional ambition. Last night, at Manchester, in the course of a match he is playing in that city, he made an unfinished all-round break of 1,033, beating his own record by 166 points. As he goes on with the break this afternoon he may do considerably more; but even if he should fail at the first shot the greatness of the feat will be in no way diminished. Not very many years ago the idea of a player making a thousand off the balls without using the spot-stroke would have been regarded as ridiculous.

Tobacco, “Pioneer Brand.” Sole Agents, Danckolmann and Schrader. Calle 25 de Mayo 233

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, June 6, 1894.

Closing quotations.
U. Consols. (London), cash, 41 1/2.
U. Consols. (M.V.), cash, 41.70.
Interior Debt, cash, 43.
Mortgage Bank, cash, 17.
Cedulas A., cash, 41.10.

There were a few more operations to-day, but prices remain weak. \$14,000 Cedulas sold at 41 and 41.10. \$4,000 Interior Debt at 43. 30 Mortgage Bank shares at 17. \$12,000 National Bank Notes at 67. \$56,400 Consolidated Debt at 41.70. The London quotation has receded to 41 1/2.

Sales
1st RING
Interior Debt.
\$2000 cash 43
Consolidated Debt.
\$37600 tmw 41.70
Cedulas A.
\$10000 cash 41
AFTER HOURS.
Mortgage Bank.
10 cash 17
National Bank Notes.
\$12000 tmw 67
Consolidated Debt.
\$18000 tmw 41.70
4700 cash 41.70
2nd RING.
Mortgage Bank.
10 cash 17
10 tmw 17
Interior Debt.
\$2000 cash 43
Cedulas A.
\$4000 cash 41.10

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Commercial.
London 90 d/s. 51 1/2. 51 1/2. 52
Paris . . 90 d/s. 54.0 54.4
Antwerp 90 d/s. 54.2 54.6
Rio Jan. . 26.150 26.500
Buenos Aires 1/2 dis. 3/4 dis.
DISCOUNT . . . 8 to 9 %
VALUES

BUSINESS NOTES.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 409 and after rising to 415 closed at 413.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 9 1/4 per milreis.

—The “Venus” brought yesterday from B. Aires \$3000 arg. to B. Tejada.

—The fine property in Calle Piedras occupied by the National Direction of Engineers was put up to auction by Sr. Paulier on Tuesday and bought in by the mortgagee at \$44,800. The property yields a rental of \$400 the month.

—The following were the exports from Montevideo for the second half of May.—11563 dried and 7392 salted hides. 65 bales hair. 3432 bales wool. 99 bales sheepskins. 88382 bales jerked beef. 458 pipes and 10002 bords tallow. 95187 sacks flour. 43145 sack bran. 800 sheep. 2000 kip skins. 15 bales ditto. 275 cases grease. 13 bords. tongues. 60 mules. 167 sacks beans. 186 sacks birchwood. 32 bales broomstraw. 99 bords. salted tongues. 100 sacks onions. 107 bales guano. 117 bales and 95 cases garlic. 172 sacks gum. 1600 sacks potatoes. 365 sacks barley. 50 sacks cornflour. 100 bales lucerne.

13 cases ostrich feathers. 41 packages gum. 111 bales skins. 610 parcels onions. 90 parcels garlic. 82 cases potatoes. 405 cases preserved tongues. 225 sacks horns. 40 calves. 200 tons and 4380 sacks wheat. 15454 sacks maize.

—The exports from the port of Buenos Aires during the last fortnight of June were: 73469 salted ox and cow 36463 do horse hides 69010 dry ox cow hides, 13748 do horse hides 6406 calfskins 9112 bales of wool. 2836 bales of sheepskins, 96 do hair, 28401 bags of maize, 287317 bags of wheat, 41840 bags of flour, 22945 bags of flour. 5855 bags linseed cake, 1558178 ks quebracho wood, 20721 bales jerked beef, 79387 frozen sheep. 115300 horns, 463710 bones and boneash, 3100 bales tobacco. 900 live oxen, 78 horses, 4700 sheep, 1200 boxes tongues, 2491 boxes preserved beef, 320 bales various skins, 700 pks minerals, 17 cks tripe, 1400 bags potatoes, 700 pigs, 15 cks wax, 14000 bales hay, 196 bars copper, 7500 pieces beef. 478 bales rags, 700 bags dried blood, 100 mules, 1400 bags powdered beef, 1 case feathers 715 bags hools, 1592 do hats 500 do rice, 700 boxes extract of beef, 98 rolls leather.

