The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

SUNDAY EDITION (Containing the Principal News of the Week) PRICE 10 CENTS

Vol. II. MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1888. No. 243.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR.)

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

LIVERPOOL, AND THE RIVER PLATE, VALPARAISO.

The Magnificent steamers of this Company will sail in the following order.

FROM MONTEVIDEO

FOR EUROPE.

GALICIA,
Captain, C. Abay,
21st December, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

EXTRA STEAMER.

MAGELLAN
Captain, J. Bisa,
27th December, 1888,
for Rio Janeiro, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

JOHN ELDER,
Captain, H. Rawcliffe,
4th January, 1889,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, VIGO, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth to land passengers only.

FOR THE PACIFIC.

ACONCAGUA,
Capt. A. Hamilton,
26th December, 1888,
for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

ARAUCANIA,
Captain, W. Waddilove,
7th January, 1889,
for Punta Arenas, Coronel Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

SORATA,
Captain, H. Brown,
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for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

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To Vigo	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class £10
To Bordeaux	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class £10
To Plymouth and Liverpool	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class £12
Return Tickets	1st class £52 10s. (available for twelve months).		

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Monthly line of Steamers between New Zealand and London.

Calling at Rio JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

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STEAMERS	TONNAGE	CAPTAINS	APPROXIMATE DATES OF SAILING: NEW ZEALAND	RIO JANEIRO
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliff	Nov. 29	Dec. 20
RIMUTAKA	4,165	W. A. Turpin	Dec. 27 1889	Jan. 17
RUAPEHU	4,163	H. E. Greenstreet	Jan. 24	Feb. 14
KAIKOURA	4,474	W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R	Feb. 21	Mar. 14
TONGARIRO	4,474	J. E. Bone	Mar. 21	Apr. 11
AORANGI	4,163	J. Sutcliff	April 18	May 9

All the steamers of this line are lighted by electricity, and have excellent accommodation for first, second, and third-class passengers.

Fares from Montevideo.

To London	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class £12
Return tickets (available for twelve months)	£12 10s.		

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

AGENTS:—
MONTEVIDEO, Solis 55; BUENOS AIRES, Cangallo 326; AND RIO JANEIRO.

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SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

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Calling at Rio JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart as per following table for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, FROM RIO JANEIRO.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL FROM: New Zealand	Rio de Janeiro	Teneriffe	Due at Plymouth
			1889		
IONIC	W. H. Kidley	Dec. 13	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 22
COPTIC	J. Burton	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 19
TAINUI	B. J. Barlow	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 14	Mar. 19
DORIC	J. W. Jennings	Mar. 7	Mar. 28	Apr. 11	Apr. 16
ARAWA	J. Stuart	Apr. 4	Apr. 25	May. 9	May. 14
IONIC	W. H. Kidley	May 2	May 23	June 6	June 11

All the steamers of this Company have excellent accommodation for first, second and third-class passengers, and are lighted by electricity.

Fares from Montevideo.

To London	1st class £35	2nd class £20	3rd class £12
Return tickets (available for twelve months)	£12 10s.		

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Vocales	Dr. Justino J. de Aréchaga.	Idem	» Pedro Piriz y Valdez.
Idem	Don Cárlos Anavitarte.	Idem	» Arturo Richard.

Habiéndose unido las dos Sociedades Anónimas, La Popular Cooperativa de Gas y la Nacional de Consumidores de Gas y Luz Eléctrica, y aprobados por el Gobierno los Estatutos de la nueva Compañía en la que se han refundido las mencionadas; se declara abierta la suscricion de la primera série de 10,000 acciones, de acuerdo con el artículo 6.° de los Estatutos.

Estas acciones se pagarán por cuotas de diez por ciento; la primera al suscribirse y las restantes cuando lo determine el Directorio con aviso prévio de treinta dias, artículo 15.°

Las acciones suscritas á la S. P. C. de Gas y á la C. N. de C. de Gas y Luz Eléctrica, serán cambiadas por las de esta Compañía si así lo desean sus poseedores.

Los pedidos de acciones pueden hacerse en los escritorios de los siguientes señores:

Don Pedro Piriz y Valdez	calle Rincon 58
» Federico Paullier	» 25 de Mayo 266
Dr. Eduardo Brito del Pino	» Uruguay 33

quienes facilitarán los boletos para la suscricion y darán á los interesados el resguardo correspondiente.

198-O. 24-xp

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THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

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All correspondence whether on business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

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

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 30, 1888.

RIVER PILOTS.

The decree has just been signed and published approving in all its parts the Convention of Pilots celebrated between the Oriental and Argentino Republics, dated August 17, 1888. The articles of this Convention are to the following effect.—The Governments of the Oriental and Argentine Republics agree to declare the profession of pilot on the River Plate as free to every person holding the corresponding patent or title granted by the competent authorities of either nation. Both Governments promise to regard as legal documents, not subject to revalidation, the patents or titles thus granted, being countersigned by the Maritime Authorities of the respective country, or by the Oriental or Argentine Consul, as the case may be. Pilots holding such patents or titles are qualified to ascend to any part of the River Plate, even beyond the Capes, to offer their services to vessels bound for Oriental or Argentine ports, navigating them freely and fulfilling every necessity, remaining on board such time as may be deemed necessary. Both in the River and outside the Capes, vessels are at liberty to take either an Oriental or an Argentine pilot, but any vessel leaving a port of one nationality is expected to take a pilot of the nationality of that port. This Convention is to remain in effect until either Government shall signify with six months notice its desire to withdraw therefrom.

Putting the matter in plainer terms, a pilot licensed by either Government and with his license countersigned by the Consul or Maritime Authorities of the other Government, is now free to ply his trade in any and every part of the River Plate, even in the outer roads, the only exception being that a vessel leaving a port of either nationality is expected to take a pilot belonging to that nationality.

This convention puts a common sense and straight-forward solution to what has hitherto been a troublesome question, and will doubtless tend to draw closer the bonds of mahlimo unity between the two Republics. Moreover it relieves the masters of vessels navigating these waters from unnecessary trouble and expense, simplifying their movements, and relieving them from a responsibility of choice which they should never have been made to bear.

We congratulate the two governments on having arrived at so simple a conclusion, and only wish they would settle every question in so sensible a manner.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The Merchandise Marks Act came into operation on the 1st of January last, and a good many complaints have been made as to the manner in which it is administered. Hence the account of its working in the Report of the Commissioners of Customs just issued is of unusual interest. The Report only covers three months of this year, but in that period 2,152 consignments were detained for the directions of the Commissioners in London and Liverpool, and 1,739 at the other ports, besides those which came by the Parcels Post. These consignments included 110,000 cases and packages, and the goods contained in them were of almost every conceivable description.

The Act was passed chiefly for the purpose of preventing not merely the forging of trade marks, but the importation of foreign-made goods which are so marked as falsely to imply that they are English. It is obvious that goods which have English words on them thereby convey a suggestion of English or American manufacture. A Swiss does not put «Fast and «Slow» on the regulator of his watch, nor does a German print «Tobacco» on his pouches, nor «Gold,» «Silver» «Stamps,» on the divisions of his purse. Still, as these are not trade descriptions in the language of the Act, the Commissioners have not excluded such articles.

The rule they have laid down—a rule which seems to be perfectly fair and workable—is that goods made abroad must not only not bear marks or words which suggest that they are of British manufacture, but if they bear English names on them, must also show the country in which they are made. Thus, if German goods bear such a name as John Brown, it is required that the words «made in Germany» shall be added. The Commissioners refused to accept the words «made abroad» as sufficient; nor was the addition of the word «Germany» alone regarded as enough to qualify such a legend as «John Brown, London and Berlin». They have in such cases justly required a statement which shall leave no doubt about the actual country in which the goods are made.

Worked in this sense the operation of the Act is simply to prevent fraud. It is clear that German goods stamped with English names are meant to be sold as English. It is more difficult to deal with American goods, since there are manufacturing towns in the United States of the same names as our own. In these cases the the almost arbitrary signs by which the Americans indicate the names of their States give no sufficient warning of American origin. Few Englishmen know that «Pa» means Pennsylvania, or «Me» Maine, or «O» Ohio. The Commissioners therefore suggest that after such abbreviations the letters «U.S.A.» should be used. Swiss watches sometimes have the words «Sterling silver» on the case. This is a clear suggestion of English origin, and it is now required that a distinct statement of Swiss manufacture should accompany those words. A question which arose about Swedish iron was settled by the intimation that in no case would it be admitted if it bore the name «Lancashire» alone, but «Lancash-Swedish» was accepted as sufficient.

English inscriptions on the packages containing goods, such, for example, as «Hose, «white cotton, size 10,» are also allowed to pass. The Act therefore cannot be said to be worked oppressively. Among the seizures, chiefly at Southampton, have been eggs, fruit, and butter with English descriptions. In the majority of cases these articles have been admitted, on the illegal marks being destroyed or sufficiently qualified. On the other hand, there is one kind of fraud which the Act does not meet. The Commissioners, for instance, have admitted glass buttons which were described as «jet» Probably if the buttons had been called «Whitby jet» they would have seized them. It is an obvious defect in the law that the Custom House should be obliged to wink at such deceptions. The Commissioners and their staff of officers deserve, however, the thanks of the whole manufacturing community for the zeal and discretion with which they have administered the Merchandise Marks Act.—*Daily News.*

HOT WORK OFF ZANZIBAR.

A letter which has been addressed by a seaman aboard H. M. S. Griffon to a brother in Birmingham shows the daring and activity of the Arabs engaged in the iniquitous traffic of slaves off the coast of Zanzibar, and draws a graphic picture of service aboard our vessels on that station. It appears that there is a considerable demand for slaves to be employed in the unhealthy work of clove picking in the Island of Pemba, and that incessant vigilance is required to prevent the import of these unhappy people from the mainland, about twenty-five miles distant.

It was on Wednesday, the 17th October last, that a steam-cutter, with a crew manned by Mr. Cooper, the navigating lieutenant of the Griffon, left the side of that vessel, where she lay concealed at anchor in a bay, to patrol the Straits. Being a moonlight night, no one expected that the Arab slave dhows would venture across; but about midnight the crew of the Griffon were aroused by the return of the cutter, blowing her whistle, and presenting, we are told, «a sad sight.»

«The lieutenant and my two messmates (the carpenter and another petty officer,» says the writer, «were lying in the bottom of the boat wounded. Mr. Cooper was got up first, when the poor fellow was found to be dead, but still warm. He had a terrible wound. A bullet having entered his chest and passed out at his back. The carpenter also was found to be severely wounded (a bullet had entered his right hip, and, taking an upward direction, passed out an inch below his left breast. The other petty officer was slightly wounded in the leg, and the doctor had to cut away the flesh to extract the bullet which had embedded itself there.»

From the narrative of the survivors it appears that at about half-past ten at night the cutter sighted a dhow under sail making for the beach, and immediately gave chase. On coming within hail the English officer summoned the Arab to lower his sail, but no notice was taken, and as the cutter ranged alongside the dhow opened fire. A sharp engagement then commenced, with the result that the Arab crew either killed or drove the Arabs overboard, but only at the heavy cost above described. On boarding the dhow not an Arab was to be seen. After hastily throwing their dead and wounded into the sea they had dived and swam for the shore. The craft, however, was crammed with slaves, and, leaving these in charge of a well-armed detachment of their crew, the cutter steamed back with her dead and wounded.

