

OFFICES:  
61-CALLE TREINTA Y TRES-61  
MONTEVIDEO.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"INDENT"-Montevideo.

# The Montevideo Times

(LATE "THE RIVER PLATE TIMES")

EUROPEAN AGENTS  
Messrs. G. STREET & Co. 20 CORNHILL  
AND  
W. M. WILLS 151 CANNON STREET  
LONDON E. C.

VOL. IV.

MONTEVIDEO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

No. 448.

## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

- D** R. N. TIDEMA D.—Having left for Europe, the consulting rooms are closed until his return.—Cámaras 159 80 pm.
- G** P. MORRISON—SURGEON DENTIST, 127 Rincon, Plaza Matriz.—Consultations from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 88 pm.
- P** RINCE and HILL—NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS. Calle Cámaras No. 163. Montevideo.—Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. 87 pm.
- J** O'DONOGHUE Surgeon-Dentist. Corresponding Member of the Dental Association of London. Member of the British Dental Association, etc. Office hours from 9 to 5. Calle 25 de Mayo 256. 81 pm.
- E** DWARD COOPER—Agent for the Royal Fire Insurance Company. Calle Misiones, 80. Montevideo. 137 pm.
- T. R. CORCORAN**—CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELRY.—Nautical and surveying instruments repaired and adjusted. Chronometers rated and repaired. Calle 25 de Mayo, 135. Montevideo. 101 pm.
- E** LADIO A. VELASCO ABOGADO.—Se ocupa exclusivamente de asuntos comerciales. 25 de Mayo 256. 136 pm.
- F** RANCISCO J. ROS—Agrimenor—Surveyor. 39—Calle San José—39. 139 pm.
- H** EIDSLIECK & CO'S DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE  
Messrs WEDEKIND FEHR & Co. Calle Misiones 156—161. 2.10.24-v. Ap.24
- H** IGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY. FITZPATRICK'S STUDIO. CALLE RINCON 176. NEAR THE PLAZA MATRIZ. 85 pm.
- J** WEBER.—English and German Boot and Shoe maker. Boots and Shoes made to order in any style. A good article guaranteed. Orders promptly attended to. Zapatería de Weber, calle 25 de Mayo 183, between 1.º de Mayo and Zabala. 128 pm.
- R** ESTAURANT, Café and Billiard Rooms. LA NUEVA ESPAÑA Plaza Zabala 54. Calle Zabala 155. Pension at moderate terms. Excellent Wines. Private rooms for families. Antonio Espin, Proprietor. 100 pm.
- F** ASHIONABLE TAILOR A. Payol, Sastreña «La Joven Española». Calle 25 de Mayo 212. Montevideo. First class fit and cut. Every quarter this house receives the newest patterns from the best factories in England and France. 129 pm.
- F** ELIX BOTTINI—Wines, Fine Liqueurs & Havana Cigars. American Whiskey. Calle Rampla, No. 87, Corner of Zabala. Montevideo. 116 pm.
- A** DELOLME—CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT AND SWORN TRANSLATOR. Lessons in English, French, Spanish and German. Calle Rincon 109. 104 pm.
- R** EMINGTON TYPEWRITER can be seen in operation daily. Machines on sale. Operators trained. All kinds of Copying done. Annie F. Jones, Oficina de la Remington Typewriter, calle Misiones, 138. Horas 10 a. m. a 4. 82 pm.
- T** HE ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL.—Boards, Half Boards and Day Pupils received. Prospects on application to Mr. Esquerre, B. A., Calle del Norte 19, Plaza Independencia. Se dan lecciones particulares de esp. do. 92 pm.
