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The Montevideo Times

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VOL. VI.

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

No. 789.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

D. R. IRVINE—Physician and Surgeon, specialist in diseases of women and children. First prizeman in surgery Consultations 12 to 2.—Telephone Montevideo 1015 Calle Rincon 26. 145pm.

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

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FOTOGRAFIA INGLESA. One dozen of the finest cabinet pictures in Montevideo, and a portrait on porcelain, for \$6.00. The porcelain alone is worth double the money. Calle Rincon 176. 85 pm.

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THE SEA
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CAPITAL. £ 500,000.

Agent, Edward Cooper.
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274 pm.

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The Montevideo Times

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W. M. DENSTONE.

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The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.
Saints Dorothy, Titus and Sylvan.
Coomassie, burnt, 1881. Henry Irving born, 1838. 37 days past, 329 to the end of the year.

Parliament.
In the Chamber of Representatives, on Thursday, there being present 55 deputies and the Minister of Finance, the discussion in detail of the Banking Bills was resumed, Chapter III, Art. 24, relative to the proposed new Bank of Emission, being under consideration.

The Minister of Finance spoke at considerable length in explanation of the Article, which he said contained the general authority solicited by the Executive to contract for the foundation of a new Bank of deposits, discount and emission. The legal situation was that the free banking Law of May, 1865, was derogated by the Law of Dec. 19, 1890; the National Bank established subject to the Law of May 24, 1887, was bankrupt and its liquidation inevitable. Given these two facts it was evident that the country was without banking system, and it was the duty of Government to fill the deplorable void. The necessity of a bank was not a question of theory but of fact. The problem respecting State or free banks was still practically unsolved, the highest authorities differing in their opinions. After various references to banking history and precedents in Europe and the River Plate, the Minister went on to say that in his opinion a privileged Bank had the greater probabilities, if not the security, of founding a system of solid, fruitful and lasting credit. In studying the question, the Executive had started from the promise that it was indispensable to establish a new Bank of emission; firstly, to fill the rude void of the banks shattered by the crisis; secondly, to assist the surviving banks to disengage their capitals, locked up by a difficult liquidation; thirdly, to procure financial resources to help the State out of its present difficulties; lastly, because it was absolutely necessary to solve in some manner the present anxieties. Any solution bringing certainty and stability, even if otherwise imperfect, is preferable to the continuation of uncertainty. The necessity to establish a new Bank of emission being assumed, how was it to be done. The Bank could not be founded as a State Bank with capital of its own paper, as had been done in Argentina, because the market absolutely rejected inconvertible paper. Nor were private initiative or capital available. The only resource, then, was to dispose of the privileges of the National Bank, the liquidation of which was decreed. Referring to the fears that the new Bank would bring *curso forzoso* in its train, the Minister sustained that the conditions in which the Bank are established are diametrically opposed to such a result, at all events for some time to come. The present tendency, in contrast to that of 1887, was towards reserve and moderation; the danger was, not that the Bank would be too daring, but that it would be too timid. The E. P. had been following the idea of founding the new Bank for many months and in all the negotiations met one apparently insuperable difficulty. The President of the Republic, and he thought he might add the majority of the Legislature, thought that the extensive privileges could not be granted the Bank unless the Public Powers retained at least the power of naming the President of the Bank. But all the capitalists commenced by rejecting absolutely all State intervention, though willing to submit to the same legal inspection as the other Banks. The

negotiations were nearly broken off on this account, when an unlooked for telegram from London said that the difficulty might be overcome. On the strength of this, the Bill was presented. But the European capitalists had drawn up their plan counting on the aid of local capital to help to consolidate the credit of the institution. But it was found that local capitalists were more exacting than those in Europe, and rejected the clause concerning the appointment of the President. This was the cause of the delay. The E. P. insisted on the clause, and the foreign capitalists have at length declared their readiness to go alone, hoping to attract local capital later on. This, however, rendered necessary the introduction of some modifications respecting the capital and the term necessary for the foundation of the Bank. The first was to the effect that the remaining four millions of capital, not paid up before opening the Bank, should be paid up by halves in two periods of two years each from the day of opening, under penalty of forfeiting the privileges. That is to say, the Bank would open with four millions, another four millions being added within four years. In the present situation of the European market, more could not well be expected. He knew this announcement would not produce a favourable effect. Double the capital was desirable. But it must be remembered that experience proved that the strength of Banks lay not in the amount of their capital so much as in the credit felt in them for deposits and the circulation of their notes. The Minister here entered at length into illustrations taken from leading European Banks, and concluded by asking the Chamber to lend approval to the proposed institution which he firmly believed would be a factor of economic progress for many years.

Sr. Zorrilla charged the Minister with having asserted, in a previous sitting, that the foundation of the new Bank depended on the carrying out of the Conversion Scheme. He asked how it was that 45% of the Customs revenue was being set aside before account of the Conversion had been given to the General Assembly, as the law ordained? He agreed with Dr. Lafaur that it was evident the Bank was going to be established on its own admission, the press corroborated it. He knew the Minister wished to improve the situation, but he doubted the reality of the propositions. For months and months there had been nothing but mystifications and deceptions. He would not vote for the Bill.

The Minister forcibly denied the assertions imputed to him by Sr. Zorrilla. Sr. Melian Lafaur reiterated his objections to the project. He thought an inoffensive sterility preferable to a destructive fecundity. It was easy enough to convert a privileged Bank into a State Bank. In the first difficulty, or the first time Government required an additional advance, *curso forzoso* might be decreed. A privileged bank, linked to the State, would only be trusted as the Government was trusted. What confidence, then, would be inspired by the Government of a country which did not pay its debts, which, when in difficulties, increased its expenses and was prodigal in military promotions. Until the present mode of proceeding was changed for a more sensible and thoughtful policy, to launch these privileges on the European market was only cheapening them without corresponding advantage.

There being no further discussion of importance, the first Article was then put to the vote and approved with a modification to the effect that the opening capital of four million dollars should be in current gold coin. Bases 1 to 7 inclusive of the Article were then approved with some verbal amendments not of radical importance. The hour having sounded, the debate was then adjourned. (Note. The original text of the Bill was translated in our issue of Dec. 10, the modifications proposed by the Finance Committee in that of Dec. 18. When the debate is concluded we will give the Bill again in its complete form.)