«We went out,» adds the writer, «at daylight and took the dhow in tow, finding securely four slaves aboard, almost women and children.» To add to the horrors of the scene, three of these poor wretches by misfortune had been killed and four wounded by the fire from the cutter. Subsequently the Griffon towed the dhow back to Zanzibar, and Mr. Cooper was buried by his sorrowing comrades at a spot bearing the ominously significant name of «Grave Island». Two boats from the Sloop and the Garnet, and two from the French and German warships, were sent in token of respect, while the French Admiral on the station also despatched his band to play funeral marches. As the boats were slowly towed by steam launches from the fleet. There is a rumour in the news that the island is to be scoured for the fugitive Arabs, with the aid of troops lent by the Sultan of Zanzibar.—*Exchange.*

EXPRESSIONS

—We regret to notice that several papers are striving to make a political weapon out of the Colonia murders, thereby indicating some of the injudicious Governmental organs to extenuate their brutality and criminality. We repeat that the assassinations bore no political aspect, but are none the less vile and shameful, because they were committed by public officials who should long ago have been deprived of their authority, and were participated in by police officials whose duty it was to preserve, not outrage, public order.

—The outcry raised over this Colonia scandal will probably result in the removal, if not the degradation, of several of those officials implicated whose criminality and abuse of authority has been thereby proved. And who have yet been allowed to retain their posts to the shame of the Government and the country. We understand that the question has already been discussed in Cabinet circles, but that unfortunately there is interested opposition.

—The Minister who so far forgets his duty to the country as to endeavour to maintain at a public post of importance a proved criminal makes himself a participator in the crimes.

—Emigrants on new land have shown themselves willing to face climatic severities, the beasts of the field, even the terrors of the earthquake and the volcano, but they do not, as a rule, voluntarily submit themselves to the misrule of man; nor will they long remain in a country where the «authorities» are allowed to make themselves instruments of robbery, fraud, seduction, persecution and assassination. The want of population of some of our Departments is not unconnected with this

—The *B. A. Herald* suggests that such affairs as that at Colonia would be best met by Manilla rope and the nearest lamp-post. Although we cannot approve of Lynch law, we must say that we think a judicious application of it would have a very salutary effect in this and similar cases. But the Rio Platanians are not the people to apply it. They do not mind an occasional use of the knife and revolver in private quarrel or political faction, but they have not «gumption» enough to act in unity to punish monstrous crime or to resist an abuse of authority. Otherwise, some of the departmental «Jefes Politicos» and other tyrants that have helped to disgrace and ruin the country would not be walking the streets alive to-day.

—A «summary» is being taken with great activity in the Colonia case. Unfortunately, public faith in these «summaries» has somewhat evaporated, and for good reasons too.

—There is no disguising the fact that the Government of General Tajes, which started with such show of popularity, has not increased in public favour during the last six or eight months. The Colonia case, which has made such a profound impression on the public, may prove a turning point. If the Government do the right thing they may regain some of their lost favour, otherwise—well, we will excuse ourselves from stating the alternative.

—Some politicians «work» for power, others for popularity, a few for conscience, sake, many for gain. At least three of these classes are to be found on the River Plate.

—The bull-fights continue, and the chronicle of blood, quiet during the winter months, is swelled daily.

—The Parnell Commission promises to be more interminable than the Tichborne case, and even more wearisome.

—As this is the last appearance of THE EXPRESS this year, we take this opportunity of wishing our readers and subscribers the happiest of New Years, the fulfilment of their hopes, and all kinds of unspeakable felicity.

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros de N. Goddard

53 — CALLE SOLIS — 53 (altos)

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CALLE SOLIS núm. 53 (ALTOS)

MONTEVIDEO

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MONTEVIDEO.

199-O'30xp.

Compañia Nacional

DE

CRÉDITO Y OBRAS PÚBLICAS

BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 31, 1888.

ACTIVE

Shares	$	11,250,000.00
Securities:	$ 661,952.76	
Discounts	1,570,200.00	
National Bank Shares	1,939,700.00	
Spanish	361,542.00	4,533,394.76
East Tramway Co.		105,900
Bank Building		470,000
Reducto Tramway		314,000
Los Pocitos		
Real Estate:	2,738,097.16	
Balance of 30th October	40,000.00	
Property in Tres Cruces	23,125.00	
" in Tres Cruces	91,974.49	
" in la Aguada	292.00	
" in la Aguada	78,321.72	
" in la Aguada	55,014.00	
" in Cerrito	37,800.00	
" in Cerrito	22,200.00	
" in la Aldea	8,000.00	
" in la Aldea	37,790.00	
" in la Aldea	11,978.80	
" in la Aldea	13,459.31	
" in la Estanzuela	51,052.50	
" in la Estanzuela	107,706.40	
" in la Estanzuela	12,845.05	
" in la Estanzuela	52,195.05	
" in la Estanzuela	43,238.73	
" in el Buceo	27,287.20	
" in Larrañaga	21,005.51	
" in Union and Larrañaga	49,555.93	
" in neighbourhood of Union	26,231.32	
" in el arroyo Seco	14,015.89	
" in el arroyo Seco	6,445.63	
" in el arroyo Seco	82,762.50	
" in Paso del Molino con edificio	85,914.40	
" in La Figurita	74,561.90	
" in Miguelete	16,027.50	
" in Reducto	2,527.56	
" in Reducto	112,200.00	
" in Plaza Cagancha	15,000.00	
" in calle Soriano con edificio	18,591.00	
" in calle Soriano con edificio	32,875.44	
" in calle Soriano con edificio	26,500.00	
" in calle San Jose con edificio	63,732.90	
" in calle San Jose y Santa Lucia	93,341.08	
" in calle 18 de Julio y Olimar	16,467.93	
" in calle Colonia	74,839.24	
" in calle Egido	10,012.50	
" in calle Santa Lucia	8,500.00	
" in calle Cuareim con edificio	6,000.00	
" in calle Mercedes	94,720.50	
" in calle Cerrito	69,272.32	5,088,219.08
" in calle "La Industrial"		
Various Debtors		1,030,570.93
Cash in hand		887,987.10
		23,779,977.29

PASSIVE

Capital	$ 20,000,000.00
Dividend on 1st series	1,820.00
Reserve fund	11,764.70
Interest	194,914.60
Various Creditors	3,571,477.99
	23,779,977.29

Emilio Rous, President.

H. M. Amaranto, Accountant

Santiago Sufforn, Acting Manager.

189-d11-xp.

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(ESTABLECIDA EN 1845)

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Pagado á tenedores de Pólizas 90.800,000 pesos oro

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Debidamente autorizada para funcionar en la República Oriental del Uruguay, segun decreto del Superior Gobierno, fecha 19 de Diciembre de 1881.

Esta Compañía omite Pólizas de Seguros sobre la vida, de todas clases.

Pólizas ordinarias de vida—Pólizas de vida por tiempo limitado—Pólizas dotales—Pólizas de renta vitalicia—Pólizas de inversion tontina.

Banquero: Banco Inglés del Rio de la Plata

Por todos los detalles, tarifas y pormenores ocúrrase al

SUB-DEPARTAMENTO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

M. S. EOYE—Gerente. A. RAMIREZ—Contador

ó á EDUARDO COOPER, Agente General.

CALLE SARANDI 178—MONTEVIDEO

57mlxp

English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited.

Established 1863.

Head Office, London 2a. Moorgate Street

Subscribed Capital	L 1,000,000
Paid up "	500,000
Reserve Fund	140,000

Agency in Montevideo — Calle Sarandi 173.

Branches in,--

Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo, Porto Alegre, and Buenos Aires.

Draws on,--

London—ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO Ld. AND THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK Ld.
Paris—HEINE & Co.
Hamburg—JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co.
Bordeaux—SOULA DE TRINCAUD LA TOUR & Co.
Antwerp—H. ALBERT DE BARY & Co.
Italy—BANCA GENERALE.
Spain—«SOCIEDAD DE CREDITO MERCANTIL» BARCELONA.
Portugal—BANCO DE PORTUGAL.
New York—CHAS. M. FRY.
New Orleans—STATE NATIONAL BANK.

and on Branches as above and on various correspondents in all the principal cities.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED TO TRAVELLERS.

A. Menge, MANAGER.

194.021xp.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY

BUENOS AYRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	1,500,000
Reserve Fund	350,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.

OR OF THE

Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal towns of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.

PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

AND OF

GERMANY, SPAIN — BELGIUM, ITALY

ALSO ON

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE — PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn, MANAGER

3mlxp

THE

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

C. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Managing Director.

Established in:

LONDON, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, PAYSANDU, AND MONTEVIDEO

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
4 " at ten days' notice.
4 " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " for 3 months fixed.
6 " for 6 "
Other periods according to agreement.

Deposits of 25 dols. and upwards received. Interest paid on all deposits of 30 days, upwards.

For Discounts, Exchange, and other business apply to the Bank.

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE, Manager

2mlxp

VIRGINIA TOBACCO EXTRACT

(SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH)

TO CURE SCAB IN SHEEP

FREE FROM POISON

Way of using it

One part of extract is mixed with 150 or 200 parts of cold or hot water for Baths, and 190 parts to cure by hand.

The best anti-scab dip, the cheapest and the only one that up to the present has given complete satisfaction.

Adopted by all sheep farmers and breeders in the River Plate.

Take notice and ask for our mark:

"LA LLAVE"

SOLE IMPORTERS

MONTEVIDEO: Piedras 201 corner Misiones. BUENOS AIRES: Calle San Martin 104

TELEGRAMS

(HAVAS AGENCY.)

Buenos Aires 29.

Gold, cash 145.20, end of month 145.50, end of January 146.60.

National Bank shares end of month 270.

Banco Constructor, cash 131.

The «Venus» and the «Apolo» sails.

Paris 28.

The Elections for Deputy of the Department of the Seine, vacant by the death of M. Hude, are definitely fixed for Sunday, January 27. A fierce struggle is expected and the papers are much occupied with the affair.

Berlin 28.

Prince Bismarck, on the plea of ill-health, has presented to the Emperor his resignation as Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is not yet known whether the Emperor has accepted the resignation.

Buenos Aires 28.

The money market is less strained and the National and Provincial Banks are now doing some discounts.—The Juez de Paz of Necochea has been arrested on accusation of criminally assaulting a young girl.—The Brazilian Pedestrian Monteiro has arrived and will appear at the Palermo Hippodrome.

(Owing to an interruption in the line from Buenos Aires we have not received our usual supply of telegrams.)

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, December 29, 1888.

Owing to the considerable speculation that has taken place during the month, and the marked fall in certain shares, the liquidation was viewed with some trepidation, but there is now no reason to believe that it will be concluded without serious disaster, although several parties will doubtless experience a "tight squeeze." The banks, we understand, have come to the rescue with timely advances in more than one case.

Today the market was lively, low prices prevailing.

The London Telegram quoted Unifieds at 70 yesterday and 69 3/4 today. No sales here.