Saladero Killings.

June 6 Total to date.
Vellozo & San Martin. 186 47669
Apesteguy hnos. 30480
P. Denis & Co. 34771
Anaya & Irigoyen 342 70032
Aguerre & Co. 35019
Castellanos & Co. 48309
Clouzet y Duclós 230 35921
S. Elizondo 38320
Jaume y Mouret 12061
A. Mata 10097

Total 1414 861879
Same period 1893 256560

Prices, Buques \$
Novillos \$ 11 1/2 to 18
Vacas \$ 6 1/4 to 10 1/4

Buenos Aires, June 6.
Gold, cash, 415.
Do. end of month, 415.
Deuda Interina, cash, 73.
Deuda Municipal 1882, cash, 60.
Titulos Banco Nacional, cash, 81.
Muelle Catalinas, cash, 5.
Banco Agrícola Comercial, cash, 16.
Cedulas 8 1/2, cash, 22.
Do. end of month, 22.50.

The Golondrina II, M. urideo and Olympic sail.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.
Montevideo, June 6, 1894.

—Str. Venus from B. Aires, 112 pass.

—Str. Adour for Bordeaux.
—Str. Entre Rios from Santos.
—Str. Venus for B. Aires.
—Str. Rivadavia for Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY
—The str. COSMOS will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4 p.m. maritime branch p.m. 4.30 p.m.

—The str. GOLONDRINA will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4 p.m. maritime branch 4.30 p.m.

—The str. STRASSBURG will leave TO-DAY for Vigo, Antwerp and Bremen. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 9 a.m. maritime branch 10 p.m.

—The str. PORTUGAL will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 1.30 p.m. maritime branch 2.30 p.m.

—The R.M.S. CLYDE will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 12 m. maritime branch 1 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. ISIS will leave June 11 for Hamburg.

—The str. ESPAGNE will leave June 11 for Marseilles, Barcelona and Genoa.

Steamers to arrive.

JUNE	NAME	FLAG	FROM
7	Utrian Prince	English	New York
7	Headlines	English	Liverpool
7	Potol	German	Hamburg
7	Buenos Aires	German	Hamburg
7	C. Prince	English	Genoa
7	Provence	French	Marseille
7	Emir	English	Liverpool
8	Córdoba	French	Havre
9	Batavia	English	Southampton
9	Ballagoo	English	Liverpool
10	Hawthorn	English	London
11	Isis	German	Valparaiso
11	Chinese Prince	English	New York
13	Galicia	English	Valparaiso
15	Campanas	German	Hamburg
15	Abydos	German	Hamburg
15	Galio Mazzini	Italian	Genoa
18	Orcana	English	Liverpool
18	Port Ja kson	English	London
19	Uruguay	French	Havre
19	Orion	Italian	Genoa
20	Laipiga	German	Hamburg
20	Headlines	English	New York
21	Moore's Prince	English	Genoa
22	Thames	English	Southampton
23	D. di Galliera	Italian	Genoa
25	San Niels	German	Hamburg
25	Bellera	English	London
26	Messapia	Italian	Genoa
27	Pascal	English	Liverpool
28	Arabian Prince	English	London
29	Gre g. Prince	English	London
30	Olympo	English	Antwerp

Steamers to leave.