- C** RITERION.—English Bar Restaurant. Drinks, breakfasts, luncheons, Dinners, Suppers, etc. at all hours. Pensionistas received at a moderate charge. Calle Cerrito 222, corner of Luzaingui. 93 pm.
- M** ERCELA ALEMANA—Rincon 237—Christina and N. Y. Year presents. Carols, Dolls, Embroidery and Fashions—Rincon 237. 143 pm.
- H** OTEL ORIENTAL.—The favourite resort of all English visitors. Central Position. Good Service. Excellent Table. Comfortable Rooms. First class Wines. English spoken. Calle 8 de Mayo 22. Montevideo 107 pm.
- R** ESTAURANT DEL TELEGRAFO—CALLE MISIONES 168—French and Italian cookery of the best class. Prompt service. First class wines and liquors. Pensionistas received. Meals despatched to houses. 181 pm.
- S** APOLLO FOR HOUSE CLEANING.—Sold all over the world, as knowledge of the best for cleaning and polishing Metal Work, Kitchen Utensils, Floor, Paint, Marbles, etc.—sold by Chemist, Grocers, and Ironmongers, and Wholesale by Ernesto Sáenz. Calle Uruguay 56 and 58. 95 pm.
- F** OTOGRAFIA BRITANICA—Samuel Linnig, ex Bate and Co. This establishment, newly restored, has a collection of more than 20,000 negatives. Calle Treinta y Tres, 180. Montevideo. 122 pm.
- H** OTEL DES PYRAMIDES—Plaza Constitución, Montevideo. Central position. Handsome and well ventilated rooms. Excellent service. Restaurant à la Carte. The Widow Hairie, Proprietress. 141 pm.
- C** HUTE & BROOKS—Photography studio. No. 300 Calle 25 de Mayo Montevideo, and No. 126 Calle Florida, Buenos Aires. 110 pm.
- H** . B. WILLE—SHIP CHANDLER AND BUTCHER. vessels entered and cleared, calle Misiones Nos. 19 to 27 and Rampla No. 127. 91 pm.
- M** ARTINEZ & ESTAPE—English Grocery Store. Large assortment of Wines, Port, Sherry and Bordeaux, Spirits and Liqueurs, Havana Cigars, Canned Goods of all descriptions. ALL 25 DE MAYO 201A. 106 pm.
- G** RAN CAFE DEL SOLTEAMA—Colonia 201, de Bonatto. Servicio especial, plato casero, artículos de primera calidad, precios sin excepción. Cenas y Lunch. Conciertos todas las noches. Calle Colonia 201, Montevideo. 180 pm.
- H** OTEL SUD AMERICA—54 Plaza Independencia, 55.—Furnished sitting and bedrooms. Restaurant. Pensionistas received. 134 pm.
- R** ESTAURANT LATINO—ITUZAINGO 165 AND 169. Plaza Constitución. Best Pension in the city, only \$3.00 per month. Excellent Wines Central position. Single meals at moderate prices. José Ricci, proprietor. 123 pm.
- D** UNLOP BROS. & Co. Colonial & General Merchants 39, Great St. Helens. London. E. C. Telegraphic Address "Karatat" London.
- J** AMES SMALT—Piedras 556. Buenos Aires. English Tailor, Hosiery, Hatter and Outfitter. London Hats, Collars, Ties and Underclothing. 26-7-Pla.
- H** ALGENSIS'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—The only genuine original brand. Sole Agents in the River Plate, Danck Inman and S. Kraier, Colon 72, Montevideo. 84 pm.
- G** UNLEMAR BAUDET GAMEZ.—Professor of the Violin, with views changed in various societies of Spain and America. Orders received from 5 to 6 p. m. Calle Reconquista 107. 152 pm.
- I** NSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.—Directed by Prof. Santiago A. Castilla. Recently opened for the artistic education of youth. The public is invited to visit our gallery of original pictures and copies of great masters. Private and school lessons. Calle Uruguay 209. 147 pm.