National Bank shares were busy, sales for large amounts being done at prices 1 to 1 1/2 lower than yesterday. Sales were, cash, 200 at 167 1/4, for Monday 300 at 166 1/2, 800 at 165 1/4, 300 at 165 1/2, 1000 at 166 1/4, 450 at 166, 200 at 165 3/4, for end of January with dividend, 200 at 169, 200 at 168 1/2, 400 at 168, 200 at 168 1/2, 200 at 168. Total, 4450 shares.

National Credit shares were dull, losing 2 to 3 points. Sales were, cash 20 at 91 1/4, 50 at 89 1/2, for end of month 100 at 91 1/2, 50 at 91, 50 at 89 1/2, for end of January with dividend. 100 at 92 1/2. Total, 370 shares.

There was a brisk business in Cedulas A for end of month, sales being $13,000 at 80 1/2, 175,000 at 80.

Other sales were,—

Italian Bank, for end of month, 110 at 116 1/4, 100 at 116 1/2, 10 at 116 1/4.

Compañia Inmobiliaria. 50 for end of January at 57 1/2.

Nothing in other stocks.

EXCHANGE.—As follows

	Bank	Commercial
London . d.	51 1/8 to 1/4	51 1/4 to 51 3/8
France . fr.	5.39	5.41 to 5.42
Antwerp . fr.	5.40,	5.42

Rio Janeiro 8,850 to 8,950 reis per L.
Buenos Aires, 1/4 discount.
Discounts - 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent per annum nominal.

BUSINESS.

—At the beginning of the new year the construction of the new premises for the English Bank will be commenced at the corner of Reconquista and Piedad, opposite Carabassa's Bank. The land which belonged to Mr. Samuel B. Hale, and extends along Reconquista to Mr. Anchorena's house and for 90 metres in Piedad, cost $ 600,000.—*B. A. Herald.*

—Central Argentine Railway Directors have declared an interim dividend of 5l. upon each 100l. stock, and of 15s per share upon the new shares (15l. paid) on account of the dividend for the year ending the 31st Dec., 1888, payable on the 14th Dec.

—There is again a great scarcity of coal in this city owing to the delay of vessels from Cardiff, and it has in consequence risen to $12.00 a ton.

—During the present year the "Jefatura de Policia" granted 4927 permits for the opening of business houses in this City.

—Live stock prices.—Dec. 29.

Para abasto

Vacas—$ 12, 13, 11 y 12 1/2.
Novillos—$ 15 y 17 1/2.
Bueyes—$ 17 1/2.
Terneros—$ 4, 5 y 2.

Para el Interior

Vacas—$ 9 1/2, 10 y 12.

Para saladero

Vacas—$ 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 10 1/2 y 9.
Novillos—$ 11, 14, 15, 12, 9 1/4, 9, 13 1/2, y 14 1/2.

SALADERO KILLINGS

	Dec. 29.	Total to date
P. Piñeyrda	131	20.021
Velloso y San Martin	-	9.517
F. S. Cibils	60	14 800
Arrivillaga é hijos	-	
Apesteguy hnos.	-	17.139
Auturquin	764	9.100
Denis	919	14.820
Anza y Anaya	-	1.624
E. Mouret y Ca.	605	9 791
Aguerre y Ca.	72	5.598
J. Martori	270	5.809
Freitas y Ca.	-	
Total	2937	108.079
To same date 1887		61.631
" 1886		55.662

Steers, $ 11, to 15.
Cows, $ 9 to 12.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS.

29th

—Str. Copernicus from Buenos Aires, no passengers.
—Str. Eolo from Buenos Aires.
—Str. Maskelyne from Southampton 1 passengers.
—Str. Helliades from Liverpool, no passengers.

SAILINGS.

29th

—Str. Maskelyne for Buenos Aires.
—Str. Helliades for Buenos Aires.

GENERAL NOTES

The P. S. N. Co's R. M. S. John Elder sailed from Coronel on 26th inst. at 1 p.m. and is expected to arrive here on Friday the 4th of January sailing the same day for Rio Janeiro and Europe.

The R. M. S. S. La Plata left Rio on the 28th inst. at 1 p.m. and is expected here on the 1st January, bringing dates to 10 Dec. 1888.

—The R.M.S. Company's very fine new steamer "Atrato" of 5,500 tons and 6,000 horse-power, is appointed to leave Southampton, on 17th January, 1889, for Brazil and the River Plate, under the command of Captain L. H. Dickinson. The following description of the "Atrato" has appeared in the English press. "We learn that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company—which deserves the credit of having first opened up steam communication between England and South America, some forty years ago—has now in course of construction a splendid steamer some 400 feet long and of nearly 5,000 tons measurement. It is being built of steel, and is required to maintain a continuous speed of 17 knots. It will be fitted with an extra number of watertight bulkheads, many of them carried up to the spar deck. There will be an elegant music-room, organ, piano, &c., a ladies' room, and two smoking rooms. The first-class saloon will be sumptuously fitted. The berths are to have spring bottoms, and to fold up, so as to afford more space in the state-rooms when not in use while some of them will be of double width (for families. Marble baths, hot and cold, and shower baths, will be the two promenade decks for first and second-class passengers, but the first-class will be kept quite apart from the others. The second-class saloon and state-rooms aft will also be fitted up in a superior manner. Only a moderate number of third-class is intended to be taken; for whom spacious and comfortable accomodation will be provided aft. The ship will be lighted throughout by electricity, and furnished with the most approved appliances, to ensure the safety, as well as the comfort of those who travel by her."

—The "General Artigas" left this port yesterday for Colonia taking a picket of the line, and to place herself at the order of the General Inspector of Police.

—The Captain of the Norwegian Barque "Bergman Oston" has declared that on the 8th November he was surprised by a heavy storm and lost part of his cargo, of sleepers. Also, on the 24 November the mate named O. D. Sikatson died from inflammation of the lungs and was buried at sea next day.

—Yesterday morning the Custom House Inspectors arrested a young man, passenger by one of the River boats, and known to be the employee of a well known Jewelry importing house, who was found to be carrying a case containing a large number of precious stones.

—The Belgian Mail Steamer Maskelyne, from Southampton arrived yesterday morning bringing English dates to Dec. 5, also 23 first class and 41 second class passengers for Buenos Aires, and third class for Montevideo.

—The captain of the Swedish schooner "Carl Henducs" has declared that on November 17th last the chief steward, Albert Clarke was accidently knocked over board and was drowned.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE

Dec.	Flag	Name	From
30	French	Parana	Havre
31	English	Zephyrus	London
31	English	S. G. Wolseley	Antwerp

STEAMERS TO LEAVE

Dec.	Flag	Name	To
30	French	Entre Rios	Havre
30	French	La France	Naples

Vessels in port

	BRITISH			
Bque	Don Enrique	Corning	1311	disch'g
Bque	Lakefield	Griffiths	997	disch'g
Bk	Iris	Grifpths	967	disch'g
Bk	Kambira	Brownell	1892	disch'g
Ship	Esther Roy	Roy		disch'g
Ship	Prince Rupert	Omalley		disch'g
Bk	Latona	Macconi		disch'g
Bk	Anna	Beathie		disch'g
Bk	Scotia	Liebke		disch'g
Bk	George Peake	—		disch'g
Bk	Portinscale	Kearon		disch'g
Bk	E. Hocken	Hocken		disch'g
Bk	Belle of Lagos	—		disch'g
Bk	Willie	Macllaffey		loading
	AMERICAN			
Bk	Nehemia Gibson	Risley		disch'g
Bkt	Leonora	Muroe		disch'g
Bkt	Skobeleff	Tucker		disch'g
Bkt	Daisy Read	Mitchell		disch'g
	ITALIAN			
Bque	Sirena	Cichero	1130	disch'g
Bque	Due Figli	Ottone	391	load'g
Bque	Ida	Gazzolo	494	load'g
Bg	Enrichetta M.	Massa	297	disch'g
Bque	P. M. Piemonte	Casaregola	437	distres
Bque	M. Dapelo	Olwari	428	disch'g
Bque	Angeli	Semidei	1121	disch'g
Bque	Leonida	Trapani	660	disch'g
Bq	San Michelle	Telle	650	disch'g
	DANISH			
Brig	Tre Söstre	Oklsan	160	load'g
	GERMAN			
Schur	Zeus	Grab r		loading
Brig	Mozart	Butler		loading
Brig	H lene	Behmann		loading
	NORWEGIAN			
Bque	Levant	Gyessen		loading
Bque	Gulireja	Gricksen		loading
Ship	F. Stang	Fensen		loading
Bque	Caroline	Mikkelsen		loading
Bque	Bothina	Rafen		loading
Sch	Pera	Pedersen		loading
Ship	Chrysolite	Rödseth		loading
Bque	Magdala	Pettersen		loading
	DUTCH			
Sch	Volharding	Bekkering		—
	SPANISH			
Bque	Fanny	Maristany	405	disch'g
Bg	Dos de Mayo	San Juan	231	disch'g
Bg	Ernesto	Pla	205	disch'g
Bg	Prudente	Pla	198	disch'g
Sch	Mercellie	Isern	170	disch'g
Bktne	Hugo	Sala	220	disch'g
Bque	Madril	San Juan	1121	
Bque	Guayaquil	Casals	330	disch'g
Bque	Linda	Ferrer	361	disch'g
Sch	Maria Teresa	Estivador	283	orders
Brig	Paraton	Goll	165	orders
Sch	Casilda	Alzina		
Brig	Eva	—	229	disch'g
Bgtne	Gustavo	Marti	202	disch'g

URUGUAYAN NEWS

CIBILS THEATRE.—Dr. Fauro Nicolay and Miss Rosina repeat their entertainment of magic and mesmerism tonight, we believe for the last time.

CHAMBER OF SENATORS.—The discussion of the law of «patentes» for the departments was continued on Friday, and after some modifications in certain articles, was concluded, the law now being passed. Muro, Cortada and Company's scheme for a textile factory was then discussed, passing the general reading and the first discussion in particular.

FIRES—Shortly after ten on Friday evening a fire broke out in a billiard factory and carpenter's shop in calle Casupá 111, belonging to Antonio Pippi. The fire brigade was soon on the spot, assisted by the police of the district. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials their efforts were of little use, and the whole place was burnt down in about an hour. The losses are estimated at $12,000. The business was insured in the Banco de Crédito Auxiliar for $6000. The building belonged to Sr. Emilio Chetoni and was not insured. The cause of the fire is not known. The proprietor was absent at the time.

About half past three yesterday morning a fire broke out in the well known Cafe Butucudo, but was quickly extinguished by the inmates, the damages being trifling.

RIVERA. — *La Razon* of yesterday morning is our authority for the following shameful story from the department of Rivera. As Brazilian commandant named Chico de Mattos, owner of a camp establishment on the Uruguayan side of the border called for a carpenter, a Spaniard, to do certain work. The carpenter, not satisfied with his treatment, after a few days refused to continue and sent in his bill, which was received by Mattos in a very violent manner. As the carpenter was leaving the place Mattos went after him and shot him through the head. No serious attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but in the course of time the deed came to the ears of the «Jefe Politico», the notorious Col. Escobar. He sent to summon Mattos before him, Mattos' only answer was a note for $500 and a message to the effect that if more was wanted, it might be asked for, but he *could not come.* The Jefe Politico, it is said, took no further notice of the matter, and since then his brother Pablo Escobar, 1st commissary of the district, who should have arrested Mattos, has disappeared across the frontier in the company of the assassin.