JUNE	NAME	FLAG	FOR
7	Potol	English	Valparaiso
7	Cordoba	German	Hamburg
7	Strassburg	German	Bremen
7	Portugal	French	Bordeaux
7	Clyde	English	Southampton
10	Hamburg	German	Hamburg
11	Isis	German	Hamburg
13	Galicia	English	Liverpool
15	Abydos	German	Hamburg
15	Galio Mazzini	Italian	Genoa
18	Orcana	English	Liverpool
18	Port Ja kson	English	London
19	Uruguay	French	Havre
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27	Pascal	English	Liverpool
28	Arabian Prince	English	London
29	Gre g. Prince	English	London
30	Olympo	English	Antwerp

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Solis Theatre
PASTOR AND CO.
Spanish Company of Drama and Zarzuela, including the famous actor Sr. Julian Romea.

Thursday June 7.
R. R. CALDERON
NIÑA PANCHÁ
Rondé Final

Nuevo Politeama
(CORNER QUEGUAY AND COLONIA)
The Podestá-Scotti Company of Native Dramas.

Thursday, June 7.
JN PTELLO EN CHIRIPÁ
Pollera y Chiripá
JUAN MOREIRA

Botica Inglesa "Hutchinson"
(ENGLISH DISPENSING CHEMISTS)
Large assortment of English, French and American Patent Medicines. Sunlight Soap (for washing clothes). Monkey Brand Soap and Sapolio. Cadbury's Cocoa, 8 ounce tins. Robinson's Oatmeal, 7 lb tins, at reduced price.

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Sucursal—Calle Rivera, corner of Calle Defensa.

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Via Antilles, by La Société Française des Câbles Submarines.

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

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SCRAPS
—Two menageries recently arrived in Magdeburg, one of which was under the management of Herr N. and the other under that of his wife, travelling respectively on their own account. Here they decided to join their forces, and the fact was announced on the bills as follows: "Owing to the arrival of my wife, my collection of living animals is considerably augmented."—N.—

—Many stories—how true we do not know—are told of a gentleman whom we will call Mr. A., and his wonderful would-be converts. Here is one. An old widow, Bryan, called on him, and on being shown into his library, and asked by him what her business was, she said: "Well, now, your reverence, it's what—I'd like to turn Protestant." Mr. A.: "Why do you want to change your religion?" Widow B.: "Well, now, I'm told your reverence gives a blanket and a leg of mutton to anyone that turns." Mr. A.: "Do you mean to say that you would sell your soul for a blanket?" Widow B.: "No, your reverence, not without the leg of mutton."

—She (with conviction): "I don't believe in putting up poor little birds and putting them on bats." He: "Oh, how good you are! She: "It's so much prettier to use the whole bird."

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Montevideo, Mayo 10 de 1892.
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Dr. Bartolomé Bosio.
(Cuidado con las falsificaciones)

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•The Lord of the Manor.

(A SHORT STORY.)

(Continued)

"You must have a cup of tea after your exertion," Evelyn said, in her clear, pretty voice.

I don't know if he saw disapproval in my face, but certainly he refused. I had a very strong idea that if I had not turned up, the young people would have spent a very enjoyable half hour under the walnut-tree.

"I have to meet a friend," he said, "I am afraid I am a little late already; but if I may come again—"

"Oh! certainly; we shall want to see them developed, and you must do our interior."

"I hope they will please you." He was packing up skilfully. I knew a little of photography, and I saw that it was a very neat and perfect little machine of his kind.

"There are many pretty views in the neighbourhood, if you are staying," I told him.

He looked at me with his grave eyes. I did not like him, I told myself, and very likely he saw it.

"I shall be staying some time, I daresay," he said quietly; and then, with a low comprehensive bow for us all he departed.

"Quite an excitement," said Evelyn.

"Isn't he nice?" said Miss Byng; "fancy going without a cup of tea! I am just going in to make it."

Here was my opportunity, and I used it.

"My dear Miss Brook," I began, "I don't think it is quite wise to ask strange young men into the garden."

She laughed; and she looked so charming when she laughed.

"My dear Miss Cozens, I thought you were above that kind of non-sense. I thought you believed in independence, and emancipated women, and all that kind of thing."

"So I do; but two girls like you, living alone, you ought to be a little more careful. The man might be a housebreaker."

"Oh! I see, it is not on the score of propriety," she laughed; "I think he looks too gentle for a housebreaker."