THE CONVERSION SCHEME.
The London papers just received, to January 9, show that the opposition to the "Confiscation" scheme was stronger than ever, and, indeed, at that time seemed to have every probability of carrying the day. The opposition was supported by all the papers of any importance. The Scheme was rejected at the meeting of Trust Companies held on January 7, there being following the idea of founding the new Bank for many months and in all the negotiations met one apparently insuperable difficulty. The President of the Republic, and he thought he might add the majority of the Legislature, thought that the extensive privileges could not be granted the Bank unless the Public Powers retained at least the power of naming the President of the Bank. But all the capitalists commenced by rejecting absolutely all State intervention, though willing to submit to the same legal inspection as the other Banks. The

press, the Uruguyan Congress passed the Bills on 7th October, but with certain modifications which, it is contended, are of a nature to render the agreement of quite a different character to that which was accepted by the bondholders at the meeting on Aug. 30. It was anticipated that the Council of Foreign Bondholders would have convened another meeting for the considerations, of these modifications, but, as they appeared to have no such intention, the London Committee of Dissident Bondholders called a meeting on the 17th December, at which bondholders, including delegates from Antwerp, attended, representing it is said, some £4,000,000 of Unified 5 per cent. bonds, at which resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the proposed conversion, and supporting an endeavour to make other arrangements. The Council of Foreign Bondholders have, however, paid no attention to all such protests, and have kept on making the arrangements for carrying out the scheme as originally elaborated. The controversy is still active, and it is very doubtful as to which side will prevail. The attitude of the Council of Foreign Bondholders has been much criticised, and we think justly so, as, instead of permitting bondholders of all classes to freely consider and discuss the situation with full access to the facts, whilst remaining neutral except when the interests of the bondholders were obviously prejudiced, they almost appear to be playing the rôle of partisans of the financiers who formulated the scheme.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders sent out the following circular to the Chairmen of the various trust companies interested in Uruguyan securities, in anticipation of their meeting on Thursday (Jan. 7) to discuss the pending scheme of conversion:—
Council of Foreign Bondholders,
17, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
December 31, 1891.
SIR.—A meeting of dissentient Uruguyan bondholders was held on the 17th instant, and passed various resolutions, the last of which is "That no bonds be deposited with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. for conversion." No fresh circumstances, however, were elicited at the meeting, which, moreover, was not attended by those who approve of the arrangement.

I now beg to enclose copy of a letter, in which the arrangements for conversion are fully explained. My Council having made the best terms within their power, cannot reopen negotiations which are now ratified by the Government. The Council have received positive assurance that the Uruguyan Government will under no circumstances reopen the subject, but will continue to carry out the conversion in the terms already advertised, in London by Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., and by the conversion agents in Montevideo. Every holder can, and, no doubt, will judge for himself whether he should send in his bonds to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., and the Council has neither the wish nor the power to force the conversion on anyone. At the same time, it is only right to point out that, by Article 10 of the Law of October 7, payments in respect of the Five per Cent. Unified and the Six per Cent. Loans of 1888 and 1890 are suspended, the service of the new consolidated bonds, to be issued under the arrangement of August 26 last, being the only one now recognised and provided for.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) C. O'Leary, Secretary.
The following letter was circulated, in answer to that of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, quoted above:—
Éthelburga House, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, Jan. 5, 1892.
SIR.—The attention of my committee has been drawn to a circular letter, addressed to the Investment Trust Companies and others, dated Dec. 31, 1891, and signed by Mr. O'Leary, the secretary to the Council of Foreign Bondholders. In it Mr. O'Leary states that "A meeting of dissentient Uruguyan bondholders was held on the 17th inst.," and that "no fresh circumstances, however, were elicited at the meeting, which, moreover, was not attended by those who approve of the arrangement." The meeting was one called by this committee of Unified Five per Cent. Bondholders solely, and a most important circumstance was elicited, inasmuch as the resolution rejecting the confiscation scheme of Messrs. Noetzelin and Cassel, and patronised by the Council of Foreign Bondholders, was carried in a room of about 400 bondholders with but nine dissentients. Of those nine dissentients, two at least were members of Mr. O'Leary's Uruguyan committee. Mr. O'Leary goes on to remark: "My council having made the best terms within their power, cannot reopen negotiations which are now ratified by the Government." Then, by all means let Mr. O'Leary's council stand aside, and make room for some one else to bring forward an honest scheme which will save the rights of the

bondholders and uphold the credit of the country. He adds: "The council have received positive assurance that the Uruguyan Government will under no circumstances reopen the subject, &c." This is a bold statement, and the bondholders would like to know the authority on which it rests. It is entirely contrary to the understanding between the President and Mr. Noetzelin. Mr. O'Leary must not forget that the only bonds held in Uruguyan are those of the 5 per Cent. Unified Loan, and the holders are not converting, and further, whether the Government likes it or not, it is open to any member of the Legislature to introduce a Bill to the Chambers modifying or abrogating entirely the present Law. Mr. O'Leary makes a strong point that his council has neither the wish nor the power to force the conversion on anyone. We know perfectly well that it has no power to do this. My committee feel, however, that if Mr. O'Leary's council has not the wish to compel this confiscation, they would not have used such persistent efforts to intimidate bondholders into sacrificing their rights solely in favour of financiers and contractors associated with the Western Railway. The accepted office of the Council of Foreign Bondholders is to protect the interests of those who have suffered, and not to sacrifice them. It was scarcely necessary of Mr. O'Leary to call attention to Art. 10 of the Law of 7th October, 1891, in the manner he does. Art. 10 is as follows:—"The Executive Power shall render an account of the execution of this Law to the Honorable General Assembly, the services of the public debts and railway guarantees to which they refer remaining suspended meanwhile." If the bonds are not sent in for conversion, the Executive Power cannot render any account of the execution of the law to the Assembly; and naturally the service is suspended *pro tempore*, but the Government must still pay over the 45 per cent. of the Customs receipts. Does Mr. O'Leary mean, however, that if bondholders do not convert their bonds the Government will not pay over the 45 per cent. of the Customs receipts to the London and River Plate Bank? My committee thinks that the Uruguyans will not feel grateful to Mr. O'Leary's council for the imputation of discreditable practices which at present lie elsewhere than at the door of their Government. My committee have received a mandate by virtue of a resolution passed at the public meeting of bondholders of the 17th ultimo, and, despite the Council of Foreign Bondholders and Messrs. Noetzelin and Cassel, they will carry out the terms of that mandate to the best of their ability.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Sidney S. Kennedy, Secretary.
The report of the meeting referred to above has not transpired, but, the following letter gives account of the result:—
7th January, 1892.
SIR.—I am instructed by the chairman of my committee to inform you that at a meeting of the representatives of Trust Companies interested in Uruguyan securities, held this day at the offices of this committee, for the purpose of considering important information received from Uruguyan relating to the Conversion Scheme, already within your knowledge, the following resolution was passed with one dissentient, viz:—
That, in view of the rejection of the arrangement of 26th August, 1891, by a representative meeting of bondholders, and of the explanations now given, this meeting of representatives of Trust Companies interested in Uruguyan securities and guarantees is of opinion that no bonds should be deposited for conversion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Sidney S. Kennedy, Secretary.
Civil Statistics.
The following are the Civil Statistics for the Capital, for the month ending December 31, 1891, just published.