COLONIA.—The resignation (!) of Sr. Neves has been officially accepted and Sr. Zenon de Tezanos, who was sent to restore order, has been appointed *interim* «Jefe Politico» in his stead. The 1st official of the Jefatura, who called for assistance from U. S. S. Tallapoosa, has been deprived of his office and will be subjected to a state prosecution for transgressing the Constitution. The «summary» of the murders is actively proceeding. Public confidence is restored, but the people are calling out for the arrest of other prominent police officials concerned in the scandals and who have not yet been touched. On Friday the President of the Republic sent his secretary Sr. Maeso to the office of the *Razon* to verify certain important information given by that paper, and to thank it for its impartial attitude.

«JEFES POLITICOS». — In view of the outcry about the Colonia murders, the Ministers have been seriously considering the removal of certain «Jefes Politicos» whose crimes and abuses have made them infamous. We learn on good authority that three of the Ministers were in favour of the removal, but that a fourth opposed it on the grounds that «frequent changes» were sources of danger and inimical to the progress of the country. The President is said to have reserved his opinion. The officials in question are Colonels Cordoba of Salto, Escayola of Tacuarembo, Urtubey of Treinta y Tres, Escobar of Rivera, Galarza of Soriano and Neves of Colonia.

BULL FIGHT.—The fourth of these disgusting spectacles is announced for today.

TEMPERATURE—Meteorological buletin of Oliva y Schnabl.

Dec. 28. 1888	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Mean*
Centigrado	27	20	25
Réamur	21 1/2	16	20
Fahrenheit	80	68	77

Atmospheric Pressure, 9 a.m. to noon 761.

DIPLOMATIC—Yesterday afternoon the new Spanish Minister, Sr. Dupuy de Lome, presented his credentials to the President with the usual formalities, complimentary speeches being exchanged.

POLICE NEWS.—On Friday night some thieves broke into the chemist's shop of Sr. Fontela, calle Andes, and took some $200 out of the shop till. The police are on the track of the thieves.

A shoeblack was arrested for hitting another on the head with his box.

Two women had a fight in the house Tacuarembo 16, one resulting wounded in the head from a blow from an iron bar, and had to be sent to the hospital. The other was duly arrested.

A youth of 16 was arrested for threatening his mother, who had before this felt the weight of his fist.

A boy of 13, employed as «peon» in a bakehouse, was drowned in the Aguada shore yesterday whilst bathing some horses. His name has not transpired.

From the village of Mosquitos in Pando it is reported that a fight with knives took place on Friday between José Segovia and his brother-in-law Gregorio Melo. Melo was killed, receiving four stabs, and Segovia was severely wounded. The latter is cousin to the 1st commissary of Pando.

A young man named C. Diago y Espina, recently arrived from Buenos Aires, was attacked by sudden illness whilst in a «cafe» on Friday night, and died soon after being taken home.

ARGENTINE NEWS

STATISTICS.—It is estimated that the population of Buenos Aires at the end of November was 476,166. In that month there were 1680 births, of which 224 were illegitimate and 83 children were born dead. There were 347 marriages and 1130 deaths, of which 149 were from infectious, contagious or miasmatic diseases. Only 5 were caused by small pox; 160 were from diseases of the respiratory organs, and 33 from accidents or violence. 1338 persons entered the hospitals. The increase of population was 2074.

RESISTING THE LAW—The Judge Dr. Gandara made an order that José G. Grigera of Olavarria should give up the estancia in his occupation to Juan Alberti and an officer of the Court, accompanied by four local policemen, went to the estancia on the 21st instant for the purpose of carrying the order into effect, but they were resisted by Grigera and 30 armed men and were obliged to retreat.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—The estimated expenditure of the Municipality of the Capital for 1889 is $15,341,282 (exceeding the National estimate for 1877).

This sum includes $1,030,731 for the service of the Debt, $1,400,000 for widening the streets and enlarging the plazas, $2,003,000 for the new Avenue, $1,200,000 for construction and repairs of hospitals, $2,900,000 paving, $250,000 for the Municipal Palace and $ 50,000 for the Census.

The scavenging department requires $862,820; public gardens $138,290; Palermo Park $91,260; public lighting $687,000; Civil Registry $ 168,412; Public Assistance $1,010,418; Chronical Analyst $59,000; public works $600,000; pensions and subventions $433,282.

The estimated revenue for 1888 is $ 15,720,738, made up as follows:—General tax $ 1,800,000; slaughter houses $ 750,000, licenses in general 700,000; cemeteries $ 200,000; public carriages 100,000; private buildings 250,000; sand &c., 50,000; rents 50,000; fines 60,000; hospitals 15,000; arrears of previous years 300,000; theatres 30,000; contingencies 109,000; steam engines 10,000 tramways 300,000; chemical analyses 60,000; direct tax and licenses 1,500,000; civil registry 50,000 markes 471,748; tramway concessions 10,000, sale of municipal lands 560,000; betting offices and ball alleys 40,000 houses of prostitution 60,000 balance of loan for sanitary works and paving 8,131,000; sundries 133,000.

B. A. Herald.

FOREIGN NEWS

London, Saturday, December 1.

In the House of Commons yesterday Baron H. De Worms stated, in answer to Sir G. Baden-Powell, that Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, had accepted the post of Governor of Queensland. The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, an important discussion took place in regard to the system of granting pensions.

Lord Salisbury was presented at Edinburgh yesterday with a number of addresses on behalf of political organizations in Scotland. In reply, he advised the Conservative and Dissentient Liberal parties to organize the strength so that it might be effective in future elections. He regarded the Holborn election ha a valuable indication of public opinion at this moment. Later in the day he was entertained at luncheon by Scottish Conservative Club, and afterwards addressed a large meeting in the Lyceum Theatre under the auspices of the Primrose League. He announced that he was in favour of giving women the right to vote at Parliamentary elections; argued against any further attempt to relieve Irish tenants from their arrears of rent, contending that preference should not be given to one party; and maintained that political offenders in Ireland should be treated in the same way as other lawbreakers. With regard to the future, he thought that men who had belonged to different parties in the past should unite to attain objects upon which they were agreed. Sir William Harcourt addressed a large meeting last night at the Theatre Royal, Darlington. Replying to Lord Salisbury, he said that a phenomenon—the name given by his lordship to Irish members—was a thing to be closely observed. He supposed that was the reason why they had Jeremiah Sullivan over. The Dissentient Liberals he compared with stowaways working their passage, and also with deserters for whom there was no refuge save in the camp of the enemy. Discussing the bye-elections, he bid the Tories welcome to such victories as that of Holborn, where their majority had been halved.

The examination and cross-examination of Mr. Hussey, a land and state agent in county Kerry, occupied the greater part of yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Comission. In reply to the Attorney-General, Mr. Hussey attributed most of the agrarian difficulties in that county to the Land and National Leagues, declaring that the knew nothing of moonlighting before 1880. During his cross-examination, however, he was confronted with facts from official sources which showed that outrages and evictions were known in Kerry before the Leagues were established. Upon the application of Sir C. Russell, the Court ordered that the publisher of a placard announcing meetings to hear statements respecting the National League should appear on Tuesday. The President also intimated that Sir C. Russell was entitled to inspect the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. O'Kelly.

At a private meeting of the Nationalist members of the Cork Town Council yesterday, Mr. Alderman Hooper, M. P., announced his early retirement from Parliament.

A supper to the «criminal classes,» attended by some two hundred discharged prisoners, was given last evening in the Mission Hall, Little Wild-street, Drury-lane; and a meeting was afterwards held which was attended by the Lord Mayor, the new Chief Commissioner of Police, and a number of other gentlemen.

Yesterday morning a barque, believed to be an English vessel, was suddenly engulfed in the Goodwin Sands. All hands were lost, and not a trace of the vessel has been found, except a boat on which there is no name.

The Leicester Handicap Hurdle Race was won yesterday by Mr. Howett's Sherbrooke. Of the other races at the Leicester meeting the Open Selling Handicap Hurdle Race Plate fell to Monkshood, the Hunters' Selling Flat Race to Knutsford, and the Broxhills Steeplechase Plate to Charming Nancy.

Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Hawkins yesterday granted an application to stay proceedings in relation to the taxation of a bill of costs in the action of Irving v. Sanger and another, it being alleged that Harry Wall, who had acted as solicitor for the plaintiff in the matter, and who has been concerned in actions against persons for infringement of copyright, was not duly qualified as a solicitor.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday a rule of habeas corpus was made absolute to bring up a lad of nine, named Thompson, who had been placed in a Protestant home at Twickenham, the mother saying at the time that she was a Protestant. Since then the mother has declared that she is a Roman Catholic, and desired that the boy should be brought up in the Dominican Convent, West Grinsted.

Major-General Gilbert's petition for a divorce came yesterday before Mr. Justice Butt who, on hearing the evidence of misconduct against the wife, granted a decree nisi, with costs.

Canon Baynes, formerly vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, and Holy Trinity, Folkestone, was brought before the magistrates at Oxford yesterday, charged with failing to appear to his recognisances at the recent Quarter Sessions to answer three charges of obtaining board, lodging, and money by false pretences. He was now committed for trial, bail being refused.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN ITALY.

Rome, Nov. 28.

A motion in favour of granting the Parliamentary suffrage to women was brought forward to-day in the Senate and supported by a number of members of that House. Signor Crispi, the Premier, stated that he could not agree to the proposal, and the motion was ultimately rejected by a small majority.

Church Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

CALLE TREINTA Y TRES

Sunday, December 30th 1888.

Sunday after Christmas.
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
Matins, 11 a.m.
Holy Communion, 12.30 a.m.
Evensong 7.30 p.m.
New Year's Eve.—Service at 11.30 p.m. with Holy Communion,

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Services—Spanish, 8 p.m.

Pastor:—*G. P. Howard.*

Services in English, 11 a.m.
Sunday School—English 12.30 p.m.

Pastor:—*Chas. W. Miller.*

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La Administracion.

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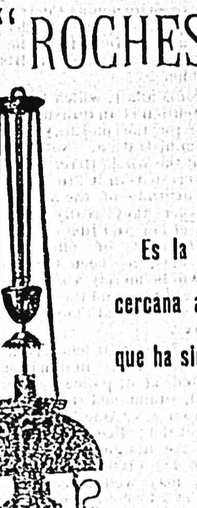
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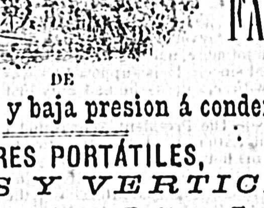
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Montevideo, Noviembre 26 de 1888.

213-27 N.-2 D.

THE EXPRESS

SUNDAY EDITION

UNREPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The difficulties that have lately arisen regarding the application of the law of «patentes» for the current financial year call forcible attention to a terrible weakness in the character of our legislative bodies, to say, the Chamber of Senators, and the Chamber of Representatives or Deputies.

These two Chambers, we need hardly inform our readers, correspond to the Upper and Lower Houses of European States; the members thereof are supposed to be elected by the people in representation of their ideas and interests. The country being nominally a Republic there is no question of electing peers, or hereditary legislators.