## The Montevideo Times

**Subscription**  
Including delivery or postage:  
Montevideo and Uruguay - - - - - month \$ 1.50 gold  
Argentina, Rio de Janeiro, - - - - - 2.00 gold  
Europe and United States - - - - - 3.00 gold  
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Single ordinary number - - - - - 6 cents  
Back ordinary number - - - - - 10 cents

Single copies of the paper on sale daily at Jacobson's Library, 25 de Mayo 120 and at the "Liberia Sud-Americana" of D. Villagrán, 25 de Mayo 224, also at the office of the paper.

**Advertisements**  
General tariff, per centimetro, per month - - - - - \$ 1.00 gold  
Professional and Business Cards, four lines, double column, per month - - - - - 1.50  
"Wanted," "To Let," etc., four lines, for four insertions - - - - - 1.00  
Ditto, ditto, 15 days - - - - - 0.50  
Births, Deaths and Marriages, each insertion - - - - - 0.50  
Permanent Advertisements by arrangement.  
For advertisements from the Argentine Republic the difference in exchange must be added.

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

Sole Proprietor and Editor,  
W. H. DENSTONE.

## NOTICE.

The offices of this newspaper have been removed to **Calle Treinta y Tres No. 61**, between calles Piedras and Cerrito.

Our camp and foreign subscribers are particularly requested to remit the amount due for subscription to **Dec. 31, 1890**, as soon as possible, in order that the accounts for the year may be closed.

The weekly edition has been suspended.

**BUENOS AIRES.**  
Mr. Joseph Larkin is authorized to collect the accounts due to the paper for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, and to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the same.

## The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, JANUARY 15, 1891.

**PASSING NOTES.**

The article we published on Tuesday setting forth the improbability of realizing the loan for the reorganization of the National Bank and counseling English investors not to meddle with the loan, has, we are pleased to say, attracted considerable attention. As, however, it has been misconstrued in some quarters, we think it necessary to state that in writing it we had no intention of injuring the credit of the country but exactly the contrary. Bearing in mind two things, the interests of English investors on the one hand, and the interests of the country on the other, both led us to the same conclusion, namely, that it were better that the loan should not be realized. To our thinking the credit of the country has already been too deeply implicated in the fortunes of the so-called National Bank, and, looking beyond the interests of the moment, we consider it certainly better that it should not be implicated further. We look upon the credit of the Nation as a thing apart from that of the Bank, or even that of the present Government. The Government is an episode, the Nation an enduring fact. For the rest, the reasons we adduced against the loan are founded on melancholy truths, and no one would be more pleased than ourselves to see them contradicted. We want to see the country thrive, we are interested in it in every sense, but we do not think the projected loan will secure that end. *Hincille lacrymæ.*

The facility with which new taxes or imposts are imposed on the already over-burdened people is terrible. As in the recent instance, burdensome and iniquitous bills are hurried through the two Chambers in a couple of days without pretence of serious discussion, but the same Chambers do not hesitate to waste a fortnight or more discussing some such comparatively puerile subjects as the excision of Latin from the University course, a matter which is no earthly business of theirs. It is also very noticeable that the new taxes are almost invariably so arranged that the chief burden falls on the productive and industrial classes. The non-producers, rentiers and idlers, in other words, those who are of least service to the nation, are those who pay proportionately least. This, which is a complaint not peculiar to this country, arises from the fact that the Chambers are not in the most remote degree representative of the people, and that the interests of the tax-imposing and the tax-paying classes are distinctly opposed. When these interests are combined, as they inevitably will be some day, the whole system of taxation will have to be overhauled.

But however great the facility with which fresh taxes are imposed, the taking them off again is quite a

different matter. Hence the danger. Once imposed, there they remain, the revenue arising from them is looked upon as a fixed thing and there is no difficulty in finding expenses to swallow it up. In fact these expenses are created even more easily than the taxes. It does not seem to enter the heads of our legislators that, in such a country as this, every tax is a fresh burden on the people and an additional drawback to its development and therefore their aim should be to reduce administrative expenses so as to meet the minimum of taxation, instead of perpetually increasing the taxes to meet augmented expenses, as they do now. Evidently they look upon man as a taxable animal, and act up to the definition.

Certainly the brightest spot in these gloomy times is the report just issued by the Budget Committee counselling reductions in the estimates to the tune of a million and a half dollars, though at the same time there is a certain impertinence in it remembering the recent Message of the Executive declaring that it was impossible to economize more than half a million dollars. However, the Committee must be congratulated on having attacked the question seriously and in the right spirit. Especially glad are we to see the reduction of \$512,958 in the Army estimates, and think that another half million might yet be added to this without prejudice to the nation, for the present state of the army is to our thinking neither necessary, useful nor ornamental. It is to be regretted that these reductions were not taken into consideration before the new taxes were imposed for then the latter might have been found unnecessary. One would have thought that more rational, to say the least, but it is an old River Plate custom to put the cart before the horse. Still, a reduction of a million and a half is a very welcome and admirable thing, and we hope the Chambers will not delay in ratifying or even extending it.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

**MONTEVIDEO**  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

Saints P. at the *Bermit* and *Vaupis*, British Museum opened, 3739. 15 days past, 350 to the end of the year.