Births, 603.	
Males, legitimate.....	205
Females, do.....	278
Males, illegitimate.....	30
Females, do.....	30
Marriages 98.	
Men, Orientals.....	32
Do. foreigners.....	66
Women, Orientals.....	54
Do. foreigners.....	44
Deaths, 482	
Males.....	255
Females.....	227
Orientals.....	348
Foreigners.....	134

Of these deaths, the causes were, small pox 4, diphtheria and croup 15, fevers 11, diseases of the respiratory organs 88, tuberculosis, pulmonary phthisis, etc., 40, still born 5, murders 5, suicide 2, drowned, 4, accidental 2, the rest from various causes.

SUNDRIES.
—Now the debate has been recommenced, the Representatives seem inclined to make short work of the Banking Bills, and we shall probably see them sanctioned in a few days. The preliminary bases are already passed, and no fight may be expected over the remainder. It is

generally said, however, that there will be much more formidable opposition in the other Chamber. —The long-looked-for explanation of the Ministry of Finance was hardly satisfactory, in fact, it cannot be said that he told us anything we did not know before, or that he has lightened any of the mystery still hanging over the negotiation. He was very reticent as to the month's delay in the debate, as to the month's delay in the Chamber by Government, but it may be gathered that the delay was chiefly due to the obstinacy of Government in refusing to abandon the privilege of naming the President of the Bank. Unfortunately, Government seems to have carried the day and gained its point. It is sufficiently discreditable that the country should have been exposed to another month of crisis and anxiety on this account, and proves once more how little public interests weigh with the present man in power.

—According to the declarations of the Minister of Finance, the new Bank is to start with the capital of four million dollars, as originally proposed, and not the full capital of eight millions, as was recently rumoured. This has rather dashed the hopes of the market, and the assertion that Government retains the privilege of naming the President has also contributed to the poor effect. After all the delay, and all the bombastic announcements of the Government organs—false as usual—we had hoped for something better.

—It seems to be confirmed that Colonel Muró has resigned as Chief of Police of the Capital, though official circles still preserve silence on the matter. It now added that Colonel Quiróces has resigned the Directorship of the Penitentiary. Adding to these the still vacant Captaincy of the Port, there are three important posts now at the disposition of the President. Of course there's a batch of candidates for each.

—We understand that Mr. E. M. Satow, Her Majesty's Minister to this Republic, is on board the "Magdalena" which is expected to arrive this evening or to-morrow morning. —The Buenos Aires Rowing Club has 580 members, divided as follows:—77 ladies, 2 honorary, 59 life, 437 active and 6 cadets. It has 68 boats and canoes, mostly in good condition.

—The excursion of members of the English Literary Society of Buenos Aires, to the Oriental port of Colonia, last Tuesday, proved a great success. Some 100 ladies and gentlemen attended, every preparation having been made for their comfort. The Rev. J. H. Gyon Spillsbury, President of the E. L. S., acted as guide, showing a profound knowledge of the history of the place. During Carnival the E. L. S. will make a trip to Tandil. These excursions have proved a most successful invocation and are worthy of imitation here. We offer the suggestion to the new Committee of the Winter Evening Entertainment Society which might then also call itself "Summer Day Enjoyment Society." If it wants to enlarge its operations, here is one way of doing so.

—The soldiers in the military camp at Maldonado, near Buenos Aires, are not allowed to read newspapers, for fear that their morals—or their political notions—should be corrupted. On Sunday, we learn, a boy who was offering newspapers for sale in the camp was warned by a colonel that the next time he ventured there with his dangerous wares he would be shot. We should say that if the Colonel dared to carry out his barbarous threat, he would quickly be tried for wilful murder—at least in a civilised country, but then the River Plate is not yet civilised in army matters.

—News is telegraphed from London of the death, at the comparatively early age of 54, of Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the celebrated specialist in throat diseases, and whose treatment of the late Emperor Frederic of Germany gave rise to so much controversy. It was on account of his services to the Emperor, that he was knighted by Her Majesty in 1888. He has published several standard works on diseases of the throat, and was a frequent contributor to current literature, both medical and popular. He also founded the Throat Hospital in Golden Square. He claims the merit of having introduced the laryngoscope into English practice.

—Yesterday's *Siglo* commenting on the banking problem, sensibly regrets the action of the State in having alienated local capital by its obstinacy over the question of naming the President. It says,—"There can be no question of choice between a bank without a President appointed by Government, but with important connections in the local market, and one with official president, but completely estranged from the country."

—The latest and most absurd proposal is to the effect that all papers reporting suicides shall pay a fine to some charity. It would be very profitable for the charity, perhaps, but very objectionable for the

papers. Regarding the ridiculous convention of silence, as we expected, the majority of our contemporaries break it daily in one way or another, for the obvious reason that it is impracticable to keep it without depriving their readers of information to which they have a right. If they use some perfectly transparent paraphrase such as "came to a tragic end through his own acts" or "terminated her own existence," all this shows the absurdity of the convention, and the sooner it is formally abolished the better, for it has been of no use whatever. They might as well try to put a stop to drowning by a convention not to mention baths.

Payment of the local estimates for the month of November, has at last commenced, beginning as usual with the Legislative Body and Government House employees. As loyal Britons we remark with satisfaction that at present there is no more popular picture in the River Plate than that of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, when it is stamped on a sovereign. It is telegraphed from London that the iron-clad "Blake," the largest in the world, will be commissioned as flag ship in the Mediterranean in place of the "Victoria," recently wrecked off Greece. There are some hopes of saving the latter. Vice Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins has been named Commander in Chief of the naval station in N. America.

—Sr. Cipriano Herrera y Obes, Postmaster General, has brought an action for libel against the "España," on account of an assertion made by the latter that books posted by it were stolen in the post office. He says that the accusation is false and calumnious, and that no post office employee would ever dare to do such a thing as to steal correspondence. For all that, thefts by post office employees are not unknown, even in larger countries than Uruguay.

—We learn that the remainder of the Banking Bills was sanctioned in yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives. —Mr. Malcolm Graham, railway engineer, passenger by the R. M. S. "Clyde" from Montevideo to Southampton, died on board from delirium tremens and was buried in the Bom Despacho Cemetery at Bahia on January 29th.

—Engineer Carrulla, manager of the National Powder Factory at Rio Cuarto, is expected to come here shortly with a sample of smokeless powder made in the above establishment, which is to be tried by the troops at target practice at Palermo. Mr. Carrulla proposes soliciting from the Government extra funds for carrying on the work.

—Dr. George Newbery met with a very serious accident on Sunday morning. As he was mounting his horse at the stable near Palermo, the animal reared fell and rolled over on Dr. Newbery, who had one of his legs broken in two places, at the shin and ankle. The leg was set by Dr. Thomas, who, assisted by Sr. Gannon, is attending the patient.

—Mr. Heavy M. Nelson, formerly a pupil in the Santa Catalina School, has been named agricultural engineer and the Museum of Argentine products. —On Monday night, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Martin T. Zillia, an employe of the Bank of London, was crossing Plaza Lavalle, and was near the kloak when he was assaulted by six men, who, after a struggle in which he was roughly used, robbed him of \$140.