The members have therefore, no power whatever except what is derived from the people who supposedly elect them. They have no duties, no allegiance to observe except to the Constitution of the Republic and the interests of their supposititious electors. They are, or rather, they ought to be, in the fullest sense of the word, *representatives*.

This is the theory, and, in theory, it is very fine indeed. Unfortunately, it still remains in the realms of theory and has never entered into those of practice. When we come to examine the manner in which the two Chambers are constituted, what do we find? Lawyers, doctors, landed proprietors, so-called directors of party newspapers, and men with no profession beyond politics and no aim except to live at the expense of the state. The people who are the mainstay, the backbone, the flesh and blood of the Republic, that is to say the commercial, industrial, manufacturing and working classes are entirely unrepresented, nor are their interests even understood. The present instance is by no means the first in which the Chambers, when legislating on commercial matters, have shown a woful ignorance of financial, commercial and social economy, and a painful disregard of the industrial interests it should be their especial duty to foster and protect.

We will not go so far as to accuse them of intentional cruelty. We do not think that in passing this present law, which is now found to be so objectionable, they had any distinct purpose of imposing an excessive burden on a large and important branch of the trading class. They have erred, it is true, but they have erred from ignorance and carelessness. The law was drawn up, possibly with the best intentions in the world, by a very distinguished lawyer and other legal colleagues. It was submitted by them to the Chambers with the honest assurance that it had been well considered and contained nothing offensive or mischievous. The Chambers passed the law, with slight modifications, at express speed, accepting this assurance given by its compilers. They knew they had to pass some such law, and thought it would be all right. In the whole body of these «representatives» there was not one with sufficient knowledge of the necessities and conditions of the great and important trading class so deeply affected, to lift up his voice and tell them that it was all wrong. They were not traders themselves, and knew little or nothing of trade; it would, we presume, have been beneath their dignity to have taken counsel from a committee of traders; so, in their blissful ignorance, they legislated blindly, and we need hardly add, they consequently legislated badly.

No one with any common sense would think of setting a committee of lawyers to manage a Hospital, of doctors to direct a theatre, of shopkeepers to edit a newspaper. Yet in our Chambers we see anomalies quite as striking. The most important and fundamental interests of the country are entrusted to men who cannot possibly be expected to understand such matters, and who have not the least idea how the laws they blindly pass will turn out when put in operation. In many respects they resemble children let loose to play with the chemicals of a laboratory. The mixtures they make may produce something harmless, may produce a virulent poison, may cause a lamentable explosion. They do not know, but still they go on mixing. In the present instance, it is very evident they have been unfortunate in their haphazard choice, and have hit upon a noxious combination.

The causes of this unrepresentative representation are easy to find. The fact is, our representatives have never yet been selected in the right manner. Republican in name only, the tyranny of one despot after another has prohibited anything except the formality of an election, and even when the shackles of despotism have been removed, the people are too little accustomed to liberty of choice to exercise it properly, nor have they yet at heart enough of the real republican spirit to understand that their destiny lies in no small measure in their own hands, that it is both their right and their sacred duty to employ their votes so as to ensure the return of really *representative* men, men who will disinterestedly apply themselves to the forwarding of the interests of the country in the first instance, and of those of their electors in the second. When the River Plate Republics—for these causes are not confined to Uruguay—cease to be republican in name only and become so in heart and spirit, when all classes are really represented in our chambers, and the voice of the merchant, the tradesman, the manufacturer and the «working-class candidates» are heard in healthy competition with those of the doctor, lawyer, land owner and the professional politician, when each citizen looks on his vote as a holy privilege and uses it conscientiously then we may hear less of such legislative blunders and monstrosities, and have no more complaints to make of unrepresentative representation—and then the millennium may have arrived.

EXPRESSIONS

—A morning paper, in an attempted extenuation of the obnoxious law of «patentes,» explains that the taxes have been made heavier in town in order to lighten them in the country. This is very characteristic of River Plate legislation, but it is none the less unreasonable and unjust.

—The «patentes» question is still the chief topic of the day. An attempted explanation has been made to the effect that as it is intended to enforce the law the extra taxes will only amount to some seven or ten dollars per annum. This, however, is plainly not the letter of the law, and there is no guarantee that the law will only be enforced in this mild manner.

—It has also been said that the traders who complain of the law can avoid falling under it by ceasing to sell a variety of articles and confining themselves to the one branch of provisions or such other as they may prefer. This, we beg leave to say, is no remedy, and would entail a great loss to the traders and a marked inconvenience to the public.

—These «almacenes al menudeo» or general stores have risen in response to a public want and supply a manifest public necessity. It is not, then, for an unrepresentative and ignorant body of legislators to step in and upset an arrangement that works usefully and well, merely for the sake of upholding an obviously ill-considered law.

—Another amusing difficulty threatens to arise. In face of the fact that the removal of rubbish (*basura*) is most evidently a municipal task, the Municipality are endeavouring to impose upon the present contractor for that job, Colonel Belinzon, a heavy «patente» and also a fine for not having paid it before. The gallant Colonel threatens, if it is enforced, to throw up the work and leave the rubbish uncollected, which would be a very serious, not to say dangerous, situation for the general public.

—Talking of rubbish, we were enormously edified on Christmas Morning, on walking down the principal street of 25 de Mayo, at about half past ten, when the street was thronged with church-goers, bathers, visitors, and holiday-makers, to find the historic and ornamental «basura» carts in full possession of the road, and the side walks half impassable for the tins and boxes full of stinking and unsightly rubbish and dust, which the breeze blew full into every one's face and nose. Such a spectacle gave no very elevated idea of the Municipal management of the city and the civilization of the people that tolerated it.

—On Monday night some naughty, naughty boys amused themselves by soaping part of the walk in calle Cerro, alongside the Solis Theatre, where there is rather a steep incline, and then watching the rueful faces of the passers-by, who bruised certain portions of their anatomy by unavoidable and unexpected falls. They evidently wanted to get up a Christmas pantomime on their own account.

—News arrived yesterday of some brutalities on the part of «La Autoridad» at Colonia, where two sons of the «Jefe Politico» abused their power to assassinate two respectable men of the neighbourhood, and the attitude of the police became so threatening that the people had to arm themselves in self-defence.

—If we were asked to name one of the greatest enemies of South America, we would unhesitatingly reply «La Autoridad,» for it is responsible for an enormous amount of evil and precious little good.

—A morning contemporary speaks of the scheme of increasing the capital of the National Bank and of making the State a shareholder as already dead. We are afraid that the wish was father to the thought. At the same time we would be glad if it were true, for we cannot look upon the scheme as otherwise than dangerous.

—However backward Montevideo may be in other respects, she still retains her supremacy as a resort for visitors and holiday makers. On Christmas day all the hotels were full to overflowing, and the streets and trams were thronged with strange faces. Glad as we are to see this, still we would prefer to think that she owed her busy season to something more substantial and less capricious. The finest site in South America should be something more than a summer visiting place.

—The tragic occurrence in Colonia, of which we gave some account yesterday, plunge us back once more into the old reign of barbarism and savagery, and bring a cloud of discredit over the whole Republic. To us there is something infinitely shameful in the thought that the sons of the chief authority in the place should be guilty of brutal, premeditated and public murder, should, as is averred, shield themselves behind police authority, and should throw the whole population into a state of terror. Well may the poor Republic blush for the deeds of her sons when such scenes are possible.

—Later intelligence informs us that there was a long standing feud between the two murderers and their victims, and that the murderers themselves were wounded, but how or by whom it has not yet transpired. Be that as it may, the whole affair is entirely discreditable and painful.

—The only gleam of light in this sad business is the prompt action taken by Government in sending a high official to the spot to restore order and administer justice. It only remains to hope that this action will be carried out to the bitter end, and that the culprits will not be allowed, as has been too often the case, to elude the full punishment due to their guilt on account of their position and their connection with the administrative authorities.

—Havas' Telegraphic Agency has favoured us with an entire rescript of the article on the Colonia crimes published on Thursday morning in *La Tribuna Nacional* of Buenos Aires and written by Guillermo Melian Lafinur. This article is too long to translate entire, nor do we think it necessary to do so, for, although we have a most unmitigated horror of such deeds, and feel most keenly the disgrace they bring upon the Republic, we cannot agree with the very violent terms in which the article in question is couched, seeking to make of this and kindred deeds an engine of political warfare against the government of General Tajes, which it does not hesitate to qualify as «a system of tyranny and political despotism that its defenders endeavour grotesquely to disguise under an impossible mask of liberty».

—At the same time, it is impossible to hold the Government entirely blameless. Although it cannot justly be accused of complicity in such deeds, as Sr. Lafinur would wish to do, it is indirectly to fault in that it it is far too slow to punish the numerous abuses of authority and brutalities of the «Jefes Politicos» and other departmental authorities, and of their friends, especially when they happen to belong to the governmental party, and it even goes so far as to show favour, if not encouragement, to men who have been convicted of the basest crimes in this direction.

—Unfortunately, this Colonia affair was not the only barbarity that we had to record yesterday. The other was that of an officer of «serenos,» who, for some very trivial offence, committed a brutal assault on one of the men and wounded him. It transpires that the man's wounds are not so severe as was at first transported, but there is no doubt that the man was injured, and that the injuries were personally inflicted by his superior officer. That is is quite sufficient to stamp the affair as barbarous and disgraceful, and the further fact that the victim and not the criminal was arrested, only makes the matter worse.

—If the man thus attacked had turned round and shot his persecutor or run a sword through him, public sympathy would have been with him and not with the officer, although we suppose «military discipline», which knows nothing of justice, would have shrieked with horror and have shot the man on the spot for acting in justifiable self-defence.

—If all we hear be true, it is no uncommon thing for officers in the Argentine and Uruguay armies personally to inflict corporal punishment on men who displease them, even using their swords for that purpose. All we can say is, the more shame for them if they want to know our opinion of such ruffianism, let them read above.

—There is so much thought of «the dignity of man» on the River Plate, that there is an endless fuss made if a provoked schoolmaster raises his hand to correct an unruly urchin, yet so little consistency that little is thought of it if an officer cut a man's head open with his sword, although it is considered judicious to keep the fact as much within the barrack walls as possible.

—The atrocities at Colonia are still the principle topic of the day, and hardly a paper but has joined in a cry of horror and disgust at the disgrace brought upon the Republic by such deeds. Even those party organs, such as *La Nacion*, which show a leaning to be kind to the discredit of the party in power, however true it may be, search in vain for one extenuating circumstance.

—Although it is admitted by all but a few rampant and professed oppositionists that these foul murders have no political aspect whatever, they are still a matter of considerable importance, and we must add, of discredit, to the present Government. The revelations brought about show very clearly that the assassins, the sons of the «Jefe Politico» of the district, where nothing less than lawless ruffians, who abused their power for their own vile and savage ends, and who made the police over whom they had authority the accomplices in their misdeeds, and even stopping short at premeditated and cowardly murder. These young bandits had long been the terror of the neighbourhood, and complaints against them were loud and frequent, yet it does not appear that any steps were taken to check their abuses, to remove them from the power they misused, or even to enquire into their conduct. That is where the shame comes in. Well may some of the more outspoken journals recall the now historic phrase, that the Government is struck with the *paralysis of complicity*.