### British Episcopal Church.

The Annual General Meeting of pew holders and subscribers, held at the British Consulate on Tuesday afternoon was not largely attended, there being present Ernest Satow Esq., H. B. M. Minister and his secretary Mr. Wilson, Messrs J. Saunders, Bentley Swinden, A. J. Towers, J. Jones, B. Robinson, Hope Lafone, and Edward Cooper. The third trustee, Dr. Lawrie, had to be excused on score of indisposition. The accounts for the past year were presented by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. Cooper, and were approved. Owing to structural alterations and other causes the expenses had been unusually heavy and there was a deficit of \$1462.72. This however, would be nearly covered by the amount due from the British Government, shortly to be received, so that the funds were, after all, on a perfectly safe basis. The expenses for the year, including the Chaplain's stipend amounted to \$3,399.72, and the amount of subscriptions etc., received from British residents during the year was \$1937. During the year the British schoolroom or hall, annexed to the Church, has been completed and opened. The total cost of this was \$5,661.66. To meet this there had been received on May 12, \$2781.03, on May 20, \$811.30, donations from Messrs J. McCrindle, J. Lowry, W. Meikle and Co., and W. H. Denstone amounting to \$93, net result of inaugural concert \$50, leaving a deficit balance of \$1926.28 due to the British School Fund. This deficit it was hoped to work off gradually. The meeting passed votes of thanks to the outgoing trustees (Dr. Lawrie, Hope Lafone Esq., and E. Cooper Esq.) to Don Rodolfo Arceaga for architectural services in the building and alterations, to Mr. George Cooper of London for having acted as agent, to Messrs. Lampert and Holt for having brought out various goods free of freight and to Mr. A. J. Towers for his presentation of coloured windows. The following were then elected as trustees for the current year, Messrs. R. A. Thurburn, H. Marshall and W. Lafone Quevedo. It is not yet certain, however, whether they will accept the posts.

### SUNDRIES.

The ladies and gentlemen taking part in the Oratorio "Christ and His Soldiers," successfully given at the English Church on December 23, have subscribed together to give Mr. Hope Lafone a souvenir of the occasion in recognition of his hard work and valuable services as organizer and conductor. The souvenir took the form of an elegant brooch, and was presented to Mr. Lafone last Saturday by Miss Allen, Miss Fanny Dart and Miss Jessie Lawrie. We understand that the proceeds of the oratorio are about \$260.

—Mr. E. R. who recently sold a

colley dog, is requested to communicate with the purchaser, Missones 134.

The law of this land may embody some strange anomalies, but we do not believe even it permits a person to sell a thing, receiving value for it, and at the same time retain possession of it or claim power over it. Yet more than one case of this has lately come under our notice, perpetrated by persons whose names stand high. In England this kind of procedure is called by the good, old-fashioned, straight-forward name of *swindling*.

The *Telegrafo* of Tuesday evening repeats at great length the old, old tale of a banker on account of having been seen picking up a stray pin, and attributes the tale to the founder of the house of Baring Brothers. The same tale has been assigned to forty other bankers. There is a sequel to it, quite as well founded, but not so well known. This runs as follows:—

A youth, hearing of the above story, called on another Banker of importance and on entering dropped a pin at the door. After some conversation with the Banker, he received the old reply, "Nothing for you" and with every appearance of sorrow, he started to leave, but at the door he scooped and ostentatiously picked up the pin he had purposely let fall. The Banker called him back and asked what he had found.—"Only a pin," was the reply, "which, as Baring once said, may prove of service some day."

"Come here, you scoundrel," said the Banker, "he that will rob me of so small a thing as a pin, would rob me of anything; I will hand you over to the police." He did so. "This youth resolved that in future he would not emulate Baring's example again. There is no moral attached to this story, but for all that it is not an immortal story.

Quite a panic occurred in the Plaza Constitución on Tuesday evening. The origin was a very small one, nothing more than a little row in the Café Latino, in which one of the proprietors broke a chair over the head of an insubordinate waiter. But this little scene proved so attractive that an enormous crowd gathered, the many ladies in the square took refuge on the Cathedral steps, and it was thought that the long rumoured revolution had at last broken out. And all for a damaged cream and a broken chair. The crowd of persons who were taking refreshments in the square, took advantage of the commotion to leave their seats without paying.