—During the last fifteen days the price of wool has not shown any improvement in fact the prices are only kept up owing to the small rise in gold, and we cannot see any reason why wool should go up. Sheep-farmers are unwilling to part with their clip at the current prices. The Markets are quite flat, and soon storage will be a serious matter. Offers from foreign buyers are rare, the brokers being left to name the price and ask for a bid. The brokers will not even take lots of wool at a dollar below the current price except the wool is very good. Small select lots of extra fine and cross Lincoln still bring ten dollars for the former and eleven for the latter. These two prices are considered very high and are difficult to obtain. Yet early in December many people refused higher prices at their galpones in the camp and would have their wool delivered without any cost. Those who are keeping over their wool would do well to let it go at whatever they can get, as higher prices seem very improbable. —B. A. Herald.

The Argentinian says that "Crab Apple Blossoms" is the daintiest and most delicious of perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York. In Montevideo it promises to do likewise. To be found on sale at the Botica Inglesa, Corner of Calles 25 de Mayo and Ituzaingó.

LONDON NOTES

MONDAY, JANUARY 4. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M. P., has written a letter as to the probable effect of Mr. Chamberlain's recent letter to Welsh Nonconformists. Translated into plain English, Mr. Chamberlain's advice, Mr. Osborne Morgan says, comes to this: If they want Disestablishment, the Welsh people must not vote for the party which has made that question a foremost plank in their platform, but for the Government which forced the Tithe Bill through Parliament, which did its best to burke the discussion on Welsh Disestablishment in the House of Commons, and

which has never lost an opportunity of proclaiming its devotion to the Establishment. To suppose that Welshmen can be taken in by such an appeal is an insult to their intelligence. Yesterday, the anti-Salvationist disturbances at Eastbourne were renewed. Members of the Army insisted on what they assert to be their common law right to hold open air meetings, but the police endeavoured to move them on at each point of assembly, and very large opposition crowds were present. In the afternoon when the Salvationists met on the beach, their ranks were broken up and large numbers were knocked down. They charged the crowd. Great turmoil prevailed for some time. Salvationist caps and brass instruments were thrown into the sea, and other instruments were smashed. At the barracks afterwards a statement of opinion from Sir Charles Russell, was read.

The Garrick Theatre was reopened on Saturday, when Mr. Sydney Grundy's play, "A Fool's Paradise," was received with every mark of favour. So also was a little introductory piece from the German by Mrs. Bancroft, entitled "My Daughter." Through collision with unknown steamer the barque Childswell, of Liverpool, was sunk off Flushing, on Saturday night, and fifteen of her crew were drowned. The rest of the men were rescued by the Great Eastern Company's Mail packet Ipswich. The Orient steamer Oroya ran down the Danish schooner Fylla, as she was passing down Channel, between Dover and Folkestone. With the exception of Jensen, the captain, the crew were saved.

News has been received from Valparaiso stating that the Chilean Procurator Fiscal, having concluded his review of the evidence in the case of the attack on the crew of the United States vessel Baltimore, finds that three of the rioters are guilty of stabbing American sailors, but that the evidence does not show whether the wounds inflicted caused the deaths of the men. It is, moreover, says the Procurator, impossible to say who fired the shot which killed the man Riggin.

M. Emile de Laveleye, the well-known writer and Professor of Political Economy at the University of Liege, has succumbed to an attack of influenza. The deceased, who was in his 70th year, was born at Bruges, in Belgium. The cricket match between Lord Sheffield's team and an eleven of combined Australia was resumed at Melbourne on Saturday. Turner and Callaway increased the score of the home team from 191 to 228, and the innings concluded shortly afterwards for 240. Mr. W. G. Grace and Abel went in first for the Englishmen, and scored 50 and 32 respectively. Bean made 50, and at the close of the day's play the score of the visitors was 248 for seven wickets, Briggs and Attwell being still in possession.

Football enthusiasts mustered in many thousands at Blackheath on Saturday to see the Rugby international match between England and Wales. England won a brilliant game by three goals and a try to nothing. The play was more even than the score would indicate. Under Association rules there were various games of interest. Preston gained another victory in the league, and now heads the list.

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Tobacco, "Pioneer Brand," Sole Agents, Danckolman and Schrader. Calle 25 de Mayo 233.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE. Montevideo, Feb. 5, 1892. Closing quotations. Unifeds (M.V.) cash, 35. Cédulas A, cash, 26.60, end of month, 26.50. National Bank, cash, 11, end of month, 11. National Bank Notes, cash, 68.

The market was in just a shade better spirits today, business was a little less dull, and prices closed fairly firm with a fractional improvement on yesterday.

National Bank shares opened 10.60 rising quietly to 11 where they closed fairly steady. 2610 shares sold, mostly in small lots. \$5000 Notes went at 68.

\$55,000 Cédulas A sold at 26.60 to 27, closing 26.60 cash, 26.50 end of month. \$9400 Unifeds went at 31.80 and 35, rise of 2 points.

Table with columns for Sales, 1st Ring, Cédulas A, and National Bank Notes. Includes values for Feb 29, Feb 15, and Feb 29.

Table with columns for National Bank, Unifed Debt, and Cédulas A. Includes values for 5000 cash, 450 cash, 150, 150 tmw, 50 Mon, 60, 5000 cash, 450 cash, 150, 150 tmw, 50 Mon, 60.

Table with columns for Bank, Commercial, London 90 d/s, Paris, Antwerp, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and VALES.

BUSINESS NOTES. —The "Venus" brought yesterday from Concordia \$425 to Potenze, from Mercedes \$2500 to L. Super-villa, from B. Aires \$5000 to M. Espada, \$2000 to B. Tejada, \$590 to Farini, \$1000 to Superrielle, Total \$11,515.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio yesterday at 12 5/16 to 3/84 per milreis.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 385.86 and closed at 381.56.

—Auctioneer Alzaga sold on Thursday the fine property 18 de Julio 198 and 200 for \$39,050, the judicial valuation being \$140,781. Purchaser, broker Buala for a client. The price is considered good for the times, but still the property is a great bargain.

Table with columns for Saladero Killings, Feb. 5 Total to date, and various names like H. Piñeyra, Vallozo & San Martin, Federico Cibils, etc.

Total 1018 92203 Same period 1890 54889 Prices Bayes \$ > Novillos > 10 to 14 1/2 > Vacas > 5 1/2 > 8 1/4

Buenos Aires, Feb. 5. Onzas, (382.18%), ps. m/n, cash, 62.20. Sovereigns, (334.92%), cash, 19.40. Empréstito Interno, cash, 57. Cédulas L, cash, 27.40. Do. M y N, cash, 27.20. Do. O, cash, 27.10. Do. E, nacionales, cash, 67. Muelle Catalinas, cash, 67. Banco Español, cash, 83. The Eolo sails.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS. Montevideo, Feb. 5, 1892. —Str. Venus from Salto, 135 pass. —Str. Cordoba from B. Aires, for Havre. —Str. Comercio from Salto, 24 pass. —Str. Garrick from B. Aires, in transit. —Str. Galileo from Antwerp, in quarantine. —Str. Venus for B. Aires with pass. —Str. Montevideo for Salto with pass.