—There is no disguising the fact that not in one department alone, but in several, the «Jefe Politico» is no more than a lawless and unprincipled tyrant, and perverts the power of the law to his own vile ends, knowing no right but that of his own will, whose rule is that of terror, wrong and hatred, and who outrages all the security and machinery supposed to be given by the Constitution for the preservation of life and property. Although the misdeeds of these men are continually being exposed, and even proved in the teeth of all efforts to burke them, yet the men are allowed to retain their posts.

—The «Jefes Politicos» and other administrators of law and order should be as much above suspicion as Cæsar's wife. Every stain attached to them reflects on all the governing powers, from the President downwards, and discredits the whole Republic.

—This Colonia affair, which has aroused public attention in an unusual degree, is a test case for the morality of General Tajes' administration. Not only this Republic, but the whole River Plate and all those interested in it are waiting to see the real attitude of the authorities, to see whether they really mean the carrying out of law and justice and the proper punishment of offenders, or whether, as, alas, has been the case before, there will be merely a shallow pretence of proceedings, and the guilty ones will be whitewashed and allowed to continue in power.

—Another offence that has given rise to very general and just indignation, is that the 1st official of police, assuming the command, summoned the assistance of a guard from a N. American man of war to protect the police and their barracks from the indignant people. To what stage of degradation has the country come, it may well asked, that the intervention of a foreign force is necessary to preserve public order!

—An eye witness, writing to *La Opinion Publica*, states that some *thirty shots* were fired before the murdered men fell, many of which no doubt, proceeded from the armed police, acting under the orders of the chief assassins. Both before and after, the police are accused of the gravest complicity with the murderers, both by protecting them before and after, by trying to hide the consequences, and by impeding the course of justice.

—To add shame to shame it has been discovered that a gold watch and a considerable sum of money were stolen from one of the victims when the body lay in the police barracks.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

URUGUAYAN

December 25.

«PATENTES»—The dissatisfaction with the new law is increasing. It appears that if enforced as it stands certain small general shops that have hitherto only paid a tax of $ 50, will be liable to pay some $ 300. Many of the shopkeepers protest they will close their shops sooner than submit. The wholesale dealers are taking their part. A monster meeting is to be held at 3 this afternoon, in the ball-alley, San José 227, to decide upon some measures.

MURDER.—On Sunday afternoon a number of Italians were drinking together in the beer-vol on Eliseo, amongst them one Antonio Passaro, a labourer aged 25. A heated discussion arose, a scuffle ensued and Passaro fell to the ground mortally wounded with a stab in the left side. All took to their heels leaving Passaro on the ground. The police were summoned, and eventually arrested one Miguel Pomponio, who was said to have been seen wiping blood off a dagger with his handkerchief. A dagger, such as might have inflicted the wound of Passaro, was found upon him but quite clean. The victim died about two hours afterwards.

VISITING THE PRISONS—The customary annual visit took place at the Correctional Prison on Saturday, the visitors comprising the members of the Superior Tribunal, the Criminal and Correctional Judges, the two Fiscals, the Director of the Prison, the Secretary of the Tribunal and other officials. The prisoners were called up in groups of eight and their various petitions listened to. Some of those, guilty of minor offences, or on the recommendation of various of the authorities present, or whose term had nearly expired, were liberated. Notes were taken of any protests or petitions made by the others. Later on they visited the cells and other departments, and then passed to the Cabildo where the same formulæ were observed.

DROWNED — On Sunday a Spaniard named Bernardino Saavedra, aged 20, went with some companions to bathe off the side of the barraca «Rompe Olas» in the bay. He had scarcely plunged into the water, however, before he sunk and was seen no more, nor has his body been recovered since. It is supposed he was seized with cramp as he had only just finished breakfast.

MEETING—The President sent round a special invitation to all the Deputies to meet in his house yesterday evening. It is believed that the points of discussion will be the law of «patentes» and the financial position touching the National Bank. In our next issue we hope to give particulars of what occurred.

December 27.

«PATENTES»—A meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, attended by some five hundred persons affected by the new law, and an energetic discussion arose. It was resolved to send an energetic protest to Government as soon as possible, and signatures were affixed on the spot. The majority of the meeting were strongly in favour of closing their shops should the petition not be acceded, but a proposition that they should close at once, before the answer was known, was rejected. The following committee was appointed to act, President, Juan Smith, Members, J. B. Golorons, P. Pareja, P. Rovira, A. Bauzá.

COLONIA — Telegrams received from this place state that the people have been thrown into great alarm by the conduct of two sons of the Jefe Politico, Señor Neves, who deliberately murdered two respected citizens named Jacinto Carro and Domingo Arana, under circumstances of great atrocity. The murders were committed on the passenger mole, in the presence of a large number of people, and the victims were first shot at with revolvers and then stabbed. The two murderers have long been the terror of the neighbourhood on account of their desperate and lawless characters, and have taken advantage of their father's position and their authority with the police to shelter themselves from the consequences. In the present instance they armed the police with rifles, and threatened death to any one who interfered with them. The President of the Republic was telegraphed to and immediately ordered the gun-boat General Suarez to go the place to maintain order. Sr. Neves, who happened to be in Montevideo at the same time, has gone in turn. Men had to be landed from the foreign men of war in port there to protect the foreign residents. Yesterday all the shops were closed as a mark of respect to the murdered men, both elderly, fathers of families, men of business, and much respected. A later telegram states that the two murderers have been wounded, but this is not yet confirmed.

ARREST—On Sunday afternoon, in the barracks of the «Caraminos» the ensign Antonio Sosa, brother of the chief of the corps, made a brutal attack on one of the men named Baratin Hernandez, beating him severely with an iron bar. Another, named Recuero, who remonstrated against this cruel treatment was also attacked but managed to defend himself with his cutlass. The officer of Hernandez [illegible] taken a bath. On the arrival of Major Miguel, both Hernandez and Recuero were ordered under arrest, the former being in a bad state from his injuries. We have not heard of any order of arrest against the culprit as yet.

IMMIGRANTS.—We learn that 1100 immigrants have arrived within four days an unusually large number for these shores. Several passengers by the «Parana», have entered a protest, that having taken tickets at Havre for Buenos Aires, the captain refused to allow them to land here, although they were not immigrants. The Marine Commandancy sent a commissioner on board to ensure the landing of any passengers who desired to do so.

HEALTH.—From the 20th to the 24th instant there occurred five deaths from diptheria.

MEETING—At the meeting of Deputies in the President House on Monday evening, the scheme for enlarging the capital of the National Bank was discussed. Speeches in favour were made by Sres. Bustamante, Ilarte Borda, M. Aguirre and F. Torres. Speeches in opposition were made by Sres. Bauzá, Mendilaharzu, Rodriguez Larreta, Herrero y Espinosa, Antonio Maria Rodriguez, Juan L. Cuestas, Manuel B. Otero, Alberto Capurro and José P. Ramirez. No vote was taken on the point, as the Deputies did not wish to compromise themselves before the matter had been more thoroughly studied and discussed, but it seemed that the majority of those present were against the scheme.

December 28.

COLONIA—The following are some further particulars respecting the murders in Colonia. José Neves, one of the assassins, is aged 25, and not long made an attack on a highly respected business man which compelled the latter to leave the neighbourhood. His brother Luis, the other assassin, is only 20, but already has a bad character for violence and lawlessness. Both these were supposed to be officials in the police force. The murder took place in front of the police barracks. Carro received 9 bullet wounds, and Arana 3, besides being stabbed afterwards. On the arrival of Sr. Tezanos, the Inspector sent down by the Government, he found all the shops, banks and Hotels closed, whilst the brothers Neves were still occupying their police functions, the police being armed with rifles. He soon succeeded in restoring public confidence, had the two assassins arrested and deprived of their arms. The wounds of the two are very slight. A summary of the affair is being taken with all speed. Their father, the «Jefe Politico» has not been allowed to resume his post.

THE PRESIDENT—We regret to learn that General Tajes is not very well, and was not able to attend at the Government House on Wednesday.

DISCLAIMER—Remarking on the return of the U. S. S. «Alliance» the *Tribuna Popular* states that during her former stay here, her men made themselves notorious for their disorderly conduct when on shore. This is quite untrue. The men of the «Alliance» have always borne at least as good a character as those of any other man of war. Our contemporary is possibly confounding her with another U. S. ship, which it cannot be denied, did earn a bad character.

ACCIDENT. — Mr. Weldon, formerly connected with the London and R. P. Bank was knocked down by a cart yesterday morning whilst crossing the corner of Ituzaingó and 25 de Mayo, receiving but slight injuries however, which were attended to in Hutchinsons chemist's shop. Mr. Weldon only returned from England a few days ago.

CONDOLENCES.—Letters have been exchanged between Sr. Alberto Nin, Oriental Consul in London, and the Marquis of Salisbury, expressing condolence for the death of the British Minister in Montevideo, Mr. W. Gifford Pallgrave, on the one hand, and returning courteous thanks for the same on the other. Lord Salisbury further thanked the Oriental Government for the honours paid at Mr. Pallgrave's funeral.

MARITIME EXPRESS—Under this title an agency has been opened for taking passengers to and from the River Boats and removing their luggage at cheap, fixed rates. The office is in Piedras 150.

POLICE NEWS—On Wednesday afternoon a number of boys were throwing stones at the window of a house at the corner of Mercedes and Ibicuy. The owner came out and ran after the boys, when he was arrested by a policeman, taken to the Cabildo and fined!

At the request of the German Consul, a young man named Francisco March was arrested yesterday morning as he was about to embark on the German steamer Koln. He is accused of having committed a robbery of 30,000 marks from a railway station in Hamburg, where he was employed. He protested his innocence, but made no resistance. The arrest was made by the detective officer Aurelio Martinez.

December 29.

SARTOR RESARTUS—A meeting of tailors will be held this afternoon to form a society for protection against bad payers.

ACCIDENT—At the *quinta* of Zunina, opposite the tramway station of Pocitos, a girl named Carolina Sabanila, aged 15, was trying to light a brazier with some kerosene, when the tin exploded and the burning liquid spread over her body and clothes. She screamed and then fainted, and when assistance arrived it was found that she had sustained terrible injuries and was not likely to survive.

COLONIA—Several of the police employees have been arrested for complicity in the recent murders. The corpse of Jacinto Carro whilst in the police barracks was despoiled of a gold watch and some 200 dollars. When questioned, the commissary Sanchez said «it might have been one of the soldiers». Dr. Mario L. Gil made a stirring speech at the grave of the victims, concluding with the words that the grand movement of public indignation was not because the murdered men were victims of a personal vengeance, but was a protest against semi-official assassination. The murderers are said to preserve a most cynical calmness.

«PATENTES».—Yesterday the committee appointed by the retail general dealers held an interview with the Minister of Finance, and presented the protest against the new law. The Minister assured them that the protest would receive the fullest consideration, that every effort would be made as [illegible], and that in the meantime the term for the payment of the tax would be extended. (This term is supposed to expire Jan. 31.)

THE PRESIDENT—General Tajes has recovered from his indisposition and is again attending to his ordinary duties.

ACCIDENT—In the School of Arts and Offices, on Thursday afternoon a youth named Morales was cleaning a revolver, which he thought to be unloaded, when one of the chambers went off and the bullet struck another pupil, named Juan Ximil aged 13, in the groin, inflicting a severe wound.