"I don't like him; he looks—he looks—"

Indeed, I did not know what reason to give for my dislike to this stranger. "You do not even know his name."

"Now, dear Miss Cozens, you are not going to be prejudiced. I believe he is very poor."

"You and I are not very rich," I put in, "but no one makes us objects of pity."

"Oh, we are women. We can manage for ourselves. Men, don't you think, are more helpless."

She looked so bright and capable herself, as she spoke, her pretty, spirited head held high, her eyes shining.

Well, I had never minded myself. I was supposed by everyone to be very strong-minded and superior to foolishness, but I could not think it either right or natural that this young creature should not love and marry; but I had no time to say anything more, for at this moment she darted out on the gravel path, where the camera had stood, and came back to me in triumph with a visiting-card.

"Now you can't say you don't know his name, for he has considerably left his card. Oh!"

The pink colour rushed up in her face.

"What is 'Oh'? You look quite scared!"

"Do you know who it is? Philip Owen?"

"Philip Owen?" I repeated, aghast: the dispossessed heir, the man who would have come in for Luce Court if the son had not turned up.

Evelyn was quite excited, and Constance Byng, who just then appeared with a dainty tea-tray and hot toasted cakes, cross-examined me like a lawyer about the whole story.

"No wonder he looks so sad," she said. "Poor fellow, it is hard on him to lose that lovely place."

"My dear, it never was his. You cannot lose what you never had."

"But he must always have expected it. I knew he had a story the moment I saw him," said Miss Byng, who in the midst of her housekeeping found time to write divers romantic tales.

She was the most curious mixture of common sense and romance I ever met.

"What do you suppose he has come here for? Oh! it is quite thrilling! How I wish Mr. Luce would come."

"I think it is an immense pity he is in existence at all."

I was puzzled too, as to why this young man should have come just in this way. We did not know very much of Philip Owen. He was a London barrister, said to be clever and to write for the papers, but he had never been down here. Mr. Luce had few visitors, and he was said to have a special dislike to this young man who was to come after him.

"He wants to see what he has lost, poor fellow," said Evelyn.

There was no use saying anything; the girls' sympathies were all with the disinherited stranger. The Lord of the Manor was nothing to them in comparison.

"Well, perhaps he'll have it yet," I suggested at last. "If Henry Luce does not marry this girl—this Miss Cecil."

Evelyn Brook opened her eyes at me.

"I forgot that. That is a loophole, certainly, but if she refuses him, he keeps the place, does he not?"

"I believe so; but I don't think many girls would refuse to be mistress of Luce Court."

"Oh! Miss Cozens," the girls cried out at me, so that I felt a little ashamed of my own worldliness, though I did not alter my opinion.

It was a lovely, romantic-looking old place, with great rambling gardens, and splendid yew-tree walks and clipped arbours; any girl might feel proud to be chosen mistress of it—that is, of course, if he was a moderately nice young man; and with all his oddities, old Mr. Luce had been delightful.

"Well, it is quite a romance," said Constance Byng, standing up, with a laugh.

"It is like a three-volume novel. I wonder what it feels like to be the heroine of such a tale."

"Very uncomfortable, I should say," said Evelyn Brook.

"Oh! we are only in the preface yet. It may all end happily."

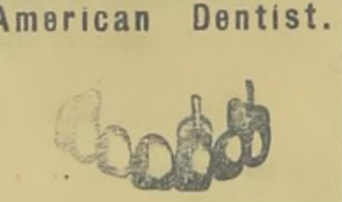
"It can't end happily for everyone," said Evelyn, a little shadow on her bright face.

"Oh! someone has always got to be out in the cold," declared Miss Byng, cheerfully.

It was a wonderful romance! I thought so as I walked home.

(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.) April 2.