SHIPPING NOTES. —Sailing vessels arrived. Feb. 4. —Amer schr. Johanna Swan from New York, Nov. 40, 634 tons, to Elliot Maccio with general cargo. —Span. bk. India from Cadiz, Dec. 18, 767 tons, to Carru with salt. —Norw. bk. Vikar from Cadiz, Dec. 2, 842 to Elliot Maccio with salt. —Galveston telegrams report the loss of the fine North German Lloyd's steamer Eider off the Isle of Wight crew and passengers were saved. The Eider, was a vessel of 2501 tons register.

MAIL STEAMERS. LEAVING TO-DAY. —The str. EOIO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires only. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4.30 p.m. maritime agency 5.15 p. m. —The str. COMERCIO will leave TO-DAY for B. Aires and intermediates to Salto. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 4.30 p.m. maritime agency 5.15 p. m. —The str. NORD AMERICA will leave TO-DAY for Rio, Las Palmas, Genoa and Naples. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 12 m. maritime agency 1 p.m. —The str. SAN NICOLAS will leave TO-DAY for Hamburg. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 10 a.m. maritime agency 11 a. m. —The str. BRESIL will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 1 p. m., maritime agency 2 p.m.

OTHER DATES. —The str. NEKO will leave Feb. 8 for Port Stanley, Sandy Point and Callao. Correspondence at G.P.O. till 10 a. m. maritime agency 11 a.m. —The str. LIGURIA will leave Feb. 11 for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Steamers to arrive. SEPT. NAME FLAG FROM 6 Magdalena English Southampton 6 Rio Negro French Havre 6 Caffaro Italian Genoa

Estracto de Tabaco de Virginia South Down Sheepwash PARA CURAR La Sarna de las Ovejas LIBRE DE VENENO. El mejor antisarico conocido. El unico que hasta hoy ha dado resultado completo segun numerosos certificados en nuestro poder. Adoptado en Europa, Australia, Estados Unidos de N. America, Africa y por todos los estancieros y criadores en el Rio de la Plata. Precio: \$0.70 el kilogramo al contado. Envase: Cajones con 10 latas a 5 kilogramos—50 kilos. o barriles de más o menos 100 kilos cada uno. Unicos Importadores, Aug. G. Linck y Cia. Buenos Aires, Cayo 546.—Montevideo, Piedras 201, esquina Misiones. 263 pm.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF Cooper's Dipping Powder! LONDON WOOL SALES, APRIL, 1891. In the April Circular (24th) of Messrs. Reiter, Alexander & Co., the eminent firm of London Wool Importers, occurs the following: "Having sold a large quantity of fine Tasmanian Wools these series, we give as formerly some of the high prices per lb. realised for some of these well-known clips in the gross, which have again topped the market."

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

TEA! Arrived per S. S. "Coleridge," Choicest LAPSENG SOUCHONG, the best tea imported in the market. In 1/2 and 1 lb. Packets. Also in 12 lb. boxes at reduced prices. New Season's SOUCHONG, a good and cheap tea sold only by the box of 12 lbs. Samples free on application to the Botica Inglesa, "Hutchinson" No. 303, Calle 25 de Mayo, esquina Ituzaingó. 265 pm.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ROOMS. A gentleman and wife desire two rooms, in central location. References exchanged. Address "A. B." this office. 1413 Feb. 10. HOUSE. TO LET a splendid house situated at Calle Lavalleja No. 135, with tramways to the baths of Ramirez and Pocitos close at hand. Contains six fine rooms for family, servants room, bathroom, coal house, henhouse, garden, caño maestro, water and gas laid on throughout, etc. Very healthy situation. For further particulars apply 1334 the same street. 1112 Feb. 13.

TO LET. A country house in the Calle Nubel N.º 15, Paso del Molino, with frontage to the Calle Agraciada. For more particulars apply Calle Agraciada N.º 838, or Calle Mercedes N.º 50. 1406 Feb. 6.

TO LET. One or more furnished rooms in the house of an English family, suitable for single gentlemen or small family. With or without board. Apply Calle Uruguayana 113a. Bella Vista 1405 Feb. 17.

ENGLISH BANK OF THE R. P. Advertiser is willing to purchase personal credits on this Bank up to \$500 nominal, at market rate. Apply at this office from 1 to 4 p. m., or by letter to "Bacon."

TEACHER.—A young lady with experience in teaching offers her services to teach English, Spanish and Music. Apply "A. B. C." this office. 1401.

William Ernest Massey is considered to be in a position to afford information which may prove of great service. He is therefore urged to place himself in communication with F. H. M., care of Ravenscroft, Rowland and Mills, Piedras 559, Buenos Aires, who will supply details of what is required and will consider all communications made to him as confidential. b 58 Feb. 7.

PIANO.—Lessons given, also in English and French, at 181 Calle Treinta y Tres, corner of Sarandi. Terms moderate. 1402 Feb. 9.

TO LET. A comfortably furnished sitting-room with stove, and one or two bedrooms, all with windows to the street. With board. 302 Calle Queguay. 1404 Feb 17.

TO LET. Two well furnished rooms with windows to street, suitable for single gentlemen. Central position. Calle Colón 107, corner of 25 de Mayo. 1405 Feb. 17.

TO the English-Speaking Servants, of Montevideo. AFTERNOON-TRA. from 3 to 5 p. m., at the LAFONE MEMORIAL HALL, next MONDAY, February, 8th. G. E. Cooper. February 1st, 116 Calle Florida. 1410 Feb. 8.

Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay. Al Público. Se avisa al público que la gran rebaja en los pasajes a Paysandú y Salto que debía cesar el 31 de diciembre según aviso publicado, se prórroga hasta el 28 de Febrero proximo.—Montevideo Enero 27 de 1892. La Administracion. 1448 Feb 28.

AMUSEMENTS. Nuevo Politeama (CORNER OF QUEBUX AND COLONIA) Grand European Circus Company of P. Sarbino. 60 Artists, 15 Clowns, 25 trained Horses, Elephants, etc. Performance every evening at 9 p.m. Sundays and holidays at 2.30 p.m. Change of programme nightly.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, THE RIVER PLATE, AND VALPARAISO. The Magnificent steamers of this Company are appointed to sail as follows FROM MONTEVIDEO. New Accelerated Itinerary.—Montevideo to Europe in 18 days.

Liguria. Captain A. Hamilton. 11th February 1892. for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Lpool. Sorata. Captain C. Adey. 17th February 1892. for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Britannia. Captain H. Brown. 25th February 1892. for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool. All the above steamers will touch at Plymouth to land passengers only. The steamers Aconcagua, Galicia, Britannia, Iberia, Liguria, Polots, Sorata, are illuminated with electric light.

Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess. The Company issues return tickets available for twelve months. The Company has now decided to leave the Electric Light available all night for the passengers, excepting only in the Saloons & Smoking rooms where it will be turned off at the usual hour.

In future each steamer will carry a French Chef-de-cuisine and table wine (Claret) will be served gratis to all passengers. In accordance with arrangements entered into, through tickets are issued at Montevideo and Buenos Aires to the New York Steamers of the Cunard Line at moderate rates.

—WILSON SONS & Co. LIMITED— MONTEVIDEO, Solís 55; BUENOS AIRES, Reconquista 365. SANTOS, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, and ST. VINCENT, O. V. 95 pm.

The New Zealand Shipping Company—Limited. FLEET OF STEAMERS. Rimutaka Ruapehu Tongariro Aorangi Kaitiaki. Shaw Savill and Albion Company—Limited. FLEET OF STEAMERS. Ionic Doric Coptic Tainui Arawa.

The new and magnificent Steamers of this Line call at Rio Janeiro on their homeward voyages for Plymouth and London from New Zealand every month. All the steamers carry passengers of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. class and are illuminated with electric light.

Table with columns for STEAMER, TONS REG., TO SAIL FROM, and RIO JANEIRO. Includes Rimutaka, Ruapehu, Kaitiaki, Tongariro, Ionic, Doric, Coptic, Tainui, Arawa.

Through fares to London from Montevideo 1st class \$35—2nd \$20—3rd \$12. For passages and further information apply to WILSON, SONS & Co. LIMITED AGENTS. Montevideo, Solís 55. Buenos Aires, Reconquista 365. and Rio Janeiro. 96 pm.

LLOYD BRAZILEIRO LINEA DEL SUD. Salidas los días 1, 12 y 23 de cada mes. EL EXPLORANDO PAQUETE BRAZILEIRO VICTORIA. Saldra el 3 de Febrero a las 8 a.m. con destino a Rio Grande, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Santa Catalina, San Francisco, Itajhy, Paranaguá, Antonina, Cananea, Iguapé, Santos y Rio de Janeiro.

LINEA DE MATTO GROSSO. Salidas, los días 12 y 27 de cada mes. Servicio con los vapores "Rapido," "Diamantino" y "Ladario." EL PAQUETE. RAPIDO. Saldra el 12 de Febrero a las 4 p.m., con destino a Buenos Aires, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Asuncion, Villa, Concepcion, Corumbá y Cuyaba. Recibe pasajeros, carga, encomiendas y dinero a flete. Por informes dirigirse a la agencia. 129—CALLE PIEDRAS—129.

LA PLATENSE FLOTILLA COMPANY LIMITED. SALIDAS DE MONTEVIDEO. Domingo. Lunes. Martes. Miércoles. Jueves. Viernes. Sábado. 144-Piedras-144. Mensagerias Fluviales del Plata.

Regular service between Antwerp and the River Plate. The Steamers of the Lamport and Holt Line leave this port regularly on every alternate Monday of each month, taking first and third class passengers, cargo and specie, for all their ports of call.

COLERIDGE will sail the 1st February for RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and LONDON. The steamer GARRICK will sail the 6th February for ANTWERP direct. The steamer MOZART will sail the 7th February for ANTWERP direct. The steamer GALILEO will sail the 16th February for BAHIA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and LONDON.

The Company's steamers leave Rio Janeiro regularly every Saturday for New York. Agents in Montevideo C. R. Horne & Co. Calle Piedras 138. 117pm.

The English School 194—SORIANO—194. Head Master, Thos. Jeffries Ashe. The Course of instruction includes first class English, Spanish, French, Mathematics, Drawing, etc. No extras for languages. Boarders, Half-boarders, and Day pupils received. Applications to Mr. Ashe, English Club, or at the School. There are vacancies for two boarders at present. N. B. Classes resume work on February 1, 1892. 113pm.

MAUÁ DRY DOCK

Receives vessels at reasonable rates. There are workshops at the dock, for executing quickly and economically every description of repairs...

The Montevideo Gas Co., Ltd., Calle Uruguay No. 18a. Thos. F. Lane, General Manager.

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

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ESPECIFICO DE GLICERINA (NO ENVENENA) Puede usarse con agua fria. Barriles de 400 lb. cada uno.

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Agates and Onix Stones OF THE COUNTRY. A complete assortment of articles made exclusively of the beautiful Stones of this Country.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE LONDON Issued and Purchased on the following places

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES DAILY MORNING PAPER ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1888

Aviso a los Consumidores Los PRODUCTOS de la PERFUMERIA ORIZA L. LEGRAND

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE THE SPLENDID STRAMER MAGDALENA

AGENCIA INGLESA DE SEGUROS PHENIX ASSURANCE Co. DE LONDRES ESTABLECIDA EN 1782

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR Was in the Field some time before any other was anywhere heard of, and no other has now an Equal Claim to the Public Confidence.

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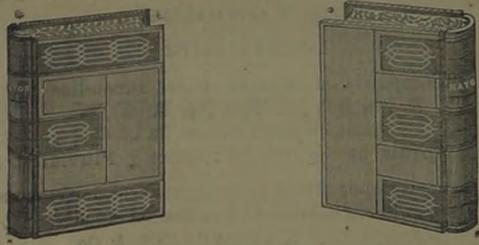
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This printing establishment has a complete assortment of new type, cuts, borders, etc., etc., and having the newest machinery is prepared to undertake any orders in printing, ruling, perforation, numeration and book-binding.

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Printing of all descriptions, Bill-heads, Circulars, Ruling by machinery, Visiting and Funeral Cards, Programmes, Menus, Posters of any size, Memorandums, Plain or colored, Manifests, Charter-parties, Price-Lists, etc., etc., etc.,



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PRICES VERY MODERATE

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

A los Médicos y a los Enfermos.

La TISIS incipiente, las ESCROFULAS, el RAQUITISMO, los CATARROS PULMONALES, la CLOROANEMIA (colores palidos) y la DISPEPSIA atonica (digestion dificil) se curan radicalmente con el ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO FERROQUINADO, inventado y elaborado exclusivamente por los farmacuticos Carrera y Manetti, y aprobado y recomendado por el Consejo de Higiene Publica.

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

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

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

DERECHO GENERAL
8-18 de Julio

CURACION CIERTA
de las Enfermedades Nerviosas por el
JARABE HENRY MURE
Este está demostrado por 15 años de experiencias en los Hospitales de Paris
Epilepsia - Histérico
Convulsiones, Vértigos
Histero-Epilepsia
Crisis nerviosas, Jaquecas
Baile de San Victor
Desencuentros
Enfermedades del Cerebro
Congestion cerebral
de la Menstrua, Espasmo
Zumbidos
Diabetes Ascurada
Espernatorrea
La venta gratuita en un instructivo impreso, muy interesante, á las personas que la piden
HENRY MURE, en Pont-St-Esprit (Francia)

An Error in Judgement.