POLICE NEWS—A man employed in the Gas factory was arrested for a criminal assault on a girl of six years old, who is so injured that her life is in danger.

A quarrel took place on Thursday night, in calle Washington, between two man and a mulatto woman. One of the men stabbed the woman, whose name is Josefa Garcia, in the throat and she was taken to the Hospital. The men were arrested.

A man stole a pocket-book containing some $45 from a house in calle Perez Castellanos. On leaving he was followed by two others who tried to rob him in turn. As he did not approve of being done to as he had done unto others he raised a tumult which brought up the police who quickly arrested all three.

STOCK EXCHANGE

December 26.

Falling between two holidays there was very little business done today.

Unifieds were quoted from London at 71 1/2. Sales here were, $ 9400 for Wednesday at 73.

National Bank shares were very quiet, prices a little better. Sales were, cash 85 at 165, for end of month 100 at 166, after hours, for end of month, 200 at 167 1/2, 200 at 167. Total, 585 shares.

National Credit shares were busy, but sales were mostly small. Sales were, cash, 10 at 89 1/2, 50 at 91, 30 at 89 1/2, 10 at 90 1/2, 20 at 91, 10 at 90 1/2, for Wednesday, 120 at 91, 50 at 90 1/2, for end of month, 50 at 91, 20 at 90 1/2, for end of January with dividend, 150 at 93. After hours, cash, 90 at 91, 100 at 92, 20 at 92 1/4, 50 at 92, for Wednesday, 100 at 92, 100 at 92 1/4, for end of month, 100 at 92, 100 at 92 1/2, for end of January with dividend, 100 at 93 1/2, 200 at 95. Total 1430 shares.

10 shares of Compañía Inmobiliaria were sold at 53 1/2 cash.

No other sales.

December 27.

Business today has been quiet, the low tone of the market remaining unchanged.

No sales in Unifieds.

National Bank shares showed the effect of business of the market, falling about two points from Monday. Sales were, for end of month, 100 at 165, 100 at 166 1/2, 100 at 165 3/4, 150 at 165 1/2, 200 at 165 1/4, 300 at 165, for end of January with dividend, 50 at 165 1/4, 100 at 167 1/2. After hours, cash 100 at 165, for end of month, 300 at 165, 100 at 165 1/2 for end of January, 300 at 167 1/2. Total, 2550 shares.

National Credit shares were fairly busy and much firmer in tone, with an improvement of some 2 points on Monday. Sales were, cash 20 at 93, 100 at 92 1/2, for tomorrow 10 at 93, 130 at 93 1/2, for end of month, 100 at 91, 200 at 93 1/4, for end of January 50 at 95 1/2. After hours, cash 100 at 92 1/4, 100 at 92, for tomorrow 20 at 92 3/4, 10 at 92. Total, 1040 shares.

Other sales were,—

Italian Bank, part paid, 200 for end of month at 116.

Cedulas A, $2000 for end of month at 80

Compañía Inmobiliaria, 10 for end of January at 55.

Amortizable Debt, $5000 for end of January at 89 1/2.

December 28.

The market has been somewhat busier today, there being a marked rise in most of the prices.

The London Telegram quoted Unifieds as having fallen to 70. Sales here were $70,500 for end of month at 72 7/8 a fall of 1 1/8 from last quotation.

National Bank shares, though not very busy, advanced some two points, being much firmer in tone Sales were, cash, 50 at 166 1/2, 50 at 166 3/4, for end of month, 100 at 167, 1100 at 167 1/2, 500 at 167 1/4, 250 at 167. For end of January with dividend, 100 at 169 1/4. Total, 2150 shares.

National Credit shares were also steadier with a decided rising tendency. Sales were cash, 120 at 94, 310 at 93 1/2, 10 at 93 1/4. For tomorrow, 10 at 93 1/2, for end of month, 50 at 93 1/2, 100 at 94 1/4, 250 at 93 3/4, 300 at 93 1/2, for end of January with dividend, 20 at 95. Total, 1350 shares.

Cedulas A were also busy, $185,000 being sold for cash or end of month, all at 80 1/2.

Other sales were,—

Amortizable Debt, $40,000 for end of month at 36 1/2.

Compañía Inmobiliaria, for end of month 10 at 55 1/2, for end of January, 10 at 57.

Nothing in other stocks.

December 29.

The improvement noticed in the market yesterday was scarcely sustained today.

In Unifieds the only sale was $4700 cash at 72 1/4, a fall of 5/8.

National Bank shares were busy, large sales being done at prices not so steady as yesterday. Sales were, cash, 150 at 166 1/2, for end of month 100 at 166 1/2, 50 at 166 3/4, 200 at 166 1/2, 400 at 166 1/4, 400 at 166, for end of January with dividend, 500 at 169, 250 at 168 3/4, 100 at 168 1/2, 200 at 168 3/4, 600 at 169 1/2. Total, 3040 shares.

National Credit shares were likewise a little weaker, sales being cash 50 at 93, 100 at 91, for tomorrow 10 at 93, for end of month, 350 at 93, 20 at 92, for end of Jan. with dividend, 100 at 95.

50 Italian Bank shares for end of month were sold at 115 1/2.

Nothing in other stocks.

BUSINESS

December 29.

—Mr. W. Maitland Heriot, has arrived to take charge of the branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Mange, who has hitherto occupied that post, returning to Rio.

—The National Credit Company will pay a dividend of 4 o/o per share for the second quarter of 1888 next month.

—The Custom House Authorities advise the business people, that after the 1st January next no permit will be issued, except the conditions of the 4th article of the new law of "patentes" are strictly fulfilled.

—Subscription to the new Cooperative Bank will be opened next month.

—The "Venus" brought $30,000 from B Aires for the French Bank, and the "Saturno" $12443 from Salto for the National Bank, yesterday.

—The National Credit Co. has bought some 175,000 varas of land in Nuevo Paris, it is said at 16 cents per vara.

SHIPPING

December 27.

—An English brig has been seen outside the harbour, making for this port, with bowsprit, bows, and hull damaged. We believe she comes from San Francisco. Her name is not yet known.

—The "Ravenscrag" has put into this port seriously damaged, heading from Cardiff to Coquimbo.

—The North American Company, which up to the present, have been running their steamers to Brazil, intend placing the steamers "Alliance," "Fidance," "Advance" and "Mississippi" on the River Plate route. They come consigned to the well known firm of Williams Co. in this city, and to Samuel B. Hale in Buenos Aires.

—The French gunboat Etoile arrived here yesterday morning from gun practice in Colonia.

December 28.

—The U.S. Man-of-war "Alliance, returned here from Pernambuco yesterday,

—The Norwegian Man-of-war Saga, left yesterday for Rio de Janeiro.

—The Custom House Authorities have ordered their employers to dispatch sailing vessels, and all river craft, from the rising of the sun, up to 6 p.m. thus giving to the commercial community greater facilities for the despatching of vessels.

—Yesterday entered the Portuguese bk "Agnes" consigned to Barreto and Gomes, bringing a cargo of 14,[illegible] cases of Kerosene and other merchandise.

—Yesterday was launched Mr. Antonio Lussich's new lighter La Teja. She was built by Mr. Antonio Damasio, and is intended for port work. Her dimensions are as follows 83 ft. long, 29 broad 9 ft. depth 300 tons register. After being launched she was taken by the Tug Plata to her moorings in the north of the bay having given entire satisfaction both to Mr. Lussich and Mr. Damasio. She cost some $22,000.

December 29.

—The Argentine Authorities have put a minimum of two days quarantine on all vessels from Brazil, and ask our authorities to do the same.

—The Brazilian gun-boat "Nictheroy" left Rio on the 22nd for this port, but owing to an accident to the machinery had to put back into Rio, for two days.

—The "Fortuna" arrived back from Maldonado yesterday, morning bringing 9 passengers, two of whom are prisoners, brought to the police authorities in this.

—The Camilo Cervantes is coming down from Rio, to make a trial trip between this and Buenos Aires.

Prices Current.

IMPORTS

	Liquid.	In bond
Absinthe—Pernod:		
Silliman	$8.00	$5.50
Noilly & Prat	7.50	4.50
Pernod	9.00	6.50
Premier fils	9.50	7.00
Alcohol:—		
Tierces of 478 litres.	$115 to 120.	$44 to 48
Demijohns of 4 1/2 to 5 gals.	$4.70	$1.70
Almonds:—		
Shelled, per qq.	$24 to 25.	$23 to 19
Unshelled,	14.50	12.00
Anise per @	4.40	3.80
Anserta per demij	1.50	0.55
Arrowroot per @		
Santa Catalina	0.45	0.35
Porto Alegre	0.55	0.41
Beer—per doz.		
Spatenbrau 1/1	2.50	2.40
1/2	4.20	2.50
Culmbach legitima 1/1	2.50	2.40
do. 1/2	4.20	2.80
Christiania (M) 1/1	3.20	1.50
Viena 1/1	3.00	2.20
Biscuits—per case,		
Superior	$2.30	$1.75
Ordinary	1.75	1.15
Inferior	1.00	0.42
Bitters:—		
Boonekamp	$9.00	$3.50
Angostura	17.50	16.00
Peyrafier	8.50	5.50
Orange	7.50	4.50
Marie Brizard & Roger	7.50	4.50
Swiss	9.30	6.00
Montagnard	7.30	5.00
Imperial	7.00	4.50
Stomachic	6.00	3.10
Bramina—Per doz.	0.35	0.25
Brandy.—*In cases,*—Per doz.		
Brandenburg Frères fine Champagne	$16.00	$15.00
H. Thompson Fils (***)	10.00	7.00
Brandenburg Frères des Armes	5.00	13.50
Hennessy V.O.	16.50	11.00
Hennessy (***)	14.00	10.00
Hennessy (**)	13.00	—
Hennessy (*)	11.50	—
Martell (***)	12.10	9.10
Martell (*)	11.50	8.60
Grand. fine Champagne	13.00	10.00
Biscuit Debouché	8.30	5.20
Diamante Blanchy Frères y Ca	8.00	5.00
Charchy	5.00	4.70
Coutanseux O.	8.50	5.60
Toro 1878	9.00	6.00
Toro 1874	14.00	11.00
Moscatel	11.00	8.00
Sasson y Duval	7.00	4.00
Fine Champagne ***	15.00	10.00
Boumait	8.00	5.00
Pelizon Pire (***)	8.00	5.00
Pelizon Pire (**)	7.00	4.50
Pelizon Pire (*)	6.50	4.00
Toro	7.00	4.20
Per cask of 50 to 60 litres	1.575	1.275
Butter.—		
English, per lb.	—	0.95
Italian,	0.55	0.54
French, sup.	0.60	0.56
Danish per tin	1.25	nom.
Champagne per doz.—		
Cliquot 1/1	19.50	16.50
1/2	21.00	15.00
Heidsieck & Co. Monopole dry 1/1	23.00	19.00
1/2	25.00	21.00
Carte Blanche 1/1	14.00	10.00
Grand Cremant 1/1	11.00	7.50
Carte Noire 1/1	8.50	5.00
Anchor 1/1	15.00	11.20
Gustave Gilbert (Silety) 2a 1/1	15.00	9.00
Do. do. do. 1/2	17.00	11.00
Do. do. Flery 1/1	13.00	12.00
Do. do. do. 1/1	21.00	15.00
Carte d'or 1/1	15.00	14.00
Ruiniart & Co. 1/1	14.00	11.00
B. E. Perrier 1/1	10.20	6.20
Amiont 1/1	10.00	

Candles.—*Composite*—Common, nos. 4, 5, 6, pkt. 0.10 0.20. Family, 0.16 0.10.