ABSINTHE—Per doz.
Silliman . . . \$10.50 5.00
Noilly & Prat 10.00 4.40
Other marks. 10 to 12 5.00 to 6.30

ALCOHOL—
Tiersces of 463 litres
N. American . . . 0.000 to 0.005
German . . . 0.000 to 0.005

BEEH—and Stout, per doz.
Bass beer 1/2 5.00 2.85
Guinness beer, 1/2 5.00 2.85
Imperial 1/2 4.50 2.20
Columbach leg. 1/2 4.50 2.40
Bullidg 24/2 5.10 3.00
Milwaukee 1/2 4.50 2.60
Pilsener 1/2 4.90 2.80
Crystalline 1/2 4.30 2.20
1/2 4.70 2.60

BISCUITS—per case.
Superior large tins . . . 2.50 1.70
Ordinary . . . 2.00 1.25
Inferior small tins . . . 0.42 0.30

BITTERS—per doz.
Boonekamp . . . 10.50 6.50
Angostura . . . 18.75 10.00
Orange . . . 10.50 4.50

BLACKING—per doz. 0.35
BRANDY—In cases, Per doz.
Hennessy V.O. . . 17.50 13.50
Hennessy ("") . . 15.80 11.00
Hennessy ("") . . 13.00 9.00
Martell ("") . . 13.50 9.20
Martell ("") . . 12.00 8.50
Eckshaw's No. 1 . . 17.00 13.00
Do Dry Old . . 15.50 11.50
Grand fine Champagne 10.00 13.00
Other marks. 7.50 to 15.40 to 11.00

BUTTER—
English, per kilo . . 1.25 0.85
Danish, per tin . . 1.25 0.85

CAPSULES—for bottles.
White, per mil. . . —
Colours, . . . 4.50 to 5.00 —
CHAMPAGNE—per doz.
Cilquot 1/2 23.00 20.00
1/2 24.50 21.50
Monopole dry 1/2 —
1/2 —
Carte Blanche 1/2 14.50 11.00
Mackstaine 18.00 —
Sportsman 1/2 16.00 12.50
Other marks. 10.00 to 25.00 to 15.00

CANDLES—Composite, per packet.
Family . . . 0.170 0.100
Common, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 0.120 0.073

CHEESE—
Van Rossum . per doz. \$10.00 —
Langelaan . . . 10.00 —
Other classes . . 14.00 —
Pate Grasse per kil. . 0.85 0.40
Gruyere . . . 0.95 0.45
Parmesan . . . 0.80 0.43
English . . . —
Gorgonzola . . . 0.90 0.45

CHOCOLATE—
Meister . per kilo 0.890 0.550
La Gallega . . . 0.80 —
La Flor . . . 0.730 0.460
La Española . . . —
Fenix Coruñesa . . 0.700 0.480
CINNAMON—Per kilo.
Ground . . . 0.75 0.48
In sticks . . . 0.310 0.215
Cloves—Per kilo . . 0.425 0.305

COFFEE—
Mocha per kilo . . 0.750 —
Coffish—
Per case 10.25 to 10.00 7.00
GIN—
Langelaan per 15 bott 10.00 4.00
Three Anchors . . . 9.00 3.00

HAM—
Superior per kilo 1.05 to 0.920 0.63 to 0.78
Good . . . 0.81 to 0.870 0.50 to 0.62
Ordinary . . . 0.75 to 0.78 0.48 to 0.52
KEROSENE—per box.
Reinold . . . 2.20 1.15 to 1.10
Common . . . —
LOMBERS—canned, per doz.
Morton . . . 11.20 6.40
Other marks . . . 10.00 5.50

MATCHES—per gross
Wax, Deilacha . . . 0.95
Wooden . . . 0.45
MINERAL WATERS—per case
St Galmier . . . 12.50 8.50
Vichy . . . 13.50 10.00
Seltzer . . . 10.00 7.00
Bouquet . . . 17.00 10.00
Fridelshacher . . . 13.00 10.80
Foches . . . 18.00 14.00
Pouges . . . 14.00 10.00
Apolitaris. 50 1/2 bot. —

MUSTARD—Per doz.
English . 1.80 to 3.50 1.55 to 3.00
French . 1.70 to 2.10 1.20 to 1.70
PEPPER—
Red, per kilo 0.27 to 0.26 0.16 to 0.75
Whole, per kilo . . 0.290 0.185
Ground, per kilo . . 0.05 0.50