(Continued)

I remained perfectly stupefied, looking at the letter, forgetful of my surroundings, full of an intense pity for my poor dead wife's sufferings, conveyed in her childish handwriting and simple, touching phrases. My poor little girl! what did it all mean? I groaned aloud in my trouble, and turned the letter over and over to try and find some fresh light. Nellie came up to me with a face like ashes.

«You say all this is false?»
«Absolutely false.»
«Swear it on your honour.»
«On my honour, Nellie, I swear to you that it is an entire fabrication. I never saw or heard of Violet till that day when I found her in the road; and, as far as I know, I have never seen her mother; there is nothing in my past life to account for it all. Nellie, you must believe me!» I exclaimed, with vehemence.

«Then what does it all mean?»
She turned away with a heart-breaking sigh. Suddenly she cried out: «Look at your wife, Monty!» and rushed to her side.

I had not looked at her for the last few minutes, and now a pain like a knife pierced my heart, for I thought she was dead. She was cold and white as death itself. We rang the bell, and applied the usual remedies, for a long time in vain. At last she began to show signs of returning life.

«Send every one away.» Nellie whispered, for my wife's maid and the old housekeeper were assisting in the room; «it is better we should be alone when she comes to herself.»

As soon as Blanche revived, her eyes fell upon Nellie. She shuddered and turned away, burying her face on my shoulder and bursting into a perfect passion of tears. I tried to soothe her, saying: «It is all false, darling; she was mistaken—utterly mistaken.»

«Yes, I know, I know,» she sobbed. «But oh, what shall I do? I have killed her, I have killed her!»

«You are unghing, my darling. What could you have had to do with it?»

Nellie turned angrily upon her. «Explain yourself, for the love of Heaven!» she cried.

Blanche shuddered again. «I will—I will indeed! But I feel ill. You shall know everything—everything! Then perhaps you will try and forgive me. It was I, Monty—I who put little Violet down in the road for you to take home, and it was I who wrote those words and pinned them on her clothes.»

«You, Blanche—you!»

«Yes; it was for your sake I did it, for even then I loved you so that I could not bear to think you had done wrong, and I thought, in my folly, that I had hit upon a clever way of making you repair it without bringing disgrace upon you. Oh, Monty, Monty!» and violent sobs choked her utterance.

«Drink this,» said Nellie gently, «and try not to cry; you must remember your husband and I are very anxious to hear what you have to say. Be brave, and tell us. If you have done wrong, you will best right it by speaking out frankly. Pull yourself together; you are not a hysterical woman; you can do it if you will.»

Nellie's words acted on Blanche like a tonic. She raised herself in her chair and faced us, wiping the tears from her eyes, and drank the contents of the glass. Then, with a calmness that was remarkable, she said:

«You are right, Mrs. Stewart. I am quite able to tell you my painful story, so that you can grasp it. You have a right to know it, even though in telling you I may make you think badly of what I value more than my own honour. I will begin at the beginning.»

«Two years before Violet was found, a cousin of mine, Violet Ramsay, ran away from school with Robert Cameron, a young gambling spendthrift, much beneath her in position. They were married, and were profoundly happy for some time, despite the anger of the relations of both sides, and also despite their poverty, for they had not a sixpence between them, Robert's father having, in a fit of anger, cut off his allowance; and Violet's father refused to see or hear from her, or to allow any of his family to do so either.»

«And this Violet was little Violet's mother, I suppose?» put in Nellie.

«Yes, she was. Before her baby's birth, poor Bob, who had parted with one thing after another, died, after fourteen months of married happiness, in spite of the bitterest poverty.»

«After the child's birth, Violet telegraphed for me. I went to her against my mother's wish, and promised, rashly enough, to look after the child. She handed me at the same time a parcel her mother had sent her that day, and enclosing a short letter, which ran thus (for I have never forgotten the cruel words): «Your father's anger is so great that I can never see you again in this life. Don't attempt to come; every letter you send is burnt unopened, and the servants have orders to turn you from the doors. You have disgraced us, and we can never forgive you. I send you a shawl and necklace, let you by your godmother; they are yours by right, but nothing more will be sent.—F. R.»

«They have come too late to be of any use to me. Sell them for baby,» she panted. «Oh, how cruel they are!» and then she died.»

(To be continued.)

TEA!

The celebrated «Elephant» brand. Ask for a sample. Sole Agents for Montevideo, TWYFORD and Co. 25 de Mayo, corner of Treinta y Tres. 281 pm.

HOTEL EUROPA

Calle Colon 27 to 37
Corner of calle 25 de Agosto 61 to 67. MONTEVIDEO
The Grand PICNIC HOTEL and RESTAURANT DE LOS BAÑOS at Pocitos, in connection with the Hotel Europa, are now open for the season. The prices in all these establishments are \$2 PER DIEM. Families from Buenos Aires or the provinces will find every accommodation and excellent food, together with first class service. Large and small parties attended to electric light in the Hotel and Restaurant. J. B. Scarsella. 282 pm.

The Salvation Army.

Territorial Head quarters
Major de Barritt
Casilla de Correo 422
Buenos Aires.
Divisional officer for Montevideo
Staff-Captain Ewens.
Calle Colon 118.
Donations of food, clothes and money thankfully received for «The Night Shelter» and for work among the poor.
Persons desiring workmen by the hour, day, or permanently should apply to Staff-Captain Ewens.
Cheques can be sent direct to the London and R. P. Bank, made payable to Major de Barritt, but Donations, Correspondence, food, clothes, etc., should be sent to the Divisional Officer in Montevideo.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

MONTEVIDEO
The healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids.
1st class Private Rooms from \$3.00 per day
2nd do do do 1.50 do
General Ward 1.00 do
Female Ward. Conditions as above.
Special Cases. Special Terms.
Foreigners admitted on terms above stipulated.
Patients admitted from 9 to 12 a.m.
Urgencies at all hours.
Hours for Out-door Patients 11 to 12 a.m.
Visiting days, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Festivals from 3 to 5 p.m.
Subscriptions and donations are respectfully solicited.
Subscribers of 12 dollars per annum are entitled to send one free patient to the Hospital during the year for which the subscription is paid orders for same to be obtained from the Secretary or Treasurer.
Hugh Jamieson, Resident Medical Officer.
For further particulars apply to
James Towers, Hon. Sec.
Calle 25 de Agosto 107.
Alfred Harley, Hon. Treasurer
55 calle Solís.