	Liquid.	In bond
Canned Goods—Per doz:—		
Spanish, especial	$11.00	$ 8.00
ordinary	9.25	5.75
French, Lentils	2.40	1.65
Mushrooms	2.90	2.20
in oil	4.90	3.60
Tunny in oil	4.70	3.70
half-tins	2.60	2.00
tins of 2 to 5 kilos, per kilo	0.55	0.35
Asparagus	4.90	3.60
Beans	2.70	1.90
Patés Truffés, large tin	7.60	6.50
Patés Truffés, small tin	4.90	4.20
Italy, ordinary	3.90	2.66
Cheese.—		
Van Rossen per doz.	$13.00	$8.58
Langelaan	13.00	—0
Other classes	11.00	7.55
Paté Grasse per lb.	0.30	0.25
Cerdeña	0.28	0.10
Gruyère	0.30	0.2
Parmesan	0.28	0.10
Gorgonzola per kilo.	0.30	0.60
Chicory.—Per 50 kilos	7.40	5.28
Chocolate.—		
Menier, per kilo	$0.80	$0.60
La Gallega lb.	0.38	0.28
La Flor	0.34	0.23
La Española	0.34	0.22
Cinnamon.—Per lb.		
Ground	0.29	0.26
In sticks	0.15	0.11
Cloves.—Per lb.	0.30	0.16
Cocoa.—Guayaquil, per q	24.00	19.00
Coffee.—Brazil:—		
Superior $13.00 to 17.50	$14.25 to	14.00
Good $16.50 to 17.50	$13.50 to	15.00
Mocha per qq	35.00	30.00
Figs, per tin	2.00	1.55
Gin.—		
Langelaan per 15 bott	$3.50	4.00
Three Anchors	7.50	3.00
Globe	6.50	2.90
Key	8.50	3.00
Cat	7.50	3.08
Star	5.00	2.40
Little Anchor	2.00	0.55
Hamburg, per demij	1.50	0.80
Hollands	1.40	—
Guava Jelly, per doz.		
Large tin	$5.25	4.00
Small tin	2.50	1.50
Ham, per lb.		
Superior	$0.45	$0.35
Good	0.36	0.26
Ordinary	0.33	0.24
Kerosene, per gall.		
Refined	0.43	—
Common	0.44	—
Lampwicks:—		
English, per qq	24.00	—
N. American	24.50	—
Liqueurs, per doz.		
Chartreuse legitimate	$19.50	$11.6
Anisette, Marie Brizard and Roger	10.00	7.80
Ordinary	7.00	4.20
Lobsters, tinned, per doz.		
Morton	$6.80	$4.80
Thurber	6.80	5.00
Other marks	6.75	5.00

Matches.—Wax, Dellacha, No. 17 per gross 1.90 1.10. Wood per case, 3.45 2.75.

	Liquid.	In bond
Maté per @		
Paraguay, in sacks	2.85	2.15
in cases	3.40	2.70
Brazilian,		
Especial	$2.45	$1.95
Good general	2.25	1.80
Ordinary General	2.10	1.65
Poor general	2.15	1.73
Mustard, per doz.		
English	1.70 to 2.30	1.50 to 1.70
French	1.80 to 2.00	1.60 to 2.21
Per kg of 1 @	1.30	1.00
1/2 @	0.70	0.55
Oysters, canned, per doz.		
Murray	$5.30	$3.50
Le Bas	4.80	—
Eagle	4.40	—
Martin	4.80	2.40
Thurber	4.50	—
Other marks	3.50	—
Pickles, per doz.		
English	2.60	1.73
French	2.00	1.50
Rice, per @:		
Italian, extra,	1.78	1.10
ordinary,	1.50	1.50
Indian good,	1.20	0.70
ordinary,	1.10	0.62
Rum in cases,	$7 to 13.50,	4.80 to 10.80
In barrels, per litre	0.50	0.50
Rice, Cat 1-1/2 lb. boxes	$5.55	—
Lion	5.40	$3.56
Crocodile	5.40	3.00
Sauces, per doz.		
Lea and Perrins	4.50	3.50
Burgesses Anchovy	4.50	3.50
Italian	3.50	2.50
French	2.20	1.40

Schnapps, Gayon, per doz. $4.65

Soap.—Malaga, 15.00 Italian, 18.00 per qq.

	Liquid.	In bond
Starch, maize per qq.		
Magnolia	$7.20	—
Clement	6.80	4.80
Juan Shaw	7.00	—
Sugar—*Refined in Casks* per @.		
Paris (Say Fils)	$1.500	$.200
(Say Crible)	1.575	—
Rotterdam	1.500	1.900
N. American	1.500	1.375
(Hava Fair) per Aa	1.50-1.20	

Tea, per lb, Congou and Souchong $0.9.5 0.20, Ordinary 0.30-0.60, Extra 1.13-0.90.

	Liquid.	In bond
Tobacco, per qq.		
N. American	$28 to	30
Virg. leaf, good	22.50	13.75
Porto Alegre, 1st. class		11.00
2nd.	9.75	
Bahia leaf, Flor	35.00	40.00
1a	30.00	43.08
2a	35.00	31.08
3a	34.00	23.00
4a	30.00	24.00
5a	27.00	21.00
Paraguay leaf, Good	20.00	8.80
Ordinary	5.00	5.50
Medium	3.00	4.80
Stalk	1.00	2.50
Caporal, per kilo	2.50	1.80
Black pigtail, per @		
Lopez Sa y Ca Mark A superior	$ 7.50	$ 5.20
Do. Extra	6.00	6.00
Do. Especial	10.00	7.75
Sequeira special Jockey	11.00	8.75
1a. warranted	8.50	7.00
2a.	8.00	6.20
ostrich	8.50	6.25
Lica 2a.	7.00	5.00
Carvalho Irmao special	9.50	8.00
1a sup.	5.50	6.50
2a.	7.60	6.50
Condor 1a.	6.65	6.00
A Freitas y Ca. 1a. sup.	6.00	5.60
2a. Puma	6.25	4.50
Mensajero 1a superior	5.00	6.25
Sol 2o. good	6.75	4.75
Moreira Barbeza y Sequeira, Castello special	10.00	7.75
Peliciano first	8.50	6.25
Touro, 2a.	7.50	5.25
Pacotes	6.125	3.126
Cut		6.50
Vermouth—Per doz.		
Ballor (Italy)	$7.20	$4.20
Cora 1a	7.20	4.20
Cora 2a	7.00	4.20
Cinzano	7.00	4.20
Martini y Rossi	6.60	3.65
Audiffredi	6.30	4.15
Lavagnino	6.00	3.65
Noilly & Prat (France)	7.00	3.50
Tricon	6.00	3.60
(Silery) 2a 1/1	15.00	9.00
Do. do. de. 1/2	17.00	1.10
Do. do. (Flery) 1/1	15.00	12.00
Do. do. do. do. 1/2	21.00	15.00
Vinegar per demij,		.00
French, per cask,	9.00 to 9.50	—
Whisky Scotch.		
Per case	7.50 to 10.00	4.50 to 7.50
Wines French in cases		
Common, per doz.	3.40 to 3.60	1.50 to 1.50
Esp. and extra	7.50 to 11.00	5.00 to 13.0
French, per bordelaise		
Thompson	$46.50	$31.50
Costeaux	44.00	31.00
Clermont	44.00	31.00
Castille	42.00	29.00
Grèze	44.00	31.00
Roland	42.00	29.00
Saulnier	43.50	29.50
Duclos	44.00	31.00
Blanche Frères	43.50	30.00
Raymond Michel	43.50	29.50
A. W. Petres & Co.	44.00	30.00
Spanish Table, per 4/4		
Superior	$86 to 91	$62 to 67
Good	73 to 83	48 to 59
Inferior	any price.	
Garnacha.—Per 4/4.		
Superior	$84 to 90	$60 to 64
Good	73 to 82	54 to 55
Dry Spanish—Per 4/4.		
Superior	$73 to 82	$54 to 56
Good	71 to 77	47 to 53
Inferior	any price	
Red Portuguese—Per 4/4.	$4.00	00.00
Red Catalan—per pipe.		
Coloured,	no sales	$62
Good Marks	$68 to 71	no sales
Fair,	58 to 63	do
Inferior	50 to 54	do
Red Italian—Per bord.		
Dabundo	$37.00	$25.00
Lavagnino	39.00	27.00
Cirio	38.00	24.00
Manzi	35.00	22.00
Scala	35.00	22.00
Soc. Prod. Vinicola	44.00	24.00
Other marks	32.00	
Priorato—Per 4/4.		
Superior	$81 to 93	$58 to 53
Good	73 to 80	50 to 52
Ordinary	nominal	

BARRACA GOODS.

Caustic Soda.—English, per qq.	2.60	—
Coal.—House, per ton on board	9.75 to	1.80
Kitchen,		9.00
Galvanized Iron.—Per qq.	4.15	4.20
Portland Cement.—Per barrel.		
Elephant 400 lbs	$5.80	—
300	4.50	—
Crown 300 lb.	4.50	—
400	5.50	—
Other marks 150	3.06	—
Potash.—English, per qq. desp'd.	1.90	—
Resin.—Per 280 lbs.	3.40	—
Roofing-Tiles.—Per thou. on board.		32.00
Roman Earth—Per barrel.	2.90	3.00
Rock Salt.—(Cadiz) Per fan. on board.	1.20	1.90
Tiles.—*French*—On board.		
Roofing, per thou.	12.00	—
Flooring	$32.00	—

EXPORTS

Hides—Dry of 40 lbs.	5.30	5.40
Inferior	4.50	4.60
Kips 6 to 14 lbs	5.30	5.40
Do Inferior	5.70	3.80
Horse-Hides	1.90	—
Do Camp,	1.00	—
Wool—Mestiza good per @	3.20	3.80
pt. clean	3.00	3.10
2nd	2.80	2.90
Foxskins per doz.	0.25	.50
Ostrich Feathers—Per doz	$ 1.00	1.20
Sheep Skins—Mestizos 3/4 wool per lbs.		0.125
1/2		110
1/4		005
Shorn skins per doz		1.000
Lamb skins		500
Wheat—Superior per 110 kilos	4.50	4.60
Medium	4.30	4.40
Minimum	2.00	—
Barley—1st class	2.70	2.73
Inferior	2.00	2.00
Flour—Mark o per @	1.08	1.10
Sifted per @		0.95
2nd class		0.70
Medium		0.50
Bran—per 42 kilos and bag	0.65	0.90
Indian Corn—In the grain per fanega	2.75	2.98
Linseed—per @	0.50	6
Tallow—per 90 kilos	1.00	1.20
Cattle cows	$ 13.00 calves	$ 4.00
For Interior cows	11.00 and	12.00
For Slaughter house cows	11.50	11.75
Do do oxen	10.00	