A bottle of the magic lymph of Dr. Koch is expected to arrive here very shortly and will be employed experimentally in various cases of tuberculosis in the Hospital. Experiments with the same have already been commenced in Buenos Aires, and their progress is being watched with intense interest.

A number of retail traders are collecting signatures to a petition to Government asking that they may be allowed to pay their licenses or patents in quarterly instalments, as in these hard times, when there is the greatest difficulty in collecting even the smallest accounts, the entire payment is a serious burden. We consider the petition a very reasonable one.

It was particularly stated that the new duties were only to be imposed on articles of luxury. We would like to know by what pretext sugar and matches are brought under this head. Yet they have both been taxed heavily.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals takes place at 8.30 pm. today at San José 13. The report for the past year will be presented and a new committee elected.

Three fires of consideration took place in the town of Mercedes last week, one in the *barraca* of Sr. Inda, another in the chemist's shop the "Aguila," and the third in some stores belonging to Colonel Galaz.

During his eight month's visit to the River Plate the great Italian actor Novelli made a profit of 150,000 francs. Not bad, considering he was here during the revolution and crisis, and that in Montevideo he played for six weeks to half empty houses.

Gold closed yesterday at 129 1/2, according to which the paper dollar is worth 77.3 cents.

A painful sensation has been caused in native circles by the death of Miss Maria Inés Larravide, of a well-known family, which occurred on Tuesday. She never recovered from a recent accident, which necessitated the amputation of a leg. Her funeral, yesterday afternoon was largely attended.

There was nothing whatever fresh in either political or financial circles yesterday. Everything as stale as the news in last month's papers.

On Tuesday evening four youths were arrested in La Unión for uttering seditious cries against the Government. There was more alcohol than patriotism in their heads at the time.

The Italian steamers "Aquila" and "Washington," which should have left on Tuesday, were both detained for having on board more than third class passengers than was permitted. They were all Italians, emigrating from the River Plate, some from Buenos Aires, some from here.

## LONDON NOTES

London, Dec. 17.

High legal authorities in this country have expressed the opinion that whatever may be Mr. Parnell's precise connection with *United Ireland*, his conduct in breaking open the office of that journal and disturbing the plant was wholly unwarrantable, and a breach of the criminal law. The proper steps to be taken in the circumstances are still under consideration.

Mr. McCarthy daily receives numerous resolutions from all parts of Ireland, passed by representative bodies, in support of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and of himself as its sessional chairman. The number of these documents has notably increased during the last few days. It has been reported in a weekly organ of the Tory party that the Irish members have taken a pledge to obey Mr. Parnell, and that therefore those who refuse to acknowledge his leadership are bound in honour to resign their seats. There is not the slightest foundation for this statement, or for any part of it. No Irish member has ever taken any such pledge. But every Irish member including Mr. Parnell, has pledged himself to vote with the Irish Parliamentary Party, which in practice has always been taken to mean the majority of that party, and indeed, hardly admits, without absurdity, of any other interpretation.

Received by cheque, is a qualified form of acknowledgment of payment which most people regard as harmless; but it appears from a decision of Mr. Commissioner Kerr in the City of London Court that danger may lurk in these simple words. A City firm had forwarded a receipt to a customer in this form; but it happened that the cheque was drawn by an agent, and it was returned dishonoured. Under these circumstances, the question was whether the firm had a right to sue their customer. The judge decided that they had no remedy but that of suing the agent on his dishonoured cheque. In vain it was urged that the goods had been supplied to the customer, and not to the agent. "If the plaintiffs," said Mr. Commissioner Kerr, "chose to accept a piece of paper, I cannot help it." The obvious moral is that those who accept a cheque drawn by an agent will do well to withhold the receipt till the cheque is cleared.