The Rio News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
(Established 1873; Reorganized 1879)
The only English newspaper published in Brazil.
Circulates widely throughout Brazil and in foreign markets interested in Brazilian trade and investments.
Special attention given to the publication of commercial and financial information, market reports, exchange, stock transactions, official acts affecting commerce and industry, etc., etc.
An exceptionally good medium for first class advertisements.
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For further particulars, address the Proprietor:
A. J. Lamoureux,
Caixa A, Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN DENTISTS

BOURSE AND HILL
CERTIFIED SPECIALISTS
351—SARANDI—351
The new system and great secret of placing crown and bridges of gold and porcelain, and beautiful artificial teeth without plates, practised in full perfection and security, for the first time in this capital, by the specialist surgeon-dentist W. E. Hill, Sarandi 351, is a true and notable advance in dental science. Witness the following certificate of the eminent North American specialist, Dr. Horsey:—
CERTIFICATE. Dr. Horsey, Surgeon-Dentist of New-York, Specialist in crown and bridge work.
I certify and declare that Dr. W. E. Hill, surgeon-dentist, is entirely competent to practice with all safety dental crown and bridge work. I also certify that Dr. Hill has performed in my presence a number of these works of the most difficult description, completely and perfectly, proving to me that he is the only person in Montevideo who possesses the true secret of this novel, useful and notable process, the only one who has the apparatus, the experience, knowledge and skill indispensable to be able to employ with success the most modern, positive and beautiful process as yet known in dentistry. 182 pm.

Practical Watchmaker.

Tecilo Ramelot
Repairs of every kind in clocks, watches, musical boxes, etc. All orders executed with promptitude and at moderate prices.
604—Calle 18 de Julio—604
Between the Plaza Artola and the Cordon Church.

Christ Church, Falkland Islands.

Bishop Stirling will feel very grateful to friends in Montevideo who may see their way to aid him in completing the erection of the above Church.

The Architect is Sir Arthur Blomfield and the building is progressing under the direction of Mr. Vinnell, foreman of the works.

At least £1000, are required beyond the sum already raised, and for these Bishop Stirling appeals lest the works should be stopped.

The population of the Islands is English, and numbers about two thousand. Of these some eight hundred reside in Stanley where the Church is being erected.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bishop, 1221 Calle Paraná, Buenos Aires, or by A. J. Towers Esq. in Montevideo.

The following contributions are thankfully acknowledged, W. E. Harvey Esq. £25.5, W. Meikle Esq. £5.5, J. McCrindle Esq. \$30. E. Satow Esq. \$25, J. K. Theobald, Esq. £10. Humphrey Chamberlain Esq., £10.0. Alfred Farley Esq., £5.0.0.

Hotel Universal

JUAN ERASUN
Es-propietario of the Hotel Espanol
CALLE ITUZAINGO, CORNER OF PIEDRAS
(Next door to the Gibis Theatre)
From to-day I beg to offer to the public and my numerous customers this large establishment recently fitted up on a par with the finest hotels in the Capital, unsurpassed in its culinary department and the elegance and comfort of its rooms and unequalled in the cleanliness, promptitude and cheapness of its service.
Travellers are charged for breakfast, dinner and bedroom on the street, \$1.50 per day.
Besides the bedrooms, all of which overlook the street, the establishment has several commodious and independent suites of rooms suitable for families at the same moderate price.
The very place for commercial travellers and merchants, who will here find themselves surrounded by the most important commercial and industrial houses.
Large and well furnished rooms well suited for the representatives of manufacturing houses.
On the evenings when the Gibis Theatre is occupied the interior doors communicating with the theatre and the large and elegant saloons of the hotel will be opened and the dining halls of the establishment will be converted into a restaurant, café and supper rooms, the finest liquor, coffee and refreshments of all kind being served.
Breakfast and Dinners sent to private houses, for moderate prices.
The Norte tram, coming from the Central railway station, will bring passengers to the door of the Hotel for 4 cents.
The Oriental tram from the mole which goes either to the Playa Ramirez, the Penitentiary or the Barrio Teros, also passes the door of the Hotel. The Pocitos tram may be taken just at the very corner of the Hotel.
Pension per month \$20. Half Pension do. \$11. Breakfast 50 cents, Dinner 60 cents. Supper 5 cents.
Hot and cold baths, shower baths, etc.
Juan Erasun, Proprietor.

Calle Ituzaingó, corner of Piedras

MONTEVIDEO 187pm.

SOCIEDAD

Cooperativa Telefonica Nacional

AL PUBLICO
Se avisa al publico que estando ya en construccion las 500 nuevas lineas en la Aguada, Arroyo Seco, Bella Vista, Paso del Molino, Victoria, Nuevo Paris, Cerro, Tablada, Reducto, Cordon, Union, Maroñas, etc., etc., la Sociedad está en condiciones de atender inmediatamente todos los pedidos de lineas y aparatos, que se le hagan para dichos puntos. Los pedidos deberán dirigirse a la Gerencia, Plaza Independencia num. 89.

TARIFA
Para la ciudad no excediendo de una distancia de 20 cuadras de la Oficina Central, á los accionistas con arreglo al art. 21 de los estatutos \$ 4 mensuales.
A los no accionistas \$ 4.50 mensuales.
Desde la oficina Central al puente de Arroyo Seco \$ 4.50 mensuales.
Id del Paso del Molino y Reducto \$ 5 id.
Id Victoria y Nuevo Paris 5.50.
Id Tablada, Cerro \$ 6.
Id Colon \$ 7.
Id Tres Cruces \$ 4.50.
Id Union, Buceo y Pocitos \$ 5.
Id Maroñas e Ituzaingó \$ 6.
Nota.—Se pone en conocimiento de los señores suscritores en general los derechos que le acuerda el art. 21 de los Estatutos que a continuación se transcribe:
Art. 21. Cada accionista tendrá derecho al uso personal de un aparato telefónico, con rebaja del tanto por ciento que el Directorio fije sobre el precio general del servicio, por cada cinco acciones integradas.
TARIFA DE LINEAS DIRECTAS
Lineas directas y en combinacion con la Oficina Central con comutador no excediendo de 10 cuadras al accionista por mes 8 pesos.
Id id no accionista por mes 9 pesos.
Y no pasando de 20 cuadras, al accionista por mes 9 pesos.
Id id no accionista p. mes 10\$
Lineas directas y necesitando dos aparatos no excediendo de 10 cuadras al accionista por mes 5 pesos.
Id id no accionista por mes 6 pesos.
Lineas directas necesitando dos aparatos no excediendo de 20 cuadras al accionista por mes 6 pesos.
Id id no accionista por mes 7 pesos.
Por mayores distancias convencional.
Santiago Cariccaro,
Gerente-Administrador.

Buenos Aires
English High School
Calle Universidad and Herrera.
Pupils of both sexes as
Boards, Half-Board, and Day Pupils
NOTICE.—Reduction of Fees for 1891.—The Rector begs to intimate that the fees of this School will be reduced to a paper basis and made chargeable monthly as follows.—
Board, from 50 \$m per month.
Half Board from \$39 do.
General fees from 10 to 20 \$d.
Day scholars from 10 to 20 do.
Extras from 5 to 10 do.
A. Watson Hutton, M. A. etc.
Rector.

Prices Current

Table with columns for IMPORTS and EXPORTS, listing various goods and their prices.

Table with columns for BARRACA GOODS and EXPORTS, listing various goods and their prices.