PRUSSIAN BLUE—
Per case . . . 0.50 0.40
OLIVE OIL—
French in bottles, per doz. . . 4.40 3.35
Plaguiol . . . —
Olives, per keg.
1/2 @ . . . 1.20 0.80
1/2 @ . . . 0.05 0.45

OYSTERS—canned, per doz.
Kemp & Day . . . 0.50 3.30
Murray . . . 8.75 4.40
Morton . . . 7.00 3.00
Other marks . . . 5.00 3.50

PICKLES—per doz.
English . 2.50 to 3.20 1.50 to 2.00
French . 2.90 to 3.70 1.50 to 3.40
RICE—per kilo.
Italian extra 0.118 to 0.122 0.075 to 0.077
Indian good 0.080 to 0.085 0.047 to 0.050
" ordinary . . 0.111 0.067

RUM, in cases.
Jamaica, extra, 12 50 to 15.00 8.50 to 10.50
" Fine, 10.50 to 12.00 6.00 to 7.50
" Ordinary, 8.50 to 9.50 4.00 to 5.50
Martinique, Snp. 8.00 to 10.00 3.50 to 5.50

SARDINES—in tins, per 4/4
French . 0.49 to 0.41 0.17 to 0.18
Spanish . 0.39 to 0.42 0.14 to 0.16
SACCHES—per doz.
Lea and Perrins . . . 4.60 3.40
Other marks . . . —
SCHNAPPS—per doz.
Gayen . . . 4.00 1.70
Potters . . . 4.30 —
Van Rossum . . . 4.00 —

SOAP—per kilo.
Malaga . . . 0.35 0.24
Italian . . . —

STARCH—per kilo.

maize, Magnolia . . 0.180 —
" Clement . . . —
" Juan Shaw . . . 0.095
RICE, Remy per kilo. . . —
" Cat . . . 0.090 —
" Crocodile . . . —
" Patterson . . . —
SOAP—per kilos. Refined
Paris Say Pila . . 0.151 0.106
" Le Baudy . . . —
Rotterdam . . . —
European, in bags,
French, white . . . 0.1685 0.086
German, do. 1st . . . 2.18 1.97
do. do. 2nd . . . —
European, in cases
French . . . 0.200 —
German . . . 0.192 —
TABLE SALT—per doz. 1.85 1.35
Tara—per kilo.
Superior . . . 2.63 2.40
Good . . . 2.18 1.97
Common . . . 0.06 0.43

Tobacco—per 10 kilos
N. American . . . 0.15 to 1.33
VINEGAR—Per litre. Per demij, of 16 to 17 litres . . . 0.05 to 0.07
WHISKY—
Bottles, per
doz. . 12.00 to 9.90 7.50 to 5.50
Jars, per doz 15.60 11.00

BARRICA GOODS

CAUSTIC SODA—per English cwt.
English, duty pd . 3.000 —
Coal—per 1,015 kilos on board, —
Cardiff . . . 6.00 to 6.50
Scotch House . . . 5.75 to 6.00
Newcastle Smiths Nuts, 6.75 to 7.00
Coke Foundry . . . —
GALVANIZED IRON—
Per 46 kilos duty paid. 3.80
do in bond . . . 2.754

LUMBER—on board.
White Pine, deck's, per 1000 ft. on board . 45.50
2nd. quality . do . 35.75
Select . . do . 56.00
Clear . . do . —
Pitch Pine, general assort . . . 29.50
Spruce . . . —

PORTLAND CEMENT—per barrel.
Elephant, 300 lb. duty pd. 2.90 to 3.00
Crown 300 do 2.20
Gresham 300 do 2.600

POTASH
English, per cwt. landed 2.05
RESIN—per 128 kilos.
M . . . 5.50 4.80
K . . . 5.30 4.70
G . . . —
H . . . 5.10 4.50

ROMAN CEMENT—
Per barrel, duty pd. 2.04
Rough salt (cadiz) per 1.25 k. on board 0.54 to 0.57
TILES