A "Servants' League" is now apparently a well-advanced project. The programme of the new combination is drawn up, and the title adopted—"The Provident and Protective Servants' League." No defiance is meant to the householders already tortured by domestic difficulties, those unhappy mistresses who think their servants have power enough without a League to back them. The programme is in sympathy with the employer as well as the employed, and opens out a blessed prospect of household peace by the raising of the domestic servants' status. It is argued that such an association as is now being formed, by drawing into its ranks the best workers, would be a guarantee to employers that the servants they engage are adapted to their requirements and are worthy of confidence. The intention is to inculcate thrift and ensure members against loss through want of employment, sickness, and old age, to establish in due time servants' banks, homes, and institutes, and meanwhile to urge the claims of domesticity to shorter hours of labour and a half-day off every week.

At lecture halls where the pious practice prevails of opening proceedings with prayer, the extempore petitions of the minister of religion are not always complimentary to the lecturer. "Max O'Rell," in his latest lecturing tour, has been telling how in a prayer preceding his discourse to an Ohio gathering, the Lord was asked to allow the audience to understand his jokes. The tale was told in Scotland, where it was delicate of M. Blount to apply it to Ohio, for a Scotch sound amazingly like a Scotch story. One joke at the expense of one of his northern hearers, a Banffshire fisherman, the lecturer did allow himself. He told how, after he had apologised to his audience for murdering the Queen's English, the fisherman came to comfort him with an assurance that no apology was needed, for said he—"You speak English about as well as ourselves."

It is now some ten years since any German war vessel circumnavigated the globe. The cruiser *Moltke* next April will set out on an expedition round the world. Contrary to the course generally adopted by German vessels, making for the Cape of Good Hope, the *Moltke* will, according to a German contemporary, go round Cape Horn to the Western Coast of America, and thence to Japan. The return journey will be

made from China via Manila, Singapore, Johore, Anjer, and the Cape of Good Hope.

A railway across Siberia being decided on in principle the project is now undergoing examination in the various Russian Government departments interested, such as the War Department, the Financial and Engineering. The various scientific societies are also considering the subject, among others that for consolidating Russian industries and commercial affairs. At their meeting last week they discussed the question of the advantages presented by narrow and broad gauges respectively. The members seemed pretty equally divided, and finally the question was referred to a special committee, who were recommended to invite the co-operation of General Amienko, the distinguished designer and builder of the Transcaspian Railway to Samarkand.

The Chinese coolies have rendered useful service to Peru, whose railway system is in great part the work of their hands. Owing, however, to the barbarous treatment which these industrious people have received, and still receive, on certain properties, the Chinese Government have prohibited emigration to the Republic, and the supply of coolie labour is thus at an end. Our Consul at Lima states that on some estates the Chinese coolies are compelled to work in irons, to prevent their running away. They are also locked up at night, and undergo cruel tortures when punishment is exercised. Moreover the truck system prevails, and the poor coolie is always in debt to his master, who often makes a profit even upon the opium retailed in part payment of wages. To the credit of the Peruvians Mr. Mansfield observes that the estates in Peru chiefly conspicuous for maltreatment of the Chinese labourers are owned and managed by foreigners.

Dr. Koch's wonderful fluid has found its way to Russia, where experiments have raised the wildest hopes among those afflicted with consumption. In consequence of the eagerness to prove its efficacy, the Government has been forced to issue an order on the subject. Its use has been forbidden except under the supervision of those authorised doctors, heads of Government hospitals, who receive the fluid in a guaranteed pure condition. And, further, laboratories are to be founded, as in Germany, for its preparation under Government control.

The Court of Appeal yesterday upheld a decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich, that the London Joint Stock Bank were liable to replace certain Argentine bonds and Rio Tinto and Uruguay shares which had been deposited with them by Messrs. Harrop, Delmar, and Co., stock brokers, shortly before failing, as security for advances made by the bank, such bonds and shares being the property of the plaintiffs in the present action.

## KAOLIN, AND ITS SOURCE.

Kaolin, which is so useful an article even in pharmacy, as an insoluble and inert substance, as a filtering material, or in making pills of permanganate or other oxidizing agents, is a silicate of aluminium. In some places it occurs almost in a pure state. But generally it is found in combination with other products of the decomposition of granite. How the latter has become decomposed is not known but it is supposed to be due to atmospheric influences. An important kaolin mine exists in the southern part of the Department de l'Allier (France), where a fine grained granite has, over a large area, been changed to a mixture of silica, alkales silicates, and silicate of aluminium.

This deposit is worked on a large scale, the only agent used for separating the constituents being water, which is made to pass, mixed with the mined material, through a series of vats, channels and sluices, in which the coarser and heavier particles are successively deposited, while the finer kaolin remains suspended in the water and is finally deposited in large tanks. When thoroughly washed and dried it is ready for shipment, being chiefly used in the manufacture of porcelain, ultramarine and paper.

Even the best kaolin is not absolutely white, but has a more or less faint yellowish tint. This is overcome by mixing with the last water a very small quantity of methylene blue or Lauch's violet, which destroys the yellow tint.

## FOOD FROM PRIME SOURCES.

The food which is most enjoyed is the food we call bread and fruit. In my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have been many times called upon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diet, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to the use of fruit in the dietary. I say it without the least prejudice, as a lesson learned from simple experience, that the most natural

(These advertisements are continued on the fourth page.)





PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

D.R. T. W. GREENE has removed from calle Sarandi to calle Zabala 127. Consultations 1 to 3 p.m. 149pm.

MOORE Y TUDOR

BUENOS AIRES... Calle Maipú N. 163 ROSARIO DE SANTA FE "Urquiza" 128

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878-1889 JOSEPH GILLOT'S STEEL PENS

Charity Bazaar and Raffle In favour of the widows and orphans made by the Revolution in Buenos Aires.

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

Librería Sud-Americana DALMIRO VILLAGRAN

BAA BAA, BLACK SHEEP.

between her natural love for Black Sheep and her love for Aunt Rosa, who could do no wrong.

THE RIO NEWS

The only English newspaper published in Brazil. Circulates widely throughout Brazil and in foreign markets.

English Steam Printing Offices AL LIBRO INGLÉS 61-Calle Treinta y Tres-61

BRITISH HOSPITAL

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

AU CHAT BOTTÉ

This establishment is now selling off on account of a local factory, a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes.

Prices Current Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing various goods and their prices.

AMERICAN HOUSE

Colon 127-Montevideo Maison meublée-Belles chambres et excellents lits-Ouvert jour et nuit

SOCIEDAD

Cooperativa Telefonica Nacional AL PUBLICO Se avisa al publico que estando ya en constitucion las 500 nuevas lineas...

Guinness boar, 1 1/2 4.50 2.85 > pig 1 1/2 4.20 2.85 > pelican 1 1/2 5.00 3.20

Biscuits-per case. Superior large tins 2.50 1.75 Ordinary 1.00 1.25 Inferior small tins 0.62 0.50

White, per mill. 4.00 -- Coucours, 5.00 -- CHAMPAGNE-per doz. Oligot 1 1/2 20.00 17.00

Menier per kilo 0.92 0.57 La Gallega 0.88 0.54 La For 0.78 0.46

MINERAL WATERS-per case St Gallier 14.00 -- Vichy 14.00 -- Seltzer 10.00 --

English 1.85 to 3.50 1.00 to 3.00 French 1.80 to 2.10 1.25 to 1.70

PRUSSIAN BLUE-Per case 0.50 0.40 OLIVE OIL-French in bottles, per doz. 4.00 3.50

WHEAT-per 100 kilos. Superior, Colombia 0.30 to 0.50 Carmelo and Palmira 0.20 to 0.40

Wool in general, per 100 kilos. \$1.30 Sheepskins, per 100 kilos 0.80

SUGAR-per 10 kilos. Refined in cases. Paris Say Pilé 1.70 1.08 Le Baudy 1.01

WINEGAR-Per demij, of 10 to 17 litres- 1.00 BOTTLES, per case 11.00 to 9.00 7.50 to 5.50

BAIRACCA GOODS CAUSTIC SODA-per 48 kilos English, duty pd. 2.80

PORTLAND CEMENT-per barrel. Elephant, 300 lb. duty paid, 3.80 d/p

BARLEY-per fanega. For brewing 2.00 to 2.40 Inferior 1.50 to 2.00

From camp and slaughter house, per 40 lbs 3.90 to 4.00 Culls 3.10 to 3.20

Wool-per 100 lbs. Mestiza, good brands 3.40 to 3.50 Do 1st. good clean 3.20 to 3.13

Wool in general, per 100 kilos. \$1.30 Sheepskins, per 100 kilos 0.80

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